

Country : Bangladesh

There are causes on social inequality in our country like, structural and social institutions, lack of explicit policy initiatives, preoccupied mindset, economic hardship, geographic isolation, low parental education, high population growth rate, social relationship, environmental degradation and climate change, inadequacies in regulatory regimes, high rate of unemployment, kinship, political instability, unequal distribution of wealth (Crossman, 2012; Khan, 2010; Unnayan Onneshan, 2011), Gender Discrimination is making the social inequality even worse which in turn slows down the economic development. Although there has been steady progress in reducing Gender Discrimination in different sectors, but there exists a huge inequality in these sectors of Bangladesh and participation of women is very low compared to their male counterpart. Gender inequality has appeared as the major stumbling barrier in achieving the development targets (Table 1-4).

In United Nations CEDAW (2011), although the Committee noted with satisfaction that the State party has adopted a number of policies, programs and plans of action to promote gender equality and eliminate discrimination against women, concerns and recommendations on those areas in its implementation activities and to report on actions taken and results achieved were urged to focus on to ensure their full implementation. This is to show there is a gap between advocacy and implementation.

Gender inequality is not limited to Bangladesh but a global issue. Gender inequality dies hard. It is through this deeply rooted psycho-social heritage that has been ingrained into the social fabric (Khan, 2010). Like many other countries, women in Bangladesh are dominated by a patrilineal and patriarchal kinship system, which enforces the social and economic dependence of women on men and prescribes the relative lower status of women. Gender Discrimination in education (Table 5) as the root cause on putting women in low-status, low-paying jobs with few opportunities for advancement should be considered in formulating effective policies. The promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women are crucial to the development of sound population and development strategies and essential for sustainable development. Serious efforts have to be undertaken on the part of the government. It is quite evident that without addressing gender inequality, the desired development may be unachievable. Traditional attitudes and gender-stereotyped roles of women often prevent society as a whole to recognize women's equal rights in both private and public spheres. The underline structural factors include not just poverty, but also a culture of acceptance, lack of effective community structures, harmful practices, inappropriate and ineffective allocation and utilization of resources in the context of a strong patriarchal society. Women are subjected to inequalities in the family, in the community and in the work place (Debashish, 2014).

Country : Brazil

Brief Introduction

Brazil is a developing country, owning numerous natural resources such as the biggest rain forest in the world, and the economic power are growing faster and faster. We are confident that Brazil will become a crucial role in future generation, not only in economics, but in politics, so Brazil are willing to cooperate with other countries to improve the status quo. With rapid economic development, we started to focus on the issues we are going to discuss in the committee: Sustainable Development through Gender Equality and Women Empowerment.

Country's Stance

Concerning the crucial importance of the sustainable development, Brazil Government had took several actions to improve the inequality problem such as but not limited to,

1. Bolsa Familia poverty reduction program, which is also called conditional cash transfer program, straightly financing low class families, and further encouraging the children to go to school, and the women to go for work training with additional bonus, and the poverty has fallen from 22% of population to 7%,
2. IBSA Dialogue Forum, cooperating with India and South Africa, in order to achieve international development goals such as MDGs,

What's more, Brazil's NGOs works on establishing eco-friendly furniture for indigenous people, and that really improves people's health, social, and economic problems. For example, they built eco-stoves, which could maintain heat for 5 hours, and that truly helps women to handle more household chores and take care of their children, because they don't need to spend much time on getting pure water. The plan really meets the main goal of the topic issue of this committee. Brazil believes that we can be the best example of developing countries to deal with these different thorny problems.

Mariana Jardim Andrade Leones, the female president in Brazil, is now leading Brazil on the way to gender equality. According to the statistics in Economist, the percentage of women in different economic aspects such as company's leader, are higher than world average, which shows the improvement of gender equality and women empowerment.

In the conference

Brazil are willing to discuss with all the delegate of the way to firstly focus on gender equality and women empowerment, and then deal with the other aspects about the problems to meet the MDGs.

Country : China

For the past centuries, gender equality has gained a lot more attention from people as well as governments all over the world, and actions have been made to resolve the problem of gender un-equality. Goals have been made to reaffirm faith in the equal rights of men and women in the UN Charter, international treaties have been adopted to give women the right to vote, first global conference facilitating the CEDAW (which further ensures gender equality) has been held, and more and more conferences are also held later on, including the Fourth Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995. While all these efforts are made; however, more substantial and innovative measures are needed. Recently, with the view to further advancing the progress in MDGs, an agenda made by UN in 2000, organizations are calling for integration of the agenda's goals and measures to improve gender equality, which in other words, means to promote sustainable development through gender equality.

We, China, with about 0.65 billion women in our population, has always taken gender equality as a basic state policy. For the past few years, the Chinese government has made fairness and justice (with gender equality included) an important part of efforts to build a harmonious society, and has taken measures to ensure equal rights with men in women in fields such as but not limited to politics, economy, and culture in order to continuously push forward women's development in an all-round way. The *Beijing Declaration* and the *Platform for Action* adopted at the Fourth UN World Conference on Women in 1995 have produced great influence promoting the progress of gender equality and women development around the world. Also, confronted with the arduous task of improving people's livelihood, we, China, are actively working our way to solving problems of imbalanced unsustainable development and seeking measures to improve our capacity of sustainable development as well as our level of ecological civilization so as to make greater contribution to global sustainable development.

Thus, although measures of integrating gender equality with sustainable development aren't currently being taken in our country, we, China, are for it and are looking forward to further discussions concerning the topic in the following conference.

Country : Finland

Finland is a pioneer in gender equality, and is the first country in the world to give women both the right to vote and stand for election in 1906. Strong female political participation, reflected in the election of a female president in 2000 and again in 2006, is higher than EU and OECD averages, and has helped earn Finland top rankings in the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report; Finland was third in 2010 after Iceland and Norway. Legislation tackling discrimination against women in employment has not managed to reduce the significant pay gaps caused by the strong segregation of the labour market. The **Act on Equality between Women and Men** in force since 1987 has three major including the prevention of sex discrimination, the promotion of equality between women and men and the improvement of women's status, especially in working life. The labour market participation rate of women (72%) is almost as high as that of men (76.2%). The pay gap between men and women in Finland (20%) is, however, above the OECD average. This is in part explained by the fact that more women work in the public sector and more men in the private sector, where wages differ considerably, but discrimination is the primary cause of the pay gap. In Finland, women constitute 56% of university students. Most labour market organizations have special bodies and secretaries specialized in equality matters. There is an established tradition for asking the opinion of relevant NGOs and associations, including social partners, when new legislation is being prepared. The participation of various associations and organizations has been seen as an important aspect of democracy in Finland. Finland offering its support to the empowerment of women, after all, women rights are human rights, and more importantly.

Country : France

It was in France in 1791 that a woman, Olympe de Gouges, wrote the Declaration of the Rights of Women and Female Citizens. France is therefore especially committed to complying with texts resulting from conventions and conferences on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and their implementation.

Gender equality within the french government:

Women are in a numerical majority within the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In January 2013, women accounted for 53% of established civil servants at the Ministry.

France's global actions for women's rights and equality:

France would like to commit, to see the rights affirmed at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, fully accessible to women worldwide.

This was France's message at the United Nations General Assembly Special Session to take stock of the International Conference on Population and Development of Cairo on 22 September 2014.

To take control of decisions in their lives, women must be educated and informed. That is why France is calling for an objective to be devoted to gender equality within the framework of the post-2015 Development Agenda and for women's rights to be taken into account across the board in the other objectives.

Through its cooperation policy, France supports many actions to improve gender equality in the world, particularly efforts to curb violence against women, reduce maternal and child mortality, improve girls' school attendance and empower women economically.

Conference Proposals:

France would like to note that women are usually more likely to participate in food production, and it is crucial that they are provided with opportunities entitling them to economic gains as a result of their contribution (in reference to the background guide).

Close cooperation with organizations such as the Women Entrepreneur's support Association, accompanied by policies to **directly** introduce products manufactured by poor women of foreign countries, thus avoiding the exploit of mid-suppliers, greatly promotes the chance of women setting up their own business, creating an independent source of income.

By establishing the direct link between producer and consumer, the finance flow from developed countries to developing or undeveloped countries have the potential to improve dire living conditions of women in need. This is a realistic solution that can be implemented by consumers in everyday life.

To summarize:

In a context marked by the return of conservatism and obscurantism, there is still much to be done. France looks forward to the coming conference, and hopes to hear every country's proposal on the subject.

Country : Georgia

In the history, Georgia was a part of Soviet Union. In 1991 Georgia declared to independent form Soviet Union and established the regime. Nowadays, Georgia is a developing country. The proportion of the population about literacy approach to 100 % and now also commit to solve the global problem about economic, environmental and social. About the economic, Georgia has enjoyed impressive economic growth largely due to a wide range of reforms and a rather liberal trade regime. About the environmental, the government of Georgia built a better environment, reduced climate impact and enhanced resilience to environmental impact and climate change. The final problem about the social, Georgia works to make strengthened democracy, greater respect for human rights and a more fully developed state under the rule of law.

Our government is advancing its gender equality agenda. In March 2010 adopted the law “On Gender Equality” and elaborated a National Action Plan. Georgia also has well cooperation with other countries. In 2014, an Association Agreement was signed between the EU and Georgia, and hence also between Sweden and Georgia. The agreement strengthens the political and economic cooperation and promotes good governance and economic growth. About the gender equality, significant progress has been made by the Government of Georgia in ensuring the implementation of the gender equality commitments laid out by the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

To the global problem about economic, environmental and social. We have two strategies.

1. Strength the economic collaboration with neighboring countries specifically European and Asian countries.
2. Implement the law about the gender equality and women's rights. And improve the women’s education and life.

In partnership with the Government and civil society, United Nations plays an important role in promoting economic, environmental, social and eliminating discrimination against women in Georgia.

Country : Germany

Gender equality is a serious problem around the world, especially in the region of Central Asia and Arab 's countries. Because of their religion and their tradition, many women are short of human right. They can't accept to the education, and their behavior is limited. If some people want to fight for the woman's right, they even will suffer from the attack. The delegate of Germany thinks that the solution of solving this problem is promoting the basic education and appealing the citizens the correct concept.

Making the woman join the politic can help these method acting easily because many governments didn't let any woman join the politic, therefore the human rights of women can't be promoted. The leader of religion also affect the concept of gender equality, so UN also have to convince them to promote gender equality.

Promoting sustainable development is the most important part for each person. We have to make the better world for next generation. the delegate of Germany is look forward to discussing this issue with other delegates.

Country : Ghana

Attitude and Stance

The concept of achieving gender equality is an imperative element of building sustainable environment. However, in the 2014 edition of the SIGI, Ghana has high levels of discrimination against women in social institutions. It has lower discrimination in son bias and higher discrimination in restricted access to resources and assets. Hence urgent resolutions should be taken not only by the government Ghana but also by local institutes and enterprises. Located in Africa where sexual discrimination is obviously existing, Ghana has been trying to cooperate with international NGOs for the sake of pursuing gender equality in countries around Gulf of Guinea. At the same time, with a view to the upcoming expiration of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the government of Ghana is very willing to participate in the renewal of MDGs and particularly emphasizing the improvement of gender equality policies. As a developing country, Ghana is still seeking the balance between economic growth and sustainable development. The most efficient measure we can take is to strengthen the social status of women which will possibly lead the society to a more stable condition and simultaneously prevent human beings' civilization from overdeveloping.

Possible solutions

Reducing poverty by raising funds for women to establish small businesses has making a great progress recently in Ghana. International NGOs have taken measures to raise the awareness of helping African women and eliminating poverty and slums. With the implement of relevant policies and promotions, the concept of gender equality and sustainable development has spread throughout Africa and sufficiently cause positive effects. Recognizing the efficiency of the campaign mentioned above, the government of Ghana is zealous to provide full support and employ volunteers to take it into practice. Besides, the government of Ghana will further promote the concept of improving gender equality through education, policies implement, and media influence. Last but not least, the Institute of Examination and Qualification has been intensive training female technical staff, diplomat, and many other experts of specific fields.

Country : Greece

In the early, people in Greece prejudice against women. Greek used to think that women are impure. They despise women because of the difference from sex. So, women's rights are ignored before. Now, there are still discriminations against women. Almost all the women in the world are still considered secondary. People think women have fewer abilities than men; at work, women get less salary although they work as long as men do.

To reach sustainable development, women must be empowerment. Women should get the same treat as men do, they should be trained, they should be given the opportunity to be educated. To improve women's live, the policies are the sticking point. The thoughts are difficult to change, instead, the government can use their power to guarantee women's rights. For example, legislating that women should be paid as much salary as men are; use the power to protect women from being the victim of violence.

There are many funds and organizations that stand for gender equality, which is a serious problem that can't be ignored. Not only fighting on the paper, we should use the realistic solutions to give women a hand. Use the carrot and stick, root the concept of gender equality and also legislate laws that help gender equality sustainable development.

Country: Guatemala

We are committed to promote the equal access of women and girls to education, basic services, economic opportunities as well as health-care services. We are also committed to equal rights and opportunities for women in both political and economic decision-making, which is removing any barriers that prevent women from being full participants in the economy and politics. We resolve to undertake legislative and administrative reforms to give women equal rights with men to economic resources, including access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property such as credit and inheritance.

We recognize that, although progress on gender equality has been made in some areas, the potential of women to engage in, contribute to and benefit from sustainable development as leaders, participants and agents of change has not been fully realized, owing to persistent social, economic and political inequalities. Thus, what we are working on is fully supporting prioritizing measures to promote gender equality and women's empowerment in all spheres of our societies, including the removal of barriers to their full and equal participation in decision-making and management at all levels. As appropriate, for substantially increasing the number of women in leadership positions, with the aim of achieving gender parity.

Noticing that gender equality and women's empowerment and the full realization of human rights for women and girls have a transformative and multiplier effect on sustainable development and is a driver of economic growth in developing areas. Women can be powerful agents of change. In this regard, we support the efforts by

- (a) eliminating all forms of discrimination against women and girls, including those with disabilities, that hinder progress and development;
- (b) integrating a gender perspective in priority areas for sustainable development;
- (c) strengthening women's economic empowerment and ensure equal access to full and productive employment and decent work;
- (d) ending all forms of violence against women and girls;
- (e) continuously taking measures to ensure women's full, equal and effective participation in all fields and leadership at all levels of decision-making in the public and private sectors through such policies and actions as temporary special measures, as appropriate, and by setting and working to achieve concrete goals, targets and benchmarks;
- (f) guarantying equal access to good-quality education and health care;

We resolve to unlock the potential of women as drivers of sustainable development, including through the repeal of discriminatory laws and the removal of formal barriers, ensuring equal access to justice and legal support, the reform of institutions to ensure competence and capacity for gender mainstreaming and the development and adoption of innovative and special approaches to address informal, harmful practices that act as barriers to gender equality. In this regard, we commit to creating an enabling environment for improving the situation of women and girls everywhere, particularly in rural areas and local communities and among indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities.

We invite donors and international organizations, including the United Nations system organizations, as well as the international financial institutions, regional banks and major groups, including the private sector, to integrate fully commitments and considerations on gender equality and women's empowerment. We invite them to play a supportive role in the efforts of developing countries to integrate fully commitments and considerations on gender equality and women's empowerment.

Country: Haiti

Gender-based violence is a longstanding problem in Haiti, where the risk of violence and sexual exploitation against women and girls is worsened by poverty, poor security, and a lack of awareness. Haitian women and girls displaced by the 2010 earthquake were even more susceptible to violence.

The earthquake did deepen gaps in gender equality and women's empowerment. Many of these are related to structural obstacles, such as attitudes and institutions that prevent progress for women. To really achieve change, we need to have a long-term vision that removes these obstacles.

A second critical area is economic development. 42% of households are now headed by women. We need to support and sustain their livelihoods, such as by recapitalizing microenterprises, or encouraging women in nontraditional jobs such as construction, among other issues. Ending violence against women is another priority, both prevention measures to change attitudes and behaviors, and protection for women survivors to recover and seek justice.

After the 2001 earthquake, UN women organization immediately teamed up with women's organizations and the Government to train more than 100 young men and women so that they could go into 70 temporary settlements and raise awareness about the vulnerability of women and girls to violence. Survivors of violence were able to tell their stories. They were assisted in going to women's organizations where they could access medical, legal and psychosocial services, and begin rebuilding their lives and confidence. UN women organization helped reestablish a safe haven for young girls who have experienced violence, and opened two new safe houses for women in the north and southeast regions.

Also, the U.S. Government is working with the Government of Haiti, Haitian civil society organizations, including many women-led organizations, and the international community to deal with gender equality. The U.S. Government has provided substantial support to professionalize and expand the Haitian National Police. The Haitian National Police has extensive background in working with victims of domestic violence and abuse.

To tackle these problems, one key issue is increasing women's voice, certainly in political processes, but also more broadly at the community level, and in civil society and professional organizations. Women must be able to contribute their perspectives to national debates on priorities. Haiti already has made advances in this area, and has many strong, vibrant women's organizations. So there is much to build on, but more must be done.

Equality between men and women, economic empowerment of the latter, access to quality education, in positions of responsibility and decision making, as well as sexual and reproductive health services, are not the only women's business. They are everyone's business and require early youth awareness. These are the prerequisites for a sustainable economic and social development. This is fundamental and inalienable human rights.

Kofi Annan said, "Gender equality is more than a goal in itself. It is a precondition for meeting the challenge of reducing poverty, promoting sustainable development and building good governance."

I do consider this to be a serious problem. Gender equality is not something we can put off until later, and it is not a woman's issue, it is a human issue, it affects us all.

Country: India

In 2000, the UN adopted the *United Nations Millennium Declaration*, and the third major Millennium Developmental Goal (MDG) listed was to “Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women”. The MDG Fund and the UN Women were later established for accelerating the process and achieving this novel goal. And now, it’s 2015. It’s time to re-examine how much we’ve done. We see low primary school attendance rates for girls lower than 10 % in still over sixty countries. We see heartbreaking brutal sexual assault and murder case of two young sisters in New Delhi in 2014, and still other more violence ongoing against women. We are on the right course, but still far away from our goal. There are more to be done.

We hold two firm beliefs on this issue. One is “Woman right is human right”. And another is “Knowledge is power”. Education brings knowledge and self-awareness of right, and enhances capability to improve socioeconomic status, which might eventually lead to social and political reform. Now there are three urgent and essential woman right issues we are facing. First, equal and accessible education for girls. Second, protection of women’s life and property security. And the last, poverty alleviation for vulnerable female household in extreme poverty.

Today, we’ll focus on the poverty alleviation issue. The 2006 Nobel peace award laureate Muhammad Yunus brought us the revolutionary concept of “Microfinance”. He set up the Grameen Bank, so-called “Bank for the Poor”, and offered small or micro-loans in low or minor interest rate to people in extreme poverty to start up or run a household micro-business. It is financial support rather than charity giving. The idea became so popular, and even grew into massive commercial scale and result in controversy and chaos. After years of dispute, with more government supervision, more prudential case selection, more educational training and more client protection, some working models gradually evolved, especially in support for women struggling in poverty. By offering micro-loans to these poor female-headed households, they can own and run their household micro-business, like crops planting, livestock raising, food production, manual processing or handicraft making. There are growing successful examples proving that microfinance can be one possible solution for poverty alleviation, in India as well as in other countries, such as the Parabank in Azerbaijan, which included a Credit Life Insurance program with focus on protection of female client with unsecured group loans.

So, we call for more collaborative efforts under the existing framework of the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP) and more involvement of UN Woman, the World Bank, the Microfinance Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) as well as the developing and developed countries’ local authority to work together to set up an universal working model and program of microfinance for alleviation of poverty in woman. And certainly, microfinance alone cannot solve all the problems. We also call for more UN supervision and more effort from local government into building infrastructure for water and food supply, power and sanitation accessibility to reach acceptable basic living standard in area of extreme poverty. And hopefully, by the next decade, we’ll see less and less women suffering and struggling in poverty.

Country: Italy

When it comes to Italy, what will you think of? Some people will say “sex” sneeringly, especially the offence to woman’s flesh. Unfortunately, this has been the situation of my country so far. In the modern society of Italy, holding women in low esteem, the media often to take an offensive attitude against them, bearing lots of inequality in economics and politics. A survey in 2008 shows that of all the people in board of director in my country, only 2.1 percent are women. In other words, the amounts of men are 47 times as many as women.

The issue of Italy women rights should date back to Fascism during World WarI, Fascistic country ruled in such an autocratic way, like Italy and Germany, that restriction to women including women’s salary, social activity were common. The leader of Fascist then-Benito Mussolini did not agree women’s participation in social movement. He considered family and children to be their whole world. Mussolini once said, “War is to man what maternity is to a woman. From a philosophical and doctrinal viewpoint, I do not believe in perpetual peace.” Under fascist era, dedication almost dominated women’s lifetime. Living in such a circumstance, pride and career choice, which supposed to belong to them were nowhere to be found.

Under the system of modern economic and social development, women rights and gender equality are not only the basis of sustainable development and a peaceful society, but the priority of contributing to the elimination of poverty. To improve women rights, which is regarded as fundamental human rights, we hope drafting a thorough goal with each country via this conference. At the same time, our government is looking forward to cooperating with the NGOs around the world. Additionally, my country will also affirm and support national as well as international groups’ continuous efforts. We are willing to offer them opportunity to interact with regional organizations on ECOSOC so as to achieve our corporate goals.

Country : Kuwait

The mission of the Economic and Social Council is to promote economic growth and progress in this rapidly. For example: human rights, international co-operation in such areas as housing, health, environmental protection and crime prevention. Recently, human's rights, including gender equality, have turned out to be an essential issue in the world. Specifically, women usually become persecutors on gender equality issue. In order to promote gender equality problem, many countries have set up organization to protect women. However, this is not sufficient for the ongoing tragedies in Middle East. The realistic solution gender equality is how to effectively improve the discrimination on women.

Kuwait is a dictatorship where all political power is practically in the hands of the Emir. A National Assembly has limited powers, and can be suspended by the Emir. We don't have political parties. Women in Kuwait are considerate to be among the most emancipated women in the Gulf region. In our law, Kuwait's article 29 constitutions declares that, "All people are equal in human dignity, and in public rights and duties before the law, without distinction to race, origin, language or religion." It included women rights on work, education, and etc. In order to implement the gender equality, Kuwait has cooperated with members of international convention community to ensure gender equality. On health, we offer the women equal and full access to health care. The State of Kuwait has culminated its efforts. But we still have some problem of women rights such as sexual violence, which is of great concern to our country. We lack comprehensive data and research on this particular part because we don't have groups or NGOs to help collect the statistics. And victims of abuse are often being honor killer. Those who have been abused often don't file complaints with the police due to fear and shame. Kuwait is working on providing them shelter, support center or complete law to aid the female. In the past, neither women nor people of non-Kuwait ancestry have the right to vote. Women are not permitted to run for election in the national legislature. But in recent years, the women have the rights to vote and run for office in parliamentary and local elections. In 2005, Emit appointed the first women to be the Minister of Planning of State for Administrative Development. For us, it is an advancement to achieve women equality. We are effort improving the problem. As for workplace, the women usually suffer from discrimination and sexual harassment. Although the women can directly complaint to administrative tribunal, our law hasn't explicitly record the workplace, thus, we cannot effectively protect the women from sexual harassment. Therefore, we urgently need more legislation. On marriage law, Kuwait's nationality law denies Kuwaiti women married to non-Kuwaiti men the right to pass their nationality on to their children and spouses, the right Kuwaiti men married to foreign spouses have. In contrast, foreign women married to Kuwaiti men are granted residency automatically and qualify for citizenship after ten years of marriage. Because of the religion, the men can have four wives at the same time. Kuwaiti women cannot sponsor their husbands if they divorce. "A first step would be to enable Kuwaiti divorcees and widows to pass on their nationality to their children who have no other option," one activist said. In Kuwait, people are free to hold activities, advocating the promotion and protection on women rights. Our government has to a great extent succeeded in co-opting women's group. In the next several years, we will speed up the freedom of social Networks in order to encourage women to speak up for themselves. Kuwait is looking forward to carrying out gender equality thoroughly and as soon as possible.

We suggest other countries to support gender equality. And improve the rights of women solutions. We hope to cooperate with NGOs and assist NGOs to promote gender equality. To eliminate gender discrimination, to use media to promote women equal is essential. We also hope the women gain the equal rights in the Middle East. Achieve civilization and humanitarian progress within the global community. We expect other countries think the ideals to solve the problem in ECOSOC.

Country : Pakistan

In perspective of sustainable development, one objective of sustainable development is to satisfy the needs of the present. It calls for a more equitable distribution of resources among those living today where resources are unequally distributed between women and men. Thus, women should be empowered for sustainable development. Discrimination against women in the form of physical, sexual and emotional abuse is widespread in Pakistan. Due to tribal and religious customs, domestic violence, harassment and some other intimidating activities have become cultural norms. The delegate strongly believes that something has to be done among this ECOSOC session for a sustainable future. Pakistan shouldn't be neglected.

Past years, Pakistan has put a lot of effort into promoting gender equality. Pakistan is a signatory to various international instruments on women's rights including Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which is ratified in 1996. In response to the Beijing Plan of Action as well as ratification of CEDAW, Pakistan has pursued initiatives to implement gender equality and women empowerment. Further, the Constitution prohibits discrimination based on sex. In December 2011, Parliament unanimously passed two landmark laws aimed at protecting women from negative customs. The new law seeks to punish offences against women such as forced marriages, depriving them from inheritance and marriage to the Quran.

Also, in the MDG area of promoting gender equality and empowering women (MDG 3), Pakistan has achieved one of the highest ratios of women parliamentarians in the South Asia Region. The proportion of women in the national parliament (National Assembly and Senate) stands at 22.2%.

Women's empowerment requires an enabling and supportive environment. This includes removing the obstacles and barriers to equal participation and rewards for women. Creating an enabling environment encompasses action at all levels: relevant legal reforms and policy measures at the government and municipality levels, as well as initiatives and support by the private sector, civil society, family and friends. This process needs to be taken forward through joint action and commitment by all: governments, the corporate sector and civil society. Also, a gender-sensitive education is required, including making gender equality a subject of teaching and taking gender differences in learning and access to education into account. Educational activities need to be relevant to girls and boys, women and men.

As a result, in order to take gender issues into account in their daily work, Pakistan believes that effective laws should be enacted to empower women for sustainable development, and Pakistan is looking forward to cooperate with other nations to come up with better solutions.

Country: Serbia

Today, gender equality issues than before, has been a lot of attention, but in some areas there is still beating women and other events appear. Serbia is a party to seven core international human rights treaties, strongly promote the importance of women's rights, and human rights as much as possible to join relevant international organizations, to make one effort to pay attention to human rights.

As each organization has gradually improved the women's rights that has always been at a disadvantage, however, it still can't be changed a traditional concept of people's minds, so we should begin to change the traditional concept of "son preference". Improving environmental conditions is important, but disrespect for women is derived from the traditional thinking, so we should change the concept of women's rights.

Whether in the advanced countries or in the backward countries, gender inequalities are still there, gender equality and alleviate poverty is now the international community most in need of immediate solutions to issues. But in recent data show that the world's most disadvantaged populations. Women are among them, visible feminist been suppressed. Obviously, the current international treaties are still many deficiencies need to be improved.

Women are belittle and therefore subjected to violence, legal privilege of the male can be re-set to contribute to gender equality provisions.

Women accounted for the majority illiterate, is derived from the lack of resources and lack of water, the local culture and poverty often lead to women in some areas have to spend time and effort in getting the resources rather than to learn. Being educated women will also help economic development, And so, empowerment of women is bound to affect the future.

The empowerment of women is the most important condition to improve the traditional concept. If women's empowerment can't implemented, the growth of gender equality will be blocked. In order to further promote gender equality and empowerment of women, education is essential.

Serbia will strongly denounced the persecution of women's rights and try to eliminate the gender discrimination.

Serbia is looking forward to join hands with other countries to work together for the promotion of women's rights in the future.

Country: Sudan

Because of the famines, Arab stepped on our land which lived lots of the black people since seventh century. For a long time, the unfair treatments made a lot of anger from the Black. We were treated as maids, men were sold to America and Europe with other freights for Arab to earn money, and women were asked to have sex with Arab, sometimes they even got hit just because black people’s religion , Christianity, are different from Islam, Arab’s religion.

When Arab left, black people got their freedom, men became powerful, and so they started to carry out some unfair treatments which they were treated by the Arab to treat women: They couldn’t wear pants; Muslim couldn’t marry with Christian or they have to die; they had to cut off their generative organs since their little because men thought those were dirty and ugly, although the surgery would cause some bad consequences such as increased the danger of childbirth and the baby’s mortality.

Nowadays, United Nation and Africa Union gave us a lot of helps such as leading our government to lay out laws to protect women and kids, they also sent doctors to cure our patients, workers to fix the broken wells and built some water pipes for our people to use, but why we still can see some news that

	Arab	Black
religion	Islam	Christianity
Total population	40%	50%
Move in Sudan	Seventh century	Born here

talks about women’s rights were lost again such as women get rape but nobody wants to believe her...? After our investigation, the daily wars and the poor government make us feel worry and unstable, laws and police weren’t important anymore, the Sudan society was insecure. We think that the most important thing we can do now is to let our people get well education, let them know what is the right thing and what is the wrong, and our government should let some outstanding women to have jobs or work at the government even let them become presidents, then others will work more harder because they know that one day they can be like them, they will have goals and plans in their every-day life, so our society can be more peaceful because we all know what is the good and what is the bad, and women can also become powerful in the future.

Thanks this committee for giving the chance to our country to publicize this idea.

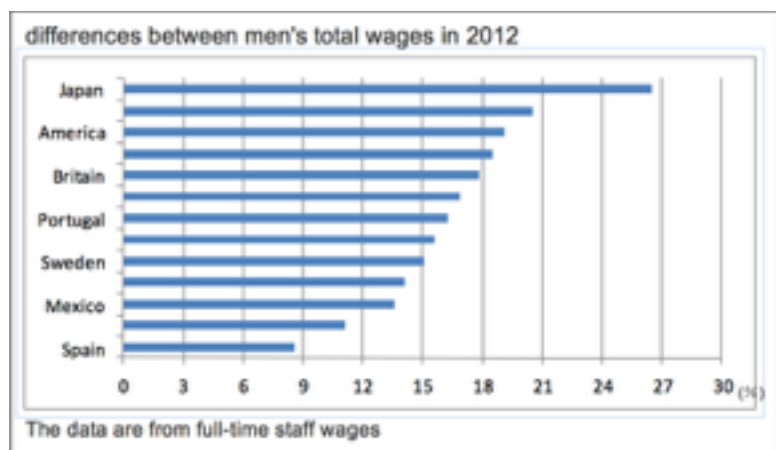
Country: Switzerland

Switzerland is a highly developed country whose per capita economy has been in the forefront of the world. It has a long history of armed neutrality as it has never embroiled in the international war since 1815.

There are many policies of protecting women's rights in Switzerland. According to the law, the equality between men and women in families, education and labor should be achieved by paying equally to them. The Swiss Parliament has passed the female gender equality act that after marriages, females don't need to change their surnames. In 1986, women occupied 16 seats in 32 ministers. Although Switzerland fell behind most of the European countries in terms of women's rights to vote, it has become the world's fifth country whose cabinet is occupied by the majority of women within forty years after they had the rights to vote.

Although there are law restrictions, sexism still remains in people's hearts. Most of the Swiss women will still take their husbands' surnames after marriages as it is more convenient and much easier to be accepted by new family members. In addition, the most serious problem is that men and women do equal work with different remunerations due to sexism in employment markets and normally. According to the recent survey of the 2012 wage structure done by Federal Bureau of Statistics, 66.9% of 339000 people with low incomes were women. From 2010 to 2012, the difference of wage rates between men and women increased from 0.5% to 18.9%. According to the data, we can see that the wage difference between men and women won't be any smaller just because of high level of education and good economy.

The Swiss federal government has decided to solve problems of unequal wages between men and women since October in 2014. It requires the enterprises with more than 50 employees to do regular wage system analysis which must be carried out by a third party organization and the results must be made known to the public in enterprise reports. It is estimated there are about 10000 companies with more than 50 employees in Switzerland and therefore, the inspection should be conducted by a society institution, an Audit Office or any inspection organization approved by the country



Country : Uganda

- In 2013, Uganda had lawed Anti-Homosexuality Bill, which caused many homosexual and their family died. But we abolished it in 2014. In same year, we passed the law in order to compensate the women who were been sexual violence during wars.
- We are attach importance to be gender equality. Our president, Museveni, has emphasized that Africa countries have to remove the phenomenon of gender inequality. Especially, ours economic development should combine with this problem. We should resolve in accordance with the characteristics of gender inequality in Africa. And the most important to us is education. Enhance the education standard of women.

So far, we have lawed Anti-Pornography Act in 2013. These ban women wearing clothes which aren't proper. We hope this could decline the number of sexual assault, and curb unethical atmosphere. We also legislate against the ritual of female genital excision in 2014. About the people whose livelihood are the ritual, we considered using the forms of low-interest loans to such practitioners until they find other jobs.

The current government has done a lot to reduce these inequality efforts. Our congress has a spokeswoman, and women members of parliament is 34% and we have about 30% of the cabinet members are women. Not only that, according to The Global Gender Gap Report, Uganda's index of gender equality is the fifth of Africa country. Our country has gradually improved this problem.

Most of our citizens are rainfed farming. When the weather is arid, most of families will stay girls at home to increase incomes. So, we hope we would not only formulate more concerning law to protect female, but also increase our subsidy for female's education, and decrease the number of illiteracy of female. And society defines male, and told them they are leaders of society. So they can do whatever they want to female. Therefor, we should also focus on male education about gender equality. And when the education standard of female enhance, there would be more work for women, and women would take on more social responsibility. Then the status of women would be higher.

We would love to promote gender equality, but this need time to continuously reform to find the best way.

And we are welcomed to listen to other delegations' opinion to get better solutions.

Country : United Kingdom

The UK government has strived for improving gender equality for decades.

Government Equalities Office (GEO), which is responsible for equality strategy and legislation across our government, supports and implements orders from Minister for Women Priority, international equality measures and commitments to CEDAW, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and the European Union Roadmap for Equality between Women and Men in the UK. Equality and Human Rights Commission and Women Nation Commission are the two units under GEO.

The relevant laws in UK involve “Equal Pay Act” and “Sex Discrimination Act”. Many other gender equality regulations were based on these two laws, including “Maternity Leave and Pay Regulations”, etc. The UK Parliament passed “Equal Act” in 2006, which stipulates the UK government should set improving gender equality as ‘public duty’, and set “Gender Equality Duty” as statutory obligation, request every civil service should improve gender equality and eliminate gender discrimination instead of personal appeal.

At the gender equality issues, The UK government put emphasis on five aspects: education and culture, access to continued learning and development, balancing work and family life, violence, and participation in public life.

Although the UK government combines the discrimination and equal issues, raise the level of gender equality, which is different from Finland and Norway arranging duty in government branches, research by the World Economic Forum (WEF), found the UK has slipped from 18th to 26th in the rankings of its Global Gender Gap Report, part of a steady decline from the forum's inaugural league table in 2006, when the UK was ranked ninth, recording its lowest overall score for equality since 2008.

While the UK failed to make the top 20 in any of the report’s four categories – economy, education, health and politics – the drop in its overall rating this year was chiefly attributable to a significantly lower score in “economic participation”, which measures attributes such as the ratios of women in the workforce, wage equality for similar work done by men, and the number of women in senior roles.

When other nation governments hear about the UK about gender equality issue, what is the first word that comes to their mind? The answers may vary but the biggest one is very likely to be “Emma Watson”. The famous British actress serves as the ambassador of UN women, which may be a good symbol of the UK is intending to pay more focus on this issue. The UK government is sincerely looking forward to the conference and concluding efficient resolutions.

Country : Zimbabwe

Due to the impending possible exhaustion of oil and other non-renewable energy, sustainable development has been at the center of heated issues worldwide. And in particular, the gender equality and the empowerment of women is regard as the essential part to achieve it. As the awareness of the empowerment of women extends rapidly, the quest for gender equity has evolved from advocacy, negotiation and consensus building, awareness rising on the importance of gender equity, to a point where gender considerations are an obligation in development programming and implementation.

In past, Zimbabwe signed and ratified the CEDAW in 1991, Beijing Platform of Action in 1995, SADC Declaration on Gender and Development, National Gender Policy in 2003, constitution of Zimbabwe section 23 and the national gender machinery.

According to the above convention, Zimbabwe has put effort to become a country which is aid to eradicate the discrimination and enhance the education to the women. And in future, we'll place greater emphasis on the importance of achieving gender equality in natural resources management.

In short term, we'll formulate the further policies to protect the right of education of women. Moreover, we would like to cooperate with FAO and UN-Water, providing relevance technology and skills to women, addressing women's access to control and ownership of natural resources. Through this action, women's status will escalate essentially and the women's decision making on managing natural resources may promote economic recovery. In long term, we'll make revisal to our institution and focus on building the infrastructure with the help of the World Bank in order to build a stable, accessible environment for both men and women to inhabit. It's most likely that both genders may thrive under such circumstances, while granting a stable community to build their lives on.