**FORUM:** Special Conference 1 on Good Governance

**QUESTION OF:** Strengthening women’s participation in politics

**SUBMITTED BY:** Hungary,

**CO-SUBMITTED BY:** Israel, South Africa, Norway, Panama, Turkmenistan, Netherlands, Honduras, Vietnam, Albania, Mexico, Kazakhstan, India, Central African Republic, France, Brazil, Antigua and Barbuda, China, Slovakia, Iraq, Ethiopia, United Kingdom,

SPECIAL CONFERENCE 1,

*Recognizing* the institution of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality (UNEGE) and the Empowerment of Women that incorporates the Division for the Advancement of Women, International Research of Women, Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women and United Nations Development Fund for Women,

*Emphasizing* that discrimination against women violates the principles of equality of rights and respect for human dignity, is an obstacle to the participation of women, on equal terms with men, in the political, social, economic and cultural life of their countries, hampers the growth of the prosperity of society and the family and makes more difficult the full development of the potentialities of women in the service of their countries and of humanity,

*Aware* of the progress of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action the progress of the Beijing Declaration and the Commission on the Status of Women,

*Recalling* previous relevant United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Optional Protocol (A/RES/34/180), resolution on Women’s Political Participation (A/RES/36/130), the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security (S/RES/1325/282000/29) and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (PFA) which was implemented to increase equality amongst both genders,

*Bearing in mind* the European Union's Gender Action Plan article 4,

1. Reminds countries to increase their efforts of public entrance to primary, secondary and postsecondary education by launching life skills lessons within secondary schools to raise young women’s awareness of positions in the political sector;
2. adult classes, aiming to educate women who have a lack in primary education to enable them to increase their status in society and improve their chance to participate in politics;
3. family planning agencies, in order to help women with planning their future and providing opportunities for more time to focus on careers and politics;
4. Government loans/grants to women who have achieved a relatively high standard of education and wish to specialize in a political position,
5. Workshops for women to participate and receive knowledge of job prospects in the political sector;
6. Raising awareness of women and girls as to how they can protect and recognize specific forms of violence and abuse;
7. Urging the UNGEEW to keep a continuation and enlargement of the education taking place in monitored countries,
8. Recognizes International Labor Organization, Inter-Parliamentary Union, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and UN Women to continue monitoring the Millennium Development Goals for Women and girls report:
9. the transparency
10. the availability of information to support women's effective participation and leadership in Saudi Arabia and Rwanda,

3. Invites all States to work on Sustainable Development Goal 5 of the 2030 agenda, as set by the United Nations in September 2015 and, in this context, asks:

1. all nations who agreed to the millennium goals of 2000 to thoroughly evaluate their work on the Millennium Development Goal 3 (Good Health and Wellbeing),
2. and use this in their work to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 5 concerning gender equality and the empowering of women,

4. Trusts to put in place new goals, which have to be completed by 2020, to add to the Millennium goals about these issues, such as but not limited to:

1. all women should have the same right of education as men
2. all girls should have education, which includes the current political situation in the world
3. in every parliament, there must be the open opportunity for the female gender

5. Recommends the promotion and protection of women's right to freely express their views publicly, openly in political debates, and participate within their country's Government,

6. Further invites to counteract the negative social attitude towards the idea of women's lack of capacity to participate equally in the political process and decision-making at a national and international level that discourage women’s participation, as well as educate in institutions inside the curriculum about the equal rights for women and men, civic responsibilities,

7. ~~Calls upon the media to recognize the importance of women’s participation during the political process, for equal coverage of female and male candidates (Saudi Arabia),~~

8. Instructs states to support the goal of gender parity in all governmental positions and to promote women fairness and equal opportunities to run for public positions;

a. by asking to improve involvement of indigenous and other women in minority groups

b. as well as encouraging participation in politics

9. Asks to propose more women candidates for senior positions inside the United Nations, and governmental states, to encourage more women to apply for those positions in the future,

10. Encourages non-governmental organizations, governments and other private organizations to develop:

a. training programs for

b. political parties to initiate recruitment and career programs that provide women political skills for an encouraged access to assume legislative, judicial and executive positions within the government

11. Suggests that all countries report to the UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women its ratings of gender equality and equity in the political field in order to:

1. keep track of those countries with low levels of equality
2. promote the change on the country's situation

12. Calls for the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to further investigate the negative consequences of child marriage and unconsented weddings in the equality of men and women, which will lead to:

1. being actively involved against child marriages and forceful wedding
2. the enhancement of responsibilities of fathers towards their families
3. the further expansion of education on birth control and preventions of sexually transmitted diseases for men and women alike

13. Requests the UN Women’s Ministry of Finance to continue their budgeting and public finance management on such matters,

14. Further encourages the involvement of women in politics, despite their fears in certain countries by:

1. making UN world campaigns promoting the involvement of women in politics
2. using UN peacekeepers to protect women voting in countries where they are threatened because of their involvement,

15. Calls on nations to increase the attendance of primary and secondary schools especially in rural areas through means such as but not limited to:

a. giving lunch to students at school, as many cannot afford three meals a day

b. granting tax breaks to companies who donate to charities helping public schooling so that schools can be built and/or increase their capacity in rural areas

c. educating parents on the positive effects of sending their daughters to school, especially in rural areas through asking media to advertise education in TV, radio, magazines, and news papers,

16. Wishes to be actively seized in the matter.