FORUM: Human Rights Council

QUESTION OF: Measures for Enhancing Human Rights and Gender Equality in Yemen

MAIN SUBMITTER: Senegal

CO-SUBMITTERS: Uruguay, Zambia, Chad, Senegal, China, Venezuela, Djibouti, USA, Romania, Italy, United Kingdom, Syria

Human Rights Council,

*Acknowledging* the need for concrete measures to address human rights violations and promote gender equality in Yemen,

*Recognizing* the importance of international cooperation in aiding Yemen’s journey toward human rights and equality for all,

*Recognizing* the significance of overcoming gender inequality and discrimination through developing social awareness.

*Recognizing* the importance of gender equality education within this country and raising awareness about gender tolerance.

*Emphasizing* the importance of policies and the political and legislation that recognize and protect the rights of individuals of all gender identities and expressions.

*To establish* an equal workforce and the opportunity for attending political social status. To promote sufficient progress, and global economic growth.

*Demands* to promote women’s rights and gender equality, aiming the increase women's leadership, peace progress, and decrease the social gap between males and females.

*To be aware of the threatening reverse progress of the human rights violation on child marriage, and women’s well-being.*

1. Encourages comprehensive measures to protect and promote the rights of women in Yemen, including the following:

a) Creating safe spaces for women and girls who have been affected by violence or displacement, supported through:

i. Partnerships with Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to provide shelters and psychological support,

ii. Establishing online services for victims of gender-based violence,

iii. Establish laws to practice gender tolerance ,

b) Ensuring equal access to essential healthcare services by such as but not limited to:

i. Partnering with international health organizations to provide maternal and reproductive health services,

ii. Providing official governmental healthcare, by establishing more resources based on women’s health programs, focusing on maternal care, mental health, and chronic illness;

2. Calls for human rights and gender equality education in schools and community centers, using methods such as but not limited to:

a) Introducing human rights classes in schools to raise awareness about gender equality and tolerance by:

i. Incorporating social classes that on the identity of gender stereotype, and ensuring the biased materials,

ii. Exploring the feminist theory, and discovering the history of feminism, to establish an understanding of the significance of gender equality,

iii. Understanding the impact of gender equality helps to understand the significance of gender equality for leading to a healthier and prosperous society,

b) Organizing workshops for community leaders on the importance of gender equality:

i. Hosting assemblies focusing on the development of gender equality, featuring guests, and participating in activities or events,

ii. Establishing a student council and organization based on the theory of feminism,

c) Conducting awareness campaigns through local media to spread knowledge on human rights by:

i. Utilizing school community media, such as daily news, and local media, for the diffusion of knowledge and belief,

ii. Utilizing the use of art, music, and comedy, to indirectly note the audience and the diffusion of feminism;

3. Recommends member states to provide financial and technical support to Yemen for the enhancement of gender equality knowledge, and the diffusion of feminism in strengthening its legal framework such as but not limited to:

a) Passing and enforcing laws that protect against gender-based violence and discrimination:

i. Monitoring and advocating for women's rights, building the capacity of stakeholders, and providing technical advice,

ii. Establishing international laws that align with the international human rights law,

b) Providing training for law enforcement on handling cases of human rights abuses sensitively by:

i. Aiming for the official governmental laws built for building capacity human rights,

ii. Establishing local laws for reducing instances of sexual abuse, and abiding by laws,

c) Setting up a reporting system for human rights abuses that encourages transparency and accountabilities by:

i. Establishing local networks for reporting abuses that are going to be noted anonymously,

ii. Utilizing online networks including news and social media (NGO or GO) to spread the correct process mode after certain abuses;

4. Strongly empowers women by increasing their participation in the community and finding ways to help women get work opportunities through nongovernmental organizations in ways such as:

a) Providing opportunities for women to work:

i. Establishing governmental management for women participating in political parties and the right to work in government,

ii. Balancing the socioeconomic gap between females and males by balancing workforce from all genders,

iii. Improving reflect women’s voices throughout society, provide work that doesn’t need women to travel through the country physically,

b) Establishing laws that provide education for young girls and address gender inequalities resulting in increased pay and labor participation by:

i.Making more opportunities to participate in community activities and jobs by having an education,

ii. Establishing laws that enforce penalties for violation of basic human rights of civilians;

5. To create work opportunities for women in high workforce, and in political events and parties:

1. Creating legal protections for women in the workforce:

i. Strengthening laws that protect against gender discrimination, sexual harassment, and unsafe working conditions for women,

ii. Organizing workshops and media campaigns with local organizations can play a huge role in changing mindsets,

1. Encouraging companies to give more opportunities to females participating in political events by:

i. Raising awareness about the benefits of a gender-diverse working condition can change cultural perceptions, making it easier for women to seek meaningful employment,

ii. Creating an easy and exclusive pathway for women to participate in events, having the right to both vote and speak up;

6. Raises gender inequality in Yemen both online and offline to raise public awareness,

In ways such as but not limited to:

a) Prevailing access to information in this current technology-developed era, social media platforms should be used such as but not limited to:

i. Instagram to post pictures of work,

ii. TikTok for equality-themed videos aiming for education,

iii. YouTube for detailed specifications for gender equality education

Source,

b) Broadcasting the seriousness of the government's attitude on famous TV shows such as but not limited to:

i. Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS),

ii. British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC),

iii. Consumer News and Business Channel (CNBC);

7. Collaborate with non-governmental organizations (NGO) protesting groups and civil society to collaborate in promoting the rights of transgender individuals, by methods including but not limited to:

a) Sharing resources when needed as this issue is global in ways such as but not limited to:

i. Including fiction and establishing the correct value of literature that face

trans-gender, a non-fiction for the specified psychological information,

ii. Sharing and learning from historical decisions to support future decisions,

b) Getting support services in ways such as but not limited to:

i. Finding key information with researchers and collecting statistics to

understand the issue,

ii. Collaborating with politicians or celebrities to spread knowledge;

8. Requests all member states to establish education programs to promote gender equality in Yemen in such ways but not limited to:

a) Establishing education programs in local schools to educate young generations too:

i. Establishing a young child’s correct gender value for future social stability,

ii. Promoting social awareness of the damage due to gender inequality,

iii. Providing individual knowledge, and values to challenge gender stereotypes,

b) Attaching importance to healthcare education for women to let women make informed decisions about their health and future:

i. Providing governmental health education for women and girls, to allow access to healthcare in Yemen,

ii. Enhancing the healthcare of women through physical mental,

iii. Focusing on basic literacy, life skills, and vocational training to develop a curriculum that reflects and teaches the diversity of humans and the necessity of equality;

9. Establishing education for female teenagers specifically for higher education over middle school, for the further reaching of the global economy and women’s rights:

1. Establishing female schools that are aimed at the education of females:
   1. Establishing schools that are specifically located in an area that has fewer requirements for female education,
   2. Reducing the required price for education for women, supporting women's education in poverty-stricken areas,
2. Providing middle school that is only aimed at women, to prevent child marriage and sexual abuse:
   1. Aiming for female schools that provide higher education,
   2. Educated women can earn higher wages and have a greater chance of entering the workforce,
   3. Providing scholarships to encourage women's education, and for families to understand the significance of women's education for the push of economic growth;

10. Protect reproductive rights for women, prenatal services, safe childbirth, and access to contraception:

1. Establishing a local policy that protects women’s right the access contraception and abortion:
   1. Establishing school sexual education,
   2. Offering confidential health services for women,
2. Creating health-aimed policy for contraception:
   1. Providing free condoms for males and free contraceptives,
   2. Spreading sexual protective education outside of school and in public for adults.