

2022 Kansai High Schools Model United Nations Report

AGENDA: SDG 5—GENDER EQUALITY



Topic 1: Empowering Women and Girls Through Education



Worldwide, 129 million girls are out of school now, including 32 million of primary school age, 30 million of lower-secondary school age (UNICEF). Especially in impoverished rural areas, the education gap between girls and boys is astounding. Gender education gaps are rooted in factors that can be split in two categories: (1) reasons related to customs and traditions such as religion, and (2) reasons related to the physical environment such as conflict, and a lack of infrastructure. We can affirm that we need a lot of finances to solve this issue, and we also need to increase the number of people working to solve this issue. Right now, both financial and human resources are insufficient.

There are many ways to address the problems. As a solution to tradition-related causes, we should hold seminars to raise awareness of the importance of girls' education. Many parents

still believe that education is irrelevant for girls in some areas, and those parents don't enroll their daughters in school. The traditional gender discrimination is deeply rooted in some regions and it can't be eliminated easily. We need everyone to know why gender discrimination is wrong.

As a solution to causes related to the physical environment, financial support is essential. Poverty is the biggest contributor which can lead to various other problems such as child marriage and child labor. Plenty of girls give up on ever attending school. Therefore, financial support such as microcredit or scholarships are essential solutions. Also we need to collaborate with international organizations and countries to achieve gender equality in the near future.

《Japanese》

世界には、女の子が教育を受けることが当たり前になっていない国や地域がたくさんあります。彼女たちが学校に通えない理由は、大きく分けて二つです。一つ目は、伝統や男女差別、宗教上の理由、二つ目は、教育環境の問題、具体的には貧困、衛生環境の悪さ、児童労働・結婚などです。伝統上の慣習を変えることは容易ではない上、教育環境の問題を解決する予算も足りていないのが現状です。

そして、今日でも、女の子への教育の大切さを知らず、娘を学校に通わせない保護者がたくさんいます。それらの親に対する解決策として、女子教育の大切さを教えるセミナーを開き、教育に対する意識を高めてもらうことを提唱します。

また、多くの人に、未だ根強く残っている男女差別は、間違っているということを知ってもらわないといけません。

加えて、この女子教育の問題が起こっている大きな原因として貧困があげられます。それに対しては、積極的な財政支援を行うことによって、少しずつでも彼女たちの置かれている状況を改善させることを期待します。

最後に、この問題を解決させるには、世界的な組織や国々の協力が不可欠です。そのために、まず、女子教育の現状についての認知度を高め、解決に携わる人を増やしていきたいと思っています。

Topic 2: Empowering Women and Girls in Rural Areas



Advances in Gender Equality

In rural areas, there is severe gender inequality. 70% of the world's poor are still concentrated in rural areas and often vulnerable women and young girls are the poorest. They have less access to land ownership and financial support. In fact, the rates of women in rural areas engaging in self-employed agrarian work is 55.7 percent. When they aren't the owners of the agricultural land, there is always the danger of losing it. Because of this, they often aren't willing to invest in their work tools so productivity doesn't increase. Also the lack of women's access to financial support and delays in receiving their salary are also elements that decrease productivity. If money is not available to women at a time they need it such as planting time or harvest time, a lot of money and opportunity is lost.

To eliminate all forms of social oppression of rural women, there is a rising commitment to gender equality on the international stage. For example, many UN organizations contribute to a program called "Accelerating Progress Toward the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women." In addition, UN Women changed laws in 69 countries to empower the victims of a lack of access to land ownership and financial support. As a result, the United Nations offered an estimated 2.5 billion people an opportunity to grow thriving businesses which lead to strong and flourishing local economies. Recently, the G7 Partnership for Infrastructure and Investment was created to assist middle and low-income nations to increase economic participation by women. However, with such a large number of vulnerable women and girls concentrated in rural areas, much more needs to be done. Those women invest 90% of the money they earn in their children to improve their health and education even though employment opportunities are limited. Therefore, the UN must continue to push for gender equality to end social limitations for rural women. We must recognize these problems strongly and take action to overcome them from various aspects of aid.

《Japanese》

田舎の地域では、非常に深刻な男女不平等が存在している。つまり、立場の弱い女性たちや、若い少女たちは、今でも田舎の地域に集中し、かつ彼女たちは農業を行っている土地の所有権や金融支援といったものに程遠い状態にあるという事だ。彼女たちは土地の所有者ではない為、解雇される可能性がある。このため、彼女たちは自分たちの仕事環境などに投資せず、それに伴い生産性も低下する。さらに女性たちの金融支援の不足は、収穫などのタイミングに合わせて引き出したいタイミングがあったとしても、農業に使うためのお金が引き出せず、生産性向上を阻害する要素の一つとなっている。

そこで、近年、地方に住む女性に対する社会的制約の全てを撲滅するために、国際的な動きが高まっている。例えば多くの国連組織は”Accelerating Progress Toward the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women.”というプログラムに従事している。また、UN Womenは女性の経済的権限を向上させるために69か国で法律を改正した。その結果、国連は約25億人に事業を繁栄させる機会を得ている。しかし世界の貧困層の70%は未だに農村部に集約し女性が最も弱い立場にある。国連はさらなる男女平等を押し進め、女性の社会的制約を終わらせることに従事し続けるべきである。そして私達一人一人が問題の深刻性を強く理解し、あらゆる側面からのサポートを実行すべきである。