

The status of women, especially in the developing world, have continuously lagged behind the developed world. Liberia has particularly bore witness to this with around 60 percent of the female population of Liberia suffering from female genital mutilation and gender based violence one of the most common types of crime in Liberia. Even though the reigning president Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, a woman herself, has tried to increase basic education for all making it compulsory and free, the barriers of women accessing education have still not been removed. Finally, Liberia still relies on a largely export based economy which is unsustainable, especially because women are largely excluded from economic activity at all. All three subtopics that we are potentially addressing are very interconnected however it is the belief of the delegation from Liberia that this General Assembly must focus on gender based violence as it is the key towards solving the other two problems

As mentioned before Liberia has a huge problem with gender based violence. The approximate population of Liberia is 4,299,944 with a little over 2,235,971 being women. That means a staggering 1,341,583 women suffer from some form of genital mutilation in Liberia. This sobering statistic is mainly the result of Sande schools perpetuating this sickening practice. The delegation from Liberia believes that the best way to solve this problem is through a multifaceted resolution.

This resolution will deal with the creation of a developing world fund in a similar vein to the already existent Grameen bank that has had huge success in helping empower women in Bangladesh. This fund would be a collective fund of donations from private investors ,who would receive tax benefits if they lived in a signatory state and

money from the World Trade organization in addition to a small interest on each money grant. This money would be made available to government on both the local and national level and would be expected to be payed back in 30 years or less. This money would have to be used in accordance with three broad guidelines in addition to specific rules that would be decided on a case by case basis. The first rule is that the money cannot go towards any organization that endorses or participates in a blacklist of activities such as female genital mutilation or marital assault and rape. The second rule is that any government that uses the money on an industry that meets gender diversity quotas that will be decided at the beginning of the money granting will pay back the money without any interest. The final rule for money grants from the fund is that if the government uses the money to either build schools or fund programs to provide money for teachers and school supplies they also don't need to pay any interest.

This organization will allow developing nations to work together towards improving the status of women while providing incentive for effective solutions to be created on a case by case basis by providing money towards groups that want to improve the status of women but lack the resources.