



CONFERENCE B

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**Documentation of the Work of the Executive Board of the United Nations
Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-
Women)**

Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)

Committee Staff

Director	Sarah Walter
Assistant Director	Dieyun Song
Chair	Mariam Mohsen

Agenda

- I. Empowering Women, Empowering Humanity: Beijing +20 Review
- II. Achieving Gender Equality Post-2015 By Eliminating Violence Against All Women
- III. Strengthening Women's Political Participation

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
UN-Women/1/1	Achieving Gender Equality Post-2015 By Eliminating Violence against All Women	36 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 0 abstentions
UN-Women/1/2	Achieving Gender Equality Post-2015 By Eliminating Violence against All Women	33 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 3 absentions
UN-Women/1/3	Achieving Gender Equality Post-2015 By Eliminating Violence against All Women	34 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 2 abstentions
UN-Women/1/4	Achieving Gender Equality Post-2015 By Eliminating Violence against All Women	28 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 5 abstentions
UN-Women/1/5	Achieving Gender Equality Post-2015 By Eliminating Violence against All Women	30 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 6 against

Summary Report

The Executive Board for the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Empowering Women, Empowering Humanity: Beijing +20 Review
- II. Achieving Gender Equality Post-2015 By Eliminating Violence against All Women
- III. Strengthening Women's Political Participation

The session was attended by representatives of 36 Member States of the United Nations. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of II, I, III and began discussion on the topic of "Achieving Gender Equality Post-2015 by Eliminating Violence against All Women."

By Tuesday morning, the Dais received a total of eight working papers covering a wide range of topics, such as safety in education, social media and its impact on gender-based violence, the participation of women in army and police forces, and women's integration into civil society. The diversity of the ideas brought forth in the working papers represented the body's strengths and diversity. Delegates were assertive and their arguments were well developed and eloquently formulated. At the same time, delegates also always showed strong openness to new ideas and cooperation with a variety of different states and working groups.

On Wednesday, five draft resolutions were accepted by the Dais, and all of them had amendments. The committee adopted five resolutions, one of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, such as the creation of UN-Women-initiated Female Empowerment Centers and the involvement of women in their framework; improving safety in education through training programs and Avoiding Women's Attacks and Recurring Endangerment (AWARE) health centers; incorporating ending violence against women in the sustainable development goals (SDGs) as well as the post-2015 agenda; the effect of media portrayals on the perception of women; and the necessity of including women in positions of power.



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Code: UN-Women/1/1

Committee: United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

Topic: *Achieving Gender Equality Post-2015 By Eliminating Violence against All Women*

1 *The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women,*

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3

4 *Having considered* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as the foundation of all actions taken by this

5 committee,

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7 *Taking into consideration* Millennium Development Goal 3 and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,

8

9 *Acknowledging* the significance of gender equality in the United Nations' efforts for development,

10

11 *Alarmed by* the findings of the World Health Organization's report, global and regional estimates of violence against

12 women; prevalence and health effects of intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence, 2013, p.2, which

13 states that 35 percent of women are victims of violence worldwide,

14

15 *Convinced* that peace and prosperity can only be achieved when violence against women is completely eradicated,

16

17 *Fully aware* of Member States' right to self-determination and sovereignty,

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19 *Recognizing* the positive effects of Postmodern Feminist Empowering Counselling for abused women as

20 demonstrated by the 2013 study conducted by the Behavioural Science Research Institute, which leads to thought

21 changes of equality among men and women, belief changes that abuse is not unavoidable, and emotional changes

22 that empower women,

23

24 *Guided by* the parameters of transparent international cooperation and aid as stated in the International Aid

25 Transparency Initiative regarding the collaboration between Member States,

26

27 *Welcoming* all Member States that are willing to work on solutions to eliminate violence against women open-

28 heartedly,

29

30 1. *Decides* to create Female Empowering Centres (FECs) in regions where survivors of violence against women

31 do not have direct access to a treatment centre and empowering resources to be:

32

33 a. Physical centres where survivors of violence against women can seek psychological treatment and life

34 coaching, not only to recover from their traumatic experiences, but also to be empowered to participate

35 in society as leaders by:

36

37 i. Encouraging a sense of community in the area of the FEC for the survivors, and inviting all

38 victims of violence against women to participate in the design and construction of the centres;

39

40 ii. The development of the treatment and empowering programme to be advised by Doctors

41 Without Borders and the International Red Cross;

42

43 b. In the case of areas where construction of physical centres may not be feasible, FECs can also be

44 integrated into:

45

46 i. Existing infrastructures such as local hospitals and community centres;

47

48 ii. Existing mobile units for conflict and crisis areas, and/or mobile units to reach remote regions

49 with lower population density;

50

51 2. *Declares* the ultimate goal of the FECs being to focus on the psychological treatment of survivors as well as

52 their empowerment to become the voice of social movements that intend to eradicate violence against women

53 by focusing on financial literacy and health practices through:

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- a. Offering a free online multi-language education platform called “Online Pocket” as a long-term prevention strategy and as a service that provides women with access to knowledge about financial literacy;
 - b. Providing women with enough confidence and empowerment to be financially independent and therefore economically self-reliant;
3. *Emphasizes* the focus of FECs to be on reaching out to remote areas where there are no existing programs or institutions offering services to survivors of violence against women;
4. *Designates* Postmodern Feminist Empowering Counselling as the foundation to the FECs psychological treatment of survivors;
5. *Invites* member states, survivors, and users of the services of the FECs, FECs’ directors, and NGO’s involved in the development of FECs to attend the Female Empowering Centres Convention (FECC), to discuss the progress made through the programme of Female Empowering Centres and share expertise to adapt it to current demands, where:
- a. The first convention to be held in Tokyo, Japan in September in 2020 and from then on to be hosted every five years based on a rotation system, agreed upon on the previous meeting of the convention;
 - b. The outcome of each FEC Convention on the progress and challenges of the FEC program will be submitted in a report to the annual session of UN-Women:
 - i. The specifics and statistics stated in this report will be provided by each FEC director and then combined into a comprehensive report;
 - ii. The report will be analysed at the FEC Convention and followed by suggestions of changes to the programme according to the guidelines of concrete improvement addressed during the convention;
6. *Further requests* the cooperation between governments and the international community to integrate existing resources and frameworks in the creation of FEC’s;
7. *Calls upon* the creation of the Female Empowering Centre’s International Fund, which will be:
- a. Originally established through funding from:
 - i. The UN-Women’s Fund for Gender Equality;
 - ii. The United Nations Trust Fund;
 - iii. The UN Foundation;
 - b. Funded continuously from voluntary contributions from private donors and willing and able Member States;
 - c. Responsible for the full realization of the FEC program;
 - d. Made of voluntary contributions of Member States interested in contributing to the accomplishment of the FECs as a goal of the international community;
 - e. Reconsidered every five years at the FEC Convention.



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Code: UN-Women/1/2

Committee: United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

Topic: *Achieving Gender Equality Post-2015 By Eliminating Violence against All Women*

1 *The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women,*

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3 *Guided by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, specifically Articles I and II that all human beings are born*
4 *free and equal,*

5

6 *Recognizing past efforts made by the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action in eliminating violence against*
7 *women (VAW) as one of twelve critical areas of concern,*

8

9 *Recalling Article 1 of General Assembly resolution 48/105, which states that VAW encompasses physical,*
10 *psychological, and sexual abuse,*

11

12 *Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 67/144 on the Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of*
13 *violence against women,*

14

15 *Respecting Member States sovereignty and the cultural and religious diversity of individual Member States,*

16

17 *Noting with deep concern that women are often unable to escape situations of domestic violence due to fear of*
18 *retaliation and financial dependence on abusive partners,*

19

20 *Recognizing the role of civil society organizations (CSOs) in governance and the improvement of financial*
21 *conditions of the areas in which they operate, as displayed by the *Sixth Global Forum Paper on the Role of Civil**
22 *Society in Governance,*

23

24 *Fully aware that according to the non-governmental organization (NGO) Safe Horizon, one in every four women*
25 *will experience domestic violence within their lifetime, and that one in three female homicide victims are killed by*
26 *current or former partners, and that domestic violence costs more than 37 billion USD each year in law enforcement*
27 *involvement, legal work, medical and mental health treatment, and lost productivity at companies,*

28

29 *Recognizing the efforts of the International Finance Cooperation (IFC) and Kiva in providing microfinance loans*
30 *with the specific goal of rural development,*

31

32 *Guided by the efforts of one-stop domestic violence shelters, including the Saartjie Baartman Centre in Cape Town,*
33 *South Africa, which houses a number of organizations offering different services for victims of domestic violence*
34 *under one roof, and the Centre Chaml in Kenitra, Morocco, that offers a wide range of free services pertaining to*
35 *literacy and the arts, also aimed at victims of domestic violence,*

36

37 *Emphasizing the achievements fueled by the Gender Thematic Trust Fund (GTTF) as well as The United Nations*
38 *Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP), the UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women, the Women's*
39 *Funding Network, and the Foundation for Women and their continuous support for organizations geared towards*
40 *gender equality and the advancement of women,*

41

42 1. *Designates a two-pronged approach to the elimination of gender based violence through the implementation of:*

43

44 a. *Rehabilitation services for victims of VAW;*

45

46 b. *Reintegration programs to empower women to become active members of their local communities*
47 *with the goal of self-reliance;*

48

49 2. *Endorses the formation of the Avoiding Women's Attacks and Recurring Endangerment program (AWARE) to:*

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- 51 a. Provide gender sensitivity training to civil servants and first responders including, but not limited to
52 police officers, judges, military officials, and public leaders to ensure respectful responses to reported
53 instances of gender-based violence;
54
- 55 b. Engage the public in social programs looking to break down gender stereotypes and cultural norms
56 through the offering of free workshops on gender and gender-based violence while maintaining
57 cultural and religious integrity;
58
- 59 c. Establish AWARE support centers that will:
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- 61 i. Be staffed by medical, psychological, and legal professionals, as well as organizations, such
62 as Doctors Without Borders, offering immediate, short-term shelter for women who are
63 victims of abuse or victims of human trafficking;
64
- 65 ii. Provide affordable and confidential medical, psychological, and legal services for women and
66 children;
67
- 68 iii. Offer education about VAW for both victims of gender-based violence and the community on
69 a larger scale;
70
- 71 iv. Take place within existing infrastructure, and working with existing NGOs and CSOs to
72 ensure that programs are implemented both in urban and rural areas;
73
- 74 v. Hold free or affordable public workshops to teach gender sensitivity, including topics that
75 address but are not limited to: confronting gender-based violence as a victim, confronting
76 gender-based violence as an observer, and mechanisms for reporting suspected violence;
77
- 78 vi. Be funded by donations from NGOs, private donors, and willing and able Member States;
79
- 80 3. *Invites* all Member States to establish or enhance current research programs and systems, referring to the global,
81 “What Works for Prevention,” programs, to aid in:
82
- 83 a. Collaboration with qualified organizations under consistent guidelines and criteria for strengthening
84 women and girls resilience to violence;
85
- 86 b. Operational research and impact evaluations of promising existing interventions to access their
87 effectiveness;
88
- 89 4. *Further invites* Member States to collaborate on developing regional networks of safe houses, with regions
90 determined by the Executive Board in coordination with Member States, through which:
91
- 92 a. Women are able to quickly and discreetly re-locate to a nearby safe house if their original location is
93 discovered by abusive partners and family members if they choose to do so;
94
- 95 b. Safe houses are able to collaborate in the development of programs and combine their respective
96 budgets to fund more expensive programming, including, but not limited to, access to free or
97 affordable counseling, self-defense training, providing women with aid in the development of resumes,
98 finding jobs, financial literacy, and gaining economic independence;
99
- 100 5. *Recommends* that safe houses offer referrals to legal advocacy groups for women interested in pressing charges
101 against an abusive partner or family member, or seeking advice regarding their situation in the context of
102 divorce and custody;
103
- 104 6. *Endorses* an increased presence of UN-Women in existing safe houses through:
105
- 106 a. The establishment of a voluntary conference occurring every two years, taking place in a different
107 Member State each year, and attended by leaders from safe houses internationally, through which safe
108 houses are able to develop and deepen connections with similar institutions, and share successful
109 programs and collaborate on future initiatives;

- 106 b. Further development of the existing UN-Women online resource pool, accessible through the UN-
107 Women website, through which victims of domestic violence are, when possible, work together to seek
108 out permanent living opportunities;
109
- 110 7. *Decides* to adapt and amend the UN-Women handbook, Voices Against Violence as a means to educate women
111 in both urban and rural regions by:
112
- 113 a. Re-working the handbook to ensure that it addresses VAW in a way that is sensitive to social and
114 cultural differences;
115
- 116 b. Adding an additional section within the handbook focusing on effective safe houses, written in
117 collaboration with leaders from safe houses worldwide, selected during the biannual conference,
118 outlining the structures and programs that have been successful within existing safe houses, to be
119 published online, and distributed in collaboration with existing CSOs and NGOs to safe houses and
120 women’s centers within Member States;
121
- 122 c. Including pictures so that information is accessible for women who are illiterate;
123
- 124 8. *Further decides* to work with regional NGOs and CSOs to distribute the handbook both in hard copy and, when
125 possible, via email, to town centers, shopping centers, women centers, schools, and hospitals;
126
- 127 9. *Confirms* to create a database of AWARE centers and safe houses, organized by region, through which women
128 would be able to find the address and contact information for the nearest safe house, made available:
129
- 130 a. On the UN-Women website, on which women can input their address and receive a list of nearby safe
131 houses, organized by location;
132
- 133 b. In women’s centers, hospitals, and police offices;
134
- 135 10. *Expresses its hope* that Member States will protect victims of domestic violence through legislation by banning
136 discrimination against victims in the workplace, thus improving the likelihood that women escaping abusive
137 homes are able to gain financial independence;
138
- 139 11. *Encourages* all Member States to enable local governing bodies to heighten the security of both urban cities and
140 rural villages using the Safe Cities Global Initiative, which:
141
- 142 a. Creates a comprehensive approach that outlines methods by which local communities may strengthen
143 action against VAW in public areas;
144
- 145 b. Improves safety throughout public transport along with the establishment of helplines referring to the
146 prevention of harassment and stalking;
147
- 148 12. *Trusts* that Member States will incorporate a gender sensitive perspective in budgeting, investing in programs
149 that support victims of gender-based violence, including safe houses;
150
- 151 13. *Supports the creation of* working groups consisting of local bodies pursuing gender equality through economic
152 empowerment and through closing the workforce gender gap in rural areas of developing states by means that
153 are directed towards achieving self sustainability among women, such as:
154
- 155 a. Enhancing the principals of diversification of the educational model to include sustainable vocational
156 and technical training programs for women and girls in rural communities which are set forth by
157 efforts such as the Spring Bud project;
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- 159 b. Integrating women into their local economies through the use of the skills gained by technical and
160 vocational training programs that are initiated and administered by their respective Member States,
161 including;

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- i. Skills training that will allow women to learn specific trades including but not limited to artisanal, culinary, information and communication technologies, and childcare services;
 - ii. Financial literacy workshops to educate women on financial opportunities such as microcredit programs, budgeting and funds management, and planning for future financial endeavors;
 - iii. Entrepreneurial training directed at the application of knowledge acquired through technical and vocational training;
 - c. Establishing joint forums between local community representatives in conjunction with UN-Women to evaluate the successes of training programs as well as existing challenges through the implementation of:
 - i. Quarterly held local conferences attended by local community representatives who are leaders in women’s advocacy;
 - ii. Annual program coordination conferences held by UN-Women and attended by select community representatives to report on the effectiveness of programs in each respective community;
 - 14. *Recommends* to work with local NGOs and CSOs to develop optional, extra-curricular discussion spaces, led by student leaders elected by student bodies, during which students are able to safely discuss experiences with physical, sexual, and psychological violence, building solidarity within the school community;
 - 15. *Requests* assistance in funding through organizations including but not limited to:
 - a. United Nations bodies such as GTTF Women’s Funding Network, the Foundation for Women, the UN Trust Fund and UNFIP, all of which contribute to empower women to reach gender equality and seek to eliminate violence against women;
 - b. Micro-finance institutions such as the IFC and Kiva which possess specialized knowledge in the consideration and administration of micro-credit and financial support services, with the strategic goals of:
 - i. Allowing women to become contributing members to the local economy by providing them with the skills and resources necessary to be active in local workforces;
 - ii. Creating a nourishing entrepreneurial environment, with the goal of sustainable self-reliance for all women;
 - iii. Ultimately closing the gender disparity gap in rural areas;
 - c. Voluntary contributions from private donors as well as willing and able Member States who are committed to the economic empowerment of women in rural communities;
 - 16. *Expresses* the necessity of transportation facilities to and from training centers to ensure that women and girls in rural communities may have access to the resources available for them.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UN-Women/1/3

Committee: United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

Topic: *Achieving Gender Equality Post-2015 By Eliminating Violence against All Women*

1 *The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women,*

2

3 *Supporting fully* the principle of sovereignty of all Member States of the United Nations (UN) as stated in Article
4 2(1) of the Charter of the United Nations,

5

6 *Respecting* the diversity of cultures and religions in societies is ethically imperative and inseparable from the respect
7 for human dignity, according to the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity,

8

9 *Reaffirming* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in particular Article 5, which states that all people have the
10 right to live free from violence,

11

12 *Recalling* the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA) (1995), the Convention on the Elimination of All
13 Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (1979), the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against
14 Women (1993) and Security Council resolution 1325 (2000),

15

16 *Stressing* that violence against women (VAW) means any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to
17 result in, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or
18 arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life,

19

20 *Recognizing* Human Rights Council resolution 11/3, which urges Member States to combat, condemn, and penalize
21 human trafficking and the facilitation of the trafficking of people, especially women and girls,

22

23 *Guided by* General Assembly (GA) resolution 63/156 that addresses the Convention for the Suppression of the
24 Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others and the United Nations Convention against
25 Transnational Organized Crime,

26

27 *Recalling* the assertions outlined in the GA resolution 69/147, which recognizes the pivotal role men and boys play
28 in eliminating violence against women and the necessity of mainstreaming preventative as well as reactive efforts to
29 include men and boys in all civil, political and economic efforts to overcoming social tolerance of gender-based
30 violence,

31

32 *Further recalling* the definition of Human Trafficking from Article 3 of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and
33 Punish Trafficking in Persons as drafted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

34

35 *Fully aware* that the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which address the empowerment of women and
36 encourage all Member States to eliminate gender-based discrimination, are expiring this year, and recognizing the
37 importance of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the post-2015 development agenda,

38

39 *Recognizing* the post-2015 development agenda as an opportunity to re-evaluate the situation of women while
40 specifically addressing VAW as an issue relating to sustainable development along with the empowerment and
41 progression of the entire human race,

42

43 *Acknowledging* the importance of gender mainstreaming across all parts of the post-2015 development agenda and
44 instilling a transformative agenda by addressing the structural impediments to gender-based violence,

45

46 *Noting* that VAW is not constrained to one type of abuse, but includes physical abuse, genital mutilation, female
47 infanticide, acid-throwing, patrimonial abuse, the control of access to resources financial and workplace
48 Discrimination, political violence, and dowry-related violence and abuse, psychological abuse, such as emotional
49 and verbal violence, financial abuse, economic abuse, sex-trafficking, discrimination on the basis of sexual
50 orientation and gender identity, age, and low socio-economic status,

51
52 *Further noting* that by expanding the definition of VAW, women’s rights are fully represented,
53
54 *Alarmed* by the global prevalence of VAW and recognizing it as one of the most pervasive human rights abuses in
55 the world,
56
57 *Understanding* that abusers are often former victims, which creates a vicious cycle of violence across generations,
58
59 *Keeping in mind* that globally nearly 50 percent of all murders of women are committed by an intimate partner,
60 according to World Health Organization (WHO),
61
62 *Bearing in mind* the importance of both treatment and prevention of violence against women and girls, including
63 health care especially for avoiding secondary harm, researches programs as well as promotion for both safer public
64 and private spaces so as to achieve better prevention,
65
66 *Fully believing* that educating women is an important long-term investment to eliminate violence against women,
67
68 *Further believing* that existing technology and other non-governmental organizations (NGOs) programs focused on
69 educating women can facilitate women’s financial literacy, which in turn allows women to escape abusive situations,
70
71 1. *Calls* for the elimination of all forms of gender-based violence, including but not limited to domestic and
72 intimate partner violence, sexual violence, sexual harassment, psychological abuse, and other forms of gender-
73 based violence (GBV);
74
75 2. *Invites* all Member States to deepen and strengthen their national legal frameworks by:
76
77 a. Reconsidering founding documents and draft new legislation concerning the establishment of or
78 reform of existing norms ensuring gender equality and proscribing violence in all its forms including
79 but not limited to physical, sexual, emotional, patrimonial abuse;
80
81 b. Explicitly prohibiting the exploitation of illegal prostitution and human trafficking with appropriate
82 punitive actions against those who commit such acts;
83
84 c. Comply with the WHO’s National Gender Index measurement tool aimed at monitoring the efficiency
85 of laws and policies pertinent to women’s rights through Member State’s direct involvement;
86
87 d. Support policies, such as the Coaches and Mentors of South Africa (COMENSA), in coaching and
88 mentoring through the standards of female participation stated in the Convention on the Elimination of
89 All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), which will empower women to achieve their
90 full potential in the context of true sustainable development;
91
92 e. Developing transparent legal systems that facilitate collaboration in solving international women’s
93 issues pertaining to VAW particularly femicide;
94
95 f. Encouraging governments to work alongside UN-Women, civil society organizations (CSOs) and
96 NGOs to provide gender sensitive training for all government branches and enforcement bodies in
97 order to obtain a better understanding of these issues and a specific emphasis on first response training;
98
99 g. Providing legal and judiciary advice to women seeking justice against their violent perpetrators;
100
101 h. Addressing the rehabilitation of aggressors of violence as a means to end cycles of violence;
102
103 i. Protecting women from perpetrators of violence by implementing restraining orders and enforcing the
104 already existing laws pertaining to women’s rights and protection;
105

- 106 3. *Encourages* Member States to continue to work towards eliminating all forms of violence against women
107 through efforts promoting gender-balanced education by:
108
- 109 a. Using existing education mechanisms such as Women’s Legal Aid Center (WLAC) to inform women
110 of their legal rights, in all sectors of society, through the dissemination of information by all practical
111 methods, including but not limited to:
112
 - 113 i. The placement of informative postings and pamphlets;
 - 114 ii. The provision of free access to legal experts through nonprofit legal aid centers like WLAC in
115 community locations where women routinely and frequently visit;
 - 116 b. Including forums held by family and community leaders to provide practical knowledge on rights and
117 potential of women, emphasizing the empowerment of women, and the benefits of increasing access to
118 education for women to families and societies;
 - 119 c. Encourages the creation of national and regional social awareness campaigns tailored to educate to
120 men and boys regarding all facet of GBV such as the CARE organization by:
121
 - 122 i. Educating young men on the issues of GBV in school facilities such as in a class room setting;
 - 123 ii. Engaging men and boys on the improvement of food security for women and girls;
- 124 4. *Recommends* the United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination to collaborate with the United
125 Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to monitor the establishment and funding
126 of educational campaigns such as No more abuse campaign and This is Abuse with detailed actions as follows:
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- 128 a. Fully use television, online, social media, and radio advertising across teen-focused channels and
129 programs which are known to be popular with target audience that includes both boys and girls;
130
 - 131 b. Expand and develop websites, where women can obtain further advice regarding GBV, and discuss the
132 issue with their peers;
133
 - 134 c. Follow the UN-Women’s eLearning campus program, which trains experts to provide private
135 consultation to women online regarding women’s rights;
136
- 137 5. *Invites* Member States to create a free and accessible online education platform called Online Pocket which is
138 available in local languages with free accessibility to all women of all ages to promote the financial
139 independence and act as a social deterrent to gender-based violence, covering topics such as:
140
- 141 a. Basic knowledge on financing;
 - 142 b. Financing and banking services;
 - 143 c. Budgeting skills;
 - 144 d. Mobile applications such as Online Pocket apps to increase availability on information about financial
145 literacy;
- 146 6. *Calls upon* Member States to contribute and to expand already existing funds and allocate any resources
147 possible in order to build this online educational platform and promote this platform by awareness raising
148 campaigns such as the No more abuse campaign under **the** help of national governments;
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- 150 7. *Endorses* the inclusion of boys and men in the education process to end violence against women and takes note
151 of existing initiatives such as:
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- 153 a. The HeForShe campaign, a solidarity movement for gender equality that recognizes that gender
154 equality is not only a women’s issue but, a human rights issue pertaining to all genders;
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- b. Voices against Violence, a non-formal education curriculum that teaches both young boys and girls how to end violence against girls and women;
 - c. The CARE organization, which promotes the inclusion of men in all facets of GBV by:
 - i. Educating young men on the issues of GBV in school facilities such as in a class room setting;
 - ii. Engaging men and boys on the improvement of food security for women and girls;
 - iii. Utilizing educational discussions, such as the Men Engage Global Symposium, to urge the full inclusion of men and boys to promote gender equality;
8. *Recommends* the establishment of national monitoring systems pertaining to the status of VAW to follow up on the progress of the Post-2015 Development Agenda related to the implementation of the stand-alone goal on gender equality such as but not limited to;
- a. The Gender Thematic Trust Fund;
 - b. The Women’s Funding Network;
 - c. The Foundation for Women;
 - d. The United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women;
 - e. The United Nations Fund for International Partnerships;
 - f. The Sustainable Development Goals Fund.

189 **Annex**

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1. Reaffirms the importance of a stand-alone goal on gender equality in the Post-2015 Development Agenda, and reiterates the importance of comprehensive and ambitious Means of Implementation (MOI) within the area of Ending Violence Against Women and aims to:
- a. Focus on minorities, such as elderly, disabled, and indigenous women;
 - b. Ensure that the programs and policies implemented by relevant NGOs and local governments discussed are accessible to all women and that resources are equally allocated effectively by evaluating local needs;
 - c. Enhance protection from violence during times of conflict and transitional periods;
 - d. Acknowledging the importance of women's free movement and safety in public spaces;
 - e. Create a national framework for action to achieve the normative objectives of the SDGs and report to the Executive Director in collaboration with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) on progress obstacles, and specific goals;
 - f. Consider the use of political quotas in regards to political development and equal allotment of funds to ensure the power of women in implementing policy decisions in the fight to eliminate VAW;
 - g. Gather all forms of quantitative information and data with regards to the status of women’s abuse gathering to effectively monitor cases of VAW.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UN-Women/1/4

Committee: United Nation Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

Topic: *Achieving Gender Equality Post- 2015 by Eliminating Violence Against All Women*

1 *The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women,*

2

3 *Recalling* Paragraph 125(j) of the Beijing Platform for Action, which on “the responsibility of the media in
4 promoting non-stereotyped images of women and men, as well as in eliminating patterns of media presentation that
5 generate violence,”

6

7 *Stressing* that media is one of the most effective ways to address issues and reach out to many individuals, especially
8 to women that have experienced sexual harassment and violence,

9

10 *Understanding* that delivering the important message of ending violence against women starts from efficient
11 communication through social media,

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13 *Further* understanding that the best way to communicate with youth, our next generation, is to effectively
14 communicate through social media,

15

16 *Emphasizing* that many non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and support organizations, which combat violence
17 against women, operate via the Internet and social media,

18

19 *Confident* that media does not take into account a woman’s political or geographic boundaries and will remain
20 unbiased regardless of socioeconomic status, religion or gender,

21

22 *Aware of* the positive effect that media has on women’s role in society and their self image,

23

24 *Observing* that traction and education learned from the media is not only retained by the current generation but also
25 passed down to future generations,

26

27 *Recognizing* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization’s (UNESCO) Training Workshop
28 on Raising Gender Awareness through Media’s main development objective to increase gender awareness and
29 promote a non-discriminative women image through media by training media professionals on how to be gender-
30 sensitive while reporting in a neutral based manner,

31

32 *Noting with concern* the new released study “Gender Biased Without Borders” which states that less than one-third
33 of speaking characters in films are women, only 23 percent of films feature a woman protagonist, and women are
34 unrepresented in positions of power as women encompass only 22.5 percent of the on screen fictional workforce;

35

36 1. *Recommends* the creation of a UN-Women Media Council (UNWMC) in order to provide optional training to
37 major media outlets in countries that desire to change women’s representation in media:

38

39 a. To properly educate all media outlets on how fairly, accurately, and appropriately report on women
40 issues, by:

41

42 i. Leaving trainees with a better understanding of the effects of media on stereotypes and
43 negative images of women;

44 ii. Open an honest and balanced dialogue on women’s ever changing role in society and how
45 they can be effected positively and negatively by the media;

46 iii. Setting guidelines and standards in dealing with situations involving sexual assault;

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48 a. This council will proceed as follows:

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50 i. Provide Gender Sensitivity Training to Media Corporations targeting:

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1. Journalists, editors, media trainers, reporters, television and movie producers, among other influential media actors as trainees on gender sensitive media coverage, to receive education on how to properly portray victims of violence in the media with respect to cultural and regional norms;
 2. Provide an interactive educational space by engaging in substantive debates with media professionals;
 3. Provide specific training on engaging children and youth;
- b. Suggests this council promotes:
- i. The inclusion of strong female roles in television programs;
 - ii. Educational advertisements surrounding violence against women prevention in all media types;
 - iii. Social media campaigns such as the “HeforShe” or “#orangeurhood”, and social campaigns such as the Secretary General’s UNiTE Campaign;
 - iv. Achievements of women worldwide;
 - v. Equal representation among boys, girls, men, and women;
- c. The first UNWMC training session will be headed of out of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- d. UNWMC shall be made up of seven experts on violence against women and media that are nominated and elected by Member States of UN-Women, to serve as the Executive Board to UNWMC. They shall serve a term of three years. No two executive members shall be from the same Member State;
2. *Strongly encourages* Member States to benefit from the existing UN-Women eLearning Training “I Know Gender” and the Virtual Knowledge Centre to End Violence Against Women and Girls, which provide an introduction to the concepts, international framework, and implementation methods for working toward gender equality and the elimination of violence against women;
 3. *Emphasizes the need* that every Member State must inform its residents about issues regarding safety and prevention in their communities;
 4. *Supports* the efforts of media corporations that promote positive images and achievements of women and increase the visibility of women in leadership positions as an effort to achieve gender equality;
 5. Decides to draft a report on the portrayal of women in media, with respect to regional and local culture, on a yearly basis, focusing on:
 - a. The frequency of women in the media, measured by the Geena Davis Institute on Gender in Media, an already established partner of UN-Women;
 - b. Measurable effects of portrayal of women in the media on violence against women;
 6. *Expresses* its hope that this council will help facilitate open communication dialogues between media producers and women leaders in the community to raise awareness about violence against women pursuant to the Charter of the United Nations and Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
 7. *Suggests* Member States and NGOs’ that are working on violence against women to be a public presence in society through media in order to distinctly guide women where they can seek help after being violated.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UN-Women/1/5

Committee: The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

Topic: *Achieving Gender Equality in the Post- 15 Agenda By Eliminating Violence against All Women*

1 *The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women,*
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3 *Recalling* that the Charter of the United Nations (UN) reaffirms the fundamental, inviolable and equal rights of men
4 and women,
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6 *Recognizing* United Nations Charter article two affirming Member States' equality in voice and right within the
7 international community in full compliance with national sovereignty,
8

9 *Reaffirming* the inalienable rights of all human beings to equal access to life and dignity as afforded in the Universal
10 Declaration of Human Rights,
11

12 *Noting* Article 26 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that reiterates the importance of
13 equality of individuals before the law and emphasizes the prohibition of any form of discrimination based on race,
14 colour, sex, language, and religion,
15

16 *Reiterating* the Beijing Platform for Action's critical area of concern regarding the role of women in armed conflict,
17

18 *Guided by* Security Council resolutions 1325, 1820, 1888, 1889, 1960, 2106, and 2122 on Women, Peace and
19 Security acknowledging gender-based violence during and following instances of armed conflict, which prolong
20 hostilities, convolute negotiations, expedite the spread of disease and impede peace,
21

22 *Acknowledging* General Assembly (GA) resolution 66/130, which notes women's complete and equal inclusion in
23 the peace building and peace maintaining processes as vital to achieving equitable, sustainable and lasting peace,
24

25 *Considering* GA resolution 69/123, which addresses the advancement and strengthening of the rule of law to
26 criminalize all acts of gender-based violence on the domestic, regional and international levels,
27

28 *Observing* that indigenous, disabled and rural women are particularly vulnerable to gender-based violence and
29 sexual abuse and exploitation,
30

31 *Convinced* that women and girls are disproportionately affected by gender-based violence, sexual abuse and
32 exploitation both during and following instances of armed conflict related to forced displacement,
33

34 *Deeply concerned* regarding the continued denial of responsibility for Military Sexual Slavery during post-conflict
35 situations and recognizing the need for official recognition for a country to begin the reconciliation process,
36

37 *Taking note* of Member State sovereignty in regard to the extension and protection of citizens' fundamental human
38 rights and individual freedoms,
39

40 *Alarmed by* the fact that between the years 1992 and 2011 only four percent of participants in peace processes were
41 female and that less than 10 percent of financial means in peace processes were specifically dedicated to women's
42 issues,
43

44 *Declaring* the pivotal role that Member States' national healthcare systems play in addressing and dealing with
45 victims of all forms of gender-based violence,
46

47 1. *Calls upon* Member States to develop and implement comprehensive national action plans addressing the
48 principles asserted in United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 by:

- 49 a. Improving response and recovery personnel's understanding and knowledge of the physical,
50 psychological and social impacts of gender-based violence;

- 51
- 52 b. Monitoring the impact and progress of these action plans annually with the assistance of Non-
- 53 Governmental Organizations' oversight;
- 54
- 55 2. *Encourages* Member States to recognize and advance the principles outlined in GA resolution 69/147,
- 56 mainstreaming preventative as well as reactive efforts to mitigate gender-based violence globally;
- 57
- 58 3. *Suggests* Member States increase the inclusion of women to their military and police personnel through
- 59 inclusive recruitment efforts and standardize regional and cultural specific training material addressing the
- 60 physical, psychological and social impact of gender-based violence, sexual abuse, and exploitation, similar to
- 61 the Voices Against Violence Handbook;
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- 63 4. *Establishes*, in affected and interested Member States, mobile clinics and crisis units assisting victims of
- 64 gender-based violence in refugee camps, conflict and humanitarian crisis areas:
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- 66 a. Comprised of group crisis counselors, medical professionals, legal advisers and a small security detail
- 67 accommodated by the local authorities;
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- 69 b. Deployed to appropriate response and recovery efforts both during and following instances of
- 70 humanitarian emergency and conflict and within refugee camps upon the request of affected Member
- 71 States;
- 72
- 73 c. Missions to be active for a minimum of ten days and a maximum of one hundred days:
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- 75 i. Available to renewal up to three times;
- 76 ii. Assistance will be relegated to a more appropriate response effort after the third renewal;
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- 78 d. Ensure that the mobile units have access to the appropriate medical equipment, Post-Exposure
- 79 Prophylaxis (PEP) medication to limit the instances of HIV infection for victims of sexual violence;
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- 81 e. The mobile units will be sponsored by non-core contribution consisting of a total of USD 3,000,000 in
- 82 an annual contribution pledged and divided by the following countries as a weighted percentage
- 83 division in accordance to GDP per capita:
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- 85 i. United States of America;
- 86 ii. Kingdom of Norway;
- 87 iii. Kingdom of Sweden;
- 88 iv. Republic of Korea;
- 89 v. Russian Federation;
- 90 vi. Kingdom of Thailand;
- 91
- 92 5. *Requests* the Executive Director of UN-Women to address cross entity collaboration with the Office of the
- 93 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), through the Chief Executive Board of
- 94 Coordination in order to organise effective and appropriate assignment of mobile unit teams;
- 95
- 96 6. *Encourages* regional UN-Women offices to monitor and report regarding the areas of opportunity and progress
- 97 of such units;
- 98
- 99 7. *Suggests* multilateral partnerships provide contributions to the mobile units from public and private
- 100 partnerships;
- 101
- 102 8. *Invites* Member States to conduct civilian led investigations into allegations of gender-based violence in conflict
- 103 situations, and take all necessary steps to advance the rule of law, accountability and reconciliation for the
- 104 victims of gender-based violence and Military Sexual Slavery through legislative and institutional reform
- 105 criminalizing all acts of gender-based violence;
- 106

- 107 9. *Emphasizes* Member States' support for and development of multilateral approaches to emergency response
108 efforts similar to the Safe from the Start project which coordinates emergency relief and response efforts
109 addressing gender-based violence in parallel with traditional life-saving interventions provided by the
110 International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent in addition to long term assistance accommodated
111 by UNHCR and UN-Women;
112
- 113 10. *Appeals* to Member States to guarantee women in post-conflict zones regain access to their cultural heritage,
114 lost or suppressed during times of conflict or humanitarian disasters;
115
- 116 11. *Welcomes* cooperation between neighboring Member States, international partnerships, non-governmental
117 organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations (CSOs) and relevant UN bodies encouraging the transparency
118 of preventive and reactive response aid addressing gender-based violence;
119
- 120 12. *Endorses* Member States' adoption of the principal of inclusion within national legislation and constitution
121 reform criminalizing all acts of violence and eliminating institutional discrimination against women and girls
122 within civil, political and economic aspects of society by utilizing non-government legislative and election
123 oversight similar to the National Democratic Institute to ensure women's voices are heard and represented
124 within each aspect of governance through equal access to voting, candidacy and election to official positions;
125
- 126 13. *Recommends* Member States comply with the International Aid Transparency Initiative to ensure equal access
127 to relief and recovery assistance and services extended in times of conflict and humanitarian crisis to every
128 individual;
129
- 130 14. *Strengthens* the collection of information in the violence against women database in order to analyse and
131 evaluate the origins of VAW, especially in conflict and post-conflict situations and regions through:
132
- 133 a. Using sources from other United Nations entities, government departments and statistical divisions,
134 NGOs, CSOs, and other research institutions;
135
- 136 b. The inclusion of statistical information and data collected regarding specific cases into the database
137 adopted by various entities and institutions.