



CONFERENCE A

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**Documentation of the Work of the Commission on Crime Prevention and  
Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)**

# Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)

## Committee Staff

<b>Director</b>	<b>Roland A. Römhildt</b>
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<b>Chair</b>	<b>Kathleen Alva</b>
<b>Rapporteur</b>	<b>Daniel Berlinguette-Poulin</b>

## Agenda

- I. Strengthening Criminal Justice Systems to Better Address Gender-Based Violence
- II. Prevention, Protection, and International Cooperation against the Use of New Information Technologies to Abuse and Exploit Children
- III. The Rule of Law in the Fight against Transnational Organized Crime and Drug Trafficking

## Resolutions Segments adopted by the Committee

<b>Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Vote</b>
<b>Resolution:</b> CCPCJ/1/1	Strengthening Criminal Justice Systems to Better Address Gender-Based Violence	Adopted without a vote
<b>Resolution:</b> CCPCJ/1/2	Strengthening Criminal Justice Systems to Better Address Gender-Based Violence	Adopted without a vote
<b>Resolution:</b> CCPCJ/1/3	Strengthening Criminal Justice Systems to Better Address Gender-Based Violence	Adopted without a vote
<b>Resolution:</b> CCPCJ/1/4	Strengthening Criminal Justice Systems to Better Address Gender-Based Violence	29 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 1 abstention

**Code:** CCPCJ/1/1

**Committee:** Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

**Topic:** Strengthening Criminal Justice Systems to Better Address Gender-Based Violence

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1 *The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,*

2  
3 *Recalling* the commitments of prior resolutions A/RES/58/147 (2014) and A/RES/67/144 (2013) that focus on the  
4 importance of creating institutions to combat Gender Based Violence (GBV),

5  
6 *Recalling further* efforts and expertise of the UN Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) in  
7 providing assistance to intergovernmental, non-governmental and governmental organizations in formulating and  
8 implementing policy in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

9  
10 *Desiring* further and specific training for law enforcement in dealing with GBV and victims of GBV,

11  
12 *Emphasizing* the importance of partnerships between private advocacy organizations, including NGOs, and law  
13 enforcement,

14  
15 *Emphasizing* that GBV is an international problem that is an obstacle to gender equality and fundamental human  
16 rights,

17  
18 *Acknowledging* the need to combat GBV through the implementation of legislation to end the impunity of  
19 perpetrators,

20  
21 *Noting* the need for specific legal mechanisms for the prosecution of perpetrators and the protection of victims  
22 against repeated offenses,

23  
24 1. *Approves* the introduction of a Panel of Experts on the Fight Against Domestic Violence administrated by the  
25 CCPCJ as a governing body of the UNODC, which can deploy Task Forces comprised of experts from the  
26 Institutes of the UN Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network (PNI) and other involved  
27 institutions to Member States in order to hold workshops with local officials that focus on capacity building and  
28 training of personnel in law enforcement and criminal justice systems by:

29  
30 a. *Instructing* workshops focussing firstly on collecting data on instances of GBV to understand the  
31 specific situation of the host Member State;

32  
33 i. *If* the offered data is deemed to be inadequate by the standards of the Panel of Experts,  
34 representatives shall adjust workshops to further focus on data collection;

35  
36 ii. *If* the Member State agrees, the Panel of Experts will offer methods of survey and information  
37 collection, helping to better understand Gender Based Violence in the host state;

38  
39 b. *Using* collected data as well as drawing from analysis of the current institutions that deal with GBV,  
40 the Panel shall construct customized curricula that focus on the needs of the host state while utilizing  
41 the specialty and focus on the invited Panel:

42  
43 i. *The* Panel will focus on bringing a broad gender oriented perspective to the presented host  
44 institutions to outline the importance of addressing GBV;

45  
46 ii. *Any* National Action Plan constructed with the help of the Panel should have tangible goals of  
47 inclusion and a time line to implement suggested policy;

48  
49 2. *Further recommends* that Member States work with the Panel of Experts on increasing efforts to develop survey  
50 systems for accurately evaluating compliance with domestic laws and law enforcement's response to  
51 complaints;

52

- 53 a. Expresses its hope that familial and social units will be enabled to report incidents of GBV more  
54 frequently and responsibly;  
55
- 56 b. Calls upon Member States to increase domestic interagency communication to promote information-  
57 sharing and safety coordination for domestic-abuse victims across multiple levels of law enforcement;  
58
- 59 c. Expresses its support for NGOs to connect victims to the proper law enforcement and legal aid;  
60
- 61 3. *Encourages* Member States to work with the Task Forces deployed by the Panel of Experts and other CCPCJ  
62 resources such as UNICRI to provide capacity building within municipal, provincial, and national police  
63 departments by:  
64
- 65 a. Offering sensitivity and GBV centered training for police officers;  
66
- 67 b. Incorporating awareness measures, consistent with different cultures and capacities, in order to ensure  
68 proper application and efficiency;  
69
- 70 4. *Invites* Member States to use and implement new technologies through domestic legislation which will focus on  
71 monitoring perpetrators and victims in a way these technologies can be helpful to prevent repeat offenses by:  
72
- 73 a. Creating national registries only accessible to law enforcement containing information on the identity  
74 and location of perpetrators and victims which aims to provide law enforcement with resources to  
75 reduce the number of repeat offenses and would be used to enroll offenders in rehabilitation programs;  
76
- 77 b. Drawing on the expertise of the Panel of Experts, GPS-equipped panic buttons may be distributed,  
78 upon request, to victims, who may have restraining orders against perpetrators, by law enforcement  
79 and funded through municipal governments – if the panic button is activated, it shall send a distress  
80 signal to local police departments with a picture of the victim and the abuser;  
81
- 82 c. Further stressing the critical need for law enforcement to protect the information of victims collected in  
83 any safeguarding system;  
84
- 85 i. private information will only be managed by the appropriate law enforcement authorities;  
86
- 87 ii. it is advised that any violation of victims’ privacy be criminalized;  
88
- 89 d. Addressing these measures through national plans within two years;  
90
- 91 5. *Endorses* the collaboration between relevant NGOs and Member States’ ministries, law enforcement entities,  
92 and local administrations, thus enabling the creation of holistic programs for specialized medical, psychological,  
93 employment services, legal aid, and housing;  
94
- 95 6. *Calls upon* Member States to work with relevant NGOs to promote awareness and recognition of the general  
96 importance of women's fundamental human rights through awareness campaigns using all inclusive media.



**Code:** CCPCJ/1/2

**Committee:** Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

**Topic:** Strengthening Criminal Justice systems to Better Address Gender-Based Violence

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1 *The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,*

2  
3 *Guided by* the principles stipulated in the United Nations Charter (1945), Chapter I, Article 1, regarding the  
4 promotion and encouragement of fundamental freedoms for all without distinction of any kind, including gender,

5  
6 *Reaffirming* the need to eradicate Gender Based Violence (GBV) and promote dignity and respect for all human  
7 beings,

8  
9 *Bearing in mind* the principles announced in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination  
10 against Women (A/RES/34/180), which exemplifies that Member States should pursue by all appropriate means and  
11 without delay a policy of eliminating violence against women,

12  
13 *Deeply concerned* by the recent World Health Organization's statistic reporting that one out of three women will  
14 suffer from either physical or sexual violence at least once in their life,

15  
16 *Recalling* resolution 1992/1 by which the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) established the Commission on  
17 Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ),

18  
19 *Further recalling* resolution A/RES/65/228 (2011) which strengthens crime prevention and criminal justice  
20 responses to violence against women,

21  
22 *Taking into account* Secretary General Ban Ki-moon's remark to the Security Council Open Debate on the  
23 Promotion and Strengthening of the Rule of Law and the Maintenance of International Peace and Security that when  
24 public institutions are unable to secure fair judicial proceedings, insecurity is the result,

25  
26 *Aware of* the many obstacles that stand in the way of reporting GBV, namely the fear of being stigmatized, lack of  
27 support, absence of knowledge regarding the legal rights granted to victims of GBV, and misconceptions about what  
28 constitutes GBV,

29  
30 *Recognizing* that women feel re-victimized and unprotected in judicial processes due to unresponsive criminal  
31 justice systems,

32  
33 *Deeply concerned* with the inconsistencies within justice systems of Member States and the implementation of laws  
34 that protect the equal rights of individuals,

35  
36 *Recognizing* the need to strike a fair balance between domestic laws and local customs,

37  
38 1. *Calls upon* Member States to implement national legislation that protects the integrity, dignity and safety of  
39 women, including policy that:

40  
41 a. Creates transparent reporting procedures for victims of GBV;

42  
43 b. Institutes clearer guidelines for reporting procedures with the ultimate goal of creating an environment  
44 that promotes privacy and confidentiality for victims;

45  
46 2. *Calls upon* Member States to integrate transparency between local governments and citizens regarding criminal  
47 justice systems by:

48  
49 a. Recommending Member States to make fundamental rights and local laws more known to members of  
50 the community, therefore increasing accessibility to court systems through enhanced public record  
51 keeping;

- 52 b. Advocating for the creation of a program that provides Member States with unified systematic  
53 guidelines that would guarantee the impartiality of investigations into allegations of domestic violence,  
54 including;  
55
- 56 i. A detailed, standardized training process for law enforcement agencies to ensure a neutral and  
57 unbiased investigative process;
  - 58 ii. The option for a victim of domestic violence to interact with law enforcement officers of  
59 preferred gender;
- 60
- 61 c. Stressing the importance of data collection and reporting this data to the CCPCJ to enhance  
62 accountability among Member States for GBV offenses;  
63
- 64 i. Further invites Member States to disclose cases of GBV according to the type of offense and  
65 corresponding punishment of the offender in a confidential database that protects victims'  
66 identities, under guidelines provided by the CCPCJ;
- 67
- 68 3. *Urges* the Economic and Social Council to create a program that promotes a supportive environment for women  
69 through the use of the following:  
70
- 71 a. Community based police forces with the characteristics listed below;  
72
    - 73 i. Adequate representation of the demographic and cultural make-up of the communities they  
74 are responsible for, and to this effect, the use of civilian community officers with limited  
75 jurisdictions will allow for a better grasp of local customs;
    - 76 ii. Localized law enforcement patrols that can improve relations with residents of local  
77 communities by increasing visibility of familiar law enforcement faces, forging a bond of  
78 trust between law enforcement officials and the public, and increasing frequent  
79 communications between local citizens and patrols;  - 80
  - 81 b. To this effect CCPCJ recommends Member States to share data regarding patrols and incident  
82 reporting in order to evaluate the correlation between local policing and reporting of offenses;  
83
  - 84 c. Optional familial counseling services for victims, noting that unified families are instrumental in  
85 preventing abuse, delivering advisory statements to victims, informing them of their rights during the  
86 initial stages of the investigative process is crucial;
- 87
- 88 4. *Decides* that the CCPCJ shall create a working group which will produce guidelines for regional awareness  
89 initiatives targeting GBV to increase legal literacy knowledge, implementing this by creating local programs  
90 aiming at providing victims with assistance and education in criminal proceedings through the following:  
91
- 92 a. Members of the working group shall be exclusively in charge of implementation and the regional  
93 initiatives shall be reviewed during the ECOSOC's annual sessions, which will:  
94
    - 95 i. Establish the exact time frame for the initiatives, consider the extension of the time period of  
96 the regional initiatives under ECOSOC's parameters if it considers it necessary,
    - 97 ii. Decide the period of time that volunteers and experts will stay in each State according to their  
98 needs;  - 99
  - 100 b. Promotion of gender equality in public educational systems of Member States, observing the following  
101 specifications:  
102
    - 103 i. The initiatives shall work in coordination with each Member State's Ministry of Education, or  
104 its equivalent;
    - 105 ii. The initiatives shall mainly address public schools;
    - 106 iii. The Secretariat to the Governing Bodies of UNODC (SGB) will collect data on the progress  
of the local initiatives in coordination with the Member States' Ministries of Education;

- 107                   iv.    Insists that women who work in judicial roles have a pivotal role to play in promoting the  
108                   employment of women in the criminal justice fields;  
109                   v.    Encourage that past victims of GBV are designated main leaders of initiatives, in order to  
110                   guide, mentor and counsel victims;  
111                   vi.   Provide seminars for the victims in order to inform them of their legal rights and build up  
112                   their confidence to testify.  
113  
114                   c.    CCPCJ will offer recommendations based on statistical data and reports from Member States to the  
115                   SGB to prioritize regions and provide logistic materials for initiatives;  
116  
117                   d.    Affirms that the working group shall draft a report for the CCPCJ on the progress of the local  
118                   initiatives and development;  
119  
120                   e.    Declares that the funding of regional initiatives shall come from the CCPCJ annual funds, however,  
121                   CCPCJ also encourages:  
122                   i.    Voluntary donations from Member States;  
123                   ii.   Governments that are implementing initiatives in their countries to contribute to the funding;  
124  
125   5.   *Further invites* all Member States of CCPCJ to support this working group;  
126  
127   6.   *Decides* to remain actively seized on the matter.



**Code:** CCPCJ/RES/1/3

**Committee:** Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

**Topic:** Strengthening Criminal Justice Systems to Better Address Gender-Based Violence

1 *The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,*

2  
3 *Bearing in mind* Articles 5 and 8 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), which emphasizes the  
4 importance of competent national tribunals as well as addressing the injustices of degrading treatment,

5  
6 *Reaffirming* the language of the preamble of the Charter of the United Nations (UN) (1945), that it is the duty of the  
7 United Nations to protect the fundamental human rights of all individuals regardless of gender or national origin,  
8 whilst providing conditions under which both justice and respect for obligations to treaties, conventions, and all  
9 other forms of international law may be upheld,

10  
11 *Acknowledging* the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)  
12 A/RES/34/180 (1979) as a blueprint for the advancement of human rights and gender equality, which challenges the  
13 discrimination, inequality, exploitation, and trafficking of women and girls,

14  
15 *Noting with appreciation* the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women A/RES/48/104 (1993),  
16 specifically its recognition of the universal right of all to equality, security, liberty, integrity, and dignity,

17  
18 *Applauding* the efforts of the Fourth World Conference: Action for Equality, Development, and Peace and The  
19 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995), including its goals for universal equality, development, and  
20 peace for women, in the interest of all humanity, while recognizing the diversity of women and their experiences,

21  
22 *Realizing* the importance of preventing repeated occurrences of gender based violence (GBV) against victims as  
23 stated in the UN Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC), Strengthening Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice  
24 Responses to Violence against Women (2014),

25  
26 *Convinced* that in order to eliminate injustice against women, all levels of government should actively work towards  
27 the eradication of GBV, specifically human trafficking,

28  
29 *Bearing in mind* that all levels of governance must actively work in coordination with one another to ensure the  
30 efficiency of criminal justice systems,

31  
32 *Welcoming* the establishment of the UN Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons administered by the  
33 UNODC and its role as a facilitator of local humanitarian, legal, and financial aid to victims of trafficking through a  
34 range of avenues, including governmental, inter-governmental and civil society organizations,

35  
36 *Reaffirming* the importance of UNODC in implementing tailored projects aiming at the strengthening of capacities  
37 through comprehensive technical assistance, with the objective of supporting governments' efforts to combat and  
38 better prosecute cases of the trafficking of persons and the smuggling of migrants,

- 39  
40 1. *Stresses* that the rule of law must be strengthened and calibrated to reflect universal human rights and gender  
41 equality, to ensure the implementation of human rights based approaches in international and national  
42 legislation, thus ensuring the development and implementation of criminal justice mechanisms conducive to the  
43 protection of women and their rights;
- 44  
45 2. *Invites* Member States to actively increase the integration of women within national criminal justice systems for  
46 the purpose of strengthening gender perspectives and the sensitivity to all dimensions of criminal justice and  
47 law enforcement, specifically by:
- 48  
49 a. Increased female participation in law enforcement as police staff and investigators of trafficking and  
50 exploitative crimes;
- 51 b. Expanded participation amongst women in policy discussion and development;

- 52 c. The involvement of women in the legal community as lawyers and court justices to assist in the  
53 eradication of gender biases in legal interpretations;  
54
- 55 3. *Encourages* that the CCPCJ shall coordinate experts on human trafficking and national criminal justice systems  
56 to eradicate loopholes in legal and criminal justice systems for protection against both impunity and corruption,  
57 thus assisting the promotion of confidence and trust in legal institutions, specifically:  
58
- 59 a. Prosecuting all perpetrators including traffickers, recipients of trafficked humans, police officials and  
60 legal authorities who help to facilitate such crimes to the fullest extent;  
61
- 62 b. Encouraging Member States to establish laws that make attempting to commit human trafficking,  
63 participating as an accomplice and organizing or directing other persons to commit human trafficking  
64 as a criminal offence;  
65
- 66 c. The training of local law enforcement and legal institutions on gender sensitivity to provide safe  
67 environments in which women will feel encouraged to report instance of GBV and human trafficking;  
68
- 69 d. Encouraging the increased cooperation and coordination between Member States to strengthen public  
70 safety mechanisms with their respective neighboring States, to effectively address the transnational  
71 nature of human trafficking, thus allowing for the increased rescuing and prosecution;  
72
- 73 4. *Reaffirms* the importance of empowering women within the field of criminal justice through the assistance of  
74 the CCPCJ in developing Member States' capacities to implement educationally based approaches, specifically:  
75
- 76 a. The development of vocational training and basic educational services for women, thus providing  
77 women with educational and career opportunities in law enforcement and legal institutions,  
78 specifically through:  
79
- 80 i. The empowerment of women through enhancing judicial literacy and expanding awareness of  
81 their political, social, and economic rights;  
82
- 83 ii. The facilitation of public-private partnerships between national educational institutions and  
84 regionally based NGOs;  
85
- 86 iii. The advocacy of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's  
87 (UNESCO) Education for Sustainable Development initiatives aimed at promoting equal  
88 opportunities to quality learning free from gender-biases or other forms of discrimination  
89 through intermediary organizations;  
90
- 91 5. *Urges* all Member States to seek to increase confidence and trust in criminal justice institutions and law  
92 enforcement by ensuring:  
93
- 94 a. That all perpetrators of human trafficking and other forms of GBV are held responsible for their  
95 crimes, and are prosecuted most appropriately;  
96
- 97 b. The training of local law enforcement and legal institutions on gender sensitivity to provide safe  
98 environments in which women will feel encouraged to report instance of GBV and human trafficking;  
99
- 100 c. The involvement of all Member states in the cooperation with their neighboring countries to strengthen  
101 border control, thus more effectively combatting human traffic and other manifestations of gender  
102 based violence;  
103
- 104 6. *Expresses* its hopes that all Member States will identify and further share their best practices regarding the  
105 strengthening of criminal justice, political, and educational institutions for the development of effective local  
106 and regional approaches to address GBV, in particular in addressing human trafficking, with the help and  
107 support of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

**Code:** CCPCJ/1/4

**Committee:** The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

**Topic:** Strengthening Criminal Justice Systems to Better Address Gender-Based Violence

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1 *The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,*

2  
3 *Recalling* the efforts made by the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action A/CONF. 177/20, (1995) General  
4 Recommendation 19 of the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (1992)  
5 and the existing human rights documents in place to combat gender-based violence (GBV) such as the Universal  
6 Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR) (1948), Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination  
7 Against Women (CEDAW) (1979), and Human Rights Council resolution 23/7 (2008) and 26/15 (2014) on  
8 elimination of discrimination against women,

9  
10 *Deeply alarmed* by the lack of substantial progress towards women’s political mobilization in addressing GBV, and  
11 the egregious nature of entrenched power structures that allow perpetrators to commit GBV with impunity,

12  
13 *Concerned* about the low level of women’s involvement in law enforcement, the political sphere, and criminal  
14 justice systems,

15  
16 *Noting* with satisfaction the outstanding efforts made by Member States such as Norway, Brazil and the United  
17 Kingdom to integrate 30-50% of women in the political and legal sphere,

18  
19 *Affirming* that awareness campaigns, education, and outreach are critical to increasing women's civil and political  
20 participation, as well as access to human rights and justice,

21  
22 *Acknowledging* that in times of war, periods of conflict, and post-conflict or political crisis, serious crimes against  
23 humanity and grave violation of the human rights of women and girls are committed in the forms of rape and GBV,

24  
25 *Deeply conscious* of the fact that sexual violence is used as a tactic of war to intimidate, humiliate, and terrorize  
26 families, often destroying local communities and affecting society as a whole,

27  
28 *Recalling* Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010) and 2106  
29 (2013) on Women, Peace and Security, which lay out guidance on political actions on fighting against GBV,

30  
31 1. *Recommends* that Member States create measures to substantially increase women’s participation in law  
32 enforcement, criminal justice, and political spheres, which would encompass:

33  
34 a. In local and national law enforcement;

35  
36 In all levels of the criminal justice system, including, but not limited to prosecuting attorneys, public defenders, and  
37 judges;

38  
39 b. In various levels of the political sphere from the local to the national scale;

40  
41 2. *Encourages* Member Nations States to recognize and utilize women already working in law enforcement,  
42 criminal justice, legal fields, and the political sphere by:

43  
44 a. Creating mentorship opportunities between young women and women who are experts in those fields;

45  
46 b. Showcasing women with outstanding careers as positive leaders;

47  
48 c. Collecting and analyzing feedback from women in these fields in order to identify obstacles to these  
49 positions and subsequently minimize these issues;

50

- 51 3. *Invites* Member States to adopt measures to complement existing international cooperative actions in order to  
52 increase education for women and children through monetary incentives in Member States with historically low  
53 rates of girl's education;  
54
- 55 4. *Calls* for the creation of a database in which Member States can compile research strategies to provide standard  
56 operating procedures that Members can draw on when making policies;  
57
- 58 5. *Further Invites* the UNODC to establish a Gender Inequality Index (GII) in the specific fields of law  
59 enforcement, politics, and criminal justice systems in order to measure female participation in these fields:  
60
- 61 a. For this task the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) shall be invited to share its  
62 expertise in this area;  
63 b. This index will be evaluated every two years by the annual session of CCPCJ;  
64
- 65 6. *Suggests* that in accordance with the GII, Member States continue allocating resources from the United Nations  
66 Crime Prevention and Criminal Fund (CPCF) for conducting research and finding strategies to enhance  
67 education and awareness campaigns with respect to each Member's capacity by:  
68
- 69 a. Establishing legal mechanisms which mandate the incorporation of awareness and preventive measures  
70 into educational institutions by including specific information on gender equality in primary and  
71 secondary school curriculum;  
72
- 73 b. Promoting media and technology campaigns on women's civil and political participation in regards to  
74 law enforcement and criminal justice;  
75
- 76 c. Encouraging religious leaders, politicians, health care providers, and businesses to promote campaigns  
77 on preventing gender-based violence, by speaking out against it and providing information to the  
78 population;  
79
- 80 d. Improving the protection of victims by providing them access to information about their rights and the  
81 international criminal law through the establishment of information centers and sharing the judicial  
82 expertise between Member States;  
83
- 84 7. *Further recommends* that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) collaborates  
85 with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to enhance data sharing systems regarding  
86 conflict-related and civil society GBV, and collect and distribute data to all parties to:  
87
- 88 a. Ensure that police and judicial officials involved in criminal justice systems receive continuous  
89 education on all relevant national laws to better address to conflict-related GBV;  
90
- 91 b. Improve women's enrollment and empowerment in military services;  
92
- 93 c. Provide a research basis for regional and international collaboration on GBV;  
94
- 95 8. *Encourages* CCPCJ collaboration with the UNODC and World Health Organization (WHO) to create a panel  
96 of "Gender Advisors" to be deployed at the requests of Member States, whose responsibilities shall include but  
97 not be limited to:  
98
- 99 a. Consulting domestic militaries in order to keep them informed about the national and international  
100 criminal law concerning conflict-related GBV;  
101
- 102 b. Ensure proper judicial training to military personnel concerning the protection of women before,  
103 during, and after armed conflicts.