



National Model United Nations • DC

Code: HRC/1/1

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Expanding Protection for Victims of Gender-Based Violence

1 *The Human Rights Council,*

2
3 *Calling attention* to resolution 1993/46 adopted by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, which
4 appointed a Special Rapporteur on violence against women as a way to integrate the rights of women in the
5 discussion of human rights within the United Nations,

6
7 *Reaffirming the* importance of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000 on women, peace and
8 security, in fighting and recognizing gender-based violence throughout the world,

9
10 *Seeing the need* for further training of police forces, as well as hospitals and medical professionals, regarding
11 effectiveness and sensitivity of report taking and victim services using the guidelines currently outlined in the
12 United Nations Police Training Toolkit and United Nations Education Scientific and Cultural Organization's
13 (UNESCO) Gender Sensitivity Training Manual,

14
15 *Further affirming* the importance of psychological rehabilitation for victims of gender-based violence (GBV)
16 through comprehensive counseling measures, including gender specific counselors, as well as mentorship programs,
17 such as the United Nations' Managing Gender-based Violence Programmes in Emergencies (MGBViE),

18
19 *Acknowledging* the need for accessible reporting mechanisms, including the introduction of anonymous reporting
20 options similar to those included in the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013,

21
22 *Bearing in mind* that over half of local sexual assault agencies around the world have reported that non-English-
23 speaking victims of gender-based violence have a more difficult time obtaining medical exams, and that these
24 victims are also victims of discrimination, including, but not limited to: xenophobia, racism, ableism and other
25 aggravated forms of discrimination, whilst being cognizant of the United Nations *Convention on the Rights of*
26 *Persons with Disabilities* (2006), which emphasizes the need to incorporate a gender perspective to help empower
27 persons with disabilities in regards to GBV,

28
29 *Recognizing that* developing Member States may not currently possess the infrastructure such as technology and
30 adequate facilities to respond to the needs of victims of gender-based violence,

31
32 *Taking into consideration* many displaced persons who are survivors of gender-based violence and sexual assault are
33 less likely to seek services or report their assault out of fear, according to an article titled "Sexual Violence Against
34 Men and Boys" by the Council,

35
36 1. *Recommends* Member States actively work to improve and implement existing initiatives, such as the current
37 United Nations Police Training Toolkit, as well as engage in the revision and strengthening of current programs
38 for professional training by:

39
40 a. Reviewing current procedures and resources and actively working toward making report taking and
41 services more efficient for victims;

42
43 b. Including specialized sensitivity training such as UNESCO's Gender Sensitivity Training Manual for
44 police officers and other officials who work directly with victims of gender-based violence;

45

- 46 c. Providing medical training to professionals in assisting victims of gender-based violence in gathering
47 physical evidence, and other medical services such as after-care;
48
- 49 2. *Further invites* Member States to provide mental health rehabilitation services to help survivors overcome the
50 trauma they have experienced through:
51
- 52 a. Encouraging the training and hiring of experienced trauma counselors in order to better assist those
53 victims of gender-based violence through career advertisements, such as those currently found at the
54 UN;
55
- 56 b. Providing gender-based reporting personnel and counselors who may be drawn from the pool of
57 trained counselors above, as well as volunteers with the goal of creating a more comfortable
58 environment and whom have previous experience in helping survivors of gender-based violence;
59
- 60 c. Implementing volunteer-based mentorship programs, similar to the Managing Gender-based Violence
61 Programmes in Emergencies (MGBViE) initiative of the UN which will include:
62
- 63 i. Gender specific mentors to aid survivors of gender-based violence in developing healthy
64 coping mechanisms;
65
- 66 ii. Providing companionship and support to survivors through communicative therapy, and social
67 activities, which foster a renewed sense of security within their community;
68
- 68 3. *Encourages* Member States to implement measures to improve reporting of instances through:
69
- 70 a. Providing anonymous reporting options by means of physical drop boxes located in easy to access
71 community areas and facilities, where these reports will be collected by designated personnel at
72 specific times and dates decided by each facility, with such reports being taken and processed by
73 trained police professionals, allowing victims to remain anonymous;
74
- 75 b. Designating specific, unbiased, personnel within facilities to serve as a correspondent to aid in the
76 report taking process to ensure the absolute veracity within each case;
77
- 78 4. *Further recommends* Member States to provide translation services to police, medical professionals, and
79 gender-based violence assistance to lessen the burden of language barriers:
80
- 81 a. By offering specially trained volunteer translators, including sign language interpreters with the
82 purpose of aiding those who are deaf and hard of hearing, who have had experience in victim-service
83 settings, as well as implementing the translation, printing, and distribution of all legal documents and
84 reporting resources into various languages;
85
- 86 b. Including providing telephonic interpretation to victims of gender-based violence in Members States
87 who have such capabilities in order to aid those non-native speakers who may not be comfortable
88 reporting in-person;
89
- 90 5. *Draws attention to* the specialized needs of developing Member States and the necessity for infrastructure
91 which leads to better support victims of gender-based violence:
92
- 93 a. Specifically related to the improvement of pre-existing facilities housing these essential programs;
94
- 95 b. Including technological infrastructure which provides essential assistance in the advancement of these
96 training programs and initiatives;
97
- 98 6. *Expresses its hope* that Member States will offer holistic reporting services to aid displaced persons who are
99 survivors of gender-based violence to navigate their options when reporting their assault:
100

- 101 a. Through implementing legal avenues for these persons to safely access reporting mechanisms without
102 fear of disciplinary action against them, their partner, or their children;
103
- 104 b. Through creating safe facilities, where identifying information is not required to be given in order to
105 report with the intention of reducing possible bias or discrimination;
106
- 107 7. *Utilizes* funds already available to the HRC through re-appropriation in order to effectively reach and achieve
108 these goals.



National Model United Nations • DC

Code: HRC/1/2

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Expanding Protection for Victims of Gender-Based Violence

1 *The Human Rights Council,*

2
3 *Having examined* the definition of violence against women given by the 2011 Council of Europe Convention on
4 preventing and combatting violence against women and domestic violence, “violence against women is understood
5 as a violation of human rights and a form of discrimination and shall mean acts of all gender-based violence that
6 result in, or are likely to result in physical, sexual, psychological, or economic harm or suffering to women,
7 including threats of such acts, coercion, or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private
8 life,”

9
10 *Deeply concerned* with the culture of silence that surrounds GBV in Member States, and taking into consideration
11 that, according to United Nations *Women and Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against*
12 *Women* (CEDAW) (1972), and *Beijing Platform for Action* (1994) Gender Based Violence (GBV) affects all people,
13 not only women,

14
15 *Acknowledging*, according to the World Health Organization (WHO), that 35% of reported cases of GBV, are cases
16 of domestic violence; making the victims more likely to be disenfranchised after reporting due to the loss of spousal
17 support, and expenses of divorce,

18
19 *Understanding* infrastructure, including but not limited to road development and public transportation, to mitigate
20 GBV is not equitable across all Member States and that further development projects in these areas would be
21 beneficial to mitigating GBV,

22
23 *Recalling*, according to reports from the G7, since 1975, only three women have taken part in the G7 summit
24 compared to 70 men;

25
26 *Noting with deep concern* the lack of educational opportunities for girls, as well as the disproportionate illiteracy
27 rates of women that contributes to the disempowerment and silence that surrounds GBV, as the World Women’s
28 report (2015) that two thirds of uneducated people worldwide are women,

29
30 *Recognizing* the correlation between decreases in GDP and the prevalence of GBV, as shown by the World Bank
31 statistic that violence against women is estimated to cost countries up to 3.7% of their GDP,

- 32
33 1. *Supports* expanding the *Istanbul Convention* (2011) definition of GBV to not only focus on violence perpetrated
34 against women, but to a definition that includes all victims of GBV, which would read: “gender-based violence
35 is understood as a violation of human right and a form of discrimination and shall mean acts of violence and
36 discrimination that result in, or are likely to result in physical, sexual, psychological, or economic harm or
37 suffering to a person, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether
38 occurring in public or private life. Gender based violence additionally concerns violence, which is directed
39 against a person because of their gender or that affects a person’s gender identity disproportionately;”
- 40
41 2. *Encourages* implementing an educational curriculum targeted at primary school students, inspired by the “Our
42 Rights” project promoted by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe to change the culture of
43 silence that surrounds GBV by:
- 44
45 a. Promoting the use of universal and non-discriminatory educational materials to create a respectful and
46 inclusive society, such as narratives of respect between all persons, student and child created art

- 47 depicting respect, non-violence between all persons, and dialogues between parents, schools, and
48 students that comprehensively examine how to exhibit respect between all persons;
49
- 50 b. Expanding early education curriculum to include language that encourages nonviolent behaviors,
51 respect, and the autonomy of all persons and;
52
- 53 3. *Further invites* Member States, in collaboration with the International Fund for Cultural Diversity (IFCD), to
54 introduce awareness within local communities through:
55
- 56 a. New and existing social media campaigns, including but not limited to, the HeForShe campaign;
57
- 58 b. Workshops to address young girls and women about preventative measures, resources at their disposal,
59 and self-defense; administered by the Member States educational bodies and monitored through the
60 Human Rights Council Universal Periodic Review (HRCUPR);
61
- 62 4. *Promotes* representation of women in leadership and careers to encourage empowerment of at-risk-groups, to
63 increase the reporting of cases, financial independence, and ability to distance from abusers, based on WHO's
64 briefings on promoting gender equality to prevent violence against women:
65
- 66 a. By using post-secondary educational programs and vocational trainings within each Member State,
67 found on the *Beijing Platform for Action* (1994) principle of improving women's access to vocational
68 training, science and technology, and continuing education;
69
- 70 b. Short term implementations of measures to be based on national needs addressed by
71 quotas on at-risk-groups in leadership positions or national action plans;
72
- 73 5. *Encourages* transnational partnerships, private partnerships, as well as national action plans that work towards
74 infrastructural programs to further develop roads, and public transportation systems to facilitate access to
75 crucial institutions that support affected groups, such as judicial systems, law enforcement, shelters, and
76 equitable health care providers;
77
- 78 6. *Strongly encourages* collaboration of relevant stakeholders (both local and international) to facilitate funds for:
79
- 80 a. Scholarships to encourage school enrollment for vulnerable groups and their families;
81
- 82 b. Workshops aimed towards employment opportunity for survivors;
83
- 84 c. Training aimed towards establishing procedure on responding to cases of GBV and establishing
85 understanding concerning the gravity of such human rights violations in departments of law
86 enforcement, the health sector, the judicial systems, and further institutions as may be deemed
87 necessary;
88
- 89 d. Initiatives with regional financiers to provide loans and access to micro credits for increased
90 independence, education and employment training for victims of GBV, starting businesses created by
91 victims of GBV;
92
- 93 7. *Strongly emphasizes* that the funding for each resource initiative is at the discretion of each Member State.



National Model United Nations • DC

Code: HRC/1/3

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Expanding Protection for Victims of Gender-Based Violence

1 *The Human Rights Council,*

2
3 Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, specifically Article 1, which aims to
4 achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian
5 character, and to promote and encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without
6 distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion,

7
8 Believing in the rights of all individuals to the right to life, liberty and security of person as established by Article 3
9 of The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), while also affirming the current objective of the United
10 Nations with regards to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, specifically SDG 3, in Good Health and
11 wellbeing,

12
13 Looking forward to furthering the efforts of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in order to
14 adequately combat gender-based violence as established in General Assembly resolution 71/170 (2016), as well as
15 the Recommendations of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on Sexual and Reproductive Health and
16 Rights & Gender Based Violence: Progress and Challenges (2013) report done by The UN Permanent Forum on
17 Indigenous Issues established by the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) regarding policies that combat
18 violence against women,

19
20 Guided by the World Bank's strategic review of Gender-Based Violence in 2013 in which gender-based violence is
21 recognized as a major public health issue in the form of fatal outcomes, acute and chronic physical injuries and
22 disabilities, serious mental problems, and gynecological disorders,

23
24 Recognizing the World Health Organization's (WHO) stance that medical support is crucial to victims of gender-
25 based violence such as safe abortion when it is legal under the Member States' law, access to contraceptives, and
26 preventative treatment of sexually-transmitted diseases,

27
28 Bearing in mind the established guidelines by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Task Force on Gender and
29 Humanitarian Assistance drawn out by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee as well as the The Office of the
30 Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSV-SVC),

31
32 Applauding the efforts of India to bolster access to treatment for victims of acid attacks by requesting all private
33 hospitals to provide these services; the World Bank's Sexual Violence Research Initiative that began in 2018 and
34 aims to financially support plans to combat GBV,

35
36 Noting, according to the United Nation's Women's Watch, rural hospitals are unequipped to deal with victims of
37 GBV, cost-prohibitive, or geographically inaccessible, and consequently, victims may struggle to find treatment and
38 support, mobility and costs,

39
40 Affirming the importance of medical centers in handling the needs of victims by treating their patients, and ensuring
41 individuals' well-being, as well as providing safe spaces for victims of GBV in order to create supportive
42 communities where victims can feel comfortable seeking help as done in many progressive states,

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44 1. *Reminds* Member States of the importance of providing public health resources to victims of gender-based
45 violence: and the WHO's guidelines surrounding healthcare providers, appropriate medical support, and
46 reference to appropriate legal aid and social agencies;

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2. *Solemnly affirms* its dedication to combating gender discrimination in the health industry in effects of gender-based violence untreated or undertreated by building upon General Assembly 70/1 (2015) actions in crisis be adequately combatted through access to proper healthcare by:
 - a. Supporting a comprehensive approach that includes training of medical professionals to properly combat effects of GBV, revise professional culture, and promote widespread reform through health systems as suggested by the World Health Organization;
 - b. Urging Member States to continue to ensure rape kits are available for all women regardless of social class, race, religion, language, or location barriers with continued support of pre-established notations by the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG-SVC);
 - c. Reaffirming its belief that sexually-transmitted diseases can be fought through proper education and plentiful resources;
 3. *Offers* Member States its resources and expertise, for example from the CEDAW Committee and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, with the goal of developing a certification process for the creation of One-Stop Hospital Assistance Centers (OSHACs) that encompass:
 - a. Legal advice such as:
 - i. Advice on guaranteed rights as citizens of their Nation;
 - ii. Information on of the process of prosecution and legal aid in the event that the victim wishes to prosecute the perpetrator;
 - iii. Information on low-cost or free legal and paralegal services in the area, thus catering to low-income communities;
 - b. Medical services such as:
 - i. Advice on appropriate healthcare services to victims of GBV, including trauma-based counselors in the certification process;
 - ii. Information on how to afford these services;
 - iii. A ward in OSHACs that is reserved for women, thus providing a space for those female victims of GBV who express a preference for communicating with staff of the same gender;
 - c. Safety and accessibility services such as:
 - i. Safe transport to and from the centers;
 - ii. Advice on protection services available in their area;
 4. *Endorses* the continued work with ECOSOC consultatively observed NGOs to help develop processes to certify hospitals as OSHACs, with the goal of expanding protections and aid for victims of gender-based violence that include trauma-based, sexual assault, domestic violence counselors, anonymity/confidentiality pledges on the part of the staff working in these centers, safe spaces for victims, on-site advisor on legal services available in the area, and safe and timely transportation to and from OSHACs;
 5. *Advises* NGOs with ECOSOC consultative status to draft expert briefings regarding check-up appointments with victims of GBV that ensure that victims are not being re-exposed to situations of GBV and making progress in their condition; are not obligatory such that victims, particularly those who belong to more conservative cultures that are less open to women's seeking help, do not feel compelled to risk their safety by returning to the one-stop center and potentially raising the suspicions of the abuser; and take into account the particularly vulnerable situation of victims during times of crisis by working with local NGOs to refer these individuals to safe zones;

- 103 6. *Further recommends* spending towards healthcare in the above ways by encouraging NGOs with ECOSOC
104 consultative status utilizing programs to establish a developmental fund that can support countries without
105 adequate funding, and work with individual Member States in order to determine which areas the funding for
106 the centers is focused such as prenatal care, women’s health, emergency services, or other form of aid;
107
- 108 7. *Requests* the continued work of NGOs with consultative status to improve the privacy of health information of
109 victims of GBV with respect to the Member State’s wishes;
110
- 111 8. *Invites* Member States to collect data and to report the statistics of the success of newly-formulated programs to
112 the Human Rights Council in their Universal Periodic Review, with the goal of ensuring the effectiveness of the
113 centers and keeping Member States accountable to prioritizing these human rights efforts through the following:
114
- 115 a. Collection of data on the crimes that are being committed, demographic data on victims and
116 perpetrators, the frequency of the crimes, and the location of the crime committed;
117
 - 118 b. Assessment of data in order to determine the effectiveness of the OSHACs and to tailor-fit each center
119 to the needs of the community in which it is located;
120
- 121 9. *Recommends* expanding support for all victims of GBV in the future through additional resources regardless of
122 gender or sexuality, such as:
123
- 124 a. Establishing resource trucks that travel to remote locations and isolated communities that provide
125 healthcare to GBV victims by:
126
 - 127 i. Analyzing the data obtained from the one-stop centers in order to identify the communities in
128 which GBV is most prevalent;
 - 129 ii. Requesting ECOSOC to engage with local women NGOs, in order to develop this program
130 and reach out to the communities identified;
 - 131 iii. Working with governments on a city-level in order to acquire the public transport
132 infrastructure necessary to carry out this program, in the vein of UN Women’s interactions
133 with local governments to develop the “Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces” initiative;
134
 - 135 b. Creating support specific to physical and mental traumas of rape survivors by:
136
 - 137 i. Encouraging Member States to apply for funding through the World Bank Group and Sexual
138 Violence Research Initiative (SVRI);
 - 139 ii. Ensuring hospitals and other medical institutions are equipped to treat these victims of GBV.



National Model United Nations • DC

Code: HRC/1/4

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Expanding Protection for Victims of Gender-Based Violence

1 *The Human Rights Council,*

2
3 *Taking note* of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), specifically Article 1, recognizing all human
4 beings as free and equal, Article 5, affirming no one is subjected to degrading treatment and Article 7, regarding all
5 humans are entitled to protection against discrimination in,

6
7 *Recalling the Convention on the Elimination of Violence against Women (CEDAW) (1979),* which was the first step
8 done to protect women and gender-based violence (GBV) by creating refugee and migrant resources,

9
10 *Guided* by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, specifically Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5,
11 which calls for the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of victims of gender-based violence
12 (GBV) and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action Global Conference (1995), which recognizes gender-
13 gender-based violence as a serious impediment to the achievement of gender equality,

14
15 *Bearing in mind* the Universal Periodic Review and acknowledging the Office of the High Commissioner for
16 Human Rights resolution 1994/45 (1994) in its framework of appointing a Special Rapporteur to work with the
17 Human Rights Council and the Member States on violence against women,

18
19 *Expressing concern* over the lack of anonymity given to victims of gender-based violence,

20
21 *Taking into account* that modern forms of violence against women and girls also takes place on the Internet, and
22 acknowledging that digital spaces are crucial to the education and empowerment of women and girls, while
23 affirming the importance of the involvement of technology in order to make people more aware of violence against
24 women in emergency situations, according to the Cyber-Violence Against Women and Girls Report (2018) by the
25 United Nations Broadband Commission for Digital Development Working Group on Broadband and Gender,

26
27 *Aware* of the fact that many victims of gender-based violence, of any gender, are unaware of existing laws in place
28 to protect them, such as the *Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979),*
29 *General Recommendation No. 19 on Violence Against Women (WAW) (1992),*

30
31 *Noting* with deep concern the importance of maintaining Member States' sovereignty,

32
33 *Understanding* that social stigmas surrounding gender-based violence are perpetuated by the lack of education,
34 according to the United Nations Girls' Education Initiative,

35
36 *Reaffirming* the importance of strengthening data collection mechanisms in favor of implementing more effective
37 strategies to combat GBV while utilizing access to accurate and timely data in determining plans of action,

38
39 *Having considered* Council resolution 17/11 (2011), noting the different experiences with gender-based violence
40 (GBV) across the international community and the need to eradicate it,

41
42 *Noting* that Member States have the right to encourage, enable, and empower leaders internationally, as each
43 Member State's existing legal framework presents vastly different needs and abilities concerning GBV,

44
45 1. *Acknowledges* the respect for human rights of all persons by:

- 46 a. Requesting the visitation of Article 5 under the United Nations *Universal Declaration of Human*
47 *Rights* (1948);
48
49 b. Expanding support for the United Nations Free and Equal Campaign;
50
51 c. Promoting the role of the United Nations International Criminal Court (ICC) in condemning human
52 rights violations;
53
- 54 2. *Encourages* Member States to identify GBV issues including but not limited to femicides, human trafficking,
55 and domestic violence in order to do the following:
56
57 a. Work with Member States' regional crime units, local government bodies, and the Office of
58 Information and Communications Technology to collect domestic violence reports, sexual harassment
59 reports, cases of gender discrimination, reports of rape, and other statistics;
60
61 b. Result in the recognition of the prevalence of GBV within a Member State;
62
- 63 3. *Endorses* the monitoring of services provided to (GBV) domestic violence victims by state agencies and private
64 entities by:
65
66 a. Providing information regarding access to local shelters and to give victims greater access to medical
67 care and legal assistance;
68
69 b. Suggesting the cooperation with services providers and criminal experts in implementing policies that
70 are directed to the necessities of states and communities including the promotion and protection of
71 rights of domestic violence victims;
72
73 c. Further suggests the implementation of educational programs to social workers and nurses to develop
74 interview guides to identify vulnerable persons, including of victims of gender-based violence at
75 reception;
76
- 77 4. *Encourages* Member States to open more channels of reporting for victims of GBV, as well as encourage
78 victims of GBV to report incidents of GBV to support the implementation of technological emergency measures
79 such as:
80
81 a. A website that includes resources available to victims such as:
82
83 1. Regulated online reporting of incidents;
84 2. Locations of nearest hospitals and police stations;
85
86 b. Technological Emergency Reporting:
87
88 1. Increasing access to regulated anonymous hotlines to victims of GBV;
89 2. Alert SMS reporting that protects the anonymity of victims;
90 3. Toll-free calling in order to provide a secure front that if the perpetrator searching
91 the hotline phone number online, a business or organization not affiliated with
92 violence would appear;
93 4. Encourages Member States to enact policies that increase the privacy of the victim
94 and confidentiality between the victim, practitioner, law enforcement and
95 perpetrator;
96
- 97 5. *Recommends* that Member States build safe zones that will provide victims mental, physical, medical and legal
98 aid by:
99
100 a. Utilizing unused facilities;
101

- 102 b. Establishing facilities within refugee camps known as “safe spaces” in which victims can meet one-on-
103 one with trained staff of the same gender, thus making victims feel more comfortable when speaking
104 about their experiences of abuse;
105
- 106 c. Establishing temporary shelters for GBV survivors for post-medical care as they find a safer place to
107 live in order to prevent repeat victimization;
108
- 109 6. *Requests* Member States to utilize tools provided by current existing civil society organizations and the Human
110 Rights Council such as:
111
- 112 a. The Universal Periodic Review:
113
- 114 i. To observe progress made by Member States through more consistent reporting of all forms
115 of GBV, and using such reports to encourage implementation of recommendations;
116 ii. To provide technical assistance to Member States to enhance their capacity to deal with GBV
117 challenges;
118
- 119 b. The Special Rapporteur on violence against women:
120
- 121 i. Suggests the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to request assistance from NGOs and
122 government agencies in order to enlarge data availability with the purpose of developing
123 efficient strategies to combat GBV;
124 ii. To work closely with the Commission on the Status of Women to evaluate the effectiveness
125 of the implementation of such strategies;
126 iii. The Global Database on Violence against Women in order to a “one-stop site” for information
127 regarding, but not limited to, institutional mechanisms, laws, policies, monitoring;
128 mechanisms, prevention efforts, perpetrator assistance programs, and research and statistical
129 data in order to address Member State’s efforts to prevent GBV;
130
- 131 7. *Encourages* the publication of policy briefs which would recommend policies in both private and public sectors
132 aimed to prevent violence against women:
133
- 134 a. These policies would include:
135
- 136 i. All Member States should recognize online gender-based violence as a human right violation,
137 ii. Promote digital literacy for users and gender-equality;
138 iii. Recognitions on the internet need to be revised and ensure that they follow the International
139 Human Right framework;
140
- 141 8. *Further encourages* Member States to inform all citizens, regardless of gender, of specific laws and resources in
142 place designed to protect them against gender-based violence:
143
- 144 a. Calls upon the Member States to recognize the deficiencies in the status quo in regard to gender-based
145 violence by:
146
- 147 i. Bringing awareness as to what constitutes gender-based violence by;
148 ii. Increasing the use of informative curriculum on systematic violence;
149 iii. Holding local conferences and meetings to keep them informed about the laws that the
150 legislation provides on their behalf;
151
- 152 9. *Reaffirms* the respect to the sovereignty to each Member State by:
153
- 154 a. Establishing goal lines for each nation based on what is most feasible and effective for that nation;
155
- 156 b. Creating progress reports every three years to ensure the Member State has effective policies in place;
157

- 158 10. *Encourages* Member States to:
159
160 a. Implement policies and campaigns that target youth with the goal of removing culture-based stigma
161 around victims of GBV;
162
163 i. Teach youth of all genders about their rights and inform them of existing laws, policies, and
164 resources in place to protect them against GBV;
165 ii. Utilizing media in all forms to mobilize the movement against GBV;
166 iii. Increase awareness GBV and discrimination through social campaigns with the goal of
167 eliminating cultural views that normalize GBV;
168 iv. Education programs for perpetrators of GBV with the goal of preventing future occurrences;
169
- 170 11. *Requests* Member States to create campaigns aimed at reducing stigma around victims of gender-based violence
171 by:
172
173 a. Requesting school to implement class presentations or class work to sensitize about GBV;
174
175 b. Endorsing the publishing and distribution of books/pamphlets which includes pertinent information
176 about gender-based violence in all education levels;
177
178 c. Encouraging the alignment of the policy to sustainable and equality development;
179
- 180 12. *Supports* the ongoing efforts made by the individual Member States in combating GBV while ensuring the
181 sovereignty of each state in their efforts through the:
182
183 a. Recommendation of the strengthening of state-focused data systems that record instances and cases of
184 GBV through the use of the Global Database on Violence Against Women, in addition to individual
185 efforts made by Member States;
186
187 b. Collection of objective and quantitative data on the presence of domestic abuse policies in Member
188 States to locate the correlation between such policies and GBV in order to better inform political
189 decision-making on future policy creation, endeavors, and necessary resource allocation;
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191 c. Identification of key areas to allocate necessary resources as identified through Member States' data;
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193 d. Suggestion of Member States compile and note any present national GBV issues, data, and solutions of
194 existing national programs, contacts, and infrastructure into the data system in order to identify key
195 areas of GBV prevalence to properly allocate resources and aid;
196
- 197 13. *Further supports* the creation of a global online educational resource bank, consisting of documents that
198 potential solutions to the country's addressed issues:
199
200 a. Referring to this resource bank as the Gender-Based Violence Educational Resource Bank, or
201 GBVERB;
202
203 b. Designating the states to select government officials relevant to the topic of GBV that would be the
204 primary accessors of the GBVERB;
205
206 c. Allowing the by states' selected officials to designate leaders of state-based resource centers or
207 collaborating local organizations as secondary accessors of the GBVERB;
208
209 d. Supports the addition of the GBVERB into a secured portal of the currently existing UN Official
210 Document System, operated by the Office of Information and Communications Technology;
211
212 i. Recommending that the secured portal be accessed through a password protected account
213 by the selected state officials and their designated leaders;

- 214 ii. Proposing that the GBVERB be updated through an annual international summit;
215
- 216 14. *Proposes* that the GBVERB would contain documents sorted into categories including, but not limited to, the
217 following: Intervention Strategies, Legal Advocacy, Medical Assistance, Family Care and Planning, Sorted
218 NGOs, and Sorted Education Materials:
219
- 220 a. Clarifying that the Sorted Education Materials category would be divided into three subcategories:
221 i. General Population Education, from which an example document may be a worksheet for
222 young students on identifying examples of consensual and non-consensual encounters, which
223 the state could choose to implement in all public schools;
224 ii. Education for Leaders, from which an example document may be a glossary of terminology
225 regarding mental health, which they would refer to when working with survivors of assault;
226 iii. Education for Survivors and At-Risk Populations, from which an example document may be a
227 written training on self-defense strategies;
228
- 229 b. Requesting that the GBVERB would include the solution strategies that have been submitted by
230 Member States to the data collection program;
231
- 232 c. Allowing Member States to use the wealth of resources within the bank at their individual discretion
233 based on their sovereign views, as some Member States have policies which prohibit or do not
234 recognize certain resources;
235
- 236 15. *Requests* cooperation between governments, United Nations agencies, and all relevant stakeholders
237 (international, national, local stakeholders) as well as of refugee organizations, and organizations for persons
238 with disabilities victims of GDV through ECOSOC in order to provide:
239
- 240 a. Victims with information regarding facilities, legal services;
241
- 242 b. Adequate training for counselors, health workers, teachers, etc;
243
- 244 c. Inclusive mobilization and participation of people with disabilities in a community level mobilization
245 against gender-based violence.