The Human Rights Council,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   b. Including specialized sensitivity training such as UNESCO’s Gender Sensitivity Training Manual for police officers and other officials who work directly with victims of gender-based violence;
Providing medical training to professionals in assisting victims of gender-based violence in gathering physical evidence, and other medical services such as after-care;

Further invites Member States to provide mental health rehabilitation services to help survivors overcome the trauma they have experienced through:

a. Encouraging the training and hiring of experienced trauma counselors in order to better assist those victims of gender-based violence through career advertisements, such as those currently found at the UN;

b. Providing gender-based reporting personnel and counselors who may be drawn from the pool of trained counselors above, as well as volunteers with the goal of creating a more comfortable environment and whom have previous experience in helping survivors of gender-based violence;

c. Implementing volunteer-based mentorship programs, similar to the Managing Gender-based Violence Programmes in Emergencies (MGBViE) initiative of the UN which will include:

i. Gender specific mentors to aid survivors of gender-based violence in developing healthy coping mechanisms;

ii. Providing companionship and support to survivors through communicative therapy, and social activities, which foster a renewed sense of security within their community;

3. Encourages Member States to implement measures to improve reporting of instances through:

a. Providing anonymous reporting options by means of physical drop boxes located in easy to access community areas and facilities, where these reports will be collected by designated personnel at specific times and dates decided by each facility, with such reports being taken and processed by trained police professionals, allowing victims to remain anonymous;

b. Designating specific, unbiased, personnel within facilities to serve as a correspondent to aid in the report taking process to ensure the absolute veracity within each case;

4. Further recommends Member States to provide translation services to police, medical professionals, and gender-based violence assistance to lessen the burden of language barriers:

a. By offering specially trained volunteer translators, including sign language interpreters with the purpose of aiding those who are deaf and hard of hearing, who have had experience in victim-service settings, as well as implementing the translation, printing, and distribution of all legal documents and reporting resources into various languages;

b. Including providing telephonic interpretation to victims of gender-based violence in Members States who have such capabilities in order to aid those non-native speakers who may not be comfortable reporting in-person;

5. Draws attention to the specialized needs of developing Member States and the necessity for infrastructure which leads to better support victims of gender-based violence:

a. Specifically related to the improvement of pre-existing facilities housing these essential programs;

b. Including technological infrastructure which provides essential assistance in the advancement of these training programs and initiatives;

6. Expresses its hope that Member States will offer holistic reporting services to aid displaced persons who are survivors of gender-based violence to navigate their options when reporting their assault:
a. Through implementing legal avenues for these persons to safely access reporting mechanisms without fear of disciplinary action against them, their partner, or their children;

b. Through creating safe facilities, where identifying information is not required to be given in order to report with the intention of reducing possible bias or discrimination;

7. *Utilizes* funds already available to the HRC through re-appropriation in order to effectively reach and achieve these goals.
The Human Rights Council,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Supports expanding the Istanbul Convention (2011) definition of GBV to not only focus on violence perpetrated against women, but to a definition that includes all victims of GBV, which would read: “gender-based violence is understood as a violation of human right and a form of discrimination and shall mean acts of violence and discrimination that result in, or are likely to result in physical, sexual, psychological, or economic harm or suffering to a person, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life. Gender based violence additionally concerns violence, which is directed against a person because of their gender or that affects a person’s gender identity disproportionately;”

2. Encourages implementing an educational curriculum targeted at primary school students, inspired by the “Our Rights” project promoted by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe to change the culture of silence that surrounds GBV by:
   a. Promoting the use of universal and non-discriminatory educational materials to create a respectful and inclusive society, such as narratives of respect between all persons, student and child created art
depicting respect, non-violence between all persons, and dialogues between parents, schools, and students that comprehensively examine how to exhibit respect between all persons;

b. Expanding early education curriculum to include language that encourages nonviolent behaviors, respect, and the autonomy of all persons and;

3. Further invites Member States, in collaboration with the International Fund for Cultural Diversity (IFCD), to introduce awareness within local communities through:

a. New and existing social media campaigns, including but not limited to, the HeForShe campaign;

b. Workshops to address young girls and women about preventative measures, resources at their disposal, and self-defense; administered by the Member States educational bodies and monitored through the Human Rights Council Universal Periodic Review (HRCUPR);

4. Promotes representation of women in leadership and careers to encourage empowerment of at-risk-groups, to increase the reporting of cases, financial independence, and ability to distance from abusers, based on WHO’s briefings on promoting gender equality to prevent violence against women:

a. By using post-secondary educational programs and vocational trainings within each Member State, found on the Beijing Platform for Action (1994) principle of improving women’s access to vocational training, science and technology, and continuing education;

b. Short term implementations of measures to be based on national needs addressed by quotas on at-risk-groups in leadership positions or national action plans;

5. Encourages transnational partnerships, private partnerships, as well as national action plans that work towards infrastructural programs to further develop roads, and public transportation systems to facilitate access to crucial institutions that support affected groups, such as judicial systems, law enforcement, shelters, and equitable health care providers;

6. Strongly encourages collaboration of relevant stakeholders (both local and international) to facilitate funds for:

a. Scholarships to encourage school enrollment for vulnerable groups and their families;

b. Workshops aimed towards employment opportunity for survivors;

c. Training aimed towards establishing procedure on responding to cases of GBV and establishing understanding concerning the gravity of such human rights violations in departments of law enforcement, the health sector, the judicial systems, and further institutions as may be deemed necessary;

d. Initiatives with regional financiers to provide loans and access to micro credits for increased independence, education and employment training for victims of GBV, starting businesses created by victims of GBV;

7. Strongly emphasizes that the funding for each resource initiative is at the discretion of each Member State.
Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, specifically Article 1, which aims to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and to promote and encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Reminds Member States of the importance of providing public health resources to victims of gender-based violence: and the WHO’s guidelines surrounding healthcare providers, appropriate medical support, and reference to appropriate legal aid and social agencies;
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 by 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;
6. **Further recommends** spending towards healthcare in the above ways by encouraging NGOs with ECOSOC consultative status utilizing programs to establish a developmental fund that can support countries without adequate funding, and work with individual Member States in order to determine which areas the funding for the centers is focused such as prenatal care, women’s health, emergency services, or other form of aid;

7. **Requests** the continued work of NGOs with consultative status to improve the privacy of health information of victims of GBV with respect to the Member State’s wishes;

8. **Invites** Member States to collect data and to report the statistics of the success of newly-formulated programs to the Human Rights Council in their Universal Periodic Review, with the goal of ensuring the effectiveness of the centers and keeping Member States accountable to prioritizing these human rights efforts through the following:

   a. Collection of data on the crimes that are being committed, demographic data on victims and perpetrators, the frequency of the crimes, and the location of the crime committed;

   b. Assessment of data in order to determine the effectiveness of the OSHACs and to tailor-fit each center to the needs of the community in which it is located;

9. **Recommends** expanding support for all victims of GBV in the future through additional resources regardless of gender or sexuality, such as:

   a. Establishing resource trucks that travel to remote locations and isolated communities that provide healthcare to GBV victims by:

      i. Analyzing the data obtained from the one-stop centers in order to identify the communities in which GBV is most prevalent;

      ii. Requesting ECOSOC to engage with local women NGOs, in order to develop this program and reach out to the communities identified;

      iii. Working with governments on a city-level in order to acquire the public transport infrastructure necessary to carry out this program, in the vein of UN Women’s interactions with local governments to develop the “Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces” initiative;

   b. Creating support specific to physical and mental traumas of rape survivors by:

      i. Encouraging Member States to apply for funding through the World Bank Group and Sexual Violence Research Initiative (SVRI);

      ii. Ensuring hospitals and other medical institutions are equipped to treat these victims of GBV.
The Human Rights Council,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Noting with deep concern the importance of maintaining Member States’ sovereignty,

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

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

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

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

1. Acknowledges the respect for human rights of all persons by:
a. Requesting the visitation of Article 5 under the United Nations *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948);

b. Expanding support for the United Nations Free and Equal Campaign;

c. Promoting the role of the United Nations International Criminal Court (ICC) in condemning human rights violations;

2. *Encourages* Member States to identify GBV issues including but not limited to femicides, human trafficking, and domestic violence in order to do the following:

   a. Work with Member States’ regional crime units, local government bodies, and the Office of Information and Communications Technology to collect domestic violence reports, sexual harassment reports, cases of gender discrimination, reports of rape, and other statistics;

   b. Result in the recognition of the prevalence of GBV within a Member State;

3. *Endorses* the monitoring of services provided to (GBV) domestic violence victims by state agencies and private entities by:

   a. Providing information regarding access to local shelters and to give victims greater access to medical care and legal assistance;

   b. Suggesting the cooperation with services providers and criminal experts in implementing policies that are directed to the necessities of states and communities including the promotion and protection of rights of domestic violence victims;

   c. Further suggests the implementation of educational programs to social workers and nurses to develop interview guides to identify vulnerable persons, including of victims of gender-based violence at reception;

4. *Encourages* Member States to open more channels of reporting for victims of GBV, as well as encourage victims of GBV to report incidents of GBV to support the implementation of technological emergency measures such as:

   a. A website that includes resources available to victims such as:

      1. Regulated online reporting of incidents;

      2. Locations of nearest hospitals and police stations;

   b. Technological Emergency Reporting:

      1. Increasing access to regulated anonymous hotlines to victims of GBV;

      2. Alert SMS reporting that protects the anonymity of victims;

      3. Toll-free calling in order to provide a secure front that if the perpetrator searching the hotline phone number online, a business or organization not affiliated with violence would appear;

      4. Encourages Member States to enact policies that increase the privacy of the victim and confidentiality between the victim, practitioner, law enforcement and perpetrator;

5. *Recommends* that Member States build safe zones that will provide victims mental, physical, medical and legal aid by:

   a. Utilizing unused facilities;
b. Establishing facilities within refugee camps known as “safe spaces” in which victims can meet one-on-one with trained staff of the same gender, thus making victims feel more comfortable when speaking about their experiences of abuse;

c. Establishing temporary shelters for GBV survivors for post-medical care as they find a safer place to live in order to prevent repeat victimization;

6. Requests Member States to utilize tools provided by current existing civil society organizations and the Human Rights Council such as:

   a. The Universal Periodic Review:

      i. To observe progress made by Member States through more consistent reporting of all forms of GBV, and using such reports to encourage implementation of recommendations;

      ii. To provide technical assistance to Member States to enhance their capacity to deal with GBV challenges;

   b. The Special Rapporteur on violence against women:

      i. Suggests the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to request assistance from NGOs and government agencies in order to enlarge data availability with the purpose of developing efficient strategies to combat GBV;

      ii. To work closely with the Commission on the Status of Women to evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of such strategies;

      iii. The Global Database on Violence against Women in order to a “one-stop site” for information regarding, but not limited to, institutional mechanisms, laws, policies, monitoring; mechanisms, prevention efforts, perpetrator assistance programs, and research and statistical data in order to address Member State’s efforts to prevent GBV;

7. Encourages the publication of policy briefs which would recommend policies in both private and public sectors aimed to prevent violence against women:

   a. These policies would include:

      i. All Member States should recognize online gender-based violence as a human right violation,

      ii. Promote digital literacy for users and gender-equality;

      iii. Recognitions on the internet need to be revised and ensure that they follow the International Human Right framework;

8. Further encourages Member States to inform all citizens, regardless of gender, of specific laws and resources in place designed to protect them against gender-based violence:

   a. Calls upon the Member States to recognize the deficiencies in the status quo in regard to gender-based violence by:

      i. Bringing awareness as to what constitutes gender-based violence by;

      ii. Increasing the use of informative curriculum on systematic violence;

      iii. Holding local conferences and meetings to keep them informed about the laws that the legislation provides on their behalf;

9. Reaffirms the respect to the sovereignty to each Member State by:

   a. Establishing goal lines for each nation based on what is most feasible and effective for that nation;

   b. Creating progress reports every three years to ensure the Member State has effective policies in place;
10. Encourages Member States to:

a. Implement policies and campaigns that target youth with the goal of removing culture-based stigma around victims of GBV;

   i. Teach youth of all genders about their rights and inform them of existing laws, policies, and resources in place to protect them against GBV;

   ii. Utilizing media in all forms to mobilize the movement against GBV;

   iii. Increase awareness GBV and discrimination through social campaigns with the goal of eliminating cultural views that normalize GBV;

   iv. Education programs for perpetrators of GBV with the goal of preventing future occurrences;

11. Requests Member States to create campaigns aimed at reducing stigma around victims of gender-based violence by:

a. Requesting school to implement class presentations or class work to sensitize about GBV;

b. Endorsing the publishing and distribution of books/pamphlets which includes pertinent information about gender-based violence in all education levels;

c. Encouraging the alignment of the policy to sustainable and equality development;

12. Supports the ongoing efforts made by the individual Member States in combating GBV while ensuring the sovereignty of each state in their efforts through the:

a. Recommendation of the strengthening of state-focused data systems that record instances and cases of GBV through the use of the Global Database on Violence Against Women, in addition to individual efforts made by Member States;

b. Collection of objective and quantitative data on the presence of domestic abuse policies in Member States to locate the correlation between such policies and GBV in order to better inform political decision-making on future policy creation, endeavors, and necessary resource allocation;

c. Identification of key areas to allocate necessary resources as identified through Member States’ data;

d. Suggestion of Member States compile and note any present national GBV issues, data, and solutions of existing national programs, contacts, and infrastructure into the data system in order to identify key areas of GBV prevalence to properly allocate resources and aid;

13. Further supports the creation of a global online educational resource bank, consisting of documents that potential solutions to the country’s addressed issues:

a. Referring to this resource bank as the Gender-Based Violence Educational Resource Bank, or GBVERB;

b. Designating the states to select government officials relevant to the topic of GBV that would be the primary accessors of the GBVERB;

C. Allowing the by states’ selected officials to designate leaders of state-based resource centers or collaborating local organizations as secondary accessors of the GBVERB;

d. Supports the addition of the GBVERB into a secured portal of the currently existing UN Official Document System, operated by the Office of Information and Communications Technology;

   i. Recommending that the secured portal be accessed through a password protected account by the selected state officials and their designated leaders;
Proposing that the GBVERB be updated through an annual international summit;

Proposes that the GBVERB would contain documents sorted into categories including, but not limited to, the following: Intervention Strategies, Legal Advocacy, Medical Assistance, Family Care and Planning, Sorted NGOs, and Sorted Education Materials:

a. Clarifying that the Sorted Education Materials category would be divided into three subcategories:
   i. General Population Education, from which an example document may be a worksheet for young students on identifying examples of consensual and non-consensual encounters, which the state could choose to implement in all public schools;
   ii. Education for Leaders, from which an example document may be a glossary of terminology regarding mental health, which they would refer to when working with survivors of assault;
   iii. Education for Survivors and At-Risk Populations, from which an example document may be a written training on self-defense strategies;

b. Requesting that the GBVERB would include the solution strategies that have been submitted by Member States to the data collection program;

c. Allowing Member States to use the wealth of resources within the bank at their individual discretion based on their sovereign views, as some Member States have policies which prohibit or do not recognize certain resources;

Requests cooperation between governments, United Nations agencies, and all relevant stakeholders (international, national, local stakeholders) as well as of refugee organizations, and organizations for persons with disabilities victims of GDV through ECOSOC in order to provide:

a. Victims with information regarding facilities, legal services;

b. Adequate training for counselors, health workers, teachers, etc;

c. Inclusive mobilization and participation of people with disabilities in a community level mobilization against gender-based violence.