



Documentation of the Simulation of the

Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)*



Conference A

6 - 10 April 2025

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The Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)

Committee Staff

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Agenda

1. Protecting Women and Children in Armed Conflicts
2. Addressing the Burden of Unpaid Care and Domestic Work on Women and Girls

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (In favor - Against - Abstention)
CSW/1/1	Protecting Women and Children in Armed Conflicts	Adopted without a vote
CSW/1/2	Protecting Women and Children in Armed Conflicts	33 in favor, 3 against, 9 abstentions
CSW/1/3	Protecting Women and Children in Armed Conflicts	36 in favor, 1 against, 8 abstentions
CSW/1/4	Protecting Women and Children in Armed Conflicts	33 in favor, 2 against, 10 abstentions
CSW/1/5	Protecting Women and Children in Armed Conflicts	31 in favor, 3 against, 11 abstentions

Summary Report

The Commission on the Status of Women held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Addressing the Burden of Unpaid Care and Domestic Work on Women and Girls
- II. Protecting Women and Children in Armed Conflicts

The session was attended by representatives of 44 Member States and one non-governmental organization.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of topic 2, followed by topic 1, beginning discussion on the topic of “Protecting Women and Children in Armed Conflicts.” By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 7 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics: gender equality during armed conflict, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), menstrual health, data collection led by women, and collaboration and support with nongovernmental organizations. On Monday and Tuesday, the committee worked diligently on their working papers and gave passionate speeches about collaboration of their overall ideas. The delegates were negotiating possible mergers of papers for the purpose of coming to consensus within the committee.

On Wednesday, 5 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, 1 of which had amendments. In the end, the committee adopted 5 resolutions, 1 of which was adopted by acclamation. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including period poverty, gender-based violence, psychological support, accountability for groups blocking aid, and the creation of safe zones. Throughout the week, delegates demonstrated a strong commitment to inclusive dialogue and their actions underscored the urgency of addressing both immediate relief measures and longform support for women and children in armed conflict.



Code: CSW/1/1

Committee: Commission on the Status of Women

Topic: Protecting Women and Children in Armed Conflicts

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Reiterating the 1995 *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action* (BPfA) and its decisive stance against violence and support of women's rights, which sparked 1583 laws against violence in 193 countries,

Recognizing Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6 (clean water and sanitation), specifically target 6.2, which emphasizes the need to achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, especially women and girls in vulnerable situations,

Alarmed by the Safeguarding Health in Conflict Coalition's report of a 25% increase in violence against healthcare workers in conflict zones in 2023,

Deeply disturbed by the 2022 study from the National Institute of Health, which found a global average tax of 11.2% on menstrual products,

Emphasizing the need to make emergency water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH) more accessible to vulnerable communities, such as women and children, in armed conflict zones, with a focus on immediate access to clean water, to help prevent the prevalence of health risks,

Reminding that the efficacy and extent of WASH and data collection measures rest on the specific situation of a nation, and that every state must retain their national sovereignty,

Concerned about the need for comprehensive, up-to-date data collection specific to women and girls' health in armed-conflict zones as recommended by the 2024 Security Council's report, *Women and Peace and Security*,

Appreciating the efforts underlined by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) 2021 report, *Water Under Fire Volume 3*, such as ensuring that attacks and incidents of misuse of water and sanitation are constantly documented,

Highlighting the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) Women Count, a data program committed to collecting gender statistics in a variety of sectors, which has made significant efforts to mitigate the absence of adequate data collection in order to better monitor the implementation of SDG 5 (gender equality) and other SDGs,

Appreciating article 1 of the *International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights* (1966), which highlights individuals right to pursue their economic, social, and cultural opportunity, as seen by initiatives including the Pad Project, which empower women to produce period products in their communities by providing them with the machines and training needed to become self-sufficient entrepreneurs,

Gravely concerned over the persistent inadequacy of WASH services and the lack of hygiene products available for women and girls in conflict-affected areas, as emphasized by the International Federation of

Medical Students Association, which advocates for change and improvement of current menstrual health provisions, and provides adequate WASH facilities and menstrual hygiene supplies,

Recognizing that the lack of WASH governance and resources that fail to meet communities' basic needs and the failure to implement monitoring mechanisms to track the quality of WASH infrastructures contribute to prolonged conflict and increased vulnerability of women and children,

Taking into account the psychological burden, loss of dignity, and risk of future and long-term health problems that the inaccessibility of female hygiene products and other WASH infrastructure causes, and that mental health is a global human right, according to the World Health Organization,

1. *Recommends* that Member States incorporate SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), with a specific focus on women and health as outlined in the BPfA, into all strategies and solutions developed to address the protection of women and girls in armed conflict;
2. *Emphasizes* the importance of recognizing the equality of women, especially in times of conflict by:
 - a. Actively including women in post-war peace processes, decision-making, and community rebuilding;
 - b. Repealing laws violating women's rights;
 - c. Highlighting and raising awareness on individual stories of female war victims;
3. *Suggests* willing Member States to provide further support for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) providing menstrual and sexual healthcare services and products by:
 - a. Increasing protection of healthcare workers in conflict areas;
 - b. Adhering to UN Women's report on period poverty, which outlines challenges and methods to support existing organizations providing menstrual and sexual healthcare services;
4. *Recommends* Member States to consider the possibility of designing national frameworks that increase access to WASH services through including elements such as strengthening water infrastructure, improving local sanitation facilities, and ensuring effective provision and management of hygiene products, through solutions such as the erasure of female hygiene products from their luxury goods list and the tariffs and taxes that come with it, in accordance with their financial capacities and social norms;
5. *Encourages* Member States to invite regional and global NGOs and United Nations bodies to future Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) sessions who have established initiatives, frameworks, and programs to streamline the distribution of emergency safe drinking water resources, such as chlorine tablets and LifeStraws to vulnerable communities in conflict zones, to increase collaboration on topics including:
 - a. United Nations Water (UN-Water), to help facilitate greater collaboration amongst Member States while prioritizing vulnerable communities in armed conflict;
 - b. UNICEF, to help provide knowledge and frameworks to further establish and expand safe drinking water resources and infrastructure;

- c. United Nations Development Programme, to provide regional and global support for the expansion and enhancement of clean drinking water resources for all, especially vulnerable communities;
 - d. UN Women, to provide gender-sensitive recommendations and frameworks on how to address this issue regionally and globally;
- 6. *Welcomes* Member States to engage in international collaboration, when possible, to share relevant data regarding women and children in contexts of armed conflict in order to target region-specific needs;
- 7. *Suggests* Member States to contribute to databases focused on keeping track of sexual violence in conflict, such as those from the international organization Armed Conflict Location & Event Data, and therefore assist in measuring the impact of armed conflicts on women and children by:
 - a. Providing standardized metrics in reproductive health and access to healthcare to allow for a better evaluation, and a more accurate, comprehensive, and gender-sensitive database;
 - b. Ensuring data collection is reviewed regularly and utilized to advise policy making and humanitarian responses;
 - c. Supporting an NGO-driven global interview standard to gather immediate civilian accounts that help identify region-specific needs, and provide a short-term recovery plan and community-building;
- 8. *Further invites* Member States to develop policies to strengthen field reporting mechanisms to enhance the accuracy of the aforementioned data collection in conflict affected regions by supplementing it with the collection of data on the impact of water sanitation infrastructure damage on women and children, and by ensuring that field reports are compiled regularly to inform emergency relief efforts and short-term recovery plans;
- 9. *Encourages* Member States and NGOs to regularly evaluate the implementation of SDG 5.1 and 5.2 by:
 - a. Adhering to the United Nations 2030 Agenda's framework for follow-up and review, and using the indicators set by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDGs, through the collection of sex-disaggregated data, conducting national surveys on gender-based violence, and submitting annual progress reports to the UN High-Level Political Forum to ensure accountability;
 - b. Following the specific recommendations outlined in Amnesty International's report *Sustainable Development Practical Guide for National Action and Accountability*, such as having human rights accountability be embedded in the implementation and review of SDGs;
- 10. *Invites* the support and participation of Member States for initiatives and programs that strive for the empowerment of women, as well as creating social awareness in the way the menstrual cycle is discussed, in armed conflict:
 - a. Through the collaboration of the program, Menstruation Dignified suggests the expansion of educational workshops on the adversity of menstruation in armed conflicts by:

- i. Creating safe spaces in which both men and women can learn to destigmatize the negative stereotypes relating to periods;
 - ii. Achieving SDG 5 (gender equality) by advocating for products of menstruation to further mitigate these disadvantages and successfully improve women's and young girls' health with the support of UN Women;
 - b. Partnering with initiatives like the Pad Project, a global non-profit organization focused on expanding access to menstrual care products, including:
 - i. Supplying easy-to-use pad-making machines to communities where women do not have access to sufficient, hygienic, and affordable period products;
 - ii. Providing training to women on the production of affordable and hygienic pads using provided pad-making machines and locally available resources in their specific communities;
 - iii. Empowering women to become entrepreneurs in their communities through the production and sale of affordable hygienic period pads, thereby creating a self-sufficient resource for women in areas of conflict that do not receive adequate period product supplies through humanitarian aid;
- 11. *Recommends* that Member States enhance the accessibility of WASH services in conflict-affected areas through collaboration with the UN Women and UNICEF by:
 - a. Encouraging UN Women to foster self-sufficiency and enhance menstrual hygiene management;
 - b. Including this topic in the multi-year working program, on providing training on the production of menstrual products to expand adolescent girls' awareness of methods to produce or obtain reusable sanitation products in armed conflicts, in the upcoming CSW70 conference;
- 12. *Recommends* that UN Women support Member States in strengthening WASH governance, through UN-Water, as a means to protect women and children in armed conflict by addressing systemic failures in service delivery and restoring public trust, through measures including but not limited to:
 - a. Promoting vocational training awareness to governmental and local officials in order to improve gender-sensitive planning, implementation, and maintenance of WASH services;
 - b. Establishing, monitoring, and evaluating frameworks to assess the cleanliness, safety, and effectiveness of hygiene facilities in line with international standards such as the Sphere Standards;
 - c. Emphasizing the importance of sustained contribution in WASH infrastructure as a component of protection and peacebuilding;
- 13. *Welcomes* Member States to develop policies that, up to their capacities, provide psychological support in order to give access to mental-health services for victims of gender-based violence in conflicted areas by:

- a. Improving data collection of victims and making sure that they receive the help they need;
- b. Integrating health programs and legal support centers in conflict-affected areas, such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo's National Action Plan by:
 - i. Collaborating with NGO initiatives and Red Cross medical expertise in conflict areas to train professionals to give support to victims and make sure they are getting the help they need in the aftermath of the war;
 - ii. Protecting the experts and especially human rights defenders who can be targeted by armed groups, offering them, therefore, protection in war zones;
 - iii. Welcoming NGOs and local groups to provide mobile health units and trauma counseling to communities in rural conflict zones, encouraging Member States to welcome international community initiatives and international aid.



Code: CSW/1/2

Committee: Commission on the Status of Women

Topic: Protecting Women and Children in Armed Conflicts

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Upholding the Declaration of the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict (1974), affirming the obligations of all states to protect the human rights of women and children during war and conflict,

Taking into account the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995), particularly Strategic Objective E, which emphasizes the disproportionate impact of armed conflict on women and children, and outlines concrete steps such as ensuring the protection of displaced women, promoting women's participation in peacebuilding processes, and eliminating gender-based violence during and after conflict situations,

Reiterating the need to adapt frameworks and recognize domestic and cultural traditions and values, as emphasized by the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, to create more sustainable development for each Member State,

Keeping in mind Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), mainly target 16.7 focused on ensuring responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative decision-making at all levels,

Having considered Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000), which promotes women's meaningful participation in all peacebuilding efforts and equips women to serve as mediation experts during conflict,

Reaffirming the significance of the Call to Action on Protection from Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies (Call to Action) initiative to financially support existing programs on gender-based violence,

Noting the recent increase in instances of political violence and action against women, as emphasized by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) in the Data and Violence Against Women in Politics report,

Acknowledging the UN Women's report on Women, Peace and Security (2019), which asserts that peace processes involving women are more sustainable in the long term,

Underlining the importance of investing in community-led social programs that prioritize education, mental health, and economic empowerment for women and children, and noting the importance of grassroots initiatives, especially in conflict areas,

Cognizant of the effect conflict has on mothers and families, both during and post-conflict, and calling special attention to the rise in female-headed households in conflict regions, and the unique struggles these households encounter,

Recognizing the importance of promoting investment in public childcare services in order to provide sufficient infrastructures that relieve mothers from domestic duties, allowing them to independently access humanitarian aid, participate in peace processes, as well as recover from trauma,

Recognizing the contributions of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in addressing sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in conflict and supporting survivor-centered reparation efforts through Trust Funds for Victims and the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women,

1. *Encourages* the implementation of frameworks such as *UN Women Strategic Plan 2022-2025* which focuses on women's role in governance and political life, while adapting such frameworks to each individual Member State to respect each Member State's unique perspective and culture;
2. *Suggests* all Member States encourage the political, governmental decision-making, and peacebuilding participation of women to ensure an equitable representation of women in these spheres by:
 - a. Promoting an international quantitative standard for women's participation to increase the representation in decision-making institutions dealing with the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict;
 - b. Encouraging Member States to guarantee equal access and proper support to governmental job opportunities;
3. *Recommends* international organizations such as UN Women and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to adapt their humanitarian aid efforts to focus on post-conflict aid by highlighting the Call to Action initiative, which supports the victims of gender-based violence through psychological rehabilitation programs;
4. *Also recommends* the opportunities to join a women's session of policy advisement for inclusive participation and capacity-building for women in conflict-affected regions through measures including but not limited to:
 - a. Providing accessible and safe spaces for women's sessions that enable women and girls to participate in peer learning, mentorship, and confidence-building activities while sharing their lived experiences and priorities in conflict and post-conflict contexts;
 - b. Ensuring diversity and inclusivity within the sessions by allowing participants to define the topics of discussion based on local priorities and dedicated sessions or translations supporting marginalized groups;
 - c. Linking the session to formal processes by compiling outcomes into policy briefs and community reports that can be shared with local authorities and United Nations agencies, with continuous consultation models so that the sessions are held regularly, not just during crisis response;
 - d. Providing digital options for participation where in-person attendance is not possible due to safety or accessibility concerns;
5. *Encourages* Member States to focus on the inclusion of grassroots feminist movements that are locally driven, community-based, that challenge gender inequality, and empower marginalized communities in policymaking by:
 - a. Equipping policymakers with the knowledge and skills to effectively engage with and incorporate the perspectives of grassroots feminist movements;

- b. Ensuring that laws and policies are gender-responsive and do not exclude or marginalize grassroots feminist movements;
 - c. Promoting inclusive and representative leadership by supporting initiatives led by women from diverse backgrounds and encouraging capacity-building efforts that enable underrepresented women to access leadership roles within their communities and movements;
 - d. Ensuring strategies reflect local realities by honoring cultural practices, promoting gender justice, encouraging inclusive leadership, and strengthening dialogue between grassroots actors and policymakers;
- 6. *Invites* Member States, in cooperation with relevant United Nations entities, such as UN Women, the International Labour Organization (ILO), and NGOs, to promote fertility-friendly work environments, including for mothers and female heads of household, through policy developments, particularly in post-conflict reconstruction settings by:
 - a. Expanding access to paid maternity, paternity, and parental leave, in accordance with ILO *Convention No.183 and Recommendations No.191*, especially in regions experiencing post-conflict economic rebuilding;
 - b. Encouraging public-private partnerships under government guidance to develop workplace-based childcare services and promote flexible working arrangements while respecting each Member States autonomy to formulate policies conforming to their national identities;
 - c. Recommending Member States strive to increase health coverage for women, refugees, and those affected by conflict, as noted in the *Geneva Consensus Declaration*;
 - d. Encouraging regional development banks based on the structure of existing banks such as, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, the African Development Bank, the New Development Bank, and the Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean, to invest in infrastructure for daycare centers and parenting support programs in post-war zones, as well as enhance their client's effectiveness in providing resources;
- 7. *Invites* Member States to advocate for the inclusion of a multi-year program in the next Commission on the Status of Women session on the development of a program to educate children and teenagers affected by armed conflict by:
 - a. Supporting the continuation of education during armed conflict, reestablishing educational facilities, and promoting international cooperation to prevent attacks on education and ensure a safe return to learning;
 - b. Partnering with other United Nations bodies, such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and UNICEF, to equip Member States with the proper means to enact educational programs;
 - c. Raising awareness of the adverse effects of SGBV in school settings so that children and teenagers can recognize and report sexual assault;
- 8. *Encourages* Member States to incorporate recommendations from Amnesty International's *Combating Sexual Violence in Conflict* (2014) to support reparation efforts contributing to the

International Criminal Court Trust Fund for Victims or UN Women Trust Fund to End Violence against Women.



Code: CSW/1/3

Committee: Commission on the Status of Women

Topic: Protecting Women and Children in Armed Conflicts

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Reaffirming the Beijing Declaration and Programme for Action (1995) on promoting gender equality and women's rights,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) recognizing the importance of humanitarian legal services ensuring access to justice for all,

Noting with approval Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009) and 2467 (2019), which address and establish the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda with special attention to resolution 1325,

Recalling the "United Nations Commission on the Status of Women Agreed Conclusion 60/1" (2016) on women's empowerment and "Agreed Conclusion 57/3" (2013) on the elimination and prevention of all sorts of violence against women and girls, which emphasizes the need to protect women and girls in conflict solution and ensure their meaningful impact and participation in peace-building processes,

Stressing the importance of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (1979), offering concrete recommendations to enhance women's protection and security,

Recalling the importance of the 2019 UN Protocol on the Provision of Assistance to Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse as a fundament for projects focusing on support for victims of sexual gender-based violence (SGBV),

Keeping in mind the United Nations' commitment to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 (good health and well-being) and the progress that can be made by reducing and eliminating transmissible diseases that is commonly spread through period poverty such as diarrhea and cholera,

Recognizing the United Nations' commitment to SDG 5 (gender equality), the goal that CSW and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women (UN Women) oversee and work to achieve,

Recalling the United Nations' commitment to SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), without which leads to increased rates of disease, lower rates of education, and vulnerability during times of conflict,

Expressing our appreciation for the existing Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund which provides aid to women-led non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs) that operate in times of conflict,

Admiring the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and their mission to protect women and girls by providing access to an extensive range of sexual and reproductive health services,

Reaffirming the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) dedication to continue progressing SDGs to advocate for change and connect countries with the knowledge and resources needed for enhanced livelihood,

Underlining the *United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women's (UN Women) Spotlight Initiative* created in 2017 with the objective of empowering, promoting, and protecting the rights of women and girls worldwide, and end all forms of violence against them,

Noting with satisfaction the event WaterAid held at the NGO Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) 36th Forum in March 2019 in partnership with The African Women's Development and Communication Network (FEMNET) to present WASH projects and policies that promoted gender equality and empowerment of women,

Deeply concerned about the endangerment as well as insecure solutions of immediate protection of women and children in armed conflicts as described in General Assembly resolution 3318 (1975),

Deeply disturbed by the prevalence of the sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) of children, especially girls, in armed conflict zones, as reported in the 2024 Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) joint study on child trafficking and armed conflict,

Cognizant of how public awareness on the issues women and children face in armed conflict zones, such as the number of verified cases of conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) increasing by 50% from 2022 to 2023, according to UN Women, needs to be heightened in order to adequately address said issues,

Acknowledging that refugee women and children have lesser accessibility to educational, vocational, and career opportunities due to various barriers such as discrimination, literacy and numeracy proficiency, and lack of resources,

Welcoming the progress already made in the implementation of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure but addressing grave concern over how the lack of WASH facilities affects 2.4 billion people internationally and results in the loss of 1.4 million lives each year,

Acknowledging the United Nations Water (UN-Water) and their purpose to monitor the progression of SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), implement solutions, and promote safe water sources within vulnerable and marginalized communities such as conflict areas,

Calling attention to the success of the Dadaab refugee camps in Kenya in 1991, which offered shelter, food, healthcare, education, and protection from violence for decades for thousands of women and children,

Acknowledging the necessity of funding from NGOs, such as Amnesty International, for enhancing access to WASH infrastructures and therefore providing aid to women and children that suffer from the debilitating issue of period poverty (inaccessible menstrual products, sanitation, and quality menstrual hygiene education) that is exasperated by conflict and the inefficient substitutes, such as cloths and sponges, that contribute to the spread of disease,

Appreciating stricter supervision that greatly reduces the risks of abuse and violence faced by women and girls during armed conflicts,

Acknowledging the role of education and healthcare access in mitigating the long-term effects of armed conflict on children and women,

1. *Suggests* the utilization of proper funding mechanisms similar to the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund for the creation and strengthening of refugee shelters for women and children affected by armed conflict by:
 - a. Inviting collaboration between UN Women, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR);
 - b. Suggesting that the amount allocated be based on an estimation of the cost of building such infrastructure, calculated by a team consisting of members of UNICEF, UNHCR, and UN Women;
2. *Recommends* the expansion of the UN Women Spotlight Initiative to foster a UN Safe House Network while respecting national sovereignty by:
 - a. Focusing on collecting comprehensive data on existing safe houses, including location, resources, staffing, structure, and deficits;
 - b. Establishing contact with relevant regional actors and organizations to contribute to the creation of an international network of safe houses;
 - c. Strengthening and enhancing communication between already existing safe houses and the UN Women itself;
 - d. Planning and implementing new safe houses similarly structured to those of the Dadaab refugee camps in Kenya in 1991, building upon the collected data and establishing connections between relevant actors, providing basic shelter, food, and clean water, period products and ensuring this temporary housing would be set up, ensuring privacy and safety;
 - e. Emphasizing the importance of children's access to academic and sexual education in accordance with World Health Organization (WHO) to cover subjects such as reproductive health, childhood and adolescence anatomy and puberty, contraception and pregnancy, and sexually transmitted infections;
 - f. Endorsing the creation of mental health support services and trauma therapy, including SGBV survivor-specific mental care, to address the lasting psychological effects of conflict;
 - g. Encouraging Member States to strengthen the capacity of women-led NGOs and human rights NGOs like Amnesty International by providing targeted funding to enhance their ability to offer comprehensive support services for women victims of gender-based violence (GBV) in conflict regions;
 - h. Suggesting financial aid through the UN Women Spotlight Initiative Fund;
3. *Encourages* Member States to implement policies within their borders aligning with their national frameworks which address the risks of sexual violence and exploitation children face in armed conflict zones by including:
 - a. Laws which include the corruption of minors as a crime, the criminalization of any intentional interaction with child pornography, and the imprisonment of sex traffickers;

- b. The ratification of the *Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child* on the involvement of children in armed conflict adopted by the General Assembly in 2000, a commitment which advises Member States to take various actions to protect children in armed conflict, such as:
 - i. The inclusion of laws which make the minimum mandatory age for military service for Member States at least 18;
 - ii. The inclusion of laws which make it illegal to directly recruit minors into military service;
- 4. *Suggests* Member States implement measures which raise public awareness on the violation of women's rights, which occur in conflict zones by:
 - a. Recommending measures, which include but are not limited to making the teaching of how women's rights are violated during periods of armed conflict mandatory in public school curriculum and running public service announcements on the topic, amongst other potential measures;
 - b. Encouraging Member States to mimic Refugee Response Plans from African Member States in addressing GBV in armed conflicts;
 - c. Welcoming Member States to collaborate with UNESCO and the World Heritage Fund in order to fund and create education and awareness plans on the injustices women and children face in armed conflict;
- 5. *Stresses the importance* of peacekeepers explicitly trained to respond to sexual crimes committed against women in times of conflict by:
 - a. Recommending that the Security Council modify the existing United Nations Peacekeeping to include prevention and care for victims of SGBV;
 - b. Suggesting the incorporation of the expertise of local women in the peacekeepers' training;
 - c. Recommending that the Security Council suggest mandatory gender-sensitive awareness training for sexual violence for all military personnel included in peacekeeping operations;
 - d. Encouraging Member States to work toward increasing the participation of women in military roles within peacekeeping missions by addressing and reducing the barriers that hinder their involvement;
- 6. *Encourages* initiatives aimed at ensuring that peacekeeping personnel do not themselves become a threat by:
 - a. Revising UN rules and documents regarding existing gender stereotypes and considering a more gender-neutral approach;
 - b. Installing a reporting system to report sexual exploitation and abuse carried out by UN personnel;

- c. Addressing the dominant narrative of military masculinity in training and education units for UN personnel and stressing the complex roles and duties for soldiers besides defence;
 - d. Providing psychological support for troops exposed to trauma;
 - e. Deploying mobile units to reach rural and remote communities;
7. *Recommending* to expand upon the protections and rights established for children in conflict zones, in collaboration with organizations such as UNICEF and local governments, to facilitate safe reporting channels, enable emergency response interventions, and ensure the well-being of conflict-affected children through the following measures by:
- a. Deploying child protection experts to act as advisors within official peace delegations and mediation teams in conjunction with mandatory education for the support of children impacted by recruitment and use in armed conflict;
 - b. Collaborating with national and local authorities to develop recovery programs that address children's immediate and long-term needs, including access to psychosocial support, healthcare and family reunification and safe livelihoods through collaboration with the United Nations High Commission on Refugees;
 - c. Supporting the creation of a monitoring body within local authorities to track the implementation of child-related provisions in peace agreements, report on violations and accountability measures;
 - d. Emphasizing the different needs of children and women by providing:
 - i. Specialized care for adolescents and infants;
 - ii. Specific psychological care to women and children;
 - iii. Practical nutrition requirements;
8. *Calls upon* all willing and able Member States to work with the UN Women Trust Fund to implement establishments aimed at providing a comprehensive, gender-sensitive and multifaceted approach to protect women and children affected by armed conflicts, including the following key components by:
- a. Suggesting the implementation of demilitarized safe zones as specified by the *Geneva Convention relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war* (1973) and encourages the Security Council to suggest neutralized zones based on conflict dynamics, proximity to major battlefronts, and logistical considerations and establish through coordinated efforts between the United Nations, regional organizations, and host governments;
 - b. Suggesting the deployment of mobile support units comprising medical teams, trauma counsellors, legal advisors, and social workers to reach women and children in remote or hard-to-reach conflict zones, providing emergency support, legal services, and healthcare where safe zones are not immediately feasible;

9. *Proposes* the realization of gender-sensitive water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH) in refugee camps to prevent SGBV and GBV in vulnerable social spaces, such as lavatories, changing areas, and breastfeeding areas by:
 - a. Encouraging collaboration between UN-Water, UN Women, and UNICEF to monitor progress on SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation) within conflict areas and promoting WASH provisions;
 - b. Stressing the importance of collaborating with Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors, non-DAC donors and Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs);
 - c. Promoting separate gender-segregated lavatories with opaque and lockable toilette units and shower stalls;
 - d. Recommending separate and shielded breastfeeding areas;
 - e. Suggesting separate and shielded diaper-changing areas;
 - f. Emphasizing the importance of the walkway through the camp to lavatories, changing areas and breastfeeding areas being well lit and accessible;
 - g. Preferring the distribution of sustainable menstruation products like menstrual cups free of charge to encourage sustainable solutions and educate women and girls on their use and sanitation;
10. *Suggests* that UN Women and the Peacebuilding Commission, through a joint collaboration, to compile a database of the names of groups and individuals who cut off access to WASH facilities within conflict areas to civilian populations and their respective Member States for grave violations against women and children;
11. *Proposes* the provision of humanitarian legal services in shelters and safe zones to ensure access to justice, offer and provide legal counsel on asylum claims, rights to protection under international law, and reparations for victims of violence;
12. *Encourages* Member States to integrate educational components for women and children refugees into their policies aimed to ensure equality and effective integration into the workforce with policies such as:
 - a. Considering temporary schools be established with trained educators offering basic education, including literacy, numeracy and special programs designed to cater to displaced children;
 - b. Inviting the inclusion of vocational training programs for women to promote economic independence post-conflict;
 - c. Stressing the importance of supporting women in taking key positions in the context of peacebuilding and peacekeeping just as much as in the vocational context;
13. *Suggests* that Member States incorporate trauma-informed rehabilitation and education services into national post-conflict recovery policies, particularly for women and children affected by armed conflicts, by:

- a. Establishing mobile health clinics and safe spaces equipped with specialized psychological support teams, in collaboration with UNICEF, WHO, local NGOs and civil society organizations;
- b. Implementing accelerated and flexible education programs, with the support of the Education Cannot Wait initiative and UNESCO, to ensure the reintegration of displaced and out-of-school into the formal education system;
- c. Partnering with grassroots organizations and women-led civil society actors to ensure that all services are community-based, context-sensitive, and sustainable in the long term.



Code: CSW/1/4

Committee: Commission on the Status of Women

Topic: Protecting Women and Children in Armed Conflicts

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Guided by article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, stating that no one should be subject to cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment,

Bearing in mind the General Assembly's Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) and particularly target 16.3 which focuses on promoting the rule of law at the national and international level and ensuring equal access to justice for all,

Recognizing Article 2(1)-(5) of the Charter of the United Nations that all investigative bodies will respect the cultural context of the host nation while upholding the universal human rights standard,

Emphasizing SDG 3 (good health and well-being) aiming to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being at all ages and reaffirming its necessity to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) (2015),

Reaffirming the 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action which calls upon the international community to take strategic action to resolve violence against women,

Condemning the unspeakable atrocities committed against the 600 million women and children in active conflict zones,

Alarmed by the startling rise in conflict-related sexual violence recorded by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) as of 2023,

Recognizing the importance of comprehensive and existing data platforms and monitoring mechanisms, including those maintained by UN Women, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), which contribute significantly to global understanding of gender-specific vulnerabilities and response gaps in conflict settings,

Emphasizing that all forms of violence in armed conflict committed against civilians, including sexual gender based violence (SGBV), is seriously condemned by international humanitarian law, in particular as set out in the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Geneva (IV)) (1949),

Recalling Security Council resolution 2467 (2019), which calls for a survivor-centered approach in the prevention and response to conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) and emphasizes the importance of strengthening justice and accountability mechanisms,

Recognizing the critical importance of having an impartial and independent data collection body to document SGBV in conflict zones to ensure accuracy, transparency and accountability, in accordance to the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (2014),

Noting with deep concern the lack of representation of women in peacekeeping operations despite UN Women studies demonstrating their critical role in peace processes illustrated by the fact that peace agreements with women signatories have higher rates of implementation and last longer,

Emphasizing gender mainstreaming guidelines from the 1995 *Fourth World Conference on Women*, twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, the *Millennium Declaration*, and chapter IV from *Report of the Economic and Social Council for 1997* by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to achieve gender equality commitments,

Deeply concerned by the persistent gender data gaps highlighted in *Making Women and Girls Visible* in 2018, published by UN Women, which results in the systemic underrepresentation of women and girls in critical data related to health, education, and violence particularly in conflict areas,

1. *Draws attention* to the set up of a globally coordinated, survivor-centered digital platform to document CRSV in line with the principles set out in Security Council resolution 2467 (2019), particularly in hard-to-reach and conflict-affected areas, by scaling up existing local and regional platforms rather than creating parallel systems through:
 - a. Emphasizing that such efforts should build on the technical expertise and established infrastructure of existing documentation platforms, such as the human rights non government organization (NGO) HURIDOCS and the research agency Forensic Architecture which have demonstrated success in developing secure, survivor-sensitive, and accessible systems for human rights data collection in high-risk contexts;
 - b. Recommending the harmonization of national and local platforms in order to enable the establishment of a unified and effective global documentation system, ensure consistent and comparable data collection across regions, and allow for the identification of large-scale patterns of CRSV and more coordinated international responses;
 - c. Highlighting the Coalition Justice for Peace in Donbas as a model for effective inter-organizational cooperation, which illustrates how shared standards and joint documentation efforts can enhance clarity, reduce duplication, and build a unified knowledge base for justice and policy design;
 - d. Encouraging the development and adoption of minimum technological standards for CRSV documentation platforms, including the use of mobile-compatible, offline-capable tools, as well as options such as secure satellite internet connectivity and QR-code-based anonymous reporting, in order to ensure safe and inclusive access for survivors in remote, underserved, or high-risk contexts and to enhance global reach and consistency;
 - e. Inviting UN Women to take a leading role in facilitating funding and monitoring support for the platform, drawing on their extensive expertise in gender-based approaches;
2. *Further encourages* UN Women, UNICEF, OCHA, UNHCR, and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to improve their work on existing data collection and monitoring regarding women and children in armed conflict, as well as victims of human trafficking, by addressing the need for expertise to provide accurate and constantly updated reports on the *2030 Agenda* from a gender-based perspective, particularly focusing on SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), and SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions);

3. *Suggests* abovementioned UN agencies to fill in the data gap regarding the re-integration of women participating in politics, society, and economy after being victims of armed conflict, as well as constantly updating the existing data in regard of the impact of conflict on women's and children's mental and physical health;
4. *Recommends* that conflict-affected Member States collaborate with NGOs such as Amnesty International and Post Conflict Research Center to conduct on-ground research and investigation on post-conflict environment and safe zones by:
 - a. Encouraging high level of collaboration among Member States to facilitate thorough and unimpeded investigation in post-conflict environment and safe zones;
 - b. Having the statistic be readily accessible to nations at risk of conflict to enabling proactive measures to mitigate gender based violence and protect the vulnerable population;
5. *Further recommends* the coordination between existing shelters such as refugee shelters and shelters for the survivors of SGBV in conflict areas and post - conflict areas and data collection systems to enable better survivor-centered practice to policy makers with data-driven decision making through:
 - a. Gender-mainstreamed guidelines to incorporate a gender equality perspective at all levels of policies to the shelters including anonymity and confidentiality of the shelter, inclusive of all women and children sharing other minorities, as well as subjectivity and protection of data;
 - b. Facilitating safe, anonymized data sharing protocols between shelters and humanitarian data platforms through strict survivor consent and confidentiality, integrating qualitative and quantitative data, and collaboration between shelters and UN agencies;
6. *Encourages* Member States to emphasize the collection of women focused data in critical health-related areas in conflict-affected settings to reduce gender data gaps and to prevent real risks and deterioration of real life by:
 - a. Collecting sex and age disaggregated data within all humanitarian health assessments and nutrition surveys including disease prevalence, mental health conditions, and malnutrition;
 - b. Establishing partnerships with local healthcare providers and women-led organizations to capture underreported health outcomes among women and girls;
7. *Suggests* reporting collected and analyzed data by survivor-centered digital platforms into the annual session of Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) in order for the status of survivors of SGBV and overall quality of life in armed conflict areas to be visible and tracked by all Member States;
8. *Recommends* using the aforementioned data, provided by the Member States in critical situations to update the training of humanitarian aid workers in these areas, to be able to respond with cultural sensitivity to affected women with different cultural backgrounds;

9. *Calls for* more on-field data collected by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) to be done by female United Nations peacekeepers and officers in order to get a gendered lens and empower women officers, this can be achieved by:
 - a. Training women on newer digital technology through United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA) *Women Peace and Security* policy which will facilitate data processing and empower UN's female workers to participate in data collection;
 - b. Endorsing and respecting DPPA promotion of women's participation in all United Nations operations;
 - c. Utilizing United Nations operations on data collection to accurately meet the standards and guidelines set by UN Women's Empowerment Principles which aims for the growth and empowerment of women in the workplace;
10. *Recommends* that Member States support and promote the implementation of existing gender-sensitive conflict analysis units such as Sexual Violence Research Institute and Gender Based Violence Information Management System within their national ministries of defense and foreign affairs while respecting national sovereignty and national frameworks through:
 - a. Ensuring the inclusion and publication of SGBV data in national security and foreign policy frameworks, making it accessible to relevant stakeholders;
 - b. Developing gender-responsive humanitarian policies aligned with international standards, ensuring regular monitoring, evaluation, and data-sharing to enhance response effectiveness;
11. *Encourages* ECOSOC to consider the audit of the conflict-related gender data for a detailed monitoring report of resolutions and implementing measures for the efficiency of the decisions made, to provide more targeted aid such as:
 - a. Collecting data, such as quotas from Member States on the progress they are making on the passed resolutions as well as publishing and evaluating the gathered data biennially;
 - b. Tracking and analyzing said data as a means of preventing potential issues by having the statistic be readily accessible to nations at risk of conflict as a means of enabling proactive measures mitigating gender based violence and protecting vulnerable populations;
 - c. Storing the data safely through encryption in the United Nations Office of Information and Communications Technology Security service, temporarily for a period of ten years ensuring its disposal in a timely manner;
12. *Endorses* the implementation of early-warning systems by national governments and regional bodies using knowledge from UN Women and DPPA reports on Gender Based Violence (GBV) in conflict zones to analyze and identify GBV in escalating conflict zones and risk factors to reduce brutality at the root by:
 - a. Facilitating community knowledge and education on gender-based violence to improve risk-awareness;

- b. Sensitizing local law enforcement and local actors to identify early signs of GBV and CRSV and the range of hazards to tackle conflict situations more efficiently and promptly;
 - c. Ensuring a constant state of awareness in conflict zones by informing at-risk communities on best practices in reporting incidents;
 - d. Establishing easy reporting through aforementioned data bases to reduce barriers to help services for victims;
13. *Encourages* the consideration of data from UN Women and UNDP on SGBV from conflict zones as part of broader international efforts to address war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide, while:
- a. Ensuring the support of the primary role Member States play in the prosecution of such crimes, in total accordance with national sovereignty principles;
 - b. Ensuring the protection of survivors, including their privacy, confidentiality, and informed consent during any investigative or prosecutorial procedures;
 - c. Promoting accountability in a manner that contributes to long-term peace, stability, and justice, in line with the principles of the *Charter of the United Nations*;
14. *Reaffirms* the conclusions of the CSW 69th session urging Member States that are parties in armed conflicts to promptly identify whereabouts of women taken hostage in conflict situations and encourages the efficient collection and protection of their information through aforementioned databases according to international and national legal norms;
15. *Further invites* all Member States that are willing to do so to volunteer to provide financial and technical assistance for data gathering purposes to UN Women, UNDP, UNICEF, and UNHCR.



Code: CSW/1/5

Committee: Commission on the Status of Women

Topic: Protecting Women and Children in Armed Conflicts

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Considering 70% of women have experienced sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) per United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), it is imminent to address solutions to protect these women from violations of their human rights,

Recalling the principles enshrined in the *Charter of the United Nations* and the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), which affirm the inherent dignity and equal rights of all members of the human family and the right to security of person without discrimination,

Recognizing the adoption of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on “Women, Peace and Security,” which underscores the importance of women's participation in peacebuilding and the protection of women and girls from SGBV in conflict settings,

Bearing in mind the contribution of the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women, which has supported over 600 initiatives across 140 countries and territories since 1996, providing funding to civil society organizations that deliver grassroots solutions to SGBV,

Affirming Security Council resolution 2122 (2013) that ensures access to sexual and reproductive health services, including pregnancies resulting from SGBV, which is considered a crime against humanity according to articles 7 and 8 of the *Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court* (1998),

Recognizing the importance of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) for specialized training for all peacekeeping personnel on the protection, special needs, and human rights of women and children in conflict situations,

Encouraged by UN Women and their impact on the assistance of 98,700 women and girls experiencing gender-based violence,

Appreciating United Nations Offices for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) efforts to consistently deliver humanitarian aid to countries in need as well as the production of analysis of crisis situations to diagnose victims' needs,

Grateful for Doctors Without Borders' mission to provide international medical humanitarian aid to individuals in over 70 countries, specifically to individuals located in conflict zones,

Fully aware of the United Nation's commitment of sustainable development goals (SDGs), with emphasis on goal number 5.2, to eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the private and public spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation,

Emphasizing the importance of the United Nation zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, and the need for strict training and oversight of all UN personnel to prevent any form of abuse against the population they serve,

Considering the *UN Women 2022 Annual Report* highlighting the weak policy space, legal, and financial barriers to progress data collection consider violence against women and girls,

Acknowledging the importance of conducting Rapid Gender Analyses (RGAs), a tool that progressively compiles and analyzes primary and secondary information on gender roles and relations in crises, using limited resources to provide timely insights into the specific needs, capacities, and vulnerabilities of women and girls,

Noting the role that non-governmental organizations (NGOs), independent entities such as Amnesty International, play in providing on-the-ground support, data collection, and advocacy for the protection and empowerment of women and children affected by armed conflict,

Admiring the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) through initiatives like Safe from the Start, launched in 2013 in partnership with the United States, which integrates sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) prevention and response from the onset of humanitarian emergencies,

Recognizing that the long-term elimination of SGBV requires the sustained capacity-building of local government officials to enforce gender-sensitive policies, implement protective measures, and uphold survivor-centered justice frameworks, particularly in conflict-affected regions,

Appreciating the UNHCR Global Shelter Cluster's work in providing shelter, settlements, and shelter-related non-food items (NFI) in humanitarian response to internal displacement (IDP) situations,

Guided by the *Essential services package for women and girls subject to violence which supports national systems* that respond to SGBV across four main sectors health, social services, justice, and politics,

Conscious of the lack of funding for women-led programs in UN Women-oriented organizations and the limited support for initiatives promoting women's empowerment in conflict and post-conflict contexts,

Further recalling that women remain grossly marginalised with regard to their involvement in peace negotiations and overall legislative political processes,

Bearing in mind the relevance and distinction in ability and needs between women and children in terms of participation in negotiations, legislative peace talks, and involuntary coercion,

Acknowledging the responsibility to protect children from all forms of violence, injury, and abuse, as noted in article 19 of the *Convention on the Rights of the Child*,

Deeply appreciative about UN Women's efforts in the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda in the Security Council,

Remaining deeply concerned about the lack of funding and resources available to rehabilitation centers for child soldiers,

1. *Suggests* that Member States prioritize the infrastructural development of victim-centered shelters for SGBV in conflict-affected areas and underserved areas where such facilities are lacking in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. Encouraging the international community to support increased accessibility to essential reproductive health services for women in conflict-affected areas, including emergency

contraception and treatment for sexually transmitted infections (STIs), with attention to upholding sexual and reproductive health rights;

- b. Recommending coordination with international health organizations such as Doctors Without Borders, OCHA, and UN Women to establish standardized medical and mental health protocols and equitable resource distribution frameworks in conflict zones, ensuring that care for women and girls aligns with international human rights;
 - c. Encouraging Member States to strengthen institutional sustainability in managing shelters by supporting the development of training programs for service providers and policy makers, such as those offered by the Global Shelter Cluster;
 - d. Suggesting the implementation of the Essential Services Package for Women and Girls Subject to Violence into national policy frameworks to sustain such shelters effectively and ensure the provision of core health, psychosocial, legal, and security services for survivors;
 - e. Funding allocated for safehouses to be adequately stockpiled with medicine, food, and clothing, so that they not only provide basic shelter, but also a sense of safety;
 - f. Calling for funding to establish integrated and centralized health centers in conflict zones, ensuring access to essential medicines, vaccines and reproductive health services, in line with current humanitarian health policies;
 - g. Advocating for supply chains to these safe houses being not only maintained, but protected to the highest degree through concrete legislation, through safe trade routes, ensuring that supplies are not tampered with;
2. *Urges* the additional training of all United Nations personnel on sexual and gender based violence in ways such as, but not limited to:
- a. Recommending the creation of a standardized United Nations protection framework for women and children in refugee and conflict zones with trained security personnel, including women, with expertise in SGBV and child protection;
 - b. Recommending strengthening existing emergency protection initiatives, such as Safe from the Start, by deploying standardized rapid response units trained in gender-sensitive support to provide immediate relief to women and children facing violence or threats in camps;
 - c. Recommending the establishment of accessible and confidential reporting systems for sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) within humanitarian settings, ensuring that all personnel receive comprehensive training to handle reports sensitively, maintain confidentiality, and provide appropriate support to survivors while coordinating effectively with relevant authorities;
 - d. Recommending enhancing camp infrastructure with gender-sensitive measures, including secure, well-lit sanitation facilities and safe communal spaces, to reduce risks of gender-based violence (GBV), and promote the safety and dignity of women and children;

3. *Seeking* the improvement of collecting quantitative and qualitative data on women's needs in conflict zones, such as the UN Women's Global Database on Violence against Women and to comprehensively assess conflict impact and identify targeted solutions in ways such as, but not limited to:
 - a. Utilizing established data collection methodologies, such as RGA, surveys, and fact sheets in various approaches, for research, such as but not limited to:
 - i. Reviewing pre-crisis reports in affected areas to establish baseline data for comparative analysis;
 - ii. Conducting primary data collection through focus group discussions, key informant interviews, and community mapping;
 - iii. Seeking a multilateral collaboration between NGOs and governmental bodies, including law enforcement and border control authorities, to enhance data accuracy and effectiveness;
 - b. Partnering with local women-led organizations to foster context-specific and culturally sensitive data collection methodologies;
 - c. Facilitating a report on SGBV during the annual session of CSW, including information such as trends in victim-perpetrator ratios across gender, insights on national efforts to address SGBV, and qualitative assessment on survivor recovery and reintegration;
 - d. Emphasizing the importance of strengthening confidentiality measures by securing databases and anonymizing data to ensure that data collection from survivors remains voluntary and safe, thereby enabling its ethical use in long-term policy development;
 - e. Prompting the development of standardized monitoring and evaluation frameworks at the regional level of Member States to assess shelter conditions based on international standards such as the Sphere Standards, with a particular focus on cleanliness, safety, and the protection of women and girls from gender-based violence;
4. *Supports* the social awareness to promote the elimination of gender inequality and negative perceptions of SGBV through actions such as, but not limited to:
 - a. Supporting access to media representation and storytelling for advocating for women's role and leadership in peacebuilding through campaigns, like the UN Women's "Peace and Security" campaigns;
 - b. Recommending the incorporation of gender education into national curriculum at all educational levels;
 - c. Advocating for engagement with community and religious leaders to challenge stigma and reshape harmful social norms;
 - d. Suggesting partnerships between Member States and non-profit organizations, NGOs, journalists, and the entertainment industry to create awareness campaigns and documentaries, such as "A Thousand Girls Like Me", as well as noteworthy news regarding women's lived experiences in conflict zones;

- e. Ensuring media accessibility to effectively reach diverse audiences, including displaced and marginalized communities by using radio broadcasts and implementing accessible formats to ensure true inclusivity;
5. *Advises* that the collaboration between UN Women and United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women to create educational programs focusing on topics such as gender equality, conflict prevention, and the specific challenges faced by women and children in conflict situations, drawing from initiatives by organizations such as UNESCO's peace education and Equality Now's rights-based workshops, through methods including but not limited to:
- a. Encouraging interactive teaching methods and the use of case studies, role-playing, and discussion rounds, enabling students to learn practically and develop empathy as well as critical thinking;
 - b. Suggesting workshops and seminars targeted at different age groups to be conducted in collaboration with local educational institutions and NGOs such as Equality Now;
 - c. Promoting inclusive and trauma-informed learning environments that support equal access to education for girls affected by conflict, with a focus on reintegration, safety, and long-term empowerment;
 - d. Suggesting to implement workshops promoting women in fields such as business, law, and politics to increase women's participation and education in regards to fields that directly impact conflict-affected areas;
6. *Recommends* that Member States strengthen enforcement measures for the gender based crimes tribunal of the International Criminal Court (ICC) by:
- a. Ensuring effective, independent, and impartial investigations into sexual violence cases;
 - b. Strengthening the support for and creation of multilateral or hybrid tribunals to aid in bringing justice to cases where crimes fall outside formal ICC jurisdiction;
 - c. Providing specialized training on survivor-centered legal approaches;
7. *Strongly suggests* the inclusion of women in policy-making through representation and participation by:
- a. Adopting targeted measures such as gender quotas, parity laws, and/or voluntary benchmarks for more equitable representation of women;
 - b. Integrating Gender Impact Assessments (GIA's) for all public policies, budgets, and programs, requiring governments to publish findings and revise proposals to address gaps;
 - c. Funding participatory forums including in person and online campaigns (e.g., citizen assemblies, digital platforms) to engage women, particularly from rural and marginalized communities, in policy consultations;
8. *Urges* for women in power by creating and adding onto existing developmental programs to construct solid support for growth in involvement in negotiations and peace talks through:

- a. Adopting initiatives on participatory grantmaking, where marginalized women co-design funding criteria and allocate resources;
 - b. Reporting regularly on progress toward these goals, aligned with commitments under the *Beijing Platform for Action* and CEDAW;
 - c. Reinforcing the need to reallocate funding towards women led organisations, most effectively through global military divestment by as low as .05%;
- 9. *Encourages* Member States to adopt targeted policies to prevent the exploitation, trafficking, and recruitment of children in armed conflict through robust legal frameworks and community-based prevention strategies by:
 - a. Recommending scaling up existing emergency education initiatives through funding and partnerships with local and international authorities while ensuring safe, continuous and inclusive education for children in conflict zones;
 - b. Supporting UNICEF's collaborative effort with Member States to address organizations actively recruiting children as soldiers;
 - c. Encouraging the implementation of the recommendations in the Global Coalition for Reintegration's report regarding the identified gaps and needs in rehabilitation programs for child soldiers, such as:
 - i. Estimating the overall national need for children rehabilitation which provides predictable funding that would allow consistent planning, human resourcing and implementing;
 - ii. Situating child reintegration programming within broader child protection interventions that prioritize prevention and comprehensive response services, including education and health care systems;
- 10. *Urges* the expansion of existing frameworks, such as the *Agenda on Women, Peace and Security* and the *Convention on the Rights of the Child*, to better respond to the specific post-conflict needs of women and children through highlighting the coercion and recruitment of children by non-state actors in armed conflicts, as a serious violation of international law and a threat to their well-being;
- 11. *Urges* the expansion of existing frameworks, such as the *Agenda on Women, Peace and Security* and the *Convention on the Rights of the Child*, to better respond to the specific post-conflict needs of women and children through:
 - a. Highlighting the coercion and recruitment of children by non-state actors in armed conflicts, as a serious violation of international law and a threat to their well-being;
 - b. Combating developmental health issues with long-term mental and physical health programmes, in partnership with local health services, to support children growing up in conflict affected areas;
 - c. Reviewing and monitoring local organizations within these conflict zones to ensure that inappropriate conduct does not occur at any level.