



Documentation of the Simulation of the
General Assembly Third Committee (GA3)*



Conference A

29 March - 2 April 2026

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General Assembly Third Committee (GA3)

Committee Staff

Director	Clara Praschl
Assistant Director	Eric Joshi
Chair	Zofia Siembor

Agenda

1. Promoting the Rights of Women and Girls in the Aftermath of Conflict
2. Protecting the Freedom of Religion or Belief

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (In favor - Against - Abstention)
GA3/1/1	Promoting the Rights of Women and Girls in the Aftermath of Conflict	91 in favor, 20 against, 51 abstentions
GA3/1/2	Promoting the Rights of Women and Girls in the Aftermath of Conflict	91 in favor, 26 against, 45 abstentions
GA3/1/3	Promoting the Rights of Women and Girls in the Aftermath of Conflict	78 in favor, 38 against, 46 abstentions
GA3/1/4	Promoting the Rights of Women and Girls in the Aftermath of Conflict	79 in favor, 31 against, 52 abstentions
GA3/1/5	Promoting the Rights of Women and Girls in the Aftermath of Conflict	100 in favor, 15 against, 47 abstentions
GA3/1/6	Promoting the Rights of Women and Girls in the Aftermath of Conflict	99 in favor, 15 against, 48 abstentions

GA3/1/7	Promoting the Rights of Women and Girls in the Aftermath of Conflict	109 in favor, 12 against, 41 abstentions.
GA3/1/8	Promoting the Rights of Women and Girls in the Aftermath of Conflict	81 in favor, 33 against, 48 abstentions
GA3/1/9	Promoting the Rights of Women and Girls in the Aftermath of Conflict	100 in favor, 12 against, 48 abstentions
GA3/1/10	Promoting the Rights of Women and Girls in the Aftermath of Conflict	100 in favor, 8 against, 54 abstentions

Summary Report for the General Assembly Third Committee

The United Nations General Assembly Third Committee (GA3) held its annual session to consider the following Agenda items:

1. Protecting the Freedom of Religion or Belief
2. Promoting the Rights of Women and Girls in the Aftermath of Conflict

The session was attended by representatives of 159 Member States and 2 Observers.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda in the order of topic 2, followed by topic 1, beginning discussion on the topic of “Promoting the Rights of Women and Girls in the Aftermath of Conflict.” By Tuesday, the dais received a total of 17 proposals. Throughout Monday and Tuesday, delegates formed working paper groups on a wide range of sub-topics including on increasing women’s political participation and economic empowerment in the aftermath of conflict and addressing gender-based violence in post-conflict situations as well as enhancing data on and funding for gender equality in post-conflict settings. By the end of Tuesday, delegates decided to merge several proposals.

On Wednesday, a total of 10 draft resolutions were accepted by the dais, with all 10 draft resolutions being adopted as resolutions by the committee. During the voting procedure each draft resolution was voted on with a recorded vote. The working processes in the committee were characterized by efficiency, a high level of collaboration, and an overall positive atmosphere.



Code: GA3/1/1

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Promoting the Rights of Women and Girls in the Aftermath of Conflict

The General Assembly Third Committee,

Concerned with the misappropriation and unoptimization of UN funds, such as the United Nations Peacebuilding Funds and Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF), and the United Nations Trust Fund,

Realizing the importance of comprehensive data to best understand the unique situation and needs of nations without compromising the individual sovereignty of Member States,

Recognizing the importance of developing women and girl-centered programs and initiatives in the aftermath of conflict and crisis for the purpose of promoting and protecting their rights, and the need to establish funding for such initiatives,

Acknowledging that many Member States prefer to build self-sufficiency and rebuild their economies with a focus on women's participation rather than relying on external funding,

Stressing once again the importance of women's full and equal participation in conflict resolution and peace building in post-conflict reconstruction in accordance with Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) which calls for special measures to protect women and girls from conflict-related sexual violence, and outlines gender-related responsibilities of the United Nations in different political and programmatic areas,

Affirming the survivor-centered approach to trauma, healing, and justice outlined by Security Council resolution 2467 (2019),

Reconfirming the concern about women's status in conflicts, General Recommendation No. 30 of CEDAW on women in conflict prevention, conflict, and post-conflict situations,

Keeping in mind that women-led organizations in crisis settings received only 0.4% of bilateral aid in 2022-2023, far below the United Nations-recommended minimum of 1% per AWID Data Snapshot and Call to Action,

Stressing the need for funding of national, regional, and international actions to end violence against women and girls,

Expressing its appreciation for the established Global Database on Violence against Women and Girls, providing up-to-date information on the constructive measures taken by Member States' governments, encouraging further data collection on violence against women and girls, and strengthening the knowledge base for effective responses to address the issues,

1. *Suggests* the establishment of a comprehensive "Gender Budget Tagging" (GBT) mechanism for all existing post-conflict humanitarian and recovery funds to ensure financial optimization and prevent the misappropriation of resources through:

- a. Evaluating and classifying all current post-conflict recovery funds to ensure a specific, fixed percentage is automatically diverted to women's initiatives, specifically prioritizing education and emergency services;
 - b. Inviting institutions such as Oxfam International to serve as a primary technical "observer" to track bilateral (nation-to-nation) aid, ensuring that such aid remains "gender-marked" and committed to gender equality programming;
 - c. Requesting that the WPHF oversee the direct flow of these tagged funds to local Women's Rights Organizations (WROs), ensuring resources reach grassroots actors rather than remaining with large international intermediaries;
 - d. Using an UNHCR standing committee which would have the purpose of relocating humanitarian aid from already existing aid packages from the WPHF and WROs in order to Oversee the budget and implement the GBT to support women & girls in the aftermath of conflict;
2. *Encourages* NGOs to exchange voluntary mutual data with the aim of providing extra financing for situations in need of a greater amount of funds, in order to ensure the appropriate assistance by:
- a. Reaffirming the relationship between SDGs 5 and 16, particularly in the context of post-conflict recovery, is crucial for creating inclusive, equitable, self-determined and resilient societies through:
 - i. Implementing SDG 5 (quality education) which focuses on achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, acting as a crucial template for Gender Based Violence Evaluations (GBVE);
 - ii. Acknowledging SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions) which is a key factor to build long-lasting self-dependence;
 - b. Identifying the socially vulnerable and adjusting humanitarian aid to properly tailor the data coming in from post-conflict states to effectively allocate the funds such as the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women, administered by the UN Women, which has supported 725 initiatives in 140 countries and territories in the span of three decades, should be brought to UNHCR's attention when diverging funds;
 - c. Creating a 'best practice' for NGOs to follow to achieve funding regarding protecting the rights of women and girls in the aftermath of conflict;
 - d. Using the database to allocate funds to those who need it most, while ensuring the utmost respect for foreign nations' sovereignty, success can be measured by patterns of surplus aid being distributed such as:
 - i. The current 0.4% of bilateral aid sent to women-led organizations should be under the debate of UNHCR for an immediate increase to the 1%;
 - ii. The verification of these funds would be entrusted to UNHCR and its newly established standing committee;

3. *Fully supports* a framework that assesses the severity or urgency of the given conflict in a Member State, such as the Armed Conflict & Event Data Project (ACLED), encompassing factors including:
 - a. Levels of violence, such as frequency and intensity of armed conflicts;
 - b. Impact on civilians, such as displacement, access to services, and casualties;
 - c. Prevalence of gender-based violence, such as exploitation, sexual abuse, and targeted harm towards women and girls, which is left to the discretion of the UNHCR;
4. *Invites* Member States to adopt domestic legislation that aligns with SDG 5 (quality education) and 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) by:
 - a. Integrating gender equality and women's empowerment into national legal frameworks and development strategies;
 - b. Ensuring equal access to justice through the establishment of gender sensitive legal systems and accessible reporting mechanisms;
 - c. Allocating sufficient financial and institutional resources within national budgets to support the implementation and enforcement of such legislation;
5. *Encourages* the reaffirmation of SDG 10.b in the allocation of funding towards least developed countries and small island developing States in order to reach the most socially vulnerable women in the aftermath of conflict, for the purposes of:
 - a. Expanding solutions, such as the establishment of mobile safe-learning hubs equipped with offline technology in times of conflict and crisis, providing psychological support for women and girls in isolated areas, for women who are victims of sexual harassment, such as support group with other victims, guided by listening, understanding and kindness;
 - b. Establishing initiatives centered around UNESCO, UNICEF, UN Women, and UNFPA educational material, which have already extensively contributed towards the education and rights of women for the purpose of quality, inclusive, and cost-effective education for women and girls;
6. *Recommends* that funds be allocated towards initiatives that promote the safety and autonomy of women in a sustainable manner with the intent of creating stability and self-sufficiency by:
 - a. Establishing schools, job programs, and microloans to grant economic independence to women;
 - b. Using the funding to promote health clinics that treat the physical and psychological aftereffects of conflicts;
 - c. Promoting self-determination, protecting individual Member States' sovereignty as a guiding mechanism towards self-sustainability;
 - d. Encouraging NGOs to invest in the development and extension of applications designed to provide support to women who have experienced traumatic circumstances, through

funding provided by UN bodies such as the UN Technology Bank for Least Developed Countries to facilitate access to and transfer of relevant technologies, with participating NGOs eligible for preferential funding under the GBVE framework as an incentive to produce technology based initiatives such as governmental and private apps like App-Elles, Bright Sky and Aspire News App which allow women to alert a safety contact, to evaluate the levels of danger they are exposed to, while also providing preexisting UNHCR legal resources outlined in the Rabat Plan of Action;

7. *Welcomes* NGOs to exchange voluntary mutual GBVE data with the aim of providing extra incentivization for agencies using the GBT mechanism by ensuring the funding given to the GBT doesn't impact current humanitarian funding missions for women and girls in the aftermath of conflict while:
 - a. Providing the funding on a needs-based premise that is available to participating data collection agencies;
 - b. Recognizing post-conflict countries which may lack the facilities to provide data through the system under a UNHCR standing committee, where potential aid will be debated.



Code: GA3/1/2

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Promoting the Rights of Women and Girls in the Aftermath of Conflict

The General Assembly Third Committee,

Guided by the purposes and principles of Articles 1 and 8 of the Charter of the United Nations (UN),

Affirming Article 2 from the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948) that all persons are entitled to all rights and freedoms without discrimination of sex,

Acknowledging its commitment to the 2030 *Agenda for Sustainable Development* and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), SDG 4 (quality education) and SDG 10 (reducing inequalities) within the international framework to make sure that all Member States are aiming towards promoting the rights of women and girls in the aftermath of conflict,

Highlighting SDG 5.5, ensuring the equal participation of women in political institutions, decision-making processes within national governments, as well as the inclusion in the public and economic sphere,

Recalling Security Council resolution 1889 (2009) in its efforts to urge Member States to incorporate women's participation in the post-conflict peace-building and planning process,

Taking into account the broad recognition of the *Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women* (1970) and its expansion on the Charter of the United Nations,

Appreciating the implementation of the Policy on Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development by the African Union in 2024,

Expressing its concern about the low proportion of women in high-ranking positions and committees, which negatively impacts them since their voices are less heard, thus impacting their ability to influence policies directly affecting them in the aftermath of conflict,

Recognising women as a crucial actor not only in the reconstruction processes of society in the aftermath of conflict but also in national stability,

Taking note with satisfaction of the success of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 76/269 (2022) on the establishment of the International Day of Women in Diplomacy,

Further emphasising that national stability and national sovereignty are of utmost importance in the context of post-conflict societies,

Further expressing concern about the lack of accurate, factual reportage on the status and living conditions of women and girls in rural areas and minority communities in times of conflict,

Disturbed by the number of women killed in armed conflict, which has been rapidly increasing over the last few years,

Applauding the initiatives of many organisations, such as the World Health Organisation, which provide healthcare to difficult-to-reach regions through mobile health clinics and Emergency Reproductive Health Kits,

Concerned by the legal and economic barriers faced by women relatives of missing persons, which pose an obstacle to access to welfare services and their full exercise of civil rights,

Bearing in mind regional frameworks such as the Arab Regional Action Plan for Women, Peace and Security (2015-2030) and the Regional Gender Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean,

Emphasising the importance of nationally-led measures of political participation and legal recognition reforms, and policies,

Appreciating the systemic integration of gender equality and women's participation in post-conflict legislation, according to the annual Report of the Secretary-General on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence,

Recognising that monetary and food insecurity often prevent girls from continuing education in post-conflict settings, and that education is a powerful way to protect girls from harm and child marriages while equipping them with opportunities for the future,

Expressing concern over child marriage, which has been proven to increase rates of poverty, poorer outcomes in education, discrimination, domestic violence, and violations of human rights,

Reiterating the strategies for education and sustainable development outlined by General Assembly resolution 80/141 (2003),

Noting the discrepancy in employment and education that disadvantages women and girls, particularly in post-conflict zones,

Gravely concerned about the low number of schools compared to the number of children in need of education and the difficulty for low-income families to finance their children's education, as upheld by Security Council resolution 2601 (2021),

Alarmed by budgetary cuts in the official development assistance agencies, leading to a projection of a 9% to 17% decrease in overall funding, according to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) policy brief report Cuts in official development assistance: OECD projections for 2025 and the near term,

Recalling Security Council resolution 1889 (2009) in its efforts to urge Member States to incorporate women's participation in the post-conflict peace-building and planning process,

Calling attention to the work of civil society organisations, such as the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) and CARE International, which work towards involving women in peacebuilding efforts,

Bearing in mind the work displayed by institutions, bodies, and agencies that combat gender discrimination, such as the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and the Commission on the Status of Women, which affirm the role of women in peacekeeping,

Recognising that women's participation in government increases the probability of successful peace agreements lasting 2 years by 20% and 15 years by 35% according to the UN Women,

Concerned with the lack of female-led response teams in peacekeeping missions, with only 7.9% of military, justice, police, and correctional personnel being women, as reported by the UN Peacekeepers,

Deeply concerned that women are disproportionately affected during armed conflict through acts such as forced displacement and exploitation, and continue to face victimisation in post-conflict settings due to limited access to justice, education, and economic opportunities,

1. *Endorses* women's representation in politics by inviting UN Women to suggest detailed policy guidelines for Member States regarding the adoption of gender quotas, capacity-building programs for female candidates, and the removal of structural barriers to women's political participation;
2. *Encourages* Member States and the Global Youth Summit to collaborate with the existing institution, continuing annual global conferences focused on leadership development, education access, and global networking for young women;
3. *Suggests* the implementation, by willing Member States, of ProtectHer Static Hubs, managed by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and coordinated by United Nations bodies such as UN Women and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), according to specific needs, and work as a static operation for further humanitarian aid including:
 - a. Centers that would offer specialised medical and hygienic services, whose materials would be provided by organisations such as, but not limited to, the Commission on Urgent Relief and Equipment and Good360, providing psychological evaluations, legal counsel, education, alongside resource distribution to provide basic needs;
 - b. Personnel to be comprised of professionals, advisors, and volunteers offered by Member States to receive women and girls in need and ensure that they feel adequately serviced with specialised local knowledge, religious and cultural sensibilities, in order to have better social cohesion adapted to the locals, all coordinated by UNHCR;
4. *Further requests* that legal assistance, offered through ProtectHer Static Hubs, through civil society such as Oxfam and the Women's Center for Legal Aid and Counseling, offer direct legal representation, safety planning, and counseling, particularly for women and widows in rural, indigenous, and conflict-affected communities;
5. *Encourages* Member States to call upon universities to establish a program called the Journalistic Homestay Program (JHP), enabling final-year students enrolled in programs such as but not limited to journalism and external affairs to participate in fieldwork within developed and developing regions, especially in geopolitically tense areas of the world, with a focus on supporting women's and refugees rights and realities often overlooked or uncovered by:
 - a. Promoting cultural exchanges, specifically through homestay programs, to bridge the gap of understanding between the student and the hosting citizens;
 - b. Engaging in ethical, journalism-based activities, including conducting interviews with women in refugee communities, documenting lived experiences, and producing accurate and responsible reports;
 - c. Highlighting the differences in lifestyles and cultural beliefs between the students' home states and the hosting states' citizens;

- d. Contributing to the safeguarding and promotion of women's rights through awareness-raising, advocacy, and direct community engagement;
 - e. Publishing their findings and experiences within a school journal or publication for public consumption;
 6. *Further endorses* emergency educational programs, implemented within the ProtectHer Static Hubs, which combine lessons given by both women located within rural communities and volunteers from non-governmental organisations (NGOs) such as, but not limited to, Teachers Without Borders, with food aid, provided by organisations such as but not limited to the World Food Program and Feeding America;
 7. *Suggests* the implementation by willing Member States of ProtectHer Mobile Hubs, also managed by UN bodies such as UN Women and the UNICEF, which would work similarly to ProtectHer Static Hubs but as mobile units sent to hotspot areas for refugees and displaced women or difficult-to-reach areas, such as emergency shelters, refugee camps, and rural areas, providing:
 - a. Reproductive healthcare, inspired by Mobile Health Clinics, which provide care through Emergency Reproductive Health Kits, providing material, including, but not limited to sexually transmitted disease care, safe births, management of rape, contraception, and safe abortion, in Member States that permit this act;
 - b. Psychological aid for women and girls who are survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (GBV) through counselors sensitised to the region-specific issues they face;
 - c. Advisory groups and professionals in technical areas, which would help in the construction of critical infrastructure such as bridges and dams, as well as systems of irrigation and water treatment, which require collaboration from UN-Water and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), as well as other actors, both from willing Member States and civil society;
 - d. Live-reporting tools, provided by members of the JHP, allow women to voice their concerns directly to an audience;
 - e. Communication infrastructures like radios and television, all in service of allowing further communication with the ProtectHer Static Hubs, as well as with the State, to provide a better reporting of ascending necessities;
 8. *Advocates* for holding Member States accountable to report quantifiable measures of female political participation through:
 - a. Reporting the percentage of women in political positions, female voters, and the accounting of policies that support women through the ProtectHer Hubs;
 - b. Considering Member States may choose which of these methods best represents women's involvement in their procedures and policies;
 9. *Recommends* all Member States to increase the number of female representatives in their national legislative and governing bodies by establishing quotas for female participation in order to:
 - a. Promote equitable representation addressing the specific needs of women and girls;

- b. Support long-term economic growth through expanded access to education and leadership opportunities, and economic stabilisation;
 - c. Represent through leadership opportunities;
 - d. Better contribute to the goals of the International Day of Women in Diplomacy;
 - e. Expand programs such as the Niñas Poderosas program alongside similar workshops, to provide guidance and knowledge on policy, public speaking, and leadership across regions, taking into account local and regional cultural practices;
10. *Calls for* UN Women and the World Peace Organization to expand the UN Women Asia Pacific Peace village program to other regions to:
- a. Identify possible locations receptive to the Peace Village Programme in post-conflict regions;
 - b. Cooperate with the relevant Member State in the final selection of locations and securing state support for the implementation of the program;
 - c. Politicize already existing local women's groups or by assisting in the founding of local women's groups;
 - d. Further the integration of women into local leadership positions for these local communities to create local solutions;
 - e. Cooperate with local NGOs to improve the implementation of the program and prevent mirroring already existing structures;
 - f. Connect local and regional governing bodies and raising awareness at the regional governance level for the possibilities that women in leadership offer;
11. *Calls for* the national governments of Member States to take insight and inspiration from the Women in Government National Legislative Council to organize consistent, regular, and national round table discussions between decision makers and women in local leadership positions, in order to address top-down problems:
- a. Such as, but not limited to, GBV, community discrimination, unequal access to food and education;
 - b. To diffuse hierarchical practices from former conferences, in order to enhance participation from both women in leadership and national representatives;
12. *Further encourages* national governments to solicit experts in the field required, including but not limited to, economists, local leaders in society and theologians to suggest practical solutions to the problems faced once the round table discussions end;
13. *Suggests implementing* the solutions combined from experts, leaders and women at the necessary level, including but not restricted to, local, regional, and national levels;
14. *Proposes* Member States to further investigate the implementation of their solutions through, first expertise reports and reports from the population in the long run;

15. *Invites* Member States to establish the Build Up program for women and girls who are considered elderly, disabled, or live in rural areas, to have the same access to resources and support, to take part in conflict and post-conflict resolutions, and to promote further diversity and inclusivity:
 - a. Through the integration of educational training in areas of research, data analysis, law, governance, and public speaking by:
 - i. Providing mentorship from women and girls experts, local NGOs, the community, and government leaders, in which internship, externship, and conference opportunities for on-the-ground experiences are provided from;
 - ii. Providing transportation support for these groups of people to address transportation concerns;
 - b. Which should be voluntarily funded through Member States support of the Trust Fund for Victims to expand the program;
16. *Calls for* the United Nations to staff assignments and programs regarding post conflict situations with women in equal numbers to men in order to have a proportionate representation in matters of women's wellbeing;
17. *Recommends* Member States to implement nationwide gender commissions that provide socially vulnerable women affected by conflict with educational and training programs to give them the resources necessary to succeed in elected bodies, providing them with access to governmental employment opportunities;
18. *Encourages* Member States, in accordance with their national legal frameworks and international human rights obligations, to adopt inclusive and culturally sensitive measures to protect women and girls from religiously motivated discrimination and GBV in post-conflict settings by:
 - a. Ensuring equal access to legal identity, justice mechanisms, and essential services without discrimination based on religion or belief;
 - b. Strengthening community-based protection mechanisms and partnerships with local women leaders and civil society to address intersecting vulnerabilities;
 - c. Supporting awareness and capacity-building initiatives aimed at preventing stigma, discrimination, and violence against women affected by conflict;
19. *Invites* Member States to enhance technical support after conflict that strengthens national systems rather than replacing them, 'such as supporting local protection networks and rebuilding access to education for displaced communities';
20. *Proposes* a committee to collaborate with other civil society organizations, such as ActionAID, to conduct evaluations to assess families' overall economic situations by:
 - a. Taking into account complicated family situations, without a clear provider;
 - b. Allocating funds to encourage and facilitate educational enrollment;

21. *Promotes* economic empowerment through access to education, employment, and financial resources to break cycles of dependency, particularly through labor protections, anti-discrimination enforcement, and access to quality education systems and financial aid;
22. *Further supports* the International Federation of Business and Professional Women, to target girls and women in post-conflict, rural, and urban areas that are deprived of education by empowering women to develop professional, business, and leadership potential through advocacy, education, mentoring, and networking;
23. *Further recommends* the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to implement sign-up seminars of informal sessions and workshops;
24. *Further invites* Member States, UNICEF, and UNDP to voluntarily contribute funding to establish a scholarship program for girls in underserved rural communities and/or conflict-affected communities, ensuring access to all levels of education to facilitate self-reliance and social inclusion;
25. *Further recommends* the continuation of educational programmes ranging from entrepreneurial training to political aspirations, life skills, and vocational training to enhance post-conflict employment opportunities and enhance labor market integration, such as a hybrid education model which ensures accessibility in remote and conflict-affected regions;
26. *Supports* the active participation of men alongside women in ending child marriage, particularly in the aftermath of conflict, through education and inclusion in both the public and private spheres;
27. *Further suggests* the allocation of funding by UN Women for educational programmes, including psychological support, aimed at helping young girls express their feelings and experiences;
28. *Calls for* educational programmes led by each Member State, that would not only provide elementary education, but also facilitate young girls' insertion in society, which would help them overcome damaging experiences, such as discrimination, sexual harassment, and trauma;
29. *Calls for* Member States, in collaboration with the World Bank and UNESCO, towards the development of a voluntary upscale financing to the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women and Girls, taking into account the importance:
 - a. For Member States and experts from UN Women to elaborate and assess areas that require economic development in post-conflict settings by providing detailed reports on the outcomes of all projects funded by the aforementioned UN Trust Fund;
 - b. For Member States to include quantifiable and quantitative data in said reports to ensure actionable plans can be reliably measured;
 - c. For donations to be received into the expansion of the UN Women Trust Fund will help assist in the development of a commission, assessing the socio-economic environments of regions affected by post-conflict;
 - d. The needs of Member States to be assessed accordingly, and further funding from NGOs, organisations like the Holy See's Papal Foundation, and charitable organisations designed to provide financial support to relief projects and educational support programs to support long-term economic growth and stabilisation in post-conflict areas;

30. *Further encourages* Member States to voluntarily provide funding for secure housing through the UNHCR settlement planning, a program creating sustainable and integrated communities for displaced groups, including clean water and hygiene necessities, with all standards of living being defined by the UNHCR to maintain a safe environment for affected women;
31. *Promotes* collaboration with civil society organisations, such as ActionAID, to conduct evaluations to assess families' overall economic situations by taking into account complicated family situations;
32. *Endorses* aiding displaced persons and refugees financially after armed conflict by cooperating with UNHCR and or the International Rescue Committee to implement specialised solutions with a specific focus on women and mothers for returning agency to families;
33. *Requests* the involvement of NGOs and UN Agencies, such as Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF), CARE International, and UN Women, to guide and support women in their participation in peace-building and reconstruction efforts;
34. *Fully supports* Member States to establish national mentorship programs and workshops for women, which link emerging female leaders with experienced peacebuilders and professionals, to provide opportunities to strengthen peacebuilding and political participation skills, ensuring that local peacebuilding efforts are bridged with national reconstruction and long-term political inclusion, with support:
 - a. From women lead civil society organisations, such as WILPF, which ensures long-lasting efforts of peace and equality;
 - b. From UN Women, WPHF, and CARE International, in coordination with relevant national authorities;
 - c. From regional and national initiatives focused on empowering women and girls;
 - d. To voluntarily adapt their legislation in order to give legal protection to targeted groups after a conflict;
35. *Invites* Member States to establish or streamline legal frameworks that allow for the recognition of missing persons as deceased within a reasonable amount of time, as women in post conflict situations have trouble inheriting property or getting children's guardianship without the presumption of death, and the implementation of provisional legal measures during the waiting period to ensure that female relatives and children of the disappeared can access welfare services and exercise their civil rights;
36. *Further supports* UN-led or co-led peace efforts, from continuing peace-talk mechanisms, such as the Women's Advisory Board, to permanent national advisory bodies, in full and unwavering respect for national sovereignty and political independence;
37. *Recommends* Member States and regional organisations to develop and effectively implement National Action Plans or Regional Action Plans on Women, Peace, and Security, in cooperation with relevant international organisations such as the International Labour Organisation, UN Women, and UNDP;
38. *Calls* all Member States to collaboratively implement local-to-regional data pipelines by:

- a. Establishing local organisations working analogously to National Adaptation Hubs to act as a multi-level governance approach to connect grassroots organisations to formal government structures in each respective Member State;
 - b. Utilizing localised data hosting through the development of legal frameworks such as the General Data Protection Regulation to protect Member State sovereignty;
39. *Calls* upon Member States and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to flourish Women and girls in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics programs and build upon programs such as the Sisters in Science, to women and girls experiencing the aftermath of conflict in other regions;
40. *Supports* the Second Chance Education program, managed by UN Women, which provides tailored education towards disadvantaged women who have been unable to complete their education.



Code: GA3/1/3

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Promoting the Rights of Women and Girls in the Aftermath of Conflict

The General Assembly Third Committee,

Fully alarmed by the several kinds of violence women and girls have to experience in conflict and post-conflict settings,

Reaffirming its belief on the need to tackle the issues faced by women in conflict and post-conflict settings in a multi-thematic approach, as well as finding structural solutions to the inequities lived by women and girls,

Further reaffirming Article 1 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR), which states that “All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and right”,

Guided by Article 2 of the UDHR, which states that “Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status”,

Having examined the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (SDGs), specifically SDG 5 (gender equality) and SDG 10 (reducing inequalities) as essential standards to uphold for the protection of women and girls,

Expresses its concern about the respect of women's rights in all Member States in conflict and post-conflict settings, and the need to highlight the promotion of educational programmes for educating new generations about the importance of women's rights is paramount,

Acknowledging the persistent gaps in resources and social support systems for women and girls in developing Member States, which hinders the achievement of full gender equality,

Believing in the work of the Peacebuilding Fund and the Spotlight Initiative to support women rights on the international platform,

Guided by the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) agenda which was initiated by Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), specifically with respect to its utilization for the implementation of National Action Plans (NAP) within Member States and the implications of these for local initiatives,

Believing that peacebuilding and equality initiatives incorporate local actors and organizations are more effective in finding solutions that will be sustainable and productive, based on the success of WSP Focal Point Network forums,

Considering UN Women as the main international organization working to accelerate progress on meeting the needs of women and girls worldwide by promoting gender equality and empowerment of the most affected communities, at a regional, national, and global level,

Emphasizing the impact of thorough promotion and comprehensive education,

Deeply conscious of the fact that conflict and post-conflict settings greatly increase the risk that women

and girls have of facing gender-based violence (GBV) and conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) due to pre-existing structural inequalities and gender-based social prejudice,

Guided by the WPS agenda and Security Council resolution 1888 (2009), which affirmed that CRSV can constitute a war crime or crime against humanity, while ensuring security and protection for women and girls coming forward about CRSV and GBV during times of conflict, and upholding the accountability of perpetrators,

Recognizing the value of restorative justice mechanisms like the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) as tools that help guarantee truth, justice, and equitable participation in peacebuilding processes if implemented with a gender-inclusive vision,

Guided by local and regional action plans, from non-government organizations (NGOs) that build and prioritize the rights of women and girls in diverse fields of nations, like Refugees International, to prevent adverse consequences and ensure accountability in post-conflict environments through legal expertise and institutional partnerships to evolve the advocacy model,

Affirming that post-conflict recovery must go beyond immediate humanitarian aid and include long-term efforts and guidelines,

Encouraging United Nations bodies to work towards strengthening local organizations by supporting their self-management and capacity-building as a sustainable approach in post-conflict situations,

Deeply concerned by the lack of funding provided for resources available to protect women and girls in the aftermath of conflicts,

Having considered that cultural and religious systems constitute fundamental pillars of society and that they may give rise to obstacles that hinder the successful implementation of the plans and strategies put in place by the various agencies involved,

Further reaffirming that the primary responsibility for the protection and promotion of the rights of women and girls lies with the individual Member State, and underscoring that all international cooperation must be conducted with full respect for the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, and non-interference in the internal affairs of States as protected in the *Charter of the United Nations*,

Draws attention to the fact that externally imposed models can often undermine state sovereignty or contradict the values of affected communities, highlighting that measures addressing the rights of women and girls in post-conflict settings must be consistent with each state's constitutional order and social context, in accordance with the United Nations Charter's recognition of sovereign equality,

1. *Recommends* the creation of an annual summit to be called the "Summit for Women's Equality," which will seek to include all nations wishing to participate, as well as multilateral organizations that can contribute to its successful development, this summit will:
 - a. Select on a rotational basis each year a continent, in order for all Member States to present its concerns regarding the rights of women and girls in conflict situations;
 - b. Host several discussion spaces during each year's summit, and will be the main spaces of discussion concerning internal issues faced by the continent;
 - c. Be promoted by the BRICS+ group, and serve as a mechanism for connecting various global and regional multilateral and non-governmental organizations to ensure the proper

development of the Summit;

- d. Take in applications from BRICS+ members to co-host the annual summits after two initial rotations, contributing to the financing and organization of such summits;
2. *Highlights* the importance of spaces like the proposed Women Equality Summit as spaces to discuss different issues presented by the invited continent, focusing on the specific experiences of women and girls, and the solutions, policies, frameworks and initiatives that have worked to face these specific issues;
 3. *Requests* that the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), in accordance with the WPS agenda, and in collaboration with the UN development program (UNDP) and the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) to attend the proposed Women Equality Summit, coordinating discussions on:
 - a. Seeking strategies to help women attain financial independence, find a job, and receive economic recognition for their work, in collaboration with the BRICS Women's Business Alliance;
 - b. Seeking strategies to help women participate in energetic, infrastructural and commercial rebuilding in post conflict settings;
 - c. Helping women to participate more actively in governmental positions through the removal of existing barriers, inspired by the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action* (1995);
 4. *Further requests* that UN Women, in accordance with the WPS agenda, and in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNPF), to attend the proposed Women Equality Summit, coordinating discussions on:
 - a. The analysis and monitoring of conflict and post-conflict settings, with a specific focus on women and girls;
 - b. The identification of policy work, initiatives, local NGOs, and civil initiatives that tackle issues faced by women in conflict and post-conflict settings;
 - c. The identification of cultural practices and differences, and other specific situations that affect the status of women in different conflict and post-conflict settings;
 - d. The promotion of restorative justice as a mechanism that allows for the prevalence of truth, justice, and equitable participation of women in judicial procedures, as well as equitable participation in peacebuilding, modeled after the ICTY and its case-by-case basis of operation, ensuring that survivors are at the center of the procedures;
 - e. The promotion of specific security measures that work in regional contexts, in collaboration with regional multilateral organisations, to help stabilize post-conflict settings;
 - f. The monitoring of specific security mechanisms and prioritizing the training and deployment of female peacekeepers and security personnel from the invited continent guided by 2018 Secretary-General's report on Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace

(A/72/707-S/2018/43) and in cooperation with the Evaluation and Training Division (DPET) of the Peacebuilding Support Office;

5. *Further requests* the guidance of The NGO Working Group on WPS as a coalition that bridges grassroots organizations with UN decision making, as well as the World Health Organization (WHO) regarding access to basic healthcare, including gender-specific needs relating to sexual health, and focusing on the provision of these necessities, as well as identification of GBV and CRSV, as well as policy frameworks to combat the causes and effects of these kinds of violences;
6. *Further requests* for UN Women, in accordance with the WPS agenda, and in collaboration with United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNICEF, to attend the proposed Women Equality Summit, coordinating discussions on:
 - a. Broadening access to education for girls, teenagers, and women to close the education gap;
 - b. Designing leadership programmes and seminars for girls, teenagers and women in conflict and post-conflict settings, led by many partner actors;
 - c. Specific challenges faced by minors, which stand as the most vulnerable part of the population, and recognizing that minors need a special protection and a specific focus, as recognized by different organisations;
7. *Calls for* the annual summit co-hosted by BRICS and Member States based on applications to ensure post-conflict transitional justice provisions, including amnesty frameworks, explicitly exclude sexual violence, forced displacement, and other grave violations committed against women and girls, consistent with Security Council resolution 2467 (2019), which:
 - a. Considers the modelling of transitional justice and restorative justice systems, based on the ICTY, as ways to encourage and guarantee the participation of women in peacebuilding processes through the judicial systems;
 - b. Encourages the consideration of the establishment of victim and witness protection laws in post-conflict states in order to ensure recognition, justice, and safety of those that are affected, in order to keep women and children protected in post-conflict settings;
8. *Encourages* the presence of women representatives in the summit with first hand knowledge about topics that will be presented to ensure accurate representation on the topic of vulnerable women;
9. *Requests* the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation to fund $\frac{2}{3}$ of the budget allocated for the annual summit through their national budget, even if they will not be hosting it that year, as well warmly accepting contributions from any willing Member State;
10. *Invites* Member States to increase the financial support and accelerate funding to promote women's rights in society by scaling up support for global and multipartner women's rights organisations which establish and work with proven mechanisms such as the Peacebuilding Fund and the Spotlight Initiative;
11. *Requests* financial support from international institutions, especially from the NDB (New Development Bank) for each Member State, which promotes the rights of women in areas of conflict, aiming to encourage every Member State to improve the women's condition and let them

benefit from help, which can in the long term raise up the women's condition in those Member States;

12. *Recommends* a re-framing of institutionally constructed rubrics with which progress is measured against, instead advocating for metrics that go beyond quantitative data collection such as:
 - a. The lived experiences of women and girls, especially those in relation to the issues of CRSV and a lack of decision-making opportunities;
 - b. The lived experiences of girls that are displaced from educational institutions and other environments that foster educational experiences due to the trauma, cultural estrangement, and familial alienation that arise from conflict-affected areas;
13. *Insists* on the focus on grassroot organizations, NGOs, and citizen initiatives as the lead drive for action within the Summit's context;
14. *Invites* UNICEF, to work on long-term education and health support guidelines for local NGOs with volunteers and experts on the matter going into the post-conflict areas;
15. *Encourages* the UNDP to establish a capacity-building framework focused on financial and economic advice, where they would develop a community-based legal assistance networks, enabling continued access to justice after the external actors depart;
16. *Encourages* Member States to work alongside NGOs to monitor the accountability of perpetrators of CRSV through:
 - a. Protecting displaced woman and girl communities through the organization Refugee International to conduct investigations on reported cases and implement protection programs on individuals who report;
 - b. Promoting the rights of women and girls through national organizations, such as the Hungarian Helsinki Committee (HHC), that provides legal aid to refugees and victims of unlawful treatments, especially gender based violence;
17. *Encourage* UNDSS to conduct security diagnostics, to prioritize security for the people who provide the materials to work, who receive it, and who spread all sustainable peace processes;
18. *Analyzes* different perspectives within the information collected by the UNDSS and Regional organizations regarding Member States and territorial impacts so that it is aligned with the Summit objectives, being assisted by UN Women and UNICEF;
19. *Addresses*, the challenges that arise around regional mechanisms and national plans (based on the religious and cultural backgrounds) that are going to be key elements to define the strengthen implementation;
20. *Encourages* the UN Statistics Division, UN Women, and UNICEF, in partnership with BRICS and other Member States with advanced satellite and telecommunications infrastructure, to support the development of an accessible, secure, and centralised digital reporting system drawing on existing experiences that would:
 - a. Strengthen real-time data collection, monitoring, and reporting capacities for governments, NGOs, and United Nations bodies in accordance to Member States'

sovereignty and foreign policy;

- b. Enable women and girls, particularly in post-conflict and climate-affected settings, to report cases of gender-based violence through accessible platforms, including low-bandwidth and mobile-based systems supported by satellite connectivity;
 - c. Bridge the digital divide between formal international protection mechanisms and geographically isolated communities, so that no survivor is beyond the reach of reporting systems due to location or connectivity;
 - d. Establish interoperable referral networks connecting digital reporting systems with existing protection services, first responders, and United Nations mechanisms to ensure survivor reports translate into coordinated action;
21. *Recommends* the Human Rights Council (HRC) to consistently evaluate existing frameworks such as the CREATE framework (Countering harmful norms, Redressing socioeconomic disadvantages, Eliminate legal and structural barriers, Adopt proactive laws and policies, Transform institutionalized patriarchal power structures, Enhance the participation and agency of women and girls);
22. *Approves* the way UN Women engages with vulnerable communities in regions that are difficult to access or strongly influenced by those communities' social and cultural norms, noting that it is essential that the organization works in collaboration with existing regional and national programs in areas with these characteristics by:
- a. Including women's civil society and grassroots initiatives as fundamental pillars for peacebuilding and reconstruction efforts, engaging in critical work that sets the basis for lasting peace and stability;
 - b. Fostering collaboration with various regional organisations to promote the different regulatory frameworks that will be implemented across the various territories, taking into account social and cultural issues that may affect the successful implementation of the plans set out in this working paper;
 - c. Strengthening communication channels between nations, multilateral and non-governmental organisations, to incorporate diverse perspectives and reach all communities where women and girls have been severely affected by conflict, thereby gaining a better understanding of their needs, aiming to ensure that states communicate their specific challenges so that solutions;
 - d. Ensuring that the peace-building process involving women is effective and sustainable, which can be effective and tailored to address each of these needs;
 - e. Respecting cultural and traditional values from the people of the small island communities;
23. *Advocates* for the collaborative efforts of BRICS nations and other Member States in advancing women's inclusion in governance by mobilizing foreign aid, strengthening institutional frameworks and supporting NGOs that provide education, skills development and leadership opportunities for women, through the implementation of political and civic programs.



Code: GA3/1/4

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Promoting the Rights of Women and Girls in the Aftermath of Conflict

The General Assembly Third Committee,

Reaffirming Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), and SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions),

Taking into account that over 60 million displaced or stateless women and girls have encountered a high risk of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in recent years, according to United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) data, specifically taking into consideration the General Assembly resolution 77/193 which ensures that women and girls are protected from gender-specific harms, such as human trafficking, when crossing borders during conflicts,

Reinforcing the importance of the Women, Peace, and Security agenda, in particular Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), to ensure the meaningful participation and leadership of women across all phases of peace negotiations, post-conflict governance, and reconstruction processes, in partnership with local organizations,

Recognizing the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), which further promotes the rights of women and young girls in all sectors of life,

Affirming the commitment of Member States to the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women* (CEDAW) to advance gender equality and protect women's rights in all contexts,

Recalling Security Council resolution 2493 (2019), which calls for the full implementation of all previous mandates and specifically urges protection for women human rights defenders who are often targeted after a conflict ends,

Recognizing that access to quality education, professional development, and mentorship for women in conflict-affected regions is essential for inclusive governance, sustainable peace, and long-term institutional capacity,

Seeking domestic and foreign funding for rebuilding communities experiencing GBV after conflicts through healthcare infrastructure, protective services, and legal recourse for women and girls living in post-conflict environments,

Recognizing the need for greater transparency in post-conflict allocation of funds, including those directed towards women-focused actors,

Recognizing the role of the United Nations Secretariat, including its United Nations Department of Global Communication (DGC), in the improvement of accessibility and clarity of information in the UN funding system,

Acknowledging the importance of strong reporting and accountability mechanisms in addressing sexual and gender-based violence, and therefore noting the lack of awareness of monitored solutions towards women and girls dealing with post-conflict consequences,

Reaffirming the importance of training of any personnel involved in humanitarian initiatives, to further promote awareness and combat violence against women and girls in conflict areas,

Noting the importance of an intersectional lens to have a comprehensive understanding of the barriers hindering the full participation of women and girls across communities,

Stressing the importance of reproductive and sexual education in all areas, for further promotion of women's rights in all stages of conflict,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to accelerate the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) 4 (education), 5 (gender equality), 10 (reduced inequalities), and 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) by strengthening gender-responsive justice systems using local security infrastructure and encouraging a shift from broad protection to active empowerment, by:
 - a. Deploying specialized female police teams with the inclusion of women to increase trust within local communities, making it easier for women to report threats while combating the likelihood of women being exploited again;
 - b. Supporting a 50% gender-based quota for the meaningful participation of women in peace negotiations, mediation efforts and post-conflict resolutions;
2. *Urges* Member States and United Nations entities, including, but not limited to, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the UNHCR, in accordance with existing mandates, to prioritize the prevention of and protection against human trafficking for women and girls in the aftermath of conflict, by:
 - a. Strengthening screening and identification procedures at border transit points and crossing zones by ensuring that screenings are conducted in private, with same-sex staff where appropriate, and supported by specific checklists and psychosocial, trauma-informed communication;
 - b. Developing robust legal frameworks to secure online platforms, specifically targeting the digital recruitment and "grooming" tactics used by traffickers who exploit women and girls;
 - c. Empowering women, including minorities such as indigenous leaders, to take frontline roles in anti-trafficking task forces and community oversight, recognizing that local female leadership is one of the most effective defences against the infiltration of traffickers;
 - d. Ensuring that survivors of trafficking are transitioned from victims to leaders within the recovery process, providing them with the legal aid, psychological support, and political platform necessary to help build an enduring and secure peace;
3. *Invites* all Member States to ensure the full, equal, and meaningful participation and leadership of women in decision-making processes in peace negotiations, governance, and conflict prevention, by:

- a. Strengthening data collection, monitoring, and coordination mechanisms to ensure accountability and justice for survivors and to ensure women are not barred from full participation due to barriers created by intersectional identities;
 - b. Implementing leadership training programs, temporary special measures, and the inclusion of women-led civil society organizations, prioritizing local organizations;
 - c. Promoting women's participation in peace processes, governance, and post-conflict reconstruction;
 - d. Rebuilding and promoting long-term gender equality in post-conflict societies, by:
 - i. Building trust with the affected population with transparency, empathy, and respect with agencies such as UN Women;
 - ii. Improving gender balance in armed forces and leadership roles;
 - iii. Supporting women peacebuilders and human rights defenders;
 - iv. Ensuring compliance with international humanitarian and human rights law;
 - e. Encouraging all Member States to formalize their commitments through National Action Plans on Women, Peace and Security, where appropriate, that include clear timelines, fixed and measurable indicators, regular public reporting, and voluntary review mechanisms developed in consultation with women-led civil society organizations, especially those operating in conflict-affected and post-conflict settings;
 - f. Implementing accountability systems to ensure women are not barred from full participation due to barriers created by intersectional identities;
4. *Recommends* the participation of women in peacebuilding by cooperating with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) like Women For Women International, which aligns with UN Women principles in providing safety and resources to women and young girls affected by conflict;
5. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen the implementation of the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)* (1979) through national legislation and policies in post-conflict settings to promote gender equality and protect the rights of women and girls, by:
- a. Promoting equal access to education, healthcare and economic opportunities for women and girls;
 - b. Adopting inclusive and intersectional approaches that address multiple and overlapping forms of discrimination, including those based on ethnicity and sexual orientation;
 - c. Strengthening national enforcement mechanisms and accountability measures to ensure the effective implementation of gender equality policies;
 - d. Addressing structural and emerging forms of violence against women, including those arising in post-conflict and fragile contexts;

- e. Following the recommendations made by UN Women during the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, such as the achievement of gender equality and empowerment of women and girls,
6. *Supports* further Member States and relevant United Nations entities, in accordance with existing mandates, to support the protection of women human rights defenders, by:
 - a. Strengthening existing mechanisms to prevent discrimination against women human rights defenders or their work by law;
 - b. Ensuring the swift and effective investigation of intimidation, threats, violence and other attacks against the women's rights defenders and the competent punishment of the perpetrators;
 - c. Encouraging the Member States to employ fast, flexible and responsive protection mechanisms, such as funding shelter networks, legal training, and trauma-informed counseling;
 - d. Supporting the work between the different women's rights defenders and the development of safety networks, such as channels of communication and coordination among them;
 7. *Urges* Member States, in collaboration with UN Women and relevant regional organizations, to expand access to educational and professional development opportunities for women in conflict-affected areas, by:
 - a. Prioritizing the rehabilitation of schools, ensuring that they are safe, functional, and equipped with proper utilities;
 - b. Encouraging Member States to support the digitalization of educational curricula and ensure equal access to learning by providing essential digital tools, internet access, and technical equipment to students in conflict-affected regions, enabling their full participation in both online and in-person education;
 - c. Implementing compulsory school attendance requirements within national education systems to ensure improved access to education in post-conflict settings and provide pathways toward future employment security;
 - d. Integrating civic education, political participation, and leadership development modules into school curricula in conflict-affected regions to strengthen long-term institutional capacity and sustainable participation of women in governance;
 - e. Establishing scholarships, internships, leadership training programmes from the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, subsidies, and free materials for students specifically targeting women from post-conflict regions to support their participation in political, diplomatic, and civic institutions;
 - f. Calling upon Member States, international donors, and development partners to provide financial support through:
 - i. Education Cannot Wait (ECW);

- ii. Malala Fund partnership;
 - iii. Unitar funding and training grant;
 - iv. Multilateral development agencies like UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF;
 - v. Bilateral development cooperation and foundations;
 - vi. Specialized trust funds and emergency education grants;
- g. Creating structured mentorship programmes within national ministries, civil society organizations, and United Nations missions to provide professional guidance, networking opportunities, and career advancement pathways by:
- i. Assigning programme coordinators responsible for group mentoring, mentor-mentee matching, career coaching, and progress monitoring;
 - ii. Developing clear eligibility criteria and application processes for participants;
 - iii. Integrating the programme into existing leadership development and human resources frameworks;
 - iv. Establish clear professional development goals at the start of each cycle and provide pathways for career advancement, promotion readiness, and leadership opportunities;
8. *Recommends* voluntary contributions from Member States to the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund and the Women's and Humanitarian Fund to support initiatives, including Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR), economic empowerment programs, education, and leadership development throughout conflict circumstances, to:
- a. Coordinate between humanitarian, peace, and development efforts to ensure that women's and girls' rights remain a central priority;
 - b. Ensure universal access to contraception, comprehensive sexuality education, legal and safe abortion, while respecting state sovereignty;
 - c. Direct attention towards medical and financial support during and post-pregnancy in all stages of conflict;
 - d. Achieve zero preventable maternal deaths, unmet needs for family planning, and gender-based violence by 2030;
 - e. Encourage funding of the United Nations Population Fund and gender equality programs to support:
 - i. Unmet needs for family planning;
 - ii. Preventable maternal deaths;
 - iii. Gender-based violence and harmful practices, such as child marriage and female genital mutilation;

- f. Support immediate crisis interventions by providing reproductive health kits and services to protect women.
 - g. Address critical gaps that limit women's participation in peace processes and recovery efforts by collecting data on representation in peace negotiations, parliaments, local governance, and security institutions.
9. *Encourages* the expansion of United Nations Development Programme partnerships with national and local philanthropic and charity organizations, such as the Rockefeller Foundation, to support women's vocational training programs, increase access to mental health services, and implement gender-based violence prevention and response initiatives;
10. *Calls upon* the UN DGC to publish a centralized overview of the allocation of funds in the aftermath of conflict through a consolidation of data on post-conflict funding to enhance transparency and accountability, by:
 - a. Requesting all UN funds, agencies and specialized agencies involved in post-conflict financing that already provide data on the allocation of their spending to submit this data to the UN Secretariat;
 - b. Further requesting all United Nations funds, agencies and specialized agencies involved in post-conflict financing that do not provide data on the allocation of their spending yet to collect this data and submit this data to the United Nations Secretariat;
 - c. Recommending the United Nations Secretariat to collect, filter, and summarize the data and hand it over to the UN DGC;
 - d. Further recommending the UN DGC to visualize the Data into a well-arranged infographic and publish this infographic and the raw data on the official website of the United Nations;
11. *Further urges* Member States to promote the long-term economic recovery and sustainable empowerment of women in post-conflict regions, by:
 - a. Establishing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to assess the effectiveness, inclusivity, and local relevance of mentorship programmes to ensure transparency, accountability, and measurable progress;
 - b. Developing targeted economic reintegration programmes, including vocational training, microfinance initiatives, entrepreneurship support, and equal access to property and inheritance rights to promote long-term recovery and financial independence;
12. *Encourages* Member States to establish monitoring systems to ensure reporting and implementation of recommendations from United Nations bodies, including the United Nations Peacekeeping Commission and UN Women, to further strengthen gender-sensitive monitoring systems on conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence, by:
 - a. Urging Member States to follow Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, and Time-bound (SMART) recommendations to ensure the efficient and effective implementation of monitoring systems;

- b. Implementing standardized training programs for local actors, including law enforcement, on the collection, documentation, and handling of such data and providing a six-month pilot programme for Member States to implement a monitoring system;
 - c. Ensuring widespread accessibility by providing anonymous multi-channel reporting systems, including both digital and physical mechanisms;
 - d. Supporting an annual review of collaboration consisting of knowledge transfer between Member States regarding preestablished monitoring systems;
 - e. Expanding on UN-wide data collection projects like United Nations Femicide Watch and GBVIMS.
13. *Strongly advises* financing of training of mediators and peacekeepers, focusing on inclusive, gender-sensitive, and youth-oriented mediation to remove discriminatory laws that undermine women's rights, through:
- a. Further contributing to the United Nations High-Level Mediation Course to train mediators in fragile and violent contexts;
 - b. Ensuring that transitional justice mechanisms address gender-specific harms and provide direct reparations for female victims of conflict-related sexual violence;
 - c. Adopting of crisis management centres, such as the Women to Women International, to provide specialized courses, such as:
 - i. Psychosocial support;
 - ii. Legal assistance;
 - iii. Economic reintegration;
 - iv. Medical care;
14. *Calls* for Member States to use digital and in-person training of individuals regarding resources available related to sexual violence, harassment, and sexual discrimination, ensuring awareness of these topics, by:
- a. Highlighting the resources available for people in need of them, through social media, governmental websites, and more;
 - b. Educating all individuals to be survivor-centred and gender-responsive to ensure the care for all survivors' needs by:
 - i. Offering free online classes, as well as in-person classes;
 - ii. Using advertisements in public places and on online platforms;
 - iii. Distributing pamphlets in healthcare centers, as well as in women's shelters;
15. *Calls* for Member States to use digital and in-person training of individuals regarding resources available related to sexual violence, harassment, and sexual discrimination, ensuring awareness of these topics, by:

- a. Highlighting the resources available for people in need of them, through social media, governmental websites, and more;
- b. Educating all individuals to be survivor-centred and gender-responsive to ensure the care for all survivors' needs by:
 - i. Offering free online classes, as well as in-person classes;
 - ii. Using advertisements in public places and on online platforms;
 - iii. Distributing pamphlets in healthcare centers, as well as in women's shelters.



Code: GA3/1/5

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Promoting the Rights of Women and Girls in the Aftermath of Conflict

The General Assembly Third Committee,

Recognizing over 676 million women and girls live within 50 km of active conflict, the highest number recorded in the last 40 years, according to the 2025 United Nations Secretary-General on Women, Peace and Security report,

Alarmed at the minimal medical supplies provided for women in need post-conflict, highlighting that women in post-conflict and crisis zones face severe shortages of essential medical supplies according to the 2025 United Nations report from the United Nations Population Fund,

Deeply concerned at lack of available prenatal care for women post-conflict, causing nearly two-thirds of global maternal deaths occur in conflict-affected areas according to a 2026 report from the World Health Organization,

Dismayed at the over 7,000 women left uncared for in the aftermath of sexual assault, as reported by Women for Women based on UN reports,

Upholding Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and highlighting the importance of integrating a gender perspective into post-conflict processes in the aftermath of conflict,

Affirming that all the frameworks addressing the rights of women and girls in post-conflict settings must be implemented in full respect of each Member State's sovereignty, national legal structures, and cultural and religious traditions,

Recognizing that voluntary financial support through non-governmental organizations and supporting Member States are not enough in the current situation,

Acknowledging the education gap women and girls face in areas of conflict regarding women's health increases 90%,

Deeply concerned about the 259 million women and girls that are lacking access to general and reproductive health care after conflict,

Expressing concern also about the barriers women and girls face when trying to access emergency services, legal support, mental health services and communication services due to infrastructure and technological gaps in post-conflict,

Acknowledging the importance of strengthening existing institutions, such as the International Federation of Business and Professional Women (BPW), to expand education, leadership, and economic opportunities for women and girls, particularly in underserved and post-conflict regions,

Recognizes that education is a cornerstone for inclusive governance and sustainable development and that empowering women through access to quality education strengthens their capacity to participate in decision making and leadership roles by funding and integrating education and healthcare initiatives to empower women in leadership and civic engagements,

Recognizing that monetary and food insecurity often prevent girls from continuing education in post-conflict settings, and that education is a powerful way to protect girls from harm while equipping them with opportunities for the future,

1. *Suggests* Member States allocate resources for women and girls by providing health care education and access to mental health resources;
2. *Encourages* Member States to establish a Global Women's Healthcare Initiative, allowing for free access to necessary supplies for women and girls in the aftermath of conflict by:
 - a. Providing menstrual care, providing necessary products to women and girls;
 - b. Expanding to prenatal care, providing screenings, ultrasounds, and child care supplies;
3. *Recommends* a care plan in the after math of sexual assault, allowing women who have been victimized to feel safe and healthy in the aftermath of trauma by:
 - a. Introducing a Sexual Assault Kit as a way for women to be medically cared for directly after an assault, as well as allowing them to submit physical evidence to police for immediate reporting, if they so choose;
 - b. Testing for STDs, for women who were transmitted any disease during their assault, and guidance for the next steps for their health journey;
4. *Supports* the implementation of the Support Hubs for Education, Livelihood, Trauma, Empowerment, and Recovery (SHELTER) initiative under the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) initiative which uses mobile support hubs to strengthen access to mental health support and education for women and girls in post-conflict situations by:
 - a. Accommodating women and girls with mental health professionals when they have experienced trauma due to Gender Based Violence (GBV);
 - b. Providing the support hubs with voluntary trainers that educate girls about traumatic experiences;
 - c. Asking for funding from the Global Mental Health Fund (GMHF), UNICEF, and the UN Women Fund for Gender Equality;
 - d. Following a three-phase plan, in which recruitment of professionals will start after adoption, after which a pilot-phase will start where the effectiveness of SHELTER will be assessed, and finally SHELTER will gradually expand to more conflict-affected areas;
5. *Emphasizes* that the Global Women's Healthcare Initiative, the SHELTER initiative, and all associated digital and educational frameworks established under this resolution shall be implemented on a voluntary basis;
6. Reaffirms each Member State to retain full authority to adapt, adopt, or decline specific provisions in accordance with its national laws, cultural context, and religious values;

7. Reiterates access to medical supplies, survivor services, and associated funding shall remain unconditional, and no implementing partner shall withhold such resources on the basis of a Member State's chosen method of domestic application;
8. *Urges* Member States to create a healthcare education initiative, allowing women the knowledge of the medical rights in the aftermath of conflict, and needs concerning health care through federal funding from Member States that opt-in and WomenAid International;
9. *Encourages* a new strengthened UN financial support mechanism, in collaboration with Member States across hemispheres, and invites Member States to promote women's rights in the aftermath of conflict, in the respect of local traditions, by:
 - a. Seeking financial support from international institutions, especially from the New Development Bank (NDB), and Holy See's Papal Foundation for each Member state, which promotes the rights of women in areas of conflict, under the coordination of relevant United Nations entities;
 - b. Encouraging every Member state to improve the women's condition and let them benefit from help, which in the long term, raise up the women's condition in those Member states;
10. *Recommends* that blockades in post conflict areas consider easing their restrictions on transports carrying medical devices and personnel in order to provide more accessibility to women and girls in need;
11. *Further encourages* Member States to consider the voluntary implementation of secure web-based applications to provide immediate emergency response and legal support for women who are victims of sexual and physical violence while ensuring confidentiality and secure data handling, by ensuring access to women globally with funding from the Humanitarian Innovation Fund in order to support the development and implementation of such digital platforms, the services provided in the application should include:
 - a. Rapid response and communication with law enforcement and emergency services;
 - b. Accessible platforms for women and girls across different regions and levels of literacy through safe and secure platforms that protect user identity;
 - c. A live chat that connect victims with trained counselors and support personnel;
 - d. Resource mapping tools that allow victims to easily locate nearby healthcare services in both urban and rural areas without compromising location privacy;
12. *Further supports* the International Federation of Business and Professional Women (BPW), to target girls and women in post-conflict, rural, and urban areas that are deprived of education by empowering women to develop professional, business, and leadership potential through advocacy, education, mentoring, and networking;
13. *Further implements* sign-up seminars of informal sessions and workshops;
14. *Further invites* Member States to voluntarily contribute funding to establish a scholarship program for girls in underserved rural communities, ensuring access to college-level education to facilitate self-reliance and social inclusion;

15. *Further recommends* the continuation of educational programmes ranging from entrepreneurial training to political aspirations, life skills, and vocational training to enhance post-conflict employment opportunities and enhance labor market integration, such as a hybrid education model which ensures accessibility in remote and conflict-affected regions;
16. *Calls upon* all member states to implement national policies that educate with civic leadership linking to governance;
17. *Encourages* the creation of community based workshop that include reproductive and mental health with leadership and governance training for women;
18. *Requests* support from international organizations including International Member States and NGOs to fund scholarships and mentorship programs;
19. *Suggests* the creation of ProtectHer, a joint platform implemented by UN Women and UNFPA, designed to provide female survivors in the aftermath of conflict with the necessary resources by providing quick access to both women and girls located within rural communities and volunteers from NGOs such as, but not limited to, Teachers Without Borders, with food aid, provided by organizations such as but not limited to, the World Food Program;
20. *Recommends* Member States and regional organizations to develop and effectively implement National Action Plans (NAPs) or Regional Action Plans (RAPs) on Women, Peace, and Security, in cooperation with relevant international organizations such as the International Labor Organization, UN Women, and United Nations Development Programme.



Code: GA3/1/6

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Promoting the Rights of Women and Girls in the Aftermath of Conflict

The General Assembly Third Committee,

Reiterating the importance of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, specifically SDG 5 (gender equality),

Reaffirming Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) on Women and Peace and Security (WPS) and its emphasis on the protection of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict settings,

Recalling the Security Council Resolution 1820 (2008) on recognizing sexual violence as a tactic of war,

Referring to the Security Council Women and Peace and Security Report of the Secretary-General, which recognizes that the 60 million displaced women and girls in the world face heightened risks of gender-based violence (GBV),

Disturbed by the shortage of educational resources on preventative measures of GBV for girls and women provided in the affected areas of conflict,

Emphasizing the vital role of accessible medical, physical, and psychological aid in the immediate aftermath of conflict and long-term post-conflict aid,

Alarmed by the underreporting of GBV during conflict, contributing to a lack of accountability in human rights violations,

Concerned about the lack of verification systems regarding humanitarian aid groups and the impersonation of legitimate non-governmental organizations (NGOs) operating in conflict-affected zones,

Deeply conscious of the importance of reintegrating women who have lived with gender-based violence securely back in society,

1. *Strongly encourages* Member States to implement the provision of educational resources to increase awareness by the following preventive and empowering methods, and the provision of accessible educational curricula in post-conflict zones by:
 - a. Teaching women and youth about the morality of GBV, breaking harmful stigma about sexual assault in cultural ideals, and how to report GBV;
 - b. Establishing workshops targeted towards youth for heightened knowledge on self-defense, legal assistance, consent, and menstrual health;
 - c. Recommending long-term programs to collaborate with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and local NGOs to provide women and girls with educational curricula related to public school academia, financial literacy, local trade, investing, and community-based networking opportunities supporting small businesses and entrepreneurship;

- d. Informing families about the dangers of child marriage and domestic violence;
 2. Asks for the roles of other significant actors, such as military and security officials, local NGOs, and men in the community, involved in the prevention and aftermath of GBV by:
 - a. Collaborating with UN Women to provide training classes focusing on recognizing signs of sexual violence and adequate responses to de-escalate situations;
 - b. Offering mental health support for men as a preventive measure against domestic violence;
 - c. Teaching communities and work staff about the economic difficulties of obtaining and maintaining a job that survivors of GBV face due to shame and stigma, and ways to support survivors in the workplace;
 - d. Creating understanding of the emotions and trauma responses when having experienced GBV through interactive activities;
 3. Urges partnership efforts with the World Health Organization (WHO), women-led NGOs, and community hospitals for the establishment of nationally organized one-stop mobile teams to provide integrated services for survivors of GBV, where medical care would be provided through:
 - a. Providing medical aid kits including tests for sexually transmitted diseases and the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), using the United Nations Department of Operational Support and their UN System HIV and Post Exposure Prophylaxis Kit Program, with monitoring the need for the kits through the UN Population Fund;
 - b. Providing first aid and wound care to affected areas by modeling the program created by the UN Peace and Development Trust Fund, which is the development and introduction of the United Nations Buddy First Aid Course, and its focus on information for first aid and wound care practices;
 - c. Offering resources on female medical care, prenatal care, and gynecology in the aftermath of mutilation and potential procedures, as outlined by the WHO's definitive types of female genital mutilation, with emphasis on the care of type two and type three survivors, excision and infibulation;
 4. Suggests the implementation of short-term measures, facilitated by UN Women, to address the immediate mental and physical health needs of women and girls, including:
 - a. Rotating through refugee-hosting and rural areas where women and girls have experienced traumatic experiences;
 - b. Providing women and girls with individual counselling and trauma-informed care to ensure that they can process their experienced trauma through exercises to promote emotional regulation and self-esteem;
 - c. Creating a safe space for women and girls to talk about GBV and other traumatic experiences they might have had through psychosocial group counseling sessions;
 - d. Including the WHO's current initiatives of providing mobile clinics to conflict-torn areas and applying the same model to women's health clinics, providing short-term aid for

women and girls through the deployment of mobile teams by collaborating with the already existing systems of outreach, such as the WHO and women-led NGOs;

5. *Recommends* the establishment of long-term measures, facilitated by UN Women, to ensure sustained mental health support for women and girls, including:
 - a. Creating regular and periodic psychological assessments to monitor recovery progress;
 - b. Linking the women and girls to long-term mental health care support from professionals by giving them community-based digital hubs for reporting sexual abuse and GBV, and talking to professionals when they need support;
 - c. Tutoring about trauma coping skills for women and girls who face mental distress and damage as a consequence of their environment in accordance with the WHO Comprehensive Mental Health Action Plan from 2013-2030 and its guidelines on Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and other similar mental disorders;
 - d. Providing further training to local healthcare providers through groups like the WHO and Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) to sustain support beyond initial interventions;
6. *Calls upon* the refinement of documentation of GBV cases within a Member State to better direct their allocation of resources by implementing reporting systems in affected areas on a local level, with:
 - a. Hybrid access for all to facilitate justice for victims, both providing a secure digital reporting form and confidential in-person reporting to active United Nations body officials, such as UN Women and the Commission on the Status of Women, and verified NGOs directed at women's rights, such as Womenkind Worldwide or MADRE, in specific areas, while maintaining anonymity and calling for the support of UN Women to facilitate these in affected areas;
 - b. Reports of qualitative data regarding the nature of the GBV to help survivors obtain legal accountability;
7. *Implores* the United Nations to establish a system that allows for humanitarian aid groups to be easily identifiable for those in war and during post-conflict by calling into question the credibility of groups that exploit women and girls and sexually assault them in return for resources and protection by:
 - a. Verifying pertinent NGOs, through the United Nations Economic and Social Council, that provide humanitarian aid, particularly to protected populations, including women head of households, single women, pregnant women, women with disabilities, women with chronic diseases, and older women;
 - b. Keeping yearly records of NGO legitimacy, including NGOs' financial status, work record, and verification of workers employed;
8. *Supports* strengthening documentation and accountability mechanisms for gender-based violence by creating an up-to-date database that is easily accessible on the UN's website, which provides the contact information and verified addresses of the NGO's brick-and-mortar locations and enhancing the safety and integrity of humanitarian aid delivery by:

- a. Calling up on Member States to address the withdrawal of humanitarian aid groups in conflict-prone areas resulting from political tensions;
 - b. Urging Member States to refrain from withdrawing aid intended for civilians based on state affiliation;
 - c. Establishing a system within NGOs based in post-conflict regions to provide resources at the base with women officials facilitating the interactions between aid giver and recipient to secure safe aid provisions and to subvert GBV;
9. *Encourages* the reintegration of women into the workforce and communities in post-conflict settings through community-based initiatives, through:
 - a. Encouraging the provision of targeted vocational training aligned with post-conflict reconstruction needs, including infrastructure, healthcare, and education;
 - b. Calling upon governments, NGOs, and private sector actors to facilitate safe and inclusive employment opportunities, ensuring accessible, flexible, and women-friendly working conditions;
 - c. Supporting the expansion of context-specific microfinance and entrepreneurship programs, prioritizing low-risk, community-based, and sustainable business models;
 - d. Recommending the establishment of trauma-informed mentorship programs to provide both professional guidance and psychosocial support for long-term reintegration;
10. *Advocates* for the implementation of a three-phase planning of all resolutions, by providing the following guidelines of:
 - a. Phase I beginning directly after adoption, taking approximately one year, focusing on gathering professionals and establishing the rural and refugee-hosting areas that are the most urgent areas for pilot programs, receiving technical guidance from UN Women;
 - b. Phase II focusing on piloting the resolutions in regions hosting the largest refugee-hosting populations and encampments, bearing in mind the Middle Eastern and North African and the Southeast Asian regions, and their current number of refugees and internally displaced persons;
 - c. Phase III initiating gradual expansion to other conflict-affected regions and refugee-hosting communities through the use of mobile and digital means previously discussed;
11. *Requests* for the financing of all plans through an increase in support from UN agencies and Member States to support financial bases, such as:
 - a. The UN Women Fund for Gender Equality, the Global Mental Health Fund, the Health4Life Fund, and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund;
 - b. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) will debate the increase of binational funding to women-based NGOs with the purpose of optimizing coordination between NGOs allows the injection of funding to allow these NGOs to have a rapid

response system directed under UNHCR with UNHCR act as a primary mechanism for funding projects assigned importance to NGOs;

- c. Voluntary financial contributions of Member States for all the plans.



Code: GA3/1/7

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Promoting the Rights of Women and Girls in the Aftermath of Conflict

The General Assembly Third Committee,

Reaffirming the principles of the United Nations Charter, Article 7 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the founding document of the United Nations which enshrines the right to education, basic services in particular health amenities, and the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women as a fundamental human right, a provision that is mirrored in the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women* (CEDAW),

Acknowledging Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and Security Council resolution 1889 (2009) which recognize the importance of the input of women at all decision-making levels along mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict and enhancing the participation of women in peacebuilding and post-conflict resolution to increase implementation of the Women, Peace, and Security agenda,

Believing in the implementation of Security Council resolution 1820 (2008), which addresses and firmly condemns sexual violence in armed conflict and highlights it as a matter of international peace and security,

Recalling support for the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and Beijing +5 Political Declaration and Outcome which is at forefront of the UN's policies for gender equality,

Further recalling Security Council resolution 2493 (2019), which promotes and puts women's central role in peace process-making as a top priority, as well as the Women Peace and Security Policy, which mandates the full equal and meaningful participation of women in all aspects of conflict prevention, peacebuilding and security decision-making,

Emphasizing Security Council resolution 2242 (2015) which encourages Member States to increase funding on women, peace and security to include more aid for conflict and post-conflict programs that promote gender equality and women's empowerment,

Recognizing Human Rights Council resolution 59/7 (2025) which highlights the importance of access to healthcare for all individuals, including women and girls,

Bearing in mind the concerns and solutions raised in the Human Rights Council resolution 45/28 (2020), as well as in the *Declaration of Kampala* (2011), both emphasizing the need to prevent and properly address gender-based violence in conflict and post-conflict settings,

Guided by the success of existing National Action Plans on Women, Peace, and Security adopted by various Member States,

Profoundly concerned by the fact that according to 2025 UN Women Peace and Security Reports, over 676 Million Women live within 50km of armed conflicts with conflict-related sexual violence increasing by 87%,

Taking into account the specific vulnerabilities of displaced women, girls and female refugees, such as insufficient access to education, disparities in employment opportunities, the lack of awareness, and the lower socioeconomic status due to existing cultural and patriarchal norms,

Reminding that access to quality healthcare is a human right, as reflected in the 1948 UDHR, the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), and in the CEDAW,

Deeply concerned about the multiple barriers to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities faced by women and girls in post-conflict environments, considering those to be the most fundamental pillars of a healthy society, and that those rights cannot be infringed upon under any circumstance,

Committing to the multilateral implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Sustainable Development Goals 1 (no poverty), 4 (quality education access), 5 (gender equality), 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), 10 (reduce inequalities), as well as its Pact for the Future (2024) that aims to reaffirm existing commitments in addition to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Stressing that women's human rights defenders face gendered challenges such as struggles with accessing proper education which is an urgent step in increasing the representation of women in decision making roles, and supporting women while working in conflict affected areas,

Noting that women and girls in conflict areas are disproportionately unrepresented in the work force and emphasizing the importance of providing jobs for the empowerment of women and girls,

Underlining that conflict directly impacts women in a way that negatively affects their mental health and the importance of addressing the psychological impact of conflict specially the numerous inflicted traumas on women and girls, diminishing women's capacity to fully participate in the reconstruction of institutions after times of conflict,

Keeping in mind that war causes massive displacement of women and girls, both internally and externally, as the vast majority of female refugees are represented by these classes, and acknowledging that language barrier and education are serious challenges for displaced children,

Alarmed by the increase of gender-based violence and armed conflict worldwide which inflicts great suffering on women through displacement, sexual violence, and loss of access to essential services, compromising the future of young girls and deeply undermining our societies,

Stressing the importance of accountability and report mechanisms to address violations of women's rights and gender-based violence in conflict and post-conflict settings and the lack of adequate funding and accountability frameworks for funding Women's Rights Organizations (WRO's),

Deeply conscious of the importance of ensuring women's full, equal, and meaningful participation in peace processes and decision-making structures,

Highlighting the importance of collaboration between Member States, partnerships with civil society organizations and NGO's, including UN Women to ensure the global integration and promotion of women in all aspects of society including healthcare, workplace, and education, for it to be a guiding model for local and global plans of action,

1. *Encourages* the United Nations, particularly UN Women, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), World Health Organization (WHO), and United Nations Children's Fund, along with the Holy See's Papal Foundation, a charitable organization designed to finance relief

projects, to fund healthcare, vocational trainings, education for displaced women and girls to empower them to participate in post-conflict recovery, decision-making and governance processes through public-private partnerships, notably by:

- a. Welcoming humanitarian aid such as Doctors Without Borders and International Organization for Migration, and 24/7 accessible healthcare facilities to focus on both physical and psychological health, including subsidies for menstrual hygiene products and ensure affordable regular women's health screenings, including gynecological exams and cancer screenings;
 - b. Encouraging Member States to develop and implement promotion and employment policies for women, with the aim of achieving fair gender parity in high-level and decision-making positions;
 - c. Supporting education that includes the development of multilingual education centers, guaranteeing both educational continuity in original language and mandating host-language classes to promote social integration between displaced women and girls and local people, and training in entrepreneurship, leadership and long lasting peace building;
2. *Reiterates* its request to Member States to actively engage with women being in peace negotiations, guaranteeing leadership of policy and government in proactive resolutions;
 3. *Suggests* Member States to implement national action plans that improve education of women and requests that Member States share data on the progress with United Nations bodies;
 4. *Asks* Member States to implement training programs for women and girls to train and employ women and girls in the established educational and healthcare facilities, providing them with a means to be self-sufficient and equipping future generations of women with resources for empowerment to mitigate the negative outcomes of conflict and lay a foundation for introducing future female victims into the local and international conversations;
 5. *Further encourages* the development of mechanisms to improve access to employment opportunities for women, including the:
 - a. Creation of online databases, developed in cooperation with civil society and women's organizations, compiling job opportunities along with detailed information on job content, career prospects, and salary levels;
 - b. Strengthening of coordination and communication between local authorities, civil society, and specialized women's organizations, particularly in conflict-affected areas, to establish and publish regional networks of employment opportunities;
 6. *Supports* funding for locally operating non-governmental organizations, including those guided by the frameworks of UNESCO by:
 - a. Promoting access to social services in addition to healthcare for women and girls affected by conflicts, with the assistance of international or local non-profit organizations;
 - b. Establishing more camps and programs for women and children that offer housing, financial assistance, and job training;

- c. Mobilizing emergency care and humanitarian aid in post-conflict zones;
7. *Further Requests* women and girls to be on the frontline of solutions proposed by International Politics, strengthening cooperation with UN Women and UNICEF to provide empowerment pathways for women and girls in post-conflict settings;
8. *Urges* Member States to engage with psychosocial services, healthcare facilities, and humanitarian relief, such as providing community-based counseling and trauma-focused counseling in post conflict settings, to support the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) General Recommendation No. 30, expanding the role of states in protecting women and girls during and after conflict, through:
 - a. Intensifying support for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and workplace security safety measures;
 - b. Organizing periodic meetings conducted by female ambassadors and field experts;
 - c. Allocating increased assistance and practical tools as well as financial funds to support subsequent healthcare expenses;
9. *Suggests Member States* to establish community-based centers, in collaboration with local authorities, civil society and NGOs, to address gender-based violence in conflict and post-conflict settings, with the aim of assisting women and girls, by:
 - a. Providing temporary shelters for immediate safety, ensuring that survivors have a secure refuge to escape ongoing threats and the "double victimisation" often found in unstable environment;
 - b. Offering comprehensive legal assistance to ensure accountability and access to justice, thereby dismantling the culture of impunity and restoring women's trust in the rule of law as a tool for their own protection;
 - c. Establishing restorative justice mechanisms to facilitate healing, dialogue, and rebuilding of social cohesion, transforming survivors from passive victims into the social fabric of their communities;
 - d. Establishing formal coordination mechanisms between local authorities, civil society organizations, and non-governmental organizations to ensure shared governance, accountability, service-gap mapping and effective collaboration;
10. *Emphasizes* the voluntary deployment of mobile legal assistance services, to provide real-time, accessible support to women and girls in conflict-affected regions, specifically targeting rural areas, refugee camps, and displaced populations, in order to ensure access to essential medical, legal, and humanitarian services, and to address gaps caused by limited local infrastructure, which will:
 - a. Be operated by trained professionals, in coordination with local authorities and humanitarian NGOs, to ensure culturally sensitive, survivor-centered, and legally informed support;

- b. Provide legal assistance and advisory services, addressing issues such as accountability for perpetrators, access to humanitarian aid, asylum or displacement-related rights, child custody, and other post-conflict legal concerns;
 - c. Establish free legal aid services, including both civil and criminal assistance, aimed at supporting survivors in pursuing accountability for perpetrators of sexual violence and providing legal guidance on post-conflict issues such as displacement, asylum, child custody, and access to rights;
 - d. Create permanent legal advisory units within these centers, offering continuous, accessible legal counseling for women affected by conflict, particularly displaced and migrant women;
 - e. Focus on areas inaccessible by conventional transport, leveraging mobile units to monitor displaced populations, deliver essential services, and strengthen the coordination between NGOs and local authorities;
11. *Advises* Member States to provide displaced women and girls in conflict areas with free and inclusive access to proper and equal education and guidance to give them the ability to defend their rights through the:
- a. Rebuilding and restoring damaged infrastructure, recognizing that safe and functional schools are essential;
 - b. Collaborating with international organizations and civil societies such as the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) and the International Finance Facility for Education (IFFEd) to fund scholarships and educational programs;
 - c. Participating in global conferences to raise the importance of the education of women and girls in post-conflict settings to assert the rights to political representation;
 - d. Issuing reports on the status of education for women and girls in order to enhance transparency, accountability, and evidence-based policymaking, while enabling the international community to monitor progress, identify gaps, and ensure the effective implementation of commitments to gender equality in education;
 - e. Deploying of mobile education units to ensure continuity of education for displaced girls by revitalizing the UN Women Second Chance Education program, supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in connection with UNESCO, to:
 - i. Train educational staff in charge of those mobile schools who are properly trained with the ability to teach and to ensure a proper education;
 - ii. Provide material for these mobile educational units;
12. *Invites* the international community to adopt guidelines about sexual violence during conflict which should include:
- a. Establishing clear standards, criterias, and definitions of what constitutes sexual violence in the context of conflict, as well as mechanisms allowing prosecution and investigation on a domestic level;

- b. Evaluating regularly the implementation of those guidelines by Member States;
13. *Further defines* the operational role of Safe Psychological Access, Care, and Empowerment (SPACE) within the Post-Conflict Gender Resilience Initiative (PCGRI), under the leadership of UN Women, as a comprehensive psychological trauma-informed care mechanism for survivors of conflict-related violence, by:
- a. Designating SPACE as a multi-phase service delivery system providing mental health services with the following implementation framework, comprising of:
 - i. Deployment Phase (Months 0-2): Identifying priority post-conflict regions with high concentrations of displaced populations in coordination with host governments, UNICEF, and local NGOs, establishing logistical infrastructure and recruiting regionally based mental health professionals and translators;
 - ii. Pilot Phase (Months 3–5): Deploys SafeSpaces, a mobile mental health framework, into selected pilot regions, operating on a monthly rotational basis across rural and refugee communities to deliver trauma-informed counselling and psychosocial support to women and girls affected by gender-based violence, sexual abuse, and exploitation;
 - iii. Integration and Continuity Phase (Months 6–8): Ensures continuity of care by transitioning beneficiaries to SafePal for secure reporting of gender-based violence and providing access to a secure digital mental health platform managed by SafeSpaces personnel for ongoing remote counselling and follow-up care;
 - iv. Expansion Phase (Months 9–12): Gradually scales operations to additional post-conflict areas based on pilot outcomes, prioritizing underserved and high-risk regions;
 - b. Establishing implementation across the three-tiered PCGRI structure, consisting of:
 - i. Global Level which will be overseen by UN Women, responsible for developing standardized guidelines for trauma-informed care delivery and ensuring coordination with relevant United Nations entities, including UNICEF (maintaining secure and anonymized data collection, monitoring, and reporting systems);
 - ii. Regional Level which will, in collaboration with regional organizations such as the African Union, European Union, and ASEAN, be responsible for adapting SPACE implementation strategies to regional cultural, linguistic, and legal contexts as well as facilitating coordination across borders, particularly in regions affected by displacement and refugee flows;
 - iii. National and Local Level, which will be implemented by willing Member States in partnership with local organizations, responsible for deploying SPACE;
 - c. Implementing a continuous evaluation strategy, including:
 - i. Quarterly impact assessments measuring service reach, user engagement, and mental health outcomes using standardized psychosocial indicators;

- ii. Beneficiary feedback mechanisms to ensure survivor-centered program adaptation;
 - iii. A comprehensive annual report of the progress made by SPACE submitted to relevant United Nations bodies assessing effectiveness, scalability, and areas for improvement;
 - d. Encouraging coordination across all levels of PCGRI to reduce fragmentation in post-conflict response efforts by linking mental health services with broader humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding initiatives;
 - e. Calling for financial and technical contributions through:
 - i. Existing United Nations funding mechanisms, including the UN Women Gender Equality Fund (GEF), UNICEF, the Global Mental Health Fund (GMHF), and the Health4Life Fund;
 - ii. Voluntary contributions from Member States and relevant international partners;
- 14. *Calls upon* participating Member States to submit Gender Resilience Action Plans (GRAPs) within three years which include:
 - a. Responding to national GBV infrastructure plans, including the expansion and strengthening of survivor-centered services such as shelters and emergency response mechanisms, with specific attention to displaced and conflict-affected communities;
 - b. Discussing women's political participation benchmarks, including measurable targets for the inclusion of women in governance, peace negotiations, and reconstruction planning;
 - c. Creating economic reintegration strategies aligned with local labor markets, including vocational training, job placement initiatives, and pathways into formal and informal employment spaces to promote economic independence for women affected by conflict;
- 15. *Affirms* the expansion of the Spotlight Initiative, a program designed to combat gender violence in zones of conflict, encouraging the passing of local legislation and giving access to women for gender-based violence services;
- 16. *Implores* the establishment of partnerships between universities and institutes to promote cultural mutual understanding and improve initiatives for women and young girls in conflicted areas, such as:
 - a. Compiling data on the experiences of women and girls in post-conflict settings;
 - b. Hosting events that center the experiences of women and girls and provide them with the ability to propose solutions;
 - c. Establishing exchange programs, that prioritize women and girls coming from conflicted areas;
 - d. Organizing conferences aimed at promoting women and girls rights in post-conflict society, and facilitating their access to education;

- e. Creating workshops dedicated to young girls and women focusing on skill development and on encouraging career opportunities;
 - f. Implementing online academic networks and school courses available for every young girl regardless of education level;
17. *Calls upon* host government and humanitarian agencies to harmonize the management of support centers, prioritizing the integration of legal aid and comprehensive psychological assistance to facilitate the social recovery and self-reliance of displaced persons to:
- a. Furthering the implementation of the Global Field Support Strategy (GFSS), as established by General Assembly's resolution 64/269;
 - b. Drawing upon successful proactive interventions, such as digital database for the registration of GBV cases in Eastern African Member States and certain specific initiatives in South America;
 - c. Adopting comprehensive measures such as the establishment of safe referral protocols and formal agreements and the mandatory requirement of obtaining informed consent from survivors to support informed decision-making;
18. *Promotes* the creation of decentralized, offline-compatible digital learning ecosystems and secure identification frameworks to guarantee educational continuity for girls in remote or conflict-affected regions, mitigating risks associated with data loss and breaches, to ensure that Member States have access to evidence based metrics to better determine the extent of humanitarian resource allocation through:
- a. Leveraging existing platforms, such as the ones developed by UNESCO, to allow displaced learners to synchronize curriculum during periods of connectivity for use in remote areas, thereby removing unnecessary risks associated with travelling to school buildings;
 - b. Collaborating with UNESCO, UN Women, and Member States to identify and gather key metrics such as attendance, gender based violence incidents, and access to infrastructure, notably by:
 - i. Encouraging initiatives to train local governments on ethical data collection and reporting, ensuring sustainability;
 - ii. Providing the adequate tools necessary for the implementation of such complex initiatives;
 - c. Implementing anonymous digital identities which utilize blockchain-based frameworks, modeled after the UN's "Building Blocks" initiative as well as Differential Privacy Algorithms, to provide students with secure, anonymous IDs that track educational milestones without exposing sensitive personal data to the threat of potential breaches;
 - d. Supporting through financial and technical means from international donors, including the UN Fund to End Violence Against Women, to help with the implementation and sustainability of the database.



Code: GA3/1/8

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Promoting the Rights of Women and Girls in the Aftermath of Conflict

The General Assembly Third Committee,

Stressing that security measures in post-conflict zones should respect local culture, traditions, and populations and be underlined by the primacy of national sovereignty,

Noting with deep concern the limited financial resources, which complicate the implementation of protective measures,

Recognizing the necessity of rebuilding national security institutions to restore stability and public trust, and the need for regional bodies as a guiding force in the resolution of conflict,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 48/104, which condemns acts of violence against women and girls and further encourages Member States to foster international cooperation efforts towards the formation and implementation of programs that combat the violation of the rights of women globally,

Taking note of the additional barriers that come with the intersectional identities of women and the need to consider these identities when moving forward with decisions,

Keeping in mind the extent to which women and girls are disproportionately affected by armed conflict and post-conflict conditions, particularly in the form of gender based violence,

Deeply concerned by the persistent gap between the adoption of international frameworks on women's rights and their effective implementation in post-conflict settings,

Noting further the persistence of impunity for crimes committed against women and girls during and after conflict,

Having studied the principles of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945) and relevant international human rights frameworks, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW),

Noting the mission of the World Health Organization (WHO), which seeks to attain the highest possible level of physical, mental, and social health,

Recognising the success of Morocco's Family Code (2004) to bolster women and girls' further integration through the prevention of early marriage, noting that reforms contributed to the significant decline of child marriage rates going from 16% (2004) to 12% (2018) while also increasing the legal age of marriage to 18 and strengthening judicial oversight of exceptions,

Recognizing the significant role of UN Women's HeForShe campaign in underlining the importance of having all genders advocate for women's rights,

Further recalling the Secretary-General's System-Wide Gender Parity Strategy, which underlines the importance of equal gender representation in peacekeeping efforts,

Having examined the UN Women's Safe Consultations with Survivors of Violence Against Women and Girls and its efforts to highlight the voices of survivors of GBV,

Alarmed by the fact that in 2023, only 9.6% of negotiators in peace processes were women, despite studies showing that peace agreements last longer and are better implemented when women are involved,

Expressing its appreciation for the use of new technology as suggested by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) for the protection of the Rights of Women during and after conflict,

Believing that technological infrastructure and its inherent transparency capabilities are imperative to the security of the rights of women and girls and their access to education and freedom pertaining to the Belt and Road Initiative,

Recalling the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions on Women, Peace, and Security (WPS), which officially recognize women as essential to international peace and security, requiring their equal participation in peace processes and protection from violence,

Emphasizing the importance of gender equality in achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 (gender equality), which aims to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls by ending discrimination, violence, and harmful practices, as well as achieving SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), which promotes peaceful, inclusive societies, access to justice for all, and accountable institutions,

Having considered the growth of GBV as it is detrimental to the quality of life of women and bolsters economic instability and poverty, as well as reaffirming the importance of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in post-conflict settings, the Oxfam global partnership, CEDAW, and United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF),

Affirming Security Council Resolution 2242 (2015), which suggests that Member States should establish Temporary Special Measures (TSMs) to include women in the policy process, ensure equal representation, and consider the needs of women and girls,

Desiring Member States to utilize existing regional partnerships such as the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and Women Against Violence Europe (WAVE), which focuses on safeguarding women and girls, as well as Spotlight Initiatives to establish goals and provide accountability,

Acknowledging the success of the Tuvalu Coastal Action Plan's (TCAP) Gender Strategy and Action Plan (2020), which exemplifies the importance of culturally relevant, locally grounded, and community-driven approaches rooted in existing social structures and principles,

Guided by programs such as the Hellenic Integration Support for Beneficiaries of International Protection (HELIOS+), a project implemented by the International Organization for Migration in Greece, which focuses on helping integration into society through tools and trades to achieve independence,

Seeking the obligations of Member States under CEDAW, particularly Articles 1-3, 5(a), and 15, as well as recalling paragraph 74 of General Recommendation No. 30 (2013), which emphasizes the necessity of holding human rights violators accountable and putting an end to impunity in post-conflict settings to ensure survivors' access to justice,

Considering the United Nations system-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-SWAP) in standardizing the gender equality through leadership systems,

1. *Urges* Member States to ensure that all transitional justice mechanisms and peace processes explicitly promote a fair judicial process recommending that Member states close gaps in accountability for conflict-related GBV, and calls for the removal of structural barriers to ensure survivors have access to effective legal remedies and reparations;
2. *Notes* the value of reciprocity and regional initiative in both funding and aid by:
 - a. Requesting preexisting regional bodies such as the RSS or ASEAN to contribute funds to a permanent regional defense force proportional to their Gross Domestic Products (GDPs); With all states that participate in regional cooperation and fund it being eligible to receive long-term security assistance;
 - b. Recommending that Member States who do not fund regional security initiatives would be eligible for short-term assistance within the prescribed guidelines, with the consent of those participating and funding the regional security initiative as well as the support of the worldwide confederation Caritas Internationalis, which finances emergency relief projects for the long-term development of peace and justice in regions affected by conflict;
3. *Proposes* the creation of a database through blockchain technology as a preventive measure to preserve essential documents that support and protect the economic independence of women, which may be at risk of destruction during conflicts;
4. *Encourages* the UN Statistics Division, UN Women, and UNICEF to support the development of an accessible, secure, and centralized digital reporting database, drawing on Tuvalu's experience, to:
 - a. Enable women and girls, particularly in post-conflict and climate-affected settings to report cases of GBV and sexual abuse through accessible platforms, including low-bandwidth and mobile-based systems;
 - b. Address gaps in access to formal reporting mechanisms in geographically isolated and post-conflict regions;
 - c. Strengthen real-time data collection, monitoring, and reporting capacities for governments, NGOs, and UN bodies;
 - d. Facilitate coordinated responses, including referral mechanisms to relevant protection services and, with first responders in line with existing mandates and;
 - e. Ensure data privacy and survivor-centred approaches;
5. *Calls upon* the implementation of the Digital Silk Road, which is a primary component of China's Belt and Road Initiative, to facilitate the building of digital infrastructure through the shipments of satellites to ensure access to digital frameworks to women and girls;
6. *Asks* Member States to cooperate with the UN Women organization, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, and the ITU, to prioritize service-based approaches to heightened gender risks that are consistently grounded in local and cultural principles by stressing partnerships with local NGOs through:

- a. Implementing community houses, which would encompass every aspect of needed education, mental and physical health services as provided through collaboration amongst the United Nations and officials from Member States;
 - b. Encouraging development of a low-earth orbit satellite internet infrastructure, ensuring women and girls in all areas have consistent and high-speed access to digital learning platforms and vocational training resources, especially for Small Island Developing States (SIDS), given their geographic isolation;
 - c. Furthering implementation of accessible accommodations for female refugees who may experience language barriers, which would be provided by the community houses through donations from companies, Observatory States, and Member States with connectivity powered through generators installed within these houses to guarantee reliable energy supply, until the restoration of reliable power infrastructure is achieved;
 - d. Offering trade and life skills education to reenter society through the implementation of programs to introduce and allow opportunities for women to enter positions of power through funding programs for education, as well as introducing civic education in schooling;
7. *Emphasizes* the importance of all Member States voluntarily contributing to the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women to establish women-only support and care groups, specifically in post-conflict settings by:
- a. Making voluntary contributions resembling a progressive taxing system, which will be proportionate to each Member State's Net GDP;
 - b. Stressing the importance of these care groups being only for women, to provide comfort to those who have experienced physiological and/or sexual trauma;
8. *Calls for* the expansion of the mandate of the Department of Operational Support (DOS) through the creation of UN Support Bureaus under UN Women and the UNICEF to be established as key humanitarian hubs through:
- a. Mirroring the pivotal effect of the United Nations Support Offices in the context of providing crucial local technical, administrative and logistical support;
 - b. Aiming to provide the urgently needed psychological support to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence survivors locally;
 - c. Complementing the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict;
9. *Supports* the implementation of UN Women Second Chance Education, in conflict areas with the following goals of:
- a. Providing women and girls with education, vocational training, and providing pathways for women's empowerment;
 - b. Including access to care services to alleviate the burden on women, as well as financial aid such as scholarship programs to ensure that the societal rebuilding process accurately reflects the needs of women and girls;

- c. Engaging with men, families, and communities to build their support;
 - d. Addressing intersectionality inequalities and;
 - e. Preventing girls from being victims of early marriage, mirroring the principles of Morocco's Family Code;
10. *Hopes for* the expansion of portable legal aid services to counter the legal neglect that women face during the transition into post-conflict insecurity;
 11. *Invites* all Member States to proportionally contribute to the United Nations peacekeeping efforts through their distinct measures such as funding and deploying essential resources and personnel to improve protection and rehabilitation from violence;
 12. *Suggests* the inclusion of more women who have undergone gender-sensitive training in the UN peacekeeping process, including perspectives of women from post-conflict regions in peace negotiations;
 13. *Requests* to increase women in police and civil volunteers roles across Member States, in line with the United Nations Secretary-General's System-Wide Gender Parity Strategy;
 14. *Welcomes* Member States to implement TSMs that provide equality and inclusion in the policy process;
 15. *Concurs* Member States to promote capacity building programs targeted at empowering girls and women to acquire crucial technical skills to contribute meaningfully to peace-keeping efforts, through measures including:
 - a. Recommending outreach programs that inform women and girls of possible career opportunities in peacekeeping missions;
 - b. Providing workshops and courses that teach valuable skills to prepare women and girls for government or peacekeeping positions;
 16. *Promotes* the importance of safe transportation for women and girls in areas affected by conflict without fear of harassment or violence, allowing opportunities for their future, and teaching them how to proceed legally in case of deceit;
 17. *Implores* Member States to consider transparency measures that connect regional bodies such as the likes of CARICOM and ASEAN and their respective Spotlight Initiatives by:
 - a. Further encouraging the use of reporting mechanisms aligned with UN-SWAP accountability framework, designed to measure, monitor, and drive progress on gender mainstreaming across all United Nations entities;
 - b. Employing the use of NGOs to encourage reporting of local progress regarding women's safety, rehabilitation, education, and employment to Member States and their wider regions to encourage transparency;
 - c. Dispatching groups into willing Member States to collect data regarding women's rights, education, and employment;

18. *Further requests* the consultation system called Safe Consultations with Survivors of Violence Against Women and Girls focusing specifically on post-conflict contexts such as:
 - a. Addressing the prevalence of GBV in post conflict-settings;
 - b. Reiterating the importance of existing Spotlight Initiatives in combatting GBV and encourages Member States to lay out specific goals similar to those of the likes of CARICOMs Gender Equality Strategy and Honduras's UN Women partnership with Oxfam to reach marginalized women;
19. *Endorses* the implementation of a capacity building framework, building off the goals of UN Women's HeForShe campaign to operationalize a gender inclusive perspective, including training for all genders;
20. *Recommends* all Member States to operationalize the role of women and girls in post-conflict environments through institutional engagement by:
 - a. Creating the Women-Led Recovery and Reconstruction Initiative which guarantees women's engagement in reconstruction through special seats in recovery committees and also trains women in governance and attaining livelihoods, which ensures that the rebuilding process will reflect their needs;
 - b. Suggesting the voluntary funding of the Women-Led Recovery and Reconstruction Initiative by Member States and the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund.



Code: GA3/1/9

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Promoting the Rights of Women and Girls in the Aftermath of Conflict

The General Assembly Third Committee,

Reaffirming the commitment to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially equitable learning opportunities, recognizing the importance of education for all in post conflict settings as per Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4, focus on gender equality as a necessary and important foundation for a peaceful and prosperous world, as per SDG 5 focus on peace, justice, and strong institutions as per SDG 16,

Believing that women and girls in conflict-affected areas face disproportionate barriers to education, being 2.5 times more likely to be out of school than boys and 90% more likely to miss secondary schooling than those in stable regions, and that certain Member States are particularly burdened by these disparities,

Deeply concerned by the persistent socio-economic barriers, including poverty and limited lack of access to financial resources, that disproportionately affect women in post-conflict settings and hinder their meaningful participation in political and elective processes,

Guided by the *Beijing Declaration 1995* and Platform for Action (PFA), especially Strategic Objective E (Women and Armed Conflict) and Strategic Objective G (Women in Power and Decision-making), which emphasize the necessity of accelerating women's equal participation and equitable distribution of resources,

Aware of the success of the Spotlight Initiative, which helps women to become more financially independent through job assistance programs, the UNRWA Education in Emergencies (EiE) program, which assists refugee children in maintaining education during times of crisis, and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)'s Women Rise For All Initiative, which helps to fund initiatives that put women in leadership positions,

Deeply concerned with the persistent gender-based violence against women in the aftermath of conflict, as well as challenges in women's full involvement in the resolutions of conflict,

Guided by the *Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW, 1979)* which advises against child marriage,

Stressing Article 2 of CEDAW which underscores the due Diligence Obligation that Member States have to adopt diverse measures to combat and prevent Gender-Based Violence against women,

Noting the cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to protect refugees and asylum seekers, most especially on the focus on the needs of women, children, and survivors of GBV,

Emphasizing the importance of national sovereignty and country-led solutions in post-conflict contexts,

Emphasizing the importance of The Handbook for United Nations Field Missions on Preventing and Responding to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (2020) (UN CRSV Handbook),

Bearing in mind the United Nations Charter, specifically article 1, which affirms the principle of equality among all humans,

Re-emphasizing that the fundamental principles of gender equality and the inherent rights of women and girls are fully ensured in Article 2 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), which instructs that every individual qualifies to all rights and freedoms without distinction,

Fully aware that women and girls in the aftermath of conflict are often marginalized on the international scene, and recognizing the absence of a centralized, survivor-centered international forum to coordinate humanitarian efforts,

Acknowledging the intersecting vulnerabilities faced by victims in post-conflict settings, particularly the heightened barriers to safety, protection, and access to services experienced by women and girls belonging to minority groups,

Affirming the Women, Peace and Security Agenda (WPS) and its foundational United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), particularly paragraphs 1 and 8, which collectively address the disproportionate impact of conflict on women, mandate their full, equal, and meaningful participation at all levels of decision-making and peacebuilding, and urge all actors to integrate a gender perspective into post-conflict recovery process,

Noting the success of the UN Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF) in addressing the needs of women in conflict zones, *Recognizing* the importance of the Maputo Protocol, especially articles 2 (c) and 9 on the right to participation in the political and decision-making process, and article 10 on the Right to Peace,

Reminding Member States of the commitments they have made in the United Nations, such as the United Nations Gender Parity Strategy Quota and Sustainable Development Goals, which are, respectively, to be completed by 2028 and 2030,

Recognizing the success of the Women's Leadership for Peace Programme conducted by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,

Acknowledging the significant lack of disaggregated, gender-based data in the aftermath of conflict, as described in the 2025 United Nations Secretary-General report on Women, Peace and Security Report (2025),

Recognizing the importance of evidence-based approaches in addressing violations and inequalities experienced by women and girls, and emphasizing the role of Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) frameworks in ensuring effective, transparent, and adaptable implementation of policies that protect and empower women and girls,

Reaffirming UN General Assembly resolution 71/313 (2017), which outlines the sustainable development targets and methods for robust data collection,

Appreciating the existing National Mechanisms for the Implementation, Recommendation and Follow-Ups, such as the SIMORE Plus and CARICOM Digital Task Force to track human rights recommendations, such as gender-based violence against women from United Nations bodies,

Acknowledging the persisting digital divide, which leaves almost half of the global population without access to reliable, high-speed internet, thereby limiting their access to education and information,

1. *Encourages* all Member States to review their institutional framework, in accordance with their national legislation and domestic priorities, towards the removal of institutional barriers for women's access to national decision-making positions by:
 - a. Establishing benchmarks for gender inclusion in political institutions based on member states' demographics;
 - b. Instituting reserve slots in diplomatic delegations involved in peacebuilding negotiations;
2. *Suggests* the provision of national frameworks that establish equitable electoral financing mechanisms for female political candidates in post-conflict settings, ensuring they can compete effectively in transitional electoral processes by:
 - a. Establishing a dedicated national fund to support capacity-building and leadership training programs, while mitigating the financial burden of structural and administrative barriers for women in post-conflict zones;
 - b. Encouraging partnerships with the private sector and micro-finance institutions to develop specialized financial products, such as low-interest campaign loans and financial literacy training for women leaders navigating post-conflict reconstruction;
3. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen ties to existing NGOs and local organizations, like grassroots women-led organizations and youth representatives, thereby:
 - a. Creating a civil society network to coordinate the promotion of women's rights;
 - b. Establishing regional exchange platforms to share best practices between grassroots organizations within one Member State;
 - c. Ensuring inclusive participation of women in community decision-making and local monitoring processes;
 - d. Encouraging capacity-building programs at the national level to support women's empowerment projects;
4. *Invites* Member States to expand and adopt a National Mechanism for the Implementation, Recommendation and Follow-Up (NMIRF) to facilitate the tracking of programs aiming to empower, in a post-conflict climate, women and girls who are victims of:
 - a. Sexual and gender based violence;
 - b. Human trafficking;
 - c. Medical discrimination;
 - d. Child marriage;
5. *Recommends* that the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund sponsors the implementation of a report to ensure transparency in the allocation of funding to all women-led local initiatives by suggesting:
 - a. The Member State's government give special attention to the matters pointed out by the report and act accordingly;

- b. The Women's Peace and Humanitarian to make this report accessible for all individuals and organisations, especially governments;
 - c. Annual checking rounds to ensure continuous transparency;
6. *Further invites* the use of Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF), to expand UN and other non-governmental organization-led educational programs that serve women and girls in the aftermath of conflict;
7. *Encourages* the bolstering of the data collection role of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, which tracks 234 unique indicators, including the rates of women in leadership in post-conflict societies in order to identify where women are underrepresented to increase overall participation in fields, including:
 - a. The number of women partaking in decision-making and leadership positions;
 - b. Women and girls' access to K-12 education;
 - c. Women's presence in peacekeeping negotiations;
8. *Invites* Member States, with full respect for national sovereignty and diverse legal systems, to strengthen the protection and promotion of protecting women through the implementation of Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) frameworks, by:
 - a. Supporting the development and use of data-driven monitoring systems to assess the effectiveness of policies and programs aimed at protecting women and girls;
 - b. Promoting accountability measures that ensure transparency and responsiveness in addressing gender-based violence, discrimination, and inequality;
 - c. Encouraging collaboration with civil society organizations, including women-led, faith-based, and community-based groups, to assist in monitoring, evaluation, and local-level protection efforts;
 - d. Strengthening feedback mechanisms that allow women and girls to safely share their experiences and inform ongoing policy improvements;
 - e. Encouraging capacity-building initiatives, in cooperation with relevant United Nations entities, to support Member States in effectively implementing MEAL frameworks and strengthening systems for the protection of women and girls;
9. *Further invites* Member States to expand existing national mechanisms for the implementation and follow-up of international human rights recommendations, particularly regarding gender-based violence against women by:
 - a. Utilizing NMIRFs such as the SIMORE Plus to monitor progress on ending human rights violations;
 - b. Incorporating the use of digital tracking tools such as the CARICOM Digital Task Force with a survivor-centered, educated research team;
 - c. Promoting transparency and regular review of progress in post-conflict contexts;

10. *Encourages* the expansion of voluntary data tracking mechanisms like UN Data to illuminate the unique vulnerabilities facing women and assure the inclusive representation of diverse minority groups in the collection and analysis of data in conflict-affected and post-conflict settings, in order to:
 - a. Inform adaptive, targeted measures that ensure individuals facing intersecting vulnerabilities;
 - b. Foster suitable access to psychological support and legal assistance;
 - c. Create long-term economic empowerment;
11. *Urges* the implementation of pre-existing collaborative educational programs in order to provide support to women and children in areas impacted by conflict, such as but not limited to:
 - a. United Nations Relief and Works Agency's (UNRWA) Education in Crisis;
 - b. Education Cannot Wait;
12. *Suggests* the improvement of regional accessibility of training and education by improving local access to material and personnel by recommending the creation of women's groups in conflict-affected areas and rural areas in developing Member States:
 - a. For women to gain knowledge on their rights and the legal healthcare services available to them via mechanisms such as, but not limited to, the civilian part of UN Blue Helmets' teams;
 - b. Helped by voluntary Member States supporting and giving access to the already existing programs led by UN field teams or other organizations such as Doctors without Borders for women and girls;
 - c. Encouraging these women's groups to utilize and develop expanded internet access in developing regions in order to facilitate education for women and girls;
 - d. Calling upon the United Nations, in cooperation with local governments, UN Women, and peacekeeping missions, to establish in-person educational sessions in post-conflict and developing regions to inform women and girls of their rights, legal protections, and available support services, particularly in areas with limited access to the internet;
13. *Motivates* the improvement of online accessibility to vocational and educational materials provided by the UN Women's *Second Chance Education Programme* to establish e-learning platforms and mobile learning units of trained humanitarian volunteers;
14. *Recommends* the improvement of the UN CRSV Handbook in terms of comprehensibility and linguistic accessibility by:
 - a. Translating the UN CRSV Handbook into multiple languages so that it is not limited to the six official languages of the UN through a request form that will allow Member States and civil actors to access the handbook in any language of their choosing;
 - b. Creating a condensed and simplified version of the handbook to be used by regional personnel and civil society;

15. *Invites* Member States to conduct targeted outreach to raise attention and understanding on existing UN tools and materials, such as the UN CRSV Handbook and the trainings for gender equality and women's empowerment provided by UN Women as practical guidelines for military, civilians, police personnel, healthcare professionals, and legal counsellors employing these promotions through:
 - a. Collaboration with UNICEF and UN Women to arrange for grassroots organizations to conduct such outreach;
 - b. Recognition of local leaders as the primary informants to their communities about available United Nations resources for those affected by conflict;
16. *Recommends* Member States implement education assistance scholarship programs using non-governmental funding programs such as the Secretary-General's Fund to increase financial accessibility of high-quality education for women and girls through:
 - a. A Women's Leadership for Peace Programme scholarship to make the program accessible to developing economies;
 - b. General scholarships for higher education programs centered on peacebuilding roles for women in conflict-affected areas;
17. *Invites* Member States to conduct targeted outreach to raise attention and understanding on existing UN tools and materials, such as the UN CRSV Handbook and the trainings for gender equality and women's empowerment provided by UN Women as practical guidelines for military, civilians, police personnel, healthcare professionals, and legal counsellors employing these promotions through:
 - a. Collaboration with UNICEF and UN Women to arrange for grassroots organizations to conduct such outreach;
 - b. Recognition of local leaders as the primary informants to their communities about available United Nations resources for those affected by conflict;
18. *Recommends* Member States implement education assistance scholarship programs using non-governmental funding programs such as the Secretary-General's Fund to increase financial accessibility of high-quality education for women and girls through:
 - a. A Women's Leadership for Peace Programme scholarship to make the program accessible to developing economies;
 - b. General scholarships for higher education programs centered on peacebuilding roles for women in conflict-affected areas;
19. *Encourages* Member States with full respect for national sovereignty and diverse legal systems, to protect and promote the right to freedom of women and girls in the aftermath of conflict, in line with the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women* and United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), by:
 - a. Supporting access to safe, voluntary, and non-discriminatory asylum systems, legal aid, and psychosocial services;

- b. Cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and UN Women, to support capacity building for further assistance;
 - c. Supporting the meaningful and voluntary inclusion of women in post-conflict decision-making, peacebuilding through regional mediator networks such as the Global Alliance of Regional Women Mediator Networks;
 - d. Encouraging access to essential services, including healthcare, education, psychosocial support, and livelihood opportunities, particularly for girls and women affected by conflict, to prevent retraumatization and advocate for a better life;
20. *Encourages* the United Nations Secretariat to strengthen the Women, Peace, and Security Focal Points Network by adding a specific conference on “Women and Girls in the Aftermath of Conflict” which will address this topic by:
- a. Improving living conditions for women and girls in post-conflict settings through legal recognition as a distinct and protected status of its own; sharing of best practices, mainly by the redaction of guidelines, which shall be updated every session;
 - b. Publishing of reports from participating Member States regarding the management of post-conflict recovery processes on a national level, in order to assess the underlying problems as well as the impact of applied solutions;
 - c. Inviting the participation of key actors of the post-conflict recovery, including but not limited to Member States; UN System Entities, such as Representatives from UN Human Rights Council (UNHCR), UN Women, UN Commission on the Status of Women; Representatives from Women’s Refugee Commission, Women’s Peace, Humanitarian Fund and International Rescue Committee;
 - d. Holding it annually at the UN Geneva Headquarters, and shall be set within 12 to 18 months from the adoption of this Resolution;
 - e. Promoting cooperation with civil societies and local organizations as key partners will model the WPS Focal Points Network forum, chaired by UN Women, that brings together all Member States, regional organizations, and UN agencies to emphasize the shared exchange of best practices, lessons learned, and policy.



Code: GA3/1/10

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Promoting the Rights of Women and Girls in the Aftermath of Conflict

The General Assembly Third Committee,

Noting with appreciation the necessary, sustained work from the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) supporting women and girls across the United Nations member-states, including our most vulnerable populations of women and girls,

Affirming the principles of equality established in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), including Article 4 on temporary special measures as accelerators of structural transformation as a foundational instrument in establishing the legal and programmatic basis for gender equality in all spheres of social, political, and public life,

Appreciating highly Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 1 (no poverty) working to end poverty in all its forms everywhere, SDG 4 (quality education) to ensure inclusive, equitable, and quality education for all, SDG 5, which aims to achieve gender equality through empowerment, SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) which promotes just, peaceful and inclusive societies addressing conflict zones,

Acknowledging SDG 3.7 (good health and well-being) through the implementation of education and training programs that assist in the recovery during the aftermath of conflict,

Considering SDG 16.2 (peace, justice and strong Institutions) to end all forms of violence against children through organizations that defend and protect children,

Highlighting that gender equality is not only a fundamental human right as enshrined in the *United Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) (1948), but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous, and sustainable world,

Endorsing the commitments made in the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action* (1995) to break down barriers preventing women from accessing education, employment, health services, and civic leadership, and the outcomes of their review conferences, and emphasizing that the full, equal, and meaningful participation of women is a strategic imperative for sustainable peace and economic rehabilitation,

Reaffirming further that women's equal participation in post-conflict peacebuilding, leadership and governance is not merely an instrument of improved outcomes but a matter of fundamental right, grounded in international human rights law and the equal and inalienable dignity of all persons,

Expressing its appreciation for *Security Council resolution 1325 (2000)* "Women, peace and security", which calls for increased representation for women in all decision making levels of conflict prevention, management, and resolution, further affirms that women's inclusion is crucial for the promotion of sustainable peace, especially noting the General recommendation No. 30 on women in conflict, implementing restorative and post-conflict solutions,

Seeking to recognize the importance of integrating women into peacebuilding and security spaces to prevent further conflicts and the erosion of women's rights amidst political instabilities,

Understanding that fully integrating women and girls into the post-conflict peace process requires educational and social programs for ultimate assimilation back into society,

Reaffirming also United Nations Security Council (UNSC) resolution 2493 (2019) for promoting the inclusion of women in post-conflict peacebuilding,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 64/289 (2010), which established UN Women as the United Nations entity dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women, and reaffirming the central and indispensable role of UN Women in coordinating, guiding, and resourcing the international community's efforts to advance women's rights in fragile and conflict-affected settings,

Calling attention to Articles 27 and 76 of the *Fourth Geneva Convention* (1949), which emphasize that women must be treated with full respect and prohibit any attacks on women's moral integrity; therefore, underlining the special protection granted to women in any possible violations of their moral integrity,

Inspired by the work of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Gender Equality Strategy (2019–2029) and advancing gender equality across Member States in the Caribbean and across the globe,

Noting with alarm the disproportionate impact of armed conflicts on women and girls, including increased vulnerability to Gender-Based-Violence (GBV) such as sexual assault or domestic abuse, displacement, and loss of access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities,

Deeply disturbed that GBV disproportionately affects women and girls in vulnerable positions, particularly those seeking refuge,

Acknowledging the concerns caused by the implications of the strategic use of GBV as a means of destabilizing nations and societies,

Recalling General Assembly Resolution 79/151 (2024) regarding the importance of literacy for the women and girls who make up two-thirds of all individuals who lack basic literacy skills,

Directing attention to UDHR, sec 63 promotes equal access to the right to education, with elementary education being imperative, and for higher education to be equally accessible to all,

Further affirming the importance of education and leadership opportunities to restore autonomy to women and girls who have had it taken from them as a result of large scale violence, allowing them to contribute experience and knowledge to leadership,

Deeply conscious of the need to build women's economic self-sufficiency in nations afflicted by conflict so as not to foster dependence,

Noting with concern that core funding to UN Women remains insufficient relative to the breadth of its mandate, and that the chronic volatility of voluntary contributions undermines the entity's capacity to deliver sustained, predictable, and strategic programmatic support in post-conflict environments,

Having examined the intersection between armed conflict zones and financial instability for women and girls due to disparities in land ownership, job opportunities, and social mobility,

1. *Suggests* that UN Women initiate the Post-Conflict Gender Resilience Initiative (PCGRI) to further existing efforts addressing the issues faced by women in post-conflict settings through:

- a. Structuring the program around three main goals in order to increase women's political participation and governance through:
 - i. Creating various frameworks to integrate women in peacebuilding and negotiation missions, as well as safe political participation;
 - ii. Eliminating key barriers which prevent such participation; including lack of access to economic opportunity and the prevalence of GBV in post-conflict environments;
 - b. Consolidating existing post-conflict recovery systems to promote the efficient exchange of information and resources;
2. *Further suggests* that PCGRI functions as a coordination platform linking United Nations agencies, Member States, regional organizations, and civil society actors to ensure coherence across humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding efforts;
3. *Encourages* Member States to adopt national implementation frameworks aligned with PCGRI pillars, which:
 - a. Ensures contextual adaptation to local political, cultural, and socio-economic conditions of each Member State;
 - b. Suggests each state create its own National Action Plan to support the rights of women and girls in accordance with cultural norms and customs;
 - c. Promotes state sovereignty in deciding the most pertinent issues to address regarding the welfare of women and girls post-conflict for each individual nation;
4. *Recommends* that Member States create legislation to empower women in post-conflict settings and promote government transparency by monitoring each signatory's progress on women's political participation, to convey women's assimilation into society, along with the maintenance of women's advocacy in:
 - a. Including an annual report to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on progress in women's representation in peacebuilding operations and career opportunities;
 - b. Tracking women's participation in voluntary educational classes and leadership training in order to build the skills necessary for career advancement and political participation;
5. *Invites* the mandate of the UN Women to endorse the Women in Peace Table Initiatives Program (WPTI), which mentors women in leadership training, legal literacy, and negotiation mentorship, directly giving them the resources and political knowledge to participate in post-conflict peace building through:
 - a. Recommending that states increase their contributions to UN programs that support the education of women's human rights defenders, such as UN Women and the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund;
 - b. Encouraging states to establish and fund networks for women's human rights defenders in regions that have been affected by conflict by:

- i. Asking states to take efforts to increase the safety of women human rights defenders;
 - ii. Calling for procedures to assist women human rights defenders who are forced to seek refuge in other countries due to the threat of violence;
6. *Recommends* that the Security Council invest in protecting women's human rights defenders and peacebuilding initiatives with respect to Member States' sovereignty;
7. *Solemnly affirms* the importance of increasing the rate of women in leadership opportunities, and community knowledge, to ensure appropriate representation and safety of women and peace efforts in conflict regions, as the UNSCR 1325 (2000) recognizes that women's equal participation is essential for effective peacekeeping and sustainable peace, building off and implementing legislation similar to the UN Security Council's 1325 (2000) resolution on Women's leadership as the foundation of the Women, Peace, and Security agenda, highlighting women's leadership as essential by:
 - a. Increasing women's representation in leadership positions;
 - b. Working with *CEDAW* to adopt new legislative measures to increase the rate of women in leadership roles;
8. *Calls upon* Member States to consult and collaborate with the CSW to help identify and prioritize the removal of systemic barriers and laws that prevent women in post-conflict settings from engaging in society and allow them to:
 - a. Freely participate in elections through the ability to vote as well as to hold positions of political power on a local, national, and international level;
 - b. Promote women-led and supported Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) such as *Amnesty International*;
 - c. Access all levels of education, with no additional barriers;
9. *Recommends* that the *Peacebuilding Commission of the Security Council* strengthen accountability mechanisms applicable to all parties in armed conflict impacting women and girls by:
 - a. Further implementing existing recommendations outlined in the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders (HRDs) on parties that target, harass, detain, or otherwise obstruct women human rights defenders in their legitimate activities;
 - b. Calling upon all parties to immediately lift formal and informal restrictions on the freedom of movement of women in conflict and post-conflict settings that prevent their access to public life, humanitarian assistance, and peacebuilding initiatives;
 - c. Recommends Member States to review and reform legislative frameworks that structurally restrict women's autonomous participation in political, economic, and social life, in accordance with recommendations under CEDAW and Security Council resolution 1325 (2000);

10. *Endorses* that UN Women establish a Women's Economic Reintegration Programme (WERP), emphasizing the efforts made by the Women for Women International (WfWI), designed to address the systemic barriers to women's economic reintegration in post-conflict societies and to provide women with sustainable pathways to financial independence and full participation in post-conflict recovery, to be implemented through the:
 - a. Promotion of skills-based vocational training programmes developed in partnership with the private sector and local employers, with an initial focus on high-demand sectors including sustainable agriculture, textile production, and digital services, ensuring that training curricula are adapted to local labour market conditions and that women receive recognised certification upon completion;
 - b. Structuring of financial literacy education, regarding their economic assimilation post-conflict, delivered through community-based platforms accessible to women in both urban and rural post-conflict settings, covering household financial management, access to credit and microfinance, entrepreneurship fundamentals, and navigation of formal banking systems;
 - c. Targeting of support for the economic integration of women impacted by conflict into formal markets by:
 - i. Recommending preferential procurement policies encouraging private sector partners to source from women-led enterprises;
 - ii. Facilitating women's access to land rights and property registration;
 - iii. Urging the removal of administrative and legal barriers that disproportionately prevent women from registering businesses or entering formal employment;
11. *Commends* the implementation of educational non-profit organizations that uplift women and girls in the aftermath of conflict, such as the Alliance for Conflict Transformation (ACT), United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Training Academy, and Women for Women International;
12. *Asks* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to continue collaboration with Member States to advance literacy among women and girls after conflict by:
 - a. Working with the UNESCO General Conference to consider the creation of a new and longer-term strategy for Youth and Adult Literacy, with a special focus on women and girls, given that they are overrepresented among illiterate populations;
 - b. Collaborating with Member States to help provide technical and programmatic advice to adopt and implement National Action Plans for Female Literacy;
 - c. Maintaining sustained coordination with the SDG 4 High-Level Steering Committee and Global Education Meetings, given that literacy for women and girls is foundational to their education;
13. *Calls for* integrated, GBV survivor-centered service delivery systems managed by each Member State to ensure access to medical, psychosocial, legal, and shelter services by:
 - a. Mobile response teams in rural and post-conflict zones to ensure rapid response;

- b. One-stop crisis centers integrating all services;
 - c. Training programs for police, healthcare workers, and the judiciary;
 - d. Voluntary self-defense instruction for women;
 - e. Hotlines and digital reporting platforms;
14. *Ensures* that all transitional justice mechanisms include specific, survivor-centered measures for accountability regarding sexual and GBV in peacekeeping missions and include women in the design of security sector reforms by:
- a. Ensuring women are active participants in drafting national security plans, designing SSR policies, and in decision-making bodies;
 - b. Reporting instances of sexual abuse during UN peacekeeping missions;
15. *Urges* that Member States recognize the impact that a history of trauma surrounding GBV may have on women and girls accessing healthcare services, further emphasizing the need to implement training programs for healthcare professionals in order to provide survivor-centered care for women who have endured sexual assault, domestic abuse, or generalized violence through:
- a. Promoting the International Association of Forensic Nurses' (AIFN) Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) program to standardize the care and protection of survivors of sexual assault and domestic violence while accessing healthcare;
 - b. Continuing to make progress on the need for increased access of women and girls to healthcare facilities and other medical resources;
16. *Strongly advises* the Human Rights Council (HRC) to move forward with further resolutions similar to that of HRC resolution 16/18 (2011), minimizing the violence of individuals in post-conflict zones; Recommends that United Nations agencies, international financial institutions, and donor countries increase funding and technical support;
17. *Supports* programs focused on the protection, economic well-being, and empowerment of women and girls in post-conflict situations, including through cooperation with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, by:
- a. Supporting women's sexual and reproductive health services through gender-responsive planning led by UN Women, in coordination with the World Health Organization and the United Nations Population Fund, ensuring access for conflict-affected women and girls;
 - b. Establishing psychosocial and mental health support for survivors of conflict-related violence, including sexual and GBV, in line with the Women, Peace and Security Agenda;
 - c. Strengthening reintegration and economic recovery for displaced women and girls through initiatives coordinated by the United Nations Development Programme, including vocational training, microcredit, educational reinsertion, and housing assistance;
18. *Recommends* Member States establish specialized units in their judicial systems to handle GBV cases, This approach should strengthen protection in post-conflict settings by ensuring that

survivors of GBV receive effective legal support, safety measures, and access to justice through said specialized courts. Overall, its goal should be to enhance trust in Member States institutions, support survivors' recovery, and contribute to long-term stability by means of:

- a. Guaranteeing simplified reporting procedures for survivors to access justice without retraumatization;
 - b. Encouraging increased presence of female officers handling cases of GBV involving women and girls;
19. *Encourages* targeted training for judges, prosecutors, and law enforcement on the common patterns and complications caused by violence, abuse, and aggression against women and girls, by:
- a. Recommending collaboration with international organizations and NGOs specialized in GBV to design effective and context-specific training modules;
 - b. Establishing monitoring mechanisms to assess the effectiveness of such training programs and ensure accountability;
 - c. Encouraging the allocation of sufficient funding to support ongoing capacity-building initiatives;
20. *Urges* Member States to adopt gender-responsive recovery plans for women and girls seeking refuge in accordance with UN Women and UNHCR by:
- a. Expanding vocational and economic training for women seeking refuge, reducing financial and geographic barriers, particularly for women in rural areas;
 - b. Reinforcing referral systems and mechanisms for women and girls facing GBV while displaced;
 - c. Establishing in-state monitoring systems to collect data on progress within refugee camps;
21. *Encourages* the Security Council to emphasize previous efforts to convene a one-time convention "Women and Girls in the Aftermath of Conflict Conference" (WAGACC), which:
- a. Aims to recognize GBV survivors as key subjects in the post-conflict recovery context through:
 - i. Promoting dignity-affirming, survivor-centered terminology;
 - ii. Shares knowledge on best practices in gender-responsive post-conflict approaches;
 - b. Invites the participation of key actors of the post-conflict recovery initiative, including but not limited to:
 - i. Member States;
 - ii. United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women;

- iii. Women-led organizations;
 - iv. Relevant humanitarian organizations;
 - v. GBV specialists;
- c. Advances context-specific, implementable strategies that complement, while remaining distinct from existing global normative frameworks on gender equality, such as the Beijing Declaration;
 - d. Is to be initiated within 12 to 18 months following the adoption of the resolution;
22. *Encourages* Member States to build partnerships with international organizations, such as the World Bank and Global partnerships with education, to support women's education systems in post-conflict zones, ensuring sustainability and feasibility in education systems for women and girls, collaborating with organizations such as UNESCO and working alongside NGO's such as the Malala fund, as well as entrusting organizations such as the Holy See's Papal Foundation with the intent of providing charitable financial support to relief efforts, such as access to education;
23. *Promotes* locally based knowledge, national and community-based solutions, as well as grassroots action, while underscoring the importance of the national sovereignty of United Nations Member States acting in ways that best support women and girls within individual nations;
24. *Reiterates* that Member States with national and international programmes undergo strengthening mechanisms to protect girls through institutions benefiting children, including funding initiatives such as Kids in Need of Defense (KIND) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).