



Documentation of the Simulation of the

General Assembly Third Committee (GA3)*



Conference B

6-10 April 2026

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General Assembly Third Committee (GA3)

Committee Staff

Director	Luke Glasspool
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Chair	Chase Bezonsky

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	73 in favor, 13 against, 28 abstentions
GA3/1/2	Promoting the Rights of Women and Girls in the Aftermath of Conflict	82 in favor, 2 against, 30 abstentions
GA3/1/3	Promoting the Rights of Women and Girls in the Aftermath of Conflict	83 in favor, 1 against, 30 abstentions
GA3/1/4	Promoting the Rights of Women and Girls in the Aftermath of Conflict	68 in favor, 13 against, 33 abstentions
GA3/1/5	Promoting the Rights of Women and Girls in the Aftermath of Conflict	81 in favor, 5 against, 28 abstentions
GA3/1/6	Promoting the Rights of Women and Girls in the Aftermath of Conflict	78 in favor, 10 against, 26 abstentions
GA3/1/7	Promoting the Rights of Women and Girls in the Aftermath of Conflict	56 in favor, 23 against, 35 abstentions

GA3/1/8	Promoting the Rights of Women and Girls in the Aftermath of Conflict	50 in favor, 26 against, 38 abstentions
GA3/1/9	Promoting the Rights of Women and Girls in the Aftermath of Conflict	75 in favor, 2 against, 37 abstentions

Summary Report for the General Assembly Third Committee

The General Assembly Third Committee held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

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

The session was attended by representatives of 114 Member States and 1 Observer State. On Monday, the committee adopted the agenda 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 12 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics such as education, post-conflict rebuilding, rehabilitation, and various funding mechanisms for women and girls. Delegates focused on making progress on their working papers, with a few motions to change the speaker's time that did not pass.

After a smooth start on Wednesday morning, most feedback was given to delegates for their rounds of working papers. They swiftly made changes, and a deadline for second drafts was set for the afternoon. On Thursday, 9 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, 3 of which had amendments. The committee adopted 9 resolutions following the voting procedure, none of which received unanimous support from the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including providing medical, psychological, judicial, and social support and multidisciplinary educational initiatives for women and girls. Overall, the committee maintained a positive working environment, being respectful of their fellow delegates and the Dais.



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,

Emphasizing the universal importance of accessing legal services in exercising one's civil rights and promoting justice for all, thus emphasizing legal aid as a fundamental building block of a fair and humane justice system, as outlined in the *United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems* (2012),

Supporting the ongoing work of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Women's and Girls' safe spaces as a key strategy in protecting and empowering women and girls in post crises settings,

Recalling the *United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems* (2013), which emphasize that legal aid is a fundamental building block of a fair and humane justice system,

Taking into account the uniqueness of each Member State's and region's situation, and affirming that existing regional frameworks are most capable of meeting the needs of Member States,

Expressing deep concern for the gap in aid for survivors in post conflict environments, regarding education, opportunities, and overall healing,

Affirming the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), and its statement declaring the equality and equal treatment of women, and free access to education as a human right,

Reaffirming the 1979 *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women*, and the 1989 *Convention on the Rights of the Child*, which obligate all Member States to eliminate discrimination in education, and mandate equal access to education for women,

Emphasizing the importance of global dialogue in multilateral collaboration, a pillar of the General Assembly Third Committee,

Accounting for the importance of financial inclusivity in initiatives proposed, as highlighted by the Financing for Development process,

Highlighting the role of local non-governmental organizations (NGO) in the distribution of accessible and inclusive services,

Drawing further to the importance of digital literacy in human rights and overall development, as solidified by the Sustainable Development Goals,

Drawing upon the valuable work conducted by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR),

Reiterating concern about the fact that over 50% of conflict-affected children are out of school, which usually tends to affect women and girls disproportionately, leading to their personal development being

hindered, according to the Education Cannot Wait's *State of Education for Crisis-Affected Children and Adolescents* (2025),

Having studied the traumatic effects of conflict on children and the important role that community and belonging play in the development of children,

Reaffirming efforts led by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) in the Sport for Generation Equality Initiative to promote girls' involvement and leadership in sports and other physical activities within their communities,

Drawing attention to values established within international sports programs such as the Sport Integrity Global Alliance Women Mentorship Program,

Emphasizing with concern that only 14% of mediators in post-conflict peace processes worldwide were women, despite the increased strength women bring to conflict resolutions, according to the Secretary-General's report, *Women, Peace and Security* (2025),

Suggesting Member States to incorporate initiatives similar to the United Nations Children's Fund's (UNICEF) Laaha Virtual Space, that provides women and girls with an online platform that allows them to access not only educational materials but also mental-health, legal rights, referral pathways and vetted services information that they need for their proper development,

Basing itself on the joint effort of UN Women and the Tunisian Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the training of Tunisian diplomats in effective negotiation,

Reaffirming concern that girls in conflict-affected settings are 2.5 times more likely to be out of school than their peers in stable environments,

Taking into consideration the 87% increase of conflict-related sexual violence, resulting in 4,600 cases of sexual violence in 2024,

Highlighting the need for survivor-centered approaches that protect anonymity, prevent retaliation, and ensure culturally appropriate access to justice,

Bearing in mind the mandate of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 3 (good health) and 5 (gender equality) to continue to promote equitable healthcare for women,

Acknowledging that digital tools, when designed with strong privacy and security safeguards, can expand access to reporting mechanisms, evidence preservation, and survivor-centered services,

Reaffirming the necessity for an accessible database of resources available to help assist women,

Recognizing the persistent and disproportionate impact of post-conflict gender-based violence (GBV) on women and girls, particularly in contexts where justice systems remain weakened,

Noting with concern that many post-conflict states lack the institutional capacity to investigate GBV cases effectively, leading to widespread impunity,

Recalling that digital governance reforms can strengthen rule of law institutions by improving documentation, chain-of-custody standards, and cross-agency coordination,

Reiterating concern that women account for only 7% of negotiators, 9% of mediators, and 19% of signatories in peace and ceasefire agreements, reflecting persistent structural exclusion from post-conflict decision-making,

Stressing governments and institutions, supported by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), to voluntarily promote inclusive decision-making by ensuring that men actively support and uphold gender-balanced participation through formal mentorship and institutional accountability,

Emphasizing that civil-society organizations, NGOs, and women's rights groups be integrated into peace processes to strengthen political, economic, environmental, and community-level outcomes,

Underlining the strengthening of national institutions dedicated to gender equality, including but not limited to coordination mechanisms, such as Instituto Salvadoreño, National Institute of Women (Inmujeres) or American Association of University Women, in order to ensure effective implementation of international commitments at the domestic level,

Acknowledging the importance of accounting for individual vulnerabilities often experienced by victims and consequently promoting the inclusion of such particularities,

Emphasizing the importance of promoting justice and fairness in post-conflict processes all while incentivizing States to seek impartial counsel,

Noting further the importance of data collection and sharing in producing fact-based solutions,

Acknowledging the critical role that NGOs such as Kvinna till Kvinna and Sarvodaya Shramadana play in the widespread support of women and girls following post-conflict,

Reiterating concern by the inability of women before, during, and after conflict to seek digital literacy training and become literate in digital tools and capabilities that enable individuals to triple employment rates and seek higher opportunities,

Encouraging Member States to review domestic frameworks to acknowledge that the risks, harms, and general experiences of conflict are gender-specific as well as ensure the exclusion of any discriminatory and/or androcentric language and/or provisions,

Having devoted attention to exemplary and highly effective work from UN Women's Second Chance Education and Vocational Learning Program (SCEVLP),

Acknowledging that Indigenous practices of environmentalism and holistic mindsets are most accurate,

Recognizing the United Nations Capital Development Fund, which aims to provide micro-financing opportunities to empower women-led groups in conflict zones, and the need for accessibility of funds for women in conflict affected areas,

Suggesting Member States adopt child education initiatives similar to the Inter-Agency Network for Education Early Childhood Development services, and child safe zone policies similar to those of UNICEF child-friendly spaces,

1. *Encourages* the expansion of UNFPA Women and Girls Safe Spaces to collaborate with regional NGOs and domestic legal service such as Lawyers Without Borders or International rescue committee, to implement an overseeing legal clinic and access to online legal support with emphasis on:

- a. Efforts to coordinate with civil documentation units to recover domestic documentations (such as but not limited to: Identification, passports, and insurance documentations);
 - b. Efforts to coordinate with Member States that are accepting refugees and asylum-seekers to aid the access to national documents such as new citizenships, identifications, etc;
 - c. Efforts to facilitate the access to birth certificates for children born during and/or post conflict, thus facilitating their return to normalcy;
 - d. Efforts to aid women in accessing their property rights and recovering their properties in post-conflict circumstances;
 - e. Mobile legal units designed to reach displaced persons in rural or marginalized areas where legal protections have been compromised;
 - f. Efforts to facilitate legal education of women to ensure that they know and understand their rights and the relevant legal processes;
2. *Establishes* communication networks between the General Assembly and regional NGOs and local governments to provide pathways for funds and resources to be distributed in order to create programs that meet the needs of local communities including promoting women in leadership and negotiating positions, and distributing essential educational and economic resources to women in conflict zones specifically to support women with an increased burden of care following or in the midst of conflict;
3. *Encourages* Member States to implement accessible, inclusive, and culturally-situated educational programs aimed at providing women and girls with resources to advocate for their rights by:
- a. Expanding on UNICEF's Education Cannot Wait global fund to prioritize not only displaced children, but displaced women in critical contexts by encouraging Member States to prioritize the construction of schools in areas where women and girls are most affected by conflict;
 - b. Taking into account the unique lived experiences of women and girls depending on their geographic, ethnic, and religious background by avoiding the imposition of a generalizing curriculum;
 - c. Mobilizing the unique standpoint held by local NGOs in understanding the lived experience of women and girls in conflict zones by tasking NGOs with the creation of curricula;
 - d. Suggesting that women-led NGOs' be prioritized in the creation of curricula to promote the perspective of women and girls in decision-making and knowledge creation;
 - e. Encouraging Member States to begin implementation of new curriculums within a year, then presenting their progress at the following General Assembly session;
 - f. Recognizing the importance of Member State discernment in the application of this initiative;

4. *Requests* that Member States identify gaps in their existing educational structures and present their amendments to the General Assembly Third Committee by:
 - a. Noting gaps relating, but not limited to: financial inaccessibility, lack of infrastructure, absence of women and girls' participation, and centralizing this information into comprehensive reports presented to other Member States;
 - b. Inviting Member States to give status updates on their efforts to include women and girls in diplomacy at each Third Committee session;
 - c. Asking that other Member States present their ideas in response to these status updates, encouraging global dialogue on the subject;
 - d. Placing focus on the importance of implementing National Action Plans to further bridge the education gap between genders;
 - e. Prioritizing Member State agency in choosing to share these developments with the General Assembly;
5. *Proposes* that financial incentives be implemented to further encourage Member States to implement accessible, inclusive, and culturally-situated educational programs, recommending:
 - a. That targeted investments are made by private and public capital in regions that rank lowest on the Women's Power Index to better stimulate local economies;
 - b. That funding be provided by UN Women associated trust funds such as the Fund for Gender Equality and the United Nations trust fund to End Violence against Women and Girls;
 - c. Additional funding from the European Union Gender Action Plan III allocations in addition to funding by voluntary Member State donations, the Peace Building Fund, and UN Women trust funds;
6. *Urges* Member States to voluntarily implement vocational training and capacity-building programmes for women to help foster economic and sustainable development, focusing on:
 - a. Healthcare related training such as community health work assistant, nursing, and mental health services;
 - b. Leadership and small scale entrepreneurship skills like handicraft, nursery, and sewing for women and girls in post-conflict settings;
7. *Calls* for Member States to adopt further initiatives in line with regional needs and contributing to the #WhiteCard campaign to further promote women's involvement in sports including:
 - a. Creating safe spaces for women and girls to partake in sports;
 - b. Connecting women's organizations, communities, and individuals;
 - c. Highlighting the protection of children in conflict zones;
8. *Calls for* the expansion of mentorship programs for girls in vulnerable situations established in the UN Women Mentor Network to:

- a. Provide education to combat gender discrimination and other exclusionary attitudes including the normalization of sexually related conflict violence, targeting and dehumanization, sexism and objectification;
 - b. Create inclusive environments that facilitate non-harmful physical outlets for trauma responses;
9. *Encourages* Member States to partner with the Global Partnership for Education (GPE), in order to distribute necessary supplies and resources to promote education in states that allow public education for women and girls, who are unable to obtain an education outside of the home due to conflict by:
 - a. Working alongside the Girls' Education Initiative, and in agreeance with the GPE, the Women's Self Defense Initiative will allocate 4% of funds raised by the GPE in order to finance the educations and necessities of women and girls living in conflict;
 - b. Providing a quarterly distribution of supplies and resources to promote the equal access to education and knowledge to all women and girls studying within their homes due to armed conflict;
 - c. Acknowledging the importance of the sovereignty held by Member States, the implementation of the initiatives may be subject to adaptations within its framework;
10. *Urges* Member States to adopt the Women's Self-Defense Initiative, which educates women on various forms of self-defense, along with escape plans and techniques in order to protect themselves and others during and after conflict by:
 - a. Working in harmony with the Women's Self-Defense Initiative, while UN Women will oversee the funding and management of women's and girls' self-defense training to ensure that women remain protected to the best of their ability in conflicted settings;
 - b. Offering education to young girls beginning at the ages of 7 and up, so they can learn different ways to defend themselves physically when in harm's way to protect themselves and others;
11. *Further requests* UN Women to further expand existing frameworks that promote women in diplomatic and negotiator roles through:
 - a. Encouraging women to pursue education in diplomacy, civics, and government by incentivising girls through scholarships and domestic, curricula-based benefits, through the expansion of programs such as the Gender-Response Foreign Policy Initiative;
 - b. Using the UN Women regional offices to host Strategic Leadership Diplomacy training based off of the UNITAR model of training to further increase women's capacity and training related to diplomacy and negotiation;
 - c. Urging Member States and United Nations institutions to review recruitment practices previously established in UN Women's Gender Responsive Self Assessment Tool for Recruitment Agencies, workplace accessibility, and retention strategies to identify and address structural and institutional barriers that limit advancement into senior diplomatic and peace negotiation roles;

12. *Calls* for the creation of the new Reconstruction Inclusion for Survivor Equality in conjunction with the new programme Post Conflict, Healing, Opportunity, Education, and New Identities for Exposed Survivors to collaborate with NGOs, including but not limited to the *New American Pathways* and *Refugees Women's Network* by:
 - a. Encouraging a long term reintegration program for survivors and displaced persons by addressing an educational scholarships, vocational training, microfinance opportunities and assistance in identity reassessment and protection;
 - b. Expanding the current framework of General Assembly resolution 71/1 on the "New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants" to focus more on addressing the conflict, specifically to women and children, prior to the actual destruction through creating an initiative, reconstruction, inclusion, and equality for survivors of displaced persons contexts;
 - c. Incorporating the safety, stability, and self-sufficiency for refugees as outlined in the New American Pathways by supporting an outreach assistance program for incoming refugees to relocate and locate applicable occupations;
 - d. Highlighting the need for responses during conflict as a measure to prevent further damage to local communities;
 - e. Calling for a prioritization of justice, economic empowerment, and long term recovery programs designed specifically for women through the *Refugees Women's Network* by ensuring access to legal protections, financial independence, and re-integration support;
13. *Issues* the creation of the Humanitarian Environmental Response (H.E.R.) Protocol in collaboration with, but not limited to, the NGO the *ConcePTION Project* through:
 - a. Urging framework centered on immediate humanitarian response for women in crisis;
 - b. Delivering a rapid intervention through emergency shelters, healthcare access, Trauma support through mental health incorporation, and legal protection from GBV;
 - c. Incorporating Care4Trauma Project strengthening trauma-informed victim support systems and improved coordination between police and social service providers;
 - d. Recognizing the ability to expand on General Assembly resolution 67/187 on "Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems" to specialize in legal access to women directly affected by GBV;
 - e. Urging the expansion of the United Nations Human Rights Council to prioritize protection for women in contexts of displacement;
14. *Instructs* this body, inspired by previously established guidelines such as SDGs 3 and 5, to expand the current wording of noted SDGs to be more specific and expansive by:
 - a. Promoting mental health awareness to counter social stigmatization and collaborating with United Nations Humanitarian Mental Health Aid to provide effective mental health resources, notably online tools through the Universal Women's Legal Resources Database and access to individual and/or group therapy in heavy collaboration with locally established trauma response centers through:

- i. Basing off already established frameworks such as Greentree Acceleration Plan in order to integrate mental health into emergency health and protection services by enhancing training protocols within intervention in order to better assess, react and treat mental health cases and such scenarios;
 - ii. Incorporating tailored resources and protocols towards childhood trauma, notably post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, survivor's guilt or eating disorders to counter the negative psychological effects of conflict;
 - b. Using the H.E.R. Protocol, creating more domestic clinics for pre-natal health care in local United Nations chapters, with specialties in pregnancy check ups, screening, and monitoring, all of which are guaranteed until pregnancy in full term;
 - c. Encouraging Member States to increase sexual education with an emphasis on women's reproductive and menstrual systems, sexually-transmitted diseases and contraceptives mirrored off of the United Nations Comprehensive Sexual Education program within school curricula in order to increase awareness and reduce stigmatisation;
 - d. Strongly recommending Member States to increase accessibility to menstrual care products through adding a cap to goods and services taxes placed on menstrual care products and providing these products in local community centres such as community halls, libraries and general practitioner clinics;
- 15. *Urges* Member States, in coordination with relevant United Nations bodies, to ensure that survivor services remain confidential, accessible, and free from discrimination, particularly displaced persons, refugees, and marginalized communities, by:
 - a. Establishing standardized survivor-protection protocols for healthcare, legal, and psychosocial services;
 - b. Training service providers, including medical personnel, social workers, and legal-aid staff, in trauma-informed and survivor-centered practices;
 - c. Developing oversight and accountability mechanisms to monitor whether services are delivered equitably and without discrimination;
 - d. Strengthening referral pathways between shelters, healthcare providers, legal aid services, and community organizations to ensure coordinated support for survivors;
- 16. *Encourages* United Nations peacekeeping and humanitarian missions to strengthen the role of gender advisers and protection officers in advancing survivor-centered responses by:
 - a. Expanding their mandates to include collaboration with local women-led organizations and service providers;
 - b. Supporting the collection of disaggregated and context-specific data on survivor needs, service gaps, and barriers to access;
 - c. Advising mission leadership on the integration of survivor-centered approaches into protection, humanitarian, and recovery efforts;

- d. Facilitating training for mission personnel on gender-sensitive, trauma-informed, and culturally appropriate responses to survivors;
 - e. Promoting regular consultation with affected women and girls to ensure that mission responses reflect local realities and priorities;
17. *Supports* community-based reintegration programs, implemented in partnership within local and international NGOs, to deliver education, employment support, and social inclusion initiatives, and essential services to refugee and marginalized women and girls with phased implementation aligned to short-term recovery and long-term development goals;
18. *Calls for* UN Women, which falls under the the General Assembly Third Committee as a subsidiary body, to create adjustments to the UN Women's Women Count database that provides additional legal resources, ensuring that:
- a. Essential information from all United Nations women's related information, organizations, legal efforts, and resources should be centralized and freely accessible to all individuals;
 - b. A public database of accessible resources to educate women on available avenues for legal assistance and support is readily available so that said rights can be properly understood;
 - c. Proper funding for this initiative is sought from UN Women trust funds such as the Fund for Gender Equality and the United Nations trust fund to End Violence against Women and Girls;
19. *Expands* digital reporting tools for GBV through the United Nations Digital Service Centre, UN Women, and UNDP to continue jointly monitoring the implementation of digital accountability mechanisms and publish annual reports on progress, challenges, and best practices including:
- a. The implementation transparency dashboards that publicly track case progress, institutional response times, and resources;
 - b. The establishment of an encrypted Digital Chain of Custody Protocol to ensure that digital evidence related to GBV is preserved, traceable, and admissible in post-conflict judicial processes;
20. *Promotes* equitable inclusion for women in comparison to their male counterparts will be essential to minimizing divides prior to conflict, which can be done through encouraging the General Assembly Third Committee to adopt legal vocabulary for women's inclusion, referred to as The Building Resilience, Inclusion, Dialogue, Governance, and Equity through:
- a. Inspiration by the United States' Title 9 Civil Rights Law preventing sex-based discriminations;
 - b. Using data from the Universal Women's Resource Data Base to track numbers on funding, inclusion, and opportunity rates comparing men and women;
 - c. Creating funding and encouraging the reallocation of funding that said funding is equal for both men and women in civil, domestic, and international activities;

- d. Focusing on Member States with reported less involvement for women, the United Nations allocates funding for these activities;
 - e. Seeking funding from UN Women associated trust funds such as the Fund for Gender Equality and the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women and Girls;
 - f. Promoting the inclusion of women in judicial processes by ensuring that relevant positions have a minimum number of women nominated for candidacy;
21. *Expresses its support* for Member States in facilitating the re-integration of girls into the formal school system in the aftermath of conflict through:
- a. Designating Safe Education Corridors and Safe Routes to School for greater accessibility for girls;
 - b. Encouraging flexible community-based learning centers which are located in local, community centres and making adjustments to domestic curricula;
 - c. Implementing a voluntary Walking School Bus program for girls to be transported to and from school safely;
22. *Calls upon* concrete foundational policy addressing environmental justice resulting from climate conflicts, as it disproportionately affects women and children, through the creation of a new subsidiary body, known as the Environmental Coalition of Operation (E.C.O.), which will:
- a. Work in collaboration with the General Assembly Third Committee, UNDP, and the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA);
 - b. Adopt legal mechanisms through the General Assembly Third Committee to help address environmental justice with a 10 year adoption and implementation plan;
 - c. Work as a permitting organization, in which Member States that sign on to be a part must receive permits for any construction and infrastructure projects;
 - d. Evaluate the permits not only from an Environmental perspective but also how it will directly impact women and children in communities;
 - e. Permit approval would be based on the potential impact on said communities, and requires that the infrastructure project provides an environmental and women/ children impact statement;
 - f. Consider that If permits are not approved, they are subject to edits, but ultimately must adhere to the standards set by E.C.O.;
 - g. Be mandated based on standards set by UNEA and UNDP programs relating to Environmental Justice;
23. *Strongly supports* Indigenous practices of environmentalism and holistic mindsets as being most accurate, which directly relates to women and children as these groups having the highest potential to be positively impacted by said support, by the reaffirmation of:

- a. A heightened Political Declaration that environmental conflicts and catastrophes disproportionately affect women and children, and adopting this understanding will create a deeper ability to respond to said conflicts;
 - b. Indigenous principles of environmentalism and interconnectedness in future resolutions, so that future harm can be addressed with stress on Indigenous principles and an emphasis on women and children with:
 - i. All recommendations on related topics being forwarded to the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII);
 - ii. UNPFII providing approval to ensure that an indigenous and holistic mentality is implemented;
24. *Urges* the establishment of Report Anon, a self-reporting anonymous framework contributing to the Universal Women's Resources Database, that:
- a. Incorporates anonymous responses into the development of future actions and reporting mechanisms;
 - b. Creates an encrypted, survivor-led reporting platform that allows submissions with automatic timestamping and secure evidence storage;
 - c. Encourages survivor-led advisory councils to guide the design, rollout, and evaluation of digital tools to ensure cultural sensitivity and trust;
 - d. Provides anonymity within such a resource to allow women to denounce their experience without any risk or concern of stigmatization, social ostracization and/or exclusion, especially in small rural communities;
 - e. Collaborates with regional NGOs as a third party while taking contextual factors into account;
 - f. Takes into consideration established similar frameworks such as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights' online complaint tool;
25. *Recommends* Member States to model their own programs after programs such as the International Civil Action Network's (ICAN) *She Builds Peace*, which raises the participation of women in peace building processes, by providing a peer to peer training that provides women with the necessary skills that they need to participate in post conflict reconstructions;
26. *Strongly encourages* Member States to work toward ensuring a minimum of 30% women's representation in all post-conflict peace negotiations and mediation teams, and further:
- a. Requesting UN Women to create a verified list of trained women negotiators from conflict-affected regions from which Member state may recruit to meet the target;
 - b. Inviting Member States to voluntarily report to the Secretary-General on the gender composition of their peace delegation;
27. *Encourages* the establishment of a permanent, continuous training program for negotiators, modeled after the Young Women for Peace and Leadership initiative and coordinated by UN

Women in partnership with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization by:

- a. Implementing specifically within conflict zones and border regions;
 - b. Ensuring accessibility from an early age to all women regardless of their religious, ethnic, or socio-economic background;
28. *Incentivizes* States, through UN Women sponsored trust funds to refer their GBV litigation disputes to the International Criminal Court (ICC) in line with their domestic legal frameworks and international commitments by:
- a. Establishing a redirection of funds through UN Women trust funds such as the Fund for Gender Equality and the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women and Girls to help support this initiative;
 - b. Incentivizing States through the allocation of such funds towards respective post-conflict reconstructions and legal infrastructure support, thus rewarding states through financial contributions all while improving the access to justice for victims;
29. *Recommends* UN Women to expand the UN Women Data Hub to collect data on digital violence impacting women by:
- a. Taking into consideration and documenting the ways in which women and girls may face post-conflict violence through digital means such as online stalking, extortion, harassment, and exploitation;
 - b. Utilizing this information to contribute to the pre-existing country fact sheets and recommendations;
30. *Calls upon* collaboration between UN Women and women-led NGOs, specifically in the process of applying for and gaining Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Consultative Status to expedite and support these NGOs' ability to participate in ECOSOC;
31. *Expresses support* for Member States in all regions to support UN Women programs that support and oversee training for digital literacy that enable women's empowerment through increased employment rates, such as the SCEVLP and UN Women's EmPower Academy by:
- a. Providing support given by SCEVLP, to alleviate gender-based barriers such as childcare, transportation, and communication services so women can seek education opportunities in digital literacy;
 - b. Advocating for a renewal and expansion of the EmPower Academy to include further regions outside of the Asia and the Pacific region, a renewal period should continue the concluded March 2026 programme deadline and keep the same conditions to support green entrepreneurship, data literacy, and AI skills;
 - c. Ensuring equitable access to digital literacy education is provided via workshops, with instructors of said workshops providing digital access to those without technology;

- d. Suggesting UN Women teams up with other groups and NGOs, such as Paper Airplanes, Spark, Team4tech, and many more to encompass young girls as well for the increased opportunities;
32. *Encourages* Member States and relevant stakeholders to promote public-private partnerships by providing microloans and financial support for women and girls affected by conflict, focusing on easiness and accessibility of basic services that they need, through:
- a. The creation of accessible microfinance programs targeting women-led businesses and income-generating activities;
 - b. The provision of financial literacy, mentorship, and business development training to strengthen women's capacity to manage and grow their own enterprises;
 - c. Following the models of NGOs such as Kiva, the Women's Microfinance Initiative, and the Foundation for Women, which assist individuals who lack access to traditional lending services;
 - d. Collaborating with local communities, NGOs, and private sector actors to ensure equitable and culturally sensitive information.



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 founding promise of the United Nations and the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), that every human being deserves dignity, equality, and protection, regardless of who they are,*

*Recalling the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women* (1979), which acknowledges that extensive discrimination against women continues to exist and emphasizes the harm that comes from systemic discrimination,*

Expressing deep concern over the rise in attacks against human rights defenders, women journalists and women peacebuilders operating in conflict-affected environments and the effect such attacks have on civil society participation,

Recognizing the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women's (UN Women) Women in Local Government project, which monitors the progress of the indicators of (Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 5.5 in order to increase the number of women holding positions of power at local levels,

Acknowledging that UN Women reports an 87% increase in sexual violence from 2022-2024, but that a mere 5% of media coverage regarding conflicts focuses on the experiences of women,

Seeking to enable women and girls to continue their education in post-conflict societies, in order to prepare them to become future peacemakers,

Further recalling the framework established by United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on "Women and Peace and Security" and its subsequent resolutions, which recognize the indispensable role of women in peace processes and the sustainability of peace,

*Reaffirming the classification of women and girls as a protected class as recognized in and designated by *The Geneva Convention* (1949) and in *The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action* (1995) in the midsts and aftermath of conflict,*

Considering the principles and purposes of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda and highlighting the importance of integrating a gender perspective into post-conflict processes,

Encouraging the continuation of the annual report of the Secretary-General on the Women, Peace and Security Agenda,

Having noted that 90% of Women Led Organizations (WLOs) are suffering funding cuts and nearly 50% of WLO's are at risk of being shut down,

Fully aware of the lack of the organization of funds dedicated to supporting women suffering the consequences of a post-conflict society,

Keeping in mind the protective treatment of women recognized in Article 27 of the *Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War* (1949),

Noting that Regional Action Plans (RAPs) have been previously implemented to engage women in conflict resolution and prevention, such as the Economic Community of West African States' partnership with NGOs and the United Nations Office for West Africa to promote female leadership,

Recognizing that more than 600 million women and girls lived in Member States ravaged by conflict in 2022, according to the United Nations Sustainable Development Group,

Calling attention to United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and the importance of National Action Plans for integrating women into post-conflict governance and peacemaking,

Further acknowledging the effects of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) on the mental and physical health of women and girls as well as the lack of specialized structures, relying on the Joint Programme between the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF),

Having examined the awareness of almost 80% of women between 15-49 about their disadvantages after experiencing FGM, but inability to act,

Prioritizing the expansion of the *National Agenda to Prevent and Address Gender Based Violence* (2023-2030) in promoting the participation of women in peacebuilding initiatives and leadership positions by enhancing survivor based care centers,

Deeply cognizant of the funding crisis affecting the continuation of sustainable and long-term peacebuilding to create gender-responsiveness with the United Nations bodies and Member States,

Convinced that conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) is a deliberate tactic of warfare as defined in Security Council resolution 1820 (2008) "Women and peace and security" and that rape and other acts of sexual violence can constitute a war crime,

Aware of the necessity for creative responses by Member States to support women and girls amidst the realities of CRSV, including recognizing and defining CRSV as a deliberate tactic of war,

Stressing the need to provide education and vocational training for women and girls impacted by conflict to better integrate them back into society,

Highlighting the need to integrate rehabilitation measures into early recovery and reconstruction planning,

Fully alarmed by the amount and raise of FGM cases in the period between 2002-2016, which includes during conflict and post-conflict,

Concerned that women and girls in post-conflict settings often lack access to adequate physical and mental healthcare services,

Emphasizing the role of gender-responsive recovery frameworks in strengthening resilience and preventing long-term socio-economic exclusion,

Fully aware of the lack of coordinated funding mechanisms to support women in post-conflict societies,

1. *Emphasizes* the further need for an enlarged international legal framework dedicated to upholding the standards of women's rights as an elaborated preventative measure to gender-based injustices linked to national and international conflicts through:

- a. The creation of a United Nations assessment body dedicated to the verification that the rights of women and girls are consistently being upheld to the standard as previously set by the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), which will be:
 - i. Supervised by The Office of Internal Oversight Services and it will work with a group of experts from the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, for technical advice;
 - ii. Structured into five regional divisions to identify specific needs and requirements, including East and Southern Africa, West and Central Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Middle East and North Africa;
 - b. Objective analytical assessments by United Nations representatives from all willing Member States through this new body, once every 5 years, with the goal of assuring international standards for the protection of the rights of women and girls are met before outbreaks of conflict with the goal of minimizing the gender-based injustices against women in times of instability;
2. *Calls upon* willing and able Member States to strengthen national legal frameworks to address sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), in alignment with international law while respecting national sovereignty, including through:
- a. Encouraging the incorporation of provisions consistent with relevant international conventions into domestic legislation, where appropriate;
 - b. Supporting the establishment of specialized gender-based violence courts or units within existing judicial systems;
 - c. Promoting witness protection programs and survivor confidentiality measures;
 - d. Enhancing training for law enforcement, judicial personnel, and relevant medical professionals on handling SGBV cases;
 - e. Encouraging voluntary cooperation with relevant international legal frameworks and accountability mechanisms, where applicable;
 - f. Promoting both regional and international cross-border cooperation to address impunity in conflict and post-conflict regions;
 - g. Encouraging Member States to consider reforms to existing criminal codes to address sexual and gender-based violence in conflict and post-conflict settings;
3. *Recommends* the voluntary creation or restructuring of regional action plans in collaboration with UN Women, regional economic communities, and regional bodies by:
- a. Creating cooperative and responsive incentive strategies in collaboration with regional NGOs that provide women with access to economic resources required to seek positions in all levels of governance;

- b. Promoting and monitoring voluntary technical assistance programs in collaboration with the Human Rights Council that strengthen the role of parliaments and women members of government;
4. *Requests* the publishing of comprehensive monitoring reports created by UN Women that track the implementation of RAPs and Member States' action plans to encourage Member States to work towards fulfilling the goals outlined in the plans through:
 - a. Publishing these reports every 12 months to maintain consistent oversight on Member States' progress, as well as to emphasize the areas that require improvement;
 - b. Including the progress of policy implementation by creating measurable indicators and benchmarks, documenting the initiatives taken by national governments to contribute to the action plans, outcomes of regional cooperation for the RAPs, and the development gaps remaining in Member States to fulfill the goals;
 - c. Sending these annual reports to the Member States to continue working towards their action plans, the regional bodies involved with the RAPs and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to monitor for human rights violations;
5. *Further recommends* Member States to allocate specific funds to uplift women's physical and mental healthcare in rural and urban areas during and after conflict, by considering:
 - a. The longlasting effects of experiencing injustices such as Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) by:
 - i. Encouraging Member States to establish local centers for women's support and rehabilitation in rural areas considering the higher spread of this practice;
 - ii. Promoting an 18 months financial and medical solution based on specific needs in order to early adapt to women's condition in the post conflict society;
 - b. The limited fund coverage of the UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme for addressing FGM in the African countries and the low accountability of funds' allocation;
 - c. Endorsing associations to concretely act in a long term period aiming to primarily reduce these phenomena and stop them permanently;
 - d. Calling for the collaboration of compatible organizations to work with an intersectional view to ensure a persistent solution;
6. *Encourages* Member States to improve upon existing action plans to better progress towards the indicators outlined in SDG 5.5 through:
 - a. Creating standardized quantitative measures that improves progress towards the 5 Pillars through a comprehensive framework that allows for regional and international comparison and planning;
 - b. Developing quantitative processes for addressing rehabilitation and funding for women's rights in post-conflict settings beyond information awareness, including:

- i. Implementing databases and analytic processes that measure the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs to highlight areas of improvement;
 - ii. Tracking value and effectiveness of funds used towards women's rights in the aftermath in conflict;
- 7. *Calls for* the creation of a Women in Peace Processes Index as an initiative to compile, evaluate, and disseminate effective models and strategies that advance the full, equal, and meaningful participation of women in all stages of peace processes through:
 - a. The collection of data on Member States' effective policy implementations using RAP frameworks and in collaboration with regional and international NGOs;
 - b. Periodic updates to the index methodology every 10 years to reflect emerging challenges and innovations in inclusive peacebuilding;
 - c. The collection and dissemination of materials related to the results of the index in partnership with UN Women through its Women in Local Government Project;
- 8. *Encourages* the localization of post conflict recovery efforts by strengthening the role of WLOs in implementation and monitoring processes, through:
 - a. Promoting partnerships between Member States, UN Women, and local WLOs to co-design and deliver gender responsive programs;
 - b. Institutionalizing the participation of WLOs in national and local governance structures by ensuring their representation in post-conflict recovery mechanisms by:
 - i. Committees, policy-making bodies, and monitoring organizations;
 - ii. Guaranteeing that women's perspectives are systematically integrated into decision-making processes;
- 9. *Recommends* the expansion of the United Nations Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund's pooling mechanism to establish a reliable and voluntary trust fund dedicated to further support women in post-conflict societies through:
 - a. The use of mechanisms that remain non-binding and fully respectful to Member States' national sovereignty and domestic legal frameworks;
 - b. Donations given by willing and able Member States, and private sector funding, including corporations, foundations, and individuals through:
 - i. Adding additional volunteer support through partnerships between organizations or Member States, and individual survivors of gender-based conflict trauma;
 - ii. Organizing fundraising events in collaboration with female conflict survivors to raise awareness and encourage additional resource support;
 - c. The creation of a subcommittee of UN Women that will ensure the equitable distribution of funding accountability and uphold spending integrity while:

- i. Following the example of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women to hold annual conferences for funding review;
 - ii. Ensuring that all contributed funds are used for the benefit of women in the aftermath of violence and not subject to misuse through a comprehensive review of voluntarily submitted NGO spending reports;
 - iii. Welcoming reasonable contributions of funds from willing and able Member States and independent sponsors; the designation of compiled funds to international and local NGOs holding consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council and working directly with women in conflict-affected settings;
 - d. The implementation of a yearly stipend distributed to every registered and relevant WLO, NGO, peacebuilding actor, and capacity-building initiative with varying monetary contribution to each organization and working actor based on:
 - i. The measured effectiveness of their efforts derived by Cost-Effectiveness Ratios;
 - ii. The compilation of donations received in the previous fiscal year;
10. *Requests* the enhancement and expansion of survivor based care centers within Member States, continuing to respect Member State sovereignty, to improve data collection, resource allocation and rehabilitation for women post-conflict aligning with the SDGs by:
- a. Supporting the reallocation of educational and healthcare resources for women in order to reintegrate women and girls into society to uplift political participation and leadership initiatives;
 - b. Appealing to the World Bank and United Nations Environment Assembly to integrate One-Stop survivor care centers within Member States with respect to state sovereignty;
 - c. Introducing the expansion of the National Strategy to Prevent and Address Gender Based Violence initiated in 2023 to 2030 in order to progressively work towards uplifting women in post conflict zones;
11. *Expresses its hope* for Member States to adopt the Cause for Construction Committee to create effective communication and address focused need-based funding by:
- a. Using Member States valuable trading resources such as timber, oil, and technological advancements to create regional safe hubs and show merit for more private funding within need-based Member States by:
 - i. Member States submitting Standards of Distinctions which compiles and recognizes Member States efforts done by standing merit during the annual commencement of the General Assembly Third Committee;
 - ii. Using the safe hubs to offer effective and diversifiable training on the regional issues women and girls are facing within the Member State quarterly;
 - b. Understanding and addressing the mental distress of women and girls after conflict using cognitive and art therapy;

12. *Uses* United Nations General Assembly resolution 78/150 (2023) on “Achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls for realizing all Sustainable Development Goals” to increase long-lasting development assistance programmes until 2030 to strengthen the rights of women and girls impacted by conflict by:
 - a. The economic contribution of women in order to:
 - i. Minimize the impact of illiteracy on gender gap and vulnerable employment by implementing further literacy programs;
 - ii. Lessen the geographic disparity between urban and rural areas in the matter of poverty, illiteracy, vulnerable employment, and early marriage, also considering the current crisis in the Sahel region;
 - b. Further using Red Cross and other humanitarian action groups to provide job search facilities, language courses, and cultural literacy training;
13. *Requests* collaboration between the International Labour Organization and UN Women to develop a joint EIIP-to-Enterprise pathway, ensuring that women:
 - a. Transition from temporary employment into long-term jobs or businesses;
 - b. Receive entrepreneurship training and access to microfinance;
 - c. Are connected to mentorship and local business networks;
14. *Encourages* the strengthening of comprehensive and inclusive rehabilitation services for women and girls affected by conflict by implementing:
 - a. Access to long-term psychological and trauma-informed mental health support especially for women and girls in rural, frontline, and newly affected areas by:
 - i. Empowering existing mental health professionals in the area and providing support for telehealth services in order increase access to less accessible areas;
 - ii. Providing support for telehealth services to increase access to less accessible and remote areas;
 - iii. Ensuring confidentiality, survivor-centered care, and culturally sensitive counseling services;
 - iv. Integrating mental health support into existing social and community service systems;
 - b. Sustained, long-term rehabilitation services which provide support for survivors of conflict-related violence and goes beyond immediate emergency assistance, further:
 - i. Providing ongoing medical, psychological, legal, and social support;
 - ii. Supporting long-term recovery pathways, including reintegration, livelihoods, and education opportunities;

- iii. Ensuring follow-up care for survivors over time rather than only immediate crisis response;
 - iv. Coordinating services across state institutions, humanitarian actors, and civil society organisations;
 - c. Community-based support structures, by:
 - i. Establishing local safe places and peer support networks within communities;
 - ii. Supporting women-led and survivor-led community initiatives;
 - iii. Using mobile teams and local service providers to reach isolated populations;
 - iv. Promoting trust, accessibility, and local ownership of rehabilitation efforts;
 - d. Rehabilitation services tailored to vulnerable groups, including displaced women and girls, indigenous women and girls, survivors of violence, and women and girls with disabilities, by:
 - i. Designing services that respond to the specific needs of each group;
 - ii. Ensuring physical accessibility, language access, and culturally appropriate support;
 - iii. Providing targeted assistance for displacement-related needs, including documentation, shelter, and resettlement support;
 - iv. Addressing barriers such as mobility limitations, discrimination, and social exclusion;
 - e. Requested investments from Member States towards International legal and political support in the aftermath of conflicts;
- 15. *Encourages* Member States, in partnership with United Nations Development Programme and the International Labour Organization, to expand skills training programs in high demand sectors such as healthcare, education, and digital services by:
 - a. Developing nationally tailored vocational training curricula aligned with local labor market needs;
 - b. Implementing programs in post-conflict and underserved regions through community-based training centers;
 - c. Providing funding support through public-private partnerships and international assistance mechanisms;
 - d. Establishing monitoring and evaluation frameworks to assess program effectiveness and long-term employment outcomes.



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,

Recognizing peacebuilding as a long-term process that is aimed at solving the root causes of the violations of the rights of women and girls, rebuilding post-conflict institutions while acknowledging sovereignty,

Acknowledging the variety of cultural contexts that women's issues occur in and ensuring that the United Nations will respect these varied cultural norms,

Further requesting the expanding of *The National Strategy to Prevent and Address Gender Based Violence (2023-2030)* to ensure women are mentally and physically able to hold leadership positions and immerse into society,

Heavily convinced that there is a disproportionate impact on indigenous women and girls that is an exasperated issue on top of the underlying concern of the issues that women and girls initially face during and after conflict as women of indigenous roots are 7.7 times more likely to be displaced during conflict,

Cognizant that according to the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) 40% of women who experience violence seek help of any sorts,

Noting the underrepresentation of women in local policymaking and peacebuilding efforts,

Underlining the importance of protecting women and girls from discrimination and protection from violence within the clause of peacebuilding,

Reaffirming the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015), especially the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 4 (quality education), 5 (gender equality), 8 (decent work and economic growth), 10 (reduction of inequalities), 16 (peace, justice and strong Institutions), and 17 (partnerships for the goals),

Recalling the previous work done regarding the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) Agenda and the individual National Action Plans that Member States have created,

Regretting the failures of previous peacekeeping operations,

Calls attention to the need for reform in regards to peacekeeping operations, recognizing the need to increase resources in order to accomplish said reforms, focusing on expanding the capabilities of peacekeeping forces with particular emphasis on the promotion and protection of women's rights in post conflict setting,

Acknowledging peacekeeping as an immediate concern for the infringement on women's autonomy for various Member States in the aftermath of conflict,

Imploring Member States to affirm existing international peacekeeping mechanism and recognize the precedence of universal declaration of human rights with respect and special consideration to the sovereignty of United Nations Member States,

Appealing to the essential role of local women's organizations in peacebuilding and recovery, and the critical need for dedicated funding to support their participation,

Prioritizing national sovereignty in the jurisdiction of economic reintegration and the representation of women and governance, such that local and national institutions are aligned with SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions) in the inclusion of women in post-conflict reconstruction,

Affirming that the full respect and sovereignty of Member States and the integrity of their domestic legal systems serves as the foundation for strengthening the domestic protection of women and girls after conflict as recognized by the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945),

Deeply disturbed by the fact that women and girls remain underrepresented in post-conflict governance, transitional governments, and peace processes,

Recognizing that women and girls must not remain passive beneficiaries of assistance, but rather active participants in recovery, conflict prevention, and peacebuilding processes,

Regretting the disheartening fact that, according to United Nations Peacekeeping, women comprise only 10% of the participants of peace talks,

Calling to attention Security Council resolution 1889 (2009) on "Women and peace and security", particularly in Article 8, and its recognition of the necessity of women in reconstruction efforts, with reconstruction efforts having statistical increases in results with the inclusion of women, and the report it called for on the reconstruction commitments outlined by the Secretary General,

Taking into account the role of the Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict, established by the Security Council resolution 1888 (2009) on "Women and peace and security" giving technical assistance for Member States to strengthen to support national authorities in enhancing the rule of law in order to ensure accountability, including criminal responsibility, for perpetrators of conflict-related sexual violence,

Emphasizing the importance of the presence of women in peace processes, especially considering that peace agreements with women signatories are 35% more likely to be sustainable over a long period of time, according to UN Women,

Alarmed that only 42% of the 113 WPS National Action Plans adopted by June 2025 have dedicated commitments to local women mediators who are crucial to promoting women's involvement in peace processes,

Confirming Resolution 1325 (2000) on "Women and peace and security" advocating for women's political participation in social, humanitarian, and cultural concerns,

Noticing concern that humanitarian aid distribution and healthcare service provision in the aftermath of conflict may fail to address gender-specific needs,

Deeply aware of the lack of education women receive on leadership, governance, conflict prevention and

acknowledges the importance of women's economic participation and education in the aftermath of conflict,

Alarmed by the decreasing rate of literacy, lack of financial independence caused by a drawback in careers,

Further acknowledging the importance of women's economic participation and education in the aftermath of conflict,

Noting with appreciation the European Union's collaboration with the United Nations and their significant monetary contribution of 500 million euros to the Spotlight Initiative aiming to eliminate gender-based violence and support post-conflict recovery,

Acknowledging that national law takes precedent in regards to peacebuilding efforts and international declarations and actions,

Observing the lack of firm alliances between national governments and local women's rights non-governmental organizations (NGOs),

1. *Invites* Member States to reinforce national capacities in the field of transitional justice, through voluntary collaboration with the Team of Experts on Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict, including the strategic engagement of international and regional experts, with a view to ensuring context-sensitive and technically sound approaches, to be implemented in post-conflict and conflict-affected settings in areas such as:
 - a. Strengthening judicial and legal frameworks to address conflict-related sexual violence within their national contexts and in accordance with their respective legal systems, with the support from United Nations entities including the Team of Experts on Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict;
 - b. Enhancing victim-centered approaches in addressing conflict-related sexual violence, to be implemented in conflict-affected and post-conflict settings over a period of 3–5 years, in accordance with national frameworks, including:
 - i. Establishing comprehensive protection mechanisms, including safe reporting channels and safeguards against retaliation;
 - ii. Ensuring accessible and inclusive justice pathways by removing legal, financial, and social barriers;
 - iii. Providing specialized training for judicial, medical, and law enforcement personnel on trauma-informed and victim-centered approaches;
 - iv. Promoting coordination with civil society organizations, particularly women-led and survivor-led groups;
2. *Supports* the expansion of the *National Strategy to Prevent and Address Gender Based Violence (2023-2030)* across all Member States, with respect to state sovereignty, to encourage women to reintegrate into leadership roles and political participation to uplift peacebuilding by:

- a. Enhancing survivor based care centers to ensure women are in the right state of mind to take on leadership positions;
 - b. Recommending a female oriented support system through education and healthcare in order to stress peacebuilding initiatives to promote women in policy and political environments;
3. *Calls* for access to sexual and reproductive health and rights in all conflict settings through providing accessible survivor support and including medical, psychosocial legal and economic services with the implementation of the Security Council resolution 1325 (2000);
4. *Reminds* Member States to review the gender demographics of their local government bodies and ensure adequate representation of women in comparison to the population of female citizens by:
 - a. Recommending the establishment of laws that secure the rights of women against workplace harassment;
 - b. Suggesting the implementation of legislated gender quotas which reflect the national proportion of women to be re-evaluated every 3-5 years to accommodate for changes in the gender-ratio;
5. *Calls upon* the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to strengthen educational programmes for women as a means of promoting gender equality and social inclusion by:
 - a. Inviting collaboration with Member States to provide predictable, sustained voluntary contributions;
 - b. Promoting microloan programmes in the countries where women lack financial security and economic independence;
 - c. Welcoming global initiatives modeled after the Women Entrepreneurship Support Programme;
 - d. Providing voluntary training for women entrepreneurs on business planning, financial literacy, and obtaining loans;
6. *Advocates* for the implementation of a data collection system, voluntary for Member States, for regions suffering in the aftermath of conflict to narrow down the exact issues and perpetrators that restrict women from assimilating into leadership positions by:
 - a. Recognizing the *National Strategy to Prevent and Address Gender Based Violence*, initiated in 2023 aligning with the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals within Zimbabwe;
 - b. Inviting the support of the World Bank and United Nations Environmental Assembly to integrate One-Stop care and survivor centers within Member States while respecting state sovereignty;
7. *Insists on* Member States acknowledge in principle that women are equal members of society and must have their rights be respected by each Member State;

8. *Invites* Member States to strengthen Peacebuilding Operations through targeted capacity-building initiatives in the healthcare sector, particularly addressing the needs of women and girls affected by conflict, through cooperation with the United Nations Population Fund, including:
 - a. Expanding access to sexual and reproductive health services in post-conflict settings;
 - b. Providing comprehensive psychosocial and trauma-informed care for survivors of conflict-related violence;
 - c. Supporting the training of local healthcare personnel to ensure sustainable and culturally sensitive service delivery;
9. *Suggests* increased collaboration between government bodies and local women's rights organizations to develop programmes aimed towards women empowerment and safety;
10. *Encourages* UNDP to include land rights and inheritance laws understanding through existing educational programs, which ensures women understand and can exercise their legal property rights;
11. *Trusts* Member States to reinstate land rights to displaced indigenous women and children by:
 - a. Aiming primarily at Member States that have reached an estimated 20% displacement ratio of indigenous persons vs total displaced population;
 - b. Suggesting cooperation with the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues body in order to uphold indigenous land rights and reinstatement;
12. *Reinforces* the use and support of local women-led organizations to provide a support system for counseling, recovery, services, education, and advocacy, and supporting NGOs to aid law enforcement training for gender-based violence in disparaged areas by:
 - a. Encouraging active communication between local government bodies and women-led organizations to ensure maximum efficiency of aid distribution;
 - b. Incentivising affected nations, NGOs and private businesses to donate funds towards local support groups with the aim to build a strong system within 5 years;
 - c. Adopting cooperation with NGOs such as the Peace Operation Training Institute to allow Member States to get free training for local officers against sexual violence and gender-based discrimination;
13. *Further requests* Member States to work voluntarily with United Nations bodies and organizations, such as UN Women, to develop and implement national governmental action plans promoting increased representation of women and girls in transitional governments, post-conflict governance, and peace negotiations, including gender-quotas in government and targets for women's involvement in governance and peace processes with goals to be implemented within a period of 3-5 years;
14. *Advices* the expansion of implementation efforts of Security Council resolution 1889 (2009), as well as implementation on the report by the Secretary-General on this resolution for the purpose

of uplifting women in local leadership, political science education, and reconstruction policies and preparedness by expanding gender advisors into gender centers, which will:

- a. Ensure that local and regional education efforts centralize women and their role in the rebuilding process in post-conflict settings;
 - b. Work with local women leaders in coordination with international organizations, such as United Nations High Commission on Refugees, to ensure the return of women and children to a safe and sustainable environment;
 - c. Implement cooperation efforts between local, regional, and international organizations whose focus is the protection of women and girls, prioritizing organizations which have a sub-focus on conflict;
15. *Recommends* an insular and autonomous educational and economic cycle in which women in post-conflict zones learn advocacy, policy-making skills, and traditional trade skills in sustainable, local women-led educational and economic initiatives where:
- a. Regional UN Women based offices may operate within a post-conflict zone with the approval of Member States, supplied with funds and advanced domestic legal protections;
 - b. The United Nations Development Fund for Women will determine funding for domestic and regional uses, for the purpose of gender equality in regard to infrastructural and systemic inclusion;
 - c. Programs will work within established regional women's rights groups to allow for context specific solutions, where they can apply for necessary funding and demonstrate need;
 - d. Domestic economic reintegration programs can subdue economic exploitation that is known for targeting women;
16. *Suggests* expanding efforts such as the Colombian Peace Agreement and other National Action Plans, with the aim of promoting sustainable livelihoods, social cohesion, and long-term peacebuilding, by:
- a. Expanding access to training, education, and skill-building programs for internally displaced people;
 - b. Strengthening reintegration policies modeled after successful provisions of Colombian Peace Agreement, specifically those focused on rural development and social cohesion;
 - c. Promoting minority community based leadership opportunities that empower individuals to participate local governance and peacebuilding efforts;
17. *Designates* the implementation of educational programs for women in regions where access to education is limited by:
- a. Supporting structured education systems that empower women to access higher levels of political leadership and representation such as roles in Congress and judiciary thereby

strengthening women's participation;

- b. Partnering with local NGOs and women's rights organizations to provide education to the communities in need, instead of them coming to the institutions;
18. *Expresses its hope* in establishing "Safe Education Corridors" and flexible community-based learning centers specifically designed to facilitate the re-integration of girls into the formal school system in the aftermath of conflict;
19. *Suggests* the implementation of educational programs in voluntary partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund, for women in areas where education is harder to attain by:
 - a. Applying Bureaucratic education systems within the next five years that allow women to enter higher forms of political power and representation, such as congressional and judicial spaces, to establish trust and have women in positions of power to help with post-conflict aftermaths;
 - b. Promoting the reintegration of girls affected by armed conflict into formal education systems;
 - c. Welcoming initiatives such as the Women Entrepreneurship Support Programme;
 - d. Providing voluntary training for women entrepreneurs on business planning, financial literacy, and obtaining loans;
20. *Encourages* Member States, in collaboration with the World Bank and regional financial institutions, to establish sustainable economic reintegration frameworks for women in post-conflict regions by:
 - a. Promoting the creation of public-private partnership programs that prioritize the employment and advancement of women in reconstruction sectors;
 - b. Expanding access to financial services through low-interest loans, grants, and savings programs tailored to conflict-affected women who are excluded from traditional banking systems;
 - c. Integrating economic reintegration efforts with protections for survivors of gender-based violence to ensure safe and inclusive workplace environments;
21. *Respectfully suggests* the UN Women through Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund to further operationalize their funding targets outlined in its 2024 Annual Report by scaling up the financial support for women-led enterprises in post-conflict regions, including by:
 - a. Establishing regionally coordinated funding hubs to ensure equitable and rapid disbursement of resources to grassroots women-led organizations;
 - b. Organizing the supervision these financial hubs by the General Assembly Third Committee and UN Women to ensure accurate distribution;

- c. Prioritizing funding for initiatives that integrate economic empowerment with protection services for survivors of gender-based violence;
- 22. *Welcomes* Member States, in coordination with UN Women, to mobilize and allocate financial resources to address funding gaps in programs supporting women and girls in post-conflict settings through:
 - a. Expanding the use of the United Nations Trust Fund for All Women and Girls;
 - b. Strengthened collaboration between UN Women, local governments, and civil society organizations to ensure culturally relevant and sustainable implementation of funding initiatives;
 - c. The development and enhancement of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure transparency, accountability, and measurable outcomes.



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,

Affirming the significance of nationally led governance structures that prioritize the protection, inclusion, and agency of women and girls, while fully respecting national sovereignty and domestic legal frameworks,

Bearing in mind Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 5.5 on the inclusion of women in leadership, decision-making, and public life,

Realizing the importance of immediate actions in the aftermath of conflict and the timely response needed to protect women and girls from violence,

Confident in the impactful effects on the implementation of gender responsive laws established through the Southern African Development Community's (SADC) Protocol on Gender and Development,

Expressing its hope for participation among governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and local communities to ensure effective implementation of programs that involve women in politics in rural communities,

Calling attention to Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on "Women and Peace and Security", addressing the impact of war on women and the importance of their full and equal participation, as well as training and resources for Member States to protect women and girls in the midst of conflict,

Mindful of the abundance of abandoned, failing, and insufficient infrastructure across Member States due to conflict and access to resources post-dissension,

Recognizing the lack of access to economic opportunity, leaving women severely vulnerable in states of conflict and post-conflict,

Fully aware that aid meant to support women is frequently diverted before reaching victims,

Recognizing that in post-conflict societies, women frequently face systemic exclusion from political participation due to persistent social barriers, unequal access to political education, and limited inclusion in decision-making processes,

Alarmed that women-led countries still remain at a 1 to 7 ratio, with the political power remaining male-dominated,

Emphasizing that over half of the 85 million children affected by crisis and forced out of school are girls,

Concerned by the fact that over 100 million girls lack access to quality education,

Recognizing the urgency of effectively preparing women to lead in political environments,

Understanding the disadvantage that women face in medical education and the workforce through unequal training opportunities and overall underrepresentation,

Taking into consideration Human Rights Council resolution 14/12 (2010) on “Accelerating efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women: ensuring due diligence in prevention”, which mentions the importance of women and girls’ rights, particularly regarding education, health, economic participation, finance, and employment,

Evaluating the reports by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs that 500 women and girls are dying from complications regarding pregnancy and childbirth in many regional conflicts, extending the need to provide trauma response healthcare services,

Alarmed by the 4,600 documented cases of sexual-gender-based violence being used against women and girls as a tactic of war in 2024 alone and the 676 million women and girls living within 50 kilometers of areas experiencing armed conflict,

Concerned that 1,647 attacks on healthcare have been reported, depriving millions of women of the services of sexual and reproductive help,

Taking into consideration the gaps in women’s care within local communities devastated by the phases, including the aftermath, of conflict,

Expressing over 60 million forcibly displaced and stateless women and girls face elevated risks of gender-based violence, which can shift household dynamics, increasing the number of female-headed households in 2024,

Cognized towards a reported 87% increase in conflict-related gender-based violence between 2022 and 2024,

Urging the mobilization of humanitarian aid, including food, shelter, and water, through the General Assembly,

Emphasizing that funding allocated to women’s healthcare in conflict settings must be distributed through needs-based mechanisms that ensure resources reach intended beneficiaries while remaining coordinated with national authorities,

Considering the limited volume of digitally-disseminated healthcare and violence response materials available to women and girls in rural communities,

Emphasizing the need for immediate, targeted deployment of mobile healthcare units, trauma response services, and maternal care infrastructure, particularly in high-risk and displaced populations,

Encouraging Member States to enact policies that narrow sectoral segregation and expand opportunities in the workplace to empower women economically and decrease vulnerability in post-conflict situations,

Emphasizing the need to improve the quality and accessibility of healthcare services for women and girls, particularly in post-conflict settings,

1. *Expresses hope* that Member States will increase compliance with existing international frameworks through the strengthening of regional law enforcement systems with the goal of:
 - a. Ensuring that gender based violence cases are not overlooked across the globe;
 - b. Analyzing the gravity of specific cases to make sure they are carried out in a timely manner;
 - c. Taking into account the indeterminate territory of international law and national sovereignty;
2. *Advises* the international community to implement the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development framework while prioritizing:
 - a. The full integration of women in politics through:
 - i. Education regarding the role of women in post-conflict peace processes;
 - ii. Gender sensitive systems aimed at a more inclusive environment;
 - b. Enriching Member States' gross domestic product by the inclusion of women in their legislative, administrative, and policy processes;
3. *Encourages* Member States to implement civic educational programs that promote accessible mobile education for women, particularly those in underserved rural communities, to empower their participation in political processes by:
 - a. Encouraging the development of training programs, workshops, and mentorship initiatives in underdeveloped communities aimed at equipping women with the knowledge and skills to engage in political leadership through the Women's Leadership Programme (WYDE), which provides funding for supporting women's political leadership;
 - b. Recommending the expansion of affordable and accessible digital infrastructure to ensure that women in rural and underserved areas can fully benefit from mobile education programs to participate in political discussions and education, through EQUALS Global Partnership, where women are given internet access to improve digital literacy;
4. *Calls for* communication and resource sharing in the aftermath of conflict to immediately address the needs of women and girls by:
 - a. Sharing frequent data regarding the progress and challenges of protecting women and girls across Member States to effectively address conflict areas;
 - b. Implementing or strengthening National Action Plans to best meet the needs of women and girls in individual situations;
5. *Welcomes* Member States to implement Circular Economic Strategies to establish safe havens, streamline humanitarian aid, and create third safe spaces for women and young girls through:

- a. Strategies, implemented by NGOs such as the Ellen MacArthur Foundation and the Waste and Resources Programme, would survey abandoned commercial and residential infrastructure and rebuild them into functioning places of safety and resource allocation;
 - b. Resources accessible through these support centers, provided by the International Red Cross, to women and girls in communities affected by conflict until communities are reconstructed and resources are no longer necessary;
 - c. Spaces established to reduce exposure to sex trafficking and gender based violence;
 - d. Safe havens and third spaces open to women and young girls indefinitely, with opportunities becoming available in terms of education and the workforce, respective to Member States;
6. *Strongly encourages* Member States to invest in policy changes more aligned with the *Beijing Declaration and Platform For Action* (1995) and *The Women's Empowerment Principles* (2010), prioritizing:
- a. Inclusionary hiring processes and flexible working arrangements to create opportunities for workplace advancement and to foster an equitable workplace culture, specifically prioritizing reconstructing nations until 2050, as in alignment with *The World in 2050* (2022);
 - b. The implementation of such changes across the world focused on industries where women are underrepresented, such as Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) fields;
7. *Supports* the implementation of educational programs targeting girls in public schools to provide education in STEM subjects, to mentor young women into male-dominated fields;
8. *Endorses* the establishment of the SHE REPS workshop, which focuses on the empowerment of women and girls through:
- a. Creating safe spaces, such as support services for victims of violence and abuse, as well as women's centers, for women and girls to participate and have their voices heard;
 - b. Offering, for an indefinite amount of time, monthly digital trainings and discussions led by women in positions of power centered on teaching women and girls leadership skills, including public speaking, negotiating, and collaboration, with the goal of:
 - i. Giving women and girls the tools to access leading positions through advanced education on leadership;
 - ii. Establishing equal representation goals in leadership positions to ensure gender inclusive governance;
 - c. Establishing gender-responsive budgeting by ensuring resources are directed toward safe and inclusive infrastructure in conflict areas while respecting Member States' sovereignty;

- d. Including the educational aspect of gender sensitivity training for police measures, to bolster an awareness of gender related issues, creating an inclusive workplace to prevent discrimination;
 - e. Presenting opportunities for them to be in leadership positions, such as temporary internships, employment, and community groups in various sectors, including politics, healthcare, etc., until these women and girls can be independent;
 - f. Seeking collaboration with the United Nations Joint Global Programme on Essential Services for Women and Girls Subject to Violence, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), and NGOs such as Women for Women International, Vital Voices, and Women in Global Health;
9. *Requests* prioritizing protecting women and girls in conflict and post-conflict settings with supporting women-led organizations and providing resources by:
- a. Further incorporating the UN Women ACT to End Violence Against Women Programmes which focuses on supporting local women's rights organizations, funding prevention and response services, and promoting their participation in decision-making during crises;
 - b. Placing educational training that provides opportunities to help place women into policy-making decisions;
10. *Encourages* Member States to cooperate with relevant humanitarian agencies, including the International Organization for Migration, for the establishment of protected zones and secure humanitarian access corridors in conflict proximity zones, prioritizing:
- a. The safe evacuation and movement of women and girls through high-risk areas;
 - b. The secure transport of humanitarian aid through conflict-affected zones;
 - c. The equitable distribution of humanitarian assistance to women and girls in need of international support;
11. *Calls for* the creation of equal training opportunities within developing communities to encourage women and girls to expand their expertise in the medical field through:
- a. Implementing community-based learning programs, ensuring the continuous formation of women and girls throughout their education journey over the next decade by:
 - i. Collaborating with local educational bodies and governance to provide the resources needed by their community;
 - ii. Providing women and girls with multi-year support to ensure the completion of their medical formation;
 - b. Furthering the access to online training courses, resources, and learning programmes developed by the UN Women Training Centre by providing broader access to technology in rural communities;

- c. Providing financial support and access through the United Nations Young Female Scientists Programme, whose initiative is to provide scholarships, grants, and microloans for women in pursuit of advanced education in developing countries;
12. *Requests* the creation of the Humanitarians for Conflict-Affected Areas on Wheels (HCAAW), which offers support to women and girls in conflict and postconflict settings and cannot safely leave their homes or lack access to resources, specifically through resources to their homes, such as:
 - a. Educational resources for girls in primary and secondary education, including textbooks, notebooks, writing utensils, etc.;
 - b. Resources, including worksheets, videos, etc., to teach women and girls economic and financial skills, including budgeting, saving, and social advancement;
 - c. Prenatal, postnatal, and maternal resources for women and their babies, such as medical checkups, nutritional support, counseling, and family planning;
 - d. Psychosocial support for women and girls in post-conflict areas, to allow them a space to heal from trauma and other mental health issues;
 - e. Reproductive healthcare, such as testing for sexually transmitted diseases, pregnancy testing, and contraceptives;
 - f. Menstrual products, such as pads and tampons, for women and girls who lack access to them;
 - g. Trainings for local health workers and partner with community organizations for local support and resources during the recovery and peacebuilding processes;
13. *Recommends* that HCAAW seeks collaboration with UN Women and NGOs such as the Global Partnership for Education, Women for Women International, and Every Mother Counts;
14. *Further recommends* Member States, at their own discretion, to establish nationally-led education systems through increased investment in inclusive and resilient learning environments, including:
 - a. The adoption of gender-responsive budgeting frameworks to ensure equitable allocation of resources;
 - b. The development of infrastructure that prioritizes safety, accessibility, and long-term sustainability;
 - c. Targeted investments in teacher training, digital access, and curriculum development;
15. *Recommends* the enhancement of access to trauma-responsive healthcare services that extend to reproductive healthcare, specifically through:
 - a. Implementing reforms to existing hospitals, using existing hospitals that may be impacted by the conflict, and reforming them to better serve women patients by:

- i. Endorsing transportation chances for displaced individuals' access to nearby hospitals through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
 - ii. Reconstructing and repurposing an existing hospital;
 - b. Providing employment to women with a minimum educational background by:
 - i. Enhancing a requirement for enrollment in higher education courses through the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;
 - ii. Adding to the cultural implementation where jobs in medicine are to be seen as dignifying;
 - c. Enhancing services specifically for women's reproductive health, which include ultrasounds, surgical procedures, etc. by:
 - i. Implementing access to sonography and other medical technologies;
 - ii. Ensuring access to several types of contraceptives and preventative screening for women;
16. *Calls for* the distribution of food, shelter, water, and other emergency items to rural disaster-prone areas, as advised by the World Health Organization (WHO) by:
- a. Prioritizing responses to health crises by providing expertise, medical supplies, and humanitarian assistance including:
 - i. Enhanced access to first aid kits for women in conflict who visit hospitals;
 - ii. Easy access to certified doctors without borders related to women's pregnancies, abortions, etc.;
 - b. Passing resolutions that endorse the call in providing emergency support to the UNHCR health committee that:
 - i. Mobilize community health care workers through NGOs to deliver care in underserved settings;
 - ii. Work in collaboration with NGOs such as International Medical Corps, Médecins Sans Frontières, and Project HOPE;
17. *Recommends* all Member States to integrate a holistic care model of reparation to establish women's reintegration into society by:
- a. Establishing free clinics, provided by the WHO for women in conflict-affected areas to support women who have been victims of gender-based violence as a tactic of war;
 - b. Repairing of women's psychological abilities to ensure their contribution to society and politics through the establishment of free counseling resources funded by the Women's International Conflict Response Fund;

- c. Ensuring that the socioeconomic status of women who have experienced trauma from armed conflict is taken into account to ensure their rights to a stable living by focusing on financing for women's care organizations through the Women's Peace & Humanitarian Fund;
 - d. Affirming the sovereign right of all Member States to decide their own policies, processes, and establishments;
- 18. *Expresses its hope* that Member States expand Member State-sanctioned reproductive health and violence education programs to include rurally-accessible radio broadcasting, with respect for:
 - a. The specific political, cultural, and religious considerations of Member States and domestic populations;
 - b. The varieties and degrees of technology most regularly accessed by domestic rural populations;
 - c. The sovereignty of Member States in determining whether to offer such programs;
- 19. *Strongly advises* that Member States acquire locally sourced citizen data, as outlined in *The Copenhagen Framework on Citizen Data (2024)*, that would provide information on the differentiated gaps in women's care through:
 - a. Establishing permanent long-term data governance systems organized by Civil Society Organizations that process, analyze, and provide feedback for sustainable data collection;
 - b. Verifying the specific care needs of local communities that arise within various demographics such as age, ethnic background, socioeconomic status, refugee status, and gender;
 - c. Determining what kind of care provisions are currently being received within international communities;
 - d. Understanding what challenges sites of care provision might, or currently, face in these spaces, such as security conditions in conflicted-affected areas, mobility access for medical equipment, and means of access to data collection sites;
- 20. *Calls upon* Member States to improve access to reproductive and maternal healthcare services for women and girls in post-conflict settings by:
 - a. Expanding access to reproductive health services, including prenatal and postnatal care, through partnerships with international organizations, such as WHO and UN Women;
 - b. Strengthening healthcare infrastructure in post-conflict areas such as training medical workers and rebuilding healthcare facilities;
 - c. Increasing the affordability of healthcare services by implementing low cost healthcare programs for women and girls in vulnerable communities;

- d. Strengthening healthcare infrastructure in post-conflict areas, such as training medical workers and rebuilding healthcare facilities;
21. *Further requests* for the evaluation of aid provided by various NGOs within the United Nations through the:
- a. Assessment of all pre-existing NGOs supportive of women to assess efficiency by:
 - i. Considering the reallocation of funds in underperforming entities to those demonstrating measurable impacts;
 - ii. Assessing efficiency through measuring increases in rates per capita of resource allocation to affected women;
 - iii. Amending the persistent gap wherein funds allocated to support women fail to reach beneficiaries by;
 - b. Implementation of quarterly monitoring and audits for improvements in distribution;
 - c. Acknowledgement the role of localized economic systems in strengthening social cohesion through:
 - i. Expanding SDG 1 (no poverty) and 8 (decent work and economic growth) to further enable access to sustainable and inclusive economic growth;
 - ii. Urging the United Nations Development Programme to further fund and implement pilot programs focused on community-based economic systems in vulnerable regions;
 - iii. Calling for microagents and further financial access through the UN Women;
 - iv. Emphasizing the NGO Committee on the Status of Women to fund the victims directly rather than through governmental channels to enhance transparency and reduce corruption;
 - v. Recognizing the strength and integrity in local economies by ensuring full transparency to empower women to lead economic development;
 - vi. Encouraging the development of localized governments, such as community-based currencies, in collaboration with local governments to strengthen financial accessibility and ensure aid reaches women directly at the grassroots level;
22. *Further recommends* the deployment of mobile healthcare and trauma response units to reach displaced and rural populations through:
- a. Collaboration with programs such as the WHO, and the United Nations Population Fund;
 - b. Humanitarian aid organizations with a goal to reach displaced and rural populations during emergency and post-conflict recovery periods, ensuring immediate access to

maternal, reproductive, and emergency care in areas where infrastructure has been compromised;

- c. The deployment of mobile healthcare forces for a set period of time according to the direction of the relevant councils;
- d. Encouraging the training and integration of local female healthcare workers and community responders to strengthen national health systems and ensure culturally competent, sustainable care delivery.



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,

Recalling Member States commitments the *Declaration on the Right to Peace* (2016) which emphasizes that all people have a fundamental right to peace,

Reaffirming previous commitments to the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action* (1995), on women's rights, focusing on eliminating discrimination and violence and promoting economic independence,

Reaffirming the commitment in achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) (gender equality) target 5.5 to “ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life”, by the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015),

Affirming that women and girls have to be represented in governance bodies and peace talks,

Convinced that in multilateralism, the contribution of women and girls are an indispensable asset,

Viewing with appreciation the work of Disabled Women’s Society of Azerbaijan (DWSA) and other similar non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in protecting vulnerable groups of women and girls in the aftermath of conflict,

Acknowledging that, according to the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), women and girls are 7.7 times more likely to experience poverty post-conflict due to economic insecurity,

Deeply concerned that in 2024, reports on conflict-related sexual violence rose by 50% in a single year and that women and girls accounted for 95% of all verified cases,

Reiterating that peace agreements are 35% more likely to endure when women meaningfully participate in negotiations,

Noting the importance of including women in reconstruction efforts dialogue to ensure efforts take into consideration its effects on female citizen,

Gravely concerned that one third of women globally will experience gender-based violence (GBV),

Acknowledging the Association of Southeast Asian Nations’ (ASEAN) *Regional Plan of Action on Women, Peace, and Security* (2022) to promote women’s participation in post-conflict settings,

Concerned by the 676 million women and girls lived within 50 km of conflict zones reported by the Peace Institute of Oslo,

Fully believing in the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms Discrimination of Against Women* (1979) and the 2021 Secretary General Report *Conflict-related sexual violence* (S/2021/312) (2021) recognizing GBV as a consequence of war,

Deeply concerned that 75% of women experience regular depression, yet most are left without adequate access to mental health care in post-conflict contexts, according to the UN Women's *Gender Alert* (2024),

Alarmed that, according to the World Health Organization's *Maternal mortality in fragile and conflict-affected situations: technical brief* (2026), 60% of preventable maternal deaths were attributed to conflict in 2023 due to weak healthcare systems and disrupted care,

Concerned that women remain significantly underrepresented in peace and security decision-making, comprising less than 10% of negotiators in peace processes according to UN Women, while at the same time being disproportionately affected by conflict-related violence and displacement, with millions of women exposed to heightened risks of insecurity in fragile and post-conflict contexts,

Recognizing the importance of effectively implementing National Action Plans to help support Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on "Women and Peace and Security" and that it is a key mechanism to ensure the meaningful participation of women in peacebuilding and post-conflict recovery,

Expressing appreciation for the work done by Arab Women Mediators Network, a regional network of trained women mediators in community conflict resolution, which help women access spaces, homes, gathering places and hospitals that male mediators cannot, providing critical intelligence on community conditions,

Acknowledging that women and girls constitute approximately half of all refugees and internally displaced persons, yet face disproportionate risks in displacement, including heightened vulnerability to gender-based violence, sexual exploitation, trafficking, and abuse, particularly in contexts where resources and protection mechanisms are severely limited,

Bearing in mind the importance of acknowledging femicide as the killing of a woman or girl on the basis of her gender, and urging the utilization of Member States legal frameworks for the prosecution of perpetrators of femicide,

Aware of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women and proposed Gender Equality Laws to protect and serve justice to women,

Recognizing the national sovereignty of Member States such that they may enact policies that best serve their sociocultural interests regarding the reintegration of women into the reconstruction process,

1. *Recommends* that Member States support the International Labour Organization's Employment Intensive Investment Programme (EIIP) as a primary mechanism for creating dignified employment in post-crisis settings, like in affected Arab states by:
 - a. Establishing a timeline of 3–5 years for the implementation and evaluation of EIIP expansion projects in post-conflict and reconstruction contexts;
 - b. Implementing these programs initially in conflict-affected and post-conflict regions, with priority given to areas experiencing high female unemployment and displacement;
 - c. Recommending a minimum 40% participation rate for women in all EIIP-supported employment opportunities, to be monitored annually by national ministries in cooperation with the International Labour Organization;

- d. Establishing annual evaluation reports to track women's participation and long-term employment outcomes;
 2. *Supports* inclusive education in cooperation with United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) Futures of Education Programme to prevent the spread of radical ideologies such as the perpetuation of the myth surrounding sexual violence that discriminate against women by:
 - a. Implementing a general training program for teachers in conflict and post-conflict areas to ensure access to education for girls by:
 - i. Collaborating with the European Union (EU) to offer training for teachers in domains such as conflict management, teaching methods, and professional orientation;
 - ii. Acknowledging that the EU has worked in the past with Türkiye to train 15,000 teachers, which would be implemented in a post-conflict setting;
 - iii. Being held in places in collaboration with the governance body for a period of 5 years;
 - b. Declaring accordingly to advance the goals of equality, development, and peace for all women everywhere in the interest of all humanity following the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action*, following the amendments that declare that all women are equals and have the same rights and all women need to be treated equal in any society;
 - c. Affirming that this program will guarantee that the protection of all women's rights will be ensured by cooperating with the *UNESCO Strategy for gender equality in and through education (2019-2025)*, so that women will make a great impact in education;
 3. *Calls upon* Member States to align post-conflict reconstruction framework to respect SDG 5 (gender equality) target 5.1 by:
 - a. Conducting a legislative audit within 12 months of a ceasefire to repeal laws that discriminate against women's property rights and political participation by:
 - i. Suggesting for the duration for the legislative audit to be for a period of 2 years with the Member State consent;
 - ii. Encouraging the United Nations General Assembly to support regional NGOs to aid in gathering information on the empirical advances in women's rights legislations in conflict zones;
 - iii. Reporting from NGOs on GBV in real-time and bringing their findings to UN Women to make suggestion to report to the General Assembly;
 - iv. Urging an emergency plan for action if the 12-month deadlines is not respected;
 - v. Suggesting a stay for 4 years if the deadline for the legislative audit is not respected;

- b. Suggesting that post-conflict areas refer to declarations, such as the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women* (1979), to promote and respect women's and girls' rights;
4. *Encourages* Member States to develop and strengthen National Action Plans inspired by Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), promoting the meaningful participation of women in decision-making processes related to peacebuilding and post-conflict recovery, in accordance with national contexts and sovereignty, including:
 - a. Increasing women's representation in national and local governance structures, including legislative bodies and public administration;
 - b. Integrating women into peacebuilding and conflict-prevention mechanisms at both national and community levels, supported by capacity-building and leadership training programs to enhance their effective participation in decision-making processes;
 - c. Establishing monitoring and evaluation frameworks to assess the implementation and impact of such National Action Plans;
 - d. Implementing post-conflict development for programs explicitly to achieve SDG 5 (gender equality) via collaboration with NGOs to promote women's rights and participation in post-conflict discussions;
5. *Encourages* the development of women-led, sustainable, accessible healthcare initiatives, overseen by respective local governments to provide guided frameworks created by the World Health Organization, including but not limited, to:
 - a. Testing centers for victims of gender-based violence and assault focused on pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases;
 - b. Mental health resources, including psychological medication and counseling for women suffering from Post Traumatic Stress Disorder;
6. *Recommends* the investment and strengthening of social safety nets, or state-funded and controlled assistance programs, for the purpose of fostering recovery and stability, such as:
 - a. Expanding direct emergency relief aid to women and girls living in conflict zones or within 50 kilometers of an area that has experienced conflict in the last 5 years;
 - b. Expanding post-conflict recovery programs to include gender-responsive initiatives that address systemic inequalities;
 - c. Developing or expanding Member State financial assistance programs for women under respective federal poverty levels;
 - d. Collaborating with NGOs to provide grants for women and girls experiencing poverty in regions that have undergone conflict within the last 10 years;
7. *Encourages* Member States to promote the economic empowerment and financial independence of women and girls in post-conflict settings through:

- a. Establishing microcredit programs using United Nations funds within 2-4 years, providing low-interest loans to women entrepreneurs, particularly widows, internally displaced women, and survivors of conflict-related violence so that:
 - i. Local evaluation centers are created in cooperation with UN Agencies such as those adjacent to ECOSOC and NGOs, responsible for reviewing applications, determining eligibility, and monitoring the results of the microcredit program;
 - ii. Applications are allowed through community-based centres or digital platforms by women older than 18 years old;
 - iii. Applicants are required to attend a financial course and must have an income level significantly below the national average for women in their country;
 - iv. Applicants will attach a proof of evidence of the proposed economic activity, the requested financial support, and its expected contribution to community recovery;
 - b. Partnering with international finance institutions, including the World Bank, regional development bank, and NGOs to provide funding and technical assistance, as well as individualized financial support;
 - c. Implementing financial literacy and entrepreneurship training programs aimed at supporting women-led small and medium-sized enterprises;
8. *Promotes* the economic reintegration of women and girls at a local institutional level in partnership with local gender equity organizations, especially regarding widows and matriarchal heads of households, such that socioeconomic opportunity is made accessible by:
- a. Expanding vocational training and cooperative enterprises with technical advisory assistance from the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and UN Women, building upon existing programs such as the Gender-Responsive Budgeting Training Program and the OHCHR Gender Accreditation Programme;
 - b. Increasing access to healthcare via domestic frameworks that account for local sociocultural contexts, similar to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's 2010 Law on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Women;
9. *Recommends* the adaptation of best practices developed by DWSA by the OHCHR and fellow Member State governments who seek to protect vulnerable communities through enhanced knowledge sharing between governments and NGOs within Member States in order to raise awareness for vulnerable groups such as women and girls in post conflict areas;
10. *Suggests* that Member States when developing national action plans to consider having them promote equal female representation within government by:
- a. Encouraging active participation in decision making, expanded women's involvement in police leadership, and examining barriers preventing women from engaging in conflict resolution by implementing elements from regional initiatives like those in:
 - i. The Caucus, who has adopted the *Baku Declaration on Women's Rights (2023)* which pushes for an increased percentage of women within government institutions especially those involved with leadership and conflict resolution;

- ii. The Middle East, with the Women Lead The Way Program, a joint initiative between UN Women, the United Nations Population Fund, and the International Organization for Migration, which ensures women lead post-conflict recovery by integrating women into security and governance institutions at the local community level;
 - iii. Southeast Asia, which has implemented a National Plan of Action on Women, Peace, and Security in 2022 to advance women's roles in peacekeeping in post-conflict settings;
 - b. Publishing public information pages every year detailing the contents of these plans so that affected citizens may be informed;
- 11. *Requests* that Member States strengthen Women, Peace and Security national action plans in favor of enhancing women's participation, protection, and rights in all peace processes by:
 - a. Implementing gender equality within all conflict prevention actions and reactive measures;
 - b. Strengthening legal frameworks that address the primary causes of post-conflict matters, highlighting conflict-related sexual violence, ensuring justice;
- 12. *Using* United Nations General Assembly resolution 78/150 (2023) on "Achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls for realizing all Sustainable Development Goals" to increase long-lasting development assistance programmes until 2030 to strengthen the rights of women and girls impacted by conflict by:
 - a. Minimizing the impact of illiteracy on gender gap and vulnerable employment by implementing further literacy programs;
 - b. Reducing the geographic disparity between urban and rural areas in the matter of poverty, illiteracy, vulnerable employment, and early marriage, also considering the current crisis in the Sahel region;
 - a. Further involving the Red Cross and other humanitarian action groups to provide job search facilities, language courses, and cultural literacy training;
- 13. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen access to justice and protection mechanisms for women and girls affected by gender-based and domestic violence in post-conflict settings by developing gender-sensitive judicial frameworks, via:
 - a. Establishing specialized judicial units or courts dedicated to addressing cases of gender-based violence and domestic abuse, ensuring a survivor-centered approach within national legal systems;
 - b. Establishing a mechanism for women and girls to have legitimate legal representation to speak against abusers by;
 - c. Implementing protection measures for victims and witnesses, including confidential reporting procedures and safe environments for testimony in order to prevent retaliation or intimidation;

- d. Providing accessible legal aid by guaranteeing free or low-cost aid services, providing community-based legal clinic, and connecting victims and legal professionals via digital platforms;
 - e. Training of judges, prosecutors, law enforcement personnel and legal professionals on gender-sensitive approaches to justice, in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and UN Women;
14. *Proposes* Member States recognize femicide as a separate criminal offense and a punishable crime to ensure women receive proper justice by:
- a. Encouraging that Member States adopt legislation that acknowledges the language of femicide and its intensity post-conflict;
 - b. Suggesting the examination of existing domestic Criminal Codes in the reflection of femicide as a prosecutable offense;
 - c. Advising the implementation of a 10-year minimum prison sentence for perpetrators;
 - d. Asking States to utilize electronic monitoring systems to track repeat offenders and prevent future attacks;
15. *Encourages* Member States to promote the development of secure digital reporting mechanisms aimed at protecting women and girls in post-conflict settings, including the creation of mobile applications developed in collaboration with local technology communities and innovative, through:
- a. Providing financial and technical support to startups and local tech societies to design accessible, user-friendly, digital, and non-digital platforms that facilitate the reporting of gender-based violence, utilizing anonymized data collection to develop national policies and GBV prevention strategies;
 - b. Implementing of secure reporting systems allows survivors to report incidents anonymously through encrypted communication systems, including end-to-end encryption, in order to ensure confidentiality and protection from retaliation by perpetrators of GBV;
 - c. Creating Accessibility and Inclusive Management which connects women and girls using a locator feature for nearby support groups and centers and a shortcut feature available on mobile phones to report an attack and alert nearby authorities without high risk of escalation within 60 seconds.



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,

Recognizing the disproportionate impacts of armed conflict on women and girls, including sexual and gender-based violence, displacement, and economic marginalization,

Alarmed that one in three women experiences gender-based violence,

Requesting Member States to support awareness campaigns that challenge societal norms and stereotypes hindering women's political engagement,

Recognizing the *United Nations System-Wide Gender Equality Acceleration Plan (2024)*,

Deeply disturbed that over 60 million women and girls are currently refugees or internally displaced worldwide, and over 600 million women and girls live in conflict-affected regions, where they face heightened risks of violence, displacement, and loss of access to education and healthcare, and that, among these populations, at least one in five displaced women has experienced sexual violence,

Having observed that women and girls are at an increased risk of experiencing violence in post-conflict settings due to the breakdown of the rule of law, the proliferation of small arms, and the normalization of violence, resulting in elevated rates of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), anxiety, and depression, while continuing to face limited access to adequate mental and physical healthcare services,

Deeply concerned regarding the attacks on healthcare infrastructure, further depriving women of access to reproductive and sexual healthcare,

Considering the role of Women's organizations as first responders to crises and conflicts,

Stressing the importance of funding initiatives such as the United Nations Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund, the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women, the United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF) Girls' Education Programs, Education Cannot Wait (ECW), and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's Prize for Girls' and Women's Education,

Keeping in mind the United Nations Secretary General's *New Agenda for Peace (2023)* and the recommendation for donors to allocate 1% of Official Development Assistance (ODA) towards women's organizations,

Alarmed by the long-lasting aftermath of conflicts on women and girls around the world, and recognizing organizations such as Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and Caritas for expanding and funding their non-discriminatory women's empowerment projects,

Viewing with apprehension that only 0.4% of bilateral aid goes to women's rights organizations, resulting in reduced funding for supporting policies that protect and ensure the rights of women in conflict affected regions,



Alarmed by the 10.9 million pregnant and breastfeeding women subjected to acute malnutrition as a result of food insecurity,

Recognizing also the barrier posed to women by food insecurity with regard to accessing and prioritizing educational opportunities,

Concerned by the limitations of educational and support resources offered exclusively or primarily in dominant languages,

Bearing in mind that 60% of preventable maternal deaths happen in situations of displacement or conflict,

Acknowledging the global challenge to end gender based violence and its impact on women and girls particularly in the aftermath of conflict, which falls under the humanitarian and social mandate of the General Assembly Third Committee,

Recognizing the urgent need to create fair and accessible asylum systems for women and child refugees in places that have just come out of war, as well as the supplementary risks they face, such as being forced to leave their homes, violence against women, and not being able to get basic services,

Reiterating the significance of transparent, inclusive, and democratic electoral processes, along with the impact of gender equality in enhancing legitimate governance and mitigating conflict-related violence,

Expressing deep concern, that there has been persistent gender based violence and low levels of political participation among women, and that these challenges significantly limit the opportunities that are left for women to be politically represented,

Concerned that of the 345 million people reported to be severely hungry internationally, nearly 60 percent are women and girls,

Having adopted Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on “Women and Peace and Security”, which prioritizes women’s empowerment as a prerequisite for sustainable peace and economic stability through adopting the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) agenda to mandate the inclusion of women in peace and security sector,

Re-emphasizing that, according to the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), only 23% of gender equality data has been available from 2010 to the present, creating a large gap in information and research, which can often make women and girls invisible,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to prioritize the integration of refugee women into society and urges the continued implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) and the broader WPS agenda, this framework emphasizes:
 - a. Increased participation of women and girls in peacebuilding, governance, community planning, and other decision-making processes, this is supported through technical guidance, funding initiatives, leadership training, and participatory assessments led by United Nation bodies such as UN Women;
 - b. Enhanced protection for women and girls, particularly through measures outlined in United Nations Security Council Resolution 1820, which recognizes sexual violence as a weapon of war, additional protection is provided by agencies such as the United Nations



High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other humanitarian actors, which deliver safe shelter, legal documentation, and protection services to refugee women;

- c. Strengthened prevention of conflict and displacement through gender-sensitive approaches, these include monitoring key indicators such as rising violence, restrictions on women's rights, and exclusion from political processes, the United Nations prevention approach implemented in partnership with organizations like the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank focuses on addressing structural inequalities by promoting:
 - i. Equal access to education for women and girls;
 - ii. The right to participate in peacebuilding and governance;
 - iii. Legal protections against all forms of discrimination;
2. *Ensures* universal access to healthcare, including for refugees and displaced populations, so that no individual is deprived of essential medical services, through collaboration with key actors such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNHCR, and by providing:
 - a. Hospitals, clinics, urgent care centers, and private practices to ensure all individuals have equal access to healthcare;
 - b. Maternal and reproductive healthcare, prenatal and postnatal services, vaccinations, and basic medical care for women and girls in the aftermath of conflict;
 - c. Condense and assess data based on research findings following a 2-year period;
3. *Recognizes* the critical importance of mental health, particularly in post-conflict contexts where women and girls may experience conditions such as PTSD, trauma, and anxiety, and therefore:
 - a. Providing counseling and psychosocial support for survivors of violence through local clinics and community-based support groups;
 - b. Condensing and assessing data based on research findings following a 2-year period;
 - c. Integrating mental health services into primary healthcare systems including clinics, private practice, and hospitals;
 - d. Combining mental health and protection services to ensure safe and supportive environments for reporting and recovery with support from key organizations such as WHO and UNICEF;
4. *Urges* Member States to work with the UNHCR and UNICEF to create and expand community-based programs that help refugees find safe housing, healthcare, education, and legal protections, with a focus on the safety and long-term reintegration of women and children during and after conflict by:
 - a. Promoting Universal Health Coverage;
 - b. Expanding free or subsidized healthcare services;



- c. Encouraging partnerships between governments, international organizations, and donors to strengthen health systems and reach vulnerable populations;
5. *Calls upon* relevant donors to direct funding directly towards women's organizations, ensuring that funding allocated for women reaches their target audience by:
 - a. Building and funding facilities for healthcare professionals through partnership with non-governmental organizations such as CRS, Caritas and etc to be able to treat vulnerable individuals in impacted areas and host Member States;
 - b. Deploying and funding WHO-United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) mobile health units focusing on reproductive care, vaccinations, and postnatal support in rural or displaced communities to improve access to medical care for vulnerable populations in conflict-affected areas and host Member States;
 - c. Providing financial support for purchase of medicine for impacted individuals affected by conflict who lack adequate access to healthcare resources to ensure adequate health care triage;
 - d. Facilitating and funding classes, technology, and online courses for educating women and girls to make sure every girl has access to a sort of education;
 - e. Initiating and funding the food security projects to ensure women and girls receive the necessary nutrition that they need, especially for pregnant women to support their health and well-being;
6. *Recommends* the promotion of targeted nutritional services towards pregnant and breastfeeding women in active and post-conflict localities, enforced by Member States according to available national data through:
 - a. Following the framework as outlined by UNICEF in their push for improving maternal nutrition, as established in 2024, which outlines the delivering of essential nutritional services, such as the provision of nutritional screening, education, and counseling, weight monitoring, and necessary micronutrient supplements;
 - b. Targeting anemia and micronutrient deficiencies through multiple micronutrient supplements, which compared with iron supplementation, increases positive birth outcomes by reducing the risk of low birthweight, pre-term birth, and stillbirth;
 - c. Continuing relevant programs until nationally established goals have been realized;
7. *Encourages* Member States to offer accessible minority-language translations of educational materials regarding women's health and violence prevention and response, with special attention to:
 - a. Implementing the support of United Nations Volunteers minority-language translation services, in collaboration with Member State specific domestic minority-language translation services where possible to ensure regionally-appropriate translation;



- b. Encouraging the indefinite provision of translated materials, updated closely in pace with dominant language materials in cooperation with aforementioned language resource collaborators;
 - c. Accommodating speakers of indigenous and endangered languages;
 - d. Addressing the needs of refugee and migrant women and girls;
 - e. Maintaining appropriate cultural sensitivity when translating sensitive topics and information;
8. *Further invites* Member States to create or expand programs that give women and girls access to adequate services in camps such as public health systems, hygienic products, reproductive health services, and contraceptive methods and therefore:
 - a. Calls upon Member States to fund existing bodies such as UNFPA and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency;
 - b. Encourages partnerships between governments and non-governmental organizations to increase the affordability and availability of essential supplies;
9. *Requests* Member States to actively support organizations that target and allow for reinforcement of accountability measures while increasing community frameworks to address the violence by:
 - a. Reinforcing accountability mechanisms to ensure measures are held responsible;
 - b. Promoting engagement with women-led programs that focus on education and awareness;
 - c. Welcoming Member States to provide resources to both governmental and non governmental organizations to work in support of violence prevention;
10. *Urges* Member States to recognize and address gender disparities in food access and security, especially in post-conflict settings, by implementing gender-responsive food assistance programs that prioritize the needs of women and girls by:
 - a. Following Lebanon lead with the collaboration with UN Women, the World Food Programme, and relevant humanitarian organizations to ensure equitable food distribution globally;
 - b. Integrating women into the planning and delivery of food security initiatives to ensure community-specific needs are met;
11. *Calls for* the creation of a Female Food Insecurity Research Committee monitored and led by the General Assembly Third Committee to:
 - a. Record the number of women in post-conflict settings being affected by food security compared to men;
 - b. Research how food insecurity negatively impacts pregnant and postpartum women;



- c. Identify the rate at which food insecurity is heightened by conflict;
 - d. Condense and assess data based on research findings following a 5-year period;
 - e. Address the data through United Nations policy and diplomacy;
 - f. Continue the research component following the commencement of the first measures of implementation;
12. *Requests* Member States support United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) actions in regards to the protection of women's rights in post-conflict recovery;
13. *Encourages* women's participation and peacebuilding by expanding participation quotas within domestic Member State initiatives for women and transitional governments and peace negotiations by establishing:
 - a. Survivor-centered approaches by engaging with local partners to improve policing and community resilience through the use of domestic strategies that ensure coherence between international commitments;
 - b. Equitable and fair reporting agreements that recognize women's role in peace building and negotiations;
14. *Requests* Member States to take further measures to ensure women aren't affected by gender-based violence by increasing the illegality of rape through establishing reparation programs and therefore:
 - a. Recommends the Global Survivor Fund to help with the reparations of survivors that have been affected by gender based violence;
 - b. Encourages Member States to be guided and informed by the Global Survivor Fund to help increase the illegality of gender based violence;
15. *Urges* Member States to work with the UNHCR and UNICEF to create and expand community-based programs that help refugees find safe housing, healthcare, education, and legal protections, with a focus on the safety and long-term reintegration of women and children during and after conflict, further expanding the initiative's purpose;
16. *Asks* Member States to set up safe, fair, and open elections by getting people involved at the grassroots level and building their capacity, with help from international funding and technical assistance, in line with the Electoral Assistance Division and the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, this is to promote fair governance and lower the violence that comes with illegal or disputed elections as well as broaden the reach of the EAD and DPPA at the community level;
17. *Further recommends* that Member States create and implement the ReHope database, a voluntary educational data-sharing network through UN Women, to raise awareness and knowledge about the improvements and gaps that women and girls face after conflict, which will:



- a. Encourage Member States to share national data on women's education, healthcare, and overall progress after conflict into the database;
 - b. Use this data to identify gaps and guide policies that improve the approach and access to education and healthcare of women and girls;
 - c. Support programs and initiatives based on this data, strengthening services, and promoting long-term empowerment and impact;
18. *Encourages* Member States to establish integrated systems that facilitate the reintegration of women into leadership positions following conflict, contingent upon access to adequate healthcare and psychosocial support, by:
- a. Developing rehabilitation programs that combine medical treatment, trauma counseling, and leadership training to ensure women are both physically and mentally prepared to re enter governance;
 - b. Partnering with local and international organizations to create mentorship networks connecting recovered women with experienced female leaders in political, economic, and social sectors;
 - c. Implementing phased reintegration strategies that allow women to gradually assume leadership responsibilities while continuing to receive medical and psychological support.



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,

Accepting Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on “Women and Peace and Security” to expand the National Strategy to Prevent and Address Gender Based Violence (2023-2030) to secure women's mental and physical health to reintegrate into society,

Acknowledging that bureaucratic inefficiencies and a lack of coordination between medical services and law enforcement services can discourage survivors from seeking healthcare and justice,

Addressing that quotas as numbers and percentages can look and mean different things for specific countries,

Affirming the importance of accessibility and promotion of education for girls in post-conflict zones,

Alarmed by the lack of support and representation women have systematically on a global scale,

Believing that women have been negatively impacted by conflicts in a way their male counterparts have not been, and have been shut out of peacebuilding processes,

Bringing attention to the lack of substantial funding for organizations like United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) that would help women and girls in the aftermath of conflict,

Calling upon all Member States in accordance with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4 (quality education) and 5 (gender equality) in supporting community-based education initiatives to promote gender equality and eliminate gender disparities,

Cognizant of the fact that though 23% of internally displaced people suffer from Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and 10% report depression, only a third have accessed proper mental health resources,

Concerned with the continued exclusion of women from post-conflict decision-making processes, with women comprising only 7% of negotiators globally,

Considering national laws such as the Sexual Offences and Domestic Violence Act adopted in 2018 by the Kingdom of Eswatini,

Distressed by the 90% of all global peace processes in 2024 containing no women in decision-making,

Emphasizing the essential role of the United Nations Population Fund and United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women in supporting long-term, survivor-centered responses for women affected by conflict,

Encouraging the expansion of the United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs gender, women, peace and security programme which helps women progress into peace processes as well as protecting women in conflict and post conflict settings by giving training, stability and promoting women in political stances,

Finding that bureaucratic inefficiencies and a lack of coordination between medical and legal services can discourage women from seeking help from government entities,

Firmly convinced that women should have a role to play in all aspects of reconstructed Member States' governments,

Fulfilling the role of digital tools such as the United Nations Children's Fund's (UNICEF) Laaha Virtual Safe Space, in providing confidential support and services to survivors of gender-based violence, especially in post-conflict settings,

Further concerned by the lack of local involvement and oversight that results in misallocation of resources,

Guided by the United Nations Population Fund in aiming to achieve zero gender-based violence by 2030,

Highlighting the importance of physical and digital access to resources as equally important,

Noting with concern that only 25 Member States have women serving as heads of state or government,

Noting with approval the work the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has done in addressing gender-based violence,

Observing that many women and girls disproportionately affected by conflict may not have proper access to healthcare, education, or legal resources,

Recalling the work of UN Women in the creation of programmes that work with governments to create more inclusive spaces for women in the peace process,

Reaffirming the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, particularly SDG 3 (good health and well-being) by focusing on healthcare in the aftermath of conflict, SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions) by emphasizing the importance of institutional intervention, and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals) by focusing on regional collaboration,

Recognizing the risks of leaving millions of displaced women and girls without humanitarian aid and economic opportunities,

Recommending the utilization of mentorship programmes in order to establish regional pathways for women to be involved in peace processes,

Reiterating that Member States strengthen international and domestic efforts to address sexual violence in conflict by improving legal accountability and prioritizing survivor-centered approaches,

Referring to SDG 4 (quality education) and 5 (gender equality) in aiming to achieve gender equality in

education and empower all women and girls by 2030,

Seeking an active involvement of women in all social, economic and political boundaries, with specific focuses on education, health, housing and employment and employment of such utilizing equality, inclusion and participation,

Underscoring the obligations outlined in the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women* (CEDAW) (1979) and Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), which together emphasize the protection of women's rights and their role in conflict prevention and resolution,

Underlining the development of fundamental liberties and opportunities expressing female protective measures with the utilization of equality, inclusion and participation,

Understanding the lack of access to information regarding where to find legal, medical, and educational resources,

1. *Reminds* Member States of their responsibility to prevent and respond to wartime sexual violence by allowing authorized institutions to collect anonymized data to identify trends and improve prevention strategies that:
 - a. Encourage the integration of CEDAW principles and Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) into national legislation and policy frameworks;
 - b. Urge the establishment and enforcement of stronger legal accountability mechanisms to prosecute perpetrators of sexual violence, such as the expansion of the UNDP's Spotlight Initiative to collaborate with governments;
2. *Strongly encourages* the creation of a series of regional frameworks dedicated to addressing Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and access to post-conflict resources by:
 - a. Consolidating and coordinating resources such as healthcare, legal aid, law enforcement, and economic support in regional centers;
 - b. Recommending regional centers be centered primarily in Asia, Europe, Africa, the Middle East, North America, and South America;
 - c. Inviting the UNDP and Economic and Social Council for funding of the regional centers;
 - d. Establishing national and/or regional registers of Sex Offenders similar to the Sexual Offences and Domestic Violence Act of Eswatini, overseen by the regional centers, while emphasizing the right of each Member State to decide for themselves;
 - e. Promoting the establishment of cross border referral mechanisms for survivors to support refugees in conflict zones;
3. *Calls for* more efficient response networks to GBV in local communities by extending optional technical support to local governments and relevant healthcare and judicial institutions into a single, GBV focused network or office by means of:
 - a. Consolidating relevant local law enforcement, healthcare, justice, and advocacy

departments;

- b. Creating a single local department of trained professionals in each field, including forensic examiners, emergency physicians, mental health counselors, and attorneys;
 - c. Combining medical and justice services to make an all-in-one agency in which victims of GBV can easily access all services that they might need while maintaining a high level of respect and dignity;
 - d. Equipping these agencies with staff who are expertly trained in survivor-centered, trauma informed GBV protocols;
 - e. Creating local government structures that can more feasibly facilitate the needs of women facing GBV and institutionalizing the practices found in “One Stops” into more permanent organizations;
4. *Stresses* strengthening the coordination of institutional responses to GBV, such as a chapter-based international law enforcement institution that represents community it serves, by enhancing the capacity of law reaching resources in order to:
- a. Promote domestic and sexual violence campaigns to assure equality, safety, and the right to intrinsic human rights;
 - b. Encourage a law targeting advocacy and legal aid through a 5 Year Plan which:
 - i. Establishes a mechanism for providing universal legal, economic, and social assistance to victims of offenses and victims of crime;
 - ii. Can be reevaluated by the General Assembly First Committee after considering each Member States’ individual needs and values;
5. *Renews its appeal* to Member States to improve access to justice and reporting mechanisms for survivors of gender based violence through:
- a. Supporting the development of survivor-centred justice systems that ensure confidentiality, protection, and access to medical and psychological care;
 - b. Promoting the implementation of mobile and digital reporting systems to increase accessibility and allow survivors to report incidents safely and discreetly;
6. *Endorses* pathways to bring educational programmes to female victims of gender-based violence such as:
- a. Providing educational courses taught by local female volunteers to combat and raise awareness on sexual harassment and assault;
 - b. Encouraging local NGOs to provide displaced females with access to psychological support, guidance, and essential mental health resources for a period of one year;

- c. Expanding the UNDP to provide financial support;
7. *Strongly recommends* the expansion of secure digital reporting systems, such as United Nation's Childrens Funds' Laaha Virtual Safe Space, to allow survivors of gender-based violence to safely report incidents and access assistance by:
- a. Ensuring platforms prioritizing survivor confidentiality and data protection;
 - b. Providing multilingual and accessible interfaces to reach displaced and marginalized populations;
 - c. Partnering with United Nations agencies and NGOs to ensure rapid response and referral services;
 - d. Allowing authorized institutions to collect anonymized data to identify trends and improve prevention strategies;
8. *Encourages* Member States to actively contribute to ensuring young girls' access to primary education, with voluntary donations contributing to the World Bank's Global Partnership of Education (GPE) trust fund, with those funds then being dedicated to UNICEF's Learning Passport, through:
- a. Providing funds via Member States voluntary donations to the Girls' Education Accelerator distribution program, through which GPE funds can be effectively allocated to gender equality in education to eligible Member States in which:
 - i. Member States are considered eligible upon meeting requirements of GPE 2025, and those eligible States may secure support on demand;
 - ii. Funds will allocated to eligible Member States will be capped at \$10 million, in accordance with the December 2020 policy of the Girls' Education Accelerator;
 - b. Calling upon the World Bank to oversee the disbursement of any allocated Girls' Education Accelerator funds, to be processed within a desired timeline of up to 12 weeks from the approval date:
 - i. With the mandatory usage of the World Bank's Systematic Tracking of Exchanges in Procurement online system;
 - ii. With recipient governments applying for GPE Girls' Education Accelerator funds, highlighting Learning Passport in the program proposal and UNICEF being the grant agent;
 - c. Intending to dedicate any donated or available funds, from the Girls' Education Accelerator or other Member State voluntary donations, to UNICEF's Learning Passport educational programme in post-conflict countries, via:
 - i. Organizing outreach programmes, led by local NGOs or women-led groups, to increase awareness of the Learning Passport programme and distribution

of both its online and offline curriculums;

- ii. Constructing Temporary Learning Centers, separated by boys and girls to mitigate peer-on-peer, post-conflict GBV and the sexual harassment of young girls;
9. *Strongly advises* research groups, such as the Discrimination Against Women and Girls, and other organizations enlisted by the Human Rights Council's Special Procedures, to initiate studies and provide this Assembly with independent analysis, where:
- a. Reports on the number of girls enrolled in secondary schooling in post-conflict countries would be conducted once a year, for a period of 10 years;
 - b. Results of initiated studies would be submitted to the General Assembly for review, specifically comparing post-conflict numbers of girls receiving secondary education, as well as graduation rates, to pre-conflict data;
10. *Supports* community awareness campaigns to promote the value of girls' education among families, local authorities, and communities in post-conflict areas via:
- a. Educational programmes, extracurricular activities, clubs, and sports to empower girls and ensure access to and completion of secondary education;
 - b. Awareness campaigns by promoting the value of girls' education within communities, families, and local authorities;
 - c. Prioritized implementation in rural and underserved areas, as well as in post-conflict areas, where girls' enrollment in secondary education is low, with the initiative to be launched within the first year of adoption and carried out over a 2–3 year pilot phase;
 - d. Regular monitoring and evaluation every 6 months to assess its effectiveness, with the possibility of expansion based on results;
11. *Promotes* greater access to education for vulnerable populations by:
- a. Encouraging partnership with the International Rescue Committee along with regional NGOs to provide educational opportunities for refugees;
 - b. Collaborating with United Nations to implement local peacekeepers to help stabilize transitional post-conflict areas to protect implemented frameworks;
 - c. Focusing on displaced women and girls to ensure pathways to continued access to education during conflict by partnering with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
 - d. Emphasizing previous sub-clauses prioritize Member States where refugees constitute at least 3 percent of the total population, but are not exclusively limited to;

12. *Invites* the accelerated creation and expansion of women refugee reintegration programmes in conflict-stricken regions to roll out over an approximate period of 6-24 months and continue operations until the refugee crisis is considered resolved by the General Assembly, to include:
 - a. Vocational rehabilitation programmes providing women and girls with economically advantageous technical and professional skills, in local job markets;
 - b. Health education initiatives focusing on women's sexual and reproductive health;
 - c. Clinicological support programmes to address psychological trauma and gender-based violence for female survivors;
13. *Suggests* the adoption of prevention-based strategies to push forward women's efforts in institutional issues to:
 - a. Develop pro-female economic strategies such as flexible working hours, aid in household, with provisions for equal pay, that ensures that the barrier of marriage, for women, in the workforce is not exacerbated by the choices of men, in effort for the reduction of poverty gaps, and an increase in flexibility of upward economic mobility with possibilities to integrate job and family life, which will be:
 - i. Achieved by incentivizing Member States with the allocation of additional resources, such as humanitarian aid and social welfare assistance, linked to how well the economic strategies are implemented;
 - ii. Modeled after and has been successful in Member States such as India with Balika Samridhi Yojana;
 - b. Implement gender quotas to involve women in policy-making processes and ensure feminine voices are heard;
 - c. Establish a preventative strategy for human trafficking targeted at women and children, to boost the identification and criminalization of human traffickers and socialize these vulnerable groups into prosperity and development by:
 - i. Providing identification cards that act as passports for refugees to more accurately keep track of the displaced individuals;
 - ii. Giving shelter to refugees at the closest town or city available to them when they are fleeing from conflict;
 - d. Consolidate existing national sports groups and international co-ed sports clubs to advance women's roles and representation in social settings and relationships;
14. *Calls upon* Member States and organisations to improve implementation by:
 - a. Establishing monitoring systems to track the delivery and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance at the national and sub-national levels;
 - b. Coordinating with local non-governmental organisations and local institutions

to ensure culturally informed aid delivery;

- c. Ensuring accountability in aid distribution through the integration of data and recommendations from the Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women to address gender-specific vulnerabilities and prevent the diversion of resources from at-risk populations;
15. *Also recommends* utilizing international advocacy groups such as Womankind Worldwide as a guideline to follow as best practice to uplift women and girls into positions of leadership and advocacy within Member States experiencing post-conflict reconstruction struggles, by:
 - a. Providing resources such as educational assistance, financial literacy, and skill workshops for Member States in the first two years of reconstruction, post-conflict to ensure equality of education, particularly education in regard to domestic government entities and respective policy by way of:
 - i. National Action Plans similar to General Education Development programmes for the use of reintegration of women and girls into the work force;
 - ii. Certificate/trade programmes or apprenticeships which allow women to gain experience to enter the workforce;
 - b. Improving government representation through:
 - i. Advocacy agents operating under willingly participating Member States' social services to specialize in representing the voices of women and girls as community liaisons in government, utilizing the World Bank's State and Peacebuilding Fund for those in need of grants and preliminary funding;
 - ii. The creation of leadership workshops to inform and train women and girls in how to get involved with their local governments;
16. *Urges* the utilization of UN Women to oversee and assist Member States in achieving a quota of 30% women's representation in government within 30 years at the local, provincial, and national levels of government, through:
 - a. The use of evaluations conducted by the UN Women Data Hub every 5 years, with a goal of a 1% annual increase per Member State across all levels of government;
 - b. The use of UN Women funds to incentivize compliance of Member States via establishing a 10% increase of their original funding to be allocated towards female governance participation and civil group;
17. *Urges* the expansion of digital platforms that provide psychological support, legal guidance, and referral pathways to essential services by:
 - a. Offering remote counseling and mental health support for survivors;
 - b. Connecting survivors with legal aid and protection services;

- c. Prioritizing implementation in post-conflict and displacement settings where access to in-person services is limited;
18. *Reinforces* the collaboration of the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Trust Fund to end violence against Women and Girls dedicated for these survivors in long term support by establishing a Joint Safe Spaces and Referral Network for survivors such as Panzi Hospital model, and national protection networks in El Salvador and municipal GBV coordination to:
- a. Ensure that these agencies support medical assistants through coordinated service provision within their existing mandates;
 - b. Provide structured psychosocial support through integrated case management between both entities;
 - c. Safeguard economic reintegration services provided by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Organisation for Migration linking survivors to long-term recovery and livelihood programs supported by funds of the bodies;
 - d. Expand safe shelters with offering long-term housing opportunities for refugees and reintegration pathways beyond borders provided by existing bodies;
 - e. Provide legal aid and continuous case accompaniment while coordinated systems;
 - f. Contribute financially to the long term reconstruction process, particularly with regard to women and girls displaced after a conflict;
18. *Considers* the establishment of a United Nations Information Package for Women that:
- a. UN Women researches, allocates, and publishes resources for post-conflict women in partnership with their contacts in local Women Led Organizations and Non-Government Organizations, ensuring information is provided in both physical and digital spaces;
 - b. The Humans Rights Council will distribute with their refugee information kits network to post-conflict areas, as well as to refugee and asylum locations;
 - c. Will provide local resource contacts for education establishment, medical resources, and any other local requirements, which includes but is not limited to:
 - i. Locations of resource camps, female accommodating healthcare, trauma-informed counseling, adult education facilities, and widow support groups;
 - ii. Information concerning female sexual and reproductive health resources, the importance of trauma recovery, and the statistics for improved mental health status for women who seek help following sexual assault;
 - iii. Resources for continuing interrupted education, reintegration for sexual

assault victims and women suffering from PTSD, and online access to anonymous reporting and support forms for survivors of gender based violence and women suffering from depression, PTSD, or other critical mental health conditions;

19. *Expresses its hope* that, with the incentivization of the Peacebuilding Commission and Fund, Member States deploy nationally funded volunteer missions and aid to post-conflict areas, they prioritize the establishment of women-led missions to:
 - a. Distribute United Nations-established Information Packets for Women;
 - b. Foster trust among women affected by post-conflict trauma and persecution;
 - c. Allow for more representation on the world stage, and could set a positive example for other Member States;

20. *Requests* the establishment of volunteer-run communal support centers (“One Stops”) digitally and in-person, within 12-24 months after conflict, that:
 - a. Shall be established within 20 miles of severely impacted post-conflict areas as determined by the third General Assembly following their conflict assessment, as well as in refugee camps;
 - b. Offer sexual health resources through the United Nations Population Fund such as:
 - i. Testing kits for pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, and sexual assault;
 - ii. Access to prenatal and postnatal care including but not limited to vitamin acquisition, such as the United Nations International Multiple Micronutrient Antenatal Preparation supplement;
 - iii. Locally donated breast milk and breastfeeding education resources;
 - c. Provide access to the United Nations Information Packet for Women, as previously identified;
 - d. Direct women to proper legal, medical, and educational pathways identified by the volunteers;
 - e. Offer free menstrual and hygiene products donated within the designated community, coordinated by volunteers;
 - f. Equip women with additional information including but not limited to:
 - i. Where One Stops are located in proximity to the user of the digital center;
 - ii. Names and contact information of local volunteers running One Stops who offer free medical and legal services to women in post-high conflict zones.



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,

Mindful of the importance of tailoring all efforts to the individual political, cultural, and economic needs of Member States and their regional contexts while maintaining international cooperation,

Recognizing that post-conflict periods such as political crisis, armed conflict, and economic collapse intensify the challenges faced by women and girls due to pre-existing patterns of gender inequality,

Alarmed by the economic vulnerability women face in the aftermath of conflict due to the loss of livelihood, infrastructure, and occupational opportunity,

Concerned about the exclusion of women's political participation on a regional level,

Reaffirming the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflict, as stated in the Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on "Women and Peace and Security",

Having considered the alarming correlation between conflict and girls' school desertion, as well as the barriers that gender-based violence puts on women pursuing an education, which is ultimately detrimental to the economic development of post-conflict countries,

Desiring the prioritization of region-based solutions in post-conflict zones to better represent the culture and circumstances,

Deeply concerned that women and girls in post-conflict zones face increased risk of sexual and gender-based violence, displacement, and exclusion from recovery processes,

Acknowledging that the development of vocational training and digital inclusion programs aimed at empowering women, particularly in rural and underserved areas, is imperative to promote the rights of women in post-conflict settings,

Expressing our concern that resources provided to women after conflict are not always effective due to inappropriate allocation and insufficient research to show the impact of efforts on the region,

Acknowledging the role of digital technology and data systems in enabling transparent tracking and equitable distribution of humanitarian resources in post-conflict zones, while affirming that the implementation of such systems respects the sovereignty of Member States and aligns with national priorities,

Alarmed by the estimated 676 million women and girls live within 50 kilometers of conflicts,

Taking into consideration the comparative advantage that arises when development efforts are regionally led,

Recognizing the disparate economic hardship and barriers to employment faced by women in conflict-affected rural communities,

Deeply concerned with the prioritization of men's and soldiers' health care and services over women & girls in the aftermath of combat,

Recognizing that poverty, gender based violence, early marriage and underage pregnancy are consequences deeply connected with the high percentage of out-of-school and illiterate girls and women,

Emphasizing the importance of economic empowerment for women to overcome structural barriers to career development that result in unequal participation in the economy,

Reaffirming Security Council resolution 1889 (2009) on "Women and peace and security", by which the Council demands strategies to increase women's participation in peace negotiations, especially considering that the addition of women as signatories in peace agreements increases long term sustainability by 35%, according to UN Women,

Concerned for persistently high maternal mortality rates, as 6 in 10 maternal deaths worldwide occur in conflict and post-conflict settings and 500 women and girls die each day in conflict-affected countries die from complications related to pregnancy and childbirth, as well as declining access to essential reproductive healthcare services,

Encouraging Member States to provide targeted support that prioritizes women-led households, with particular emphasis on improving access to affordable, accessible, and high-quality childcare,

Stressing the importance of measurable goals for National Action Plans (NAPs) as a part of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), in order to ensure Member States continue to prioritize the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) Agenda,

Acknowledging the role of international financial institutions, such as the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund, in supporting sustainable development and post-conflict reconstruction efforts,

Regretting that only around 5% of bilateral aid to conflict-affected areas is dedicated to gender equality and a low share of 0.4% of bilateral aid is provided to women's rights organizations (WRO) in conflict-affected contexts,

Conscious of the necessity of budget transparency to ensure adequate international and domestic funding for women and girls through the implementation of a Gender Responsive Budget (GRB),

Cognizant that Member States may lack dedicated budgets, specific timelines, and accountability measures to ensure funding does not disappear once the emergency phase of conflict ceases,

Aware that period poverty affects at least 500 million women and girls worldwide, limiting their access to essential sanitary supplies and consequently hindering school attendance, educational continuity, and long-term opportunities,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to establish a three-year pilot program in collaboration with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and Second Chance Education in order to facilitate targeted recruitment of women in underrepresented regions by:

- a. Providing funding incentives to private-sector employers who commit to hiring at least 35% of their vocational trainees;
 - b. Developing a digital “job” platform by the fourth quarter of 2027 to connect certified vocational graduates with partner HR departments;
2. *Urges* the Department of Economic and Social Affairs to implement gender-responsive procurement policy for all infrastructure and reconstruction contracts which suggested:
 - a. A minimum 10% quota for contracts awarded to women-led cooperatives and business in the manufacturing and construction sectors;
 - b. Allocation of 15% of the budgets in technical assistance grants to organizations like NAWIC and SWE to mentor these businesses through the international bidding process over the next five fiscal year;
3. *Recommends* the expansion of the Nontraditional Employment for Women model to developing economies by January 2027 to bridge the wage gap in high-tech and heavy-industry sectors through:
 - a. Funding regional “Technical Excellence Centres” that offer six-month intensive certifications in carpentry, electrical engineering and logistics;
 - b. Subsidizing childcare and transportation costs for participants to ensure a 75% completion rate among low-income trainees;
4. *Calls upon* collaboration with UN Women to create a framework that emphasizes parity in peace processes, ensuring women are put into leadership positions through:
 - a. Supporting the UN Women *Strategic Plan 2026-2029* which emphasizes intersectionality in aiding marginalized groups in post-conflict recovery;
 - b. Promoting the UN Women’s Young Peace Builders initiative that provides training, mentoring, and access to pathways for young women to move from grassroots activism into peacebuilding, mediation and policy roles;
5. *Welcomes* Member States in post-conflict to utilize the UN Women’s Peace and Humanitarian Fund and the United Nations Children’s Fund which provides flexible grants to women communities allowing them to access to legal protection, humanitarian needs, rapid-response support and access the proper maternal clinics that they need in emergencies such as conflict through:
 - a. Strengthen primary care through mobile health units and community-directed health programs emphasises accessible healthcare for women and girls;
 - b. Implementing training programs for rural primary care clinicians by December 2027;
 - c. Reviewing and adapting of national healthcare financing policies, as appropriate, to improve the affordability and accessibility of rural hospitals and clinics, particularly for women and girls in vulnerable situations;

- d. Approving an increase in funding specifically for the Minimum Initial Service Package;
6. *Invites* targeted support for female-headed households, with a particular focus on enabling women to regain economic independence and rebuild their livelihoods through:
 - a. Encouraging the provision of psychosocial support through self-help networks, safe spaces, and community-based training programmes that facilitate knowledge-sharing and therapeutic assistance for women in similar situations by;
 - b. Recommending the implementation of measures to equip survivors with the resources, skills, and training necessary to take on leadership, care, and support roles within their own communities;
 - c. Supporting the creation of opportunities for women to actively engage in and contribute to their communities through targeted outreach initiatives and locally adapted empowerment programmes;
 - d. Recognizing the urgent need to ensure adequate access to resources and essential services for single-mother households, including affordable childcare and access to kindergarten spaces;
7. *Highly suggests* the participation in the collection and analysis of gender-based data in hopes to improve the allocation of gender-based violence resources and examination of the impact on the region affected by:
 - a. Focusing on the collection of data that pinpoints which communities are receiving resources, whether through citizen data, administrative records, or other data sources;
 - b. Examining the impact of these resources through qualitative insights and determining whether or not they are leading to meaningful improvements for women in the region;
 - c. Building an enabling environment for gender-based data use that coordinates with policies, capacity, and financing to utilize gender-data driven solutions to address and reduce the risks women face;
8. *Supports* the implementation of measurable goals within NAPs on Women, Peace and Security, as well as other relevant NAPs relating to gender-based violence, gender equality, and post-conflict recovery, that ensure Member States have targets to strive for in relation to women and girls in the aftermath of conflict and so each Member State is aware of what progress they have made by:
 - a. Urging Member States to implement a NAP which addresses gender-based violence (GBV) and conflict-related sexual violence afflicted women and girls, if not previously adopted;
 - b. Encouraging Member States who have and have not implemented a NAP to apply a measurable framework for:

- i. the number of women involved in peace processes as well as policy decision making positions;
 - ii. the number of survivors of GBV that have been treated;
 - iii. the percentage of peace agreements that secure gender provisions within the agreement or the implementation;
 - c. Recommends the inclusion of minimum quotas pertaining to women in decision making positions with:
 - i. a minimum quota of 10%, increasing gradually up to 35% within 10 fiscal years;
 - ii. women playing a key role in the reconstruction of infrastructure enables them to have the opportunity and space to alter agendas and inform priorities for transitional justice and accountability;
- 9. *Encourages* willing and able Member States, in accordance with their national priorities and capacities, to consider increasing direct and long-term funding to local WROs in post-conflict regions by:
 - a. Striving towards the United Nations-recommended target of allocating at least 1% of Official Development Assistance in conflict-affected contexts directly to these organizations on a voluntary basis;
 - b. Prioritizing multi-year core funding over short-term project grants to enhance the institutional resilience of local organizations;
 - c. Incorporating the Peace Building Fund (PBF) to prioritize post conflict situations through consultative processes that allow Member States to identify local funding needs and timings;
 - d. Simplifying the administrative and reporting requirements for PBF grants to ensure that organizations with limited technical capacity can access funding directly;
 - e. Promoting increased collaboration between UN Women and the International Monetary Fund so that agreements on recovery funds can expand beyond post COVID-19 issues;
- 10. *Suggests* the implementation of the United Nations Financial Statistics on an optional basis to ensure governments are in alignment with regards to their spending and allocation of funds by:
 - a. Utilizing the Independent Evaluation Service, that evaluates and guides the research and Data teams responsible for budget transparency;
 - b. Promoting Efficiency of the Research and Data team of the UN Women to strengthen gender statistics, produce evidence-based reports and manage data on gender equality;
 - c. Implementing law and regulation guidelines and instructions that require gender analysis in budget proposals, including the formulation of a yearly budget for the GRB;

11. *Encourages* the continued commitment of Member States towards the allocation of financial resources for gender responsive budgeting as established in the Women Peace and Security Agenda through:
 - a. Incorporating the International Budget to promote debt accountability between Member States, strengthening tax equity, and collaboration for open budgets;
 - b. Encouraging Member States with existing budgets and Actions Plans to consider the issue of the secure rehabilitation of women and girls a top budgetary priority within predetermined funding;
 - c. Promoting accountability and transparency in fiscal planning;
12. *Recommends* negotiations between Member States towards an increase in the funding of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) by:
 - a. Suggesting the UNFPA to establish a fund, and that Member States voluntarily contribute to the fund, dedicated to distribute sanitary products, specifically menstrual hygiene products, as well as towards maternal health;
 - b. Calling for UNFPA to expand their humanitarian response teams in collaboration with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as the International Rescue Committee, and to continue sending trained outreach to refugee camps to educate women on the safe use of sanitary products, preventive health measures, and sex education;
13. *Calls for* the implementation of the following suggested policies through regional frameworks that do not interfere with the sovereignty of Member States by:
 - a. Providing an assurance of non-interference in internal affairs to all Member States involved;
 - b. Utilizing existing infrastructure and regional NGOs by collaborating with them both to establish suggested programs and financially empower those existing initiatives in line with the objectives expressed;
14. *Recommends* the implementation of vocational training and microfinancing initiatives for women, in alignment with Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), to promote economic independence and participation of women in conflict settings by:
 - a. Allocating emergency voluntary financial aid from the General Assembly Community Project Funds and participating Member States to:
 - i. Rebuild educational infrastructures that have been attacked or destroyed in conflict and post-conflict regions;
 - ii. Create emergency recovery centers to provide immediate medical and mental health aid;
 - iii. Partner with local communities and organizations to provide digital inclusion and economic literacy to women in these settings;

- b. Creating access to long-term workforce opportunities, occupational training and workshops held by local and regional organizations in post-conflict regions to improve income generating support by:
 - i. Partnering with local business to provide technical training and job related skills;
 - ii. Providing financial and educational support for host communities to integrate refugee women into the workforce;
15. *Urges* the inclusion of women in local governance and crisis response mechanisms, in accordance with Sustainable Development Goals 5 (gender equality) and 10 (reduced inequalities), to enhance long-term stability by:
- a. Expanding women's representation in local decision-making bodies and utilizing NGOs and United Nations programs that provide mentorship, training, and support for women to participate while also respecting local authority and decisions;
 - b. Supporting women-led community initiatives in post-conflict environments and strengthening the role of women in disaster response and reconstruction planning by:
 - i. Integrating women into local response frameworks in conflict-affected regions in underserved communities;
 - ii. Establishing training programs within 1-3 years to equip women with leadership and crisis response skills;
 - c. Encouraging Member States to incorporate women into decision-making bodies responsible for post-conflict recovery under national governance structures;
16. *Further recommends* the re-allocation of the General Assembly's Education Fund for a rapid response in educational infrastructure reconstruction by:
- a. Providing financial aid to regional organizations managed by local communities in conflict affected regions in collaboration with the reputable monitoring source HerAtlas to promote transparency and accountability;
 - b. Implementing diverse education programs focusing on vocational literacy and early education for women who were unable to complete their education due to uncontrollable circumstances;
17. *Endorses* the reallocation of international funding through means that will be accessible to regional organizations tasked with the development and governance of the post-conflict zones by:
- a. Utilizing funding from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to be allocated to the regional organizations that are closest to the conflict with the intent of women focused development including:
 - i. Regional organizations that would be preapproved for the funding such as The Association of South East Asian Nations, The African Union, The European Union, Organization of American States, Arab League, Pacific Islands Forum;

- ii. Any further regional organizations that submitted a request to the United Nations and was approved for the accessible funding;
 - b. Providing accessible funding would be available for the Regional Organization engaged in development in the aftermath of regional conflict for discretionary humanitarian funding focused toward women and girls;
- 18. *Promotes* increased access to essential services for women and girls, including:
 - a. The strengthening of education systems with a focus on allowing girls to attend school at the same ratio as boys through NGOs, government, and schools;
 - b. Implementing programs to help combat school drop-outs, academic support, early interventions, and evidence-based programs, while also collecting data on drop-out rates for girls;
 - c. Utilizing economic empowerment programs to support long-term stability;
 - d. Overcoming barriers women face in post-conflict areas by providing skills and digital access;
 - e. Empowering women to achieve economic independence by focusing on rural and understanding areas;
- 19. *Asks* that Member States contribute to inclusive recovery efforts and long-term stability initiatives to ensure support reaches the most vulnerable post-conflict environments by:
 - a. Establishing partnerships between fellow Member States, local authorities and non-government organizations, in cooperation with UN Women, to design and implement training programs adapted to regional needs;
 - b. Creating community based training centers within 12 to 24 months in post-conflict regions, prioritizing areas with limited access to education and employment; especially targeting women-headed households and displaced women;
 - c. Providing digital literacy courses and access to technological tools, including internet infrastructure and devices, to bridge the digital divide; through funding provided by international cooperation frameworks and public-private partnerships with periodic monitoring through gender-sensitive data collection;
- 20. *Encourages* Member States to develop and implement, at their own discretion, digital monitoring systems for humanitarian resource allocation in post-conflict zones, ensuring that such systems remain under national oversight and reflect the cultural and governmental priorities of the affected state by:
 - a. Affirming that the implementation of said system shall remain under the exclusive authority of the affected state, with no external interference in its data management or operation;

- b. Encouraging the establishment of transparent reporting and accountability mechanisms to ensure that humanitarian resources are distributed equally and effectively respecting Member State sovereignty;
 - c. Recommending the allocation of targeted funding through existing United Nations mechanisms such as the Central Emergency Response Fund, as well as voluntary contributions from willing and able Member States;
21. *Suggests* the implementation of agricultural subsidy programs by Member States to provide employment and economic security to women and girls while rebuilding rural infrastructure through:
- a. The allocation of domestic resources in collaboration with the International Fund for Agricultural Development to promote equitable implementation;
 - b. The distribution of funding to agricultural employers to incentivize the training and employment of women candidates;
 - c. The provision of resources supporting the development of long-term cultivation, maintenance, and export systems to ensure sustainable food production and economic development.



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 its commitment to the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015), particularly Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 (gender equality) and SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions),

Recognizing that only 27.2% of national legislative seats internationally are held by women, falling short of the goals as addressed in SDG indicator 5.5.1 to ensure positions are held proportionally by women,

Recalling previous resolutions, including Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) on “Women and Peace and Security”, structured around the pillars of prevention, participation, relief and recovery and the advancement of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda (WPS), and the ongoing efforts to meet its provisions,

Deeply disturbed by the impact the inaccessibility to education has in post-conflict settings, leads to a lack of infrastructure, access to resources, employment opportunities, and consequently, the inability to practice financial freedom, especially for indigenous or marginalized women and girls,

Acknowledging that the WPS Agenda must remain context-specific and not used as a uniform approach,

Encouraging all willing Member States to follow and integrate recommendations of the *Convention Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women* (1979), which guarantee equality between men and women and prohibit discrimination on the basis of gender,

Emphasizing the success of United Nations Women and Girls Safe Spaces in enabling equitable access to sensitive support, Korea’s Sunflower Program, Papua New Guinea’s Family Support Centers and India’s Mission Shakti in providing holistic gender sensitive physical and mental health care,

Pointing out Article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948) that recognizes the right to standard living, wellbeing, and special care for motherhood and childhood,

Taking note of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) Care revolution team in the prestigious collection of valuable data and insights,

Emphasizing and recognizing the importance and success of the STRIVE Juvenile program in relation to protecting the rights of young women and girls,

Mentioning the importance of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) recommendations of the implementation of frameworks and policies acknowledging women and children as vulnerable to specific conflict crimes and post-conflict solutions,

Reiterating its appreciation of the importance of past efforts in the reintegration of women into society through toolkits like the *Gender and Security Toolkit* produced by UN Women (2019) providing guidance to Member States on how to integrate a gendered perspective into security and justice policies,

Noting with concern that women comprised 40% of mediation support staff but only 19% of mediators in 2023, highlighting their underrepresentation in peace processes,

Further recalling General Assembly resolution 76/142 on the “Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly”,

Deeply concerned that among internally displaced people, according to UN Women, 23% suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder, 10% suffer from depression, and 9% suffer from anxiety, but only about a third have accessed care,

Noting that women and girls are disproportionately affected by such violence, while also acknowledging that anyone can be a victim of it,

Acknowledging past resolutions such as Security Council resolution 2467 (2019) on “Women and peace and security: Sexual violence in conflict” and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) strengthening international response to conflict related sexual violence offering limited guidance on ways to prevent and effectively address impunity regarding gender-based violence (GBV) in post-conflict settings,

Bearing in mind that people in less developed Member States oftentimes require only a small capital injection to start a small business,

Recalling the downstream societal effects of financially uplifting women and the links between financial capabilities and empowerment,

Guided by the fact that women in post-conflict settings face greater instability in their financial conditions than men,

Fully aware of the successful history of microfinance program initiatives in empowering women financially across different regions and contexts,

Taking into account that women make up around 80% of microfinance recipients and that microfinance loans have a 98% repayment rate,

Noting further that distributing funds through groups of women called Village Savings and Loan Associations have been successful in ensuring accountability and allocating loans effectively,

Taking note that unstable and insufficient funding limits the implementation of gender-responsive educational programs and long-term capacity-building for women and girls,

Deeply concerned that girls in conflict-affected settings are 2.5 times more likely to be out of school than their peers in stable environments,

Appreciating the breadth of knowledge and technical skills provided through the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization’s (UNESCO) Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) programs,

Fully aware that women in Member States affected by conflict oftentimes lack valid legal identification,

Deeply conscious that lack of legal documentation limits one's ability to own property, obtain loans, start a formal business, access the legal system, and establish bank accounts,

Noting the success of India's Aadhaar system and the World Bank's Identification for Development initiative in providing identification to large and remote populations in innovative manners,

Cognizant of the unique insight provided by women lead non-governmental organisations (NGOs),

Keeping in mind the continued use of resources Member States possess such as timber, oil, technological and scientific advancements to create safe homes for women after conflicts,

1. *Further recommends* all willing and able Member States to consider mobile outreach adapted to the Member States infrastructural particularities through:
 - a. Falling back to already existing mobile outreach provided by UNFPA and coordinated by the World Health Organization;
 - b. Nominating coordinators in voluntary pilot communities that are the highest affected using the international research program introduced under 14 by rural and marginalized women and girls being left in the aftermath of conflict to address the infrastructural particularities of their regions;
 - c. Conducting a pilot phase of 12 months after which then will be decided whether to expand the local coordinators to more communities;
2. *Requests* the appointment of women led NGOs in achieving special consultative status within the United Nations Economic and Social Council in providing policy recommendations in the development of gender sensitive care through quarterly consultative events;
3. *Recommends* UN Women to liaise with local legal and community-based aid services to provide equitable and accessible aid to victims of conflict related sexual violence, domestic violence, displacement and issues related to post conflict zones by:
 - a. Suggesting creating safe hubs for women that emphasizes mental health, hygiene and reproductive resources and basic necessities for women to have a firm, long-lasting supportive wall for women and girls to fall back on after conflict;
 - b. Recommending to implement these elements in Member States which have just signed a peace agreement;
4. *Directs attention* towards implementing a four pillar support system: medical, psychological, judicial and social support through the General Assembly and NGOs by:
 - a. Requiring it to last for a period of five years, at the end of which an assessment will be made to decide whether the program needs to be continued for another period;
 - b. Having the Repurpose and Resolve to assess the commitment of advocating women's needs for healthcare, clothes, food, and other resources within Member States annually;

5. *Calls for* collaboration between UN Women's Care Revolution Team to utilize existing data collection in identifying critical zones in post conflict areas in which women and girls are responsible for excess domestic tasks to provide temporary infrastructure such as, temporary sanitation stations through clean water pumps, childcare facilities and emergency cleaning teams;
6. *Further encourages* the General Assembly Third Committee to support all willing and able Member States through voluntary, non-politicized, and context-sensitive capacity-building initiatives tailored to post-conflict environments, including:
 - a. The provision of technical assistance;
 - b. Training programs, including skill-based development initiatives for women and girls in order to support and promote their economic reintegration and independence;
 - c. Platforms for the exchange of best practices, such as the facilitation of mentorships among Member States with successful recovery models and those currently undergoing post-conflict reconstruction;
7. *Suggests* all willing and able Member States to offer mental and physical health services such as counseling and healthcare for women and girls that are targets of GBV during conflict by:
 - a. Utilizing international NGOs similar to Caritas to provide aid in active conflict zones in order to establish targeted support during times of vulnerability;
 - b. Requesting post conflict reports from the International Committee on Census Coordination every three years, up to a maximum of twelve years, until the victims of GBV, displacement, and improper resource allocation have been provided the adequate opportunity for recovery and reintegration;
 - c. Respecting the national sovereignty of Member States, who may willingly choose whether or not to implement these ideas;
8. *Supports* all willing and able Member States to develop long-term and predictable financial mechanisms that enable resilient educational systems for women and girls, including scholarships, vocational training, and community-based learning initiatives, with special attention to collaboration with women-led organizations and local stakeholders to empower women as leaders in reconstruction and governance;
9. *Encourages* the usage of UNESCO Open Educational Resources to install an education initiative entitled A Women's Rights, which would:
 - a. Ensure gender-sensitive training for female diplomatic empowerment is provided to local educators and law enforcement globally;
 - b. Partner with the Swedish Women's Lobby to ensure economic equality is established and male violence is combatted;
 - c. Be rolled out as training programs within 5 years of the passing of this resolution, beginning with pilot programs in regions where gender inequality is most prevalent;

- d. Exist as an optional provision for Member States looking to increase awareness of the disproportionate effect on women in conflict and post-conflict settings;
10. *Requests* a General Assembly Third Committee supported Female Governance research initiative focused on the inclusion of women in peacebuilding and peacekeeping initiative to:
 - a. Track the percentage of women mediators and negotiators in Member States at risk of conflict;
 - b. Report to the General Assembly Third Committee with findings of improved inclusive diplomacy in post-conflict areas biannually for five years, followed by the consideration of the extension of the program;
 - c. Provide recommendations to the General Assembly Third Committee regarding potential actions within its mandate, based on findings on the effectiveness of the educational resources established;
 11. *Invites* the international community and regional partners to support capacity-building and technical assistance for educational programs that are gender-responsive, sustainable, and integrated into post-conflict recovery strategies, with a specific focus on:
 - a. Establishing a multi-year implementation framework in 3 years to ensure continuity of funding, skills transfer, and monitoring of outcomes in affected regions;
 - b. Creating standardized monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, including annual progress reports submitted to relevant United Nations bodies, to measure improvements in access, retention, and safety for girls in education;
 - c. Ensuring that training initiatives include local women's organizations to reinforce community ownership and foster long-term institutional resilience;
 12. *Endorses* a case-by-case approach to United Nations General Assembly peacekeeping & peacebuilding operations, with acknowledgement of unique circumstances by:
 - a. Prioritizing, if well-developed local institutions and organizations dedicated to women's rights exist in a conflict zone, support for those groups and their inclusion in peace processes;
 - b. Creating ad hoc organizations if such groups are small or simply not present;
 - c. Integrating established legal frameworks, of all kinds, meant to encourage accountability for GBV and child exploitation;
 - d. Providing physical shelter and basic necessities to refugees from conflict, with protocols for the safety of female refugees;
 - e. Building upon already existing monitoring systems (regionally and internationally) for the purpose of quickly reporting areas in need as well as sending needed services and aid to those areas;

- f. Partnering with organizations such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Secretary-General's Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), and UN Women to fund these activities;
 - g. Suggesting similar protocols for the United Nations Security Council's peacekeeping operations;
- 13. *Calls attention* to the high prevalence of sexual violence in conflict zones, and suggests that further accountability could be established by opening channels of communication for reports of sexual violence to local authorities (where applicable, and with consideration for the safety of victims);
- 14. *Suggests* improved cooperation between OHCHR, UN Women, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UNFPA, and the Secretary General in order to:
 - a. Conduct research on the feasibility and effectiveness of a 72-hour response framework to incidents of GBV;
 - b. Determine the ideal procedure for the establishment of *ad hoc* organizations to support women, as mentioned in Operative Clause 12b;
 - c. Review the implementation of policies and publish a bi-annual report advising Member States suggesting voluntary measures to address lacking outcomes;
- 15. *Further requests* the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD) to supervise the development of a robust data technical system to enhance the operational capacity of ReliefWeb, facilitating the voluntary, real-time exchange of critical information between Member States including:
 - a. Collaborating with UNICEF, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, OHCHR and UN Women to ensure the integration of sector-specific data, focusing on multidimensional deprivation across demographics, including but not limited to ethnicity, age, religion, and rural-urban divides;
 - b. Partnerships with international research networks, such as the Centre for Economic Policy Research, to apply AI-supported predictive tools and econometric modeling for risk assessments and resource optimization;
- 16. *Invites* all willing and able Member States to call upon NGOs such as UNICEF and UN Women to establish mentorship programs for vocational training specifically for indigenous and marginalized women, focusing on agriculture, sustainable farming and textile production to further promote economic independence through vocational education by:
 - a. Applying housing programs that can subsidize housing or discount housing in exchange for vocational work;
 - b. Fulfilling this 5-year program in key transit areas, where recently displaced indigenous or marginalized women and girls can further education in areas that support their economic independence practice;
- 17. *Further requests* all willing and able Member States to extend financing options to women operated businesses and to local communities and:

- a. Encourages the establishment of a microfinance fund that targets women in post-conflict settings and enables their access to credit by;
 - i. Inviting the Fifth Committee to explore the budgetary feasibility and administrative framework;
 - ii. Affirming that the allocation of assistance should be evidence-based, utilizing the findings of the UNSD panel of experts to ensure aid is directed toward areas where it will yield the greatest impact;
 - iii. Recommending that UN Women be in charge of the management of the fund to ensure a gender-responsive approach;
 - iv. Advocating for the use of Village Savings and Loan Associations to foster accountability and ensure loans are repaid and funds used appropriately;
 - v. Requesting funding through voluntary contributions of Member States;
 - vi. Standing for the implementation of flexible repayment schedules to account for the irregular or cyclical payment cycles women may have in subsistence economies;
 - vii. Supporting the establishment of small women-led businesses and cooperatives;
 - viii. Enabling women in post-conflict settings to obtain necessary credit even if they exist outside the formal financial system;
 - ix. Providing small capital loans for women;
 - x. Attempting to break the poverty cycle for women in post-conflict regions by providing an opportunity for stable income;
- b. Calls upon the creation of a fund to support Member States in their efforts to provide legal identification to women in post-conflict regions by;
 - i. Allocating partial funding for wages of public servants operating on this task;
 - ii. Funding necessary bureaucratic infrastructure alongside the relevant Member State on a case-by-case basis when the program has strong operational possibilities with an identifiable and feasible objective;
 - iii. Helping Member States provide access to digital identification systems and biometric identification systems;
- c. Sponsors grassroots movements in war torn regions;
- d. Invests in infrastructure development and reconstruction;
- e. Offers low interest rate loans with friendly repayment terms;

18. *Welcomes* all willing and able Member States to help women's economic empowerment through job creation initiatives, in accordance with their national priorities to invest in developing Member States, especially in women-led organizations, such as Somali Women Development Center, Care International and UN Women;
19. *Encourages* Member States to integrate the *Gender and Security Toolkit* (2019), developed by UN Women, into national security and justice sector reform processes in post-conflict settings, in order to strengthen institutional responses to GBV and enhance women's participation, through:
 - a. Conducting annual gender-sensitive institutional assessments to identify structural gaps;
 - b. Collaborating with TVET to implement gender training programs for security and justice personnel, focusing on survivor-centered approaches, inclusivity, and prevention of discrimination;
 - c. Prioritizing access to funding, training, and leadership opportunities for women affected by conflict, ensuring their transition from beneficiaries of protection to active participants in governance and recovery;
20. *Expands* the STRIVE Juvenile program over a period of 10 years to incorporate multidisciplinary rehabilitation services through the establishment of:
 - a. Regional institutions in areas of conflict which provide education for young women and girls;
 - b. Local healthcare providing services including trauma counseling and other essential needs;
 - c. Necessary legal support organizations to actively protect and promote the rights of young women and girls;
21. *Further recommends* all willing and able Member States to strengthen the protection of women and girls in post-conflict areas, through implementing laws in accordance with their national interests, that penalize all forms of violence and focus on:
 - a. Criminalization of GBV;
 - b. Human trafficking;
 - c. Sexual exploitation;
22. *Supports* the creation of an initiative within the General Assembly Third Committee that would facilitate and encourage Member States to strengthen their National Action Plans in accordance with Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) to establish the inclusion of the socio-economic factors that burden women;
23. *Encourages* all willing and able Member States to further design and implement national policies to support the integration of women into all levels of governance, cooperating with the General Assembly Third Committee as well as the UN Women in Local Government program to design

and implement these policies over the course of the next 5 years, with the aim of furthering progress on SDG indicator 5.5.1, and:

- a. Invites all of these willing and able Member States to create new policies where they have not been written, as well as to rewrite and reinforce existing legislation where it has already been implemented;
- b. Suggests that these national policies further progress towards SDG indicators 5.5.1a and 5.5.1b, supporting a more proportional representation of women in national and local governance structures;
- c. Supports all willing and able Member States to pursue further legislation beyond the bounds of SDG indicator 5.5.1 in support of women in governance positions;
- d. Respects the national sovereignty of all willing and able Member States, who may willingly choose whether or not to participate in the creation and implementation of these national policies.