



**GENERAL ASSEMBLY 2, UNITED NATIONS ENTITY FOR GENDER  
EQUALITY AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN,**

MAIN SUBMITTER: Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

CO-SUBMITTERS: United States of America, Republic of India, Republic of the  
Niger

SIGNATORIES: Republic of Guatemala, French Republic, Republic of Belarus, United States of  
America, Republic of Peru, Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Republic of the Niger, Republic  
of Colombia, United Mexican States, Republic of South Sudan, Republic of Yemen, Republic of  
Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Central African Republic, Republic of Kenya, Russian  
Federation, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of Nepal, Republic of Mozambique, Federal  
Republic of Nigeria, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Ukraine

TOPIC: Addressing gender-based violence and ensuring the safety of women in conflict zones

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women and Platform for  
Action,

Maintaining the commitment to the prevention and reduction of gender-based violence in  
conflict zones,

Recalling Resolution 1325 (2000), which reaffirms the important role of women in conflict  
prevention and peace-building and efforts and further calls upon all relevant nations in armed  
conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence and all  
forms of sexual abuse,

Recognising the adverse effects of armed conflict on women and girls, including increased  
exposure to gender-based violence, including rape, sexual slavery, and human trafficking,

Clarifying the obligations of all state parties to address women as it concerns prevention,  
conflict, and post-conflict environments, with an emphasis on gender-based violence

Recalling Article 27 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, which establishes that all protected  
persons are entitled to respect for their personhood, honour, family rights, and that humane  
treatment is to be applied at all times, especially against threats of violence,

Recognising Article 7 of the Rome Statute, which identifies rape, sexual slavery, enforced  
prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilisation, or any other form of sexual violence as a  
crime against humanity,



Understanding sexual violence's potential as a tactic of war used to impede peace and its threat to international peace and security,

Recognises and further assures the sovereignty of all member states and takes this into account with every decision made,

1. Encourages member states to adopt and/or reform survivor-centred laws to ensure the safety and security of victims of gender-based violence and the deterrence of violence against women and girls (VAWG) under the guidance of UN Women, with emphasis on:
  - a. The safe and convenient access to high-quality, comprehensive legal aid and protection through the provision of the following:
    - i. Mobile courts to conduct hearings in locations such as displaced person camps and remote areas where high rates of GBV have been reported, according to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and UN Women;
    - ii. The transportation to and from the nearest court building in cases where an in-house trial is preferred;
  - b. The establishment and support of gender-based violence courts, providing:
    - i. Anonymous testimony through electronic scramblers and privacy screens;
    - ii. Licensed legal experts and personnel trained in GBV case management;



- iii. Survivor waiting rooms separate from defendants to avoid potential intimidation and re-traumatisation;
- iv. Trauma-informed counseling services available on-site for survivors before, during, and after court proceedings to ensure emotional support and safety,
- c. Ensuring the safe and timely transportation to and from judicial buildings for survivors who request in-house trials, including:
  - i. The utilisation of unmarked and neutral vehicles;
  - ii. The voluntary service provision for all transport requests from survivors;
  - iii. Strict adherence to the confidentiality of the survivor's location, route, scheduling, and identity;
  - iv. Mandatory risks and needs assessments prior to the confirmation of any transportation arrangement;
- 2. Calls for the creation of the Gender Equity and Social Transformation Programme (GESTP) for the purpose of preventing and eliminating discrimination, gender stereotypes, and unequal power dynamics in both the public and private spheres through the following:
  - a. The facilitation of open spaces and community forums for men, women, youth, and religious leaders to critically discuss patriarchal norms and the root causes of GBV;



- b. The dissemination of egalitarian gender norms to showcase successful female role models in otherwise male-dominated roles as a method of challenging the acceptance of GBV through the following:
    - i. Articles in traditional print media;
    - ii. Sponsored radio broadcasting messages;
    - iii. Local public speaking events with female role models as guest speakers;
    - iv. OOH (Out-of-Home) advertisements in migrant camps and shelters;
  - c. The development of educational toolkits for schools and youth centres addressing gender equality and consent, including:
    - i. Clear, age-appropriate information on how and where to locate help from local protection agencies and aid organisations;
    - ii. A list of guidelines for safeguarding oneself and others;
    - iii. Simple explanations with tailored examples addressing the heightened risks to women and girls in times of conflict;
    - iv. Printed stories and images of male, female, and youth role models who have demonstrated leadership and cooperation in times of conflict;
3. Encourages the establishment of gender desks across police stations, border posts, and displaced persons camps, with the intention of:



- a. Implementing 24/7 staffing, with members voluntarily sourced from specialised legal aid organisations, non-profit organisations, and government agencies, consisting of:
  - i. A licensed police officer;
  - ii. A licensed trauma counsellor;
  - iii. A licensed legal advocate trained in GBV case management;
- b. Ensuring the availability of anonymous reporting mechanisms for the purpose of increasing reporting rates and securing the safety of survivors and witnesses, including:
  - i. Secure suggestion boxes where survivors can leave sealed, written reports without being identified;
  - ii. Physically and psychologically secure locations with the purpose of minimising trauma and ensuring survivor confidentiality and security;
  - iii. The employment of community volunteers and trusted local liaisons trained to receive reports verbally and to record and submit reports to gender desks;
- c. Integrating digital case-tracking systems to prevent mishandling, backlog, or loss of evidence through the following:
  - i. Storage on secure, encrypted digital servers and cloud-based platforms;



- ii. Digital systems to automatically log the time of access, the user, and the modification of files and what changes were made;
  - iii. Aggregation of data securely so that gender desks may instantly generate reports to identify patterns and trends within a set area;
  - iv. Automated reminders and alerts for the relevant accessors that automatically flag cases which have missed established deadlines and appointments;
4. Recommends the establishment of the Multi-Sector Rapid Response Framework (MRRF) to ensure immediate, coordinated response to spikes in gender-based violence in conflict zones, by:
- a. Deploying multidisciplinary rapid-response teams for the purpose of ensuring swift access to essential services, with members comprising the following voluntary positions:
    - i. Certified medical/health interpreters;
    - ii. Licensed medical personnel and professionals;
    - iii. Experienced and educated local cultural experts;
    - iv. Licensed legal experts trained in GBV case management;
  - b. The establishment of coordination communication channels to enable real-time communication, secure information exchange and coordinated action between the following:
    - i. Local authorities;



- ii. UN Women field offices;
    - iii. Humanitarian responders;
    - iv. Peacekeeping contingents;
  - c. Conducting annual conflict-zone simulations to identify logistical gaps, improve evacuation routes and test emergency survivor-support procedures, including:
    - i. Scenario immersion training;
    - ii. Simulated frontline incident responses;
    - iii. Medical and psychosocial aid for survivors in conflict zones;
    - iv. Command and control decision-making under stress and pressure;
5. Requests the establishment of Safe Mobility Corridors (SMCs) to protect women and girls fleeing active conflict zones and to reduce civilian casualties through the provision of the following:
- a. Security-cleared evacuation routes ensured through:
    - i. Bilateral agreements agreed upon by all relevant parties to the conflict in accordance with Article 51 of the Geneva Convention, which prohibits individual civilians from becoming the objects of attack;
    - ii. Detailed parameters of the route and its start, end, and borders to be defined through the use of geographical coordinates;
    - iii. The oversight of major international organisations, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), to act as a



neutral mediator to negotiate and communicate the route's terms and conditions;

- iv. Specific dates and times of the route's duration if temporary;
- b. Safe checkpoints along major displacement paths to be upheld and to act effectively through the supply of:
  - i. Fully equipped and secure emergency shelters for temporary respite and recovery;
  - ii. Emergency medical kits and potable water to directly combat immediate threats to life;
  - iii. Sanitation facilities prevent the spread of disease by providing ways to dispose of human waste and segregate sick individuals from the rest of the healthy population;
  - iv. Voluntary trauma-trained officers and staff to immediately address acute physical injuries and psychological distress, and to further stabilise any survivors along their journey to reach medical facilities;
- c. Prioritised evacuation support for pregnant women, girls travelling alone, mothers, and survivors of rape and/or trafficking by proceeding with:
  - i. Life-saving medical support to ensure immediate access to specialised care for pregnant women
  - ii. and girls with the intention of reducing child and maternal mortality, as well as complications with pregnancy;



- iii. Consensual separation of vulnerable individuals from general populations of displaced persons to reduce the potential for retraumatisation, trafficking, and continued GBV during transit;
6. Encourages the integration of female peacekeepers and local women's protection volunteers into protection systems to accomplish the following:
- a. Improve intelligence and access to the community to foster further trust and enable the gathering of critical information by:
    - i. Conducting all-female patrols focusing on locations where women may congregate (such as markets, displaced persons camps, water and firewood collection points, etc.) to establish confidential information collection and listening groups within communities;
    - ii. The deployment of female staff to all security checkpoints and key transit points, where interaction with women and children is required, to conduct culturally sensitive, thorough searches to maintain overall security and ensure that no bad actors penetrate sensitive areas;
  - b. The removal of the fear of stigma, retaliation, and re-victimisation survivors face when reporting GBV, through the following mechanisms:
    - i. The use of trauma-trained female officers to gather information only as required (such as medical history, essential documents, etc.);



- ii. The use of local female volunteers to act as confidential liaisons to provide assurances to the community and the individual survivor of their safety;
- 7. Calls for the expansion of long-term rehabilitation and reintegration services to ensure survivors are not left dependent or at risk of re-victimisation, through;
  - a. Optional livelihood and vocational training programmes designed and led by survivors;
  - b. Partnerships with private-sector employers and organisations to integrate survivors into stable employment and to further ensure job opportunities, detailed with the following:
    - i. Offering private sector organisations incentives (such as wage subsidies to be provided by NGOs) to allow for participation in this program;
    - ii. Guaranteeing the safety of survivors who participate in the program through the provision of risk assessment and the prioritisation of mental and physical wellbeing of all employees;
  - c. Safe-housing initiatives for women unwilling or unable to return to their home communities;
  - d. Encourages State governments to provide free medical and psychological check-ups monthly for a year for survivors;
- 8. Requests the creation and implementation of a funding system to support nations combating GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE, through a collaborative effort



between UN Women, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and ECOSOC, which includes:

- a. An emphasis on funding from NGOs and the IMF to support projects directed towards combating gender-based violence in conflict zones, especially as it relates to:
  - i. Safe-housing initiatives;
  - ii. Local awareness campaigns;
  - iii. Supplies and equipment at gender desks and along safe mobility corridors;
  - iv. Reaffirms that each nation's sovereignty will be respected and that each nation can adopt methods accordingly to their culture and traditions;
9. Establishes the Accountability and Compliance Mechanism for Gender Protection (ACMGP) to evaluate implementation while respecting national sovereignty through the following:
  - a. The conducting of bi-annual assessments to act as an accountability and quality assurance mechanism, measuring:
    - i. Survivor accessibility pertaining to the distance, time required, and safety of reaching essential services;
    - ii. Prosecution effectiveness, specifically tracking the rate of investigations, prosecutions, and convictions of GBV crimes;



- iii. The effects of non-GBV programs, including the provision of food, water, emergency shelter, and essential medical aid, on GBV risks;
- b. Publishing transparent compliance scorecards, detailed with:
  - i. The size, quantity, location, and percentage of safe mobility corridors and areas;
  - ii. The number of GBV cases investigated by national or international judicial bodies;
  - iii. The percentage of female representation in police and peacekeeping forces;
  - iv. The number of all-female patrols conducted by female peacekeepers and local women's protection volunteers;
- c. Offering technical assistance to low-capacity states upon request, including:
  - i. Support for the training of mental health and medical support teams comprised primarily of native citizens and local community members;
  - ii. Support and funding for awareness campaigns led by local community members to challenge harmful societal norms and stigmas towards women and girls;



10. Advocates for increased protection measures, such as secure shelter infrastructure and access to humanitarian assistance,

- a. Allocating emergency funds for rapid construction and supply of shelters in newly emerged conflict zones,
- b. Deploying mobile services and transportation units in high-risk areas where permanent infrastructure is not possible,
  - i. Due to the uncertainty of permanent infrastructures, transportation systems and contact systems will be implemented,
  - ii. Allows those who must leave high-risk areas to have solutions such as immediate departure and access to communication,
- c. Establishing monitoring mechanisms to ensure and assess the safety, accessibility, service quality of shelters, and humanitarian protection facilities,

11. Promotes the training and employment of trained gender advisers and Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) specialists within U.S. missions abroad to ensure consistent implementation of protection measures for women and girls,

- a. Creating standardised operating guidelines to ensure that gender advisers apply consistent protection policies across all missions,
- b. Partnering with UNFPA (United Nations Population Funds) and regional peace organizations to enhance training curricula and ensure alignment of global standards,



- c. Providing continuous professional development and certification programs, ensuring advisers remain current with evolving GBV response protocols and frameworks,

12. Encourages members states to expand economic empowerment for survivors by:

- a. Offering vocational training, scholarships, and job placement assistance,
- b. Ensuring that economic support provided is not dependent on marital status,
  - i. Women who are not married but have an important role in society is automatically granted with the appropriate amount of financial support, which is completely independent of her marital status,
  - ii. Women who do not have jobs but are currently participating in rehabilitation programs are also guaranteed an appropriate amount of money, enough to tend to necessities,

13. Encourages Member States to ensure increased representation of women and all levels of decision-making, such as national, regional, and international institutions,

- a. Removing legal and administrative barriers that restrict women's participation in politics,
  - i. Proven by the Venice Commission Report, urges implementation of proportional representation (PR) list system with legal thresholds, closed lists with mandatory quotas for women candidates,
- b. Integrating women's participation requirements into peace agreements, such as guaranteed representation in transitional bodies,



- c. Supporting media coverage and network expansion so that women in rural or conflict zones can contribute towards political processes without geographic barriers,
- d. Establishing government pathways that places qualified women into ministries, parliaments, diplomatic relations.