

Committee: Social, Cultural, and Humanitarian Committee

Topic: Violence Against Women

Signatories: Algeria, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Botswana, Cambodia, Chile, China, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Macedonia, Malawi, Maldives, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Tanzania, Ukraine, United States of America, Vietnam

Social, Cultural, and Humanitarian Committee,

Guided by the principles laid upon by the United Nations Charter,

Further reminds that the issues addressed in this papers transcend the political and social differences among countries and regions,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration on Human Rights particularly Article 5, which stresses that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recalling past work done by the 1993 Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women; the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development; the 1995 Beijing Platform for Action through the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women; the 2006 Secretary General's In-Depth Study on All Forms of Violence Against Women; the 2011 Council of Europe Convention; and the 2014 Commission on the Status of Women,

Emphasizing the existing international instruments such as the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action which one of the most comprehensive framework in promoting women's rights specifically the twelve critical areas of concern, such as protection of women against violence, education and training of women, along with institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women,

Recalling the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women and other international human rights instruments in eliminating violence against women,

Alarmed by the fact that one out of three women in the world experience abuse, maltreatment and violence,

Bearing in mind the commitment of Member States on the post-2015 development agenda of Millennium Development Goals specifically concerning goals 3 and 5,

Acknowledging the efforts achieved by different organizations specially the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) in addressing the elimination of discrimination and violence against women, rehabilitating victims and promoting gender equality,

Stressing the strengthening of regional and locally grown efforts in eradicating violence against women and encouraging further women participation in all sectors of the society especially in the government,

Seeking the implementation of a multi-tiered approach that approaches solutions in the short-term, mid-term, and long-term,

Strongly supporting the articulation of all national initiatives to fight violence against women into Step-By-Step plans, concerning particularly the legal framework, empowerment of women, awareness, education, protection, statistical standardization, prevention and rehabilitation,

Being Aware that women are socially and economically disadvantaged in most cultures around the globe and a great proportion of women worldwide having been suffered from different sources and levels of violence, especially domestic violence or violence from intimate partner,

Appreciating the efforts made by various UN divisions and institutions, including DAW, INSTRAW, OSAGI and UNIFEM, as well as the newborn department, UN Women, who dedicates to accelerate the UN's goals on gender equality and women empowerment,

Taking into account the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, especially the General Recommendations 12 and 19, the 1993 UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, and the In-depth Study on All Forms of Violence Against Women reported by Secretary General,

Keeping in mind the address made by UN Secretary-General on October 2002 have acknowledged "*The differential impact of armed conflict and specific vulnerabilities of women can be seen in all phases of displacement,*"

Recognizing the displaced person as person or groups of persons who had been forced to flee their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized border,

Having devoted attention on the situation that the refugee and displaced women, children and adolescents' basic human rights are at risk of being abusively violated,

Noting further that the displaced women and children are facing a broad range of human rights violations such as rape, domestic violence, exploitative labor practices, trafficking, torture, AIDS/HIV, unwanted pregnancies and even more,

Recognizing the countries, which have devoted to improve gender equality and eliminate violence against women with or without the aids from United Nations,

Observing that further regulations concerning violence against women are still needed to be legislated, amended, or fully and comprehensively implemented,

Concerned with the situation that international society has been flooded and confused by too many un-binding treaties and agreements,

Urges that member-states to improve and revolutionize the existing yet effective organizations and treaties,

Affirming that women are critical to economic development, active civil society, and good governance,

Taking note of cultural, custom, and religious differences that might stop member-states with drastically different beliefs from cooperating and solving the problem together,

Noting further that education is one of the crucial ways to improve the situation, which is the one thing that all member-states can agree on,

Aware of the importance of multiple incentive structures to encourage developed nations and other more-able member-states to provide funds to combat violence against women,

Having observed that the existed UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women (UN Trust Fund), which is established by UN General Assembly resolution 50/166 in 1996 and administrated by UN Women has yet not been effectively implemented,

Acknowledging that Muslim women have been developing a distinctly "Islamic feminism" which definitely contributes to women's rights,

Reminding that a large portion of female workers from labor importing countries are under the harsh situation due to their religion and gender,

Accepting that in Islamic countries, legislations are part of the doctrine, and doctrine is part of legislations,

Expressing its hope that "the principles that underpin the humanitarian and relief sectors, namely proportionality, neutrality, impartiality and independence should make it less prone to controversy",

1. Affirms the need to incorporate the definition set by the United Nations to streamline the parameters of database: “Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or the private life”,
2. Urges to increase the efficacy of our proposed solutions, to divide the topic as follows:
 - a. Intimate partner violence, including but not limited to:
 - a.i. Honor Killings,
 - a.ii. Domestic Violence,
 - a.iii. Female Genital Mutilation,
 - a.iv. Forced Marriages,
 - b. Sexual violence including but not limited to:
 - b.i. Rape,
 - b.ii. Indecent Assault,
 - b.iii. Sex Trafficking,
 - b.iv. Violence against female prisoners,
 - b.v. Violence against women in conflict zones;
3. Calls for the creation and expansion of existing legal frameworks in order to protect women against sexual violence, including but not limited to genital mutilation, rape, sexual assault, harassment, and discrimination by:
 - a. Promoting a standard benchmark for the protection of women’s rights,
 - b. Supporting regionally and culturally specific policies so as to protect and preserve differences between nations;
4. Recommends the expansion of existing Regional Bodies (Latin America, Sub-Saharan Africa, North Africa, Europe, Central Asia, East Asia, South East Asia, Middle East, North America) to protect women, with oversight from the United Nations Women Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) by:
 - a. Bringing together experts and local leaders, both cultural, tribal, political, indigenous, and religious, working together to:
 - i. Better understand the cultural beliefs and systems within a society so as not to disregard nation-specific policies when addressing violence against women,
 - ii. Form regionally specific and culturally respectful policies that function within their society,
 - iii. Identify and rank regional areas based on their level of risk regarding violence against women,
 - iv. Educate community members to better understand the economic and social ramifications of violence against women, with specific emphasis on sustaining the dignity of women as persons,
 - v. Understand the best practices and successful educational programs in other countries to be equipped with tools to benefit one specific region,
 - vi. Extend information to NGOs wishing to implement their programs in respective areas so that they can develop best practices fit for given regional climates,
 - b. Seeking to work to integrate local infrastructure in order to insure acceptance rather than rejection of any and all policies proposed by the regional bodies,
 - c. Allowing local leaders discretion over the enforcement of policies so as not to infringe upon national sovereignty,
 - d. Discussing any significant changes that might necessitate a change in policy at least twice per year:
 - a.i. Members must meet at least twice per year to review the local state of affairs regarding policy-effectiveness,

- a.ii. If there are no significant changes that might require a change to the recommended policy, all member nations can unanimously agree not to meet for one of their two required meetings;
5. Encourages all member nations to provide incentive for improvement and institution of new legal institutions and law schools in their respective nations that:
- a. Train culturally sensitive and understanding individuals in respective regions to areas in need of legal assistance to:
 - a.i. Provides pro-bono services, dedicated to supporting conflict resolution, peace building, and sustainability in the legal sector throughout the world,
 - a.ii. Write reports, newsletters, concept papers, and other roadmaps,
 - a.iii. Research legal issues, indicator impact frameworks, constitutional and transitional legal framework,
 - a.iv. Lead in-country missions with program development, launch, implementation, and follow up;
 - b. Train lawyers extensively on the regionally specific legal practices through shadowing of current legal facilities and training by in-house legal institutions,
 - c. Train lawyers on appropriate mediation such as conflict resolution and negotiation skills, assisted with mediator materials;
6. Invites individual member countries to have discretion on whether or not to bring non-governmental organizations as “foreign entities” in order to provide transparency and legitimacy to their actions within country borders;
7. Calls upon member states that have military courts or special criminal tribunals for trying criminal offenders to ensure that such courts are an integral part of the general judicial system and that such courts apply due process procedures that are recognized according to international law as a fair trial, including the proper sentence of crimes against women;
8. Encourages all member states to construct a judicial system specifying in the issues regarding violence against women with, if needed, the aids provided by UNCSW as well as NGOs, and includes:
- a. Trained judges familiar with all women-related laws and with lawsuits concerning violence against women,
 - b. Immediate legal permission to protect women suffering from violence when necessary,
 - c. Trained counselors always available in district courts for all mistreated women to ask for free and expert help;
9. Suggests all member states to legislate against domestic violence with a specific focus on:
- a. A clear definition of domestic violence according to the culture of each country that includes physical and sexual violence and coercive control over any member in the family,
 - b. The setting up of an immediate reporting net cooperating with local medical centers and police stations which could provide instant help when necessary and leaving reporter anonymous,
 - c. A cumulative penalty for perpetrators against the treaties and conventions,
 - d. The temporary provision (when possible) of free settlements for women suffering from domestic violence, which provides both physical and mental treatment for victims,
 - e. A suggestion for all countries to ensure seats in the parliament for women;

10. Confirms war rape as war crimes, and promote international legislation regulations to include:
 - a. Strong prohibition of any war rape acts,
 - b. Countries' regulation of soldiers through a set of strict rules and punishment,
 - c. Specific legislation for rescue teams from UN women to victims instantly,
 - d. Funding for rehabilitation centers for victims which provides sufficient physical care and mental counseling provided by NGOs such as Doctors Without Borders,

11. Urges all countries to develop the "Time for Action" initiative: a national primary prevention framework that draws on international and national evidence of the most effective strategies for preventing violence against women, and prioritizes key settings and population groups in which to coordinate primary prevention initiatives and actions; this must include:
 - a. A National Primary Prevention Framework,
 - b. An Special Framework for Vulnerable Population,
 - c. An Exclusive Framework for Violence-Inciting Substances,
 - d. A National Education and Professional Development Framework,
 - e. National Standards for Media and Internet Related to the Image of Women,
 - f. A Legal National Framework for Women Condition in Prisons;

12. Suggests, as part of developing a National Primary Prevention Framework included in the "Time for Action" initiative, to build the capacity of quality educational resources by:
 - a. Researching and evaluating primary prevention outcomes,
 - b. Developing standards and indicators for best practice programs, and
 - c. Develop tools and information products to support programs;

13. Calls for the creation and expansion of current sources of funding (i.e., *UN Development Fund* and *UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women*) dedicated towards it, by:
 - a. Supporting the creation of an investment fund from participating member nations that will be specifically for the purpose of providing support to battered women, who have experienced partner violence, rape, sexual violence, sex trafficking,
 - b. Urging all private organizations that have excess medical resources to donate to rehabilitation centers and facilities to countries in need;

14. Emphasizes the urgency of aid that is required to effectively implement the aforementioned solutions, in this regard:
 - a. This committee underlines the source of funding in the short-run to be the Central Emergency Response Fund,
 - b. This would ensure that the International Community is swift in dealing with this problem because the CERF would enable a more timely and reliable assistance to the healthcare programs for victims of violence,
 - c. Violence is not only physical but also psychological,
 - d. This fund should also provide financial assistance in the form of subsidies to obtain medicinal and nursing apparatus in addition to psychological care,

- e. To promote transparency in the transfer of aid, reputed international NGOs like the International Aid Transparency Agency (IATA) and the Transparency International should monitor the transfer of aid from the developed countries to the developing countries,
 - f. Proposes that the United Nations Committee on the Status of Women should overlook the implementation of aid and calls upon the UNCSW and national institutions to submit bilateral reports to the UN Women on the progress made,
 - g. Recognizes the fact that CERF cannot be used as a source of funding in the long term, then we encourage donations from governments, individuals;
15. Encourages local institution to implement microcredit granting women economic independency, which:
- a. Cooperates with NGOs to educate women how to start business and rebuild their families,
 - b. Comes up with programs offering funds and secondary education, workshop with gender equality concept, after strict evaluation of the uses,
 - c. Includes implementation of domestic violence system and supervision of UN bodies and governments;
16. Approves that a MMXXX (2030) Goal be reminiscent to Millennium Goal to attract funds, for a universal project generates unity between member-states and individuals, and provides them hope to further improve the humanities;
17. Emphasizes the need to develop and implement a workforce strategy to support the recruitment and retention for staff working in sexual assault, domestic and family violence services, that:
- a. Recognizes of the complexity and the true market value of the work undertaken in the fields of sexual assault, domestic, and family violence;
 - b. Considers of workforce issues, including skills and qualifications, career pathways, training and development, networking and professional support;
 - c. Ensures adequate resources allocation, which are to be met as part of funding programs and services;
 - d. Develops strategies to build the competencies of people within communities (particularly rural and remote communities) to be engaged as the service providers;
18. Affirms the need to promote the articulation of microfinance initiatives, local women cooperatives, women businesses, and women entrepreneurship as a way of empowering women; this promotion of women entrepreneurship will consist on giving exceptional financing capacities to best women entrepreneur projects, and will be granted by funding from national Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) and international funds as the *UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women*;
19. Solemnly affirms the need to provide funding to support a national network of locally developed healing centers and other emerging initiatives and support services for Aboriginal communities in urban, regional, rural, remote and isolated areas, to address their experiences of trauma and violence;
20. Suggest to explore ways to change the pay-offs of funds to generate incentives for regular donors, including developed and developing countries, non-governmental organization, and private sector, with the following:
- a. “Pay-off Clocks” being lifted at selected conference rooms in United Nations Headquarters,
 - b. competent member-states being more focused on results of traditional aid on combatting violence against women, rather than disbursements and verifying expenditures;
21. Further invites that non-conventional donors, including private sectors, philanthropists, etc., be the major funders of funds to combat violence against women, recognizing:
- a. Generosity as a core factor to shape positive corporate image,

- b. Any forms of funds towards combatting VAW are subject to tax reduction, according to laws of several other member-states;
22. Emphasizes the need to increase the development and availability of leadership and mentoring programs for women and men to harness the positive capacities within communities as well as build to improve community safety in disadvantaged localities;
23. Salutes initiatives such as the “Gold-Standard” that emphasizes the rewarding and recognition of local governments and private initiatives that become the most successful in given periods (approximately 1 year) in reducing violence against women (measured according to national indicators); this Gold-Standard gives higher distribution of income to winning localities, lesser taxes and fiduciary obligations to winning enterprises and economic rewards to autonomous initiatives;
24. Creates a gender-friendly economic environment with regards to:
 - a. Insurance of all kinds of self-control on properties owned by women,
 - b. An equal opportunity for employment for both genders,
 - c. Prohibiting any form of sexual harassment at working place;
25. Endorses increasing the proportion of women involved in UN peace-keeping and peace-making missions through the installation of incentive structures in order to assist in the protection, rehabilitation, and empowerment of women in armed conflict zones: increasing the role of women in the formation of a culture of peace and in peace-building activities;
26. Expecting increased recruitment of women into national security forces by implementing fair selection process and equal access to labor force;
27. Supports the reconvention of a *Commission on the Status of Women*, an annual convention that is convened for the purpose of:
 - a. Sharing specific reports and statistics regarding the status of violence against women in respective countries,
 - b. Coming together to report on their judiciary systems and discuss any existing discrepancies between human right principles and country practices,
 - c. Developing regional and global forums to present and discuss successful solutions in select countries, and
 - d. Recommending that all countries participate in *Commission* to protect their respective views on the topic;
28. Emphasizes on the mandatory education for school students and all citizens, especially those in less accessible places, by the local government and routine educational team sent from UN, and the education should include:
 - a. The importance of gender equality,
 - b. The definition, impacts and penalties for all sorts of violence,
 - c. The sources where victims can seek helps from,
 - d. Ways of self-defense under certain condition;
29. Further invites international cooperation on education programs;
 - a. Teachers from every nation to join the education program held by UN;
 - b. Concepts of gender equality and women empowerment;
 - c. Stereotypes and discriminations against women being eliminated after proper educational process,
 - d. Exchange practical experience on education, including procedure, framework, effects it brings and evaluations;
 - e. Train and hire teachers against patriarchal culture and enhance traditional protection as well as gender equality,

- f. Establishing local organizations to work with UNCSWomen power in order to promote local primary education, especially in rural areas and for the displaced women;
30. Resolves to collect yearly reports on the statistics and data regarding violence against women in countries over the world and the necessary allocation of resources such as medical supplies, counseling services, and legal research, by:
 - a. Collaborating with independent legal research institutes, specializing in domestic and international legal analysis,
 - b. Utilizing researchers to conduct both qualitative and quantitative research on an accurate distribution of resources,
 - c. Informing the international community about relevant data points, especially about resource allocation;
 31. Approves the creation of the SIDAT as the Standardized International DATabase for violence against women, which will:
 - a. Collect different methods of measurement,
 - b. Develop standardized ways for comparison, measurement and indicators establishing at regional and national levels,
 - c. Elaborate and evaluate survey-types for a proper information gathering, articulating the standard protocols and data dictionaries of all nations related to violence against women, taking into account special risk groups and minorities;
 32. Calls upon hospitals and clinics worldwide to collaborate upon the “Protect Her Global Survey” managed by the Global Health Observatory (GHO) of the World Health Organization (WHO), with the purpose of enhancing the research upon violence against women and support proportional responses towards culture incidence in violence, it will be managed as follows:
 - a. Clinics and hospitals worldwide need to provide statistics of female patients with internal or external physical damage,
 - b. The GHO will manage an online platform using Information and Communication Technologies (ICT’s) to receive the semiannual survey,
 - c. The GHO will evaluate the predominance of violence against women based on the information provided,
 - d. The GHO will study the regional prevalence of violence against women based on the following aspects:
 - d.i. Female Genital Mutilation,
 - d.ii. Obstetric Fistula,
 - d.iii. Wife Beatings,
 - d.iv. Rape,
 - e. The WHO will be in charge of reporting the results on an annual basis;
 33. Recognizes the importance of Massive Open Online Coursework (MOOCS) to facilitate learning and campaigns for education on a global level;
 34. Expresses its support for the “Education at School, a Lifetime Tool”, which consists on a public-private partnerships between government, business, NGO’s, universities, observatories, and civil society aimed to:

- a. Restructure educational curriculums in the long term to include: human rights, culture of tolerance, respect and gender equality,
 - b. Improve teachers training and involvement in the previously mentioned issues and strengthening parents capacitation on said topics;
 - c. Implement mechanisms in primary schools for early preventing violence against women in all its forms, with strong coordination between parents and educators;
 - d. Work with rural communities and Aboriginal tribes for expanding capacitation to local leaders regarding the negative effects of violence against women and measures to reduce it at a local level,
 - e. Launch targeted campaigns at the local and national levels with appropriate public and private partners that follow a coherent and articulated line of action;
35. Recognizes the need for enhancing the role of education to not only raise awareness but also ameliorate social taboos which stagnate the growth of women:
- a. One global framework enhanced to raise awareness, which should be adjusted for regional differences to increase the efficacy of our solutions,
 - b. Implementation of states' National Education Action Plans from primary school level to enhance the importance of gender equality and eradicate gender-based stereotypes,
 - c. Informing children about the dangers of violence against women by using discussion videos;
36. Supports the focus on respectful relationships in broader social marketing campaigns, designed to raise community awareness and affect cultural and behavioral change, which are particularly targeted at people from diverse backgrounds and young people who have an increased risk of victimization and perpetration;
37. Invites local celebrities to act as ambassadors to promote gender equality:
- a. Using male celebrities to show support towards women,
 - b. Using female celebrities to demonstrate women empowerment; and
38. Encourages men to take a role in countering violence against women and promotes understanding of, and support for, non-violent expressions of masculinity, by:
- a. Targeting men and boys as agents promoting an end to men's violence against women (such as in the White Ribbon Campaign and programs in clubs and sporting and other organizations),
 - b. Encouraging men who play a leading role in the community (Members of Parliament, government officials, academics, business or community leaders) to reject violence against women and their children in any form, especially when making a public address;
39. Reaffirms the importance to increase opportunities for Aboriginal and local communities men and women to share their understanding, experience and learning about sexual assault and domestic and family violence with immigrant and refugee groups;
40. Encourages regional institutions to apply the Take a Shot! Campaign, to incentivize societies to change the social perception on occupation-gender relationship and promote the application of women and men in the workforce without a criteria based on gender-based discrimination, this campaign will:

- a. Be applied in a regional level by the respective regional institutions,
- b. Be funded by governments along with regional institutions,
- c. Be advised by the International Labor Office along with UNWOMEN,
- d. Be promoted on universities and colleges worldwide,
- e. Be supported by Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) with available occupational information and vocational skills tests;

41. Desiring to set up in countries, which have the required the infrastructure technological frameworks to:

- a. Develop a reporting system to easily denounce violence and abuse,
- b. Create an international database to monitor improvements or changes in the frequency and type of violence,
- c. Further, we encourage the sharing of this infrastructure with developing countries;

42. Suggests the establishment of a three-pillar system, similar to Nicaragua's Prevention, Mediation and Rehabilitation program that will intensify the efforts of existing organizations by:

- a. *Prevention* through raising of awareness by inaugurating a Men and Women Against Violence Against Women (VAW) Network that will:
 - d.i. Promote gender equality and gender based violence awareness for men and women,
 - d.ii. Actively integrate men in advocating for the eradication of VAW,
- b. *Mediation* that will improve the treatment towards women, reduce the vulnerability of women, and will promote the victim's ability to report cases by:
 - i. Establishing a women's support desk in the police force,
 - ii. Initiating mediators within the police force with collaboration with local NGOS to make sure laws are implemented properly and police officers answer emergency calls in a timely manner,
- c. *Rehabilitation* through the support of international and national organizations that will provide financial, logistical and technical assistance for victims by:
 - i. Providing victims psychological rehabilitation through cognitive therapy (in the short term) and psychotherapy (in the long term), with the assistance of governmental and nongovernmental organizations,
 - ii. Providing job opportunities and shelter that will establish partnerships between relevant stakeholders to maintain safe environment and increase women participation through workshops and skills enhancement to further women empowerment;

43. Encourages protection against sex trafficking by supporting victims and providing medical services and psychological attention by:

- a. Creating an international organization (or a department in each national police force) specialized in this issue, dedicated to controlling and capturing those that have committed this crime as well as investigating possible criminals in order to prevent future cases,
- b. Cooperating between countries, especially in the control of the borders,
- c. Reinforcing the law and the punishment,
- d. Supporting those that have committed a crime by given them psychological assistance in order to avoid possible future trafficking;

44. Recommends the need to end the issue of women trafficking by increasing border checks as follows:

- a. Repatriation of victims of sexual trafficking should be the first priority,
- b. Victims should be given access to adequate nursing facilities and subject to a proper rehabilitation process,
- c. Police forces should undergo specialist training to be able to identify sex trafficking victims,
- d. Each check post is to have access to the National database of the respective country,
- e. All identifications are to be checked and matched with the databases,
- f. Any faulty identifications are to be immediately confiscated and the vehicle is to be apprehended,
- g. All cargo is to be checked in detail,
- h. Intelligence agencies are to ensure that close scrutiny is taking place,
- i. Trade organizations of the world to be asked to have stronger checks on the ways of transportation;

45. Strongly suggests the establishment of a professional national telephone and online crisis support service for anyone in the country who has experienced, or is at risk of, sexual assault and/or domestic and family violence, which should:

- a. Integrate and coordinate with all existing services,
- b. Offer professional counseling,
- c. Provide information and referrals,
- d. Use quality technology,
- e. Link with emergency numbers, having a direct links with relevant local and state services, and
- f. Provide professional supervision and advice to staff in remote areas;

46. Requests the creation of a program supporting battered women, who are not able to leave their harassing husbands due to financial dependence, with the following stipulations:

- a. Monetary support depends on:
 - a.i. Employment status of women,
 - a.ii. The owner of the living facilities,
 - a.iii. Different sources of extra finances,
 - a.iv. Presence and number of children,
- b. During first 9-12 months after divorce, provide financial support, which is calculated according to monthly expenses of an average person or family (if the woman has any children) in the area,
- c. Living facilities are provided for the period of job seeking and extra 6 months after the work-placement is found, where women are allowed to keep housing after the period expires but have to pay monthly according to the standard rent,

- d. If the woman is not able to find a work placement due to absence of education/degree/skills, provide free courses, which help gain necessary knowledge;
47. Calls upon nations to support the effective delivery of mental health services and psychological therapy to women and their children who have been victims of sexual assault and/or domestic and family violence; this should include enhancing the capacity of existing mental health services to support women in times of crisis, as well as increasing access to subsidized ongoing counseling services;
 48. Recommends the creation and development of strongly communicated and articulated networks of women shelters at a national level, or other similar for women and their children that escape from domestic violence; this shelters must have a direct connection with police stations, judicial courts and medical centers for covering all the possible needs of a domestic violence refugee;
 49. Calls for the establishment of alliances with national and international observatories related to violence against women or women status to coordinate highly specialized expert missions to elaborate technical reports about the country's situation;
 50. Accepts the establishment of a well-elaborated operating mechanism to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of every international program:
 - a. Establish clear framework structure to clarify to each procedure of possible solution,
 - b. Suggest UN Women to work together with local feminism organizations for substantial support,
 - c. Bilateral and multilateral frameworks are encouraged to boost communication and substantial interaction between UN members;
 51. Recommends the expansion of national and international monitoring agencies related to this issue; this monitoring agencies will supervise the ongoing development of initiatives, revise the quality of services being given, account proper funding and economic handling of initiatives, analyze indicators-achievement and elaborate proper recommendations for improvement; also, new technical experts supervision could be programmed with related observatories mentioned before;
 52. Solemnly affirms the need to provide funding to support a national network of locally developed healing centers and other emerging initiatives and support services for Aboriginal communities in urban, regional, rural, remote and isolated areas, to address their experiences of trauma and violence;
 53. Proclaims the need to provide access to specialist trauma and recovery counseling services for women in prison and their children; provide access to educational opportunities for women in prison; and strengthen post-release services for women to ensure they have access to safe and supported housing, education and training, employment assistance and counseling;
 54. Calls the international community to work on measures to take a comprehensive global response to the spread of HIV around the world, as it is another problem women face when raped or forced to marry;
 55. Strongly encourages the facilitation of self-defense training programs for all women in the local communities especially but not limited to:
 - a. University students,

- b. Mothers,
- c. Women in the reinforce;

56. Further recommends the following solutions for the issue of honor killings in several nations in the world:

- a. Creating a legal framework to limit and reduce the number of honor killings by treating them as a first-degree murder,
- b. Kindly suggests to religious and cultural communities to discourage the notion of honor killing against women as first it is a form of gender discrimination and secondly, it is a violation of human rights,
- c. Collaborates with national nongovernmental organizations to raise awareness regarding these horrific acts,
- d. Strongly urges leading women in power to speak on this issue as ambassadors regarding this pressing issue;

57. Further reminds Member States that violence is not only limited to physical, sexual, verbal or emotional abuse. Rather, it also involves depriving women basic human rights as embodied in the UDHR and the MDGs, namely:

- a. Food security,
- b. Lack of access to maternal and surgical healthcare;

58. Suggests Member States to put further emphasis on the plight of indigenous women in gaining access to food, and access to maternal and surgical health care. This is to complement Nicaragua's initiatives, which are as follows but not limited to:

- a. Encourages Member States to adopt social policies that promote development of community services for women, taking into account income-generating activities that promotes autonomy, empowerment and independence among the women in the society through vocational training programs,
- b. Calls upon Member States to develop their national capacity for monitoring and reinforcing the rights of women significantly through consultation with all sectors of society and organizations of women and indigenous peoples,
- c. Recognizes the importance of basic education and health that extends to rural areas that are community-based such as soup kitchens and literacy programs,
- d. Encourages the international community such as but not limited to relevant agencies of UN system, within their mandates, to support national initiatives to build stronger collaboration from grassroots to international level to help build capacity on violence issues and to better understand the challenges and opportunities for women population
- e. Suggests Member States to further strengthen mechanisms with regards to the indigenous people, specifically women, in achieving sustainable development;

59. Recommends governments to integrate a National Council on Women on the governmental structure in order to advice legal approaches towards women and coordinate early response mechanisms towards violence against women, this national structure will:

- a. Function to support equal rights for women in a national level,

- b. Coordinate the reception of violence or abuse claims,
- c. Provide:
 - c.i. Advice on self-protection measures,
 - c.ii. Anonymity for claimant,
 - c.iii. Advice and support for women seeking for shelter when needed,
 - c.iv. Safety mechanisms when needed,
 - c.v. Legal assistance,
 - c.vi. Psychological assistance,
- d. Be funded by national government's budgets,
- e. Provide national statistics on women to UNWOMEN; and

60. Resolves to remain actively ceased in this matter.