**FORUM:** General Assembly 3

**QUESTION OF:** Implementing measures to prevent gender-related killings of women and girls

**SUBMITTED BY:** Benin

**COSUBMITTED BY:** Paraguay, Human Rights Watch, San Marino, Dominican Republic, Lesotho, Germany, Ukraine, Libya, Palestinian National Authority, Lebanon, Colombia, South Africa, Somalia, Norway, South Sudan, Kuwait, DR Congo

THE THIRD COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Alarmed* that globally, the prevalence of numerous manifestations of gender-related killings is momentously increasing,

*Emphasizing* that according to United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), 1.5 to 3 million girls and women are killed through gender related violence annually,

*Noting* that 38% of all killings of women are committed by their intimate partners globally,

*Concerned by* the World Health Organization’s (WHO) estimation that globally, one in five women will be the victim of rape or attempted rape in her lifetime,

*Bearing in mind* that the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) estimates that 5,000 women are murdered annually by family members in “honor killings,”

*Observing* that dowry-related murders endure to be a prevalent practice, particularly in South Asian countries,

*Drawing attention to* the fact that female infanticide remains a critical concern in many nations, demonstrated by growing sex-ratio imbalances,

*Stressing* the significance of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, explicating national and international action in response to violence against women;

1. Calls upon Member Nations and relevant non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and UN Women to strengthen international cooperation on gender-related killings by taking measures against perpetrators of human rights violations through means such as but not limited to:
2. investigating
3. documenting
4. prosecuting
5. punishing
6. preventing;
7. Suggests the further implementation of safe houses where women and their children can escape physically and psychologically abusive relationships and families while seeking emotional and physical support;
8. Requests member states to implement a form of obligatory education and preventing the need for impoverished families to generate and rely on income obtained by child labor; which prevents children, particularly girls, from obtaining education through means such as but not limited to:
   1. offering families who send their daughters to secondary school economic incentives, compensating for the money previously acquired through the child’s work and efforts around the home by:
      1. working in tandem with the World Bank who will provide fiscal support to families who cannot rely on their children as their source of income
      2. recording school attendance to ensure that children are attending school in order to appropriately distribute economic incentives to families
      3. holding investigations that will be conducted by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) as a measure to prevent corruption in the distribution of funds, ensuring that the economic incentives are distributed to the correct families,
   2. working with NGO’s such as WaterAid and Fairwater to build water sources at schools to serve as an incentive for girls to attend school to receive an education and fulfill their daily chore of fetching water for their families by:
      1. installing water technologies such as water pumps and rainwater harvesting
      2. implementing sanitary means to prevent contamination of collected water
      3. encouraging flexible school hours to compensate for the reduced commitment to household labor, especially during harvesting seasons;
9. Encourages action to provide a suitable and comfortable environment for girls at school by:
   1. having gender segregated toilets
   2. offering aid to female students during menstruation by:
      1. providing sanitary items
      2. encourage understanding, consideration and awareness towards menstruation-related issues;
10. Urges governments to promote women’s empowerment and the equality of women through means such as but not limited to:
    1. teaching the importance of gender equality in schools, which would promote greater acceptance of women in educational sectors and in the work force
    2. educating girls and women as to their rights in regards to gender equality;
11. Invites nations to end child marriage by means such as but not limited to:
12. promoting education, empowering girls by offering opportunities in education and in career, work opportunities to decrease the number of child marriages by implementing legal jurisdiction that extends the compulsory age for female children to remain in school
13. ensuring a minimum marital age that must equivalent to or above the global minimum age of 16
14. introducing a law that ensures that marriage is a legal procedure, therefore preventing involuntary marriage
15. requiring all girls to complete their primary education to increase the literacy rate of your girls, furthering their likelihood of remaining in school; and earning an independent income;
16. Further requests member states to recognize poverty as the root of child marriage and tackle this issue by:
    1. implementing microfinance schemes that aid young girls, therefore becoming less of a financial burden on their families and preventing dowry death and bride burning
    2. introducing economic incentives such as loans and conditional cash to the parents of brides to provide another source of income to the family, slowing the rate of child marriages, on the condition that the young girl remains in school and refrains from marriage until the girl is economically self-sufficient and would be able to pay a dowry;
17. Further suggests that member states globally advocate the health consequences of child marriage by sending World Health Organization (WHO) representatives or other trained officials from other relevant NGOs to:
    1. educate populations, specifically girls and women, about the dangers of acquiring HIV/AIDS, cervical cancer and other diseases that may lead to death attained through sexual relations with men involved in polygamy
    2. inform girls and women about the high mortality rate due to childbirth at an early age;
18. Further urges national governments to punish all offenders involved in:
    1. prenatal sex selection
    2. abortion, unless necessary to save the life of the carrying woman, or voluntarily carried out by the pregnant woman
    3. female infanticide;
19. Asks Member Nations to create more effective public security forces where sex trafficking is prominent by:
    1. increasing the response rate to emergency calls by increasing the number of call centers and operators
    2. improving and increasing the amount of security present in highly touristic areas where human trafficking exists more extensively
    3. reducing the risk of international human trafficking by creating stricter border control and implementing stricter legal processes regarding the immigration of unaccompanied minors;
20. Further encourages the establishments of reporting systems where cases of trafficking can be reported through methods such as:
    1. creating a single global emergency number in which different branches are reached depending on location of the reporter so that victims of trafficking can efficiently reach help
    2. the implementation of local establishments where citizens can report their cases or witnessed cases;
21. Recommends that governments take more serious measures when dealing with victims of trafficking to prevent future trafficking cases which may lead to the killing of women and girls through means such as but not limited to:
    1. forming witness protection programs that are supported by the national governments of the girls or women who are victim to trafficking and are willing to testify against the perpetrator, those who exploited them through trafficking
    2. providing rehabilitation programs that include mental and physical therapy for the victims
    3. informing the victim of their rights and roles in the situation and more generally, their rights in society
    4. providing an education, focusing on girls and women, regarding their rights to prevent girls and women from succumbing to low self worth;
22. Suggests that member nations improve the safety and security of women and girls in both public and private spaces through means such as but not limited to:
    1. awareness raising through programs and campaigns and involving the local community in these initiatives
    2. implementing, if not already in place, crime prevention laws or making the punishments for crimes related with gender-related violence more severe
    3. implementing programs such as the UN Safe Cities initiative
    4. improving urban planning and infrastructures by means such as but not limited to:
       1. improving public transport, especially to and from public places such as school and medical facilities
       2. improving street lighting
       3. providing separate and adequate sanitation facilities
    5. raising awareness through interactive and social media.