

Jul 22, 2024



COMMITTEE: The Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly (GA3)

AGENDA: Addressing issues of sexual crimes against women and children in areas of high conflict

MAIN SUBMITTER: Republic of the Union of Myanmar

SPONSORS: the Arab Republic of Iran, State of Israel, Republic Union of Myanmar, Syrian Arab Republic, Italian Republic, Russian Federation, State of Libya, Commonwealth of Australia, Republic of Panama, Islamic Republic of Egypt, Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, Republic of Austria, Republic of Yemen, The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Türkiye Cumhuriyeti,

SIGNATORIES: Dominion of Canada, People's Republic of China, Ukraine, French Republic, Republic of Iraq, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Republic of Rwanda, United Kingdom of Great Britain, United States of America,

Recognizing the urgent need for international action regarding sexual war crimes given the current conflicts in Ukraine, the Middle East, and other high conflict zones exacerbating the cases of Gender Based Violence (GBV) in society,

Noting further the international humanitarian law, represented by 4 Geneva Conventions and two Additional Protocols, condemn and recognize sexual violence as war crimes, as described in Common Article 3, Article 27 and 147 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, and Article 4 of Protocol II,

Reaffirming its commitment to the complete and continuing implementation of past United Nations resolutions such as Resolution 1820 (2008), Resolution 1960 (2010), and Resolution 2016 (3303), and that they have had sizeable contributions to the issue of sexual war crimes,

Expressing concerns about the weaponization of sexual violence and the resulting degrading treatment toward women and children,

Acknowledging that victims of sexual assault are seriously injured and that sexual war crimes have a lasting impact on the victims both mentally and physically,

Affirming the need for leaders of regional governments and organizations to cooperate on the agenda of sexual war crimes to ensure that the resolution is followed through to its fullest potential,

Urging all of the member states of The 3rd General Assembly to preserve women and children from sexual war crimes in high conflict zones,

The 3rd General Assembly,



1. **Urges** the member nations' cooperation in humanitarian aid by the International Human Rights Laws on sexual war crimes by:
 - a. Supporting advocacy for the universal adoption and enforcement of international legal frameworks that protect women and children in conflict zones such as but not limited to:
 - i. The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), Article 7, Crimes against Humanity, 1-g: '*Rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization, or any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity*'; , the Roman Statute of International Criminal Court can be enforced in measures such as:
 - ii. United Nations General Assembly's solutions on women, peace, and security;
2. **Recommends** establishing support systems such as healthcare facilities for victims of sexual abuse to ensure the long-term safety of sexual assault victims through methods such as:
 - a. Establishing UN-led shelters and public medical institutions in the conflict zones such as the Gaza Strip but not limited to:
 - i. Stand to provide not only mental support to victims but also physical support,
 - ii. Volunteers recruited to work in the shelters,
 - b. Funding provided from the World Bank and governmental organizations such as but not limited to:
 - i. UN Women,
 - ii. United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA),
 - iii. International Alliance of Women,
 - c. Provide medical support to victims,
 - i. Provide mental care systems, such as therapy, to resolve and prevent Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD),
 - ii. Un-lead physical assistance for sexual war crime victims;
3. **Address** the challenges of sexual war crimes against women and children in areas of high conflict, for their rights to be both domestically and internationally secured such as but not limited to:
 - a. Developing and adapting an accessible and anonymous report system to allow women and children to report cases of sexual crimes without repercussion,
 - i. Implementing an anonymous and secure digital portal for sexual violence crimes to be reported,
 - ii. Designed following the region's language further considering the region's cultural, societal, and religious principles,
 - iii. Each nation is in charge of reviewing and addressing cases reported, developing technology through a commissioning and/or collaborating with international technology cooperation,



- b. Launching global campaigns to raise awareness by methods such as but not limited to:
 - i. Social networks the media and press,
 - ii. Cooperating with NGOs, advertising about the agenda and resolution, such as creating websites and providing educational materials through them,
 - iii. Sharing survivor's stories through newspapers and networks,
 - c. Educating conflict-driven area's civilians, especially children, to prevent outbreaks of sexual war crimes in times of high conflict by adopting methods such as but not limited to:
 - i. Dispatching volunteers from international governmental and non-governmental organizations that are further recognized by the to educate children,
 - ii. Providing financial support to local organizations;
4. **Encourages** the creation of the International sexual war crimes Oversight Council (ISCOC) under the United Nations tasked with the organization and allocation of resources effectively and efficiently, through operations such as but not limited to:
 - a. Facilitating the funding of humanitarian aid projects from both governmental organizations and NGOs to create a streamlined process, serving as:
 - i. Third-party between the organizations, ensuring the apolitical nature of international aid,
 - ii. Organize Improvement Nizer of humanitarian aid,
 - b. Monitoring and reporting on global goals regarding the prevention of sexual assault with reports on quantifiable goals and recommended areas, such as but not limited to;
 - i. Domestic trends on cases of sexual violence,
 - ii. Actions of governments regarding sexual assault and any changes regarding the policies,
 - c. Organizing sexual crime educational sessions operated by the local support center for the local communities suffering from high conflicts;
 - i. Proving counseling and interview sessions for women and children to ensure safety,
 - ii. Counseling and interview conductors must be rotated to prevent sexual crimes in the workplace;
5. **Calls for** the use of diplomatic approaches to incentivize member nations to sanction committees of sexual war crimes while respecting their national sovereignty through methods such as but not limited to:
 - a. Utilizing additional financial incentives to motivate nations undergoing a humanitarian crisis, which would be applied to nations verified by the ISCOC to be actively making an effort to eradicate sexual war crimes, through actions such as:



- i. Distribution of immediate financial grants funded by organizations such as the World Bank nations to form loans,
 - b. Requesting member nations to promote the agenda diplomatically through ways such as but not limited to:
 - i. Considering a country's reputation regarding sexual war crimes within its borders as a key factor when considering trade agreements,
 - ii. Creating a unified alliance of member nations against sexual war crimes to apply collective motivation as well as aid nations that are prone not to;
6. **Requests** the United Nations Women (UN Women) and United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) to implement a complaint procedure in sexual war crimes which:
 - a. Imitates the UNHRC complaint procedure in operation such as,
 - i. The UNHRC identity protection,
 - ii. Member states complaint policy.
 - b. Prioritizes sexual war crimes happening or happened in conflict zones or high-risk areas,
 - c. Deems the duty to exhaust domestic remedy procedures unnecessary in conflict zones or high-risk areas,
 - d. Offers legal counseling to the victim(s) or its guardian(s) funded by the UN agency,
 - i. Counseling for mental care,
 - ii. Counseling for psychological treatment;
7. **Promotes** the development and utilization of a unified international database of sexual criminals, based on the foundations laid by the legal framework in operative clause 1, noting that the entire purpose of the database is to aid nations in high conflict zones but not to force any nation to take action, through actions such as but not limited to:
 - a. Collection of data regarding sexual criminals, domestic governments in punishing said criminals, given the lawlessness and misinformation among high conflict zones, using means such as but not limited to:
 - i. The Survey of Sexual Victimization (SSV),
 - ii. The Bureau of Justice Statistics,
 - b. Report the aforementioned factors to mass media and to the public to promote transparency and awareness of sexual crimes;
8. **Recognizes** the importance of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) in the long-term prevention of humanitarian crises and sexual crimes in high conflict zones,



promoting the creation of new organizations and the strengthening of existing ones through methods such as;

- a. Allocation of financial funds to aid in the creation of local community-lead organizations to specifically counteract sexual violence in high-conflict zones through actions such as:
 - i. Applying humanitarian aid,
 - ii. Training local staff,
- b. Reassessment of existing NGO efforts to focus resources on zones of higher conflict rather than in stabilized zones, given the urgency of preventing sexual assault in conflict zones such as but not limited to:
 - i. Ukraine,
 - ii. The Middle East,
 - iii. Africa.

END