

**Committee:** Human Rights II

**Topic:** Means to eradicate femicide

**Submitters:** India, Japan, Germany

**Signatories:** South Africa, Poland, Egypt, Brazil, South Korea, Mozambique, France, UK

The General Assembly,

*Considering* the need for reforms in response to the dangerous conditions for women,

*Bearing* in mind the complicated nature of societal expectations and traditions that foster violence against women,

*Aware* of the “culture of femicide” that results in individuals, families, and communities ignoring or encouraging crimes targeting women,

*Noting* with deep concern that 140 women or girls are killed every day by someone in their own family,

*Deploring* the approximately 51,100 women and girls killed by partners or family members in 2023, accounting for over 60% of all female homicides,

*Recognizing* that 1 in 3 women experience gender-based violence globally,

*Acknowledging* the ineffectiveness of current research and recording methods of femicide that resulted in only 37 countries recording data on intimate partner and family-related femicides in 2023,

*Alarmed* by a significant number of femicide victims having reported or recorded physical, sexual, and/or psychological violence from partners or family members prior to their deaths,

*Considering* that less than 1% of aid spending targets gender-based violence,

*Emphasizing* the vulnerability of women belonging to certain demographics and regions, such as minorities, rural populations, mothers, younger women, etc.,

*Noting* with satisfaction the measures taken and past efforts of both governmental and non governmental organizations such as:

- The Vienna Declaration on Femicide, which has been signed by over 170 countries,
- The UNITE to End Violence against Women initiative, launched in 2008 with the purpose of furthering action against gender-based violence,

*Observing* the range of domestic regulations applied by members of the United Nations,

1. Stresses the need for improved data collection and recording of femicide through the following methods:

- a. Implementing a global definition for “femicide” to ensure proper classification of the crime
    - i. This includes broadening the definition to include intimate partner-related killings, honour crimes, dowry-related murders, forced suicide, female infanticide, gender-based sex-selective foeticide, and the targeted killing of women during wars and in the context of organized crime
    - ii. Classifications must also be made from a cultural perspective to ensure the differentiating between femicide and homicide or other crimes
  - b. Educating law enforcement, government agencies, and researchers on the UNODC-UN Women Statistical framework for measuring the gender-related killing of women and girls;
2. Recommends the education of health care professionals, educators, and other relevant providers on signs of gender-based violence and how to properly address victims of gender-based violence,
- a. Considering the drastic amount of women who face violence in domestic environments or from individuals close to themselves, providing health care professionals, educators, and other relevant providers with the tools to assist women in these situations provides an opportunity to discuss the potential dangers and possible solutions
  - b. Implementation of such education could be achieved through online training or in-person instruction distributed by the UNODC;
3. Further recommends member countries to adjust their criminal justice systems to align with the following guidelines:
- a. Establishment of legislation that specifically addresses femicide
  - b. Constructing punishment for perpetrators
  - c. Formation of special units to handle gender-based bias
  - d. Enhancing communication between law enforcement and legislators in regards to femicide
  - e. Ensuring that victims are given a fair trial;
4. Calls upon countries to establish policies that provide women with assistance and protection in instances of gender-based violence and which remove the barriers that prevent women from accessing currently available resources
- a. This could include, but is not limited to:
    - i. Shelters and safe houses
    - ii. Financial support
    - iii. Rehabilitation and therapy
    - iv. Peace keeping stations
    - v. Hotlines and digital resources
    - vi. Proper healthcare after a violent encounter
  - b. Funds will be allocated by the UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women and voluntary funds from expedient countries

- i. A significant focus will be placed on poorer and underdeveloped countries when considering a budget for the support, protection and empowerment of women;
- 5. Emphasizes the increasing need for open conversations surrounding gender-based violence, especially in patriarchal spheres,
  - a. This could be achieved through the following methods:
    - i. UN-sponsored social media campaigns
    - ii. Informational workshops, especially in rural areas
    - iii. Community conferences to discuss gender equality and the prevention of gender-based attacks;
- 6. Recommends the recognition of the importance of empowering women in the ongoing struggle against femicide and placing a greater focus worldwide through the following methods:
  - a. Education
  - b. Employment
  - c. Political representation;
- 7. Expresses its hope for minimizing the effects of femicide and ultimately eradicating gender-based violence globally.]