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Advancement of women

Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Namibia, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia and Uruguay: draft resolution

Intensification of efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [61/143](#) of 19 December 2006, [62/133](#) of 18 December 2007, [63/155](#) of 18 December 2008, [64/137](#) of 18 December 2009, [65/187](#) of 21 December 2010 and [67/144](#) of 20 December 2012 and all its previous resolutions on the elimination of violence against women, as well as its resolutions [69/147](#) of 18 December 2014, [71/170](#) of 19 December 2016 and [73/148](#) of 17 December 2018 on the intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls,

Recalling also Security Council resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) of 31 October 2000 and subsequent resolutions on women and peace and security, and noting that 2020 marks the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of Council resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#),

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹ and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,²

Reaffirming also the obligation of all States to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and reaffirming further that discrimination on the basis of sex is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,³ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,⁴ the Convention on

¹ Resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

² [A/CONF.157/24 \(Part I\)](#), chap. III.

³ See resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

⁴ *Ibid.*



the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women⁵ and the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto,⁶

Reaffirming further the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women,⁷ the Beijing Declaration⁸ and Platform for Action,⁹ the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development¹⁰ and the outcomes of their review conferences, and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,¹¹

Noting that 2020 marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women and the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, which have contributed greatly to the progress made towards achieving substantive gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in all their diversity, and in this regard taking note with appreciation of the political declaration adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its sixty-fourth session, on the occasion of the anniversary,¹²

Recalling all previous agreed conclusions adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women, including at its fifty-seventh session, on 15 March 2013, in which, inter alia, the Commission urged all Governments to strengthen national legislation, where appropriate, to punish gender-related killing of women and girls and integrate specific mechanisms or policies to prevent, investigate and eradicate such deplorable forms of sexual and gender-based violence,¹³

Recalling also the commitment to eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation, contained in Sustainable Development Goal 5, in particular target 5.2,¹⁴ and the commitment to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all and to develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels, contained in Sustainable Development Goal 16, and taking into account the commitment to leave no one behind,

Deeply concerned about violence against women and girls in all its different forms and manifestations worldwide, which is underrecognized and underreported, particularly at the community level, and its pervasiveness, which reflects discriminatory norms that reinforce stereotypes and gender inequality and the corresponding impunity and lack of accountability, reiterating the need to intensify efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls in the public and private spheres in all regions of the world, and re-emphasizing that violence against women and girls violates, and impairs their full enjoyment of, all human rights,

Reaffirming that violence against women and girls, including sexual harassment, is rooted in historical and structural inequality in power relations between men and

⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

⁶ *Ibid.*, vols. 1577, 2171 and 2173, No. 27531; and resolution 66/138, annex.

⁷ Resolution 48/104.

⁸ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

⁹ *Ibid.*, annex II.

¹⁰ *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5–13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

¹¹ Resolution 61/295, annex.

¹² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2020, Supplement No. 7 (E/2020/27)*, chap. I, sect. A.

¹³ *Ibid.*, 2013, *Supplement No. 7 (E/2013/27)*, sect. A.

¹⁴ See resolution 70/1.

women, seriously violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by women and girls and constitutes a major impediment to their full, equal and effective participation in society, as well as economic and political life,

Recognizing the special needs and vulnerabilities of women and girls living in areas affected by armed conflict, complex humanitarian emergencies and terrorism and that global health threats, climate change, more frequent and intense natural disasters, conflicts, violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, and related humanitarian crises and the forced displacement of people threaten to reverse much of the development progress made in recent decades and have particular negative impacts on women and girls, especially with regard to their safety from all forms of violence against them, that need to be comprehensively assessed and addressed,

Recognizing also that the growing impact of violence against women and girls, including sexual harassment, in digital contexts, especially on social media, its impunity and the lack of preventive measures and remedies underline the need for action by Member States, in partnership with relevant stakeholders, and that such violence may include stalking, death threats and other threats of sexual and gender-based violence, as well as related trends, against women and girls in digital contexts, such as trolling, cyberbullying and other forms of cyberharassment, including unwanted verbal or non-verbal conduct of a sexual nature, with a view to discrediting women and girls and/or inciting other violations and abuses against them,

Alarmed by the fact that violence against women and girls, or the gender-related killing of women and girls, including femicides, which constitutes an extreme form of violence against women and girls and the most violent manifestation of discrimination against women and girls and gender inequality, is among the least punished crimes in the world, and recognizing the key role of the criminal justice system in preventing and responding to violence against women and girls, including the adoption of a zero-tolerance approach to ending impunity for such crimes,

Deeply concerned by the increased violence against women and girls around the world, including domestic violence, intimate partner violence and harmful practices, such as female genital mutilation and child early and forced marriage, including in conflict-affected areas, particularly in the context of lockdown measures and school closures adopted in response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic,

Welcoming the innovative policies and initiatives implemented by Governments and civil society in response to the COVID-19 pandemic to prevent and facilitate the reporting of sexual and gender-based violence and to ensure that women and girls can lead lives free from violence, coercion, stigma and discrimination, including through the use of digital technologies and helplines or the mobilization of grocery stores, pharmacies, hotels and other service providers to help victims to find safe spaces and support,

Underscoring that, often, a lack of information and awareness, fear of reprisals, persisting impunity, structural discrimination, discriminatory laws, multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, insufficient recourse for victims of violence against women and girls, gender stereotyping and negative social norms, including when leading to shame or stigma, as well as negative economic consequences, such as loss of livelihood or reduced income, prevent many women and girls from reporting or acting as witnesses and from seeking redress and justice for these crimes,

Gravely concerned that impunity for violations and abuse against women human rights defenders and peacebuilders persists owing to various factors, such as a lack of reporting, documentation, investigation and access to justice, social barriers and

shortcomings with regard to preventing and addressing sexual and gender-based violence and the stigmatization that may result from such violations and abuse,

Acknowledging the importance of combating trafficking in persons in order to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including sexual harassment, and in this regard stressing the importance of the full and effective implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children,¹⁵ supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, as well as of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons,¹⁶

Emphasizing that the lack or inadequacy of documentation, research and data, including disaggregated data, on the prevalence, patterns and drivers of violence against women and girls and effective approaches to prevent and respond to such violence impedes efforts to design and implement measures, including, where appropriate, policies and legislation, to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls,

Stressing that States have the obligation, at all levels, to promote, protect and respect all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, including women and girls, and must exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate, prosecute and hold to account the perpetrators of all forms of violence against women and girls, eliminate impunity and provide for effective access to appropriate remedies for victims and survivors, and should ensure the protection of women and girls, including adequate enforcement of civil remedies, orders of protection and criminal sanctions, and the provision of shelters, psychosocial services, counselling, health care and other types of support services, in order to avoid revictimization, to promote an empowering environment, and that to do so contributes to the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms by women and girls subjected to violence,

Recognizing the need to promote the early, full, equal, effective and meaningful participation of all women and girls and women-led organizations, including victims and survivors of violence, in the conceptualization, development, implementation and evaluation of intersectional gender-transformative policies, regulations and legislation designed to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls,

Stressing the need to fully engage men and boys as strategic partners and allies in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and in preventing and eliminating all forms of sexual and gender-based violence, including domestic and intimate partner violence, discrimination and sexual harassment,

Deeply concerned that the disproportionate impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the social and economic situation of women and girls and their access to education and essential health services, the increased demand for paid and unpaid care work and the reported surge of sexual and gender-based violence, including domestic violence and violence in digital contexts, during lockdown, are deepening already existing inequalities and risk reversing the progress in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls made in recent decades,

Recognizing the need to strengthen the contribution of family members in combating violence against women and girls, bearing in mind that in different cultural, political and social systems various forms of the family exist,

1. *Strongly condemns* all forms of violence against all women and girls, recognizing that they are an impediment to the achievement of gender equality and

¹⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2237, No. 39574.

¹⁶ Resolution [64/293](#).

the empowerment of all women and girls and to the full realization of their human rights;

2. *Reaffirms* that violence against women and girls means any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, psychological, mental health, economic or social harm or suffering and includes threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life, including online;

3. *Urges* States to strongly condemn all forms of violence against all women and girls, and reaffirms that they should not invoke any custom, cultural, tradition or religious consideration to avoid their obligations with respect to its elimination and should pursue, by all appropriate means and without delay, a policy of eliminating all violence, abuse and harassment against women and girls, as set out in the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women;

4. *Also urges* States to address discrimination based on multiple and intersecting factors, which places women and girls at greater risk of exploitation, violence and abuse, and to take appropriate action to empower and protect them, as well as achieve their full enjoyment of human rights without discrimination;

5. *Calls upon* States to ensure that all human rights are respected, protected and fulfilled while combating the COVID-19 pandemic and that their responses to the pandemic are in full compliance with their human rights obligations and commitments;

6. *Urges* States to take effective action, particularly as part of efforts to “build back better” after the pandemic, to eliminate violence against women and girls and to address structural and underlying causes and risk factors, including by:

(a) Designing and implementing appropriate domestic policies that are aimed at transforming discriminatory social attitudes and social and cultural patterns of conduct that condone all forms of violence against women and girls, with a view to preventing and eliminating, in all public and private spheres, discrimination, gender stereotypes, negative social norms, attitudes and behaviours, and unequal power relations that underlie and perpetuate patriarchy whereby women and girls are regarded as subordinate to men and boys;

(b) Developing, adopting, strengthening and implementing legislation and policies that remove remaining barriers to access to justice and enable all women and girls to have access to secure, affordable and physically accessible justice systems, adapted and appropriate to their needs, and access to effective, timely, appropriate and survivor-centred remedies;

(c) Ensuring that services and programmes designed to protect women and girls from violence are accessible to women and girls with disabilities, in particular those living in institutionalized settings, who are the most vulnerable to violence, including by ensuring that facilities are accessible and mainstreaming disability into materials and training courses aimed at professionals working on violence against women;

(d) Adopting or developing and implementing legislation and policies to prevent and respond to gender-related killing of women and girls, including femicides, and end impunity for such cases;

(e) Implementing, in partnership with all relevant stakeholders, effective violence prevention and response activities in schools and communities, educating children from a young age regarding the importance of treating all people with dignity and respect, and designing educational programmes and teaching materials that support gender equality, respectful relationships and non-violent behaviour;

(f) Engaging men and boys in challenging gender stereotypes and negative social norms, attitudes and behaviours that underlie and perpetuate such violence and in developing and implementing measures that reinforce non-violent actions, attitudes and values, and encouraging men and boys, as agents and beneficiaries of change in the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, to take an active part and become their strategic partners and allies in efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls;

(g) Developing policies and programmes with the support, where appropriate, of international organizations, civil society and non-governmental organizations, giving priority to formal, informal and non-formal education programmes, including scientifically accurate and age-appropriate comprehensive education that is relevant to cultural contexts, that provides adolescent girls and boys and young women and men in and out of school, consistent with their evolving capacities, and with appropriate direction and guidance from parents and legal guardians, with the best interests of the child as their basic concern, information on sexual and reproductive health and HIV prevention, gender equality and women's empowerment, human rights, physical, psychological and pubertal development and power in relationships between women and men, to enable them to build self-esteem and foster informed decision-making, communication and risk-reduction skills and to develop respectful relationships, in full partnership with young persons, parents, legal guardians, caregivers, educators and health-care providers, in order to, inter alia, enable them to protect themselves from HIV infection and other risks;

(h) Accelerating efforts to develop, review and strengthen inclusive and gender-responsive policies, including by allocating adequate resources, to address the structural and underlying causes of sexual and gender-based violence, to overcome gender stereotypes and negative social norms, to encourage the media to examine the impact of gender-role stereotypes, including those perpetuated by commercial advertisements, that foster gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and inequalities, to promote zero tolerance for such violence and to remove the stigma of being a victim and survivor of violence, thus creating an enabling and accessible environment where women and girls can easily report incidents of violence and make use of the services available, including protection and assistance programmes;

(i) Taking measures to ensure that all justice sector officials, including police services and court staff responsible for implementing policies and programmes aimed at preventing violence against women and girls, protecting and assisting victims and survivors and investigating and punishing acts of violence, receive comprehensive ongoing training on gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment to raise their awareness of gender-specific needs, as well as of the underlying causes and the short- and long-term impact of violence against women and girls, and training on gender-responsive investigation of crimes of violence against women and girls, which includes capacity-building on trauma-informed investigations, intersectionality, institution-building and prevention of violence against women and girls;

(j) Removing barriers, including political, legal, cultural, social, economic, institutional and religious ones, preventing women's full, equal and effective participation in leadership and political and other decision-making positions, taking into account that promoting women to leadership positions may significantly reduce the risk of sexual and gender-based violence;

(k) Taking effective, evidence-based measures to address institutional and structural barriers, patriarchal systems and negative gender stereotyping, including multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, as appropriate, through such measures as regulatory and oversight frameworks and reforms, collective agreements, codes of conduct, including appropriate

disciplinary measures, protocols and procedures, as well as comprehensive policies on parental leave, flexible working hours and leadership training opportunities, in addition to conducting awareness-raising and capacity-building for these actors, in collaboration with civil society and women's organizations and relevant United Nations entities;

(l) Taking measures to improve the safety of girls at and on the way to and from school, including by creating a safe and violence-free environment by improving infrastructure, such as transportation, providing hygienic, separate and adequate sanitation facilities, improved lighting, playgrounds and safe environments and adopting policies to prevent, address and prohibit gender-based violence, including sexual harassment, through all appropriate measures;

7. *Also urges* States to take effective action to protect victims and survivors of all forms of violence, including by:

(a) Providing relevant, comprehensive and survivor-centred legal protection to support and assist victims of violence, including sexual harassment, in a gender-sensitive manner, including victim and witness protection from reprisals for bringing complaints or giving evidence, within the framework of their national legal systems, including, as appropriate, legislative or other measures throughout the criminal and civil justice system, as appropriate, paying particular attention to women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination;

(b) Establishing comprehensive, coordinated, interdisciplinary, accessible and sustained multisectoral services, programmes and responses for all victims and survivors of all forms of violence, including sexual harassment, that are adequately resourced, and that are, when possible, in a language that they understand and in which they can communicate and that include effective and coordinated action by, as appropriate, relevant stakeholders, such as the police and the justice sector, as well as providers of legal aid services, health services, emergency shelters and safe accommodation, emergency medical assistance, including forensic examination, mental health assistance, such as psychosocial support, counselling services and protection, and, in cases of girl victims, ensuring that such services, programmes and responses take into account the best interests of the child;

(c) Establishing and/or strengthening law enforcement, health and social workers' and counsellors' response protocols and procedures to ensure that all appropriate action is coordinated and taken to protect and respond to the needs of victims and survivors of violence, to identify acts of violence and to prevent their recurrence or further acts of violence and physical and psychological harm, ensuring that services are responsive to survivors' needs, including by providing access to female health-care providers, police officers and counsellors if requested, and ensuring and maintaining the privacy of victims and the confidentiality of their reporting;

8. *Urges* Member States to strengthen access to justice for victims and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence in conflict and post-conflict situations, including women and girls, who are particularly targeted, including through the establishment of transitional justice mechanisms, the prompt investigation, prosecution and punishment of perpetrators of sexual and gender-based violence, as well as reparations for victims, as appropriate, and acknowledges the inclusion of sexual and gender-related crimes among the most serious crimes of international concern in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,¹⁷ which entered into force on 1 July 2002;

¹⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2187, No. 38544.

9. *Encourages* States, in efforts to prevent and eliminate sexual and gender-based violence, to work in partnership with the private sector, the media and civil society, including women's and community-based organizations, feminist groups, women's rights organizations, survivors, women human rights defenders, girls' and youth-led organizations and trade, labour and other professional unions, as well as other relevant stakeholders;

10. *Notes with appreciation* in this regard the Generation Equality Forum , a civil society-centred, global gathering for gender equality, convened by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and co-hosted by France and Mexico, that will be scheduled in 2021, its transformative multi-stakeholder approach and the action coalitions , in particular the action coalition on gender-based violence, as partnerships for scaled-up and urgent action, focused on critical issues, to fully achieve gender equality;

11. *Welcomes* in this regard the adoption by the International Labour Organization of the Convention concerning the elimination of violence and harassment in the world of work, 2019 (No. 190);

12. *Notes* that efforts by civil society organizations in eliminating violence against women and girls are complementary to those of Governments, and in this regard urges States to support, where possible, non-State-led initiatives aimed at promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls and at assisting victims and survivors of violence against women and girls in obtaining access to justice;

13. *Urges* Member States, specifically in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, to integrate prevention and response efforts and reinforce plans and structures addressing sexual and gender-based violence, in particular domestic violence, and intimate partner violence, by designating protection and health-care services, including sexual and reproductive, mental and psychological services, as essential services for all women and girls, especially those who are most vulnerable to violence and stigma, by increasing the number of available emergency helplines, shelters and safe accommodation, developing innovative evidence-based programming interventions and conducting advocacy and awareness campaigns, and ensure that recovery efforts seek to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including harmful practices, and address gender stereotypes and negative social norms and the unequal power dynamics across community and household levels violence, and in online and offline contexts, and effective prosecution of offenders;

14. *Calls upon* Member States to adopt measures to recognize, reduce and redistribute women's and girls' disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work and the feminization of poverty, which is exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, including through poverty eradication measures, labour policies, public services and gender-responsive social protection programmes;

15. *Urges* States to ensure the promotion and protection of the human rights of all women and their sexual and reproductive health, and reproductive rights in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences, including through the development and enforcement of policies and legal frameworks and the strengthening of health systems that make universally accessible and available quality, comprehensive sexual and reproductive health-care services, commodities, information and education, including safe and effective methods of modern contraception, emergency contraception, prevention programmes for adolescent pregnancy, maternal health care such as skilled birth attendance and emergency obstetric care, which will reduce obstetric fistula and

other complications of pregnancy and delivery, safe abortion where such services are permitted by national law, and prevention and treatment of reproductive tract infections, sexually transmitted infections, HIV and reproductive cancers, recognizing that human rights include the right to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality, including sexual and reproductive health, free from coercion, discrimination and violence;

16. *Calls upon* States to prevent, address and prohibit violence, including sexual harassment, against women and girls in public and political life, including women in leadership positions, journalists and other media workers and human rights defenders, including through practical steps to prevent threats, harassment and violence, and to combat impunity by ensuring that those responsible for violations and abuses, including sexual and gender-based violence and threats, including in digital contexts, are promptly brought to justice and held accountable through impartial investigations;

17. *Urges* States to ensure the full, equal, meaningful and effective participation of women in all their diversity and, as appropriate, girls in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, programmes and other initiatives in the justice sector and aimed at preventing and responding to violence against women and girls;

18. *Encourages* States to systematically collect, analyse and disseminate data disaggregated by sex, age and other relevant parameters, including, where appropriate, administrative data from the police, the health sector, the judiciary and other relevant sectors, to consider developing methodologies to collect data on all forms of violence against women and girls, including sexual harassment, in, inter alia, digital contexts, in order to monitor all forms of such violence, such as data on the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim and geographical location, with the involvement of national statistical offices and, where appropriate, in partnership with other actors, including law enforcement agencies, in order to effectively review and implement laws, policies, strategies and preventive and protective measures, while ensuring and maintaining the privacy and the confidentiality of the victims;

19. *Urges* the international community, including the United Nations system and, as appropriate, regional and subregional organizations, to support national efforts to promote the empowerment of women and girls and gender equality in order to enhance international efforts to eliminate violence against women and girls, through, inter alia, official development assistance and other appropriate assistance, such as facilitating the sharing of guidelines, methodologies and best practices, taking into account national priorities, and takes note with appreciation in this regard of the contribution of the Spotlight Initiative;

20. *Emphasizes* the urgent need to take necessary measures to ensure that no individual working within the United Nations system, including its agencies, funds, programmes and entities, should be involved in sexual and gender-based violence, including sexual harassment, too often perpetrated against those affected by humanitarian crises, recognizes the efforts of the United Nations system in this regard, welcomes the determination of the Secretary-General to fully implement the United Nations policy of zero tolerance for sexual exploitation and abuse, stresses that victims should be at the core of such efforts, notes the six core principles relating to sexual exploitation and abuse adopted by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, and encourages Member States to make greater efforts to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse and to ensure that perpetrators are held accountable;

21. *Stresses* that, within the United Nations system, adequate resources should be assigned to UN-Women and other bodies, specialized agencies, funds and programmes responsible for the promotion of gender equality, the empowerment of

women and the human rights of women and girls and to efforts throughout the United Nations system to prevent and eliminate violence against women and girls, including sexual harassment, and calls upon the United Nations system to make the necessary support and resources available;

22. *Also stresses* the importance of the Secretary-General's Global Database on Violence against Women, expresses its appreciation to all those States that have provided the Database with information regarding, inter alia, their national policies and legal frameworks aimed at eliminating violence against women and girls and supporting victims of such violence, strongly encourages all States to regularly provide updated information for the Database, and calls upon all relevant entities of the United Nations system to continue to support States, at their request, in the compilation and regular updating of pertinent information and to raise awareness of the Database among all relevant stakeholders, including civil society;

23. *Calls upon* all United Nations bodies, entities, funds and programmes and the specialized agencies and invites the Bretton Woods institutions to intensify their efforts at all levels to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls and to better coordinate their work, with a view to increasing effective support for national efforts to prevent and eliminate sexual harassment;

24. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on violence against women, its causes and consequences to present an annual report to the General Assembly at its seventy-sixth and seventy-seventh sessions;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh sessions a report containing:

(a) Information provided by the United Nations bodies, funds and programmes and the specialized agencies on their follow-up activities to implement resolution [73/148](#) and the present resolution, including on their assistance to States in their efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic;

(b) Information provided by States on their follow-up activities to implement the present resolution;

26. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to present an oral report to the Commission on the Status of Women at its sixty-fifth and sixty-sixth sessions, including information provided by the United Nations bodies, funds and programmes and the specialized agencies on recent follow-up activities to implement resolutions [71/170](#) and [73/148](#) and the present resolution, and urges United Nations bodies, entities, funds and programmes and the specialized agencies to contribute promptly to that report;

27. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls at its seventy-seventh session under the item entitled "Advancement of women".