

ARISMUN 2020: UNWOMEN

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TOPIC A: ELIMINATION OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND ENFORCING AMELIORATED REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS FOR WOMEN.

PART I

INTRODUCTION

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) is an issue which is still common despite the fact that the female population accounts for half the world's overall population. It is so prominent internationally that it is reported that 1 in 5 women face Gender-Based Violence, and even so with that many women who face GBV, many do not report it. Research shows that 60% - 20% of women do not report their Violence. Gender-Based Violence is neglected. 1 in 5 girls have experienced Gender-Based Violence, GBV is not the only gender rights that are not being taken as seriously as they should be. Not only is GBV around, but the issue of Reproductive Rights is also still heavily debated and unfair against those who have to take the burden. 200 Million worldwide annually are estimated to experience life-threatening complications in connection with pregnancy and when giving birth to women in a developing the region is 15 times higher than in developed regions.

FORMS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

1. Sexual Based Violence: defined as any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, acts to traffic or otherwise directed against a person's sexuality using coercion by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim in any setting but not limited to home and work. An example of this would be but not limited to:

- Rape within marriage or dating relationships
- Rape by strangers or acquaintances
- Unwanted sexual advances or harassment (at work or school, et cetera.)
- Sexual trafficking

2. Physical Based Violence: defined as any act which causes physical harm as a result of unlawful physical force, physical violence that can take the form of among others, severe and minor assault, deprivation of liberty, and manslaughter. Examples of physical-based violence would be but not limited to:

- Domestic violence
- Threatening to withhold necessities
- Beatings
- Blackmail

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- Honor killings.

3. Psychology Based Violence: is any act that causes emotional harm and targets someone because of their gender examples are but not strictly limited to: - controlling or restricting someone's movements

- Threatening another person
- Verbally disrespecting and degrading another.

4. Economic Gender-Based Violence: Any action that causes economic harm to someone because of their gender, examples include but are not strictly limited to:

- Withholding family finances
- Spending jointly earned income without consent
- Preventing someone from getting an education
- Prevention from getting their income.

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Coercion : to compel or force a person into an act.

SGBV : Sexual Gender based violence

GBV : Gender Based violence

CRSV : Conflict Related Sexual Violence

SEA : Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

RELEVANT UN RESOLUTIONS, TREATIES, AND EVENTS

<https://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women/take-action>

<https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2017/8/un-women-strategic-plan-2018-2021>

<http://undocs.org/en/S/RES/1325%282000%29>

<https://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/news/unwvaw.html>

https://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=E/2013/27

PART II

INTRODUCTION

Wanting Ameliorated or Better reproductive rights for Women in the country is just one of the methods of achieving a greater *happy life index* for people in any country. There are many factors to reproduce healthy and rights, many of which are still debated on today about which is the best way but they must all follow a basic guideline of rules to ensure that the possibility of childbirth, Sexual exploration and healthy sex life is achieved and efficient.

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

1. **Reproductive health:** is a state of complete physical, mental and social well being, to all matters relating to the reproductive system, its functions and processes. To have positive reproductive rights people need to be satisfied and have safe sex, they need the capacity to reproduce and freedom to the choice of when, how and how often. In this the rights of all genders are to be informed, safe access to affordable, effective and acceptable family planning including regulation of fertility. The right of access to viable health care to enable a safe pregnancy and best chance of having a child.
2. **Reproductive rights:** embrace rights recognized by national laws, these rights recognize all relationships and individuals to decide freely their timing, spacing and involvement in reproduction.
3. **Bodily integrity:** The rights of women to have control and have freedom in their right to decide over matters related to sexuality including sexual and reproductive health, free of coercion, discrimination or violence.

KEY POINTS

According to WHO, sexual and reproductive rights include mainly five key points.

1. Ensuring contraceptive choice, safety and infertility services
2. Improving maternal and newborn health
3. Reducing sexually transmitted infections including HIV and other reproductive morbidities
4. Eliminating unsafe abortion and providing post abortion care
5. Promoting healthy sexuality, including adolescent health and reducing harmful practices

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Both women and men have different reproductive rights which have no difference in importance.

RELEVANT UN RESOLUTIONS, TREATIES, AND EVENTS

https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/pdf/commission/2011/documents/CPD_44_Res2011-1b.pdf

TOPIC B: ENCOURAGING THE SURGE AND BROADENING SCOPE OF WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION GLOBALLY BY 10% BY 2040.

INTRODUCTION

As of February 2019, only 29.3% of national parliamentarians were women, slow rise from 11.3% in 1995. Women face constant challenges to get the top positions or represent high valued associations. Only about 6.6% of CEOs are women, with half of the world's population being female, it is so abstract that female voices are not seen or heard more in powerful positions or to speak for the representation of themselves.

BACKGROUND

Women all around the world have to fight for their right to participate in actions that will not only apply to their male counterparts but on issues that directly involve them. This fight for rights is responsible for protests worldwide, such as The Suffrage Movement in 1913, which was the fight for women to vote as men can. The Second Wave's Early Protests in Vietnam that took place in 1969 and 1971 was a woman's student movement to get more women into leadership positions. Despite all of these protests, there is still a significant difference in the leadership roles women can take or that they are currently part off. Even though there is a gender pay gap which unfairly pays females lower at a percentage of 8.9% than men, all these factors go to push women away from leadership jobs and lower their participation. Along with the fact that it has only become more socially acceptable for women to go to school in recent years.

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KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

There are a few critical components to the reasons why there are less political participation and leadership opportunities for women.

Sexist cultural beliefs: in many cultures today, sexist ideologies are still taught and practised. These views are enforced on children from a young age, and many grow up believing them. These beliefs include thinking that a woman is only good for household chores such as cooking and cleaning or that a woman's only job is to look after her husband and kids. These views could discourage many women from taking on leadership roles since they grow up being influenced by those views.

Sexist political views: according to "*Barriers and Solutions to Increasing Women's Political Power* By Shauna Shames" third paragraph on page 4, men are most likely to rush in and fill positions of power since women are more hesitant because of societal pressure put on them. This hesitance is because women are judged more harshly if they mess up since people already have a preconceived idea that women are too weak/emotional and not fit for the job.

Misogyny: misogyny has two meanings the first being "hatred, dislike, or mistrust of women, manifested in various forms such as physical intimidation and abuse, sexual harassment and rape, social shunning and ostracism, et cetera. " and the second "ingrained and institutionalized prejudice against women."

Condescending: condescending, by definition, means "having or showing an attitude of patronizing superiority." This is usually how men act towards women in workspaces, especially with male executives.

Discouraging: to deprive of courage, hope, or confidence; dishearten; dispirit.

Gender roles: Gender roles in society indicate how we are supposed to behave, speak, dress, groom, and behave based on our assigned sex. For instance, it is usually assumed that girls and women will dress in traditionally feminine ways and be respectful, welcoming, and nurturing.

RELEVANT UN RESOLUTIONS, TREATIES, AND EVENTS

https://www.un.org/en/events/pastevents/pdfs/Beijing_Declaration_and_Platform_for_Action.pdf

<https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/66/130>

<https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/58/142>

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<https://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/leadership-and-political-participation>

<https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2020/03/international-womens-day-women-leadership-roles/>

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<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Women/WRGS/Pages/HealthRights.aspx>

<https://www.ilga-europe.org/sites/default/files/Attachments/webversion.pdf> https://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/data_stats/index.htm

https://www.who.int/topics/reproductive_health/factsheets/en/

<https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/NHRIHandbook.pdf>

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<https://yali.state.gov/understanding-gbv-1/>

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