



UN ENTITY FOR GENDER EQUALITY & THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

HUMAN RIGHTS





DAIS LETTER

Dear delegates,

Welcome to the NC MUN 2020 “UN Women Committee”

It is a pleasure and an honor for us to give you the opportunity to create solutions for the big problems that we are facing day to day.

In this year we would like you to raise your voice for women that can't, we also want, that during this debate you change your point of view, your perspective and develop possible solutions to real world situations that affect women's rights. As you present your positions through the position paper that you have prepared previously, you will be ready for women's real problems that have been here for a long time and to eradicate the global problems in which they are involved. To all the delegates good luck.

Sincerely yours,

Ana Paula Becerra , Jeronimo Camacho and Cynthia Sanchez

Introduction to the UN Women committee

The UN Women Committee was founded on July 2 of 2010. UN Women is one of the lead agencies regarding International Women's events as well as the Commission on the Status of Women.

The organization is governed by a multi-tiered intergovernmental governance structure in charge of providing normative and operational policy guidance. The General Assembly, Economic and Social Council, and the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) constitute the governance structure that sets forth the normative policy guiding principles of the Entity's . The intergovernmental governance structure in charge of providing operational policy guidance to UN Women includes the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the organization's Executive Board.

The creation of UN Women came about as part of the UN reform agenda, bringing together resources and mandates for greater impact. It merges and builds on the important work of four previously distinct parts of the UN system, which focused exclusively on gender equality and women's empowerment.

Mandate and Functions

UN Women is the United Nations entity responsible for promoting women's empowerment and gender equality and was established to accelerate progress to meet the needs of women and girls worldwide.

One of the main purposes for the creation of the committee is the equality of gender, at the same time as helping UN member states implement the above standards, standing ready to provide suitable technical and financial support to those countries that request it and to forge effective partnerships with civil society.

The National Committee for UN Women is an independent non-governmental organization that support the mission of UN Women through their public awareness initiatives about UN Women and global women's issues, and fundraising efforts to support UN Women programmes worldwide.

Topic A

Ending Girls' Forced Marriages

Introduction

Child marriage is explained as the the spousal union —formal or informal— of a girl or boy before the age of 18. This practice is used as an incentive from parents for economic gain, social approval and prestige. Parents carry the belief that by implementing child marriage, they uphold tradition and their daughter's chastity, along with minimizing the risk of pregnancy out of wedlock. Families also bear with social norms which pressurize them to give up their daughters to older men; in case of failure, they can be excluded from the community and even be victims of violent attacks. Religious leaders and communities usually have a strong influence in betrothal and marriage rituals. Family honor is leashed in attitudes towards: race, caste and gender roles.

Young girls living in necessitous households are often forced to enter a marital union due to economic inequity; girls might be seen as an economic burden. In addition, parents' lack of resources to educate and protect their daughters. Lack of education translates into a menace as educated girls are less likely to get married at an earlier age. Besides, traditional gender roles in many parts of the world denied girls' access

to school.

History

The right to free and full consent to marriage is recognized in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), yet many groups —primarily in Africa and South Asia— support marriage right after puberty. Social reformers in the first part of the 20th century were distressed about this situation, especially in India; and influenced several conventions in the 1950s and 1960s.

Afterwards, focus was centered on determining the causes of rapid population growth. Early marriage augments to women's reproductive span —contributing to large family size—, specifically in the absence of contraception. Despite the efforts, child marriage has received scarce attention from modern women's and girl's right movements. The issue has been ignored to be examined and categorized as human rights violation in itself.

Actual Situation

We know that today around 41,000 girls are forced to marry every day. It is difficult to change the situation because most countries with this problem are countries with low resources and it is not easy to help, also it is difficult to change their ways of thinking because this is something cultural that they had done for many years and its part of her traditions and in some cases is a religious thinking and behavior. But we have to stop this problem since in countries such as Chad, Nigeria or South Africa they die around 70,000 girls a year as they are not ready to

give birth because their bodies do not allow it and if we do not stop this they will continue to violate fundamental rights and if the world and other countries don't do something more girls will continue to suffer.

Cases

In the United States in the year 2018 Dawn Tyree was just 11 years old when a family friend began molesting her. A year later she became pregnant from the rapes, and when her parents learned what had been happening they didn't go to the police. And so Tyree was married at 13 to her rapist, a 32 year old man, to save face for her family. What was statutory rape was now being sanctioned by the state as marriage. While the US State Department takes issue with child marriages across the developing world, in fact every state in U.S. has allowed child marriages which sometimes constitute forced marriages to occur.

While there are cases of Americans marrying before they are 18 without issue, for those that face problems it's often hard to escape. Domestic violence shelters across the country rarely take in anyone under 18. There is room for federal action in cases of forced marriage involving foreign spouses. Sometimes immigrant girls in the US are forced to marry a man abroad in hopes of obtaining a spousal visa.

Block Analysis

Based on the actual situation of many countries it's by a point of view for many cultures that marrying a young girl can't be

considered as a crime depending on a religious way of living or a government's law, it depends in a certain way on the beliefs of their culture and years of offspring who proposed the fact that an arranged marriage was the best way of bringing together the assets of a family and giving off a new generation improved; but seeing it from an ethical and moral way, marrying a minor girl against her will is considered as both a crime as an abuse of her rights that can have political as well as physical and psychological consequences for the girl. This creates a great debate because it contradicts the laws as well as religious beliefs also it puts the child's life in risk because physically it's structure can still suffer damages and severe fractures that can generate her great disparities for life in addition to the emotional damage that it generates because the mean or can't reason about whether it's right or wrong what she's living and causes her a childhood depression as well as a severe trauma during his childhood and adolescence.

Key Questions

What possible strategies can help to reduce the problem?

What rules, laws or norms can be used to address this problem?

What kind of consequences should there be for those who do not follow the rules, norms or laws implemented?

In what aspects can your country support this situation?

What is the position of your nation regarding this problem?

Topic B

Ensuring women's reproductive rights

Introduction

Women's sexual and reproductive health is related to multiple human rights. The reproductive rights of women include having the ability to decide whether having children or not and when. Women's reproductive rights are essential to their socioeconomic well-being and primarily their health. Their rights to have control over their bodies and needs and to decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality, including sexual and reproductive health, free of coercion, discrimination and violence are as well vital for their stability and satisfaction. Equal relationships between women and men in sexual and reproductive matters includes and requires full, mutual respect, consent and equally shared responsibility for sexual behavior and its consequences.

History

Reproductive rights have developed throughout history and it continually expounds.

The protection of women's reproductive health has not been a high priority in the value systems of governments and the laws they have created. Women only duty for several years was to bear men's children **and**

to serve as the foundation of families. The cost to women's health of discharging these duties went unrecognized. Ill health, influenced by early and excessive childbearing, and women's premature deaths in labor or from weakness or exhaustion due to pregnancy and close birth spacing, were explained through fate, destiny and divine will rather than through governmental neglect of reproductive health services.

Since 1970 many public officials and others have used legislatures, courts and media to define, advocate and legislate a complex array of public powers over women's reproductive capacity.

Reproductive women's rights is consider a part of the feminist second wave devised the term originally to describe late twentieth-century struggles over contraception and abortion, race and sterilization, class and adoption, women and sexuality and other related subjects.

Actual Situation

The global figures on health status in matters of reproduction and sexual rights are alarming: 214 million women do not have access to contraceptives, more than 800 women die during pregnancy or in childbirth.

In the United States in 1971, the case of the United States against Vuit was the first on abortion to reach the Supreme Court. A doctor deliberate the constitutionality of a law of the District of Columbia that allows abortion to preserve the life or health of a woman, the State rejected this statement saying that it was unconstitutionally vague

health takes into account physical and psychological well-being.

In different countries of Africa many women are not informed about their sexual education and their rights, due to lack of resources and long distances to hospitals and health centers a lot of women die during the birth of their baby. In recent years, progress has been made that show that 41% of maternal deaths had been reduced in Africa. The African Union adopted the Maputo Protocol in 2003, that is focused on the problems in which women are more affected in this country.

Cases

In May 2004, Maricopa County Jail officials denied a pregnant woman access to abortion care for weeks, insisting that she first obtain a court order before they would transport her to a nearby health care facility. The ACLU (American Civil Liberties Union) filed a lawsuit challenging what amounted to the prison's unwritten abortion policy. The jail transports prisoners without a court order for all other necessary medical care, including prenatal care and childbirth. The lower state courts struck down the jail's policy, and in 2007 the Arizona Supreme Court announced that it would refuse to hear the case. The county has appealed the ruling to the U.S. Supreme Court. The Court review the case and recognize that the County's Policy does not apply solely to abortion procedures, but prohibits the transportation of inmates off-site for any elective medical procedure. Doe challenges the Policy only insofar as it applies to inmates seeking a non-therapeutic abortion.

His interests at stake and the constitutional analysis of any rights associated with such interests will necessarily depend on the specific elective procedure sought. An inmate will not be prejudiced by having to wait until after release to obtain most elective medical procedures, but the Supreme Court has recognized that involuntary delays in obtaining an abortion have constitutional significance because the time is likely to be of the essence in an abortion decisions.

Block Analysis

Women and girls around the world, especially those living in poverty, face restricted or no access to information and services about their reproductive health and rights. Some of the barriers to sexual and reproductive health and rights include discrimination, stigma, restrictive laws and policies, and entrenched traditions. Progress remains slow despite the evidence that these rights can have a transformative effect, not only on individual women, but on families, communities, and national economies. In order to drive equality, we all must commit fully and actively to the sexual and reproductive health and rights of all women.

However, the global status of women's and girls' sexual and reproductive health and rights is disturbing: 214 million women worldwide want, but lack access to, contraception; more than 800 women die daily from preventable causes related to pregnancy and childbirth; and same-sex relationships between consenting adults are still illegal in 76 countries globally.

Key Questions

How could we ensure that women get to know her rights?

How could violations of women's rights in countries where religion influences, be restored through governmental laws ?

What rules, laws or norms can be used to address this problem?

Why not all countries rule this right, what bases their beliefs on this problem?

How can we make people understand the risks of pregnancy in young kids and prevent the sexual abuse in it?