

ZKAIHLMOCK'24

UNWOMEN Study Guide



Our bodies
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WOMEN'S
RIGHTS
ARE
HUMAN
RIGHTS!

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1. Welcome Letters

1.1 Letter from the Secretary-General

Dear Esteemed Delegates,

It is with great excitement and honor that I welcome you all to the **ZKAIHLMOCK'24** which will take place on the 21st and 22nd of December. This event serves as a unique platform for you to explore the art of diplomacy, engage in thought-provoking discussions, and showcase your potential as future leaders.

At its core, the Mock conference is not just a simulation; it is an opportunity to delve into some of the most pressing issues of our time. Through rigorous debates, creative problem-solving, and collaborative decision-making, you will not only challenge yourself but also inspire those around you.

The conference has been meticulously crafted by our dedicated organizing and academic teams, who have worked tirelessly to ensure a seamless and enriching experience for every participant. Each agenda item, committee, and session has been designed with the aim of fostering an environment where innovation meets critical thinking.

Whether you are a seasoned delegate or stepping into this world for the first time, this event promises to leave a lasting impact. It is a chance to refine your negotiation skills, build meaningful connections, and broaden your perspective on international issues.

As we come together for these two days of diplomacy and dialogue, let us remember the importance of respect, inclusivity, and collaboration. Your voices and contributions will undoubtedly shape the success of this conference, and we are thrilled to witness the ideas and solutions you will bring to the table.

Once again, I welcome you all to the **ZKAIHLMOCK'24**. May it be a transformative and memorable experience for us all.

Warm regards,
Secretary General
Mihçen Özçelik

1.2 Letter From Chair-Board Members

Dear Delegates

Welcome to Unwomen committee! Our committee will handle the discussion on protecting women's rights in war zones and civil conflict. This important discussion requires your attention, expertise and cooperation to address the unique challenges women face in conflict zones and develop effective solutions.

Whether this is your first or tenth experience in Model UN, preparation is the key to success. Start by reading the study guide that we have prepared for you then continue by researching your country's policies, history and position on women's rights, especially in conflict zones.

Study international frameworks. These will help you express your position and be meaningful in the discussion.

We also encourage you to participate in group meetings and draft resolutions. Leadership skills and creative problem-solving are as important as research, so be prepared to brainstorm and collaborate with others.

Above all, you need to stay informed and open to learning throughout this experience.

Also our suggestion for you as your Chairboard if your knowledge is not enough please pay attention to learn the procedure of GA: General Assembly committees And be well prepared about it.

Even tho We will have a workshop with you and we will introduce the procedure carefully as much as possible. But If you are more prepared, the more beautiful and productive committee is waiting for us!

We are so glad you are here. We look forward to seeing what solutions you offer for this important issue.

Written by Nilgün Nihal Çalık, Elmas Candali and Yahya Sancar...

2.Introduction to the Committee

2.1 Foundation of UN WOMEN

UN Women is the UN entity dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women. Gender inequality is pervasive, with women lacking access to decent employment and facing gender wage gaps. All around the world women and girls are routinely denied access to education and healthcare; they are under-represented in economic and political decision-making and suffer from violence and discrimination. A global champion for women and girls, UN Women was established to accelerate progress on meeting their needs worldwide.

In July 2010, the United Nations General Assembly created UN Women, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women. In doing so, UN Member States took an historic step in accelerating the Organization's goals on gender equality and the empowerment of women. 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.

2.2 Historical Background of Abused Human Rights of Women in War

Conflict can result in higher levels of gender-based violence against women and girls, including arbitrary killings, torture, sexual violence and forced marriage. Women and girls are primarily and increasingly targeted by the use of sexual violence, including as a tactic of war. While women and girls are in general more predominantly subject of sexual violence, men and boys have also been victims of sexual violence, especially in contexts of detention.

Gender-based violence also spikes in post-conflict societies, due to the general breakdown of the rule of law, the availability of small arms, the breakdown of social and family structures and the “normalization” of gender-based violence as an additional element of pre-existing discrimination. Trafficking is also exacerbated during and after conflict owing to the breakdown of political, economic and social structures, high levels of violence and increased militarism.

The lack of delivery of essential services to the population experienced during conflict and situations of strife and instability can have a disproportionate impact on specific groups of the population, including women and girls—again, often building on pre-existing situations of discrimination.

Girls can face additional obstacles in accessing education. These barriers are due to fear of targeted attacks and threats against them, and to the additional caregiving and household responsibilities that girls are often obliged to assume. Women are also forced to look for alternative sources of livelihood, as family survival comes to depend heavily on them.

Access to essential services such as health care, including sexual and reproductive health services can be disrupted, with women and girls being at a greater risk of unplanned pregnancy, maternal mortality and morbidity, severe sexual and reproductive injuries and contracting sexually transmitted infections, including as a result of conflict-related sexual violence.

3.Introduction To The Agenda Item

Women in today's wars Although wars between countries have been declining, violence within states is on the increase. Over the last two decades, civil conflicts have more than doubled, jumping from 30 in 2001 to 70 in 2016. 1 These wars are concentrated in poor countries with a toxic combination of fragile institutions, inequality, discrimination and social conflict. These factors, together with others such as the intensity of natural disasters, food crises, the increasing threats posed by climate change, terrorism and record numbers of

displaced persons, are shaping a new international landscape. A few decades ago, women and girls in conflict situations were forced to endure brutal incidents of sexual violence, had fewer resources for protection and survival, lost their loved ones and had to take responsibility for their families, were forced to join the combatants, or to flee leaving everything behind. Today, all of these risks are not only just as real, but they are compounded by fact that the very nature of wars invades ever more private spaces, becoming a threat to their identity and their security. Added to this, many outbreaks of violence today are of religious or ethnic origin, linked to issues of identity, which play against women and women's rights. Many of these conflicts are marked by extreme violence and gender-based abuse.

In order to gain an understanding of the impact of armed violence on women, in all three cases the period immediately before war broke out or the occupation began has been analysed. This timeframe aims to render the report more dynamic and easier to read, although it is recognised that for a more in-depth analysis, social transformations should be researched over a longer period of time

Recognising the challenges facing women in such contexts, the international community has drawn up various significant instruments to deal with them, one of which is the Women, Peace and Security agenda, adopted in the year 2000.

Forced To Work At Home

Forced to work in the home Gender norms tend to mark a clear difference between the roles that men and women play in the home in the three countries. The man is seen as the protector and head of the household, whilst women are associated with domestic chores. In the case of the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Iraq, gender inequality has increased over time with the emergence of more traditional concepts (such as religious and tribal codes) which have been gaining influence.²¹ This has had important consequences for women, whose lives have been largely limited to their homes. Women in these three countries are responsible for cooking, cleaning, collecting firewood and water, and caring for children, elderly people and those who are sick. Under this social pattern, salaried work and decent employment are not available to them. In Iraq, only 11% of women of working

age were actually employed outside the home in 2012; 22 in the Occupied Palestinian Territory the figure was approximately 12% in 1999. 23 In Yemen, a striking 92% of women received no regular monthly income before the war. 24 These figures reflect the barriers already affecting women in pre-conflict situations. Issues such as lack of education and skills, limited opportunities and restrictive social norms have confined them to their homes. Physical, verbal and sexual violence against women and girls is used to impose political agendas, humiliate opponents and destroy communities. It is used as a weapon of war against the enemy. The countries being studied here clearly reflect this. In addition to massacres and multiple human rights violations, ISIS occupation in Iraq caused the displacement of over six million people. Women suffered twofold from this violence, both within and outside their homes. The need to find a new place in which to live within an unknown community, frequently as head of the family for the first time, put them in a situation of extreme vulnerability and limited their mobility. But this did not prevent their bodies from being used as a weapon of war. 36 Between 5,000 and 10,000 women were trafficked for sexual slavery and prostitution, 37 a reality that continues today in displaced persons' camps. 38 Although the war against ISIS ended in 2017, the nightmare for women thought to be linked to this group is far from over. They are isolated, attacked and stigmatised by their host communities, and unable to return to their communities of origin for fear of being subjected to the same humiliating treatment. 39 For hundreds of thousands of these women, overcoming the devastating violence which has marked – and continues to mark – their lives will be an extremely difficult task.



Political participation

Participation of women in political life is crucial for boosting development, promoting democracy and representing women's citizenship rights. To a great extent, this depends on the particular social, political and cultural aspects of a given society. It is important to understand what participation forums are available to them at all levels, but especially at the local level. Although this is frequently ignored in most analysis, local participation will provide a stepping stone for women to access other levels of decision-making, including national peace processes

4. Key Points and Essential Problems

4.1 Key Points

Transition: A period of change from one political regime or system to another, often describing the process of emerging from conflict to peace, when there is a priority effort to create conditions for political stability, security, justice, social equality, and economic recovery.

Governance: The exercise of economic, political and administrative authority to manage a country's affairs at all levels. It comprises the mechanisms, processes and institutions through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their obligations and mediate their

differences (UNDP, 1997, Governance for Sustainable Human Development, New York).

Gender-responsive governance: The management of public affairs in a manner that addresses the social relations that undermine women's capacity to participate in public decisions and responds to gender biases and patterns of exclusion. Women's inclusion in oversight processes and advancing women's human rights is a key standard against which the performance of officials should be assessed (UNIFEM, 2008, Progress of World's Women: Who Answers to Women?, New York, p. 2).

Gender-responsive governance reforms: Reforms that lead to greater accountability to women by ensuring that institutions respond more effectively to women's needs and priorities, in particular improving their access to livelihoods and citizenship rights, and require and produce more participation by both women elites and grassroots.

4.2 Collaboration Between Local,Regional,and International Actors

It has long been recognized that achievement of equality for women and the full enjoyment of their human rights is essential not only for women's empowerment but also for the advancement of society as a whole. This understanding is evident in the inclusion of gender equality in the Sustainable Development Goals, not only as the standalone Goal 5, but also as a cross-cutting principle necessary to the achievement of every other goal. There is, however, an increasing and worrying backlash against women's human rights worldwide, which threatens to put an end to or even reverse the progress that has been accomplished towards advancing equality for women and girls.

Concerted action by international organizations, UN entities and other human rights bodies worldwide will be necessary to combat this backlash and to continue moving the world towards full gender equality, fully enjoyment of the human rights of women and girls, and the elimination of gender-based violence. Independent human rights mechanisms on violence against women

and women's rights operating at the international and regional levels play a decisive role in monitoring implementation of the human rights standards necessary to tackle violence and discrimination against women globally. Their recommendations provide an overview of the most important and urgent women's human rights issues in any given country, presenting an authoritative analysis of issues, gaps and shortcoming in implementation and government commitments that we need as an organization to guide Member States' efforts to ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all women and girls, throughout their life cycle and both in the public and private sphere.

Through strengthened cooperation at the global and regional level, independent mechanisms on women's rights can work towards harmonized strategies and undertake joint actions aimed at enhancing the protection and promotion of women's human rights and tackling violence against women worldwide, based on relevant international and regional instruments in this field. This platform is an initiative launched by the United Nations Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences aimed at further enhancing cooperation between international and regional mechanisms on violence and discrimination against women and girls, as well as encouraging all international organizations, UN entities, governments, national institutions and stakeholders to take more advantage of the tools that the participating mechanisms make have at their disposal.

4.3 Social Pressure and Fear

Conflict can result in higher levels of gender-based violence against women and girls, including arbitrary killings, torture, sexual violence and forced marriage. Women and girls are primarily and increasingly targeted by the use of sexual violence, including as a tactic of war. While women and girls are in general more predominantly subject of sexual violence, men and boys have also been victims of sexual violence, especially in contexts of detention.

Gender-based violence also spikes in post-conflict societies, due to the general breakdown of the rule of law, the availability of small arms, the breakdown of social and family structures and the "normalization" of gender-based violence as an additional element of pre-existing discrimination. Trafficking is also exacerbated during and after conflict owing to the breakdown of political, economic and social structures, high levels of violence and increased militarism.

The lack of delivery of essential services to the population experienced during conflict and situations of strife and instability can have a disproportionate impact on specific groups of the population, including women and girls—again, often building on pre-existing situations of discrimination.

Girls can face additional obstacles in accessing education. These barriers are due to fear of targeted attacks and threats against them, and to the additional caregiving and household responsibilities that girls are often obliged to assume. Women are also forced to look for alternative sources of livelihood, as family survival comes to depend heavily on them.

Access to essential services such as health care, including sexual and reproductive health services can be disrupted, with women and girls being at a greater risk of unplanned pregnancy, maternal mortality and morbidity, severe sexual and reproductive injuries and contracting sexually transmitted infections, including as a result of conflict-related sexual violence.

Governance Reforms And Political Systems

Governance Reforms

Around the world, as countries undertake transitions towards peace, good governance and democracy, women have asserted their demands for participation, representation, accountability and political freedom. As universal as these goals are, they nevertheless remain elusive. Progress has been slow in increasing numbers of women in elected representative office – they still average just one in five parliamentarians globally and are also poorly represented in local decision-making bodies, whether as mayors and local council members or in appointed positions in institutions such as the public administration. However, increasing the number of women in public office is not sufficient. Beyond numeric representation women also need their interests to be substantively represented in order for governance processes to advance women's social, political and economic outcomes.

Gender-responsive governance reforms are intended to connect the numeric and the substantive representation of women. Gender-responsive governance ensures that institutions respond more effectively to women's needs and priorities; enhance women's wellbeing, livelihoods and citizenship rights; and build government institutions that require and produce more participation by women, and not only by women elites, but also by grassroots women. Many

types of institutions of governance and public administration, such as constitutional committees or electoral commissions, lack systems or the capacity to ensure women's interests are articulated and addressed in public policy. In addition, public institutions are inconsistent in holding power-holders accountable for failures to protect women's rights or responding to women's needs. Improving the status of women in conflict and post-conflict contexts can improve the welfare of the household and the community.¹ Conversely, failing to protect women's rights and employment opportunities can threaten sustainability of governance reforms and community stability. For example, countries with only 10% of women in the labour force are nearly 30 times more likely to experience internal conflict than are states with 40% of women in the labour force.² In view of the considerable contributions that women make to building democratic governance and peace, this discussion paper outlines a set of considerations for women's engagement in transitional governance and public accountability for women's rights. As 'standard operating procedures' for good governance reform and programming, these considerations aim to ensure that women participate in all post-crisis governance processes, that their rights and needs are substantively represented, and that those in power answer to women. Governance reforms in societies emerging from conflict address specific challenges. These include weak state legitimacy and authority due to persistent or lingering violence and instability; low social cohesion; a high prevalence of vulnerable, marginalized or displaced populations; and limited financial and human resources. There are also challenges in post-conflict situations related to increased corruption, destroyed service delivery infrastructure, politicization of society, and the domination of militarized factions. International and national peacebuilding actors have recognized that social exclusion can be a major driver of conflict. Evidence and research have shown a devastating link between severe economic and social horizontal inequalities and violent conflict.³ Where the underlying or deep-rooted causes of conflict include inequality and exclusion the resulting humanitarian, conflict resolution and development efforts must be inclusive and participatory. Inclusive approaches have the goal of addressing inequality and facilitating marginalized populations to realize their rights. It also increases the number of stakeholders with an investment in the system of governance, which can deepen stability. Inclusive post-conflict governance has to address gender inequality and the gender specific impacts of conflict faced by women. Including women can also have a positive impact on addressing social exclusion as a driver of conflict. However, in addressing the principle of inclusivity in post-conflict contexts, governance reform actors are sometimes torn between the need for pragmatism and "conflict sensitivity",

and their normative commitments to inclusiveness, transparency and human rights.

Political Systems

Constitutional review processes include negotiations for determining the type of political system and oversight mechanisms. Gender equality advocates may not have sufficient information on the impact that different political systems can have on the achievement of women's empowerment. When it comes to issues such as choosing a political system (presidential vs. parliamentary, unicameral vs. bicameral legislature, federal vs. unitary state) or designing oversight and accountability mechanisms (judicial checks and balances), there are many different options and the best case for women depends on many factors such as the political context or the presence of gender equality champions. From the earliest possible moment gender equality advocates and women's civil society groups should be supported to increase their capacity and technical knowledge of political systems in order to be able to engage substantively and credibly with key interlocutors during negotiations. For example, gender equality advocates should have training on the implications of federalism on their key issues (for example childcare or health policy); or trainings on different legislative systems and identifying strategic opportunities for engagement, appropriately framing key demands and entry points for cross-party women's caucusing. While strong presidential systems can have benefits if the President also happens to be a strong gender equality champion, highly centralized power in an executive in a post-conflict context can also discourage political participation that is meaningful and democratic, and can lead to a concentration of power with weak oversight and institutional accountability. In addition, the competitive politics of a highly centralized presidential system that lacks adequate checks and balances can lead to zero-sum dynamics that exclude women's voices and can foster violence. If a President has constitutional power in a post-conflict setting to appoint government officials at all levels of administration and service, this can lead to tension and instability and it also often means that women are excluded from the patronage networks and bribes that facilitate those appointments. The degree of independence of the judiciary is also a critical part of the political system. Women's access to justice in postconflict settings depends on the capacity of the judiciary to implement the rule of law and listen to women's concerns. Some constitutions include quotas for women's representation at the highest level of the judiciary or create separate judicial organs for

oversight of implementation of human rights and gender equality provisions. South Africa's constitution specifies a judicial oversight mechanism in the form of a Commission for Gender Equality,¹¹ while Sierra Leone's Human Rights Commission includes a gender equality mandate and also requires a minimum number of women among the commissioners.

In contexts of war, gender inequalities tend to deepen, resulting in a disproportionate impact on women and girls. For them, armed violence implies a double burden: they must endure not only the same atrocities as are visited on all the civilian population, but also existing discrimination and inequalities against women, as described in the previous section.

The impact of war on women, in figures - Increase in mortality and malnutrition rates for women and newborn children;

- 60% of preventable maternal deaths occur in situations of conflict and displacement.

- One out of every 5 refugee or displaced women in humanitarian situations suffer sexual violence, a figure which is probably an underestimation.

- In countries affected by conflict, girls are 2.5 times likelier not to be in school, compared to girls in other situations.

“IN CONFLICT RESOLUTION, WOMEN’S PARTICIPATION AND GENDER EXPERTISE PROVIDE A FIRM FOUNDATION FOR WOMEN’S POST CONFLICT PARTICIPATION. BOTH NUMERIC AND SUBSTANTIVE REPRESENTATION ARE NEEDED. FOR THIS, SPECIAL EFFORTS AND MEASURES ARE OFTEN REQUIRED.”⁴ ~MICHELLE BACHELET, APRIL 2012

OBJECTIVES OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE GOVERNANCE REFORMS IN POST-CONFLICT CONTEXTS

- 1) Public resources are managed in a way that results in improvements in women's lives.*
- 2) Women are able to access resources and rights that may have been denied to them under pre-conflict or conflict governance systems.*
- 3) Women are engaged in national and local public consultations on conflict resolution and recovery*
- 4) Women's presence and influence are increased at all levels of elected and appointed public office.*
- 5) Women's access to public accountability mechanisms is improved.*

4.4 Security and Peace of the Women and Girls Women

Peace and Security agenda In 2000, the United Nations Security Council approved resolution 1325, which marked the start of the Women, Peace and Security agenda. The resolution urged the participation of women in peace initiatives, protection from violations of their human rights, and the prevention of conflicts. Eight further resolutions have since been approved, widening the range of issues covered by the agenda and thus making it more ambitious.⁶ One of the commitments included in the agenda is the development of national action plans. These are strategic documents defining a country's objectives and initiatives for implementing the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda. To date, 79 countries have drawn up such a plan, including Spain, Iraq and Palestine, amongst others.⁷ Although an increasing number of countries now have a national action plan, most of these merely consist of proposals on paper, with no accountability mechanisms or associated budgets.



UN Resolution 1325 marked a turning point in that it recognised for the first time that women and girls suffer differentiated impacts from armed violence which had until then been ignored. Decades of war and 1324 earlier resolutions are evidence of the fact that women had not occupied the space they are entitled to. Unfortunately, this milestone has not had a widespread impact on the lives of women in conflict areas, their protection or the formal roles they play in peace initiatives. In general, there is a lack of political will to facilitate meaningful participation of women in peace processes; address the causes of conflict where gender discrimination is an underlying issue in a holistic manner; create a system for reporting on implementation of the resolution; and mobilise the necessary financial resources. Most of the resolutions adopted focus on the core issues of participation and protection (linked particularly to gender violence and sexual violence).¹³ Although these are indeed essential elements, other crucial issues such as conflict prevention and the role women can play in this are not afforded the same priority. This is largely due to the fact that the UN Security Council has traditionally focused on physical protection rather than other more structural issues, such as gender inequality, a shortcoming that hinders the potential transformation that the Women, Peace and Security agenda could bring about. Gender inequality is one of the most serious and perverse forms of discrimination. It keeps women and girls in poverty, deprives them of their rights and undermines their capacity for change. In every corner of the world, women exercise less power

and control than men. Their vulnerability to violence, the reproductive burden they bear, their unequal access to resources and scant legal protection puts them in a position of constant risk. Such inequality is a fundamental breach of women's rights, and an almost insurmountable barrier for their development. Gender relations in these three countries – Iraq, the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Yemen – are shaped by complex cultural, religious, social and political traditions which have evolved over decades. They vary from north to south, from urban to rural areas, in different tribes and through different generations. Historically, in the three countries, women have held much less power than men in their societies.

5. Remarkable Countries

5.1. India, South Africa

- Current Situation: These countries support women's rights internationally but face challenges implementing adequate protections domestically. They tend to support the right approach that respects national sovereignty. Issues:



- Limited funding for international aid programs.
- Challenges in addressing gender-based violence in communities.
- Concept: Developing economies emphasize education and capacity building as long-term solutions to empower women. They also promote international cooperation without compromising sovereignty.

5.2. Saudi Arabia:



1. Legal and cultural barriers

- Security laws: Despite reforms, many aspects of life in Saudi Arabia still require male consent, affecting women's career choices and ability to work freely.
- Employment opportunities: Traditional gender roles limit opportunities for women in leadership positions, specific jobs, and in fields such as engineering or justice.

2. Impact of regional conflicts

- Yemen War:
Saudi Arabia's involvement in the war in Yemen has had an indirect impact on Saudi women. Resources were diverted to the war effort, and the government took few steps to empower women.
- Economy: The economy is severely depressed due to military spending, reducing job creation for women in key sectors.
- Refugee issues: Women involved in humanitarian work often face stigma or social barriers that limit their influence and visibility.

3. Harassment and discrimination in the workplace

- Despite recent reforms allowing women to work in many sectors, workplace discrimination and abuse remain widespread and legal protections are inadequate in many industries.
- Lack of maternity protection: Limited maternity leave policies and lack of childcare support prevent women from continuing to work full-time.

4. urban-rural gap

- Women in rural Saudi Arabia face greater barriers than women in urban areas, including access to education, transportation, and employment opportunities. The lack of infrastructure increases their vulnerability to periods of political or economic instability.

5. Development and residual complexity

- Update to Vision 2030:

Saudi Arabia has made strides in measures such as increasing female labor force participation and lifting its driving ban. However, these reforms did not gain widespread cultural acceptance or lead to significant advances for women.

- Civil conflicts:

Domestic pressures faced by feminists have also hindered progress, making it dangerous for women to publicly seek equality.

5.3. Iran

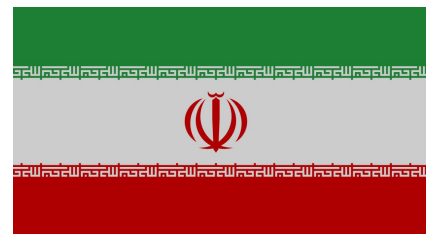
1. Legal and social barriers

- Mandatory dress code: Women are required to adhere to strict dress codes, which restrict their access to certain inaccessible public or professional spaces.

- Restricted professional occupations: Women are often restricted from certain occupations, such as the legal profession, senior military positions, and certain arts.

2. Impact of public disturbances

- Political opposition:



Demonstrations like the ones that took place after the death of Mahsa Emini in 2022 highlighted the pressure and oppression of women by the system. During a crisis like this:

- Women face arrest or violence when participating in demonstrations and advocacy activities.

- Governments often ignore women's employment rights and career development measures in order to maintain order.

- Financial penalties:

International sanctions against Iran affect women, as a lack of economic opportunities prevents them from finding work in the public and private sectors.

3. Gender differences in conflict zones

- Near borders or conflict areas:

Women living close to conflict zones, such as those affected by the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan, face serious barriers.

- Barriers to education: Schools and universities in these areas are often closed, leaving women without access to education and therefore employment opportunities.

- Displacement: Displaced women face difficulties finding stable employment and often work in informal or exploitative jobs.

4. career challenges

- Unequal wages and opportunities:

Women tend to be paid less than men for the same job and are less motivated to lead women.

- Abuse and lack of legal protection:

Workplace harassment is underreported due to social stigma, and the legal system does not provide women with adequate protection or redress.

5. Action and Conflict

- Role of women in defence:

Iranian women are at the forefront of the fight for their rights, but the movement faces intense pressure from the government.

- Feminists and academics who advocate for equality face sanctions, bans or dismissal.

- Impact of civil unrest:

Political instability reduces women's ability to push for work-related changes or demand better working conditions.

Nordic countries (Sweden, Denmark)

- Position: Nordic countries are global leaders in gender equality and strongly advocate for the protection of women in conflict zones.

Issues:

- Significant impact on countries and conflicts.
- Dependence on international organizations to achieve their vision.
- Attitudes: These countries believe in addressing the root causes of violence such as poverty and inequality. They also provide education, health care, and legal support to women in conflict zones.

5.4. Syria:

The Syrian Civil War and its Impact on Women

The Syrian civil war that began in 2011 has had a devastating impact on women, with significant impacts on their security, employment and educational opportunities. War has caused social breakdown, exacerbated gender inequality, and made women targets of violence and abuse.



1.Violence against women

- Kidnapping and Exploitation:

Syrian women are frequently targeted for kidnapping by armed groups. Many women are kidnapped for ransom, sexually abused or forced into marriage. These crimes not only tear apart families, but also cause survivors to withdraw from society out of fear for their safety.

- Sexual violence as a weapon of war:

Sexual violence, including rape, is used by various groups during times of war as a tool to instill fear and control people. Women survivors of violence often face oppression and are forced to separate themselves from social and professional standards.

2. Displacement and refugee issues

- More than 6 million Syrians are internally displaced and 5 million have fled their country as refugees. Refugee women face unique challenges:

- Lack of employment opportunities: Refugee camps offer few formal employment opportunities. Women often have to work in low-paying or exploitative jobs to support their families.

- Loss of education: Adolescent girls often stay out of school due to security concerns or the need to support their families financially, perpetuating cycles of poverty and exclusion.

3. Obstacles to public life

- Collapse of health and education systems:

The war destroyed infrastructure such as hospitals and schools and limited women's access to health care and education. This impairs their ability to prepare for or sustain a career.

- Cultural barriers in rebel-controlled areas:

In areas controlled by extremist groups such as the Islamic State, women are prohibited from working and studying, and their presence is completely excluded from public life.

4. After the War of Reconciliation and Hope

- Despite the challenges they face, many Syrian women have demonstrated resilience through their participation in movements, humanitarian work and reconstruction efforts from the south. However, they continue to be unable to fulfill their leadership responsibilities due to cultural norms and ongoing insecurities.

5.5. Türkiye :

1. Femicide

Femicide in Turkey has reached alarming levels, with hundreds of women dying every year.

Organizations such as "Stop Femicide" report that most cases stem from intimate partner violence or family conflicts, especially over parental rights.



Recent events:

- High-profile murders of women, such as those of Pınar Gültekin in 2020 and Emine Bulut in 2019, have sparked outrage in the country. However, the situation continues, and new cases are reported every day.

- The lack of environmental protection measures, such as the ban, has left many women vulnerable to violence.

- Illegal and legal:

- Turkey's withdrawal from the Istanbul agreement in 2021 weakens the law against domestic violence and shows concern about how the government is trying to protect women's health.

2. First class shooting and culture

- In rural and conservative areas of Turkey, women are sometimes killed. These crimes committed by male relatives have been identified as disrespecting the family, often choosing an independent partner or working outside the home for example.

- Perpetrators often receive complaints that encourage such crimes and prevent women from maintaining their rights.

3. Violence during protests and political demonstrations

- Women participating in protests such as the Gezi Park protests in 2013 or the International Women's Day protests face abuse, harassment and arrest by the police.
- The gender-based violence that occurs in these situations prevents women from participating in political or public life and gives them a voice to participate in social movements.

4. Economic instability and gender impact

- Turkey's economic downturn, driven by inflation and political instability, has had a negative impact on women.
- Women are the first to lose their jobs during economic downturns because they are hired on the sidelines.
- Single parents, especially in urban areas, face difficulties in supporting their families due to lack of childcare and low wages.

The impact of women in war zones

1. The refugee crisis and its impact on Turkish women

- Major resources:
There are over 4 million refugees in Turkey, most of them from Syria. The influx of refugees has affected public finances, affecting healthcare, housing and employment, especially for Turkish women in poorer regions.
- Turkish women in Gaziantep and Hatay, for example, often compete with refugee women for low wages, which is a source of stress.
- Improving access to electricity:
Refugee women and vulnerable women in Turkey are forced to work in the informal economy, including agriculture and the garment industry, where wages are low and work is dangerous.

2. Close to the war zone

Border security issue:

Women in border provinces such as Şanlıurfa, Kilis and Hatay are facing the threat of violence including shelling from Syria.

- Insecurity in these areas affects daily life and prevents women from working, traveling or sending their children to school.

- In such areas, women often assume a solitary position due to the absence of male relatives, either due to death, injury or displacement.

- Trade and business in conflict zones:

Turkey's position as a transit hub between Europe and the Middle East has made it a major hub for human trafficking. Women, including Turkish nationals, are at risk of being trafficked for work or prostitution, especially in areas close to conflict zones.

3. Expulsion of Turkish nationals from conflict zones

- During the Turkish military offensive in northern Syria, many Turkish nationals living along the border were forced to leave their homes due to the violence. Migration often makes it difficult for women to access stable jobs, health services and education, forcing them to move into informal economies or work among people.

Structures and constraints

1. The law is weak

- **No protection for women:**

While protections are in place, the police are inconsistent. Police and judges often ignore complaints of domestic violence, leaving women defenseless.

- **Inequality in the law:**

Women seeking justice face obstacles, such as lengthy legal processes, stigmatization of victims, and leniency towards male perpetrators.

5.6. Afghanistan:

Afghanistan has endured decades of conflict, from the Soviet invasion to the Taliban regime to the recent U.S.-led invasion and Taliban's re-emergence in 2021. These conflicts have devastated the lives of Afghan women and exacerbated existing inequalities.



1. Loss of rights under Taliban rule

- **Educational restrictions:**

The Taliban returned to power in 2021, resulting in a ban on girls' high school and university education. More than 1 million Afghan girls do not have access to formal education, denying them the opportunity to become economically independent.

- **Work restrictions:**

Women are not allowed to be employed in many sectors, including government agencies and NGOs, as they are financially dependent on male family members.

2. Violence against women

- **Gender-based violence:**

Reports of forced marriage, including child marriage, have increased dramatically. Girls as young as 10 are being married off to Taliban fighters.

- **Domestic violence:**

Domestic violence is rampant and women have little legal recourse due to patriarchal norms and lack of access to justice.

3. Impact of war zone on women

- **Placement:**

The conflict in Afghanistan has displaced more than 4 million people, with women disproportionately affected. They often face gender-based violence in refugee camps and have limited access to basic health care and services.

- **Kidnapping and Exploitation:**

Armed groups and warlords often kidnap women for ransom or as a tool of political intimidation. Some women are trafficked across borders for forced labor or sexual exploitation.

4. Healthcare Crisis

- Afghanistan has a well-funded health care system and one of the highest maternal mortality rates in the world.

- Pregnant women in rural areas often die due to lack of medical facilities or trained personnel.

- Female health workers face threats and barriers that further limit women's access to care.

5. Social stigma and exclusion

- Women who try to work, claim rights or participate in public life face severe social stigma and threats, including killing by extremist groups.

5.7. Sudan :

Sudan has endured decades of civil war, including the Darfur conflict and an ongoing political power struggle between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support



Forces (RSF). These problems create a very vulnerable situation for women.

1. Gender-based violence in conflict areas

- Rape as a weapon of war:

During the war in Darfur and more recently between the Sudanese Armed Forces and Forces Without Borders, systematic sexual violence was used as a tool to intimidate the population. Thousands of women were raped, often in front of their families.

- Kidnapping and Exploitation:

Armed groups kidnap women to use as sex slaves or exploiters in negotiations.

2. Immigration and refugee struggles

- More than 3 million Sudanese women have been displaced by the war. Refugee camps often lack basic toilets, security and health care, leaving women vulnerable to sexual abuse and disease.

- Displaced women often miss out on educational and economic opportunities, perpetuating cycles of poverty.

3. Barriers to education and employment

- Educational barriers:

Schools in conflict zones are often destroyed or used by armed groups, preventing girls from learning. In times of crisis, families prioritize the education of boys over girls.

- Career issues:

Women faced systemic discrimination in the workforce, linked to the economic collapse caused by the war.

4. Mother's health and death

- Sudan has one of the highest maternal mortality rates in the world due to poor health care infrastructure. Conflict zones exacerbate the problem, as clinics are often destroyed or inaccessible.

- Women often face malnutrition, which puts pregnant women and their children at risk.

5. Political apathy

- Although women play an important role in public affairs, their voices are not included in peace processes and politics. The ongoing power struggle leaves room for women's representation in governance.

5.8. Yemen:

Yemen's civil war, which began in 2014, has created one of the world's worst humanitarian crises. Women and girls bear the brunt of war, facing violence, displacement and poverty



1. Gender-based violence and abuse

- **Kidnapping and sexual violence:**

Women are often abducted by armed groups, including the Houthis and other militias, for ransom, forced marriage or sexual slavery.

- **Child marriage:**

War has led to an increase in child marriages as poor families marry off girls for financial support.

2. Displacement and poverty

- More than 4 million people have been displaced in Yemen, with women making up more than half of the displaced population.

- Displaced women often lack access to shelter and are vulnerable to violence, trafficking and abuse.

- Poverty forces many women to work informally or beg to survive.

3. Educational issues

- About 3 million Yemeni children, most of them girls, have been forced out of school because of the war. Without an education, these girls often have no hope of a stable future and a job.

4. Decline in health

- Yemen's health care system is in poor condition, with more than 50% of facilities inefficient. Women suffer the most:
- Maternal mortality rate increases due to lack of medical equipment and trained professionals.
- Pregnant women in rural areas often die from preventable complications.

5. Scarcity and hunger

- The war resulted in widespread hunger and malnutrition among women and children.
- Pregnant and lactating women often face life-threatening problems due to lack of food.

Developing countries (United States, Germany, United Kingdom)

Most developed countries advocate for human rights, including women's rights. They push for laws and international agreements to protect women in conflict zones. They also provide humanitarian aid and support through organizations such as the United Nations.

- Potentially outlaw the use of laws in other countries.
- Relying on local governments to implement protection policies. Criticized for not addressing war-related abuses related to conflict.

- These countries believe that protecting women's rights is important for world peace and development.
- improved. They talked about creating legal frameworks and sending peacekeeping missions to conflict zones in UN conferences and meetings.

5.9. Palestine:

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict and internal political struggles pose difficult challenges for Palestinian women, especially during times of war and civil unrest. These barriers impact their safety, jobs and access to basic resources.



1. Violence and abuse

- **Violence-related violence:** Women face threats from airstrikes, house demolitions, and confrontations with Israeli forces.
- **Kidnapping and harassment:** Checkpoints pose physical and psychological risks, including detention, harassment, and humiliation.
- **Sexual harassment:** Conflict increases vulnerability but is underreported due to stigma.

2. Economic difficulties

- **High unemployment:** Gaza has the highest unemployment rate among women in the world.
- **Trade restrictions:** Restrictions and limited resources hinder women's leadership and economic independence.
- **Economic dependence:** Widowed or displaced women often have no money, which perpetuates poverty.

3. Distribution of social services

- **Disrupting education:** School closures and attacks force many girls to drop out of school.

- **Healthcare crisis:** Barriers and compromised resources limit access to prenatal and specialty care.

4. Cultural and political barriers

- **Patriarchal norms:** Traditional roles limit women's participation in public life, especially under Hamas rule in Gaza.

- **Child Marriage:** Increasing economic hardship has led to an increase in child marriage.

- **Political Exclusion:** Women are underrepresented in leadership and victimized when asserting their rights.

5. Role in placement and care

- Women in refugee camps face overcrowding, inadequate resources and the double burden of care and income. Despite the challenges they face, they often take leadership roles in humanitarian efforts, even if their contributions go unappreciated. disappointment

Palestinian women suffer greatly from violence, economic hardship and systemic discrimination during war and civil strife. Despite the resilience and leadership shown by many, their rights and safety are always at risk and require urgent and targeted support.

6. Previous Action Taken by UN and Possible Solutions

The UN system continues to give particular attention to the issue of violence against women. The 1993 General Assembly [Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women](#) contained “a clear and comprehensive definition of violence against women [and] a clear statement of the rights to be applied to ensure the elimination of violence against women in all its forms”. It represented “a commitment by States in respect of their responsibilities, and a commitment by the international community at large to the elimination of violence against women”.

Violence against women is a pandemic affecting all countries, even those that have made laudable progress in other areas. Worldwide, 30 per cent of women have experienced [either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence](#) or non-partner sexual violence.

In September 2017, the European Union and the United Nations joined forces to launch the [Spotlight Initiative](#), a global, multi-year initiative that focuses on eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls.

The [International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women](#) is observed on 25 November.

International Women's Day and other observances [International Women's Day](#) is observed annually on 8 March. International Women's Day first emerged from the activities of labour movements at the turn of the twentieth century in North America and across Europe. It is a day, observed by many countries around the world, on which women are recognized for their achievements without regard to divisions, whether national, ethnic, linguistic, cultural, economic or political.

Besides International Women's Day and the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, the UN observes other international days dedicated to raising awareness of different aspects of the struggle for gender equality and women empowerment. On February 6, the [International Day of Zero Tolerance to Female Genital Mutilation](#) is observed, February 11 is the [International Day of Women and Girls in Science](#), June 19 is the [International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict](#), June 23 is International Womens Day, October 11 is International Day of the Girl Child and on October 15 the [International Day of Rura](#) is observed.

6. Possible Solutions

1. Women's Rights violations will be documented in a potential website of the UN in order to properly hold criminals accountable
2. Public education will imply the downside and the terrifying reality of violence against women and what effect it has on the public. The education will be applied from a young age
3. Setting a minimum funding limit for nations in order to properly make sure that this topic of violence against women will be handled with a minimum limit set by the UN-woman department.
4. Government funded rehabilitation programs for both victims and criminals of the action of violence against woman. Government funded rehabilitation centers could possibly help the trauma of the victim and the mental state of the criminal.
5. Strict punishments against violence towards woman could be applied in order to bring fear into the people whom are potentially going to harm females in order to have a better understanding of actions having consequences
6. Public awareness in developing nations. Government funded media campaigns and public service announcements, shining light on the truth of violence against woman should be regularly done by governments in order to have the people become more educated upon the topic of female violence

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