

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

STUDY GUIDE



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*Confronting Gendered Violence Against
Young Girls: Addressing Child Marriages and
Education & Healthcare Inequalities.*

Dear Delegates,

We, Prasuna and Yamini, the dais members of CSW for this Mitini MUN conference are pleased to welcome you to the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW). We look forward to working with you all to specify and analyse the problems regarding gender based violence and discrimination and look forward to finding the solutions with you.

The general belief of the world is to address the problem and advocate it, but we believe in helping you understand the traits of diplomacy, while logically analysing the problem and bringing out the optimal solution to the problem at hand. The agenda that we will be discussing for the 2-day conference is “Confronting Gendered Violence Against Young Girls: Addressing Child Marriages and Education & Healthcare Inequalities.” Although very comprehensive and factual, this guide provides a basic overview of the agenda. The delegates under no circumstances should limit their research to this guide only. This guide is just to make the delegates understand the agenda and the way to make their addresses. Through informed and cooperative efforts, this committee aims to improve the lives of women and girls, promote gender equality, and contribute to the overall well-being of women globally.

We expect from members of this committee that you respect everyone's views, maintain general decorum, and most importantly, understand the gravity of the issues and discuss effective solutions. As a member of The Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), delegates are required to learn about their nation's stances on the agenda and thoroughly research the topics that follow in the study guide. We understand that the MUN conference can be overwhelming for first-timers. We are here to guide you and won't judge you for your mistakes, please feel free to contact us if any problems are faced whilst your research or general knowledge about MUNs.

We are looking forward to seeing you at the conference,

Best Regards,

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About CSW

United Nations Commision On The Status of Women

Women's rights have been a concern of the United Nations (UN) since 1945, when the United Nations Charter promised in its preamble "to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small."

The Commission on the Status of Women, established on June 21st 1946 is a United Nations organ which promotes gender equality, setting global standards, empowering women and formulating tangible blueprints to advance and grow gender equality. The Commission on the Status of Women is a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and was established by council resolution 11 (II).The Commission's first meeting was held in Lake Success in February of 1947. Notably, all 15 of the committee's representatives were women. CSW has continued to maintain a majority of female-representing representatives up to the present day. One of the first tasks of CSW was to contribute to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, successfully adding language that was gender-inclusive.

Initially, CSW argued for women's rights as something worthy of international recognition and attention. Following, CSW has focused on a wide variety of global concerns faced by women in all parts of the world: gender-based discrimination, reproductive health risks, and disparity in education. The Commission created the initial global agreements concerning women's rights, like the 1953 Convention on the Political Rights of Women, which was the first international legal document acknowledging and safeguarding women's political rights. It has also been involved in monitoring the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted by the UN in 1995 since 1996, which has progressively become one of the most escalating international agenda on women's rights and gender equality. In 1963, the UN General Assembly called on the Commission to come up with a Declaration of Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, which was ultimately accepted in 1967, as part of efforts to reinforce standards for women's rights which marked an astonishing point for the commission's growth. In 1981, as part of the UN Decade for Women, CSW introduced CEDAW, or the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. CEDAW is the only international human rights treaty to refer to family planning in any capacity. Interestingly, the United States, among other countries, has failed to ratify CEDAW given its stipulations regarding reproductive rights and access. Together, the 45 member states of the CSW seek to resolve the most pressing issues facing women such as economic empowerment, access to education and healthcare, and political representation.

Every year, representatives from 45 Member States gather at UN Headquarters in New York to discuss and review global progress towards gender equality and the advancement of women's rights. The CSW consists of Member States from around the globe: 13 from Africa, 11 from Asia, 9 from Latin America and Caribbean, 8 from Western Europe and other States, and 4 from Eastern Europe. The Commission on the Status of Women works alongside UN Women to Promote gender equality and women's empowerment.

The Commission has primarily produced a variety of conventions and declarations containing actionable solutions that pursue its interests. Additionally, CSW has been responsible for introducing women-centric UN agencies such as the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW). Through the collaborative efforts of all member states, CSW is working towards a more equal and empowered future.

Introduction to the Agenda

“Confronting Gendered Violence Against Young Girls: Addressing Child Marriages and Education & Healthcare Inequalities.” Understanding and addressing gender-based violence and discrimination is not only a matter of human rights but also a crucial element of promoting stability, peace, and development worldwide. The current situation of gender-based violence and discrimination globally is complex and varies across different countries. Violence against women is defined as: “any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.” Gender-based violence has profound repercussions, impacting women on an individual level by restricting their access to education, employment, and contributing to health disparities and violence. The long-term effects create generational cycles of inequality, perpetuating societal challenges and tarnishes a country's global reputation and can contribute to social unrest. Violence against young girls and women is a human rights violation, and the immediate and long-term physical, sexual, and mental consequences for women and girls can be devastating, including death. Violence negatively affects women's general well-being and prevents women from fully participating in society. It impacts their families, their community, and the country at large. It has tremendous costs, from greater strains on health care to legal expenses and losses in productivity.

One of the fundamental guiding principles of the Commission on the Status of Women is autonomy. Autonomy for women and girls to have control over their bodies, over their families, and over their futures. Child marriage leads to the loss of autonomy and maintenance of dependency for young women all around the globe. While the rights, obligations, and expectations of marriage may vary between cultures, the lack of choice afforded to girls who enter into child marriage remains the same. Child marriage is any kind of marital union involving an individual under the age of 18. Oftentimes, these marriages are obtained to maintain a degree of financial security, occur in impoverished countries and parts of the world, and affirm social ties between families. This can include marriage between two children (both parties are under 18 years of age) or that one party is an adult. Child marriage includes both formal and informal marital arrangements, disproportionately affects women, and is considered to be a human rights violation by the United Nations. The official age for what is considered to be child marriage varies from country to country. India, for example, considers any marriage involving either a man under 21 and a woman under 18 to be child marriage.

According to the WHO Multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence against women, 15–71% of women experience physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner at some point in their lives. Women's health has been a focus of attention since the beginning of time. According to the WHO Fact Sheet N°334, women live on average four years longer than men.

The life expectancy at birth, in 2011, was more than 80 years in 46 countries, whereas only 58 years in the WHO African Region. Every year 99% of 287 000 maternal deaths occur in developing countries. Even today, when contraceptives are being used, in all regions women still don't have access to modern contraceptives. More than 15 million of the 135 million live births worldwide are among girls in the age group of 15-19 years and globally approximately three million unsafe abortions occur every year among girls in this age group. In the southeast Asian region, women suffer significantly more fire-related injuries and deaths than men, due to cooking accidents or as the result of intimate partner and family violence. In many conflicts, sexual violence is a weapon of war.

Societal norms, economic factors, and conflict-related disruptions can limit opportunities for young girls to education and healthcare services, affecting their overall well-being. Islam is the predominant religion in the Middle East, and many countries still follow Sharia Law, which describes specific practices for men and women to follow. Many countries have their own laws for dealing with crimes against women, and women in the public and private sector. While progress has been made in some countries, there are still gaps in legal frameworks addressing gender-based violence, education and health inequalities. Laws regarding issues such as domestic violence, honor killings, abortion and marital rape vary, and enforcement can be inconsistent. In some cases, legal provisions may not provide adequate protection for victims. Despite strides in promoting women's economic empowerment having been made, disparities persist; limited access to economic opportunities, unequal pay, and gender-based discrimination in the workplace hinder women's ability to achieve financial independence.

Interrelationship : Child marriage significantly contributes to education and health inequalities for young girls. When girls are married off at a young age, they are often forced to leave school, which cuts short their education and limits their opportunities for personal and professional development. This lack of education makes it difficult for them to find well-paying jobs, perpetuating a cycle of poverty. Young girls who marry early are more likely to experience violence due to their vulnerable and dependent position within their marriages. They often lack the power and resources to protect themselves or seek help, making them easy targets for abuse. The elevated danger of violence continues a cycle of fear and suppression, causing significant harm to their physical and emotional welfare. Health inequalities also arise because young brides are more likely to experience early pregnancies, which pose serious health risks for both mother and child. These pregnancies can lead to complications due to the girls' bodies not being fully developed, increasing maternal and infant mortality rates. Additionally, young brides are often less empowered to make decisions about their health, further exacerbating their vulnerability. Consequently, child marriage perpetuates a cycle of gendered violence, educational and health disadvantages, undermining the well-being and potential of young girls.

Current Situation in Conflict Zones

According to the United Nations (UN), conflict zones are areas where there is active and sustained armed conflict, typically involving states, non-state actors, or a combination of both. These zones are characterised by high levels of violence, insecurity, and instability, often resulting in significant humanitarian crises. The presence of ongoing military engagements, widespread violations of human rights, displacement of populations, and the disruption of essential services such as healthcare, education, and food supply are common features. Several States are grappling with political instability and conflict, exacerbating the challenges faced by women. In conflict zones, women often become more vulnerable to various forms of violence, including sexual violence, trafficking, and forced displacement, which again contributes to increased education and health inequalities. Gender-based violence and discrimination are significant concerns, with women and girls often experiencing these issues within the context of broader regional conflicts. In recent times, the Middle East has been marked by complex geopolitical conflicts and ongoing tensions, notably the situation in Israel and Palestine. The situation in Israel and Palestine adds a unique dimension to these challenges, as women and girls are affected by both the conflict and the traditional gender norms and practices that persist in the region. These conflicts have a profound impact on the lives of women and girls in the region, who often face heightened vulnerabilities to violence and discrimination.

The conflict has disrupted economic activities and educational opportunities for women in the region. Women often face barriers to employment and economic stability due to the destruction of businesses and limited job opportunities. Access to education is also impeded by the conflict, with disruptions to schools and universities. The lack of economic and educational opportunities limits women's empowerment and exacerbates existing gender inequalities. The volatility of the situation has led to an increased incidence of direct and indirect violence against women. This includes but is not limited to physical harm, psychological trauma, and the loss of family members. Women often bear the brunt of the conflict's impact on civilian populations, experiencing the destruction of homes and communities. The continuous cycle of violence has contributed to a pervasive atmosphere of fear and anxiety, affecting the mental health and well-being of women in the region. It has resulted in widespread displacement, with many women forced to flee their homes and seek refuge in overcrowded and precarious conditions. The humanitarian crisis in Gaza, in particular, has had severe consequences for women, with limited access to essential services and a challenging socio-economic environment. Additionally, women often find themselves taking on expanded caregiving roles in the aftermath of the conflict, further affecting their ability to pursue education and economic independence.

In addressing gender-based violence and discrimination in conflict zones, it's crucial to consider the unique sociocultural and political contexts of each country.

Initiatives should focus on legal reforms, educational programs, economic empowerment, and fostering a broader cultural shift towards gender equality. This multifaceted approach requires collaboration between governments, civil society, and international organisations to create lasting change and improve the lives of women in the region.

Further research: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-6703997>

Case Studies

Case Study 1 : Saudi Arabia's Male Guardianship System

The male guardianship system in Saudi Arabia refers to a set of legal and cultural practices that historically placed significant restrictions on the autonomy and decision-making abilities of women. Women in Saudi Arabia are required to obtain permission from a male guardian — typically their father, husband, brother, or sometimes even a son for various activities. These activities include but are not limited to traveling (both domestically and internationally), obtaining a passport, getting married, seeking medical treatment, or pursuing higher education.

Additionally, The male guardianship system reinforced the legal dependency of women on their male guardians. This dependence extended to matters such as obtaining official documents, participating in legal proceedings, and conducting various transactions.

Case Study 2 : Complexities of Child Marriage in Rural India

Child marriage remains a persistent issue in India, particularly in rural areas where socio-cultural norms, poverty, and lack of education intersect to perpetuate this harmful practice. In remote villages of India like Rajasthan, the prevalence of child marriage is alarmingly high.

A recent survey revealed that nearly 60% of girls are married before the age of 18, with some as young as 10 being wedded off. Girls are often married to older men, leading to power imbalances and increased vulnerability to abuse and exploitation. Families view early marriage as a way to secure their daughters' future and alleviate financial burdens.

This has led to increased number of school dropouts, high rate of reproductive health issues among young girls and However, these marriages have deprived girls of their childhood, education, and rights.

Case Study 3 :Oppression of Young girls and women under the Taliban government in Afghanistan

The Taliban is a fundamentalist Islamic militant group that originated in Afghanistan in the early 1990s. The group gained prominence during the Afghan Civil War and later established its rule over Afghanistan from 1996 to 2001. After a brutal conflict with Western states, the Taliban assumed control over Afghanistan in September of 2021.

Their leadership adheres to a strict interpretation of Islamic law; with their rule being marked by severe restrictions; particularly those revolving around women's rights, education and cultural activities.

The Taliban has imposed severe restrictions on women's rights since returning to power in Afghanistan in August 2021. These restrictions include bans on women working outside the home, attending school, and travelling without a male guardian. Women are also required to cover their faces in public and are not allowed to sing or dance.

The Taliban's oppression of women has been widely condemned by the international community. Human rights groups have warned that the Taliban's policies are pushing women and girls back into a state of second-class citizenship. The Taliban's restrictions on women have had a devastating impact on the Afghan economy and society. Many women have lost their jobs and been forced to withdraw from public life. Girls have been denied access to education, which will have a long-term impact on their future prospects.

Bloc Positions

North and South America

Latin American countries have some of the highest rates of child marriage in the world. However, most international action combatting child marriage has prioritized countries in Africa and Asia rather than in South America. Accordingly, Latin America is the only region in the world that has not seen significant declines in child marriages in the past 30 years. Honduras, which passed a bill outlawing child marriage in 2017, was the first country in the region to take significant action in curtailing this public health and safety crisis. Besides a lack of legal and/or social reforms, some South American countries including Chile, Argentina, and Venezuela do not provide data on child marriage to the UN, making it even more difficult to enact change.

Africa

In 2018, UNICEF launched a concerted effort to eliminate child marriage in the African continent. This project yielded the following data: 1/3 of African women were married before their 18th birthday. Of the ten countries in the world with the highest rates of child marriage, nine of them are African countries. In Western Africa, over 40% of women are child brides, and within this subregion of the continent, child brides are usually younger. The world's highest rates of child marriage involving girls younger than 15 occur in this region. Four of the seven countries with the highest rates of child marriage in Africa (above 50% of marriages), (specifically Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, and South Sudan) have not seen any significant declines in the frequency of this practice. According to a 2018 UNICEF report, at the current rate of reduction in child marriage, it will take over 100 years to eliminate this practice in the African continent alone.

Asia

Although many South Asian countries have laws preventing child marriage, child marriage continues to persist at high rates in many of these places. These high rates are primarily attributed to marriage being a well-accepted cultural practice that reflects dominant patriarchal norms in many of these countries. The prevalence of child marriage also reflects traditional wedding customs with clear patriarchal roots that are still practiced today, such as bride prices and dowries. Many activists have cited the importance of custom, and its role as being both more significant and harder to reform in the fight against child marriage. Child marriage is most common in the Southeast region of Asia. In China, for example, child marriage rates are low. China has long been an advocate against child marriage, enacting its first marriage law in 1950 as well as participating in multiple UN resolutions that support eradicating child marriage. Despite this, child marriage does manage to persist in some provinces, primarily attributable to a long history of Chinese social norms that permitted and even encouraged early marriage prior to the 20th century.

Europe

In 2018, many countries in the European Union began working on a plan to eradicate child marriage by 2030, in line with the UN's 2030 timeline for achieving its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). While several Western European countries have banned child marriage outright (the Netherlands, Sweden, and Germany), many other countries in the EU have loopholes in their governing systems, allowing for some instances of child marriage to remain legal. While rates of child marriage in Europe are generally some of the lowest in the world, many Eastern European nations, which abide by patriarchal social structures and norms, have maintained child marriage as a regular practice. There is additional concern that rates of child marriage in Europe may be much higher, given that many child marriages are unregistered and are therefore unaccounted for in data collection. Many European countries have opted for systemic reform in the form of resources for young girls and brides including safety hotlines, a focus on keeping girls in school, and the construction of stricter penalties for adults involved with child marriages.

Past Actions

The CSW plays a major role in advancing women's rights in addition to commemorating women's experiences across the world and influencing global norms on gender equality and women's empowerment. The Commission functioned as the organising committee for the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995, which resulted in the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. In 1987, women's issues were viewed as cross-cutting issues that the Commission was promoting as part of its follow-up to the Third World Conference on Women. As a result of these initiatives, the General Assembly passed the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women on December 20, 1993. The Commission also made a contribution to the inaugural worldwide conversation on violence against women during the same period.

Between 1947 and 1962, the Commission sought to establish international conventions, alter laws that discriminated against women, and raise awareness of women's issues throughout the world. The CSW successfully advocated against using the term "men" to refer to all of humanity when contributing to the formulation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In 1963, the Commission was requested by the UN General Assembly to draft a Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women as part of efforts to unify laws relevant to women's rights. In 1967, the assembly finally approved the Declaration. The legally binding Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). The first international agreements on women's rights in marriage, including the 1957 Convention on the Nationality of Married Women and the 1962 Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage, and Registration of Marriages, were drafted by the Commission.

Following more into the depths of the Commission on the Status of Women's history, the Commission also developed the 1953 Convention on the Political Rights of Women, the first international legal document to recognise and safeguard women's political rights. The Commission also drafted several early international agreements on women's rights which was a huge step taken by the United Nations. The Commission is seen to expedite gender parity and women's and girls' empowerment by aiding in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as well.

A historic agreement known as the "Agreed Conclusions" (henceforth Conclusions) was achieved at the close of the 57th Session of the Commission on the Status of

Women, which took place in 2013, and urged States to take action to prevent and eliminate violence against women and girls. The CSW agreed conclusions call for comprehensive approaches to violence prevention, particularly addressing structural and underlying causes, transforming social norms, developing appropriate education programmes, working through media to eliminate gender stereotypes, and conducting awareness raising campaigns. At a CSW side event, the Permanent Mission of France to the UN and the Council of Europe unveiled measures to end violence against women, including a legally binding statement with a "global vocation" that any State can sign which followed the support the CSW showed the Istanbul Convention's comprehensive response to violence against women and girls through integrated policies, protection, prosecution, and prevention. Overall, the Commission on the Status of Women has shown great perseverance in the actions taken by the committee which as a result has shown immense progress in the ongoing issues faced by women worldwide.

Further research: <https://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/thematic.htm>

Paperwork

Position Paper

Position Papers are documents submitted before a committee starts and will not affect the committee directly.

A position paper is a brief summary of a country's policies and stances concerning the agenda that needs to be submitted before the conference. It should contain a clear statement of the country's stance on the topic with clear reasoning and also suggest possible solutions concerning the agenda at hand. Position papers can be a starting point for discussions and debates during the conference. A well-written position paper can even serve as an opening speech in the general speaker's list.

The position paper should address at least these parts separately:

- Country stance on the agenda
- Possible Solutions
- Bibliography

Position Paper Submission Deadline:

- 1st June 2024 - 11:59 PM (SoftCopy)
- 22nd June 2024 - (Printed HardCopy)
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You are requested to email your position papers to the Executive Board Members , using the specified subject line:

MMUN'24 | Position Paper | <country name>

Eg: MMUN '24| Position Paper | China

The emails of the EB members are provided below:

Chair : Prasuna Uprety: upretyprasuna456@gmail.com

Vice chair: Yamini Koirala: yaminikkoi@gmail.com

Format of a position paper:

- Font - Times New Roman, Size - 12
- Length of position paper: 1.5 - 2.5 pages
- Place a coat of arms on the top right, similar to the sample provided.
- Use trustworthy sources for research and refrain from using editable or opinion-based sources like Wikipedia, Reddit, Quora, etc
- Avoid any form of plagiarism.



Committee: Disarmament and Security Committee (DISEC)

Agenda: Addressing Ways of Disarmament on International Territorial Dispute with Special Emphasis on Armenia-Azerbaijan Conflict. Country: Russian Federation

Delegate: Prasuna Uprety

The territorial dispute is not a new issue. When official representatives of one government make public comments claiming sovereignty over a specific area of land claimed or governed by another country, territorial disputes arise. Since 1816, the Issue Correlates of War (ICOW) has identified over 800 disputes over territories. Territorial disputes are primarily caused by open borders, ultra

religious values, valuable resources, and conflicting government policies. Conflicts of this resolutions (822, 853, 874, and 884) on the Nagorno-Karabakh dispute. UN has been calling for negotiations and dialogues to settle the issue. Besides these, different countries have urged to stop fighting and suggested table talks. France called for an immediate ceasefire and dialogue, Iran offered to broker peace talks and negotiation and the USA was seeking to stop the violence.

Since the beginning of the crisis, the Russian Federation has served as a mediator. War broke out between Armenia and Azerbaijan in 1991. The Russian Federation brokered a cease-fire in 1994, which kept the violence under control until 2016. The destruction of the four-day fighting in 2016 was also halted after another cease-fire was arranged by Russia. After four years, a fierce war erupted in 2020, killing thousands of people. Russia also helped to end the war by mediating a cease-fire between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The agreement has enabled the deployment of a Russian peacekeeping force along the line of contact in Nagorno-Karabakh. Although Russia and Armenia are technically partners connected by the Collective Security Treaty Organization, an alliance that brings Russia to defend Armenia if it is ever attacked, Moscow seeks to avoid escalating the dispute by siding with either of the nations. The Russian Federation is a co-chair of the Minsk Group, which has served as the conflict's chief mediator. Russia supplies arms to both Armenia and Azerbaijan and has cordial relations with both nations. Russia is trying to bring peace to its neighbors through negotiations, discussions, dialogues, and peace treaties.

Despite the fact that the 2020 peace pact has brought the fighting to a halt, it cannot be fully resolved unless both parties prioritise peace above conflict. Leaders from Armenia and

Azerbaijan should be willing to sit down and negotiate to find a solution to this problem. The Russian Federation encourages the members of the Disarmament and Security Committee (DISEC) to pass a peaceful and non-biased resolution that is best for Armenia and Azerbaijan, Nagorno-Karabakh citizens, and international peace.

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12. <https://www.osw.waw.pl/en/publikacje/analyses/2016-04-06/four-day-war-nagorno-karabakh>
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Working Paper

A working paper is basically a document that records all the first draft solutions of the committee session before a final resolution is drafted. Working papers are made usually after two or three moderated caucuses so that the delegates are more clear on the solutions that have been discussed so far.

Working Papers do not have a fixed format. The format depends on the respective dais of a committee.

(Our committee will be making working papers in the same format as the resolution.)

Sample of Working paper is provided below:

Sample Working Paper:

Working Paper 9.6

Committee: United Nations Security Council

Agenda: The Disquietude Surrounding Dilemma in Afghanistan Post US Evacuation

Sponsors: The United States of America, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, The French Republic

Signatories: Dominion of Canada, Romania, The Federal Republic of Germany, The Republic of India, Republic of Finland

The discussed problems are as follows

1. *Recognizing* the importance of inclusive government in Afghanistan;
2. *Emphasizing* on the fact that Afghanistan affirmed to form a new inclusive government under right circumstances;
3. *Declaring* that Afghanistan assured to provide human rights to the Afghan civilians;
4. *Convinced* that the western bloc will remove some sanctions against Afghanistan if it promises to form an inclusive government;
5. *Aware of* the fact that Afghanistan called upon international auditors to supervise their transactions;

Keeping in mind the given problems the authors would like to

1. Reaffirms that the sanctions imposed on the Islamic Emirates of Afghanistan (not recognized by the western allies) will be removed if the government agrees to provide human rights and an inclusive government;
2. Reiterates the critical importance of a continued presence of United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and other United Nations Agencies, Funds and Programs across Afghanistan;
3. Calls upon all Afghan and international parties to coordinate with UNAMA in the implementation of its mandate;
4. Designates strengthened efforts to provide humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan;
5. Call for supervisors from the United Nations and other international agencies to supervise the transactions of the Afghan government.

Suggested Moderated Caucus

- Present status of child marriage and gendered violence in respective nations
- Role of religion and social factors in dictating woman's rights
- Impact that conflicts has had, specifically on the female population of afflicted areas.
- Uniting of the member states to combat gender-based issues through joint actions and undertaking collective initiatives.
- Need of improved laws to prevent gender based violence.

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<https://data.unicef.org/resources/child-marriage-in-africa-brochure-2018/>

<https://www.hrw.org/topic/womens-rights>

<https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/family-planning-contraception>

<https://www.who.int/violence-against-women>

<https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/>

<https://www.middleeasteye.net>

<https://www.unfpa.org/gender-based-violence>

Best of luck, delegates of CSW! Don't hesitate to contact us if you need any further clarification.

Remember, the provided study guide serves as a starting point for research. They should not however be your only search for information. Citing the study guide under bibliography for your position papers is strictly forbidden. All delegates are expected to conduct their independent research. Let us optimise the two-day conference by actively engaging in quality debates and discussions.

*Looking forward to seeing you at Mitini MUN!
Happy Research!*