

# FIGHT *racism*

# UN WOMEN

*United Nations Women*



# DAIS LETTER

*Honorable delegates,*

*The UN WOMEN committee welcomes you to the NC MUN 9th edition. During these three days you are going to have the opportunity to discuss and reach a resolution about these topics.*

*This is a great opportunity for you to take action in world issues that are happening day to day.*

*We would like to thank you for choosing this committee because we believe that these are issues of great importance and that need to be taken more into account. We are happy to know there are more people who care about these issues and care about the world. We are very excited to receive you , we would like to remind you that we are here for whatever doubt you may have .*

*With our background and your research we are sure you are going to do a great job,we would like this committee to be very orderly, respectful and for you to have fun as much as possible..*

*Regards.*

*Kennya Valerdi Arroyo and Sofia M. Villalpando Luna.*

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## *Introduction to the UN Women Committee*

*UN Women supports UN Member States as they set global standards for achieving gender equality, and works with governments and civil society to design laws, policies, programmes and services needed to ensure that the standards are effectively implemented and truly benefit women and girls worldwide. It works globally to make the vision of the Sustainable Development Goals a reality for women and girls and stands behind women's equal participation in all aspects of life, focusing on four strategic priorities:*

- *Women lead, participate in and benefit equally from governance systems*
- *Women have income security, decent work and economic autonomy*
- *All women and girls live a life free from all forms of violence*
- *Women and girls contribute to and have greater influence in building sustainable peace and resilience, and benefit equally from the prevention of natural disasters and conflicts and humanitarian action*

## *Background and History of the topic*

*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*

## *Mandate*

*The UN Women Committee stands behind women's equal participation in all aspects of life, focusing on five priority areas:*

- *Expanding women's voice, leadership and participation;*
- *Ending violence against women and girls;*
- *Strengthening women's full participation in conflict resolution and peace processes;*
- *Enhancing women's economic empowerment; and*
- *Making gender equality central to national development planning and budgeting.*

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### **Function:**

*The UN Women Committee serves as the primary organ to promote gender equality, women's empowerment, and women's rights as cross cutting issues related to development. UN Women works to formulate new standards and norms within the United Nations (UN) and support Member States adaptations to these standards. Further, UN Women provides expert knowledge to the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) on political considerations and reports to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the General Assembly on its operational activities.*

*This Background guide serves as an introduction to the topics for this committee. However, it is not intended to replace individual research. We encourage you to explore your Member State's policies in depth and use the Annotated Bibliography to further your knowledge in these topics. In preparation for the Conference, each delegation will submit a Position Paper in accordance with the guidelines in the NCMUN Position Paper Guide.*

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# TOPIC B

## *Racism against ethnicity women*

### **Introduction:**

*UN Women is the United Nations entity dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women. A global champion for women and girls, UN Women was established to accelerate progress on meeting their needs worldwide focusing on four strategic priorities:*

- *Women lead, participate in and benefit equally from governance systems.*
- *Women have income security, decent work and economic autonomy.*
- *All women and girls live a life free from all forms of violence .*
- *Women and girls contribute to and have greater influence in building sustainable peace and resilience, and benefit equally from the prevention of natural disasters and conflicts and humanitarian action.*

### **Background and history:**

*For many years, the United Nations faced serious challenges in its efforts to promote gender equality globally, including inadequate funding and no single recognized driver to direct UN activities on gender equality issues. In July 2010, the United Nations General Assembly created UN Women, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, to address such challenges. 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.*

## **Current Situation:**

*In the century or more since winning women's franchise around the world, we have made great strides toward gender equality for women in parliamentary politics. Since the Australian Labor Party (ALP) passed its first affirmative action resolution in 1994, the party has seen the number of women in its national parliamentary team skyrocket from around 14% to 50% in recent years.*

*Instead of trying to "fix" women—whether by training or otherwise—the ALP worked on fixing the structures that prevent women getting preselected, elected, and having fair opportunities to be leaders.*

*There is also clear evidence of the benefits of having more women in leadership roles. A recent report from Westminster Foundation for Democracy and the Global Institute for Women's Leadership (GIWL) at King's College London, shows that where women are able to exercise political leadership, it benefits not just women and girls, but the whole of society. The World Economic Forum tells us that if we keep progressing as we are, the global political empowerment gender gap—measuring the presence of women across Parliament, ministries, and heads of states across the world—will only close in another 95 years. This is simply too long to wait and, unfortunately, not all barriers are diminishing.*

*Until recently, the intersection of gender and racial discrimination and its consequences had not been subject to detailed consideration. The problems were categorized as manifestations of either one form of discrimination or the other, but not both. Ultimately, this allowed the full scope of the problem to escape analysis, which then lead to ineffective or inadequate remedies. This is now changing. Through its "gender mainstreaming" policy, the United Nations, for example, is acknowledging the different ways in which gender roles and gender relations shape women's and men's access to rights, resources and opportunities. The ultimate goal is to achieve equality.*

## **Cases:**

*South Australian Aboriginal women were given the right to vote under the colonial laws of 1894, but they were often not informed of this right or supported to enroll—and sometimes were actively discouraged from participating.*

*They were later further discriminated against by direct legal bar by the 1902 Commonwealth Franchise Act, whereby Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people were excluded from voting in federal elections—a right not given until 1962.*

*The research released by reporting forum Stop AAPI Hate on Tuesday revealed nearly 3,800 incidents were reported over the course of roughly a year during the pandemic. It's a significantly higher number than last year's count of about 2,600 hate incidents nationwide over the span of five months. Women made up a far higher share of the reports, at 68 percent, compared to men, who made up 29 percent of respondents.*

## **Key Questions:**

*Do ethnic women have a place in society as well as in their ethnic groups?*

*Is there any law that protects ethnic women against injustices suffered?*

*How would you reform equal pay to combat race and gender biases?*

# REFERENCES

<https://www.unwomen.org/en/about-us/about-un-women>

<https://www.brookings.edu/essay/a-global-story/>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3783344/>

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