



-STUDY GUIDE-

Y-MUN TRAINING
DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

UN WOMEN

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I. LETTER FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL

Esteemed delegates of the UN Women,

It is with great pleasure that I welcome you all to the 10th edition of Yeditepe Model United Nations Training and Development Conference as the Secretary-General. Organized by the oldest Model United Nations Club in Turkey, every year we try to use our knowledge to provide our participants with an exceptional MUN experience.

Being aware of the current issues that our world is facing, Y-MUN 2017 will simulate 16 different committees. Most of the committees aim to give our participants a demonstration of the world's most urgent problems while some special committees will take you to the past to simulate some crucial events. With our brilliant Academic Team, we are working to provide you the finest academic experience.

In UN Women, the delegates will debate on the violence against women and girls and how to find a solution to this issue. I would like to thank Ms. Ayb ke alıřkan for her efforts in making this committee. Lastly, I would like to give my thanks to my Deputy Secretary-General Mr. Uygur Berk Edebali who supported me greatly during this process and also Mr. Onuralp Acar and his deputies Ms. Dilruba Akınar and Mr.  mer Cem Sipahi for their work in creating this amazing conference.

Welcome where the journey begins!

Ege S REK

Secretary-General of Y-MUN 2017

II. LETTER FROM UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL

Distinguished Delegates,

With my utmost pleasure, I would like to welcome you all to the Yeditepe Model United Nations 2017. My name is Aybüke ÇALIŞKAN, and I am a senior student of International Relations at Eskisehir Osmangazi University. This is my forth Y-MUN Conference and I'm honored to be here once again. This year I will be serving as the Under-Secretary-General of United Nations Women Committee.

As the Secretariat of Yeditepe Model United Nations 2017, we are glad to ask all participants to work towards a solution for violence against women. On the other hand, this study guide had been prepared by the Secretariat to give background and general knowledge about the committee and possible ideas for agenda items. Participants are expected to fulfil their knowledge with their further researches.

I would like to thank the Secretary-General Ms. Ege Sürek, Deputy Secretary-General Mr. Uygur Berk Edebali for giving me a chance to be an Under Secretary General of this amazing committee at Y-MUN 2017. Last but not least, Director-General Mr. Onuralp Acar, my beloved friend, true Eskişehir citizen, thank you and your team for organizing this fantastic conference.

Once again, I would like to welcome all of you Y-MUN 2017. Hope to meet you soon!

Sincerely,

Aybüke ÇALIŞKAN

Under Secretary General responsible for United Nations Women

III. Agenda Item: Ending Violence Against Women And Girls

A. About United Nations Women Committee

The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women also known as UN Women was created on 2nd of July 2010 by the General Assembly of the United Nations. The General Assembly in paragraph 49 of its resolution A/64/L.56, decided to establish this entity by merging four existing mandates and functions of the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women (OSAGI), and the Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW), as well as those of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW).

Being approved with a unanimous vote, this was a historical move by the United Nations which ensured that progress was going to be made in meeting the needs of women and girls worldwide. Given the fact that gender inequalities are deeply rooted in every society, empowering women would lead to undeniable productivity and growth in every sphere. Yet women all over the world suffer violence and discrimination, they are denied basic rights and deprived from basic education. In economic and political spheres women are under-represented and in the workplace they are paid less than their male counterparts. The United Nations Women Committee was created to address such challenges and to promote gender equality. It provides women and girls with a powerful voice at the global, regional and local level. UN Women, among other issues, works for the:

- Elimination of discrimination against women and girls;
- Empowerment of women; and
- Achievement of equality between women and men as partners and beneficiaries of development, human rights, humanitarian action and peace and security.¹

The UN Women main role is mainly in supporting other non-governmental organizations in formulating policies and global standards and norms, when such standards and norms are formulated than they help Member States through the implementation process and other technical and financial support when needed. They regulate UN system's work on gender equality by regularly monitoring these system-wide processes.

UN Women is governed by a multi-tiered intergovernmental governance structure as expressed in the UN General Assembly resolution:

“(a) ... the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on the Status of Women shall constitute the multi-tiered intergovernmental governance structure for the normative support functions and shall provide normative policy guidance to the Entity;ⁱⁱ

“(b) ... the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Executive Board of the Entity shall constitute the multi-tiered intergovernmental governance structure for the operational activities and shall provide operational policy guidance to the Entity.”ⁱⁱⁱ

From where we can see clearly that both The Commission on the Status of Women and the Executive Board are made of multi-tiered intergovernmental^{iv} structure.

UN Women promotes women’s empowerment, rights and gender equality globally, as well as within and among individual countries by working closely at the local level.

B. Causes For Violence Against Women And Girls- The Ecological Model

The Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, also known as the *Istanbul Convention*, provides the following definition of violence against women:

"Violence against Women" is understood as a violation of human rights and a form of discrimination against women and shall mean all acts of gender-based violence that result in, or are likely to result in, physical, sexual, psychological or economic harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.

Violence against women is a major violation of human rights that bears within itself serious health complications. Recent global prevalence figures indicate that about 1 in 3 (35%) of women worldwide have experienced either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence in their lifetime^v. So what causes this widespread violence against women? In order to explain the causes for violence against women researchers are increasingly using the Ecological Model for understanding gender-based violence. In using this model they combine personal, social, economic and cultural factors to try to understand why gender based violence occurs. In this model violence against women

occurs when these factors are combined at different levels of society starting from the Individual, on to the relationships of these Individuals and then continuing to the larger areas such as The Community and The Society.

This Model consists of four circles; the inner circle represents the biological and personal history of an Individual that affects his behavior and makes him more prone to violence in his/her relationships. The second circle represents the family or the intimate relationship where gender-based violence takes place. The third circle represents the social structures and institutions where these relationships are embedded such as the workplace, the neighborhood, different social groups etc. The fourth and largest circle represents the overriding social and economic environment that withholds all of the previous circles and reinforces certain behavior through well-established cultural norms.

The Ecological Model argues that no one factor alone causes violence but rather a number of the factors such as social, economic, cultural combine at different levels shown in the chart to rise the likelihood of a particular individual of the male gender to cause gender-based violence towards a particular individual of the female gender.

1. The Individual Level

At the Individual level as the name suggests we deal with the Individual his biological and psychological features that make him more prone to causing violence against women. From dozen of case studies conducted worldwide researchers have come to the conclusion that there are three overriding themes in an individual's developmental experiences that can be held accountable in predicating if this individual will likely act violently or not. The first one is an individual that has witnessed domestic violence as a child and has experienced physical abuse as a child. Studies in Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Spain, the United States and Venezuela all found that rates of abuse were higher among women whose husbands had either themselves been beaten as children or had witnessed their mothers being beaten^{vi}. Having witnessed or experienced domestic violence in their childhood makes these individuals normalize violence and view it as a more efficient way to get their message through. This makes them more likely to use violence as a means of resolving disagreements. It's worth mentioning that not all men who experience domestic violence grow up to be abusive themselves. The second theme is demographics such as low level of education, alcohol abuse, young age, unemployment or low income and substance use that increase the possibility of becoming a perpetrator of

violence. Men who carry these demographics experience stress, frustration and inadequacy for having failed to live up to their socially expected role of providers. Making them resort to violence as an outlet of frustration. The third theme emphasizes psychological disorders such as personality disorders and anger issues that makes the perpetrator more violent.

2. The Relationship Level

Taking what we have already learned from the individual level and applying it to the relationship we see the same patterns repeating themselves. At the relationship level we mostly deal with families, here the permanent risk factor for violence against women is the male control over family wealth and economic means. Male figure in the family being the husband makes all the decisions concerning economics and social life. In most cultures these acts of violence are reinforced by cultural norms that believe that husband and fathers have the right to “educate/discipline” their wives and daughters. In these cultures there is a tendency to place family honor over the wellbeing of women. Another strong predictor of abuse is marital conflict. Fights, tensions or struggles between family members can lead to violence against women.

3. The Community Level

The community level refers to the level where both the individual and the relationship levels are embedded. The community of which we are a part of plays a significant role in the way we conduct our daily lives. The neighborhood where we live, the school that we go to, our working place and different peer groups like clubs, organizations and events that we are a part of strongly affect our view towards violence. Communities where women are isolated from support mechanisms and lack safe spaces to freely express themselves are prone to having higher violence rates. Community norms such as those supporting male dominance, separated gender roles and family honor can minimize and justify violence by arguing that is necessary to defend the honor of the family or that neighbors and other community member should not intervene in private family issues. This increases the risk of violence against women since women are isolated and they have nowhere to turn to for help. This in turn normalizes violence and conditions the community to see it as a normal way to resolve conflict. Women that live in these communities and are raised by these social norms are conditioned to accept violence and even justify it by blaming their own actions. In this case most women don't report the violence they experience in fear of dishonoring the family or

ruining their father or husband's reputation. On the other hand in communities where neighbors have moral pressure to intervene, where violence is strongly frowned upon and where women have access to support we witness very low levels of violence against women.

4. The Societal Level

The Societal Level includes the cultural and social norms that shape gender roles and the unequal distribution of power between women and men. At this level, customary (traditional) practices as well as laws and policies implemented by the government can directly contribute to violence against women. When we talk about customary practices and beliefs most commonly we refer to link between masculinity and toughness, dominance or male honor. In societies where masculinity is valued and reinforced we see higher levels of violence against women. In these societies women are viewed as "property" owned by men. Laws that prevent violence against women are not implemented because such laws are viewed as violating a man's right over his "property". Societies with such ideologies do not acknowledge the fact that women like every other human being are entitled to making their own autonomous decisions. The government in these societies often deprives women from land owning rights and minimizes their economic power by refusing to include women in the labor force in turn viewing them only as housewife's. Women's political representations is sometimes denied by not letting them participate in elections or it can be limited to only allowing them to vote in municipality elections which was the case in Saudi Arabia in 2015^{vii}. On the other hand societies that value women's participation and offer women more political representation and economic power where there are fewer differences in power between men and women, have lower levels of violence against women. In these societies, laws implemented by the state encourage gender equality and offer women equal rights to their male counterparts. Women in these societies can participate freely in elections and can also run for office. Traditional beliefs in these societies condemn and refuse to normalize violence against women as a means for resolving conflict, which leads to lower violence rate.

C. Types of Violence against Women

1. Physical Violence

a) Domestic Violence & Intimate Partner Violence

Domestic Violence also referred to as family violence or battering is violent behaviors caused by one person against another in a family or a marriage. Intimate Partner violence is violence by one partner towards the other in an intimate relationship. Domestic and Intimate partner violence can take many shapes and forms such as:

- **Physical abuse:** slapping, kicking, beating, shoving, hitting
- **Emotional abuse:** threats, insults, humiliation, intimidation
- **Sexual abuse:** forced sexual intercourse , sexual violence
- **Controlling behavior:** isolating women from their social circle, preventing them from attending social events, denying access to education, work and health care.

Domestic and Intimate partner violence can be found in families and relationships throughout every society regardless of those families economic status, race, cultural background or religion. This type of violence is very hard to predict because it can be manifested in different forms. Relationships can be normal in the beginning and turn more violent over time. Partners can start to act more violently as the relationship progresses. Depending on the culture, certain behaviors are not counted as indicators of domestic abuse because those behaviors are culturally acceptable. Domestic and Intimate partner violence can prove to be catastrophic over time.

This violence carries major health complications such as physical injuries including bruises, scars, internal health problems etc. Another side of this type of violence is the psychological effect not only on women but also on their children. The children that are raised in violent house hold where their mother is constantly abused are prone to experience fear and stress and well as lower their performance in school. Long term effects make these children normalize violence and that determines their own relationships when they grow up. Intimate Partner Violence also referred to as IPV has been associated with severe effects on women's reproductive health. IPV has led to many unwanted pregnancies and dangerous abortions as well as many sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV /AIDS. These diseases come as a result of forced sexual intercourse. Another concerning aspect of Intimate Partner Violence is the violence that is caused during pregnancy of the victim which has in most cases ended in

miscarriage or premature birth. There have been many psychological effects reported that have led to psychological disorders, depression, anxiety attacks and suicidal thoughts. In the worst case scenario Domestic Violence and IPV have led to death. The United Nations Statistics department released the annual report on Violence against Women in 2005, according to this report two thirds of victims of intimate partner or family related deaths are women. This report included a wide range of data where Africa and Asia stand out with high percentage of women who have experienced intimate partner violence, 64% and 67% respectively. An alarming aspect of this report is that less than 40% of women who experienced violence reported it or asked for help. Then this raises an important question: why some women don't leave or seek help?

Some women stay in violent relationship because they have no other way of economic support and they cannot provide for themselves. Some women have a lack of support from family and friends and most of these women are extremely concerned with the well-being of their children so they decide to stay. Despite all the reasons to stay many abused women do leave their partners and seek for help but often after many years of violence and abuse.

Many countries have taken significant steps in stopping domestic violence by implementing laws and launching campaigns. This was the case in 2014 when with the help of UN Women and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) the Parliament of Macedonia adopted a new law to stop domestic violence, protect survivors and punish perpetrators. This law expanded the definition of violence to include economic violence and stalking, and it also introduced a new system to provide help for survivor of domestic violence starting with removing perpetrators from households and providing emergency call lines and safe houses for survivors and their children.

2. Sexual Violence

a) Rape

Rape is a type of sexual violence involving a perpetrator and a victim. The perpetrator carries sexual intercourse and other forms of sexual penetration without the victims consent. Key element in this definition is the lack of consent. It is exactly the lack of consent that differentiates rape from other sexual acts. Consent may not always be verbally expressed. Just because consent is not verbally expressed does not mean that consent is granted. The victim maybe incapable of denying consent, in these cases the victim might be asleep, heavily intoxicated or mentally incapable. A victim who is unable to deny consent does not mean that

consent is granted. The topic of consent has been a sensitive one. In cases like marital rape consent is a controversial issue because some people believe that wives gave up their right to give consent when they became married. Consent has often carried different values and meanings across languages and cultures of the world.

There many types of rape such as:

- **Date rape:** This type of rape includes within itself Acquaintance Rape, Drug Facilitated Sexual Assault and Stranger Rape. Acquaintance rape is a non-domestic type of rape where the perpetrator knows the victim. This type of rape has been widely reported especially in college campuses and in most cases the perpetrator has been a friend, schoolmate, teacher, co-worker etc. This has been identified as a growing problem in western societies. One in 5 women are sexually assaulted while in college and more than 90% of sexual assault victims on college campuses do not report the assault.^{viii} Drug Facilitated Sexual Assault happens when the perpetrator intentionally drugs the victim so that they are incapable of defending themselves. Stranger Rape in non-consensual sexual abuse where the perpetrator does not know the victim personally. The attackers in this case usually target their victim from afar and often stalk their victims in their daily conducts.
- **Gang Rape:** Is when the victim is sexually attacked by more than one person at the same time. This type of rape tends to include alcohol and drug use. Most of the attacks happen during the night and are the most violent forms of rape and. Victim resistance is almost physically impossible. They occur where there are pre-existing male bonds, such as on athletic teams, in fraternities, and within military units.
- **Statutory Rape:** This type of rape happens when a perpetrator sexually assaults a minor. Minors are not capable of giving consent because they haven't reached the age of consent. This varies from country to country and most commonly ranges between 16-18 years old. Statutory rape is considered criminal offense even if the minor was a willing partner.
- **Spousal rape:** Contrary to popular belief, rape can occur in marriages. This is a controversial issue because it clashes with traditional view of marriage, where it is commonly thought that a wife cannot deny sexual relations with her husband. The victims of this type of rape suffer trauma and anxiety because the sexual assault is repeated and long lasting.

Sexual assault is a traumatic experience for any woman. Furthermore, many victims who tell others about their assault experience a second psychological assault in the form of negative reactions, such as victim blaming and disbelief. Victim blaming is a term that holds that in the case of sexual assault the victim is to blame for what happened to them. Victim blaming is always misguided because most people relate rape to sexual intercourse and do not understand that most of the sexual assault acts are more deeply related to violence, anger and power. Majority of perpetrators cause sexual assault due to individual biological and psychological issues that we have mentioned above when discussing about the individual level of the causes of violence against women. This clearly states the fact the what a victim is wearing, where the victim was at the time of the assault and the fact that the victim has granted consent in other circumstances before have nothing to do with the actual sexual assault and therefore the survivor is never to blame. Blaming the victim most commonly is expressed in the stance that a woman who was sexually assaulted was asking for it, because she was dressed in revealing clothing, was drinking /partying and was out in the street during late hours. This is, of course, false because there has never been any evidence to prove a link between clothing choice and rape.

Victim blaming is very dangerous because it marginalizes survivors and makes it more difficult for victims of sexual assault to report rape incidents and seek help. It enlarges the already big psychological effects of sexual abuse by creating a hostile environment on the survivors. This allows the perpetrator to avoid accountability for his violent behaviour.

b) Sexual Harassment

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission also known as EEOC has defined sexual harassment as: “Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature”. The key word we notice here is “unwelcome” behavior meaning that such behavior is not wanted or consented. Sexual harassment is mostly witnessed in the work place and street but it can be present anywhere where women are unreasonably objectified. Sexual harassment includes many things such as:

- Name calling
- Unwanted physical touch
- Unwanted letters, telephone calls.
- Demand for sexual favors etc.

In the work place sexual harassment of women has become a growing since the vast incorporation of women in the labor force. Sexual harassment that occurs in a work environment focuses on the dominance of male superiors over female employees. This unwanted behavior thus is connected to a promise of superior treatment or promotion by the male superior towards the female employee. Sometimes if desired favors are not granted, female employees are threatened with termination from work and no future employment. This causes the work environment to become hostile and dangerous. All of these direct and indirect tactics are used to force women into comply with the acts of sexual harassment wanted by her male colleagues. The Directorate-General for Employment, Industrial Relations and Social Affairs of the EU Commission in their study “*Sexual harassment at the workplace in the European Union*” found that between 40 and 50 per cent of women in European Union countries experience sexual harassment at work. In France sexual harassment was created as a offence and added to the penal code on the law of 22 July 1992. The Penal Code defined sexual harassment only as “sexual aggression” failing to capture all the other types of harassment that take place. This law also stated that it was up to the employer to prevent sexual harassment. For many years this law didn’t represent what women were experiencing in the work place and didn’t create a favorable environment for women to report sexual harassment. This made verbal offence and other types of unwanted behavior mentioned above legal in the sense that these behaviors weren’t identified as sexual harassment thus many females had no place to seek justice. This all changed in 2012 when the French Constitutional Council replaced the old article of the Penal Code with a new one that broadened the definition of sexual harassment and also included sexual discrimination. In the old article sexual harassment was punishable with a maximum of 1 year of prison; in the new article sexual harassment is punishable by 2 years of prison.

In the case of France we have seen progress and implementation of the law but unfortunately we can’t state the same for other countries. In some countries laws against sexual harassment don’t exist at all as in the case of Trinidad and Tobago. In other countries these laws exist but are not enforced. Morocco’s law against sexual harassment passed in 2016, this law punishes harassers with up to 6 months in prison. The law received a positive response from the public but it has lacked implementation ever since. An alarming situation rose in the international community when in 2013 UN Women Report released their monthly study about sexual harassment in Egypt. The study stated that 93% of Egyptian women have been sexually harassed. The women in the study reported being harassed everywhere, from markets to public transit, and just out on the street. Women were whistled and yelled at,

touched and stalked, subjected to men exposing themselves. The United Nations took action on this alarming situation by providing guidance for Egypt's government to draft the first law against sexual harassment in the country's history. This law passed in 2014 and made sexual harassment a punishable crime. This might be a step towards a safer Egypt for the women living there but there is a lot of work to be done in order to provide the appropriate implementation of the law.

Non-governmental organizations and anti-harassment groups and campaigns have proven to be very successful in tackling and preventing sexual harassment. Some of them have chosen to work closely with companies and to overlook their proceedings while others have focused on providing safe streets and facilitating help centers. NGO's have proven to be very successful in preventing sexual harassment in India. Even the Supreme Court in India had declared sexual harassment to be constitutionally unlawful in 1997. A law on prevention of sexual harassment against female employees at the workplace was only made effective in 2013. The Supreme Court introduced the *Vishakha system* which requests all workplaces with 50 or more workers to introduce sexual harassment prevention policy and to create a Complaint Committee which would prepare a report on the incident. This system was not enough and there were still high figures of sexual harassment. With the new law passed on 2013 India incorporated NGO's in this system. Now every workplace with 10 employees has to have an Internal Complaint Committee which is headed by a female employee and at least 2 members of the committee have to be representatives of NGO's. This law brought great progress to India in paper but lacked implementation because most of the business could not get a representative of an NGO to be on the committee. To solve these issues, 11 Non-governmental organizations formed 1 organization called the *Vishaka Kruti Samiti* which will help companies and business take effective steps to preventing sexual harassment against women.

In the scope of Sexual harassment, the phenomenon of street harassment hasn't been researched or discussed enough. In the United States of America the Stop The Street Harassment (SSH) released a report on street harassment in the U.S. The study found that 65% of all women had experienced street harassment. Among all women, 23% had been sexually touched, 20% had been followed, and 9% had been forced to do something sexual.^{ix}

Street harassment is form of violence against women. It causes many women, to feel less safe in public places and limit their outings to day time or certain hours during the day. It also causes emotional harm and psychological stress. It happens in the streets, shops, on public transportation, around parks and it reoccurs for women and girls in urban and rural

areas. In many countries around the world there are attempts being made by NGO's to facilitate safe streets and cities. By launching different campaigns and using technology these NGO's are raising awareness and helping to track the streets where most harassments are being reported and then working closely with the national police to ensure a safer environment. Such NGO's include:

- Ramallah Street Watch (Palestine)
- PUSH: People Unite against Street Harassment (South Korea)
- HarassMap Afghanistan (Afghanistan)
- Safe Delhi Campaign (India)
- Stop Harcelement de Rue (France)
- No Molestie di Strada (Italy)
- Harassment of New York (NYC, USA)

Street harassment is widely ignored. There is a desperate need for policies and laws to prevent this from happening because everyone deserves to be safe and free from harassment in their daily lives.

3. Psychological Violence

a) Emotional Abuse

Emotional abuse, like physical abuse is used to punish, control and harm women. It is rarely taken seriously and it is very hard to prove. Different from physical abuse, in emotional abuse we can't notice scars or broken bones because its psychological impact is hardly noticeable. It is considered a silent epidemic that most women endure and hardly ever report. Emotional abuse happens when the abuser takes control of your psychological state and manipulates your emotions. Some techniques these abusers use are:

- Controlling: Money, Information, Children custody
- Isolating: From social circle, family, friends, children
- Name calling
- Threatening
- Causing psychological pressure
- Causing fear, intimidation and guilt
- Stalking

- Convincing the victim that she is crazy

In the United States, the National Coalition against Domestic Violence (NCADV) made a study that focused on emotional abuse. The study states that 4 in 10 women have experienced at least one form of coercive control by an intimate partner in their lifetime. And 17.9% of women have experienced a situation where an intimate partner tried to keep them from seeing family and friends^x.

A concerning fact discovered by this study is the frequency of emotional abuse where 95% of men who physically abuse their intimate partners also emotionally abuse them.^{xi}

Meanwhile in Zimbabwe, in 2013 The UN Women supported study shows that Emotional Abuse is the most prevalent form of Intimate Partner Violence with a high 56% of women reporting this form of violence in their lifetime. Women in Zimbabwe that had experienced emotional abuse reported that they were going through very tough depressive symptoms, suicidal attempts and suicidal thoughts which were significantly higher than non-victims experiencing the same symptoms.

There is a significant lack of law and policies on this issue because of the nature of the violence. It is hard to be proven and punished. This doesn't make this type of violence insignificant. In 2015 The United Kingdom made a significant step into recognizing emotional abuse by passing the Serious Crime Bill which expands the Domestic and Intimate Partner Violence definition to include emotional abuse a punishable crime. With this move The UK made sure that women experiencing this kind of abuse are not neglected by the society. Continuing emotional abuse is now a crime punishable with up to 5 years in prison. This law got mixed feedback from the public, some dismissed it by saying that more laws won't make the problem go away instead there is a need for a better educational system teaching new generations to not become emotional abusers. Unfortunately some western world countries don't have any legal framework for this type of violence even though they recognize it as a significant type of abuse. Other countries like Asian countries do not recognize emotional abuse as significant.

UN Women in partnership with different states has helped to build help and training centers to offer services for women touched by emotional abuse. One striking example is "My Home Crisis Centre" one of the 21 non-state domestic and emotional violence centers in Kazakhstan. This center offers legal and psychological supports to survivors of domestic and emotional abuse. Kazakhstan has 28 domestic violence crisis centers in total. Seven are government owned and only deal with survivors after they report their case to the police.

While the non-state centers offer free services and save the survivors anonymity, they are under-financed and take care of a large number of women who live with them. In 2015, Kazakhstan's non-state domestic violence crisis centers received more than 9,000 helpline calls, gave legal support to 8,449 women and placed 592 women in shelters.^{xii}

These centers are in need of funds and state support so they can continue to provide a safe environment for women affected by emotional abuse.

b) Mansplaining

Mansplaining is a relatively new term but the phenomenon has been around for decades. Men often explain things to women whether or not they know what they're talking about. Mansplaining refers to a man explaining something to a woman in a patronizing way. Politics brought this term to the public's attention because of male politicians speaking about issues that women experience first-hand as part of their political campaigns. Even though it rose out of politics, Mansplaining is evident everywhere starting from the academic world all the way to the big corporate hierarchies. In everyday life women get interrupted and talked over in home and work environments. Two researchers at George Washington University, USA reported on an experiment where they put 20 women and 20 men in pairs, then recorded their conversations. In each of the three-minute conversation, women interrupted men just once, on average, but Men interrupted women 2.6 times.^{xiii}

Men interrupt women to assert power and domination. They interrupt, talk over and explain things to women more in social setting than in one on one setting. Women express themselves more freely in cooperative environments, because they are less structured environments where they can talk, free from judgments of being too pushy, overbearing, bossy or unpleasant. Social norms like prejudgment towards women in the business world have led women to stay quiet when they are being interrupted, to not take a stance when someone is talking over them because these women fear the consequences.

This phenomenon has especially hurt women pursuing a career in politics because they are often deemed incapable of running their own campaign and are constantly interrupted in debates and campaign rallies. Women working in the business world face this everyday as well because men occupy higher positions which give them more time to talk in almost every professional meeting. Mansplaining is a significant problem because it reinforces gender inequality. When a man explains something to a woman in a patronizing way, he reinforces gender stereotypes which assume that women have less knowledge and intellectual ability.

This term has raised very controversial debates in the academic field. Most academics dismiss the term by stating that it is gender purist while others embrace it and study its effects.

4. Economic Violence

Women face with serious problems about poverty. Besides low rate of having a property, around 1.4 billion women do not own any financial interactions with banks, unions, cooperatives and so on. Due to lack of education in poverty, women are unable to educate their children where they come a part of the poverty when they grow up. Due to poverty, being unable to do certain services (such as cleaning, cooking) generally shift women to illegal or socially unacceptable activities, such as illicit arm or drug trafficking or as a sex worker. An increase in the investments of women and girls' education, results with higher economic growth of the country. Quality of the education and transaction of the knowledge to the labour market is significantly important.^{xiv}

“Globally, women only make 77 cents for an every dollar men earn.” UN Women states that it would take around 70 years to close the gap by the view of current rates^{xv}. Besides the gender wage gap, work and family relation could also affect women. Wage gap is changes, if the women are with children or without. In South Asia, wage gap for women with children is %35 where women without children are %14. The reasons behind this are, inflexible working hours, parental or maternity leave.^{xvi}

Gender stereotyping starts with the reveal of the baby's gender. The preparations begin by 2 colours: pink for girls and blue for boys. The clothing, room arrangement and toys sets are picked by the genders. For girls: design with hearts, floral or butterflies are commonly picked where the toys usually consist of dolls, tea sets, which taught them, they need to be lady and they are suppose to wear dresses, make food, take care of children and clean. Also for boys: tough, defensive figures such as cars, dinosaurs, action figures or hand tools are preferred. Boys are taught that, they need to be tough, defensive and they are supposed to go to work in jobs that require power.

Some other common stereotypes are:^{xvii}

- Women should work in “clean jobs” like teaching, being a secretary.
- Women are nurses. Men are doctors.
- Men are stronger than women.
- Women do not deserve to make money as much as men.
- Women can not be politicians.

- Women don't need to go to university
- Women should be quieter. Men can speak out for general.
- Women are responsible of the housework.
- Women are not qualified in technical skills such as engineering, IT, science or construction,
- Women should be good looking,
- Women should not lead, they should follow the commands,
- Men are in charge,
- Men do "dirty jobs", do not cook, sew or do crafts.

These issues create imbalance between genders and may cause to violence economically on women.

5. Customary Violence

a) Honor Killings

Honour killings are one of the most extreme forms of violence against women. Honour killing happens in a domestic environment when a woman is murdered by her father, brother or other relatives because she is considered to bring dishonour to the family or community. It is motivated by a desire to restore this "lost" honour. The decision to use this violence and commit murder is a family affair not an individual decision. Teenage men in the family usually carry out the execution because the jail punishment is lighter for them. Victims, mostly single young women are tortured before being killed, often in front of the whole community, in other cases they are drugged and stabbed multiple times and then they are left at the crime scene. Sometimes these killings are carried out by groups of family members. Honour killings usually happen for reasons such as: adultery, being intimate before marriage, refusing to enter an arranged marriage, dating a person that the family doesn't approve, becoming a victim of rape, dressing in a way that the family sees inappropriate, not practicing the family's religion or changing it. Sometimes young girls and women have been killed for being in the presence of a male who isn't a relative, for seeking divorce or for leaving the house without permission. Honour killings usually follow a "honour code" that is deeply rooted in different societies. These honour codes show variations throughout societies but one thing that remains the same is that they are a product patriarchal social and cultural beliefs that women are mere objects and property of males in the family, thus when a woman acts differently from these patriarchal beliefs the authority of the male is challenged. Another key

aspect is the importance of the reputation of the family in the community. The act itself often doesn't face negative feedback from the community, because their behaviour is seen as justified with cultural norms.

There are an estimated 5000 murders in the name of "honour" each year worldwide, although this is believed to be an underestimate^{xviii}. These killings occur mainly in parts of the Middle East and South Asia, but also among some migrant communities – for example, in Australia, Europe and North America. Data on the occurrence of honour killings is very difficult to be determined because such data is not gathered systematically, many of the killings in rural areas go unreported because they are justified and even supported by the community living in that area. The cases that are reported by the families are presented as acts of suicide or accidents and are registered as such with no further investigation. In Some countries honour killings are considered as a form of murder and punishment is given according to the penal codes for murder. Unfortunately in many other countries the judicial system legitimizes the killing of women by their family member. Such is the case with Haiti and Syria, in Haiti the penal code stated that if a man suspects that his wife has committed an act of adultery and kills her than he is pardoned. Yet if a wife kills her husband because he has committed adultery, this act it is not pardoned. Haiti is a perfect example of a judicial system that is built on and supports gender discrimination. Even though Haiti took a legal reform and abolished this penal code, it has fallen short in implementing it where most cases are still pardoned. In Syria: the penal code grants immunity or a low sentence (up to 2 year in jail) to a man who murders a female relative. In Afghanistan, more than 50 women were murdered for honor during the summer of 2012^{xix}. Islam plays a prominent role in public debates on honor killings, yet honor killings are a pre-Islamic tribal tradition and an extra-judicial punishment that is not part of Sharia law^{xx}. Honour killings happen in Christian communities and Sikh communities in India. Globalization has challenges the honor codes and patriarchal beliefs in different cultures. The communities living with these norms and beliefs have had to adapt with the fast developing world by incorporating technology in their daily lives. This in turn has created a new reason for honour killings. The perpetrators, fathers and brothers have often stated that the only reason for the killing was that the victim was becoming "too westernized" and that this was bringing shame to the family. This was the case in Saudi Arabia when a young woman was murdered by her father for chatting with a man on Facebook.

According to the Honor Based Violence Awareness Network , in India and Pakistan, 1000 honor killings happen per year. In Pakistan honor killings are known as Karo-Kari. In the past

Karo and Kari referred to adulterer and adulteress, now it incorporates many behaviours deemed as inappropriate. In Pakistan women are considered as property and are expected to behave in a way that honours their owner, the male. The government mostly ignores these killings and deems them as private family matter, even when new policy is attempted it falls short because some tribal parts of Pakistan are semi-autonomous and often led by leaders who justify honour killings. The highest rates were reported in Punjab, Sindh and in Baluchistan provinces. Under International pressure Pakistan has reformed its law on honour killings many times. In 2004 the penal code made honour killings punishable by 7 years in prison or in extreme cases with death penalty. However under this law, killers who paid compensation to the victims' family or received forgiveness could still be pardoned and avoid punishment. This did not satisfy the human rights activists; in 2005 a ratification of this penal code was proposed to the parliament, which was rejected because it was thought to be un-Islamic. Finally in 2016 Pakistan passed a law that strengthened the penal code in honour killings, according to this law a perpetrator can no longer be pardoned by family members or because he has paid compensation money, he will have to serve his sentence. Honour killings are an abuse of human rights, violating the most basic right that of life. It violates the International Convention on Human Rights (1948) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979). "Honour killings" represent the way culture and religion, is being misused to cause and justify violence against women.

b) Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Female Genital Mutilation or commonly referred as female circumcision is the partial or complete removal of female genitalia for nonmedical reasons. It is mostly performed on young girls from infancy up to 15 years of age without any anesthesia. Female Genital Mutilation or FGM has no health benefits on the contrary it causes many long-term health problems like psychological trauma, risk during pregnancy and even death. It is used to coerce and control women's sexuality. More than 200 million girls and women alive today have been cut in 30 countries in Africa, the Middle East and Asia where FGM is concentrated^{xxi}. The reasons why FGM is performed vary from region to region. Most of the reasons have a social and cultural background

like:

- In societies where FGM is considered social norm, the act is practiced among all female individuals and it is an unquestionable custom. There is a social pressure to stick to traditions and do what other are doing so mothers perform this mutilation on their daughters because of fear of rejection from the community.
- In some societies it is seen as a way of preparing a girl for marriage
- In others it is practiced to ensure premarital virginity.
- In some cultures it is associated with the notions of being a woman holding that women have to be pure, clean and beautiful and the way to achieve this is by removing parts that aren't pure and feminine.

In February 2016 UNICEF released a report about Female Genital Mutilation in 29 African countries. The report shows percentage of girls and women aged 15 to 49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation from 2004 to 2015. According to this study the practice of FGM is almost universal in Somalia, Guinea, Djibouti and Egypt, with prevalence levels above 90 per cent, while it affects only 1% of girls and women in Cameroon and Uganda.^{xxii}

c) Acid Throwing

Acid attacks are inhuman crimes because the perpetrators plan to cause the victim pain and scars rather than kill them. These attacks make women disfigured, blinded, traumatized or can even cause death. Women have faced acid attacks from men for several reasons, like the refusal of a proposal, revenge and jealousy. Men track down these women and attack them with acid leaving them severely scarred. Victims are often left with no legal recourse, limited access to medical or psychological support, and without the means to support themselves. Even though many cases go unreported it is estimated by Acid Survivors Foundation India that 500 to 1000 cases of acid throwing happen per year.

D. Case Studies

1. Man Fatally Shot His Ex-Girlfriend's 3 Kids After She Broke Up With Him^{xxiii}

After a breakup, a man tried to keep contact with his exgirlfriend and even persisted to see the children of hers, but she refused. Later on the man broke into the apartment, waited his ex to return home. When the woman got inside, he opened fire, wounded her and her 3 children. Later on he shot himself. The woman and the children were wounded critically, and the man died on the scene. As reported, the woman tried to save her children as a human shield and tried to fight the attacker.

2. Woman 'gang-raped by up to 20 men' after they beat her boyfriend for being with a 'tribal woman' in India^{xxiv}

In India, a woman was on the way to her home on a motorcycle with her boyfriend when they were stopped by some men on the road. Just because the woman was from a tribal part of the community, the group attacked the boyfriend for having a relationship with the woman. After the group robbed them, they forced them to strip while holding them on a gunpoint.

The group allegedly forced the boyfriend to rape the woman before the group started to rape. Also to cover up the crime and evidence, the attackers force woman to take a bath in a nearby lake.

At the end, the woman was raped by up to 20 men near a university campus, and members' ages were around 18-22. As the investigation continues, there are 16 arrested youngsters, and the others are not found yet.

3. Angela Merkel's amazing eye roll at 'mansplaining' Vladimir Putin^{xxv}

During the G20 Summit, cameras caught the view where the German Chancellor asked a question to Russia's President. Mr. Putin interruptively answered with a headshaking and Ms Merkel rolled her eyes as Vladimir Putin continued to talk. As soon as it was released, internet was quick to react this as "mansplaining".

4. The Woman Who Takes Selfies With Street Harassers^{xxvi}

A young woman from Amsterdam, found a great way to deal with her harassers, and send a great message to the world at the same time. 20 year old Noa Jansma, takes selfies and share it on social media (@dearcatcallers) after somebody catcalls her. She asks if it is okay

to take selfies and if they are happy to oblige. But it seems like these men do not understand the situation at all.

After a month her social media account already had more than 45.000 followers. All of the posts have a theme where she looks straight face to the camera and the men are smiling happily. She shares her experiences and states “being catcalled is not a compliment”. Her page is a great way of seeing how often a woman gets catcalls.

On the period of one month, only *one* harasser asked why she wanted to have a selfie. The other harassers do not seem to care about it since they do it all the time.

E. Points a Resolution Should Cover

- How can the committee encourage governments to inflict punishments for violence against women proportionally?
- How can the committee raise awareness on the issue?
- The committee should have its own definition of violence against women, rape and sexual harassment, written in the preambulatory clauses.
- How can the committee solve the issues both on a regional and global basis?
- Regional basis should include the case studies and traditional practices stated in this document, such as acid throwing, honour killings or female genital mutilation.
- The committee should address mansplaining in the draft resolution.

F. Tips and Tricks for Better Resolution

This section includes tips and tricks from secretariat.

- The secretariat highly encourages you to read the further reading section.
- The committee, UN-WOMEN is one of the committees that have a non-binding jurisdiction. The decisions taken in this committee shall only encourage or suggest governments, instead of urging them or compelling them to do something.
- The secretariat encourages you to read case studies and former efforts of the

international community to address issues regional and case-wise, but the resolution should apply universally. If there is any regional-based solution, this can also be included in the draft resolution.

- The draft resolution shall include facts, statistics and appreciate former efforts in the preambulatory section.
- The secretariat suggests you to read former resolutions passed in UN-WOMEN, for you to have an idea about the drafting process.

G. Further Reading

1. *WHO- Understanding and addressing Violence against Women.*

http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/77432/1/WHO_RHR_12.36_eng.pdf

2. *UN Women Annual Report 2015-2016.*

<http://annualreport.unwomen.org/en/2016>

3. *Eliminating Female genital mutilation- An interagency statement by: OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNECA, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM and WHO.*

http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/43839/1/9789241596442_eng.pdf

4. *The Social-Ecological Model: A Framework for Violence Prevention.*

http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/SEM_Framework-a.pdf

5. *UN Women- Why Goal 5 Matters.*

<http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/post-2015/why-goal-5-matters>

6. *UN Women- Monitoring Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Opportunities and Challenges*
<http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2015/9/indicators-position-paper#sthash.6157POoz.dpuf>

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- ⁱⁱⁱ Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 2 July 2010, 64/289. System-wide coherence
- ^{iv} **Multi-level governance** refers to a situation where public authorities in charge of a given policy domain belong to various levels of authority and policy competences, and budgetary resources are distributed across these levels of government.
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- ^{xi} Henning, K., & Klesges, L.M (2003). Prevalence and characteristics of psychological abuse reported by court involved battered women. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 18(8), 857-871.
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- ^{xiv} Aybüke ÇALIŞKAN, APEC Guide of Yeditepe Model United Nations Conference 2017
- ^{xv} <http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/in-focus/csw/equal-pay>

^{xvi} Women at Work, Trends 2016, International Labour Organization; Women's economic empowerment in the changing world of work, Report of the Secretary-General, E/CN.6/2017/3, December 2016; Progress of the World's Women 2015-2016, UN Women.

^{xvii} <http://www.healthguidance.org/entry/15910/1/List-of-Gender-Stereotypes.html>

^{xviii} UN. Impunity for domestic violence, 'honour killings' cannot continue – UN official. UN News Center, 2011, 15 February 2011.

^{xix} "The AIHRC condemns the killing of a woman in Shenwari district of Parwan province" Press Release, July 2012.

^{xx} Rosemary Gartner & Bill McCarthy, The Oxford Handbook on Gender, Sex, and Crime ch.33, Oxford Handbooks 26 June 2014

^{xxi} Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: A Global Concern, UNICEF, New York, 2016.

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^{xxiii} https://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/woman-and-kids-albuquerque-shot_us_584866a1e4b064104145596f

^{xxiv} <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/asia/tribal-woman-gang-rape-20-men-boyfriend-india-jharkhand-a7937756.html>

^{xxv} <https://www.standard.co.uk/news/world/angela-merkels-amazing-eye-roll-at-mansplaining-vladimir-putin-a3583181.html>

^{xxvi} <http://www.independent.co.uk/life-style/woman-selfies-street-harrassers-harrassment-catcalls-men-instagram-noa-jansma-a7983991.html>