

World Conference on Women

Agenda Item 1: Promoting People-Centered Development with
a Special Emphasis on Basic Education and Primary Healthcare for Women
and Girls

Agenda Item 2: Strengthening Women's Access to Justice

FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE



STUDY GUIDE

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HASMUN



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- **Letter from the Secretary-General**

Esteemed Participants and Guests,

It is my greatest pleasure to welcome you all to the fourth edition of the Kadir Has University Model United Nations Conference on behalf of the Kadir Has University Model United Nations Club, Organization Team and the Secretariat. My name is Polat Yamaner, I am a junior student at Kadir Has University, Law Faculty; and I serve you as the Secretary-General of this conference. Having witnessed the last two years of the Conference as a proud participant and an academic team member, I can faithfully state that, HASMUN will, once again, host a formidable experience for you to enhance your skills on different perspectives of the global course of events.

Simulations coursing from historical events to the futuristic concepts, the committees of this year's HASMUN will be met under the theme "*Human Rights: From Respect of the States to the Approbation of the Imperative*". Being one of the few Model UN conferences with a certain theme; this year, we hope to enhance the viewpoint of all the participants, on the fundamental rights and freedoms and human dignity, and its close relation with the international relations, the way of diplomacy, the law, the understanding of security and certainly humanism and humanitarianism.

The Secretariat of HASMUN 2017 had created such committees to actualize our hope, and enabled its participants to have a word from the angles of both international and national institutions. I would like to express my gratitude for their intensive work to all Under-Secretaries-General and Academic Assistants who have expanded their efforts much more than me. Without their contribution to the Conference, the very formation of a Model UN conference would not be even possible.

Apart from the exacting and differentiating dimension of the Academia, as one of the Conferences distinguished for its organizational success, I would to thank to the Director-General of the Conference Mr. Alihan Eyübođlu and his Deputy Ms. Gizem Eşsizođlu for constituting the organizational basis of the conference with their high-level knowledge and skills that they have presented. Lastly, I would like to thank to the Deputy-Secretary General of the Conference, Mr. Kerem Karaçay for not leaving me alone and enduring all of my anxieties.

Finally, as always, please do not hesitate to contact us with any questions or concerns. The entire staff of HASMUN 2017 and I are committed to create a dynamic and enhancing experience for high-school and university students from all around the world.

Sincerely,

Polat Yamaner
Secretary-General of Kadir Has University Model United Nations Conference 2017

- **Letter from the Under-Secretary-General**

Most esteemed participants of World Conference on Women,

I am Simay İldeniz, currently a junior at Hüseyin Avni Sözen Anatolian Highschool and I stand humbled before serving as the Under-Secretary-General of this very committee in HASMUN 2017.

This year, WCOW will focus on two agenda items which are; promoting people-centered development with a special emphasis on basic education and primary healthcare for women and strengthening women's access to justice.

Moreover, I would like to thank Mr. Polat Yamaner and his deputy Mr. Kerem Karaçay for their guidance during the preparation process. I would also like to thank my academic assistant Ms. Merve Kurt for her efforts.

I hope that this conference will give you amazing experiences and beneficial abilities to understand the politics and UN at all. Should you have any questions regarding the committee, please do not hesitate to contact with me via: ildeniz@hasalirs.org

Looking forward to meeting you all soon.

Simay İLDENİZ

Under-Secretary-General of World Conference of Women

Committee Introduction

Chapter III, Article 8 of United Nations Charter asserts an obscure provision for equality between men and women. Thereupon this article, in 1972 the United Nations General Assembly passed the Resolution 3010 which was adopted to make 1975 International Women's Year. The Resolution 31/136 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1975, extended the scope of the decision and declared the years of 1976-1985 as 'the Decade of Women.

The Commission on the Status of Women was established by the Economic and Social Council in 1946. The Commission has organized four World Conferences on Women in 1975, 1980, 1985, and 1995. The Fourth World Conference on Women marked strategic targets and actions to progress for gender equality in critical areas of concern. After the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, periodic Five-Year Reviews followed it. The Commission adopts multi-year work programs to appraise progress and make further recommendations to accelerate the implementation of the Platform for Action.

The platform is aware that many women face barriers in numerous areas due to their culture, age, race, ethnicity, religion and doubtlessly their gender. The main aim of the Commission is securing the equality between sexes in theory and practice with political, legal, and social agreements.

The Commission tried to accept the understanding of equality between men and women is not just a women's issue; in fact, it is a serious matter of human rights challenge. As a result of continuous struggles of women's rights movement, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women adopted in 1979 by the United Nations General Assembly. The Convention provides the basis for realizing equality between the two genders in the fields of ensuring women's equal access, and equal opportunities to political and public life which is unofficially referred to as women's constitution.

- **Previous World Conferences on Women**

1. **Mexico City-1975**

The very first World Conference on Women was held in Mexico City in 1975 which was also accepted as the International Women's Year. The main focuses of this conference consisted of three main objectives which are:

- Full gender equality and the elimination of gender discrimination
- The integration and full participation of women in development
- An increased contribution by women in the strengthening of world peace.¹

Being a highlighter of discrimination against women, the Conference was requested by the United Nations General Assembly to observe and develop strategies for the empowerment of women. In light of this aim, the Conference adopted World Plan of Action, which had a guideline role for the international community in order to follow certain principles that had been set by the General Assembly. This Plan of Action was followed during 10 years for the aim of setting minimum targets in areas; such as, but not limited to:

- Access to education
- Political Participation
- Family Planning
- Housing
- Access to health services
- Nutrition

Moreover, the Conference adopted calling upon governments to come up with national strategies which are targeted at promoting gender equality. As an outcome, 127 states founded national institutions in order to advance women's participation in development.²

¹ <http://www.unwomen.org/en/how-we-work/intergovernmental-support/world-conferences-on-women#mexico>

²ibid

The Conference, also led the establishment of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) within the United Nations in order to implement and maintain framework for the operational activities to tackle unequal participation of women in development. Furthermore, 133 delegations that participated to the Conference, then organised a NGO Forum under the name of the International Women's Year Tribune which reached 4,000 people, providing a platform to unite women globally. ³

2. Copenhagen-1980

After the first World Conference on Women, 145 member states gathered in Copenhagen in order to evaluate the World Plan of Action, which entered in force in 1975 and achieved to follow significant progress in 5 years regarding the targets of the Conference that had been held in Mexico City.

Along with the adoption of 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women by the General Assembly, 165 member states became obliged to report the measures they have taken for the implementation of the Convention within one year after ratifying, and every 4 years. As a complementary, an Optional Protocol to Convention covering women victims of sex discrimination was opened for the ratification on the Human Rights Day of 1999. ⁴

In spite of the process since the first World Conference on Women, the Copenhagen Conference recognized the gap between the secured rights of women and the possibility to entertain these rights concerning:

- Absence of equal participation of men in advancing the role of women in society,
- Lack of political will,
- Lacking the recognition of the value of contributors of women to society,
- Lacking the importance of specific needs of women in planning,

³ Schwarz, Jahan, U.S.National Library of Medicine, 2017 <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12258680>

⁴ Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women by UN WOMEN, <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/protocol/>

- A shortage of women in decision-making positions,
- Lack of services which support women in national life,
- General lack of financial resources,
- Lack of awareness among women regarding their available opportunities.

Also, delegates in the Conference addressed the necessity to end stereotyped attitudes towards women, while calling for the Copenhagen Programme of Action for solving the abovementioned concerns.

3. **Nairobi-1985**

The global movement for the equality of both genders gained recognition worldwide while the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, was convened in 1985 in Nairobi which had 15,000 representatives from NGOs also by attending a parallel forum⁵. This conference was referred to as the birth of global feminism since the movement became an international force. Moreover, this conference strongly suggested the governments to alternate the responsibilities for the issues of women to each institutional office and programme. It also asked the General Assembly of the United Nations in order to establish focal points on women's issues in every sector of the work of the Organisation.

4. **Beijing-1995**

The 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing marked a significant turning point for the global agenda for gender equality. The Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action, adopted unanimously by 189 countries, is an agenda for women's empowerment and considered the key global policy document on gender equality. It sets strategic objectives and actions for the advancement of women and the achievement of gender equality in 12 critical areas of concern which are includes⁶:

- Education and training of women
- Women and health

⁵ Historical Perspective on World Conferences on Women by UN WOMEN,
<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/followup/session/presskit/hist.htm>

⁶<http://www.unwomen.org/en/how-we-work/intergovernmental-support/world-conferences-on-women#sthash.wvB7vvs3.dpuf>

- Violence against women
- Women in power and decision-making
- Human rights of women
- Women and the media
- Institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women
- The girl child
- Women and the environment
- Women and poverty
- Women and the economy
- Women and armed conflict

As a summary, signatories of Beijing Platform for Action are required to have an analysis on both women and men in the area of their institutions, policies, decision-making, and planning. Moreover, within the United Nations system, the UN Secretary-General assigned a senior official to serve as his Special Adviser on Gender Issues. The Beijing Conference is considered as a significant success both in size and the outcome. It had 17,000 in attendance from NGOs around the world as well as representatives from 189 states.⁷

⁷ Ibid

Topic A: Promoting People-Centered Development with Special Emphasis on Basic Education and Primary Healthcare for Women

1. Introduction to the Topic

a. People-Centered Development

“Place people at the center of development and direct our economies to meet human needs more effectively.”

- Passage from the Copenhagen Declaration adopted at the World Summit for Social Development in 1995

People-centered development is a method for international development which is aimed at developing self-reliance, participation to decision-making, and social justice of local communities. ⁸This approach remarks the point that economic growth does not essentially contribute to human development, and also it demands change in political, environmental, and social practises and values.

• History

David Korten, who is a former regional advisor of United States Agency for International Development came up with a people-centered development strategy in 1984 which is combined the values of inclusiveness, justice, and sustainability. According to Korten, the current growth-focused development strategy is unsustainable and not efficient enough for the current global world. He suggested for the transformations of values, institutions, and technology. ⁹

The Manila Declaration on People’s Participation and Sustainable Development of 1989, decides upon the main principles and guidelines for accomplishing these transformations.

The concept of people-centered development was recognized at various international conferences which were held in 1990s, for instance the Earth Summit of 1992, the International Conference on Population and Development of 1994. This concept was broadly advanced in

⁸ Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, Adoption of the New Development Strategy: "Shaping the 21st Century: The Contribution of Development Cooperation", http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/summary/1996/c_5.html

⁹ Korten, David, Kumarian Press, People-Centered Development: Contributions Toward Theory and Planning Frameworks, 1984

the UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) Human Development Report of 1990, in which level of development per state was measured by the Human Development Index. This report, in addition, considers economic growth as a necessary tool to ensure sustainable development.¹⁰

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan reported in its official development assistance in 1996, that helping humankind lead an affluent and happy life is the objective of people-centered development. Also, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development published a report called Shaping the 21st Century within its body, ¹¹the Development Assistance Committee, which highlighted the significance of local ownership, participation, and capacity-building as attaining economic growth by stating that people-centered development should be set as a policy for all member states.

- **Sustainability**

Sustainability is one of the main objectives of people-centered development since it is aimed at founding self-supporting economic and social systems for sustainable societies. Adding that, the Manila Declaration stated people-centered development to be the only method to accomplish sustainable communities, it also demands for debt reductions by blaming long-term foreign debt financing for periodic repayment burdens as well as policy impositions which restrict sustainable development.¹²

David Korten further states that people-centered development is the sole path to improve the sustainability of global communities. He also calls for external development projects and supporting objectives by strengthening capacities of communities for the management resources and meeting the local needs without being dependent. ¹³

- **Participation**

Within the concept of people-centered development, fundamental features of participation are consisted of:

¹⁰ Human Development Report of 1990 by United Nations Development Programme

¹¹ Korten, David, Kumarian Press, People-Centered Development: Contributions Toward Theory and Planning Frameworks, 1984

¹² Manila Declaration on Strengthening Participation in Sustainable Youth Employment

¹³ Korten, David, Kumarian Press, People-Centered Development: Contributions Toward Theory and Planning Frameworks, 1984

1. Government accountability
2. Access to relevant information
3. Gender equality*
4. Democratic processes

*Furthermore, according to OECD, there are several reasons that women have an essential role for sustainable people-centered development:

- “ *the rate of return on female education investment could be higher than that of any other investment,*
- *The problems brought by poverty affect women more than other groups,*
- *As managers of natural resources, women are key contributors to sustainability.*”¹⁴

- **Justice**

Elements of justice are consisted of these below mentioned points in regards to the context of people-centered development:

- Employment and income generation
- Local ownership
- Sovereignty of the people and government enablement

2. **Current Situation**

- a. **Women’s lack of Access to Healthcare**

- **Disparities between women and men**

Although men and women may face with similar health concerns, there are some situations in which women require particular attention. Because of biological and behavioural advantages, women tend to live longer than men. However, in some regions, for example in parts of Asia, these advantages are blocked by gender-based discrimination; in addition, male life expectancy is longer than female life expectancy at birth.

Furthermore, women who live longer are living in poor health conditions which cause negative impact particularly to women and girls that lead them suffer. Some of them -such as childbirth or pregnancy- are not illnesses; on the other hand, social and biological processes which have major health risks and need efficient health care. ¹⁵

¹⁴ Sustainable Development by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, <http://www.oecd.org/>

¹⁵ MaInnisi Laura, Reuters, Geneva,2009, 09.11, Lack of health care worsens women's life quality: WHO, <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-women-idUSTRE5A85BB20091109>

Some of the challenges have impact both on women and men, however, have a greater effect on women and require solutions which are expected to meet women's needs. Some different challenges affect women and men more or less, on the other hand women challenge difficulties in having the health care that they need. Also, inequalities caused by gender-based discrimination such as but not limited to education, low-income, and unemployment makes it even harder for women to protect their health.

- **Differences between high- and low-income states**

Even though women around the world have similar health issues, there are significant differences regarding the conditions in which they continue their lives. At every age, women living in high-income countries live longer than those living in low-income countries. In addition, death rates for young women and children are quite low in high-income countries, in which most deaths occur after 60 years of age, in comparison with low-income countries, in which most deaths of females occur between girls, younger adult women, and adolescents.

¹⁶The health situation of girls and women is alarmingly affected by economic and social elements, for example access to education, household wealth and place of residence. Nearly in all countries, women and girls who live in wealthier households have lower levels of mortality and use health-care services efficiently from those living in poor households.

- **A fair start**

Most of the health problems that are faced by adult women are originated in childhood. Highlighting the fact that proper nutrition is a key element of health in both childhood and afterwards, the nutritional status of girls is specifically significant because of their future potential of productive role and intergenerational repercussions of poor nutrition. In order to assure that children can achieve social, emotional, and physical development, prevention of child abuse and ensuring a healthy environment have important role, helping to avoid the risky actions and important burden of illness, including substance use and mental disorders in later life.

- **Societies and health systems**

The reasons behind why health systems fail women are usually complicated and mainly related to the biases they tackle in society. As an example, women have to pay higher costs on health

¹⁶ Ibid

problems in comparison to men because of their often use of health care services. One of the keys to developing women's health is the discharge of financial obstacles to health care. For example, in cases in which there are user fees for health services regarding maternity, households pay a considerable rate of the cost of facility-based services, and the amount of complicated deliveries is generally disastrous. Proof from various states indicates that removal of user fees for maternal health care, mainly for deliveries, stimulate demand and increase uptake of essential services.¹⁷

Contrastly, health systems are usually not responding to the needs of women although women are major contributors to health, considering their role of fundamental care-givers in the family, in addition health-care providers in formal and informal health sectors. Nevertheless, women are seldom represented in management or executive-level positions, concentrated mostly in lower-paid jobs and revealed to greater possible occupational health risks.

The health of women is thoroughly influenced by the way they are treated and the status they are given by the society. In places, where women are discriminated, subjected to violence, excluded by the law from the ownership of land and property or from the right of divorce; their physical and social exposure increases.

Moreover, economic dependence enjoyed by some women as an outcome of the widespread of female unemployment have disadvantages for health, also globally, women are less well protected in their workplace, both in terms of security and working conditions.¹⁸

b. Women's lack of Access to Education

In spite of the progress in recent years, girls still continue to suffer serious disadvantage and elimination in educational systems in their lives. *"An estimated 31 million girls of primary school age and 32 million girls of lower secondary secondary school age were out of school in 2013. Sub-Saharan Africa has the lowest proportion of countries with gender parity: only two out of 35 countries. And South and West Asia has the widest gender gap in its out-of-school population. 80 percent of its out-of-school girls are unlikely to ever start school compared to 16 percent of its out-of-school boys."*¹⁹

Education of girls is both a fundamental right and a serious lever to accomplishing other development objectives. Supporting girls with education assists breaking the cycle of poverty,

¹⁷ Ibid

¹⁸ Girls' Factsheet by UNESCO <http://en.unesco.org/gem-report/sites/gem-report/files/girls-factsheet-en.pdf>

¹⁹ Ibid

also, women with education are less tend to marry at early ages and against their will, less tend to die in childbirth, more tend to have healthy babies, and more tend to send her children to school. While all children are having access to a quality education rooted in human rights, it assures an environment to ripple the effect of the chance which affects generation to come.

Education of girls is vital to the accomplishment of quality learning suited to 21st century, along with girls's transition to and performance in secondary school and their lives afterwards. Adolescent girls who join school delay marriage and childbearing, are less open to attack of diseases including HIV/AIDS, also receive information and abilities to increased earning power. Proof indicates that the return to a year of secondary education for girls corresponds to a 25 percent increase in wages later in life.

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- Barriers to Girls' Education

Barriers to gender differences and and non-discrimination continue to occur mostly at the secondary school level and among the most marginalized children. Some of them occur as the outcomes of negative social norms and supply-side constraints, school fees, insufficient sanitation facilities, cultural norms which favor education of boys when a family has limited resources, negative classroom environments, in which girls face with corporal punishment, violence, or exploitation; as well as absence of separate and private latrines.

Moreover, adolescent girls tackle social and economic demands which delay their education, ranging from household musts and child labour to child marriage, female genital mutilation as well as gender-based discrimination. Approximately, one-third of girls living in the developing countries get married before they are 18, also one-third of women living in developing states give birth before they are 20. Recent estimates indicate that provided all girls in sub-Saharan African region, and South and West Asia had secondary education, the rate of child marriage in the mentioned regions would fall 64 percent from nearly 2.9 million to over 1 million. Bearing in mind of the elements along with education, such as poverty, disability and locations; these obstacles are major blocks for young girls.

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²⁰ Ibid

²¹ Ibid

3. Previous Actions Concerning the Issue

a. Strategy of UNICEF covering Girls' Education

- **Strategies within classroom**
 - Making the classroom more child-centered and gender-sensitive
 - Recruiting and training teachers who are sensitive to gender and child rights, and paying them a regular living wage
 - Promoting health in schools
 - Promoting sports in schools
 - Eliminating gender bias from textbooks and learning material²²
- **Strategies outside the classroom**
 - Gathering gender-specific education statistics
 - Providing early childhood programmes
 - Enabling young mothers to return to school
 - Taking special measures to reach the most disadvantaged girls
 - Providing alternative education for girls
 - Providing alternative education for over-aged children
 - Locating schools closer to children's house
 - Encouraging girls' participation and activism for education
 - Supplying safe water and latrines²³

4. Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action

In order to have a better view on the fields of education, health, and human rights of women; you can examine b, c, and i from Chapter 4 of the Beijing Declaration which you can access via below given link by UN WOMEN:

http://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/csw/pfa_e_final_web.pdf?vs=800

5. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)

In order to see the full text, you can use the link below:

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CEDAW.aspx>

²²Strategies for Girls's Education, UNICEF, https://www.unicef.org/sowc06/pdfs/sge_English_Version_B.pdf

²³ Ibid

6. Conclusion

As a conclusion, in today's globalized world, in order to have a sustainable people-centered development, it is required to highlight major significance of women's role. Additionally, in order to assure the participation of women in the improvement process of an approach for the people-centered development, it is inevitable for states to tackle the issues of health and education of women in regards to human rights. Having this fact said, it is also important to reevaluate the past actions on these issues and assure the betterment covering the previously set strategies and objectives by certain global organisations and communities.

7. Bibliography

- People-Centered Development: Contributions Toward Theory and Planning Frameworks by David Korten
- Human Development Reports of United Nations Development Programme
- Lack of health care worsens women's life quality: WHO by Laura MaInnisi
- Girls' Fact Sheet by United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation
- Strategies For Girls by United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

Topic B: Strengthening Women's Access to Justice

Introduction to the Topic

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women advocates that the United Nations Law should have basic human rights, human dignity and value, and equal rights for men and women. This includes the 30 articles of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). It (CEDAW) was aimed at removing the discrimination against the aimed women of this contract and improving the human rights of the woman.

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women

As the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women defines, discrimination against women as '...any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field.'

By accepting the Convention, States commit themselves to undertake a series of measures to end discrimination against women in all forms, including:

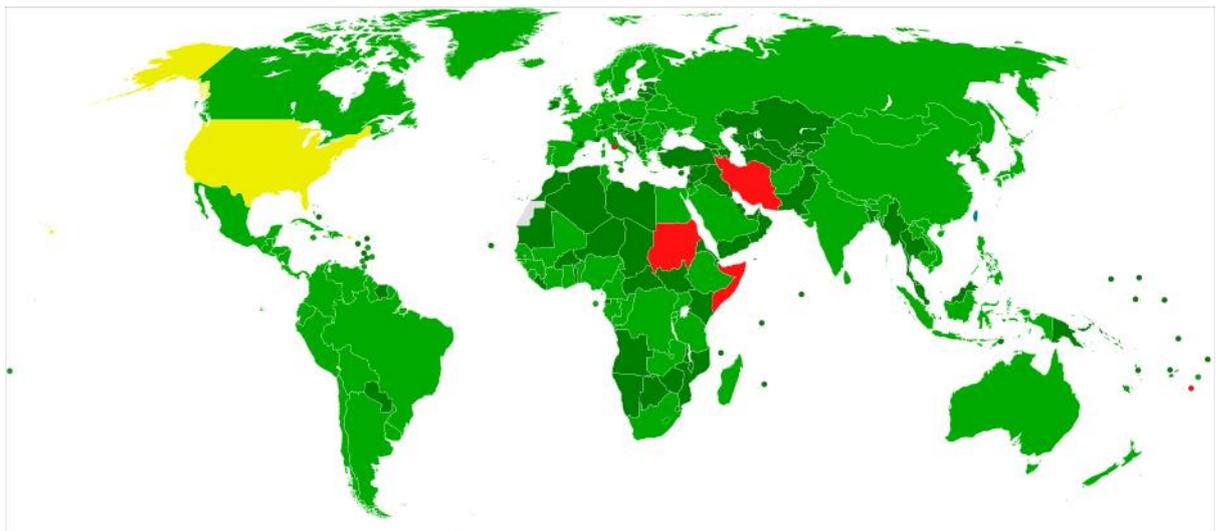
- to incorporate the principle of equality of men and women in their legal system, abolish all discriminatory laws and adopt appropriate ones prohibiting discrimination against women
- to establish tribunals and other public institutions to ensure the effective protection of public institutions

- to ensure the effective protection of women against discrimination; and to ensure elimination of all acts of discrimination against women by persons, organizations or enterprises. ²⁴

Even though many states accept the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and other protocols which give the responsibility to government to protect of women against legal discrimination, throughout time women have had issues when seeking justice.

Members and ratification

Countries affiliated with these substances are obliged to report and submit state applications. According to which states should submit a report after the first signing of the contract and then report it in 4 years. It was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1979 but entered into force in 1981.



■ Signed and ratified ■ Acceded or succeeded ■ Unrecognized state, abiding by treaty
■ Only signed ■ Non-signatory

²⁴ <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/>

- The six UN member states that have not ratified or acceded to the convention are Iran, Palau, Somalia, Sudan, Tonga, and the United States.
- The one UN non-member state that had not acceded to the convention is the Holy See/Vatican City.
- The Republic of China (Taiwan) in 2007 has also ratified the treaty in its legislature, but is unrecognized by the United Nations and is a party to the treaty only unofficially.
- The latest state to have acceded the convention was South Sudan on 30 April 2015.

Current Situation

Women's Access to Courts

Women victims experience various difficulties and barriers to access to justice Studies due to the existence of these barriers to law and to society's construction of women and of women's issues. ²⁵ Access is not just confined to access to the legal system, we should take into account the circumstances of access which lie beyond the law and the legal system e.g. the cost of litigation and other geographic, political and economic factors affecting women's resort to the process.

The UN is doing at a substantive level to improve women's access to justice, through various forms of support. Such as:

- **Reforming laws and ensuring women know their legal rights**

Awareness-raising of legal protection administrations is being directed by UN Women and OHCHR, which are supporting the Tradition on the Disposal of All Types of Victimization Women (CEDAW) Board's work to figure a General Proposal on Women in Struggle Aversion,

²⁵ Women's Access to Justice for Gender-Based Violence / A Practitioner's Guide

Strife and Post-Struggle Circumstances. This will clear up the relevance of states' arrangement commitments (counting those on ladies' entrance to equity) in struggle influenced settings. Also, with contribution from other UN organizations, for example, UNDP, the CEDAW Council is drafting a General Suggestion particularly on access to equity which will incorporate areas on struggle influenced settings.

- **Legal assistance and representation**

Legal assistance and portrayal administrations pointed essentially at casualties of aggressive behavior at home and different types of SGBV are being bolstered in a scope of field settings and regularly in organization with common society bunches. In Afghanistan and Iraq, UNDP is building up Lawful Help Focuses (LHC) in the areas; additionally in Afghanistan, UN Ladies has built up a paralegal manual and preparing to set up a base of paralegal/legitimate help for country men and ladies concentrating on ladies' rights. The UN Operations in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) has built up six lawful guide centers with the National Women's Legal advisers Relationship of Côte d'Ivoire. In Sudan, the African Union-Joined Country's Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) is encouraging lawful guide help to female detainees being hung on remand and in jail, and preparing group based paralegals. In Pick, UNDP is supporting common society gathers in giving professional bono lawful guide, directing and mindfulness raising exercises for ladies. UNHCR trains paralegals and court bolster specialists in an assortment of field operations. As the main UN-bolstered internationalized tribunal that accommodates coordinate casualty cooperation in the procedures, with support from the UN Confide in Reserve on the End of Savagery Against Women, the Uncommon Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) Casualties' Bolster Area has given preparing to casualties' legitimate delegates (common gathering attorneys), some of whom speak to customers who endured SGBV amid the Khmer Rouge administration.

- **Promoting women's participation**

In the context of ensuring gender equality in access to justice processes, promoting women's participation in peacebuilding requires both sufficient numbers of women at the front line of service delivery (as police, corrections officials, legal representatives, court administrators), as well as at the highest levels of policy influence (legislators, professional oversight bodies and judges). In relation to law enforcement participation, the UN is seeking

to lead by example with the global effort to reach 20 per cent participation of female police peacekeepers by 2014 and the all-Female Police Units (FPUs).

- **Taking justice to communities and removing physical obstacles**

Mobile courts and similar administrative reforms aimed at improving how women are able to access justice services were the least common area of engagement even at field level, featuring in only 12 of 89 examples reported in the field survey: UNDP Afghanistan; BNUB; ICTY; UNDP CAR; DPKO/UNDP in DRC; UNDP in Iraq, Kosovo, Nepal and Timor-Leste; Rwanda (UN Women and ICTR); Sierra Leone (UNDP); South Sudan (DPKO). The relative newness of this area of work suggests further analysis is needed of the effectiveness of these interventions and the possibility of incorporating this into rule of law assistance programs in other conflict affected settings. UNDP is currently undertaking an impact and effectiveness study of mobile courts, including in-country assessments of Sierra Leone and DRC; the results are forthcoming and should offer important guidance for future possible applications of this form of assistance.

- **Transitional justice processes**

To a great degree little data was given about exercises indicating to be centered around encouraging ladies' entrance to casual or standard strategies for debate determination as a feature of access to equity, in spite of the fact that it was distinguished in going as the subject of work in reactions got from Bosnia, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Liberia, South Sudan, Sierra Leone, and Timor-Leste. In Afghanistan, UNDP noticed its work with teaching religious pioneers on ladies' rights, and in Auto, UNDP has appointed research on the degree to which elective question

- **Investigate informal or customary processes and convert to formal justice processes²⁶**

Recent research appointed by UN Women, UNICEF and UNDP has affirmed that for some ladies, particularly in delicate or struggle influenced states, casual or standard equity procedures are the main ones they experience. However a number of similar obstructions to ladies' entrance to formal equity forms likewise apply with regards to casual instruments, for example, dread of terrorizing and segregation by those regulating the framework. More regrettable, these discussions may in truth be destinations of further infringement of women's rights. Sexual orientation affectability preparing and expanding ladies' support as adjudicators can be vital healing strides. In like manner, while procedural adaptability can help ladies in a few circumstances, the absence of secrecy can be an extra prevention from using these procedures, especially in connection to residential or different question of a socially touchy nature.

Challenges in Courts

There are many challenges in both social life and in courts for Women. However, in many situations sexual abuse and violence against women issues are more common and more controversial than others especially in courts. That is why we will hand these challenges in this study guide.

Sexual Abuse

Many sources define sexual abuse as repeated and unwanted sex-oriented remarks, behaviours or gestures that attack an individual's dignity and security and their physical and psychological integrity. In the workplace, sexual abuse may be accompanied by blackmail and abuse of power that could compromise employment.

²⁶ Improving Women's Access to Justice During and After Conflict: Mapping UN Rule of Law Engagement

Sexual abuse may be overt or subtle. It comprises some or all of the following:

- Relationship between aggressor and victim
- Repeated abuse: harassment
- Attack on personal dignity and security
- Work environment deterioration
- Employment in jeopardy

The main forms of sexual abuse in the workplace are: sexual harassment, sexism, homophobia, sexual assault or rape.

Worldwide, one in 10 girls have experienced rape or sexual assault by the age of 20, and one in three women experience sexual violence during their lifetime, according to the UN. Several countries in the world including a number of European countries also have statutes that restrict access to justice for victims of sexual violence.

There are some numerous guidelines and implications to solve the issues of sexual violence:

- Legal assistance to victims of sexual violence through judicial clinics;
- Strengthening of the judicial system;
- Support to the organization of mobile courts;
- Joint investigations related to sexual violence;
- Support to national authorities for prosecutions of sexual violence; and
- Sensitization of the local population on sexual violence
- In addition, there are also should be more studies about men as perpetrators, and finding better role models to explain this to their fellow men.

Violence Against Women

Gender-based violence, should taking into consideration as a human rights violation, and with the necessary political, economic, social and cultural contexts and conditions which enable and empower women to access justice. International human rights law and United Nation Comities recognizes a variety of laws and practices as key solutions to gender-based violence.

Therefore, it binds States to provide access to effective remedies and reparation for those subjected to such violence.²⁷ In other words, establishment of legal duties, a State's responsibility to take appropriate measures to respond to those violence is not understood as a discretionary measure, it is a legal entitlement.

The enabling environment for access to justice for women victims of violence has to be some elements which situated below must be provided and co-exist.

These are:

- Adequate Remedies: making remedies work and respond to women's needs
- Acting for and her behalf: Women's Critical engagement and participation
- Addressing Impunity: An effective and accountable legal system
- Legitimacy: Strengthening the Legal Culture in cases of violence against women
- Towards a new attitude: Cultural shifts in viewing violence against women

These elements should not argue individually but developmentally by building a relation of a concept / context and interdependence.²⁸

Relevant Documents

- **UNODC – United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems**

The United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems, which are drawn from international standards and recognized good practices, aim to provide guidance to States on the fundamental principles on which a legal aid system in criminal justice should be based and to outline the specific elements required for an effective and sustainable national legal aid system, in order to strengthen access to legal aid pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2007/24 of 26 July 2007, entitled "International cooperation for the improvement of access to legal aid in criminal justice systems, particularly in Africa".²⁹

²⁷ Women's Access to Justice for Gender-Based Violence / A Practitioner's Guide

²⁸<http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/CEDAW/AccessToJustice/WomensLegalAndHumanRightsBureau.pdf>

²⁹ Legal Aid Reforms and Women's Access to Justice/ Equality and Human Rights Commission

- **CEDAW General Recommendations**

The Committee On the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women also makes recommendations on any issue affecting women to which it believes the States parties should devote more attention.

-CEDAW General Recommendation No: 28

The Committee held its twenty-eighth session at United Nations Headquarters, from 13 to 31 January 2003. General recommendation No. 28 on the core obligations of States parties under article 2 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

-CEDAW General Recommendation No: 33

In the present general suggestion, the Board of trustees inspects the commitments of States gatherings to guarantee that ladies have entry to equity. These commitments include the security of women's rights against all types of separation with a view to enabling them as people and as rights holders. Powerful access to equity improves the emancipatory and transformative capability of the law.

Practically speaking, the Advisory group has watched various snags and confinements that hinder women from understanding their entitlement to access to equity on a premise of fairness, including an absence of compelling jurisdictional assurance offered by States parties in connection to all measurements of access to equity. These obstructions happen in a basic setting of separation and imbalance attributable to components, for example, sex stereotyping, oppressive laws, crossing or exacerbated segregation, procedural and evidentiary prerequisites and hones, and an inability to methodically guarantee that legal systems are physically, monetarily, socially and socially available to all women's.³⁰

³⁰ Handbook for Legislation on Violence Against Women/ United Nations

- **UN Handbook for Legislation on Violence against Women**

This Handbook depends on the results of a expert group meeting on great practices in enactment to address savagery against ladies, gathered by the Assembled Countries Division for the Headway of Women's, in participation with the Unified Countries Office on Medications and Wrongdoing, in May 2008. The meeting surveyed and broke down encounters, methodologies and great practices in enactment on brutality against ladies from around the globe, and built up a model structure for enactment on viciousness against ladies.

This handbook is set up by the Bureau of Monetary and Get-togethers/Division for the Headway of Women's (DESA/DAW), is expected to help States and different partners to upgrade existing, or grow new laws to secure ladies.

Other Relevant Documents:

- **UNDP – Access to Justice and Rule of Law**
- **UNODC – United Nations to help extend legal aid in the criminal justice system**

Conclusion

In conclusion, it is not very hard to see that women has many national and international boundaries and equalities in several areas. Unfortunately, it is certain that strengthenings women's access to justice is also one of them and it is the taff one. Because if we all solve these strengthenings women's access to justice it will get more easier than now to solve other boundaries and equalities with support of legal systems.

As mentioned before in this guide, there are some documents, studies, practices, researches regarding this issue and also there are some regulations which were succeed in different countries by different UN Bodies, NGOs, and Governments.

On the other hand, we are also sure about all of these movements are not enough to abolish all the strengthenings women's access to justice.

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