

# THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

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Discussing Women's empowerment and the link to  
sustainable development with emphasis on the agreed  
conclusions on the sixtieth session



National Youth Model United Nations

# The Commission on the Status of Women

## Committee Information

The Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), built up in 1947, initially comprised of only fifteen women agents of governments under the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). The commission's mandate is to analyse the means being taken, keeping in mind the end goal, to achieve gender equality, distinguish challenges, concur on worldwide standards, and to concoct solutions that ought to be utilized with regards to the promotion of empowerment of women worldwide in its yearly gatherings at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. The CSW brings delegates of governments as well as non-administrative organizations and people who are for the most part women, to the gatherings. This permits different Non-Governmental Organizations of questioned states that are not perceived as an individual from the UN to go to the councils in the CSW. The CSW is instrumental in promoting women's rights, documenting the reality of women's lives throughout the world, and shaping global standards on gender equality and the empowerment of women.

The Commission as of now has 45 member states that are chosen at regular 4 year intervals based on their land location: thirteen individuals from the African continent, eleven from Asia, nine from Latin America and the Caribbean, eight from Western Europe and other states and four from Eastern Europe. Other than its gatherings and discussions consistently, the CSW has arranged and continues to arrange numerous declarations and treaties - for example, the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women in 1967.

## Members States

Forty-five Member States of the United Nations serve as members of the Commission and such Members are elected for a period of four years. The Commission consists of one representative from each of the 45 Member States elected by the Economic and Social Council on the basis of equitable geographical distribution:

- 13 members from Africa
- 11 members from Asia
- 09 members from Latin America and Caribbean
- 08 members from Western Europe and other States
- 04 members from Eastern Europe

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## Membership

| Region       | Country                    | End of term |
|--------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| Africa       | Algeria                    | 2022        |
|              | Cameroon                   | 2020        |
|              | Côte d'Ivoire              | 2018        |
|              | Congo                      | 2022        |
|              | Equatorial Guinea          | 2019        |
|              | Eritrea                    | 2020        |
|              | Ghana                      | 2022        |
|              | Kenya                      | 2022        |
|              | Liberia                    | 2019        |
|              | Malawi                     | 2019        |
|              | Namibia                    | 2021        |
|              | Niger                      | 2021        |
|              | Nigeria                    | 2020        |
|              | Tunisia                    | 2021        |
| Asia-Pacific | Bahrain                    | 2021        |
|              | China                      | 2021        |
|              | Iraq                       | 2022        |
|              | Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 2019        |
|              | Japan                      | 2022        |
|              | Kuwait                     | 2020        |
|              | Mongolia                   | 2019        |
|              | Qatar                      | 2020        |
|              | Republic of Korea          | 2022        |
|              | Saudi Arabia               | 2022        |
| Turkmenistan | 2022                       |             |

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|--|------------------------|------|
| <b>Eastern Europe</b>                  | Albania                | 2019 |
|  | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2019 |
|  | Estonia                | 2021 |
|  | Russian Federation     | 2020 |
| <b>Latin America and Caribbean</b>     | Brazil                 | 2020 |
|  | Chile                  | 2021 |
|  | Colombia               | 2019 |
|  | Ecuador                | 2022 |
|  | Guatemala              | 2020 |
|  | Haiti                  | 2022 |
|  | Nicaragua              | 2022 |
|  | Peru                   | 2021 |
| <b>Western Europe and other states</b> | Trinidad and Tobago    | 2020 |
|  | Belgium                | 2019 |
|  | Canada                 | 2021 |
|  | Ireland                | 2021 |
|  | Israel                 | 2021 |
|  | Liechtenstein          | 2019 |
|  | Norway                 | 2020 |
|  | Spain                  | 2019 |
| United Kingdom                         | 2020                   |      |

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## INTRODUCTION

Women and girls all over the world must have equal rights and opportunities and have the capacity to live free of viciousness and separation. Women's uniformity and empowerment is one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and indispensable to all measurements of comprehensive sustainable development. Therefore, at the end of the day it is important to note that all the SDGs rely upon the accomplishment of Goal 5.

For the empowerment of women and girls to be acknowledged through sustainable development, there should be an excess of a pledge to these objectives. There must be coordinated activity over all nations and networks where committed resources ought to be provisioned to enable women of all ages and girls as a major aspect of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Moving towards gender equality as a critical issue in the SDGs, demands that gender is incorporated at all phases of policy development, methods for usage, monitoring and accountability.

The requirement for a cross-cutting, comprehensive and gender delicate approach is clear: without an approach of this kind the worldwide change imagined by the SDGs won't be accomplished. Women and girls are vital benefactors, implementers and recipients of sustainable development. Their empowerment is key to the accomplishment of the 2030 Development Agenda. The stand-alone SDG on gender balance (Goal 5) ought to be commended, as it focuses for each nation to make gender uniformity a reality. However simply because Goal 5 exists it will not accomplish gender equality alone. A gender sensitive approach must be identified and executed to realize the 2030 development plan. In addition to SDG 5 – achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls – gender equality is reflected in 36 targets and 54 indicators across the SDGs.

At the National Youth Model United Nations 2018, we will be simulating the Commission on the Status of Women to identify various gender sensitive approaches to breakdown various barriers around world that are against the empowerment of women and thus against the global development agenda.

## DISCUSSION

Many of the delegates will be questioning as to why the 60<sup>th</sup> session is being provided emphasis in this simulation of the CSW when 2 more sessions have been conducted and new conclusions been recognized as well. The reason behind the emphasis on the outdated conclusion is to identify how they have evolved in the 2 latter sessions and if they have been able to cause any such impact.

It's important to understand that women and girls contain the larger part of individuals living in destitution, and experience multidimensional imbalances. In the past endeavours were just made to incorporate women and girls in 'women's issues' in development which neglected to perceive the multidimensional idea of gender in development. Furthermore, persevering and ceaseless underinvestment in gender equity and women's empowerment has aggravated development disorders. Delegates are encouraged to discuss on how these errors must not be rehashed.

Along these lines, sustainable development activities must strengthen the thought that women and girls are at a higher danger of being abandoned. This would advance the incorporation of women and girls as

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pioneers and leaders, and in addition pertinent partners and accomplices in sustainable development. How resources are activated and how programs are actualized has clear ramifications for women's empowerment and the accomplishment of gender correspondence. Gender uniformity isn't just a part of usage however a basic method for execution, and a fundamental measure for nations to accomplish their full development potential.

To standard the contribution of women and girls in sustainable development demands a change in demeanours and conduct towards women and girls over all levels. For women and girls to be specialists of progress their information must be viewed as essential; they ought not exclusively be thought of as 'recipients' or 'helpless', they should be considered as equivalent accomplices and profitable donors to sustainable development. With this demeanour change it is pointless to more than once call for women's and girls' rights since they would be incorporated consequently. Women and girls can increment network limit at the grassroots level, by driving powerful network based sustainable development activities that add to the accomplishment of the SDGs.

## Points to Focus on

- Women empowerment can be estimated through the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM), which demonstrates women's cooperation in a given country, both politically and monetarily. Different estimates that consider the significance of female investment and fairness include: The Gender Parity Index and the Gender-related Development Index (GDI).
- Elaborate discussion about the practicality and efficiency of the clauses found in Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- Introducing grass root level solutions to getting around problems such as societal norms.
- The Internet as a tool of empowerment.
- The role of education
- Associated social labelling and societal stigmas
- Roles of Governments, legal systems, NGOs and the international community in the process of empowering women.
- Removing structural barriers to women's economic empowerment
- Preventing and responding to gender-based violence
- Strengthening gender-responsive strategies in crisis prevention, preparedness and recovery
- Issues faced by women's fundamental rights i.e. Human rights activists

## Summary

Gender equality by 2030 requires critical activity to take out the many main drivers of segregation that still diminish women's rights in private and open circles. For instance, oppressive laws need to change, and enactment embraced to proactively propel equality. However, 49 nations still need laws shielding women from abusive behaviour at home, while 39 bar equal inheritance rights for girls and children. Wiping out gender-based savagery is a need; given this is a standout amongst the most unavoidable human rights infringement on the planet today. In view of information from 87 nations, 1 of every 5 women and girls younger than 50 will have encountered physical as well as sexual violence by an intimate accomplice in the recent year. Whilst status quo is as such it would be impractical to believe in

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a future of empowered women helping grow societies towards positive paths. Understanding the various barriers that exist to the 2030 development plan the delegates of CSW in NYMUN 2018 are encouraged to introduce, discuss, compromise and finally draw out feasible solutions to overcome these challenges.

## Links to Research

<https://www.un.org/press/en/2016/wom2067.doc.htm>

<http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/in-focus/women-and-the-sdgs>

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/gender-equality/>

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/sep/17/christine-lagarde-calls-for-more-women-in-top-business-roles>

<http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/in-focus/women-and-the-sdgs/sdg-5-gender-equality>

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg5>