

CSW

Commission on the Status of Women

MSMUN 2025

Chair

Sara Rosas

Amalia Arango

Official Language:

English

Topic A

Sexual violence against women in armed conflicts

Topic B

Promoting gender-sensitive media representation

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1. Welcoming Letter

Dear Delegates,

It is our greatest pleasure to welcome you to CSW in this edition of MSMUN 2025. We are deeply honored to serve as your presidents for this session and to accompany you on your journey of growth. We truly hope that through this committee we can share with you not only our passion for UN models, but also our deep commitment to the issues we will explore in this committee, issues that we have worked tirelessly to prepare in order to ensure this experience marks a before and after in your MUN lives.

The participation of women in society, though hard-fought and increasingly recognized, remains a complex and ongoing struggle. While significant progress has been made in securing women's rights and elevating their voices in decision-making, some deep-rooted inequalities and injustices continue to occur. From gender-based violence to the systemic obstacles women continue to face, the need for spaces like the CSW remains more urgent than ever. This committee stands as a platform to address these challenges in order to resolve them in the most efficient and just way for all, ensuring the safety, empowerment, and full recognition of women's rights.

As of the days of debate, we encourage you to engage fully and passionately. We expect that through your participation, you will not only sharpen your skills in diplomacy and debate but

also reflect on the broader role you can play in shaping a more equitable world for women. Our hope is that this experience will allow you to grow, not just as delegates, but as leaders more aware, more capable, and more inspired to be advocates for change. Compete with arguments, embrace the passion that drives you, and challenge yourselves and others in a spirit of learning and self-improvement.

We are excited to witness your contributions and the development of yourselves through this 3 days of debate. And remember, as Ruth Bader Ginsburg so wisely said, "Women belong in all places where decisions are being made. It shouldn't be that women are the exception."

Welcome to CSW 2025!

Sincerely,

Sara Rosas and Amalia Arango

Presidents, CSW MSMUN 2025

2. General Information

2.1. History of the committee

The Commission of Status of Women (CSW) was created in Lake Success, New York, February 1947, later after the founding of the United Nations in 1945. Making the first commission of the Un solely intended to maintain and advocate for the status of women and conformed only by women. The Commission was initially supported by a United Nations unit that later became the Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW) in the UN Secretariat. However the CSW kept operating as a complementary and different commission

from the DAW, CSW is intended to act as a platform of debate in order to set global standards, create policies, and monitor progress on gender equality and the advancement of women. The CSW is the place where governments, civil society, and other stakeholders can discuss women's rights, identify issues, and agree on recommendations or legal frameworks to address them. On the other hand, DAW became more operational since its main focus was to implement the policy recommendations made by bodies like the CSW.

From 1947 to 1962, the Commission worked to change discriminatory legislation and raise global awareness of women's issues by setting standards and developing international conventions. The CSW successfully argued against using "men" as a synonym for humanity when contributing to the development of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and succeeded in introducing a new, more inclusive language. Because the codification of women's legal rights required data and analysis, the Commission embarked on a global assessment of women's status. Extensive research yielded a detailed picture of each country's political and legal standing, which was later used to draft human rights instruments.

The Commission drafted the early international conventions on women's rights, such as the 1953 Convention on the Political Rights of Women, which was the first international law instrument to acknowledge and protect the political rights of women; and the first international agreements on women's rights in marriage, namely the 1957 Convention on the Nationality of Married Women, and the 1962 Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages. The Commission also contributed to the work of UN offices, such as the International Labour Organization's 1951 Convention concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value, which enshrined the principle of equal pay for equal work.

In 1963, the United Nations General Assembly requested the Commission to draft a Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, which the Assembly eventually adopted in 1967. In 1979, the Commission drafted the legally binding Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child established the right of petition for women victims of discrimination in 1999.

The Commission proposed that 1975 be designated International Women's Year for its 25th anniversary, an idea supported by the general assembly, to draw attention to women's equality with men and their contributions to peace and development. The year began with the First World Conference on Women in Mexico City, followed by the 1976-1985 United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development, and Peace. Additional world conferences were held in 1980 in Copenhagen and 1985 in Nairobi.

In 1987, after the Third World Conference on Women in Nairobi, the Commission took the lead in arranging and promoting the UN system's work on economic and social issues for women's empowerment. Its efforts shifted to promoting and prevailing women's issues as part of the mainstream, rather than as separate concerns. In the same period, the Commission helped bring violence against women to the forefront of international debates for the first time. These efforts resulted in the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December 1993. In 1994, a UN Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes, and consequences was appointed by the Commission on Human Rights, with a mandate to investigate and report on all aspects of violence against women.

The Commission served as the preparatory body for the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women, which adopted the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. After the conference, the Commission was mandated by the General Assembly to play a central role in monitoring the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and advising ECOSOC accordingly. As called for in the Platform for Action, an additional UN office for promoting gender equality was established: the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women (OSAGI).

In 2011, the four parts of the UN system mentioned on this page—DAW, INSTRAW, OSAGI, and UNIFEM—merged to become UN Women, now the Secretariat of the Commission on the Status of Women. Lastly, CSW continues to fight in order to achieve the sustainability goals created by the United Nations, especially number 5 which is gender equality which intends to address key issues such as eliminating all forms of violence against women, ensuring women's full participation in decision-making, and promoting equal rights to economic resources.

2.2. Purpose

The main purpose of the CSW is to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women worldwide, while also setting global standards and policies related to women's rights, monitor progress on gender equality, and address emerging challenges that affect women and girls globally. All of this is supported by UN Women in all of the aspects of the Commission's work and also facilitates the participation of civil society representatives.

In addition in 1996, ECOSOC expanded the Commission's mandate in resolution 1996/6, deciding that it should take the lead in monitoring and reviewing progress and problems in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, as well as in standardizing a gender perspective in UN activities.

This is why representatives from the UN Member States, civil society organizations, and UN entities gather in New York for the Commission's annual two-week session. They discuss progress and gaps in implementing the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action of 1995, the key global policy document on gender equality, as well as the General Assembly's 23rd special session. Beijing +5 Assembly in 2000, as well as emerging issues affecting gender equality and the rule of law. Women's empowerment members agree on additional actions to advance progress and encourage women to exercise their rights in political, economic, and social fields. The outcomes and results of each session are forwarded to ECOSOC for follow-up.

3. Topic A: 1. Sexual violence against women in armed conflicts

3.1. Historical context

“Sexual violence in conflict needs to be treated as the war crime that it is; it can no longer be treated as an unfortunate collateral damage of war.” - UN Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Ms. Zainab Hawa Bangura

Through the armed conflicts seen all throughout history many forms of torture have been seen to reach information, or to cause turmoil in communities driving people away making opponents have less of an advantage. One of these torture is used especially for women, this being the abuse towards women, from it being physical or emotional they both have the strenght to ruin someone's life.

These abuses are mostly seen as women getting taken advantage of, and being raped, sexually assaulted, and even be forced to be married, as well as pregnancies, prostitution, abortion, all of this is taking away women rights and humanity. This terrible form of torture is used as a strategy in wars as a way to extract information to degrate and intimidate communities that are already being faced with war. Rape towards women is a tactic that is used to drive away communities and to also humiliate the opponents. Forced sexual relationships are also a way for diseases to spread in these now vulnerable communities. Forced marriages and pregnancies are used to make the women a trophy for the soldiers, as a way to show gratitude for all their hard work, and yet again turning women into an object.

All of these tortures take us back centuries in women's rights, and cause women to live their one life as miserably as possible. (European Institute for Gender Equality, 2016).

Sexual violence was viewed as an unavoidable event in conflicts, even thought it wasn't a topic of conversation. It was also seen by armies that rape was a reward. In World War II all sides have been accused of the mass use of rape, but sexual violence wasn't acknowledge as a crime since the Tokyo and Nuremberg war crimes courts established by the allies didn't acknowledge it.

Later on in 1992 after many widespread rapes in Yugoslavia did the UN Security Council decide to address the issue. December 18 was the date where it was declared that the mass detention and rape of women (especially muslim from countries such as Herzegovnia and Bosnia) was an international crime that required action.

A year later in 1993, the ICTY (International Criminal Tribunal for former Yugoslavia) classified rape as a crime against humanity as well as extermination and torture when during armed conflicts used against civilians. ICTY became the first court to convict someone of rape as a crime against humanity in 2001. Which also expanded the definition of slavery to add sexual slavery, since slavery used to only cover forced labor.

In 1994 in Rwanda the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) recognized rape as a war crime and a crime against humanity. ICTR became the first court to convict someone of rape as genocide. In the ruling against Jean-Paul Akayesu, a former mayor, determined that rape and sexual assault were used to internationally destroy the Tutsi ethnic group, in whole or in part.

Since July 2002 The Rome Statute of International Court defines rape, sexual slavery, forced prostitution or pregnancy, enforced sterilization and other extreme sexual violences as crimes against humanity when committed systematically or in a large scale. Since, ICC arrest warrant have charged various individuals with rape as a war crime as well as crime against humanity.

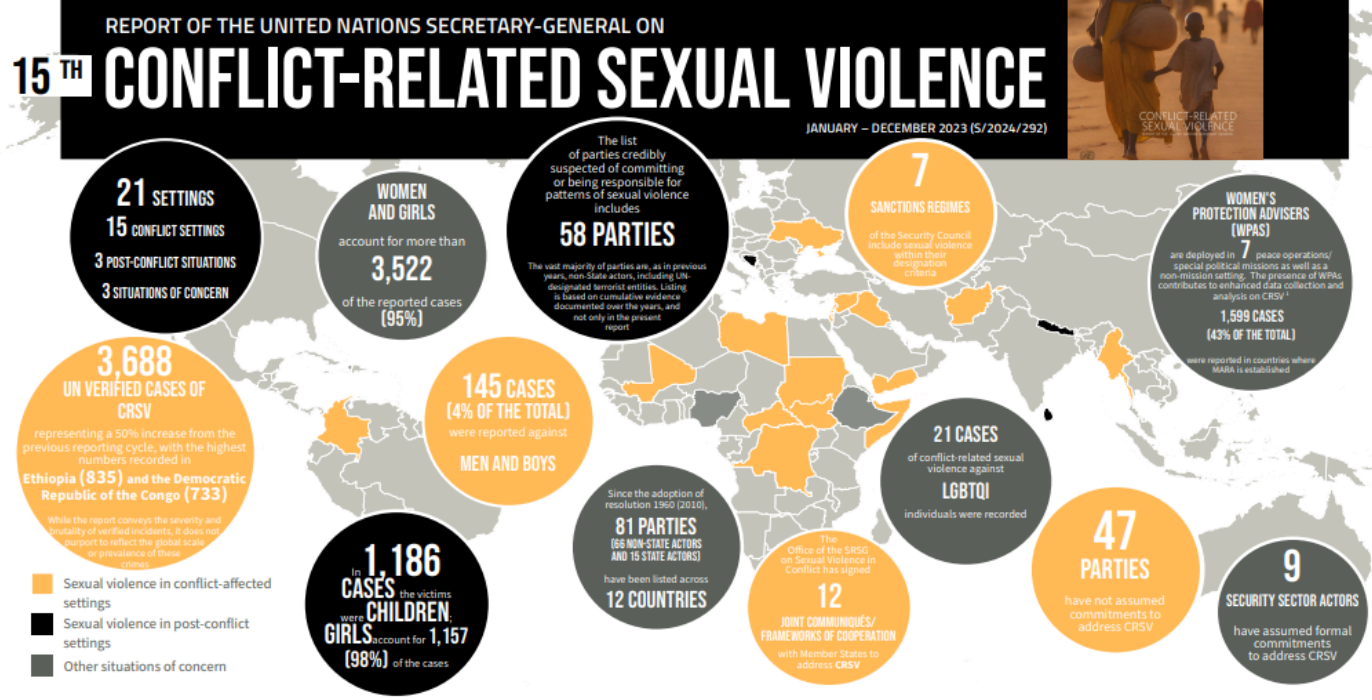
Even though changing international or national laws are a huge help to finding an end to sexual violence, they won't be victorious without some social change. In society most of the

time the victims will be the one receiving discrimination and being separated from society rather than the rapist. With this being changed sexual violence as a war crime can truly be put to a stop. (UN. 2014).

3.2. Current situation

Currently the world is facing itself with the highest number of armed conflicts since World War II. Countries such as Ukraine, Gaza; Sudan and Afghanistan, which face themselves in armed conflicts where sexual violence is still used as a weapon.

In June 19 2024 (International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict) UN-Secretary General António Guterres stated that sexual violence is devastating form to attack in armed conflicts, with long lasting harmful trauma effects on survivors. He also mentioned that Healthcare and Hospitals should become a beacon for the victims of these horrible acts, since many women can end up pregnant because of the sexual violence of rape. UN data also stated that survivors of sexual violence during armed conflict need a survivor-centered aproches to address their needs for them to be able to heal. All of these leads to Secretary-General who makes it clear that he stand with the victims and hopes that this sexual violence will be put to a stop. (United Nations Regional Information Centre for Western Europe. 2024).



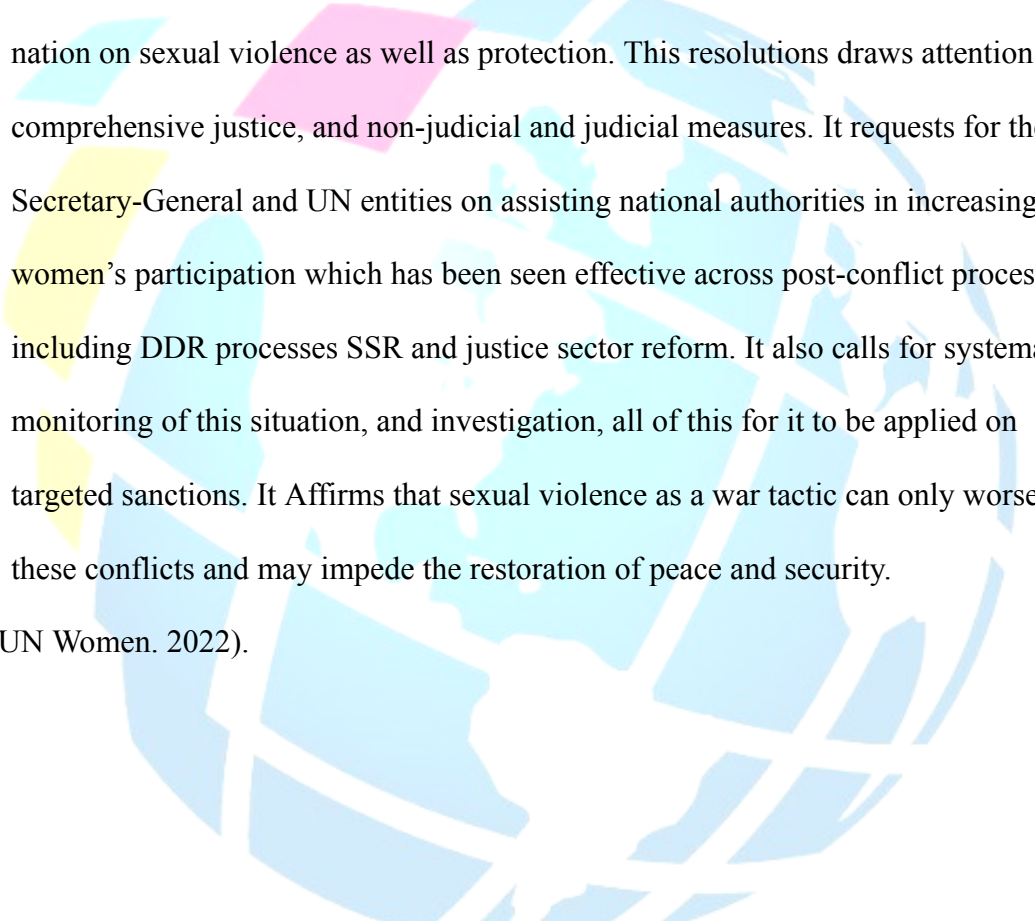
(UN. n.d.). In this image it can be seen the Report of the United Nations Secretary-General on sexual-violence in conflict related situations back in 2023 from January to December.

3.3. Previous resolutions

- **Resolution 1820, 2008:** Is directed towards UN departments and specialized agencies of the UN system to make sure that peace-keeping forces are properly equipped and prepared to keep citizens away from sexual violence, and it also calls for the UN peace-building commission to examine the effects of armed conflicts related to sexual violence on early recovery as well as long-term peace-building. This resolution also called for a report from the Security-General annually that would indicate a plan of action to address sexual violence in a intergrated and systematic & not; fashion through

out the UN system. In July 2009 the report stated the need for senior leadership, and improvement in both coordination and accountability. (Anne-Marie Goetz. 2010).

- **Resolution 1888, 2009:** The 1820 resolution influenced this resolution very strongly since this new resolution called for an appointment of a Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the forming of a task team full of Judicial experts to help post-conflict countries to prevent impunity, as well as the appointment of women protection advisors in important UN peace-making missions, the production of annual reports of parties ¬credibly suspected of using sexual violence as a war tactic. And a proposal of monitoring and reporting mechanisms. (Anne-Marie Goetz. 2010).
- **Resolution 1960, 2010:** This resolution meant that the Secretary-General was encouraged to to list in in extreme detail on parties that were suspects of the use of rape, and sexual violence as a war tactic. All this information would go into the annual reports in pursuant to resolutions 1820 and 1888. It was also requested for the Secretary-General to order monitoring, and to also analysis and reporting arrangements on sexual violence from conflicts. This resolution would also mean that the the Councils intention would reiterates to consider adding designation criteria pertaining to acts of rape and other forms of sexual violence in targeted communities. Calls upon parties who are in Arlene conflicts to make implemented specific time-bound agreements to fight off sexual violence. Advices member states to deploy higher numbers of female military and police personal to police keeping, and for all military and police personnel to have adequet training to protect women on sexual violence. (UN Women. 2022).

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- **Resolutions 2106, 2013:** Stresses that women's participation is essential to prevention on sexual violence as well as protection. This resolution draws attention to comprehensive justice, and non-judicial and judicial measures. It requests for the Secretary-General and UN entities on assisting national authorities in increasing women's participation which has been seen effective across post-conflict processes, including DDR processes SSR and justice sector reform. It also calls for systematic monitoring of this situation, and investigation, all of this for it to be applied on targeted sanctions. It Affirms that sexual violence as a war tactic can only worsen these conflicts and may impede the restoration of peace and security.

(UN Women. 2022).

- **Resolution 2467, 2019:** This resolution demands parties to make specific time-bound agreements to combat sexual violence, and for them to be implemented. It encourages UN and mandating bodies to make sure that commissions of inquiry address sexual violence in conflicts to motivate the use of rosters of investigators with relevant expertise. Welcomes the Secretary-General's decision that all state actors that were repeatedly listed in the annex on his CRSV will be prohibited from working in peacekeeping. Calls upon Member States to make sure that survivors receive the care they most need without any form of judgment. And nothing life threatening and harms

faced by women who fell pregnant because of rape, and asks for SG's special report on them and their children on them and the children that are born of rape. Encourages that the Secretary-General ensures that expert groups, and monitoring teams and panel for sanction committees have member that are experts on sexual violence and gender expertise. This resolution affirms that survivors of sexual violence committed by terrorist groups should have the access to reparation programs so that they can heal. (UN Women. 2022).

3.4. International response

The ICRC (International Committee of the Red Cross) has addressed the issue by working with other components from the Red Cross and the Red Cross Movement, including IFRC (International Federation of Red Cross) and National Societies to combat sexual violence. They attend to these inhuman acts by finding ways for them to be prevented. They also help the victims in various contexts to which one of them is in armed conflicts.

The ICRC also encourages parties to know their obligation under International Humanitarian law to which protects humans from the sexual violence acts that are no exception to armed conflicts. The ICRC also reminds parties to integrate these laws in these armed conflicts since they seem to have been forgotten. (ICRC. 2016).

There have also been various international and regional instruments conventions & treaties that aim in the aid and right to defend women and their rights. Although most aren't legally binding they still have a key role in holding governments responsible for possibly forgetting these rights. Some of these frameworks are...

- CEDAW (1979): This is the main UN treaty for gender equality, and it is ratified by 189 states.
- Convention of Belém do Pará (1994): This convention aims to combat violence against women. It has been adopted by the Organization of the American States (OAS) ratified by most members except Canada and the US.
- Maputo Protocol (2003): Treaty from the African Union women's rights, political participation, and economic empowerment. This has been ratified by 41 states in Africa
- ASEAN Declaration (2004): 10 ASEAN (Association of South-East Asian Nations) commitment to eliminate violence against women.
- Istanbul Convention (2011): Treaty against domestic violence by Council of Europe, ratified by 34 countries.

(Focus 2030. 2023).

3.5. Useful sources

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https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Media/Publications/UNIFEM/EVAWkit_06_Factsheet_ConflictAndPostConflict_en.pdf

- The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. (2024). *Rape as a weapon of war*. *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.
<https://www.britannica.com/topic/rape-crime/Rape-as-a-weapon-of-war>
- Nesrine Ben Kahla. (2023). *The devastating use of sexual violence as a weapon of war*. *Think Global Health*.
<https://www.thinkglobalhealth.org/article/devastating-use-sexual-violence-weapon-war>
- Civilians in Conflict. (2021). *Sexual violence as a tactic of war*. *Civilians in Conflict Blog*. <https://civiliansinconflict.org/blog/sexual-violence-tactic-of-war/>
- UNRIC. (2023). *Women and girls are disproportionately affected by conflict-related sexual violence*. *United Nations Regional Information Centre*.
<https://unric.org/en/women-and-girls-are-disproportionately-affected-by-conflict-related-sexual-violence/>

3.6. Expectations for debate

Dear delegates,

The chair would like to warmly welcome all of you to the committee, we are very excited to be with all of you and hear all of your thoughts, ideas, and solutions. We hope that this debate will be full of respect and hope for a better future. It's also key that all of you give it your all in this committee so that work and progress can be appreciated. Model's UN are full of opportunities so put in the work so that these opportunities and goals can be reached. So delegates make this committee a place where dreams for a better future can come true.

On the other hand we want all of you to know how grateful we are to be here as your chair. We also want all of you to know that we are here for any questions, or help in the committee. No matter the question, don't ever be embarrassed to ask us. We would also like to mention that we chose this topic aiming that all of you would enjoy it and find passion in it. The chair will be present for all of you that might need aid.

Overall this committee was made with love, and with the idea to save these women from these terrible war tactics with your thoughts and solutions in mind. We really did put work in this committee and we are excited for you delegates to do so yourself.

4. Topic B: Promoting gender-sensitive media representation

4.1 Historical context

Historically gender-sensitive media representation has changed in response to the way women, men, and gender minorities have been portrayed in the media. Since the media is typically influenced by societal norms including gender stereotypes the transition to a more gender-sensitive media representation has been encouraged in order to face multiple social

struggles for gender equality and human rights, including the feminist movements and advocacy for fair portrayals of women and marginalized groups. Things like social movements, cultural shifts, and technological advancements are crucial factors that have influenced the change in gender-sensitive media representation, and that as these continue to vary media representation will as well.

In order to understand this topic it is important to clarify what gender-sensitive media representation is, and this topic is defined as the practice of ensuring that media content reflects a balanced and equitable portrayal of all genders, particularly by addressing and challenging existing stereotypes and biases.

Historically the media has had a crucial role in shaping our society, from its opinions to its values. And the societal norms on gender have also been highly influenced by the media, for instance in the early ages the media depicted women as mostly homemakers and caregivers while depicting men as the authority figure and the ones that provided income for the families. This did not only marginalized women, their voices, and their opinions but also structured a stereotype for the societal role. Another aspect that is important to note in the early ages of media and their representation based on gender is that usually women were highly unrepresented, giving them a lesser importance than men, a lower place in society.

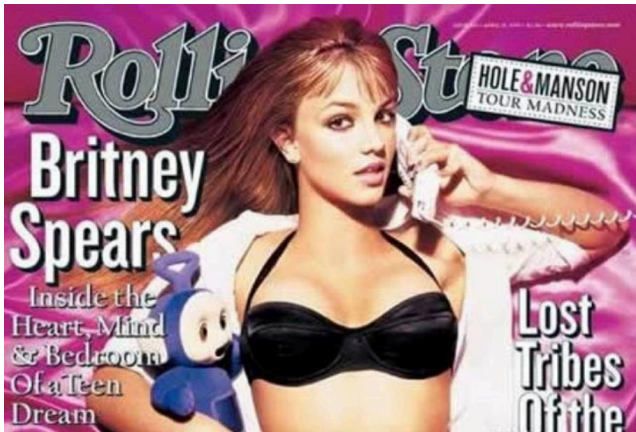


Nevertheless, in the 1960s and 1970s the situation started to change with the surfacing of the second wave of feminist movements, challenging the existent stereotypes and wanting to portray women as independent and multifaceted individuals. Feminism along with the propaganda they spread across the different countries challenged what had been structures as a societal norm in the beginning by the underrepresentation of women in the media, and the structuring of their social value as caregivers and homemakers, portraying the independence of women and showing that they were capable of much more than being housewives. The first shows in the media that started to reflect these changes were shows like: Maude and The Mary Tyler Moore Show, which featured non-traditional female leads that defied traditional roles. However, this changes were reversed in the 1980s as the media went back to a more stereotypical portrayal of women amid a conservative cultural shift caused by a response to social movements after a significant social upheaval, with movements advocating for civil rights, feminism, and LGBTQ rights which challenged traditional norms, the media in an effort of counter attacking such movements made a significant recoil on what had been gained in the 1970s.



In the 1990s feminism intended to get back to the advancements related to gender-sensitive media they had done in the 1970s and the movement “Girl Power” was born. This movement intended to empower young women through music and media, some examples of this are Wannabe by Spice girls, Just a girl by no doubt, Rebel girl! by bikini kill, Sex and the city, The powerpuff girls, Daria, among many others. Nevertheless, “Girl Power” also received a significant backlash since media narratives often commodified feminism and exploited girlhood, leading to a phenomenon termed "bitchification," where women in the spotlight were subjected to intense scrutiny and derogatory portrayals. With this also came another significant issue for women and the media representation since in TV shows, pop culture, and media itself the objectification and sexualization of the women's bodies was more evident than ever. With many television ad shows portraying women as only the objects of male desire, shows like “Friends” and “Seinfeld” made use of sexist jokes and portrayed women as obsessed with sex, relationships, and creating a family, showcasing them as either passive or hypersexualized. Another example of this objectification is in music since artists like Madonna or Britney Spears played with sexuality in their music videos, often presenting eroticized images that blurred the lines between empowerment and objectification. Moreover, this was also evident in sports media when with women athletes there was minimal coverage and more focused on their appearance than on their achievements.





During the 2000s the third wave of feminism introduced intersectionality, emphasizing diverse experiences of women across race, class, and sexuality. Diversity of media began to be demonstrated as they began to portray this more complex topics on mainstream representation, however the backlash hasn't been deleted yet. Another important aspect of the 2000s was a significant shift in content creation, since independent films and alternative media platforms began to emerge, allowing a more authentic storytelling that challenged traditional gender norms. With this women filmmakers gained visibility giving a glimpse and perspective of a women and their lives on mainstream media, some women filmmakers that paved the way in the 2000s are: Mary Harron with American Psycho, Karyn Kusama with Girl fight or Jeniffer's body, Gina Prince-Bythewood with love and basketball, etc.



Finally, the 2010s and the rise of social media platforms played a crucial role in media sensitive representation, the interconnection that social media platforms represent allow women to share directly their stories with audiences bypassing traditional media gatekeepers. This led to a broader range of narratives which challenge existing stereotypes. Another very important event that happened related to gender sensitive media in the 2010s is the “Metoo movement” which highlighted issues of sexual harassment and gender inequality in various industries, prompting media organizations to reevaluate their practices regarding gender representation.

4.2 Current situation

Despite all the advancements that have been made historically related to this topic there continues to be multiple issues that continue to suppress the promotion of gender-sensitive media. One of the main struggles that continue to occur is the underrepresentation of women in the media, various studies indicate that women constitute only 24% of those heard, read about, or seen in news outlets, and 46% of news stories reinforce gender stereotypes rather than challenge them. This emphasizes the need for gender-sensitive reportage which accurately reflects the voices, opinions, and situations of women all around the world.

Another issue that continues to spread is the objectification and sexualization of women in various media platforms like films, the music industry, and advertising, spreading gender norms and stereotypes that are ultimately harmful for women around the world and especially to the new generations of women which grow up seeing unrealistic standard of beauty and the objectification of women in all media platforms. This becomes a widespread problematic since such portrayals have long-term social consequences, reinforcing traditional gender roles and limiting societal perceptions of women's capabilities

Nevertheless, there has been a significant advancement in promoting gender-sensitive representation in all media platforms which include the efforts to eliminate gender stereotypes, using inclusive language, and ensuring balanced representation of all genders in media content. This approach is in modern days recognized as necessary for professional media production. In order to ensure this is done training programs and resources are being developed to help journalists incorporate gender perspectives in their work.

Some of the biggest issues when referring to promoting gender-sensitive media are the following: Underrepresentation of women, stereotypical and objectifying portrayals, normalizing of violence and traditional roles, gender bias in media production and consumption, impact on children and adolescents, safety concerns for female media workers, resistance to a change in perspectives, etc. These issues are the ones that the CSW committee needs to address and resolve in order to continue the evolution of gender-sensitive media.

4.3 Previous resolutions and international response

1. ***The council of Europe recommendation CM/Rec(2013)1:*** This series of recommendations made by the council of Europe intends to suggest specific guidelines for member states and media organizations to ensure gender equality and combat gender stereotyping in media. It includes 16 implementation measures across categories such as policy evaluation, accountability, and promoting good practices in media representation.
2. ***European parliamentary assembly resolutions 1751 (2010) and 1557 (2007):*** The 1751 resolution is focused on combating the sexist stereotypes in the media calling for measures to eliminate gender-based discrimination in media portrayals. Moreover, the

1557 resolution intends to address the image of women in advertising, urging member states to adopt regulations that promote positive representations of women.

3. ***UNESCO's Gender-Sensitive Indicators for Media (GSIM)***: It is a framework created by the UNESCO in order to provide tools for assessing media content and practices concerning gender sensitivity, encouraging media organizations to adopt gender-sensitive policies.
4. ***International Women's Media Foundation and Global Alliance on Media and Gender***: This is an organization that advocates for an increased representation of women in media highlighting the importance of gender-transformative content that challenges stereotypes.
5. ***Internal resolutions and media policies***: Many countries have advocated to create internal media policies in order to ensure the safety of female media workers, addressing issues such as harassment and violence both online and offline. As well as developing coherent national media policies that promote gender-sensitive reporting and representation

4.4 Useful sources

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<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC10218532/>
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<https://kq.freepressunlimited.org/themes/gender-equality/gender-in-media-content/gender-sensitive-reporting/>

4.5 Expectations for the debate

Dear delegates,

We expect highly of you and what can be treated of this problematic through the days of debate, especially because this is a really large topic that can be treated through multiple fronts, it is very important to address how media influences the public opinion, meaning that the stereotypes that it reflects are what society tends to follow and think. We expect you to treat the historical impact that the media has had on the image of women in society and some of the struggles that continue to be present in modern day, like for example the objectification and sexualization of women in the media. Another thing that we expect you to discuss during the debate is how the way in which the media portray women will affect the perceptions of growing generations and the way society will continue to address the role of women in our communities.

Topics like the underrepresentation of women, stereotypical and objectifying portrayals, normalizing of violence and traditional roles, gender bias in media production and consumption, impact on children and adolescents, safety concerns for female media workers, resistance to a change in perspectives, etc. are the ones we are looking for you to treat and resolve, starting from the fact that media and its gender-sensitive representation is not controlled at all, and how its control could clash with the freedom of speech and press but also with topics like discrimination.

Lastly, another topic that could be highly interesting is how the media tends to attack and degrade women in high positions in society, for example politicians, singers, actresses, athletes, etc. reducing them to judge them for their body and the amount of men they have had sexual relations with.

5. QUARMAS

5.1 Topic A

1. What has your country done to have these abuses come to a stop?
2. Has your country been affected by this in past or present conflicts? If so, how was it affected?
3. Has your country ever used this abuse as a tactic in conflicts in hopes of winning? If so, has it stopped?
4. Does your country have humanitarian laws that protect women from these terrible acts?
5. Has your country worked with the UN to find a stop around this global issue?

6. Does your country believe that this “war tactic” is a valid conflict response? If so, why?
7. Has your country worked with humanitarian groups in search to aid citizens for other countries who suffer from this abuse?

5.2 Topic B

1. What major incidents regarding gender-sensitivity in the media have caused a polemic reaction of the public in your country? How was it addressed?
2. What national laws or policies exist to promote gender equality in media content and representation?
3. How are women and gender minorities represented in mainstream media ? How could it be improved?
4. What cultural norms or societal attitudes influence the representation of gender in the media in this country?
5. Who controls the media in the country (government, private entities, international companies), and how does this ownership affect gender-sensitive practices?
6. How does the public respond to gender-sensitive content? Is there demand for more gender-balanced media coverage?
7. What are the main challenges or obstacles to implementing gender-sensitive practices in the media?

6. Delegation list

1. United States of America
2. The French Republic
3. The Russian Federation
4. The People’s Republic of China

5. The Federal republic of Germany
 6. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
 7. The Kingdom of Sweden
 8. The kingdom of Norway
 9. The Dominion of Canada
 10. Republic of Rwanda
 11. Republic of India
 12. The kingdom of Saudi Arabia
 13. the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan
 14. The Islamic Republic of Pakistan
 15. Democratic republic of the Congo
 16. Syrian Arab Republic
 17. The Republic of Colombia
 18. Republic of Iraq
 19. The republic of South Sudan
 20. Great Socialist People 's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
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