

Crisis of women's rights in the Middle East

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Background

The restrictions of the Middle East countries continue unsolved. The UN Women Agenda of 2030 still has the purpose to protect women and have the freedom they must have for just being human beings. One of the areas they´re working on is about the education which they had accomplished to start getting the most successful for, where they started to get more girls and older women to study in special schools for their skills as also having both genders in the same schools and also with the same opportunities.

The young society has given a lot of impact outside the Middle East. Nowadays social media is part of the fight where people all around the world send their help for these women that are in a constant fight for their rights. The activism is a way they get to know their interests and their purpose. The conflict is part of the inequality in the countries of the region. The only purpose of the fight is for equality and rights that all humans since their birth must have also known as Human Rights.

Context

Women in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) fare worse than those in other parts of the world on a range of social, economic, legal and political measures. Some attribute this underperformance to prevailing gender roles and perspectives.

KEY ISSUES

-Unequal Legal Rights: Women in the MENA region face greater legal discrimination than women elsewhere on issues such as marriage, freedom of movement, and inheritance, as well as limited to no legal protection from domestic violence.

-Constraints on Economic Participation and Opportunity: Challenges facing the region overall, in addition to gender-based discrimination, contribute to a significant difference between men's and women's participation in MENA economies. For example, women do not participate in the labor force to the same degree as women in other regions, and those who do participate face on average nearly twice the levels of unemployment than men.

-Underrepresentation in Political Processes: Women are poorly represented in legislative bodies compared to the global average, and several countries have witnessed reductions in women's representation in recent elections.

-Conflict and Displacement: The MENA region has experienced a disproportionate share of conflict and population displacement over the last decade. Women and children

are at a higher risk of exploitation and abuse in conflict and displacement settings.

-Lack of Representation in Conflict Resolution and Peace Negotiations: Women have been underrepresented in most formal efforts to resolve the MENA region's three largest ongoing wars in Libya, Syria, and Yemen, despite attempts by some international actors to involve women in these processes.

-Roles in Radicalization, Terrorism, and Violent Extremism: Women, like men, may find radicalization by extremist groups like the Islamic State attractive. Some extremists target women for support and recruitment, though experts have noted that women also may be uniquely positioned to counter violent extremist ideology

Possible Questions:

What can your delegation do to prevent the crisis of women rights in the Middle East?

What are the main causes of the women's rights crisis in the Middle East?

What are the consequences of not respecting women's rights?

What are the sanctions that your country imposes on the people who violate human rights and if you represent an organization , what sanctions would you impose?

Bibliography

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