

30°

TECMUN Jr.

Human Rights Council

30° TECMUN Jr.
Session Schedule

Wednesday, November 9th

Registry	8:00 – 9:00 h.
Opening Ceremony	9:00 – 10:00 h.
Recess	10:00 – 10:30 h.
First Session	10:30 – 12:30 h.
Recess	12:30 – 13:00 h.
Second Session	13:00 – 15:00 h.
Meal	15:00 – 16:00 h.
Third Session	16:00 – 18:00 h.

Thursday, November 10th

Master Conference	8:30 – 9:30 h
Recess	9:30 – 10:00 h..
Fourth Session	10:00 – 12:30 h.
Recess	12:30 – 13:00 h.
Fifth Session	13:00 – 15:00 h.
Meal	15:00 – 16:00 h.
Sixth Session	16:00 – 18:00 h.

Friday, November 11th

Seventh Session	8:00 – 9:30 h.
Recess	9:30 – 10:00 h.
Eighth Session	10:00 – 12:00 h.
Recess	12:00 – 12:30 h.
Ninth Session	12:30 – 14:40 h.
Meal	14:40 – 16:00 h.
Closing Ceremony	16:00 – 18:30 h.

30° TECMUN Jr.
General Agenda

Secretary General: Ixtli Zenit Ramírez García

COORDINACIÓN GENERAL

Chief of General Coordination: Anael Oliveros Aguilar

Coordinating Supervisor for Media Content: Mariana Goytia López Gutiérrez

ASAMBLEA GENERAL

Subsecretary General: Jade Artemis González Díaz

Coordinating Supervisor: Iris Giselle Balderas Arreola

Sesión Plenaria de la Asamblea General

President: Carmen Dannea García Aguilar

- A) Medidas para disminuir la esterilización forzada a mujeres con VIH en América Latina y el Caribe.
- B) Estrategias para mediar el conflicto civil y crisis humanitaria en la República de Yemen causada por un golpe de estado en 2014.

Entidad de las Naciones Unidas para la Igualdad de Género y el Empoderamiento de las Mujeres

President: Arantxa Olivares Bocanegra

- A) Medidas para contrarrestar el aumento de matrimonios forzados de niñas en el continente asiático, con énfasis en la República de la India.
- B) Medidas para erradicar la prostitución forzada de niñas y adolescentes en América Latina y el Caribe con énfasis en el turismo sexual.

Comisión de Desarme de las Naciones Unidas

President: Gerardo Calderón Huerta

- A) Medidas para contrarrestar la creciente crisis ocasionada por la experimentación de armas de destrucción masiva dentro del Mar del Este.
- B) Estrategias para disminuir la exportación de armas de fuego hacia la República de Yemen, así como atender sus efectos dentro de la región.

Organización Internacional de Policía Criminal

President: Bruno Ramírez Barcelata

A) Medidas para reducir y prevenir la importación y exportación de estupefacientes, con énfasis en la ruta América Latina a África Occidental.

B) Medidas para prevenir y reducir atentados por grupos extremistas activos en Asia Meridional, enfocado en la República Islámica de Pakistán, la República de la India y la República Islámica de Afganistán.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

President: Dereck Zayd Ibarra Martínez

A) Measures to tackle and halt the marketing of counterfeit and substandard medical products in the Asian Mekong region, with special preeminence on pharmaceutical online sales along with the corruption in the drug industry.

B) Approaches to prevent and counter human trafficking and sexual abuse in the Ukrainian border region, particularly among citizens who migrate as a result of the belic conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukraine.

World Health Organization

President: Aretxa Abaunza Díaz de León

A) Strategies to prioritize mental health due to the climate change in response to the adversities caused by the crisis in Asia.

B) Measures to reduce the adverse health effects of the tobacco industry on the Republic of Zimbabwe citizens to reduce their percentage of yearly casualties.

CONSEJO ECONÓMICO Y SOCIAL

Subsecretary General: Elena Ramírez Sandoval

Coordinating Supervisor: Lia Naomi Mejía Vargas

Fonds des Nations Unies pour L'enfance

President: Edgar Arturo López Villegas

A) Mesures pour mettre fin à l'exploitation et le travail des enfants dans l'industrie du Fast Fashion en Asie.

B) Actions pour offrir la santé aux enfants victimes des catastrophes naturelles en République d'Haïti en soulignant son manque de ressources.

Human Rights Council

President: Catherine Romina Espinoza Mora

A) Measures to curb discrimination in the European Union against Muslims with emphasis on the French Republic and the new Islamic Separatism Law.

B) Strategies to counter extrajudicial homicides in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia with a focus on the Tigray region due to civil warlike conflict between the government and regional forces.

United Nations Population Fund

President: Valeria Loera Gómez

A) Strategies to provide sexual and reproductive health services and protection for women in Western Asia, under the context of the current humanitarian crisis in the Republic of Yemen.

B) Mechanisms to diminish obstetric mistreatment and violence towards women while receiving medical care during pregnancy and childbirth, with an emphasis on the vulnerabilities of health systems in Latin America.

Conferencia de las Partes 25

President: Montserrat Gómez Montes de Oca

A) Estrategias para detener la presencia de macropásticos y micropásticos provenientes del continente europeo hacia Mediterráneo con énfasis en el daño a la biodiversidad.

B) Medidas para disminuir las emisiones de CO₂ producidas por la industria textil con énfasis en la República de la India.

Organización Internacional para las Migraciones

President: Daniel Hilario Salazar Melendez

A) Estrategias para promover la asistencia y cooperación internacional a la política de acogida de República de Uganda, con énfasis en la entrada segura de los refugiados y emigrantes desplazados por las milicias locales en el Éste de la República Democrática del Congo.

B) Medidas para asegurar la integridad de la población migrante proveniente de la zona del Cuerno de África durante su traslado hacia la República de Yemen a causa de los traficantes y contrabandistas.

Organización Mundial del Comercio

President: Santiago Gutiérrez Caycedo

A) Estrategias para mitigar la crisis de fletes y costos para la exportación de frutas y hortalizas en América Latina y el Caribe.

B) Métodos para la integración de las microempresas, así como pequeñas y medianas empresas del sudeste asiático en las corrientes comerciales mundiales.

AGENCIAS ESPECIALIZADAS Y ORGANISMOS REGIONALES

Subsecretar General: Diego Márquez Sánchez

Coordinating Supervisor: Akemi Daiana Viveros Moya

Caribbean Community

President: Abraham Alejandro Carlos Mendoza

- A)** Strategies to protect agriculture and counter the impact of the Ukrainian-Russian armed conflict on food systems in the Caribbean region with emphasis on food security due to the lack of resources for endangered people.
- B)** Measures to avoid the illicit trafficking of American firearms with special emphasis on the increasing violence rate and the presence of organized crime in the Caribbean region.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

President: María Fernanda González Rosales

- A)** Strategies to prevent political and military risks to members of the Treaty regarding the development of chemical and nuclear weapons of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and their relation with the extremist group Hezbollah, who attacked the American embassy in the Republic of Iraq in 2019.
- B)** Mechanisms to approve and safeguard the integration of The Kingdom of Sweden and The Republic of Finland to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, considering possible territorial and civilian repercussions due to the Russian Federation's threats pointing to increase military forces with Western borders.

Corte Interamericana de Derechos Humanos

President: Manuel Alejandro Grajales Santillán

- A)** Atentado terrorista del 18 de Julio de 1994 hacia los recintos de la Asociación Mutual Israelita Argentina (Víctimas y familiares del atentado extremista v. República de Argentina).
- B)** Actos de violencia y hostilidad hacia la Corporación Colectivo de Abogados José Alvear desde 1990 hasta la actualidad en la República de Colombia (Miembros de la Corporación Colectivo de Abogados José Alvear Restrepo v. República de Colombia).

Consejo de Seguridad

President: Paulina Moreno Rosales

- A)** Acciones para suprimir los ataques armados generados por el despliegue de activos militares estadounidenses en el Golfo Pérsico ante la negativa de cesar las pruebas de armamentos en la República Islámica de Irán.
- B)** Estrategias para suprimir la intervención militar externa en la región de Medio Oriente y África del Norte (MENA) para evitar el resurgimiento de conflictos armados desencadenados por la Primavera Árabe.

Histórica Liga de Estados Árabes

President: Karla Isabella Juárez Zarate

- A)** Medidas para contrarrestar el conflicto bélico de Yom Kippur, manteniendo un enfoque en los territorios perdidos de la República Árabe de Egipto y la República Árabe Siria. (1978)
- B)** Estrategias para concluir la invasión de la República de Irak al Estado de Kuwait como consecuencia del saqueo de petróleo. (1991)

“Cuando sientas que pierdes el rumbo, recuerda para qué estás aquí y por qué lo estás haciendo.”

-Anonymous

For your time,

Eleven years ago I stepped into a TECMUN debate room for the first time. That day I accompanied my brother, who was representing the Republic of El Salvador, as he debated about the homicides of rural groups in Latin America caused by drug trafficking. On the other hand, I was just admiring everything he and the delegations that made up the debate were arguing, as well as the tenacity with which they were looking for some way to help those who needed it most. They inspired me in a way that I will never forget in my life. It was then that I realized that I wanted to do it too, I wanted to become what they were at that time, agents of change. Later I had the opportunity to participate as a delegate, in my first model uncertainty and fear prevailed. I felt insecure about myself, I thought my opinion was not important and for that reason I did not express it. At that time I was regressing because I didn't feel like the agent of change that my brother once encouraged me to be. It wasn't until my second year participating in TECMUN that I discovered my potential, I questioned why I should be afraid to speak up for things that deserve to be heard. I was representing the Islamic Republic of Iraq in the Historic League of Arab States, this year I was thinking a lot about the fact that something could go wrong in the debate, that's why I started to remember the reason why I decided to participate in this model; I wanted to get out of my comfort zone. Once I was at the closing ceremony, I promised myself that I would always do my best to leave my mark wherever I went, as well as continue to learn and inspire others. For me, this model represented evolution.

I share with you a part of my story in TECMUN because just like me, you are probably looking to evolve after a period of regression. Regardless of the path you want to take in your life you should never be silent about what seems unfair, participate and give your opinion because the power of change is in the actions you decide to do or not, learn because cultivating your mind is essential to understand yourself and others, help those who need it most because you have privileges that many people in the world can not enjoy, finally try to inspire you and inspire others, you never know if you will become an example for them to follow. Do things with passion, love and purpose every day, do it for you.

Whatever the reason you decided to participate in TECMUN, take advantage of the fact that you are here today. Today you have the opportunity to expand your limits, you have the opportunity to learn, to teach and to motivate whoever needs it. Always remembering that you will have a support network that trusts you so you can achieve your goals. Be that person you always wanted to find to guide you in your learning process and trust you, because you are capable of doing it.

After 5 years being part of TECMUN and this my last TECMUN Jr., I want to thank you for inspiring me, for giving me reasons to go further and further. I thank you for being part of one of my greatest passions. I hope that after these three days nothing will be the same for you, I hope that you have made friends, that your committee has reached a resolution project, that you have found your passion, that you have enjoyed yourself and that you have learned something new. But above all, I hope you have **evolved**.

Ixtli Zenit Ramírez García

Secretary General for the

30° TECMUN Jr.

“Education is the most powerful weapon you can use to change the world”
-Nelson Mandela

Dear participant,

Whenever I have to write a letter or a speech for you I start the same way, expressing how much I admire your presence in this model. It is not easy to talk in public, do an extensive research, defend what you believe, propose innovative and creative solutions and, above all, open your eyes to today’s world. I admire that you are willing to give your best, that you have decided to invest time and energy in seeking to solve the great unknown of today, during these three days of model, "how can I make my world a better place?"

I confess that for me, this is not just a simulation of a United Nations model. I am here, because I love to see more than nine hundred students with a smile on their faces as they enter their debate rooms, happy at the end of the day because they were able to make at least one resolution to their topic hoping one day to make it happen. That passion and dedication is the one that motivates me and that gives me faith that our world will not fall.

This work is one of the best things that has happened to me in life, it makes me feel part of the change and part of those smiles that I love so much to appreciate. I know that the Conference Officer for the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund, who began with all the enthusiasm this great journey in 2020, is now proud to be something she never imagined it could be: member of the High Secretariat as Chief of General Coordination.

So from my own experience I can assure you that you can achieve the unimaginable. There will be many obstacles, stumbling blocks and difficult decisions to make but I can also promise you that with a lot of passion, dedication, patience and the support of the people you love most everything else will gradually go away.

Without further ado, I thank you for making the decision to participate in this model and I wish you to leave those rooms with a big smile as I once did.

Anael Oliveros Aguilar
Chief of General Coordination for the
30° TECMUN Jr.

Delegate,

In this letter I want to talk to you about decisions. A decision, no matter how big or small, always has an impact on your future self. Decisions generate experiences that lead to learning, and hopefully that learning can lead to personal improvement. Today, I know that one of the best decisions of my life was getting into TECMUN. I will never forget the moment I registered to be a delegate, or the moment I received the confirmation email to represent the Dominica delegation in the UNHCR committee, or when I arrived at my first session and did not understand what I had to do.

However, not everyone gets into TECMUN by choice. And this is when I want to talk to you about opportunities. I don't know if you are here today because you like to debate, because you like international relations, because you got extra points in your subjects or because your school decided to put all its students into TECMUN. But what I do know is that you have a unique and gigantic opportunity in front of you. My best advice is to take advantage of every second of every session you have, enjoy every minute of every break and meet more people, but more importantly, learn to challenge yourself a little more. This is your decision. It is your decision to enjoy the model and take away from these 3 days lessons that will serve you for life, which I know you can find here at TECMUN.

Even though I decided to join TECMUN, I will always thank the little person who offered it to me and the person who taught me everything about a model and guided me step by step to stand in front of the forum and talk for what I felt was the longest minute of my life. To all the people who have supported me during my time at TECMUN and who have heard me talk about it a thousand times and how much I love it, thank you.

I would like to list all the good things I take away from this wonderful place that became the best experience of my high school, but I don't have enough space to talk to you. I just want to tell you that the power you have today is great, and it is so great that it is difficult to understand until you complete the model and realize the potential you have as a person. TECMUN is an opportunity, but it is your decision to exploit its potential.

Finally, I want to congratulate you for having the courage to take the position of a country and defend it until you reach the resolution of a global problem. I admire you today and always.

Elena Ramírez Sandoval

Subsecretary for the Social and Economic Council888

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Hello delegate,

Welcome to the Human Rights Council, you have at your disposal the handbook made with much affection for you and for the three days of sessions. First of all I want to receive you with open arms to Tecmun, an unforgettable experience and a place where you can feel safe and be yourself. It may be your first or fourth time participating in this experience, however, I want to tell you that I admire you for entering and wanting to leave something of yourself in this council. I want you to know that this is just the beginning and that this road you will travel will be full of challenges, but I will be there to support you. You may feel stressed or nervous but it's normal, just enjoy it and make this moment memorable. My recommendation is to have an open mind and listen to the opinions of others, because it is not only about research and work, but learning from mistakes and from others. Remember that Tecmun is also about meeting people and that also means having fun and enjoying yourself to the fullest during your stay in this council.

Finally, I want to tell you about me at Tecmun. When I joined I did not know anything and I was very nervous to know who I was going to be part of my first committee, however my first president was the one who taught me everything I know today and inspired me to continue in this adventure and I am very grateful for that. My second committee as a chair was the best, I met incredible people who are now special to me. I just want Tecmun to change your life as it did mine. I assure you that you will not regret being part of this and that you will leave happy, with many anecdotes and friends.

Catherine Romina Espinoza Mora
President of the Human Rights Council
para el 30° TECMUN Jr.

Background

The Human Rights Council (HRC) is an intergovernmental body of the United Nations (UN) created on 15 March 2006 with the aim of treating situations of human rights violations in order to be able to give recommendations in this regard, as well as strengthen the protection and promotion of civil liberties. The Council is composed of 47 Member States that are elected by the United Nations. Furthermore, the HRC reviews reports prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner of Human Rights and the special procedures of the UN, which address various human rights issues, debates and adopts resolutions on diverse thematic and country specific situations. In addition, The Human Rights Council is in charge of supervising the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that develops civil and political rights and freedoms enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Faculties

For the effectiveness of international protection and promotion of human rights, the United Nations Human Rights Council is entitled to:

- Respond to human rights emergencies and organize visits to a region in order to investigate and ensure a better implementation of human rights;
- Create commissions and research missions to respond to human rights violations and abuses;
- Examine the allegations that a member state may have against another member state in relation to the non-compliance of its obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
- Makes contact with the corresponding governments, proposes their collaboration and condemns the human rights violations.

Topic A

Measures to curb discrimination in the European Union against Muslims emphasis on the French Republic and the new Islamic Separatism Law

*By: Catherine Romina Espinoza Mora
Daniela Alejandra Moreno Villagrán*

Introduction

Over the last decade, Europe has experienced a record influx¹ of asylum seekers² fleeing mainly from the Syrian Arab Republic, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and the 2 due to civil and armed conflicts. "Islam is the fastest growing religion" (BBC News World, 2017) in the European Union (EU), where above-average immigration and natality rates have led to a rapid increase in the Muslim population. The wave of Muslim migrants has raised questions about what will happen if the number of Muslim migrants continues to increase and their future in the European Union. About 25 million Muslims live in the 27 member states of the EU, representing 5 % of the world population and are projected to increase.

Discrimination against Muslims in the European Union manifests itself in different ways such as difficulties in obtaining job or a postgraduate degree, intimidation in schools and institutions and in individual behaviors and attitudes. In addition there have been crimes where the Muslim's human rights were violated; for example in the east of the French Republic in the city of Metz, a mosque³ was attacked with seven molotov explosives, where six followers of Islam were deprived of their lives and nineteen were injured. In Zurich, Swiss Confederation, a gunman entered a mosque during prayer and opened fire at the audience, and in Vienna, Republic of Austria; a Muslim woman was injured after being racially abused for wearing a *hijab*⁴. Muslims believe that most Europeans reject their presence and denigrate and ridicule their religion.

Background of Islamism in the European Union and its effects

¹ **Influx:** the fact of a lot of people, money or things arriving somewhere. (Oxford Learner's Dictionaries, n.d.)

² **Asylum seekers:** someone who leaves their own country. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.)

³ **Mosque:** an Islamic place of worship and a center for education and information. (Oxford Reference, n.d.)

⁴ **Hijab:** the head covering that some Muslim women wear when they are outside. (Oxford Dictionary, n.d.)

Since the 1950s, Muslim minorities have emerged in the European Union as a result of decolonization, labor migration, and civil strife and conflict in their countries of origin. Many went seeking asylum from conflict, while others simply wanted a higher standard of living. In the 1970s, the establishment of communal living through family unification brought about the institutionalization of cultural and religious practices, such as the establishment of mosques. Since then, Islam has been trying to adapt in the European Union.

In the 1980s Muslims began to increase in Europe. They began to be seen as endangering national identities, internal security and the society in the European Union. They also began to be excluded, marginalized ⁵and discriminated against because they are considered an external group with a different culture, identity, religion, ethnicity⁶ and worldview. In addition, they began to be discriminated against because of their appearance and clothing.

In the French Republic, violence and discrimination against Muslims began to increase after extremist attacks during 2015 by *Al Qaeda* and the Islamic radicalism. In January 2015 an extremist group sent and financed by *Al Qaeda* attacked the offices of Charlie Hebdo magazine where twelve people were deprived of their lives and eleven were injured. Similarly in the same month two people deprived twelve people of their lives at the satirical seminary Charlie Hebdo. *Al Qaeda* was created in 1988 by the Saudi Osama bin Laden with the aim of establishing a pan-Islamic caliphate throughout the Muslim world.

Islamic radicalism is a term used to refer to radical ideology that supports holy warlike conflict and the use of extremist activities. The problem of Islamic radicalism began

⁵ **Marginalized:** the process or result of making somebody feel as if they are not important and cannot influence decisions or events. (Oxford Learner's Dictionary, n.d.).

⁶ **Ethnicity:** connected with or belonging to a group of people that share a cultural tradition. (Oxford Learner's Dictionary, n.d.).

in the late 1990s. Most of the radical Islamists are Salfists⁷. Salafism was created in the 18th century in what is now known as the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Salafism aims to reconcile Islam with political modernity. In 2004 there were more than five thousand Salafists in the French Republic concentrated in the slums⁸. In 2020 it was estimated that there were between thirty thousand and fifty thousand salafists.

French Islamic Separatism Law policies and president Emmanuel Macron's anti-extremism program.

The French President Emmanuel Macron and Interior Minister of the French Republic, Gerald Darmanin, began using the term *separatism*⁹ in 2020, used as an ideology for the disunion¹⁰ of Islamism and republican ideologies. On July 23, 2021 the French Constituent Assembly acclaimed the Law on Islamic Separatism which had 347 votes in favor and 151 against. The French Constituent Assembly is a body of collective representatives elected by the citizens, whose job is to draft a new constitution and determine its political organization. The Islamic Separatism Law promotes and ensures republican principles and combats Islamic Radicalism and those most affected by this law are the Muslims because some of their habits such as the use of the *hijab* are also mentioned .

The law project initiated on November 25, 2020 contains 50 articles. One of the articles proposed by Jean Castex, a French Republican and politician, proposes more rigidity for those parents who want to educate their children at home, thus wanting to avoid the "indoctrination of minors in clandestine classes that propagate radical Islamism" (Jean

⁷ **Salafists:** a member of a conservative Muslim sect that attempts to return to the original teachings of Muhammad and his immediate followers. (Collins English Dictionary, n.d.).

⁸ **Slums:** an area of a city that is very poor and where the houses are dirty and in bad condition. (Oxford Learner's Dictionary, n.d.).

⁹ **Separatism:** the desire by a group of people within a country to separate from the rest of the country and form their own government. (Oxford Learner's Dictionary, n.d.).

¹⁰ **Disunion:** the breaking up or ending of union; separation. (Collins English Dictionary, n.d.).

Castex, 2020). Another important law aims to control the activity and financing of associations and places of worship because it is in these places that future holy warlike conflict people are radicalized. Through this law, the French Republic will also exercise greater control over associations and places of worship¹¹, their funds and their management, in order to resist foreign influences and to act effectively when the place of worship becomes a dissemination of speeches inciting hatred and violence.

The French Republic has been criticized by international organizations, especially the United Nations (UN), for targeting and marginalizing Muslims with this law since these decisions are part of President Emmanuel Macron's anti-extremism program. Following the 2015 extremist attacks in Paris, Emmanuel Macron initiated a plan known as anti-extremism program to strengthen the internal security of the French Republic. His most important proposals include the creation of a daily security force within the police and a plan to combat radicalization. The idea is that fifteen to thirty police officers will be selected by their superiors to reinforce the police force in the most disadvantaged French neighborhoods and increase the presence of patrols.

International response

”Emmanuel Macron has become a target in several Muslim-majority countries” (BBC News, 2020) such as the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, State of Libya and the State of Israel demonstrations were held against Macron along with the racism and discrimination opposed to Muslims in the French Republic. In addition, women in the Islamist Republic of Iran were against the banning of the *hijab* on the streets and costly fines by French officials. Macron accused of attacking Islam

¹¹ **Worship:** the practice of showing respect for God or a god, by saying prayers, singing with others, etc. (Oxford Learner's Dictionary, n.d.).

for defending creatures of the Prophet Muhammad that in Muslim countries are considered offensive to their religion. However, these manifestations and Emmanuel Macron's negative response have resulted in a boycott of French products and Arab countries have asked their citizens to avoid buying France-made products affecting the French economy.

Moreover, in a report for the Human Rights Council (HRC) European surveys showed that nearly four in ten people had unpleasant views of Muslims. These include restricting Islamic people from living in accordance with their Islamist beliefs, securitization¹² of religious communities, limits on the access to citizenship, socioeconomic exclusion, and widespread stigmatization of Muslim communities. Ahmad Shaheed special rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief stressed that expressions of discrimination, hostility and violence were serious obstacles to the enjoyment of human rights.

An international alliance of 36 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) representing 13 countries has submitted a petition to the United Nations Human Rights Council condemning systematic Islamic actions in France. The NGOs have identified and thoroughly documented evidence of structural Islamophobia and discrimination against Muslims in the French Republic. In an interview with Anadolu Agency, the director general of the CAGE Advocacy Group, based in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Muhammad Rabbani, also a signatory to the complaint, said that the French government's policies have led to the securitization of Muslim life and the closure of its places of worship, charities and NGOs. It was confirmed that the International NGO Coalition was considering legal action against the French government to ensure that the rights of Muslims are protected.

¹² **Securitization:** the process by which an issue becomes defined as a security issue (Oxford Reference, n.d.).

Impact on Muslims

Muslims in Europe constitute a diverse mix of ethnicities, religions, philosophical beliefs, political beliefs, sexual orientations and linguistic and cultural traditions, and are an important religious group, ranking second in the European multi-religious community. Discrimination against Muslims can be attributed to hostile as well as racist and xenophobic attitudes. This makes Muslims feel at risk and vulnerable. Most attacks against Muslims are mainly verbal rather than physical.

Followers of Islam say the separatism law stigmatizes the religion. Muslims in the French Republic do not really feel they are French citizens even if they are natives and their relatives are also French citizens. Muslims, especially young people, also have problems integrating into society and feel displaced by teasing or harassment¹³ both in the street and at school. Muslims often do not feel safe enough to confront discrimination. Most cases of discrimination or Islamophobia risk going unpunished. In some cases, this is due to the lack of laws protecting against religious discrimination. Support for victims of discrimination varies across Europe. In some EU Member States, there are anti-discrimination or human rights organizations that Muslims trust and that can take action against discrimination and Islamophobia and in other countries, complaints rarely lead to action.

In April 2022 a protest against the re-election of Emmanuel Macron for the presidency for the next 5 years took place. The protesters, mostly Muslims, showed their dissatisfaction by attacking a police car with fireworks. The policemen attacked the demonstrators with objects and tear gas. Two people were shunted from their lives by the police and a third injured.

¹³ **Harassment:** the act of annoying or worrying somebody by putting pressure on them or saying or doing unpleasant things to them. (Oxford Reference, n.d.).

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Topic B

Strategies to counter extrajudicial homicides in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia with a focus on the Tigray region due to civil warlike conflict between the government and regional forces

*By: Catherine Romina Espinoza Mora
Daniela Alejandra Moreno Villagrán*

Introduction

The Tigray region, which is located in the north of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, is one of the 10 existing ethnic¹⁴ districts in the Republic. For almost 30 years, the party of the Tigray People 's Liberation Front (TPLF) used to dominate Ethiopian national politics. Ethiopian citizens accused the TPLF of being dictatorial, corrupt and for violating human rights, as the right to freedom of expression. In 2018, citizens held mass protests against the Tigray People 's Liberation Front and elected Abiy Ahmed Ali as a reformist leader to unify and modernize the country. Abiy Ahmed Ali succeeded in ousting leading TPLF party politicians from the central government. Also Abiy Ahmed Ali dissolved the multi-ethnic¹⁵ coalition¹⁶ that had ruled the country up to that point and founded the Prosperity Party (PP).

The conflict began in 2020 when "Abiy's government did not recognize the legitimacy of Tigray's elections, cut relations and froze federal budgets¹⁷" (Ahmed Soliman, 2020), the authorities justified themselves by saying it was caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. The displacement of the elections mainly affected the Tigray People 's Liberation Front because it was their opportunity to return to direct Ethiopian politics. Moreover the TPLF did not agree with the decision to postpone the elections and declared it did not recognise Abiy Ahmed Ali as a legitimate leader. The disagreement between the government and the TPLF worsened in September of 2020 when Tigray held regional elections, although they were suspended by the federal regime who was controlling the policies of the Republic at that time. In the elections

¹⁴ **Ethnic:** connected with or belonging to a group of people that share a cultural tradition. (Oxford Learner's Dictionaries, n.d.).

¹⁵ **Multi-ethnic:** consisting of people from many different ethnic groups. (Oxford Learner's Dictionaries, n.d.).

¹⁶ **Coalition:** a government formed by two or more political parties working together to form a coalition a two-party coalition a coalition government. (Oxford Learner's Dictionaries, n.d.).

¹⁷ **Budgets:** the money that is available to a person or an organization and a plan of how it will be spent over a period of time. (Oxford Learner's Dictionaries, n.d.).

held by the TPLF they obtained more than 98 % of the votes that were rejected by the central power.

In November 2020, armed forces loyal to the TPLF attacked a military base near Mekele, capital of Tigray. At first, government forces had the upper hand and quickly took control of Tigray's capital. Then Abiy Ahmed Ali announced a military offensive against the Tigray People 's Liberation Front. In addition, the government of Abiy Ahmed Ali had cut off Tigray's roads, airport and internet services, to have an advantage over them. Since then, there have been armed clashes between both sides, with air strikes¹⁸ were carried out by federal forces.

All parties to the armed conflict have violated International Humanitarian Law, which constitutes a crime of belic conflict. The disagreement has resulted in thousands of homicides of both military members and civilians. According to the United Nations (UN), millions of people have been internally displaced and more than 70,000 have fled¹⁹ to the Republic of Sudan. Amnesty International, which is a non-governmental organization that publishes rights violations caused by the government, documented extrajudicial deprivations of life, sexual harrasment, enforced disappearances, indiscriminate attacks on civilians and civilian infrastructure, blockades of humanitarian aid and racially motivated arrests.

International Humanitarian Law and Refugee Law

International Humanitarian Law (IHL) is a public international law which aims to set principles that, for humanitarian reasons, seek to limit the effects of an armed conflict. It protects those who do not participate or have ceased to participate in hostilities and restricts the means and methods of hostilities. The IHL is also known as the law of armed conflict and

¹⁸ **Strikes:** to hit somebody/something hard or with force. (Oxford Learner's Dictionaries, n.d.).

¹⁹ **Fled:** to leave a person or place very quickly. (Oxford Learner's Dictionaries, n.d.).

is a part of international law, with the main objective being harmonious, peaceful and collaborative relations between States. In addition, there is a balance between humanitarian concerns and the military requirements of States. As the international community has grown, more states have contributed to the development of standards. The law of armed conflict is found in four of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, these are general rules by which all States are bound and apply only to armed conflicts and separates non-international belic conflicts which involve states and organized armed groups, created by the Red Cross.

Refugee Law is a set of rules and methods that aims to protect asylum seekers²⁰ from persecution and those recognized as refugees under the relevant instruments. The International refugee law establishes a distinct set of guarantees for asylum seekers and refugees. Refugee Law and International Human Rights Law are closely related in content but have different functions. The main difference in their affairs is how International Refugee Law considers national sovereignty, as opposed to International Human Rights Law. An important aspect of International Refugee Law is non-refoulement, which means that a country cannot deport a person to his or her country of origin if he or she would be in danger upon return. In this case, the country may be deprived of certain sovereignty and this fundamental right, which is not renewable.

The article 33(1) of the 1951 Convention Refugee Law provides two exceptions to the principle of non-refoulement²¹; "No Contracting State may, by expulsion or refoulement, place a refugee in any manner whatsoever within the frontiers of territories where his life or freedom would be threatened on account of his race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion" (Law No. 33, 1951). Therefore, the Republic of

²⁰ **Asylum seekers:** a person who has been forced to leave their own country because they are in danger and who arrives in another country asking to be allowed to stay there. (Oxford Learner's Dictionaries, n.d.).

²¹ **Non-refoulement:** the practice of not forcing refugees to return to a country in which they are at risk of harm. (Oxford Learner's Dictionaries, n.d.).

South Sudan, where the largest number of people have migrated, cannot make the asylum seekers return to Ethiopia because if the citizens return their lives are endangered by the various clashes. However, article 33(2) of the Convention does not exempt²² states from their obligations under International Human Rights Law. Unfortunately, millions of people have been displaced, thousands have been deprived of their lives and reports of human rights abuses are abundant as civil war rages in the Tigray region, and thus the article would be transgressed.

Humanitarian crisis in Ethiopia

Since the beginning of the conflict between Ethiopian federal government troops, militias²³ and air force bombardment of Mekel have caused massive casualties and abuses of citizens human rights. Subsequently, the Ethiopian population has been affected and has suffered from the consequences of these conflicts, a result is the lack of education in the country, 2.7 million children do not have access to schooling; figure from which 2.53 millions of children have no access because of the conflict and about 400,000 because of the drought the country has been suffering since 2011. In addition, the Republic has experienced several weather disturbances that have had a significant impact on people. Additionally, food and water storage was severely affected by the various confrontations due to the conflict, which had some consequences, such as the loss of livelihoods.

Regarding the displaced citizens, many have been deprived of their lives and the civil liberties offense they have suffered has been denounced to the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission but there was no concrete answer. The people are in grave risk and have been

²² **Exempt:** official permission not to do something or pay something that you would normally have to do or pay. (Oxford Learner's Dictionaries, n.d.).

²³ **Militias:** a military force whose members are trained soldiers but who often have other jobs. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.).

forced to flee, however due to the scarcity of resources there are not many roads available. Roads have been closed by soldiers, convoys²⁴, protestants, broken cars and ambulances, among a lot of other obstacles that keep the citizens and journalists locked. So people have not been able to leave the country and are not receiving necessary medical support and many of them are dying inside the republic due to explosions or stray bullets from people involved in the conflict.

International Consequences

During the first eight months, the conflict remained at 6 % of the Ethiopian population of Tigray, however, the conflict spread to the border regions of Tigray, Amhara and Afar, because there are key strategic points where they can attack the opponent. Nonetheless, countries bordering Ethiopia, such as the State of Eritrea and the Republic of South Sudan, have taken positions in support of the government or regional forces. As a consequence, countries that position themselves in favor of who they support between the regional forces and the government, may become rivals and have their territories attacked. Thus, several bordering countries have suffered some consequences when expressing their support to a political party.

The past rivalries between Eritrea and Ethiopia who were in command of the Tigray People 's Liberation Front, were a warlike conflict where between 53 000 and 300 000 people were deprived of their lives. It was not until Abiy Ahmed Ali came to power in 2018 in Ethiopia and the Peace and Friendship treaty was signed. So the Eritrean Defense Forces have been involved from the beginning of the conflict to support the government of Abiy Ahmed Ali. Eritrea has also suffered multiple explosive attacks by the TPLF so their main

²⁴ **Convoys:** a group of vehicles or ships traveling together, especially when soldiers or other vehicles travel with them for protection. (Oxford Learner's Dictionaries, n.d.).

objective is to undo the Tigray People 's Liberation Front. In addition, Eritrea facilitated the passage of arms and troops to the regime to attack Tigray.

Sudan has shown solidarity with the government of Abiy Ahmed Ali, however, Sudan 's position is neutral. Furthermore, the Sudanese government has affirmed its total "commitment to the principles of coexistence and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries" (Africa UCM, 2021). Eventually the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia rejected Sudan 's proposal to act as a mediator in the midst of an escalating crisis in the region. Nonetheless, Sudan has been affected by the large number of people fleeing Ethiopia, as more than 70,000 have crossed the border to escape the conflict and has had to forcibly open refugee camps and help asylum seekers.

Meanwhile, the United States of America, which has donated millions of dollars for health and welfare²⁵, famine²⁶, eradicate lack of resources, providing decent work and economic growth to the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia; supports the federal government in law enforcement and blames the TPLF for the outbreak of the conflict. In addition, the American government believes that limits must be set so that the civil belic conflict does not become a regional one. Additionally, the United States of America embassy in Ethiopia warned Americans to flee the republic. It also calls for Eritrean forces to withdraw ²⁷their troops from Tigray after the Eritrean bombardment. Moreover, the United States sent a specialist to Ethiopia, Jeffrey Feltman, to seek a solution to the conflict, having been in the Republic for a couple of weeks he realized that there is some incipient progress in trying to move the parties from a military confrontation to a negotiation process, but what

²⁵ **Welfare:** the general health, happiness, and safety. (Oxford Learner's Dictionaries, n.d.).

²⁶ **Famine:** a lack of food. (Oxford Learner's Dictionaries, n.d.).

²⁷ **Withdraw:** to move back or away from a place or situation; to make someone or something do this. (Oxford Learner's Dictionaries, n.d.).

worries him is that this "fragile progress risks being overtaken by alarming developments on the ground that threaten Ethiopia's overall stability and unity" (Jeffrey Feltman, 2021).

United Nations Response

The United Nations (UN) system in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia is one of the largest in the world and encompasses²⁸ development and humanitarian assistance. UN agencies such as the United Nations children's fund (Unicef); are particularly concerned about the risk of famine in Tigray if the conflict escalates and humanitarian aid is severely disrupted. In late 2021, senior United Nations officials, including the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, the Country Director of the World Food Program, and the Head of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, visited locations in the Amhara region, where the Ethiopian army and regional forces have found key places to combat each other and have left communities displaced and in mourning, infrastructure looted and the economy devastated, the UN officials held discussions with regional leaders. In the discussions the president of the Amhara region called for humanitarian assistance to be increased for both those affected by the conflict and internally displaced persons.

Furthermore the Human Rights Council (HRC) voted to begin a 13-month international investigation into human rights abuses that have occurred in the conflict and claims that nine out of ten people are in need of humanitarian assistance. The HRC considered that all parties to the crisis, including the government of Abiy Ahmed Ali and the Tigray regional forces had engaged to varying degrees civil liberties, sexual harrasment and abuses, such as non-compliance of International Humanitarian Law and Refugee Law. The state of emergency authorizes the search, arrest and detention of any person suspected of

²⁸ **Encompasses:** to surround or cover something completely. (Oxford Learner's Dictionaries, n.d.).

supporting the TPLF and government forces. Moreover, the Council stressed the Ethiopian government's responsibility to put an end to these abuses on its territory and bring those responsible to justice.

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30° TECMUN Jr.
Glosary of Forbidden Words

Forbidden Words

Defined by the United Nations, are non diplomatic terms participants must avoid to mention during their speeches on the debate and in the writing of resolution proyects.

Forbidden Words	Permitted equivalents
First world countries	Developed countries
Third world countries	Developing countries
Gay, lesbian, bisexual, etc.	Member of the LGBTIQ+ community
War ²⁹	Belic conflict
Rape	Sexual Harassment
Terrorist ³⁰	Extremist
Kill or murder	Deprive someone of their life
Death	Casualties
Assassination	Homicide
Army	Military forces
Money	Economic resources
Poor	Lack of resources
Okay	Yes or agree
Black ³¹	African American

²⁹ The word war can be used in order to refer to historical contexts, such as the Cold War, the First World War, etc.

³⁰ Only the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Histórica Liga de los Estados Árabes, can make use of the term terrorist and its variants.

³¹ The word black, with regard to race, is not forbidden but it is recommended to limit its use and refer to this sector as African American or Afrodescendants.

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Glossary for Resolution Projects

Preambulatory Phrases

Preambulatory Phrases are used at the beginning of every Resolution Paper in order to give context about the resolutions made for the topic. Preambulatory Phrases must be written in italics followed by a sentence that gives said context. For each Resolution Paper there must be five sentences beginning with a Preambulatory Phrase.

Affirming	Desiring	Noting with deep concern
Alarmed by	Emphasizing	Noting with satisfaction
Approving	Expecting	Noting further
Bearing in mind	Expressing its appreciation	Observing
Believing	Fulfilling	Reaffirming
Confident	Fully aware	Realizing
Contemplating	Further deploring	Recalling
Convinced	Further recalling	Recognizing
Declaring	Guided by	Referring
Deeply concerned	Having adopted	Seeking
Deeply conscious	Having considered	Taking into consideration
Deeply convinced	Having examined	Taking note
Deeply disturbed	Having received	Viewing with appreciation
Deeply regretting	Keeping in mind	Welcoming

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Operative Clauses

Operative Clauses are used at the beginning of every resolution within the Resolution Paper on the debated topic. They must be written in italics and bold.

Accepts	Endorses	Notes
Affirms	Draws the attentions	Proclaims
Approves	Emphasizes	Reaffirms
Authorizes	Encourages	Recommends
Calls	Expresses its appreciation	Regrets
Calls upon	Expresses its hope	Reminds
Condemns	Further invites	Requests
Confirms	Further proclaims	Solemnly
Congratulates	Further reminds	Affirms
Considers	Further recommends	Strongly
Declares accordingly	Further requests	condemns
Deplores	Further resolves	Supports
Designates	Has resolved	Takes note of
		Transmits
		Trusts

