

XXXIII

TECMUN Jr.

United Nations Office for
the Coordination of
Humanitarian Affairs

XXXIII TECMUN Jr.
Session Schedule

Wednesday, November 12th

Registration	8:00 – 9:00 h
Opening Ceremony	9:00 – 10:00 h
Break	10:00 – 10:30 h
First Session	10:30 – 12:30 h
Break	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 13th

Master Conference	8:30 – 9:30 h
Break	9:30 – 10:00 h
Fourth Session	10:00 – 12:30 h
Break	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 14th

Seven Session	8:00 – 9:30 h
Break	9:30 – 10:00 h
Eighth Session	10:00 – 12:00 h
Break	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

XXXIII TECMUN Jr.
General Agenda

Secretary General: Abril Valdés Calva

GENERAL COORDINATION

Subsecretary of General Coordination: Mauro Carillo Gálvez
Supervisor of General Coordination for Co. Secretariat: Emiliano Parra Maya

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

General Subsecretary: Andrea Abigail Salazar López
Supervisor of Coordination: Hannia Nieves José

Plenary Session for the General Assembly

President: Fernada Cisneros Farfán

- A)** Mitigating the legal, humanitarian, and environmental repercussions of the forced relocation in the Republic of Kiribati, Tuvalu, and the Republic of Maldives caused by the increasing sea levels and the historical emissions by developed nations.
- B)** Addressing the conflict in the Taiwan Strait caused by the military activities, airspace violations, and sovereignty claims between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of China (Taiwan), with a focus on regional security and international law.

Third Commission of Social, Humanitarian & Cultural Affairs

Presidente: Diego López Peralta

- A)** Measures to regulate human rights violations and punishments against the LGBTQ+ community in Africa.
- B)** Ethical implications of artificial intelligence in healthcare access in countries with developing healthcare systems, like all of East Africa.

Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos

Presidente: Mariana Dueñas Salgado

- A)** Estrategias para garantizar la seguridad y el cumplimiento de derechos humanos de periodistas en los Estados Unidos Mexicanos frente a los ataques derivados del narcotráfico, corrupción estatal y falta de protección por parte del Estado.
- B)** Medidas para salvaguardar los derechos humanos y la seguridad de los inmigrantes en los Estados Unidos de América afectados por las políticas de deportación masiva implementadas por la administración actual del presidente Donald Trump.

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente

Presidente: Josué Yazid Reyes Oliveros

- A)** Medidas para frenar el tráfico ilegal de especies como amenaza a la biodiversidad y los esfuerzos de conservación global en América del Sur y la Amazonia brasileña

B) Estrategias para mitigar el impacto de los microplásticos en los ecosistemas marinos y su aplicación en el Sudeste Asiático

United Nations Children's Emergency Fund

President: María Fernanda López Islas

A) Actions to strengthen national legislation to prevent child labor in the informal textile industry in urban centers of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, where regulatory systems remain weak and exploitative practices are common.

B) Addressing the rise in mental health issues among children and adolescents following the COVID-19 pandemic with Significance in the Republic of India.

Instituto Interregional de las Naciones Unidas para Investigaciones sobre la Delincuencia y la Justicia

Presidente: Reggina Marie Orta González

A) Acciones para abordar crímenes vinculados al turismo criminal en el Sudeste Asiático, con enfoque en vacíos regulatorios y violaciones de derechos humanos.

B) El crecimiento del cibercrimen transnacional en América Latina como amenaza a la seguridad digital y jurídica.

Comisión de Derecho Internacional

Presidente: Axl Paris Ortega Rodríguez

Tópico A) Estrategias globales para detener la explotación ilegal de recursos naturales en el Amazonas, centrándose en la intervención de empresas extranjeras en Brasil y Perú.

Tópico B) Medidas para evitar el uso del derecho internacional con fines políticos, con énfasis en las sanciones económicas impuestas por los Estados Unidos y la Unión Europea a la Federación de Rusia.

Committee Against Torture

President: Mariana Méndez Cruz

A) Measures to eradicate the degrading and generational torture of genital mutilation of females in the Middle East and Africa.

B) Measures to stop mass repression, forced disappearance, and torture in the criminal procedure of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Histórica Organización de los Estados Americanos

Presidente: Aarón Vázquez Guzmán

A) Mecanismos para eliminar la influencia política del Cártel de Medellín en la República de Colombia priorizando la protección de los derechos humanos de la población. (1976-1993)

B) Medidas para la resolución pacífica del conflicto bélico interno causado por los Contras en la República de Nicaragua mediante la liberación de tensiones políticas entre los Estados Unidos de América y la Unión de Repúblicas Socialistas Soviéticas. (1979–1990)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

General Subsecretary: Samantha Salgado Nájjar
Supervisor of Coordination: Alexa Esmeralda Rivera Jimenez

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women

President: Valentina Reyes Pardo

A) Mechanisms to address the rise in obstetric violence in Latin America, due to the increasing cases of professional negligence that contribute to the violation of women's reproductive rights.

B) Measures to counter Gender-Based Political Violence Against Women perpetuated by the diffusion of anti-progressive campaigns during electoral processes in the United Mexican States.

Organización Internacional para las Migraciones

Presidente: David Trujillo Loza

A) Estrategias para mitigar la crisis masiva de desplazamientos de la República de Sudán a causa de las disputas territoriales entre las Fuerzas Armadas de Sudán (FAS) y las Fuerzas de Apoyo Rápido (FAR).

B) Estrategias para frenar la crisis migratoria de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela hacia países de Latinoamérica y los Estados Unidos de América, manteniendo el enfoque en la violencia generada por las elecciones presidenciales de 2024.

Comisión Económica de las Naciones Unidas para Europa

Presidente: Camila Oliveros Dávila

A) Medidas para mitigar el impacto económico y social del envejecimiento poblacional en Europa Occidental y del Norte, con especial atención a la sostenibilidad de los sistemas de pensiones y salud.

B) Acciones para fomentar la transición energética a energías renovables en países en desarrollo, con enfoque en Asia Central.

United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

President: Claudia Guadalupe Pfeiffer Benítez

A) Measures to Address the Use of Chemical Weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic with Emphasis on Compliance with the International Disarmament Regime.

B) Approaches to Strengthening Nuclear Non-Proliferation in the Middle East with Focus on Adherence to International Norms.

Comisión Económica para África

Presidente: Rebeca Farah Romero Pérez

A) Estrategias para contrarrestar la hambruna extrema y la escasez de recursos en origen al conflicto civil en la República del Sudán del Sur.

B) Estrategias de intervención para el deterioro de la economía de la República de Sierra Leona a causa de la epidemia de ébola.

Fonds Monétaire International

Président: Melany Fayed Cervantes Espinoza

A) Mesures visant à réduire la perte d'emplois ruraux en République Fédérative du Brésil, en particulier dans la région du Cerrado, en raison de la dégradation des terres agricoles.

B) Actions visant à réduire la dette extérieure de manière juste et organisée pour renforcer et diversifier l'économie africaine, en particulier en République du Zambie.

Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura

Presidente: Aarón Badillo Aguilar

Tópico Único) Medidas para la retención del desplazamiento forzado de comunidades indígenas por megaproyectos extractivos en la República Federativa del Brasil, la República de Colombia, la República del Perú y los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

President: María Fernanda Domínguez Hereida

A) Actions to prevent the recruitment of young people in the Central African Sahel region into organized crime, addressing the social roots of recruitment into gangs, cartels, and extremist networks.

B) Strategies to limit radicalization within prison systems in the Southern Philippines and the lack of effective programs to prevent criminal recidivism.

Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America

President: Jacobo Nicolas Palafox Valdes

A) Strengthening nuclear security protocols in Latin America and the Caribbean in response to natural disasters.

B) Addressing the risks of illicit nuclear material trafficking in Latin America and the Caribbean.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND REGIONAL ORGANISMS

General Subsecretary: Patrick Eduardo Cunillé Paniagua

Supervisor of Coordination: Arantza Estrada Ríos

Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Ginebra

Presidente: Alexandra Sofía Reyes Galindo

A) Medidas para frenar la trata de personas en África Occidental, con énfasis en los matrimonios infantiles forzados.

B) Acciones para contrarrestar la represión estatal en Irán, ocasionada por la concentración del poder en manos del líder supremo y la Guardia Revolucionaria.

Organización Internacional de la Policía

Presidente: Diego Alejandro Salazar Náfate

A) Medidas para frenar el empleo de criptomonedas en el tráfico ilícito de especies protegidas, entre la República de Camerún, los Emiratos Árabes Unidos y la República Federal de Alemania.

B) Medidas para erradicar las redes de trata de menores encubiertas como adopciones internacionales a través de la manipulación de procedimientos legales y la adulteración de

credenciales de identificación entre la República Federal de Nigeria, los Emiratos Árabes Unidos y el Reino de los Países Bajos.

International Committee of the Red Cross

President: Emiliano Antonio Contreras Salas

A) Measures to protect and assist the civil population and detained persons affected by the armed conflict between the State of Israel and Palestinian armed groups in the Gaza Strip.

B) Measures to prevent and address violations of human rights in the armed conflict in the Republic of Sudan, with emphasis on the protection of civilians.

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

President: Marian Robles Ortiz

Topic A) Actions to ensure the management of humanitarian consequences taking place in the Republic of Yemen as a result of its domestic conflict and the military intervention of international actors.

Topic B) Strategies to counter the human rights violations happening in Port au Prince and its surrounding areas as a result of gang violence and abuse from government authorities.

Organización del Tratado Atlántico Norte

Presidente: Fausto Moreno Hurtado

A) Medidas para contrarrestar las tensiones diplomáticas causadas en Europa del Este ante la adición de la República de Finlandia y el Reino de Suecia a la OTAN, con enfoque en el conflicto de la Federación Rusa y la República de Ucrania.

B) Medidas para enfrentar la crisis migratoria localizada en la frontera sureste de Europa, con énfasis en la ruta Mediterránea Oriental hacia la República Helénica, causada por conflictos internos localizados en el Medio Oriente con enfoque en el grupo Partido de los Trabajadores del Kurdistan (PKK) en la República Turquía.

World Bank

President: Javier Gil Rodríguez

A) Actions to limit the expansion of the agricultural frontier and large-scale deforestation in South America, with an emphasis on affected groups in vulnerable regions such as the Amazon and Gran Chaco.

B) Measures to eradicate the severe precarity of physical and economic resources in the conflict between the State of Palestine and the State of Israel, with specific attention to vulnerable citizens located in the Gaza Strip.

Consejo de Seguridad

Presidente: Emiliano Bautista Soza

A) Estrategias para prevenir el resurgimiento de la violencia armada entre el Estado de Israel y los grupos armados palestinos en Gaza y Cisjordania, al tiempo que se promueve la estabilidad a largo plazo en la región.

B) Acciones para detener el avance del programa nuclear de Corea del Norte, poniendo especial atención en sus pruebas de misiles y las amenazas que representa para la estabilidad de Asia Oriental.

International Atomic Energy Agency

President: Ana Mercado Garduño

A) Measures to prevent illicit trafficking of radioactive materials through unstable border regions, focusing on the region of Central Asia.

B) Actions to mitigate environmental and security risks of nuclear facilities in active and post-conflict zones centered on Ukraine and the Syrian Arab Republic.

Caribbean Court of Justice

President: Miguel Ángel Pérez Rodríguez

A) Appeal by Nevis Betancourt against conviction on depriving Jose Castellanos of his life in Belizean Appeal (Nevis Betancourt v The King).

B) Proceeding by Shanique Myrie against the State of Barbados on violation of human rights and free movement rights under the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas (Shanique Myrie v The State of Barbados).

“The future belongs to those who believe in the beauty of their dreams.” — Eleanor Roosevelt

Dear reader,

Six years ago, I participated in my very first TECMUN as a judge in the *International Court of Justice*. It was a model full of challenges — not only because it was the first online TECMUN, but also because I struggled to find the courage to speak in front of delegates who were far more experienced than I was. I remember spending those three days hiding behind my camera, only speaking when the chair required me to. However, there was one moment that changed everything: watching the *Agent Defense* inspired me in a way I will never forget. It was then that I realized I also wanted to be there — to become someone capable of raising my voice and creating change. It wasn't until my second model that I discovered my true potential. I represented the Republic of Colombia in UNICEF, and that was when I asked myself why I should be afraid to express my opinions on topics that deserve to be heard. That year, I made a promise to stop doubting myself and to participate with the conviction that my voice also had value. That's when I understood that TECMUN was not just about debating — it was about growing, learning, and daring to step out of my comfort zone. That model marked the beginning of my personal evolution.

Years later, I decided to close this journey where it had all begun — in a court. I joined the *Caribbean Court of Justice* as the *Agent Defense* for the State of Barbados. During the closing ceremony, I realized I had achieved what I once only dreamed of: I had become an agent of change. I looked at the High Secretariat and understood that this was my destiny, my dream, my goal — to welcome new generations of agents determined to transform the world from within the debate halls. I share a piece of my TECMUN story with you because, just like me, you are probably seeking to grow, to find your voice, or to reach new goals. No matter where you are in your journey, what truly matters is that you keep moving forward and never stop believing in yourself.

Never stay silent in the face of injustice. Speak up, act, and make choices — because the power to create change lies both in the decisions you take and in the ones you choose not to. Educate yourself, because nurturing your mind will help you understand yourself and others. Help those who need it most, because you hold privileges that many people around the world do not — and using them to serve others is one of the noblest forms of leadership. Do everything with passion, with love, and with purpose — every single day, for yourself and for others. Inspire and be inspired, because you never know if your words or your actions might be the push someone needs to believe in themselves.

Take advantage of being here today. You have the opportunity to expand your limits, to learn, to teach, and to motivate those around you. Remember, you are not alone — there is a network of support surrounding you, believing in you, and walking beside you every step of the way. Be the person you once wished would guide you through your learning process. And above all, trust yourself — because you are capable of achieving everything you set your mind to.

Abril Valdés Calva
Secretary General for the
XXXIII TECMUN Jr.

“No hay presión cuando haces lo que realmente amas”

-Neymar Jr.

Dear participant,

Today I speak to you from the heart of a 12-year-old Mauro, who came to his first model and wants to tell you that you are about to experience one of the most beautiful things — TECMUN. A model to which we have poured our soul, heart, and life. I ask you to please come and enjoy it. I don't know if you're here because you had to or because you wanted to, but the only thing I want to say is thank you — thank you for being part of this great model, because without you, this project wouldn't be possible. Thank you for getting involved in topics that maybe others find irrelevant, but in which you see a solution.

Many people think that being in TECMUN is something insignificant, but the truth is that you are deeply engaging with issues that are real global challenges today. I want to tell you that this experience will not only give you knowledge, but it will also open doors to future and amazing academic opportunities. Moreover, you'll meet incredible people who share your same academic interests — or even new ideas that might encourage you to step out of your bubble and see the world and things from a more realistic perspective.

Lastly, I want to invite you to make the most of your time at TECMUN, because it is a unique experience that truly changes you as a person and helps you grow. Be open to change and new ideas, remembering how your past self once dreamed of creating a big change — both within yourself and in leaving a small mark on the hearts of those who dare to step out of their comfort zones and routines. Now it's your turn: laugh, cry, enjoy, learn, and above all, never let others limit your ability to create.

Mauro Carillo Gálvez
Subsecretary of General Coordination for the
XXXIII TECMUN Jr.

*“La vie te prend, te brise parfois, mais elle te laisse aussi l’occasion de te
reconstruire.” -Frédéric Lenoir*

Dear participant,

It requires immense bravery to rise again, even when the world tries to push you down, even when you feel you’ve lost everything, or already given up, but that’s where the strength is born. I hope these three days teach you something that you see beyond the framework of a United Nations Model. Let yourself flow with what you’re meant to learn, and don’t stand in your own way. You probably have heard this before, if you have been here before, but TECMUN really is something far greater than a model of the United Nations, TECMUN goes from discovering new people, to discovering yourself, discovering abilities you never imagined you have, or discovering growth opportunities, so you can improve and become your best version. Nowadays, the world faces profound challenges, and humanity questions its own future. But true change begins with each small act of kindness, each gesture of help offered without expecting anything in return. That is what makes us human: the ability to understand one another, to extend compassion, and to move forward together, as one.

For me, TECMUN has opened countless doors to opportunities I never imagined, and to people who have truly changed my life. Enjoy the model in your own way, step out of your zone of comfort, and let yourself discover new experiences. Consecrate each moment with all your heart, time never comes back, and do that thing that you are afraid to do, you never know in the end what it could. I hope TECMUN will become one of your many anecdotes to share, and a spark that leads to something greater.

Patrick Eduardo Cunillé Paniagua
Subsecretary for the Specialized Agencies and Regional Organisms
for the XXXIII TECMUN Jr.

“Justice is what love looks like in public.” - Cornel West.

Dear Delegate:

Welcome to TECMUN! Whether it is your first time here or not I truly hope you are ready to have an exciting experience in our debate room. Today by deciding to acknowledge the global crises humanity is going through you have taken the first step towards change. During these three days I encourage you to discuss our subjects thoroughly; do not rush and enjoy every second of our discussion, but over everything do not be afraid to word your thoughts. I am aware of the challenge speaking out imposes, however I promise you things always look more scary when you contemplate doing them. Remember this is a learning experience, do not be afraid to make mistakes; and please allow me to build a safe environment in our committee, be empathetic towards all people involved in our model. Make the most of every single encounter you have. The moment you sit in our debate room, be ready to learn things not only from the subject in itself but of the wider context that teaches how in order to resolve problems we must listen to every party involved in the conflict.

At this very moment our ability to share and stand by our ideals is being put to the test by feeble world leaders who have somehow managed to rig the system for their own interests. We've been trained to think that being kind is a synonym of weakness, that being kind will never get you to a position of power. But to hold power does not actually make you a leader, a great leader is one that even in the lack of power is able to share and accomplish their objectives. Not because a written rule orders it, but because people believe in them on their own. To become a leader, you must form an opinion of your own. It has become trendy to simply repeat what someone else has already said, by doing this we do not get anything valuable out of a conversation. Always strive to express what hasn't been said before, change comes from actions that have never been done. It's when we get rid of the necessity of fitting in, that change finally happens.

Marian Robles Ortiz
President of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs for the
XXXIII TECMUN Jr.

Background

The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) was created as part of the Secretary General's reform program in 1998. Its origin lies in the creation of the 46/182 United Nations (UN) resolution in 1991 which called for stronger leadership in humanitarian emergencies. As a result the Department of Human Affairs (DHA) was created in 1992, becoming OCHA six years later. Its main objective is to support all humanitarian organizations with effective, timely and adequate responses during crisis situations. OCHA is not an autonomous agency, it is led by the Emergency Relief Coordinator whose headquarters are found in New York. It has 193 member countries, and receives its funding from both UN member states and private donors in the Central Emergency Response Fund and the Country-Based Pooled Fund; it also collaborates and coordinates with Non-Governmental Organizations when necessary.

Faculties

To ensure the proper response to humanitarian crises The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs is able to:

- Coordinate the delivery of humanitarian aid such as food, shelter, medical care and other essential supplies through on-site operation centers;
- Analyse crisis situations in order to create an adequate, and inclusive response plan with the collaboration of the humanitarian community in an imminent emergency;

- Promote the interaction between civilian and military entities with the objective of providing well-balanced and multifaceted solutions;
- Support the implementation and testing of contingency plans, hazard mapping, and early warning reports to prepare vulnerable communities in disaster prone countries via the cooperation of national governments, regional bodies and other agencies;
- Ensure the proper arrival of humanitarian aid to populations in affected areas by the creation of temporary relief corridors, tranquility zones or days; throughout the negotiation of both State and Non-State entities;
- Advocate for the protection of civilians and respect of international law with the promotion of digital campaigns, diplomacy with armed groups, or humanitarian assistance forums.

Topic A

Actions to ensure the management of humanitarian consequences taking place in the Republic of Yemen as a result of its domestic conflict and the military intervention of international actors.

By: Marian Robles Ortiz

Introduction

In 2014 a national organization called Anṣār Allāh and locally known as Houthis or Shiite rebels launched a military coup in response to the corruption and economic hardships the Yemeni population endured, they violently took the country's capital and forced its president: Abd Rabbu Mansour Hadi, to rule from exile in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. This provoked a domestic conflict in which both groups began fighting for governance autonomy; the Internationally Recognized Government (IRG) has been heavily supported by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and its allies, while the Anṣār Allāh group has mainly been endorsed¹ by the Islamic Republic of Iran. The conflict has characterized itself by the utilisation of aerial offenses (both outside and within the territory) and naval blockages which have directly threatened the lives of the Yemeni population. The opposite monetary policies created by the Internationally Recognized Government and the Shiite group have led the country to an economic crisis and by consequence the devaluation of its currency; the nation's poverty and hunger indexes have increased and in 2025 more than 19 million people are in urgent need for humanitarian help (United Nations Office for Humanitarian Affairs, 2025).

From the beginning of the conflict until 2022, 60% of the deaths were in correlation to the harsh living conditions in the country (Center of Preventative Action, 2025); 4.9 million people face crisis-level food insecurity. The instability of the currency has greatly increased the pricing of basic necessities, making them inaccessible to the population. The designation of the Houthis as an extremist organization has slowed and changed the process through which humanitarian organizations may deliver aid, as well as the remittances² Yemeni families were able to get. Healthcare facilities have been targeted by all involved parties; as a result the facilities can not be properly managed, if they can be managed at all, depriving the

¹ **Endorse:** To make a public statement of your approval or support for something or someone. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2022)

² **Remittances:** An amount of money that you send to someone. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

citizens of proper curative care and leaving them vulnerable to diseases such as cholera. These conditions have not only left the Republic susceptible to military attacks, but to floods and other natural disasters that the territory is naturally prone to, in 2024 the Republic of Yemen had one of its worst cholera outbreaks as it was responsible for a fourth of global cases (OCHA, 2025).

Historical Context

Often referred to as the Houthi group, Anṣār Allāh stands for the defenders of god; its origin is rooted in the Zaydī society located in Northern Yemen, where it was a predominant political force. In 1962 they were overthrown by a military group named the Yemen Arab Republic, this resulted in various armed conflicts, and even though they eventually reached a peace agreement; the Zaydīs were disregarded when applying for governmental positions and often marginalized by imposed policies. The non Zaydī regime eventually tightened their links to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and therefore are frequently called the Saudis when speaking about the conflict. In 1990 after the unification of the Republic of Yemen, the Zaydī group created the Al-Haqq political party with the objective of resisting the opposing Islāḥ Party and its Saudi religious ideas. The group obtained its nickname as the Houthis thanks to its leader Hussein al-Houthi who repeatedly spoke on the idea of leaving foreigners outside Yemeni politics; in 2004 he was executed by governmental forces because of the extensive growth the group had. This further enraged the Zaydī society and they began insurgencies³ with illegally purchased or stolen weapons.

The Anṣār Allāh military coup was launched as a response to the corruption and economic hardships the Yemeni population endured, they violently took the country's capital and forced its president: Abd Rabbu Mansour Hadi, to rule from exile in the Kingdom of

³**Insurgency:** An occasion when a group of people attempt to take control of their country by force. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

Saudi Arabia. The Arab-States coalition⁴ began a series of aerial attacks and imposed a naval blockade against the Houthis to prevent Iranian weapons from coming into the nation. In 2015 the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) imposed an arms embargo on certain members of Anṣār Allāh, the group claimed this as an attack, as they argued it left them defenseless in the middle of conflict. In September, after multiple armed conflicts president Hadi returned to the country; the Shiite rebels took control and established in the Northern part of the Republic of Yemen, while the IRG settled in the North.

During the start of 2017 a new national paramilitary organization was established, the Southern Transitional Council (STC) whose proverb is to care for the interests of the South part of the Republic of Yemen, as well as promoting its eventual and peaceful secession from the region. Its origin is laced to a series of grievances and mismanagement that date back to the Yemeni domestic conflict of 1994 in between the south and the north, where the southerners felt marginalized after the union of both Yemen's in 1990 (POEMPS, 2016). After its establishing the STC received economic encouragement from the United Arab Emirates, it conducted military operations against the Houthis in their attempt to gain southern territory; and even though its relationship with the IRG was not necessarily strained, frictions erupted in February when the Internationally Recognized Government tried to take the airport in Aden's (previous South Yemen's capital). In 2020 the STC's cabinet agreed to redeem the self-rule declaration it had imposed at the beginning of the same year, this earned it the political recognition of the United Nations (UN) and allowed it to take part in the peace-talks organized by the entity.

After the establishment of the STC, the organization was able to take control of Aden's from the Internationally Recognized Government in January of 2018. In August the air striking of a school bus (which led to the injury and deceasing of multiple children), it was

⁴**Coalition:** The joining together of different political parties or groups for a particular purpose. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

responsibility of the IRG and sponsored by the United States of America which caused international commotion and national questioning from the American citizens. In November 2018 the country announced the withdrawal of its economic support in the conflict; and issued a letter urging all sides to sign the Stockholm Agreement, a ceasefire which looked for the solving of the dispute through diplomatic negotiations, all parties were unable to follow the agreement and the strife⁵ continued. In 2019 the change of American administration halted its encouragement for peace, as the president vetoed a resolution that would force the nation's military withdrawal from the country. In September the Houthis launched a drone attack on Saudi-Arabian oil installations, the international community adjudicated⁶ the planning of the attack on the Islamic Republic of Iran .

After an attack on Aden's airport, the American government designated the Houthis as an extremist organization, blaming them for the incident; the designation was retired in 2021 as president Biden changed the country's posture towards the conflict, promoting once again UN's peace process. In March of 2021 the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia proposed a ceasefire, however the Houthis rejected it arguing the blockade must be fully lifted before signing. In October the United Nations Human Rights Council (HCR) voted against the renewal of the Group of Eminent International and Regional Experts on Yemen (GEE) which monitored possible ruptures of international law in the conflict. In April 2022 the first two month ceasefire since 2016 was established due to the holy month of Ramdan. In 2023, following the October Hamas attack in the State of Israel, the Houthis took up arms against the country and performed attacks against Israeli cargo ships passing through the Red Sea. In 2024 the Houthis were re-designated as an extremist organization by the United States of America, the conflict shows no signs of de-escalating.

Impact of the economic crisis in Yemeni population

⁵ **Strife:** Violent or angry disagreement. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

⁶ **Adjudicate:** To make an official decision about something. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

Yemen's economy has been held in an unstable ground throughout the conflict, its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) contracted 1% in 2024 and 2% in 2023 (World Bank Group, 2024). The destruction of the republic's infrastructure has halted the production of vital economic sectors which provided jobs and contributed significantly to the country's patrimony; furthermore the volatile fluctuation⁷ of the Yemeni Rial has contributed to the population's inaccessibility to food and basic necessities. Economic rupture and disparity between IRG and Houthi controlled areas also prevents future measures to regain stability and hinders⁸ outsiders efforts to provide uniform solutions. The different blockades established by all parties have triggered a reduction of trade traffic near the Red Sea, an alarming fact considering the republic's heavy reliance on imports.

The Republic of Yemen's main economic sectors are the exportation of oil, the agricultural division, and the fishing industry. The Anṣār Allāh group has been continuously attacking oil terminals in the Internationally Recognized Government's territory as the power demonstration provides them with leverage⁹ during conflict-related negotiations; this attacks not only affect the IRG's financial position, as they had a 42% revenue decrease in oil exports at the start of 2024 (World Bank Group, 2024), but also impacts their capability of providing the population with fundamental services while also being able to fund warfare expenses. Staple food prices have increased by 45% over their usual pricing, and only half of the population is meeting basic food requirements (Norwegian Refugee Council, 2024), the lack of authoritarian response to the situation as well as a delay in salary payments have resulted in multiple protests across the nation. Most Yemenis have no access commodities like water, electricity, medication, or fuel impeding families capability to acquire adequate education and

⁷ **Fluctuation:** A change, or the process of changing, especially continuously between one level or thing and another. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

⁸ **Hinder:** To limit the ability of someone to do something. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

⁹ **Leverage:** The power to influence results. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

prompting the increase of low life quality indexes such as child labor, education abandonment, and child marriage (Norwegian Refugee Council, 2024).

On November 2023 the Shiite group hijacked a cargo ship that was passing through the Red Sea, the organization alleged¹⁰ The ship carried Israeli shipment and the attack was in support of the Palestinians and the violence they endured during the conflict. Since then there have been multiple attacks to boats passing through the region, particularly to American, Israeli, and European boats; this has led the countries to take alternative and less effective routes increasing the cost of shipment, and successfully working as an economic sanction. The insecurity that now surrounds the route has affected the Yemeni population, the republic heavily depends on imported goods for the obtainment of basic provisions which are being delayed and disrupted by the situation (Food and Agriculture Organization, 2025). The military attacks carried in the area put at risk the infrastructure of the ports and their capability of properly functioning affecting other economic activities like fishery.

Deterioration of Medical Facilities due to deliberate and collateral attacks

In 1846 the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) constructed The Geneva Conventions, a series of international treaties with the objective of protecting civilians and entities who are not directly related to the mechanics of belic conflicts, they have been signed by all UN members and specifically by the Republic of Yemen in 1949. In the eighteenth article of the Fourth Geneva convention civilian hospitals are granted protection from all parties involved in conflict, despite of it since April 2014 there have been 133 attacks on medical facilities in Yemeni territory (Yemeni Archive, 2025). Both the economic crisis, the blockades, and the violence concurring¹¹ in the dispute have caused the suspension of multiple hospitals and health centers impacting the life quality of the population. The strikes

¹⁰ **Allege:** To claim something without proof. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

¹¹ **Concur:** If two or more events concur, they happen at the same time. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

not only disrupt the treatment of already injured citizens, but put at risk the lives of medical staff who already work in non-optimal environments with limited supplies.

Before the start of the domestic conflict, the bases of the Yemeni healthcare system were inefficient; it was sustained by both a private and public sector, however more than half of the population lacked access to adequate care because of geographical barriers or the insufficient economic resources to attend private clinics. Since the beginning of the conflict health centers have been involved in raids perpetrated by all parties, and have had to deal with collateral and intentional damage, this along with the restricted supply to medical stock and unavailability of health professionals have left half of the medical centers in the republic as partially or completely inoperable (Conflict and Health, 2025). The blockades conducted by the Saudi-coalition have complicated the arrival of medication, surgical instrumentalia, and basic hygiene products; as a consequence doctors have to work with only a small portion of the materials needed increasing the morbidity¹² and mortality rates, this has particularly affected individuals with chronic diseases whose illnesses worsen without the necessary care. Healthcare workers have also been particularly affected by the situation, on March 2022 two members from Doctors Without Borders (MSF) were abducted by an Arab extremist organization; this and other violent instances have created an unsafe environment to work in, and alongside the insufficient provisions and delayed payment there has been an increase in the resignation of personnel who have relocated to safer zones or have fled the country completely. In order to acquire medical care the population has to travel long distances to the nearest functioning center, throughout the road they may encounter active battle zones where they could be further injured; the journey also involves a high economic cost with inflation prices increasing the value of fuel, prescriptions, and consultation fees.

¹² **Morbidity:** The morbidity of a disease is how many people have it in a particular population. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

Impact of Natural Disasters

Since August 2025 the Republic of Yemen has had to deal with torrential storms and floods in various parts of its territory, however the infrastructure meant to regulate the draining of waters has not been functioning correctly because of poor maintenance or blockages. The floods have caused physical damage to roads, shelters, and communities; particularly in the governorates of Ibb, Sana'a, Ma'rib, Al Hodeidah, and Ta'iz where more than 46,500 people have been affected (International Organization for Migration, 2025). Multiple residences have become uninhabitable due to severe water damage, forcing families to relocate themselves after already being displaced because of the domestic conflict in the region. Yet public property was also strained, roads collapsed further complicating civilians ability to move within the republic and multiple public hospitals suffered irreparable damage to medical machinery or structural damage to the physical buildings. Sanitation networks and electricity plants have also been impaired in the inundation leaving part of the population without clean water and power, because of the stagnant water being left behind and the polluting of water sources there has been a rise in cholera cases and waterborne diseases.

The Republic of Yemen is located in a geographical zone characterised by its non-predictable rainfall, because of this it also relies on groundwater for water consumption. Between 2024 and 2025 there have been heavily dry seasons in which the country has had to rely on water extraction only, but because of the military altercations the governmental institution responsible for water distribution has imposed little to no restrictions on the process. This has accelerated the depletion of water sources; in rural areas where it is not only utilized for hydration but as a form of income in itself, it has become weaponized for political leverage between parties. The unmaintained drainage installations have generated leakage of waste into water sources which are then not only directly consumed but used for agricultural purposes this has been directly linked to the cholera outbreak in the nation: "Field

assessments indicate that approximately 55% of groundwater and surface water sources are now deemed unsafe for human consumption” (Ayman, 2025). The displacement of population towards more stable zones has doubled the demand for water increasing the price of it, since the accessibility of the resource often relies in its gallon delivery; both the Yemeni authorities and the international community have focused on the immediate shipment of water supplies, neglecting water supply networks and discarding any possibility of making water accessibility more efficient.

Factors that impinge on the delivery of humanitarian aid

In comparison to 2024’s response plan OCHA’s budget has shrunk, in 2024 the United States of America was its main donor by contributing 48.9% of the total funding; but in January of 2025 the American government signed an executive order to halt all foreign aid, retiring itself from the plan completely. This has forced multiple organizations to remodel their finance programs; nonetheless the vague information available from the eliminated agencies puts at risk the international community’s ability to take adequate decisions. The designation of the Houthis as an extremist organization has also altered the process in which aid groups may deliver aid to the northern part of the republic. The mandate condemns any entity that economically supports the Shiite group, putting a stop to any transaction to northern Yemen; in the files there is no mention of humanitarian exceptions placing a bureaucratic barrier in the delivery of urgent aid. In Addition on February 2025 the UN’s general secretary submitted the instruction to withdraw humanitarian assistance because of the arbitrary abduction of UN officials, the objective of the hiatus¹³ is to arrange the release of the employees and work with Yemeni authorities the necessary security guarantees.

As of April 2025, 19.5 million people in the Republic of Yemen are dependent on humanitarian aid (Amnesty International, 2025). In order to counteract the impact the conflict

¹³ **Hiatus:** A short pause in which nothing happens or is said. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

has had on the Yemeni population, OCHA has contrived¹⁴ different response plans since 2010. Currently the majority of the budget has been directed to refugees and migrant affairs, coordination, health and education; on the other hand the sectors of food security, shelter and sanitation are severely underfunded while the emergency telecommunications sector has received no budget at all (OCHA, 2025). The World Food Program (WFP) and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) are two of the main responders to the nutrition crisis in the region, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the World Health Organization (WHO) carry the biggest health oriented programs in the country. In the Republic of Yemen 2.3 million children suffer from malnutrition (OCHA, 2025) however the delivery of aid has been affected by budget restrictions, and the Red Sea blockade which discourages resource shipment.

¹⁴ **Contrive:** To arrange a situation or event, or arrange for something to happen, using clever planning. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

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Topic B

Strategies to counter the human rights violations happening in Port au Prince and its surrounding areas as a result of gang violence and the power abuse from government authorities.

By: Marian Robles Ortiz

Introduction

After the dictatorship the Republic of Haiti experienced in the 1950s, governmental positions and political power have been heavily intertwined with criminal groups; through the use of armed violence and the suppression of political ideas. Nevertheless the assassination of President Jovenel's Moïses in 2021 has unleashed a series of attacks and human rights violations on the Haitian population. The violent confrontations have caused major humanitarian crises on the territory, only 40% of the population has access to intermittent electricity, 45% does not have access to drinkable water and only 20% of the health facilities in the nation remain operational (Hassan, 2024). The minimal response to the assaults has been ascribed¹⁵ to the lack of preparation from the policeforce, and the illegal arm trafficking happening in the country; which eventually leads to the ill management of situations, or opens a path to corruption that further allows for the meddling¹⁶ of crime rings in governmental institutions. The conflict has led to multiple humanitarian crimes, which left unattended could lead to generationally-long consequences.

The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) estimates the administration of 300 criminal groups in the territory; the principal actor being the Viv Ansam coalition between two of the main delinquent organizations: the G-9 and the G-Pèp, whose main territory is the country's capital Port Au Prince. There have been nearly 9,000 homicides between September 2024 and July 2025 (Al Jazeera, 2025), most of them happening in residential areas against civilians who have no direct connection to the conflict between groups. There has also been a rise in sexual violence, just between January and October Human Rights Watch reported 5,400 cases of sexual violence, 72% of these were

¹⁵ **Ascribe:** To believe or say that something is caused by something else. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

¹⁶ **Meddling:** The act of trying to change or have an influence on things that are not your responsibility, especially in a damaging way. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

related to sexual assaults associated to criminal groups (Hassan, 2024). In spite of it in 2024 there were no convicted crimes related to the statistics; having no immediate action against these aggressions increases the risk of unintended pregnancies, and the spread of sexually transmitted diseases. As backlash to the inefficient response from the authorities people have gathered in different self defense movements, dividing themselves within the main two groups: the Bwa Kala movement, and the Zam Pale one. In order to counter attack gang violence they gather their own armament and engage in violent disputes against them; in order to economically support the operations the groups have asked the community for monetary cooperation, if they refuse they are threatened and accused of endorsing the first attackers. The United Nations (UN) General Secretary has endorsed the Haitian administration to discourage the practices, as it may create a violence cycle that will worsen the humanitarian consequences.

Historical Context

The Republic of Haiti acquired its independence from the French Republic after thirteen years of conflict in 1804, it was the first nation to free itself from slavery in a global context in which racist systems ruled multiple countries. The revolutionary ideals the mutiny¹⁷ involved posed danger to nations who possessed colonies in the Caribbean, like the United States of America who diplomatically isolated the republic and did not offer its official recognition until 1862. In 1825 the French Republic militarily forced the Haitian republic to sign an indemnity¹⁸ for 150 million francs, allegedly to repair the damage done to the French economy due to the territorial loss. Because of the fragile economy the revolution had left

¹⁷ **Mutiny:** An occasion when a group of people, especially soldiers or sailors, refuses to obey orders and/or attempts to take control from people in authority. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

¹⁸ **Indemnity:** Protection against possible damage or loss, especially a promise of payment, or the money paid if there is such damage or loss. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2022).

behind, the Haitian government was forced to take loans from French banks, the country was not able to finish paying its debt until 1947.

From 1954 to 2004 the Republic of Haiti had an unstable government administration, having to cope with the Doc dictatorships until 1986, a military-coup in 1988. In 2008 the republic was struck by hurricane Ivan and hurricane Jean, the latter being the more devastating one with 3,000 deceased and taking the homes of at least 2,000 Haitians; a year later Hurricane Dennis hit the southwest region and contributed to destabilizing 25% of the country's economy (Concern Worldwide US, 2025). In January 2010 an earthquake with a 7.0 magnitude bashes over Port Au Prince, the nation's capital, further damaging the remaining infrastructure; the cholera outbreak of 2010 affected about 820,000 people, and was linked to the poor water sanitation resources the population had (Center for Disease Control and Prevention, 2010). In 2016 Hurricane Matthew landed on the southwest coast, the Haitian families affected reported a lack of humanitarian aid. In 2005 the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela started an oil funding initiative called Petrocaribe, in which the Republic of Haiti was allowed to obtain petroleum at a discounted price in exchange of endorsing Venezuelan perspectives on international forums; however, because of an economic decline in the Venezuelan economy the project was halted in 2019, provoking national blackouts, fuel shortages, and worsening state and local finances in Haitian Territory. The poor governmental administration and its consequences led to a shut down in Port Au Prince on February 7th 2019, in which multiple protests on account of the lack of water, electricity, fuel and food the society must manage were carried out; these resulted in confrontations between civilians and police forces, the violent escalation of the conflict led to the closing of schools and businesses as well as the blockade of main roads which obstructed mobility not only for citizens but also for non-governmental actors.

Gang and civilian group attacks

Presently only 10% of the total Haitian territory remains under governmental control (Global Center for the Responsibility to Protect, 2025), the rapid and violent rise of gang groups has deeply destabilized the nation subverting¹⁹ its justice system, interfering with agricultural practices, the proper delivery of medical attention, and the overall wellbeing of the population. At the beginning of the conflict civilians were injured as collateral damage to disputes in between authorities; recent development has shown that criminal groups are now purposely violent towards citizens as a way to instill fear over them, and convey control over the government. In between April and June 2025 1,520 homicides were reported, 24% of them had been perpetuated by gang members (United Nations, 2025); in addition there has been a concerning increase in sexual violence rates used to intimidate communities, this particularly endangers girls and limits their freedom of movement, since the majority of attacks present themselves on their way to school or when running errands. Children represent 50% of all armed group members (Global Center for the Responsibility to Protect, 2025), they are sometimes violently forced to form part of them, or are left with no other option as the salaries may help their families economically; they are used to perform roles as look outs or delivery mediums not only risking their physical integrity but depriving them of an adequate development. Even though the Republic Haiti does not have a weapon industry, there are about 600,000 firearms illegally circulating the country (Amnesty International, 2025); because of the scant²⁰ restrictions regarding weapon obtention the devices' origin is linked to the United States of America and the looting²¹ of police resources.

Before becoming fully autonomous, gang groups used to be funded and protected by Haitian politicians; who in exchange received the preservation of their political interests through the elimination of opponents or power displays. However, criminal groups have now

¹⁹ **Subvert:** To try to destroy or damage something, especially an established political system. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

²⁰ **Scant:** Not quite a full measure of something. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

²¹ **Looting:** The activity of stealing from stores during a violent event. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

greatly surpassed authority control; in the first semester of 2023 gangs executed 58 police officers (Réseau National de Défense des Droits Humains, 2023) and even with the clear equipment disadvantage police's demands for better hardware has not been met. This along with the lack of jurisdictional response has led the Haitian population to form their own self defense groups, the Bwa-Kale movement being the more relevant one. It is common for the republic to form resistance groups after a natural disaster to protect their communities from possible crimes; nonetheless the current course of action consists of violent reprimand to suspected gang members as a form of vengeance, on April 2023 164 cases were documented of mob-orchestrated homicides and lynchings to supposed criminal group members (Da Rin, 2023). Members of the movement are responsible for checking no armed individuals enter their communities, they engage in battle with the use of easily obtained weapons and are remunerated by their own community. Nevertheless it is important to note this payment is not always voluntary and families who refuse it may be marginalized by coalition members. UN agencies have advised against the endorsement of this type of organizations as they do not have the methods or faculties to properly designate a criminal status.

Citizen Displacement

As a result of the country's current situation 1.3 million people have been internally displaced (International Organization for Migration, 2025), being forced to leave their homes with no guarantee of finding a new one. The constant violence and harassment that entire communities endure ultimately lands them in cities kilometers away, where they make wastelands²² or abandoned buildings into makeshift shelters. The decaying infrastructure of the cities they migrate to is unable to support the quantity of individuals in search for asylum

²² **Wastelands:** An empty area of land, especially in or near a city, that is not used to grow crops or built on, or used in any way. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

and due to townsfolk fear of possible gang members between them, there have been multiple demands for authorities to relocate them; because of the continuous growth of gang territory, there is nowhere to relocate them to. The living situation within these shelters is dreadful, each of them containing about 2,000 inhabitants (ICRC, 2025) with no adequate conditions for them to properly live; 88.24% of the inhabitants do not have a bed to sleep on (World Vision, 2025), and in most cases the residencies do not count with a toilets or a latrines vulnerating the community to diseases like cholera or typhoid.

In order to find the proper living conditions their country is not able to provide for them Haitians have begun to migrate to other territories, the three principal ones being the United States of America, the United Mexican States and the Dominican Republic. However in their journey they are exposed to racial discrimination, economic disparities, and cyclical marginalisation. In the border crossing process they are often subjected to arbitrary detention, where they are detained without access to proper nourishment or medical care; governmental authorities are physically violent towards them, propelled by migrant's lack of legal resources and documents. In view of the fact that most Haitians do not fully understand the languages of the countries they are migrating to, and their education certificates are not valid they are forced to take on informal job offers; with low payment and no protection from work regulation laws. The modification of migration laws in countries like the United States of America or the Dominican Republic have increased deportation rates, howbeit the extradition process does not necessarily adhere to migration regulations and often puts at risk individuals' dignity. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) has reported a paucity²³ in proper documentation of deportation cases because of corrupt networks in governmental systems, who ask for bribes to decide who gets deported and who doesn't.

Water and Food crisis

²³ **Paucity:** The fact that there is too little of something. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

The Republic of Haiti is currently facing a food insecurity crisis, 19 million people in the country must sacrifice other essential needs like hygiene and education in order to meet their basic nutritional levels; not necessarily succeeding (United Nations, 2025). Only 55.2% of the population has access to drinkable water sources, but 70% does not have access to a direct potable water system (Sentingler, 2025). The republic's public distribution systems have heavily suffered by the natural disasters it is often susceptible to, the 2010 earthquake destroyed 60% of the nation's economic and administrative infrastructure which included sanitation and communication systems (DesRoches, 2011), the heavy rains provoked by tropical storms contaminate water sources and instigate²⁴ the spread of diseases like Cholera and Typhoid. In addition during the 1980s the government instaurated trade liberation policies, which reduced the cost of imported goods like rice and corn, the prices affected local farmers who were not able to compete with them and ultimately narrowed their market and income opportunities.

Currently it is estimated that armed groups have control of 90% of Port au Prince, and have begun to take rural regions as well (Faisal, 2025). Haitians have also been fleeing cosmopolitan areas in search for safer places to inhabit, To achieve this they must leave their income sources and their communities. The capital is experiencing an economical boycott²⁵, locals refer to as *Peyi-lok*, orchestrated by the various criminal groups, they have closed roads that connect agricultural and urban zones which prevent crops from traveling within the republic. They have also imposed illegal quantity regulations and taxes on farmers in order to allow them access to their fields, or grant them permission to sell their remaining produce; agricultural production has been severely impacted "In 2023, agricultural production plummeted by around 39 per cent for maize, 34 per cent for rice and 22 per cent for sorghum compared to the five-year average." (Food and Agriculture Organization, 2025).

²⁴ **Instigate:** To cause an event or situation to happen. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

²⁵ **Boycott:** to refuse to take part in an activity as a way of expressing strong disapproval. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

Medical care and epidemics

In the country, 40% of health providing institutions have shut down because of insecurity and looting (United Nations, 2024), the ones that are still open can not function probably due to lack of medication and proper medical supplies like blood or oxygen. People fear of getting wounded since they know the country does not have the necessary infrastructure for them to receive proper treatment, this has indicated a decay in residents mental health and an increase in suicidal behaviour (International Organization for Migration, 2024). Within hospitals healthcare workers struggle to carry out their jobs, health centers lack water and electricity rendering useless the remaining medical equipment, they must also face the possibility of suffering gang inflicted violence and any time during their shift. Rural areas have a scarcity of open centers, and patients often require transfers to bigger hospitals; however, road blockages, fuel shortages, and the inability of ambulances to trespass certain areas elongate the medical process and cause the worsening of conditions and the eventual decease of the people in need.

These conditions have created a perfect environment for the rapid spread of diseases like Cholera and Typhoid, since they are triggered by weak sanitation systems and powered by feeble²⁶ medical attention. Cholera and Typhoid are spread through contaminated food, water and feces; because of the heightened price of the first mentioned the Haitian populations tend to obtain their produce from places who don't necessarily follow sanitation regulations. The sewage system is in dire²⁷ need of maintenance as the present a leakage risk into clean water sources, in the Republic only a fourth of the population has access to a proper toilet (Healing Waters International, 2025) which prompts the incorrect disposal of human waste. Because of the similarity of symptoms between diseases, their proper diagnosis is hampered by the absence of available laboratories, which not only delays proper treatment

²⁶ **Feeble:** Not effective or good. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025)

²⁷ **Dire:** Very serious or extreme. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

but affects data collection. Overcrowded living conditions, like shelters or refugee camps, increase the disease's spread; if left unattended they may provoke diarrhea, internal bleeding, intestinal perforation, or other complications, the lack of antibiotics and rapid hydration make the infections lethal.

The Republic of Haiti requires financial and humanitarian aid in multiple sectors; the most prominent ones are food security, protection against violence, shelter, hygiene and sanitation systems. It is currently in need of 85.6% of the financial requirements in order to carry out OCHA's Humanitarian 2025 Response plan, most of the support being offered by the European Commission, the United States of America, and Canada (OCHA, 2025). The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) currently manages multiple projects in the region, focusing on the creation of a sustainable agriculture system; the Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE) has focused on food distribution, water and sanitation as well as the empowerment of girls and women in the region. The IOM has developed projects that focus on the adequate retrieving of migrant data and localisation and the delivery of materials to ensure a better installment of displacement shelters. The UN's Children Fund (UNICEF) has established education campaigns all around the country, as well as sanitation infrastructure, and adequate response strategies for children suffering from malnutrition.

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XXXIII TECMUN Jr.
Glossary 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 projects

Forbidden Words	Permitted equivalents
First world countries	Developed countries
Third world countries	Developing countries
Gay ²⁸	Member of the LGBTIQ+ community
War ²⁹	Belic conflict
Rape	Sexual abuse
Terrorist	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 ³⁰	Afrodescendant

²⁸ The word Gay is replaced by a more inclusive term, recognizing that not all people within the LGBTIQ+ community identify in the same way.

²⁹ The word War can be used in order to refer to historical contexts, such as the Cold War, the First World War, etc. It can only be used in the Security Council to refer to armed conflicts.

³⁰ The word Black, in reference to ethnicity, is not prohibited but it is recommended to limit its use and refer to this sector as a dark-skinned person or afrodescendant as the case may be.

XXXIII TECMUN Jr.
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

XXXIII TECMUN Jr.
Glossary for Resolution Projects

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

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