

XXXIII

TECMUN Jr.

International
Committee of
the Red Cross

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: Fernanda 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.

Dear participant,

Welcome to Tecmun. I'm very glad that you are part of this experience and I hope that during these days you can improve and grow in the academic and personal. In this model, you will have the opportunity to meet new people, learn more about current global issues and face new challenges. It's not only about debating, listening or finding solutions. Sometimes, you might feel nervous or afraid of making mistakes but that happens to all of us. What matters is that you try and learn along the way. During these three days, don't be afraid to speak, listen, and ask questions. Share your ideas, collaborate with other delegations, and try to see things from different points of view.

Remember that everyone starts somewhere. Some of you may be participating for the first time, while others have already experienced what it's like to raise your placard and speak in front of others. You don't need to speak all the time to be a good delegate. Sometimes, the best contributions come from listening and developing ideas that others hadn't considered. Don't compare yourself to others. We all have different strengths, and each of you has something important to contribute. Models like this are made for you to grow, so remember: growing means making mistakes, trying again, and when you look back, realizing how far you've come. So give your best, enjoy the process and most importantly, take something valuable with you from every moment.

With nothing more to say, welcome to the International Committee of the Red Cross. I wish you the best in this experience. Give your best, and let every moment help you become a better version of yourself.

Emilio Antonio Contreras Salas

President of the International Committee of the Red Cross
for the XXXIII TECMUN Jr.

Background

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is an independent and neutral organization whose purpose is to provide humanitarian help and protection to victims of armed conflicts and other types of violence around the world. It was founded in 1863 in Geneva, Switzerland, and its work includes medical care, humanitarian assistance and promotion of respect and compliance with the International Humanitarian Law (IHL). Currently, the ICRC works in more than 90 countries and has partners in Asia-Pacific, Africa, America, Europe and the Middle East. Although it is not part of the United Nations, it works constantly with its agencies, such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the World Health Organization (WHO) and has permanent observer status at the General Assembly.

Faculties

The International Committee of the Red Cross does humanitarian actions to protect the lives and dignity of people affected by armed conflicts. Therefore, the ICRC is authorized to:

- Train medical staff and set up shelters in conflict zones to provide medical aid, access to basic needs as well as shelter for people who are in vulnerable situations;
- Monitor the conditions of prisoners and persons who lost their liberty during armed conflicts to ensure that they are treated with dignity and that their rights are respected;
- Act as a neutral mediator during crisis situations to facilitate dialogue, reach agreements and implement actions that protect the lives, dignity and rights of affected people;

- Implement networks to research and contact separated families by armed conflicts, displacement or enforced disappearances through the Central Tracing Agency;
- Work with international organizations like the United Nations and specialized NGOs to coordinate help actions, develop solutions and ensure human rights are respected during armed conflicts.
- Promote respect and compliance with International Humanitarian Law through educational campaigns, monitoring of humanitarian conditions and preventive actions during armed conflicts.

Topic 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

By: Emilio Antonio Contreras Salas, Santiago López Rosas, Salma Arredondo Escandón

Introduction

On October 7 of 2023, the Gaza Strip became the center of a catastrophic armed conflict after fighters from Hamas¹ and other Palestinian armed groups started a large-scale surprise attack from Gaza into the south of the State of Israel. These attacks caused the casualties of approximately 1,200 people, most of them civilians and around 250 individuals were taken hostage². In response, the State of Israel declared war on Hamas. A large-scale military campaign started, including widespread airstrikes, artillery shelling and ground invasion. In the following months, the State of Israel's offensive destroyed a big part of Gaza's urban areas and caused an unprecedented humanitarian suffering.

By mid-2025, the conflict had left over 50,000 Palestinians deprived of their lives and approximately 120,000 injured, according to the Gaza Ministry of Health, as reported by OCHA. Also, more than 1,500 Israelis had lost their lives and around 90% of Gaza's 2.1 million residents have been displaced internally from their homes. Whole neighborhoods have been destroyed and civilians were forced into unsafe and overcrowded shelters, and the infrastructure collapsed due to continuous bombing and blockades. In 2023, the State of Israel cut off electricity, water, fuel and food supplies. This blockade, combined with constant attacks, has disabled essential services, especially the healthcare system.

By November 2023, two-thirds of Gaza's clinics and half of its hospitals were not operational. A lot of hospitals were damaged or forced to close down because of a lack of fuel or supplies. Doctors have been forced to operate without essential tools like anesthesia and essential medical supplies are over. The shortage of clean water and food has put a lot of civilians at risk. The United Nations (UN) warned that diseases and scarcity of food could occur in overcrowded shelters. International Organizations have expressed their concern over

¹ **Hamas:** Islamist militant group that spun off from the Palestinian Muslim Brotherhood. (CFR, 2024)

² **Hostage:** Someone who is taken as a prisoner by an enemy in order to force the other people involved to do what the enemy wants. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025)

violations of International Humanitarian Law ³(IHL) by all parties.

Hamas's actions on October 7, including the taking of the lives of civilians and taking hostages, were considered warlike conflict crimes under IHL. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) demanded the human treatment of all hostages, mentioning the Geneva Conventions. The State of Israel's military actions in Gaza have been inspected for possible violations of IHL. The UN and the ICRC condemn the blockades, especially the cutting of electricity. HRW documented random and unjustified attacks that include the use of white phosphorus in densely populated zones. Hospitals, ambulances and residential buildings were repeatedly hit, leading to calls for an investigation into possible war crimes.

Background

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict has its origin in the beginning of the 20th century. In 1948, the creation of the State of Israel led to the first Arab-Israeli war and the displacement of a significant number of Palestinians. Various wars followed (1956, 1967, 1973) along with Israel's occupation of Gaza and the West Bank after the 1967 Six-Day War. Since then, Gaza has been a point of tension between the State of Israel and Palestinian groups. The Islamist political and militant organization, Hamas, was founded in 1987 during the First Intifada. Initially it operated as a social and resistance movement but over time, it do armed operations and suicide attacks against Israeli targets. In 2006, Hamas won the Palestinian legislative elections, which led to an internal conflict with Fatah⁴.

In 2007, Hamas took full control of the Gaza Strip right after violent fights against Fatah forces, leading to a political and geographic separation between the West Bank (Fatah controlled) and Gaza (Hamas controlled). After Hama's control of Gaza, the State of Israel

³ **International Humanitarian Law:** Set of rules that seeks, for humanitarian reasons, to limit the effects of armed conflict. (ICRC, 2025)

⁴ **Fatah:** Political and military organization of Arab Palestinians, founded in the late 1950s. (Britannica, 2025)

and the Arab Republic of Egypt imposed a severe blockade on the territory that restricted the movement of goods and people in and out of Gaza, damaging the economy and limiting access to medical care, clean water and electricity. Over time, the blockade contributed to increasing poverty, unemployment and problems with basic infrastructure. Since 2008, there have been various armed conflicts between the State of Israel and Hamas, including 2008-2009, 2012, 2014 and 2021. Each escalation included rocket fire⁵ from Gaza to the State of Israel and strong airstrikes on Gaza by the State of Israel, resulting in many civilian casualties, most of them Palestinians and destruction of infrastructure like schools, hospitals and homes. Temporary ceasefires⁶ were often mediated by the Arab Republic of Egypt, the UN and the State of Qatar, but they did not last long due to political and territorial disputes.

Before October of 2023, there were already tensions since violent incidents in the West Bank, raids by Israeli forces and struggles at religious sites in Jerusalem. In Gaza, economic conditions remain severe, with high unemployment rates, poor healthcare access and restrictions on reconstruction. Battles and sporadic rocket fire from Gaza into the south of the State of Israel occurred regularly, as well as Israeli air strikes in response. On the morning of October 7 of 2023, Hamas and other Palestinian groups carried out a coordinated attack that involved many rockets and incursions into Israeli territory. Militants crossed the Gaza-Israel border and attacked Israeli towns and bases, killing civilians and soldiers and taking hostages. This event marked the start of the war.

The State of Israel responded with big airstrikes that targeted Gaza, declaring that its goal was to dismantle Hamas' military capabilities. Civilians in the north of Gaza were ordered to evacuate to the south, but attacks continue through the territory. Israeli forces began a ground invasion by the end of 2023, focusing on Gaza. Other cities like Beit Hanoun, Khan Younies and Rafah were affected, causing the displacement of a lot of people. Initially,

⁵ **Rocket fire:** Rockets launched as weapons, usually during fighting. (Collins Dictionary, 2025).

⁶ **Ceasefire:** An agreement, usually between two armies, to stop fighting in order to allow discussions about peace. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

the southern parts were declared as *safe zones* but were eventually bombed, forcing internal displacement. In 2024 and 2025, most of Gaza's population had been displaced more than once, often to overcrowded shelters with limited access to aid.

In November 2023, a temporary ceasefire was negotiated with the help of the State of Qatar, the Arab Republic of Egypt and the United States of America. During this, Hamas released more than 100 hostages and the State of Israel released more than 150 detained Palestinians. The ICRC helped to facilitate the logistics of these releases and provided humanitarian support, however, the ceasefire fell apart after a few days. Diplomatic efforts by international actors have failed to achieve a prolonged ceasefire. By mid-2025, the war continued with both sides having casualties and the humanitarian situation in Gaza still severe with daily violations of IHL and limited access for humanitarian organizations like the ICRC.

Living conditions and humanitarian crisis in the Gaza strip

By June 2025, nearly 90% of Gaza's population had been displaced at least once due to Israeli military operations and evacuation orders. Most of the displaced civilians moved from the north cities like Khan Younis and Rafah, "There is no safe place left in Gaza" (OCHA, 2024), but most of them have to move because of constant attacks. Most families are living in overcrowded United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) school shelters, tents or damaged buildings, with limited or no access to essential resources and on average, people have access to less than a liter of clean water per day. UNRWA shelters hold 4 times their mean capacity, sanitation systems⁷ are saturated and clean water is limited, increasing the risk of contracting diseases. Airstrikes have destroyed approximately 79,000 homes and damaged more than 370,000, leaving a lot of civilians

⁷ **Sanitation system:** Structures that remove dirty water and waste to keep people healthy. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025)

without a place to live (OCHA, 2024). The only power plant in Gaza stopped working in October 2023, so there is no electricity except for brief times when small generators can provide power if there is fuel.

More than half of Gaza's hospitals are out of service, chronic disease care and maternal services are almost unavailable. By September of 2024, only 17 hospitals and 57 clinics were partially operational, but considering that Gaza's population is 2 million, it is not enough. During the conflict, more than 1,400 Palestinian healthcare workers have lost their lives, making the number of medical staff lower. Over 75% of the population is at risk of dealing with extreme food shortages, people are eating one meal a day, mostly bread and adults often skip food so children can eat. Pregnant women, infants and sick children are in danger due to lack of nutrition and medical care. In the north of Gaza, 15.6% of children under 2 years are malnourished and UN experts and humanitarian organizations warn that famine⁸ is near but is preventable if help can be accessed.

The lack of fuel and attacks have shut down desalination plants and sewage treatment. Streets are flooded with sewage and waste, increasing the risk of diseases such as diarrhea, respiratory infections and more. There are humanitarian efforts to restore water and deliver hygiene supplies but are limited due to blockades and insecurity. Humanitarian agencies like UNRWA, World Health Organization (WHO), World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) are working in extreme danger conditions with insufficient supplies. Often, aid convoys are not allowed to enter, are delayed or looted and only minimal food and medical supplies enter Gaza. Aid groups have set up field hospitals, distributed hygiene kits and created emergency nutrition centers, but this only covers a small part of what is needed to address this situation.

⁸ **Famine:** Situation in which there is not enough food for a great number of people. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025)

Breaking of International Humanitarian Law

On October 7 of 2023 the south of the State of Israel was attacked, resulting in 1200 civilian casualties in towns, homes and a music festival. These fatalities were not incidental, the attacks targeted civilians directly which is a violation of the International Humanitarian Law (IHL) principle of distinction⁹. Human rights organizations and the United Nations (UN) classified these actions as war crimes and serious violations of the Geneva Conventions. More or less 250 people, including women, children and elderly people were captured and taken to Gaza. Taking hostages is prohibited under the Common Article 3 and Article 34 of the Fourth Geneva Convention. The ICRC and Non Governmental Organisations insisted for their immediate liberation and pointed out that using civilians as negotiating tools is a war crime.

Islamic Jihad and Hamas launched many unguided rockets at Israeli cities like Ashkelon, Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. The rockets were imprecise and impacted areas with people and healthcare centers. These attacks violate the IHL rule that prohibits indiscriminate attacks¹⁰ and the obligation to take cautions to avoid harming civilians. Hamas was accused of deploying military infrastructure that was near hospitals, schools and residential areas, as well as preventing evacuations. If this is confirmed, it is a violation of the IHL obligation to protect civilians from the effects of attacks. Hamas denied these accusations, but the things they are accused of could be seen as putting the civil population in danger.

In the first week of the conflict, Israeli forces did over 6,000 airstrikes across Gaza, killing a lot of civilians. including women and children (Human Rights Watch, 2023). Residential zones were destroyed and in many of these cases, there were not clear military targets identified. Human rights experts and the UN, mentioned that these attacks may be

⁹ **Principle of distinction:** IHL rule that requires parties to distinguish between civilians and military targets to protect the civilian population. (ICRC, 2025)

¹⁰ **Indiscriminate attack:** Attack that is not directed at a specific military target or that affects civilians and military objects without distinction. (ICRC, 2025)

indiscriminate and disproportionate, violating essential principles of IHL. Lately, the State of Israel has applied blockades on Gaza, blocking fuel, electricity, food and humanitarian aid. This contributes to the collapse of water systems and hospitals, making the situation of the civil population worse. The Article 33 of the Geneva Conventions mentions that collective punishment¹¹ is prohibited, that's why many UN bodies disapproved these acts.

Over 130 hospitals in Gaza were attacked, damaging or forcing them to stop their activities, like Al-Shifa and Al-Quds, two of the biggest hospitals in the region. Medical staff operated under extreme conditions, regularly without anesthesia and electricity. IHL protects medical elements unless they are used for hostile attacks, which must be verified and warned in advance. Schools and shelters of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) were bombed although their coordinates were shared with the Israel Defense Forces (IDF). UN staff and civilians lost their lives in these incidents, such as the strike on Al-Fakhoura school, a UN shelter where many civilians and UN personnel lost their lives, despite their coordinates being shared with the IDF, increasing concerns under IHL.

Help groups like the World Central Kitchen, the UNRWA and MSF were attacked by airstrikes, even though there was prior coordination with the IDF. Since the start of the conflict more than 250 humanitarian personnel have lost their lives in Gaza, so under the IHL these workers must be protected. Many reports said that unarmed Palestinian men were being executed during Israeli raids, violating the Common Article 3. The civil population has been displaced various times, some areas were completely destroyed and destruction and forced displacement breaks more IHL norms and human rights protections. These events, carried out by both parties, have guided numerous international organizations to ask for justice and

¹¹ **Collective punishment:** Sanctions, harassment, or actions taken against a group as a consequence of something done by one or more individuals from that group. (ICRC, 2025)

greater respect for IHL in the region.

Actions of the International Committee of the Red Cross in the Gaza Strip

Immediately after the October 7 attacks, the ICRC publicly called for the unconditional release and human treatment of all hostages, reminding both parties of their obligations under the Geneva Conventions. It emphasized that even wars have rules, so that civilians, health workers and detainees must be protected all of the time. The ICRC pressed all sides to respect the IHL and avoid actions that have the civilian population as targets. During the November 2023 ceasefire, the ICRC acted as a neutral intermediary to help facilitate the release of more than 100 Israeli hostages and over 150 Palestinian detainees. Even though it wasn't part of the negotiations, it managed the logistics and transportation of released people, ensuring their safety and dignity. The organization constantly requested access to the hostages in Gaza, but if access was denied, however, it still pressed for their rights.

The ICRC, along with the Palestine Red Crescent Society has been delivering medical supplies, fuel and surgical kits to hospitals that are functioning but are in risk. They helped repair damaged infrastructure like water systems and sanitation in specific areas when security was ensured. Also, it provided support to ambulance services and helped to coordinate safe evacuations of injured people. In addition, they repeatedly called the Israeli authorities to allow fuel and medical aid into Gaza, especially for hospitals. It condemned attacks on hospitals, ambulances and water infrastructure, pointing them as potentially violations of IHL. The ICRC highlighted that cutting electricity to all the civilian population is a collective punishment, which is totally prohibited under international law.

In the period of 2023-2025, the ICRC has used public channels to reinforce the legal obligations of all actors. The organization keeps a neutral tone but states that both parties must avoid harming civilians and infrastructure. It participated in a confidential dialogue with

Hamas and Israeli officials, following its policy of discretion to promote compliance with IHL. The ICRC president, Mirjana Spolijaric, mentioned that “humanity is falling in Gaza” (ICRC, 2025), encouraging all sides to address the situation and ensure the safety of civilians. The committee consistently called for aid pauses, total ceasefires and safe humanitarian corridors¹² for aid and evacuations, pointing out that the suffering was unacceptable. All of these actions reflect the ICRC’s main areas of work: Medical assistance by hospital support and supplies; detainee protection through intervening in hostage and detainee releases; family reunification; through involvement in hostage logistics and tracing; neutral intermediary: by acting without taking sides during exchanges or negotiations; protection of civilians and infrastructure by publicly condemning attacks to non-military objectives; promotion of IHL through public reminders, statements and legal assistance.

International efforts and the importance of urgent intervention

Various international actors have attempted to mediate ceasefires since October of 2023, with the help of the State of Qatar, the Arab Republic of Egypt and the United States of America who were important in negotiating the temporary ceasefire of November 2023. These allowed the release of over 100 Israeli hostages and more than 150 Palestinian detainees. The United Nations (UN) has continuously called for humanitarian access, protection of civilians, respect for international law and humanitarian agencies have mobilized to support civilians, despite the limitations and risks in the region. The ICRC has maintained a neutral posture, pressing all parties to comply with IHL. It called for safe humanitarian corridors, fuel deliveries and ceasefires. It has also highlighted that “even wars have limits” (ICRC, 2025) and its operations have been focused on medical support, protection of detainees, neutral support and repairs of infrastructure.

¹² **Humanitarian corridor:** A temporary route agreed by conflict parties to allow safe passage for humanitarian aid and civilians in areas of active fighting. (OCHA, 2011)

The primary actors in the conflict, the State of Israel and Hamas, operate from Gaza, which is part of the State of Palestine. The Arab Republic of Egypt has been involved directly in mediation efforts and humanitarian coordination while the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Republic of Lebanon are affected by the regional tension. The Islamic Republic of Iran has been accused of supporting armed groups in Gaza, which has contributed to worsening the tensions. The conflict has resulted in over 50,000 casualties, 90% of the population displaced and famine risk (OCHA, 2024). Many violations of IHL have occurred from both parties, including collective punishment, taking hostages, destruction of protected infrastructure and indiscriminate attacks. Millions of civilians are suffering and the collapse of health and aid systems requires urgent action. Without coordinated efforts, the situation will deteriorate more, violating basic human needs and international laws.

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Topic 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

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Introduction

An armed conflict started in the Republic of Sudan on April 15 of 2023, between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces (RSF). It started due to a power conflict between two military leaders who shared the power after a coup in 2021. The conflict began in the capital of the Republic of Sudan, Khartoum, and over time it spread to various regions that include Darfur, Kordofan and Blue Nile. During the war, there has been use of heavy artillery, airstrikes and combats in populated areas, including homes, markets and camps of refugees. These groups have attacked hospitals, looted warehouses and taken control of critical infrastructure.

Currently, the Republic of Sudan has the largest internal displacement crisis in the world, with almost 11 million displaced people and 3 million more to nearby countries like the Republic of Chad, the Republic of South Sudan and the Arab Republic of Egypt. Over 30 million people need humanitarian help because there is a lack of medical care, diseases and hunger. Some United Nations (UN) agencies are alert about severe hunger and have mentioned that it is “one of the worst humanitarian crises in decades” (UN News, 2023). The SAF and RSF have been accused of violations of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) such as indiscriminate attacks¹³, use of heavy weapons in civilian areas and executions. The RSF collaborated with militias and inflicted ethnic-based violence¹⁴ against the Masalit people in Darfur, especially in West Darfur. Many reports have documented obstruction of aid delivery, destruction of civilian infrastructure and sexual violence.

There have been many challenges for helping, aid organizations have been attacked, restricted or looted. Humanitarian corridors¹⁵ are unsafe and commonly blocked, limiting the

¹³ **Indiscriminate attack:** An attack of a nature to strike military objectives and civilians or civilian objects without discrimination. (ICRC, 2025)

¹⁴ **Ethnic-based violence:** Violence directed at people because they belong to a specific ethnic group. (Britannica, 2025)

¹⁵ **Humanitarian corridor:** A temporary route agreed by conflict parties to allow safe passage for humanitarian aid and civilians in areas of active fighting. (OCHA, 2011)

access of food, water and medicines. Collapsed infrastructure makes it almost impossible to restore essential services like hospitals and systems of water. The warlike conflict has caused instability in the region, affecting the Republic of Chad, the Republic of South Sudan, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Federal Republic of Ethiopia and others. Attempts for ceasefires¹⁶ have failed, even though there have been mediation efforts by the UN and the African Union. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has an important role in delivering aid to civilians and has called for respect of the Geneva Conventions, protection of civilians and medical personnel.

Background

In 2019, after many months of protests that demanded freedom, justice and democracy the Sudanese dictator Omar al-Bashir was overthrown after over 30 years in the power of the Republic of Sudan. After this, a transitional government¹⁷ was created with an agreement between civilians and the military where both of them share the power. The RSF, an evolution of the Janjaweed militias who had a past of violence in Darfur, were recognized and included in the power structure. They are led by Mohamed Hamdan *Hemedti* Dagalo, which became an official paramilitary¹⁸ force and have gained power by controlling gold mines and the border trade. Rapidly, tensions increased because the military did not want to transfer full power to civilian authorities. In October of 2021, the military, which was led by the General Abdel Fattah al-Burhan organized a coup and ended the transitional civilian government, ending the hopes of the people of having a peaceful and democratic transition and leaving two military factions in charge, the SAF and the RSF.

The national army, SAF, saw the RSF as a threat of its control of the military and its

¹⁶ **Ceasefire:** An agreement, usually between two armies, to stop fighting in order to allow discussions about peace. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

¹⁷ **Transitional government:** A temporary authority established to prepare a country for stable governance, often following conflict or the collapse of a previous regime. (UN, 2008)

¹⁸ **Paramilitary:** Group that is organized like an army but is not official and often not legal.

image as the main armed force of the country. There were disagreements over the integration of the RSF into the army, which led to a political crisis¹⁹ in which both factions blamed each other for complicating the process. The RSF operated independently from the army and built its own command, which made the sharing of power almost impossible. Both of them tried to gain international recognition and control the national wealth, especially Sudan's gold and key trade routes. This became a problem over who would have the control of the state, including the economic resources and who should be seen as the official government. Without a civilian government to mediate this, the political conflict increased contributing to a military confrontation.

During the government of Omar al Bashir between 1989 and 2019, there were many crimes committed in Darfur, but there were no justice processes to solve this problem. Many victims of violence remained displaced and unprotected like the Masalit. This violent history created a context where a new warlike conflict was almost expected. Countries like the Arab Republic of Egypt, the United Arab Emirates and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia supported different sides, helping to make the rivalry stronger. Many international efforts of UN agencies and the African Union to support the transition lost their strength after 2021. As the political crisis increased, the civilians became more vulnerable and many agencies warned of the fall of the political process.

Living conditions and vulnerable groups

Since the start of the armed conflict in April of 2023, the basic services in the Republic of Sudan have almost collapsed. More than 80% of hospitals in conflict areas are closed and some others operate without electricity, medicines or clean water. Water and electricity systems are out of service in many areas and communities drink water from contaminated

¹⁹ **Political crisis:** Situation where a government loses its ability to function due to conflict, loss of legitimacy, or institutional breakdown. (Oxford Research Encyclopedia, 2023)

sources or depend on trucks from organizations that are helping. Children have no access to education because schools have been destroyed, closed or used for military objectives. Food and supplies have been cut by the war, leaving almost 18 million of people struggling with food shortages. According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), 700,000 children are in risk of life-threatening malnutrition (UNICEF, 2024).

Families live in overcrowded shelters, damaged buildings or outdoor spaces that do not have enough protection from rain or heat, where there are many diseases like cholera, malaria and measles, mainly in areas with no sanitation or clean water. Women, children and elderly persons who are vulnerable groups are the ones who suffer the most from the lack of services. Women and girls are in danger of sexual violence and children affront risks like forced labor, recruitment by armed groups and trauma. Also, elderly and disabled people can not receive medical care because of transportation shortages and support. The ICRC and the Sudanese Red Crescent have delivered food, seeds, surgical kits and health supplies to many families. Over 400,000 civilians have benefited from better water and sanitation access.

UN agencies like the World Food Programme (WFP), the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF are helping to treat malnutrition, vaccinating children and providing mobile clinics. Even so, insecurity and lack of funding make it difficult to extend the aid to many areas. The Republic of Sudan has the largest internal displacement crisis in the world and over 30 million people need help. Without any actions, millions of civilians will be at risk of starvation, illness, and the loss of their lives. The ICRC is key in providing humanitarian support and promoting respect for the IHL. It is important to prioritize solutions to protect vulnerable civilians and support humanitarian access before the conditions deteriorate.

Protection of the displaced population and refugees

The conflict has left the population exposed to constant violence, insecurity and no access to basic services. Because of the conflict, millions of people have been forced to abandon their homes within the Republic of Sudan and nearby countries. Currently, the Republic of Sudan is facing the largest internal displacement crisis in the world with almost 11 million people displaced and more than 3 million to shelters located in The Republic of Chad, the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Republic of South Sudan. The majority of the displaced people do not have access to food, water and medical care. These persons are very vulnerable to problems such as exploitation, abuse and diseases. All of this indicates that it is necessary to address this issue.

During the conflict displaced people have received assistance from various organizations like the ICRC, UNHCR and the Sudanese Red Crescent. This help has focused especially on women, children and included the distribution of food, potable water, shelter, medical resources and psychosocial care. The ICRC has helped to improve access to potable water for over two million of civilians, deliver medicaments to hospitals and reunite families that were separated due to the conflict. The UNHCR has also provided legal protection, shelter and basic resources. However, all of these efforts have not been sufficient to help all the displaced people, principally the ones who are in remote or unsafe areas. It is necessary to have more coordination, resources and protection to be sure that aid reaches all of the people.

There has been support from many organizations like UNHCR and the ICRC but the situation of displaced and refugee people in the Republic of Sudan is still severe. These organizations have obstacles like limited access to some areas, lack of resources and violence. As a result, operations to help are often delayed or blocked. It is necessary to improve the coordination and logistics to provide effective help. A lot of families, especially the ones who live in conflict zones live without shelter, access to clean water and medic aid.

The ICRC and other organizations can help neutrally to protect the affected civilians.

Ethnic-based violence and impunity²⁰

Since 2023, armed groups like the RSF and allied militias have conducted coordinated attacks that target non-Arab ethnic groups, specifically the Masalit in West Darfur. The RSF was responsible of atrocities during the 2003-2004 Darfur genocide, which was marked by mass killings, destruction of villages and sexual violence against non-Arab ethnic groups. In the Sudanese cities of El Geneina and Ardamata, there have been mass killings, executions, destruction of houses and looting, which international human rights groups like Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International have denounced as acts of ethnic cleansing²¹. Many testimonies say that entire families were shot, villages were burned, people were killed based on their ethnic identity and similar documented situations have also been reported in other affected regions by the conflict.

A lot of the current victims in Darfur came from communities that were forced to escape during the 2003-2004 genocide. Under the mandate of Omar al-Bashir, many perpetrators of past ethnic violence cases were never punished, creating a context where actors felt almost free to repeat these crimes. Many civilians have been displaced, injured or have lost their lives, especially in Darfur and survivors detail that there has been victims of sexual harassment, torture, mutilation and destruction of their homes. In some communities, elderly people and children have been executed publicly. As well, villages have been completely destroyed and the survivors cannot return because they are afraid and the RSF has the control.

²⁰ **Impunity:** Freedom from punishment or from the unpleasant results of something that has been done impunidamente. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025)

²¹ **Ethnic cleansing:** the organized, often violent attempt by a particular cultural or racial group to completely remove from a country or area all members of a different group. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025)

In the Republic of Sudan, the judicial system is not in operation, so there are no investigations that can punish the perpetrators and actors of violence still have positions of power within the RSF and local authorities. International justice attempts such as the UN Fact-Finding mission²² and the International Criminal Court (ICC) has limited access and little support. As a result, the lack of justice keeps causing more violence and displacement. The ICRC does not judge crimes but it works to ensure compliance with IHL and protect and assist civilians. Acts like ethnic-based killings, sexual violence and forced displacement are serious violations under IHL. The ICRC supports neutral humanitarian operations in affected areas and has also demanded from all armed actors that civilians have to be protected among their ethnicity.

Challenges for humanitarian access and protection of aid workers

Since the start of the conflict in April of 2023, delivering aid to people that need it has been a difficult challenge. Many areas are very dangerous to arrive due to violence. Also some places infrastructure and roads are destroyed and controlled by armed groups. Humanitarian aid is constantly blocked by military checkpoints or authorities, delaying the access of essential resources for civilians. This has caused people to have problems with food, water and medical care. Organizations that provide help have restrictions and administrative obstacles like delays of visas and permissions.

These difficulties reduce the presence of international workers, limiting that the response is effective. OCHA mentions that many areas are impossible to access. This has left people without basic resources, support and also aid personnel are at risk. Since the beginning of the conflict many aid workers have lost their lives, resulting in injuries or being attacked while working. There have been reported more than 50 incidents where offices, vehicles and

²² **UN Fact-Finding Mission:** A United Nations mission established to investigate allegations of human rights and humanitarian law violations in conflict or crisis areas. (United Nations, 2006)

supplies have been destroyed or looted. These attacks are violations of IHL which protects humanitarian operations and their personnel.

There have been various ceasefires negotiated as well as humanitarian corridors by international actors like the UN, the African Union, the United States of America, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Arab Republic of Egypt, but even with this, most ceasefires have collapsed. Humanitarian agencies like the ICRC, WFP, WHO, UNICEF and OCHA have been working in the Republic of Sudan, but are confronted by threats, looting and no access. The posture of the ICRC is neutral and is focused on protecting humanitarian workers and ensuring safe aid delivery. It has called multiple times for respect of IHL, protection of medical personnel and implementation of humanitarian corridors. As well, it assists civilians and facilitates negotiations for aid access in conflict areas.

The Republic of Sudan has the largest internal displacement crisis in the world, so aid cannot reach people because of blockades, insecurity and attacks on medical convoys. Without an early response, millions of people are at risk of starvation, diseases and loss of their lives. This conflict is spreading instability to nearby countries, affecting the stability of the region. The ICRC has the experience and neutrality to act in this context. This committee has to take action to guarantee humanitarian access, protect aid workers and reduce the suffering of the civilians. The situation is urgent and if there is no action, the result will be more loss of lives.

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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 ²³	Member of the LGBTIQ+ community
War ²⁴	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 ²⁵	Afrodescendant

²³ The word Gay is replaced by a more inclusive term, recognizing that not all people within the LGBTIQ+ community identify in the same way.

²⁴ 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.

²⁵ 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.

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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

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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