II TECMUN
en línea

Security Council

Jueves 15 de abril

Ceremonia de Inauguración	8:00 – 9:00 h
Receso	9:00 – 9:30 h.
Primera Sesión	9:30 – 11:00 h.
Receso	11:00 – 11:30 h.
Segunda Sesión	11:30 – 13:00 h.
Comida	13:00 – 14:00 h.
Tercera Sesión	14:00 – 15:30 h.
Receso	15:30 - 16:00 h.
Cuarta Sesión	16:00 - 18:00 h.

Viernes 16 de abril

Quinta Sesión	8:00 – 9:30 h.
Receso	9:30 – 10:00 h.
Sexta Sesión	10:00 – 12:00 h.
Receso	12:00 – 12:30 h.
Séptima Sesión	12:30 – 14:30 h.
Comida	14:30 – 15:30 h.
Octava Sesión	15:30 – 17:30 h.
Receso	17:30 - 18:00 h.
Ceremonia de Clausura	18:00 - 19:00 h.

Secretary General: Nuria Vidal Castillo

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Subsecretary General: Aiko Valeria Aguilar Jiménez

Reunión de Alto Nivel de la Asamblea General
President: Vanessa Arroyo Jerez

A) Estrategias para contrarrestar la expansión territorial del Ejército de Liberación Nacional en la República Bolivariana de Venezuela
B) Medidas para poner un fin al bloqueo económico, comercial y financiero impuesto por los Estados Unidos de América a la República de Cuba

Sexta Comisión Jurídica de la Asamblea General
President: Samaria Sánchez Ramírez

A) Derechos de los pueblos indígenas en la Unión Europea: cuestión territorial y la propiedad de la tierra
B) Medidas para prevenir violaciones al derecho internacional en respuesta a la anexión ilegal de Crimea y las intervenciones militares rusas sobre el Estrecho de Kerch y el Mar de Azov

Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Refugiados
President: Rebeca Ávila Delgado

A) Medidas para hacer frente a las migraciones masivas de Centroamérica a los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y a los Estados Unidos de América
B) Medidas para hacer frente al desplazamiento masivo de Yemén como resultado de la crisis humanitaria

United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
President: José Mateo González Almanza

A) Continued threat posed by falling space debris from developing space programs and further action to prevent civilian danger

B) Elimination of the digital divide between developed and developing countries regarding internet access through the use of satellite constellations, focusing on Latin America and the Caribbean

Banco Mundial
President: Elías Dávila Martínez

A) Estrategias para evitar repercusiones económicas dentro de la economía venezolana a causa de la implementación de su criptomoneda: El Petro

B) Estrategias para la reconstrucción económica en Latinoamérica tras el cierre económico a causa de la pandemia de COVID-19, enfocado en la República de Argentina y la República de Brasil

Historical Trusteeship Council
President:Andrea Michelle Martínez Lozano

A) Strategies to avoid the conflict between Argentina and the United Kingdom caused by the sovereignty of the territory of the Falkland Islands (1982)

B) Division and territorial changes after World War II, focusing on Europe and Africa (1945)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
Subsecretary General: Armando Daniel Navarro Sánchez

Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia
President: Manuel Alejandro Rosales Portillo

A) Medidas para prevenir el involucramiento de infantes con el crimen organizado en América Latina y el Caribe

B) Acciones para garantizar la protección y el bienestar de niños huérfanos de madres víctimas de homicidio y feminicidio con enfoque en América Latina y el Caribe

Entidad de las Naciones Unidas para la Igualdad de Género y el Empoderamiento de las Mujeres
President: Paola González Zapata

A) Estrategias para combatir la menstruación como un obstáculo para el desarrollo integral de niñas y adolescentes en las zonas rurales de Sudamérica

B) Medidas para erradicar las violaciones a los derechos humanos de trabajadoras domésticas en Asia y el Pacífico

United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
President: Germán Osvaldo Nuñez Benitez

A) Measures to counter the use of children by extremist groups in the Republic of Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic, focused on protection, and rehabilitation, and the standard-setting of procedures to protect victims

B) Measures to combat the distribution of child pornography in the Republic of India, focused on the enhancement of standards for the investigation of producers, distributors, and possessors of illicit electronic material

Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
President: María Fernanda Anaya López

A) Measures to eliminate and prevent the spread of Novichok agents in the European Union

B) Strategies to develop arrangements for the fulfillment of the Chemical Weapons Convention in countries with recent breaches with emphasis in the Syrian Arab Republic

Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura
President: Mariana Cortés Gallardo

A) Estrategias para recuperar las industrias culturales y creativas afectadas por la pandemia de COVID-19 en Europa

B) Medidas contra las afectaciones sociales provocadas por la falta de inversión en el desarrollo científico y de nuevas tecnologías en América Latina

Conseil de l'Europe
President:Lianny Hernández Pérez

A) La menace de la traite des êtres humains et l'évolution des mesures de lutte contre ce phénomène en la Roumanie, la République de Bulgarie et au le Royaume d'Espagne

B) Élaboration de propositions pour l'éradication des "zones libres de toute idéologie LGBT" en la République de Pologne et la prévention de la propagation de ces pratiques à d'autres pays européens

United Nations Human Rights Council
President: María Fernanda Casillas Monrroy

A) Preventive mechanisms towards the enforced disappearance of Nigerian citizens caused by the extremist group Boko-Haram

B) Measures to prevent discrimination against Muslims under the new policy of the Indian Citizenship Amendment Bill

League of Arab States
President: Sofía Victoria Solís Uribe

A) Measures to ensure State and territorial protection to the State of Palestine to combat the humanitarian crisis as a result of extremists attacks by the Israeli army with special emphasis on violent military interventions in West Bank and the Strip of Gaza

B) Strategies for the Arab League to reinforce the partnership to help promote and support the flourishing of democracy of the the Republic of Tunisia and the State of Libya's governments

Comité Internacional de la Cruz Roja
President: Javier Márquez Saucedo

A) Medidas para mejorar la calidad de vida de los desplazados y prisioneros de guerra en Sudán del Sur a causa de la reciente crisis humanitaria del conflicto entre las etnias Dinka y Nuer con énfasis en la reconstrucción de lazos familiares y sociales

B) Medidas para extender el impacto de la metodología "Acceso Más Seguro" en territorio brasileño, con enfoque en las medidas ISO 31000

Security Council
President: Alejandra Bañuelos González

A) Strategies to address the violence and insecurity in the Central African Republic, focused on rebel coalitions' attacks towards the government and the possible restoration of State authority

B) Measures to prevent current Ethiopia's Tigray conflict from becoming a threat to international peace and security

Corte Interamericana de Derechos Humanos
President: Fernanda Valentina Martínez Reyes

A) Masacre de la Aldea Los Josefinos vs. República de Guatemala (2019)

B) Mujeres Víctimas de Tortura Sexual en Atenco vs. Estados Unidos Mexicanos (2016)

International Court of Justice

President: Carolina Elizabeth Vásquez Regalado

A) Opposition on territorial claims under the Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf Act (Vietnam, Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Brunei v. People's Republic of China)

B) Application of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Ukraine v. Russian Federation)

"Vision without action is just a dream, action without vision just passes the time, and vision with action can change the world".

-Joel Arthur Barker.

Participante,

En nuestras manos está el destino de la humanidad, es cierto. Suena como una tarea grande, pero no lo es para el gran grupo de jóvenes que somos. Te darás cuenta de eso en estos tres días. El cambio nunca se logra gracias a un individuo, se necesita a un colectivo con individuos con distintos talentos, oportunidades y capacidades inspiradxs por hacer un cambio real, y eso es lo que somos: personas inspiradas por otras personas motivadas a realizar cambios en el mundo. Lo único que te quiero pedir en este modelo es que esa chispa no se quede en este foro y en estos tres días; te pido que no acabe en un premio, un diploma, o una experiencia. Te pido que salgas y hagas un cambio por ti y por todxs nosotrxs.

Esta no va a ser una carta positiva, ni una carta que te diga que todo estará bien y que des lo mejor de ti, porque eso ya lo deberías de saber. Lo que quiero que saques de este texto es un incentivo para cambiar las cosas, porque el mundo está muy mal. Tan solo ponte a leer algunos de los tópicos que existen en este modelo y trata de abrir tu mente y ser empáticx con las personas que están pasando por esas situaciones tan complicadas. Ahora pregúntate ¿Qué querría que hicieran por mi si estuviera en sus zapatos? ¿Ya? Muy bien, aplícalo. Aplícalo dentro y fuera del Modelo, predica con el ejemplo. Sé extraordinario. Cambia el mundo y ve un paso más allá.

Deja de postergar las cosas, de ver todo tan lejano. Mientras tú lloras y piensas acostadx en tu cama que el mundo está muriendo y que nadie está haciendo nada para detenerlo, hay gente haciendo vacunas, campañas, limpiando las calles y los océanos, haciendo máquinas de energía renovable o bañándose en menos de 5 minutos. Levántate y haz algo, no esperes resultados distintos si sigues haciendo las cosas exactamente igual todos los días. Este modelo representa una mínima parte de tu potencial, úsalo como una prueba contra ti mismo, supérate aquí y ahora. Finalmente, participante, te pido que nunca te conformes, que nunca dejes de tomar pasitos hacia hacer un mejor tú, un mejor nosotros. Y gracias, porque tú que estás leyendo esto, aunque aún no tenga el placer de conocerte en persona, ya cambiaste mi vida.

Nuria Vidal Castillo

Secretaria General para el

II TECMUN en línea

¿Qué hacer cuando no sabes qué hacer? es una pregunta que ronda por mi cabeza seguido ¿por qué? porque simplemente soy incapaz de resolver los crímenes de guerra y lesa humanidad en Sudán, Perú, México, Mali o el Congo; porque por el momento no se como erradicar la discriminación racial en Estados Unidos o evitar el enlistamiento de menores en el oeste de Africa. Pero si algo he aprendido en mi corta vida es que es solo después de haber salido de tu zona de confort que comienzas a cambiar, crecer y transformar. "Llega un momento en el que escuchamos un llamado en el que el mundo debe unirse como uno [...] " Pocas personas escuchan este llamado y son menos las que responden, por ahora se que ambos somos parte de esa minoría, ¿Cómo lo sé? lo sé porque estas aquí leyendo esta carta, lo se porque se que te voy a ver levantando tu placa para responder una pregunta en el caucus moderado defendiendo la posición de un país que tal vez apenas te enteraste que existía, porque hoy decidimos dejar de ser parte del *status quo*, dejar de lado lo establecido y convencional para ser ese rayo de esperanza que me hace despertar cada mañana. Para ti que es el cambio, yo lo definiría como: la única cosa que siempre se mantiene igual, que es que las cosas están en constante cambio , la inevitabilidad del cambio es una variable universal. Hace 6 años, 6 semanas, 4 días y 5 horas yo decidí hacer un cambio en mi vida, ser la delegada de Etiopía en UNICEF de la noche a la mañana mi mundo dio un giro de 360°, más de 10 modelos como delegada, 2 semestres de secretariado, 2 presidencias, 2 de alto secretariado, personas extraordinarias, amigos inolvidables, una oficina a la cual llamamos cubo, vender donas, cantar una canción a todo pulmón, llanto al por mayor, martes y jueves de junta en una sala que ya era más mi casa que la propia, 3 increíbles compañeras, largas noches de desvelo tratando de resolver el mundo, y un sinfín de anécdotas que no alcanzaría a contarte en este cuartilla; esto y más es lo que consegui dentro de TECMUN, podrá parecer 1 palabra, 6 letras, 2 silabas, pero para mi fue una vida entera de recuerdos inolvidables y sueños cumplidos. A ti te doy las gracias, porque gracias a tu presencia puedo decir delegados, jueces, directores, agentes, contando con la cantidad necesaria de participantes declaró esta sesión formalmente abierta; tu te preguntaras ¿Qué sesión? a lo que yo contestare este nuevo capítulo en el que yo me voy y tu te quedas, para formar tus propios recuerdos y alzar la voz por lo que te importa en la vida. Espero que mi recuerdo perdure en ti, que cada vez que quieras rendirte recuerdes que yo confio en ti porque sé que eres capaz de lograr estremecer al mundo entero con el poder de la palabra si te lo propones y luchas por ello. Hoy después de 2,350 días me toca decirme a misma que declaró la sesión formalmente cerrada concluyo este capítulo en mi vida para iniciar una nueva aventura, pero oye logré llegar a ti para despedirme por última vez, te quiero dejar con esta frase del Lorax: "A menos que alguien como tu se interese de verdad, nada va a mejorar jamás lo hará", aunque creas que eres minúsculo comparado con los problemas que nos aquejan, levántate y grita tan fuerte como puedas. Este no es un adiós porque espero que muy pronto escuche noticias de ti, y tu de mi, ambos siendo los agentes de cambio que nuestro mundo necesita. Que hoy solo sea un nuevo despertar para ti, el momento en el que te des cuenta que tú y solo tú puedes transformar nuestra realidad. El foro siempre estará abierto para personas como nosotros …...

Montserrat Olivas Ramos
Subsecretaria General para las Agencias Especializadas y Organismos Regionales para el II TECMUN en línea

Dear delegate,

The world is not a fair place but is up to us, you and me, to make it better. I once heard that the sense of life was in what we did for them. Even though this saying is simple, it is not until you understand how the world works that you comprehend its truthfulness. The systems that rule our societies are flawed, and the minimal difference amongst each human being makes life drastically different. In this divided world there is always an 'us' and a 'them' someone who has everything needed to live a good life, while others have barely enough to survive. You, my esteemed delegate, belong to the 'us,' you are privileged. Sometimes you might not feel this way, yet again you are using a modern electronic device, accessing the internet, and studying at a school that was willing to pay for you to participate in this MUN today.

In the context of global politics, power is held by the States with the greatest economic income and influence over other countries, silencing those that are not like them. The same happens within the States when the government represses protest and individuals who are attempting to give visualization to their issues or subvert a belief that has prevailed for many years. This also occurs from human to human, as a consequence of stereotypes and cognitive biases. A majority of privileged people prefer to ignore this status and remain quiet against social injustice because it does not affect them directly or are afraid of losing it.

Our world is unbalanced and is collapsing piece by piece because a new one is being born. For different reasons, people are starting to recognize their privileges and fight for social justice. We see individuals demand respect for their human rights, ask their governments to pass laws that will make their lives better, and be more empathetic. Nonetheless, this change is gradual, it is not occurring at the same pace for everyone, and sometimes not everyone experiences it. It is important to remember that while transformation has begun to surface in some countries, others are struggling and the world ignores them.

There are almost no absolute certainties in this world where there are many unknown things, but one of them is the necessity and presence of change. This inevitable fact is scary because it entails the emergence of something new that can be good or bad. We live in a faulty and broken world; however, we must fight to improve it for everyone, because the sense of life is indeed what we do for them; what we do with our privilege. So, delegate I ask you: what are you going to do to ameliorate the world?

Alejandra Bañuelos González
President of the Security Council for the
II TECMUN en línea

Security Council

Background

The Security Council (SC) has the responsibility to maintain peace and security within the international community. Originally the SC consisted of eleven members, five permanent members (the People's Republic of China, the French Republic, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America), and six nonpermanent members. In 1965, an amendment to the UN Charter increased the council members to fifteen, including the original five permanent members. Each member of the Council has one vote, and all members are obliged to comply with the decisions taken by the SC. The Council determines the existence of threats to peace and calls upon parties of conflicts to settle peacefully. It mainly focuses on topics related to the surge of terrorism, the conflicts between and within States, and the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Faculties

To accomplish its mission of ensuring peace globally, the faculties of the Council are:
- Investigating any dispute that may lead to international friction.
- Recommending methods of adjusting international disputes.
- Formulating plans for the regulation of armaments.

- Applying economic sanctions and other measures not involving the use of force to stop or prevent aggression.

- Taking military action against an aggressor.

- Exercising the trusteeship functions of the United Nations in "strategic areas."

Topic A

Strategies to address the violence and insecurity in the Central African Republic, focused on rebel coalitions' attacks towards the government and the possible restoration of State authority.

By: Alejandra Bañuelos González
Chiara Trejo Infante
Paula Inclan Villamil
Santiago Hernández Vázquez

Introduction

The Central African Republic (CAR) has been in a state of instability since its independence from France in 1960. It has not cut ties with its past colonizer; the French Republic aided the installation of President Jean-Bedel Bokassa's despotic regime from 1966 to 1979 (Murphy Bares, 2020). Consequently, the rebel coalition[1] Seleka (mostly Muslim) and Anti-Balaka self-defense militias[2] (Christians) started to form in the country. As reported by the United Nations (2018), "thousands of people are believed to have been killed, and 2.5 million [...] need humanitarian aid." The CAR continues to suffer the impact of ethnic fighting in all aspects, including its economy.

Through the use of landmines, violence aiming at obstructing the electoral process, incitement[3] to ethnic and religious hatred, and human rights violations (United Nations, 2020), rebels have caused civilians to "continue to bear the brunt of violence and insecurity." (Mueller, 2018). Even though the Political Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation, signed complyingly by fourteen armed groups in February 2019, about 70 percent of the country remains under their control. The restoration of State authority is crucial, as the escalating challenges will worsen if left unattended. Prevalent peace agreements in the CAR demand long-term programs, dialogue with armed groups, as well as civil society leaders, and international aid.

The government has struggled to maintain control of the capital and relies on UN peacekeepers. The administration has been criticized for appointing leaders of armed groups to key official positions and worsening tensions with opposition groups. Thus, the national elections scheduled for December 27, 2020, will be a possible turning point for reconciliation initiatives at national, regional, and local dimensions. However, the rebel groups are

---

[1]**Coalition**: the joining together of different groups for a particular purpose (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).
[2]**Militia:** a military force that operates only some of the time and whose members are not soldiers in a permanent army (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).
[3]**Incitement:** encouraging someone to do something unpleasant or violent (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

uncomfortable with the elections and have threatened polling places and advanced towards the capital of the country, seeking to attack (Europa Press, 2020).

History of the conflict

The conflict started back in December 2012, when the coalition of rebel groups called Seleka, insinuated the government was not able to stand for their peace agreement nor provide security for their citizens. In the following year, most of the Seleka rebels despised[4] President Francois Bozize and forcibly took over the power. The years of this conflict have destroyed infrastructure[5] and government institutions, leaving millions of Central Africans without access to clean water, health care, security, and food. Victims of violent attacks are being treated for gunshot and stab wounds, burns, and injuries from sexual abuse. Even though the rebel groups were formally dissolved in 2013, new rebel groups known as Ex-Seleka resurfaced to go on with the violent attacks.

As of 2018, armed groups controlled over half of the country while violence has continuously spread into already stable regions. "It is believed that thousands of people were killed during the Central African Republic conflict and that more than 50% of the population are currently in the need of humanitarian help" (World Vision, 2020). This problem has filched[6] the childhood of over one million children; most of these children have lost their relatives due to early soldiers recruitment or in acts of violence. Additionally, they have experienced the results of physical or psychological abuse. Over 1.3 million children are in desperate need of humanitarian aid. Armed forces recruit almost 14,000 child soldiers on all sides of the Republic. Some of these children join the forces voluntarily with a thirst for revenge for their deceased families, others are kidnapped by the rebel groups (World Vision Canada, 2020). According to UNICEF (2018), "a third of all children in the Central African

---

[4]**Despised:** to feel a strong dislike for something because it is thought of it as bad (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).
[5]**Infrastructure:** the basic systems and services, such as transport and power supplies, that a country or organization uses in order to work effectively (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).
[6]**Filched:** to steal or nick something (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

Republic are currently out of school." Due to the ongoing instability, many of the schools were forced to cancel their programs. Some schools are closed and act as shelters for internally displaced refugees.

The female population has suffered from sexual slavery to rape, and the people responsible for this are members of both the coalitions of rebel groups Ex-Seleka and Anti-Balaka. The groups have used these forms of sexual violence as a war tactic for more than five years (Human Rights Watch, 2017). Survivors of sexual violence will suffer long-term consequences such as illness, injury, unwanted pregnancy, abandonment, and loss of livelihoods or access to education. Most of these women and girls in the republic have not received medical care after sexual violence due to lack of health care facilities and fear of rejection.

Importance of solving the topic

Internal armed conflict has devastated the CAR for over one demi-decade, resulting in economic loss, lower quality of life for its citizens, acute human rights violations, and political instability. On one hand, Seleka, Anti-Balaka, and other rebel coalitions have committed attacks on local and regional levels, disrupting both the country's and the international community's peace. On the other hand, the government has been unable to regain influence over the vast majority of its territory as it currently controls one-fifth of the country. The combination of these factors results in political and socioeconomic insecurity as well as enhanced marginalization[7] of resident communities.

The economic status of the CAR must be examined. It is a resourceful country, nevertheless, revenue[8] has been mismanaged; this has been an argument frequently used by rebel coalitions to justify their attacks upon the government. Thus, to endorse peace,

---

[7]**Marginalization:** the act of treating someone or something as if they are not important (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).
[8]**Revenue:** the yield of sources of income that a political unit collects and receives into the treasury for public use (Merriam-Webster, n.d).

resources must be allocated correctly going forward, to diminish the probability of future instability. Currently, the CAR is suffering economic loss, as the gross national income (GNI)[9] per capita (PPP $) is the second-lowest in the world. Additionally, 79% of the population is living below the international poverty line (United Nations Development Programme, 2020). Ending violence will increase opportunities for economic growth and an enhanced quality of life for citizens.

There is an urgent need to unify the CAR's population, as the marginalization of different communities has resulted in sectarian violence[10], and has sparked the creation of coalitions in the past. Thus, the situation has not improved significantly since the 1960 independence: according to the UN Human Development Index (HDI) (2020), the country ranks 188 out of 189 places in overall country progress. Moreover, there has been a severe lack of primary social services, as well as basic infrastructure, which not only impacts citizens but also delays external humanitarian aid. The first step towards the restoration of State authority and the country's unification is installing precautionary measures against the creation of new militias and towards diminishing the power of the ones operating today.

Likewise, the CAR is suffering from severe humanitarian needs as a by-product of the attacks conducted towards the government's authority. Upon taking power, coalition groups launched rampages, demolishing villages and causing many deaths. Human rights continue to be disrespected by the lack of peace in the country. The ongoing conflict has caused an increase in sexual violence, specifically gender-based crimes and rape as war tactics, as well as attacks directed towards specific communities in the forms of executions, torture, maiming[11], and abduction.

---

[9]**Gross National Income (GNI):** the total value of the goods and services produced by the residents of a nation during a specified period (Merriam-Webster, n.d).
[10]**Sectarian violence:** confrontation between two or more non-state actors representing different population groups (Sensagent Dictionary, n.d).
[11]**Maim:** to injure a person so severely that a part of their body will no longer work as it should (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

One in four citizens are internally displaced[12] or refugees in neighboring countries (UNHCR, 2020). The internally displaced persons (IDPs) located in overcrowded centers depend on external aid programs. Similarly, the CAR is one of the epicenters for the recruitment of child soldiers. Under the international law and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Security Council adopted a resolution in 2018 condemning the usage of children in armed conflict, yet local authorities lack effective measures for the protection of its youth.

Also, the lack of well-established legal institutions in the CAR contributes to the escalating, ongoing challenges. The country has little capacity to deploy police, to investigate criminal cases, and to create fair trials. Impunity[13] of crimes and underfunding in justice systems are obstacles towards the reconciliation of the CAR democracy. The population is vulnerable, as the new governmental administration does not have a thorough plan to stabilize the country. The CAR's breakdown of law and order has not been stabilized yet, and there is a high probability that the conflict will expand to neighboring countries without concise mid and long-term solutions to diminish violence. Thus, the Security Council considers the CAR is a strategic area for the promotion of international peace in its mission to provide "security and protect civilians, to combat poverty and to help [...] build sustainable livelihoods" (United Nations, 2020).

Measures taken by the Central African Republic to solve the conflict

As previously mentioned, the Central African Republic has been submerged into political uncertainty since the 1960s. Starting with a despotic regime, followed by the creation of rebel coalitions the country is in a state of unprecedented chaos. In June 2017, a peace agreement was signed between the government and thirteen armed factions with the hope of establishing

---

[12]**Internal displacement:** refers to the forced movement of people within the country they live in (Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, n.d).
[13]**Impunity:** freedom from punishment or from the unpleasant results of something that has been done (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

order. But this treaty did not help as much as it was planned, and two-thirds of CAR's territory are still under the control of Anti-Balaka and Ex-Selekas groups.

The CAR government tried to keep the situation under control by calling the UN's Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA). The government forces and the MINUSCA acted in a combined effort to try and disarm both Muslim and Christian groups. Nonetheless, rumors spread that the peacekeepers were trying to disarm only Muslim forces leaving them vulnerable to attack by the Christian groups (Labuda, 2017). This promptly resulted in heavy clashes where a UN peacekeeper was killed. Followed by these ghastly[14] events, the bodies of sixteen people that were allegedly killed by MINUSCA were displaced in front of their headquarters, accusing them of opening fire against civilians.

The elections scheduled by the government for December 27th did not bring the expected peace to the community. Rebel coalitions attacked polling centers, and it resulted in the closing of at least 800 (Rolland, Felix, & Macfie, 2020). Despite these events, the votes have been sent to the capital to be counted, and the government has relied on the help of the UN forces, the Republic of Rwanda, and the Russian Federation to prevent militia groups from advancing on Bangui. The provisional results of the election will be released around January 4 (Asala, 2020).

Measures taken by the international community to solve the issue

The African Union (AU) endorsed the Political Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation on February 6, 2019. The AU and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) provided financial aid. Whilst, the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission In The Central African Republic (MINUSCA) force backed

---

[14]**Ghastly:** frightening or unpleasant, involves death or a rather grim setting (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

the agreement (United Nations, 2020). These intergovernmental organizations seek to help the CAR authorities restore peace and stability throughout their territory.

To ensure critical humanitarian needs are met in times of conflict, the Office for the Coordination of Human Affairs (OCHA) instigated a $430.7 million Humanitarian Response Plan on January 7, 2019. Additionally, the World Food Programme (2020) (WFP) states it has been "providing emergency food and nutrition assistance to conflict-affected people in the C.A.R, reaching some 920,000 people in 2018." Moreover, MINUSCA has played a key role in the past years to deter armed groups and militias. Through active patrolling, collaboration with CAR authorities, the goal of social cohesion, and aid on the Security Sector Reform (SSR), the UN established it has supported "the extension of State authority, the deployment of security forces, and the preservation of territorial integrity" (2020) of the CAR. A recent Resolution adopted by the Security Council at its 8776th meeting extended the mandate of MINUSCA until 15 November 2021.

Nevertheless, violent attacks, insecurity, and human rights violations have not been thoroughly diminished[15]. The CAR's Special Criminal Court (SCC), which is pursuing to control violence and impunity, and to investigate and adjudicate on violations of international human rights laws, remains underfunded and with a shortage of judges. To ensure it can continue to operate, international aid must focus on the SCC. Also, despite the support from the "United Nations (MINUSCA and UNDP), the European Union, the African Union, ECCAS, France, Great Britain, Germany, the United States, and Japan" (Gbaguidi, 2020) to bolster voting registration for 2020/2021 elections, USD 6 million are still needed to adequately finance presidential and legislative elections.

To facilitate the peace process, international support is crucial for the CAR. On one hand, international partners can promote and subsidize the CAR's security forces. On the

---

[15]**Diminished:** to make something smaller, weaker (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

other hand, regional partners, including neighboring states such as the Republic of Cameroon, the Republic of Congo, and the Republic of Chad, can help combat transnational, armed group criminal operations. Without the support of the international community, it would be nearly impossible to address the insecurity in the CAR.

Obstacles towards the solution

There are many obstacles to achieve a viable solution for the conflict. The most evident problem is that the Central African Republic is not united. The territories inside the State got parceled[16] out in different armed groups; the most notorious being the Anti-Balaka and the Ex-Selekas. Because of the divisions within the country, the government has no control over the entire territory.

Another difficulty that ought to be considered to solve the topic, is the lack of military strength. The government military of the Central African Republic is not enough to disarm the rebel groups, to prevent future confrontation, and give full control to the government. Even with the 12,000 deployed MINUSCA peacekeepers working in tandem[17] with the government the situation remains dire, this was most notorious in 2016 when the French Sangaris force withdrew its forces when a violent outburst occurred in many provinces (Howard, 2019). The rebel coalitions have not been willing to cease the fire, therefore it is necessary to intervene militarily with the hope of restoring peace in the State.

Multiple attempts to reach a peaceful resolution have been made, but most of these have failed. Many governments, that have discussed the topic, are focusing on preventing the expansion of the conflict to neighboring nations. Some of these governments are Cameroon, the Republic of the Sudan, Chad, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. They ought to come up with a strategy that will benefit all the participant parties.

---

[16]**Parceled:** to divide something into parts or smaller portions (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).
[17]**Tandem:** to work with someone or something else, designed to function at the same time (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

Solving these hurdles[18] is indispensable to finish the crisis. If this attempt were to fail, tensions among rebels might lead to a conflict against ethnic and religious minorities. Furthermore, the continuous rise of militias can eventually expand the conflict to adjacent nations within the African continent. It is the responsibility of the CAR and the international community to cooperate and work towards a solution that ends the conflict or that stops it from expanding into other territories.

The conflict as a threat to international security

Historically, France is the foreign force with the most influence on the CAR. Its continued presence is a strategy to foster its diplomatic and economic presence in the sub-Saharan region. The former colonizer has provided humanitarian assistance and electoral support, as well as contributing to the economy, which currently accommodates "over 20 French companies" (Ministère de L'Europe et des Affaires Étrangères, 2020). Nevertheless, the international community has exerted increased pressure on France, as has it has started to withdraw its valuable help due to donor fatigue. As the World Bank and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) endeavor to boost the CAR economy, focusing on privatization and on setting market values for its resources, the insistent demands have become a burden for France and an undesirable issue in international diplomacy.

Furthermore, the risk of violence spill-over is high. On one hand, the unresolved instability in the CAR poses a threat to its neighboring countries, such as Sudan, Chad, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), which currently have unstable governments, thus becoming overly malleable. The attacks of rebel coalitions have not been halted; if not detained efficiently, the insecurity will spread beyond the country's borders. On the other hand, the CAR serves as a refuge for people fleeing conflict and civil war destabilization in Sudan, Rwanda, and the DRC. However, "both Seleka and the CAR army have seriously

---

[18]**Hurdles:** obstacles, challenges (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

restricted humanitarian access to the 5,300 refugees [...] currently in the country" (Campbell, 2013). Insecurity in the CAR impacts the regional political atmosphere, creates a hostile environment for foreign investment and may contribute to the escalation of conflicts in neighboring countries.

References

1. Addressing conflict in the Central African Republic. (2020). *Conciliation Resources.* Recovered from https://www.c-r.org/our-work-in-action/addressing-conflict-central-african-republic

2. Asala, K. (December 28, 2020). CAR: Locals Air Mixed Feelings in the Aftermath of the Election. *African News.* Recovered from https://www.africanews.com/2020/12/28/car-locals-air-mixed-feelings-in-the-aftermath-of-the-election/

3. BBC News. (December 27, 2020). Central African Republic election held amid violence. *BBC News.* Recovered from https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-55458427

4. Cambridge Dictionary. (n.d). *Cambridge Dictionary.* Recovered from https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/

5. Campbell, J. (2013). The Growing Crisis in Central African Republic. *Council on Foreign Relations.* Recovered from: https://www.cfr.org/blog/growing-crisis-central-african-republic

6. Carvalho, G. (September 21, 2020). The Future of Peace Operations is African, and Demands Better Coordination. *IPI Global Observatory.* Recovered from https://theglobalobservatory.org/2020/09/future-peace-operations-african-demands-better-coordination/

7. Davi, T. (September 6, 2020). The Special Criminal Court in the Central African Republic: An Update. *Oxford Human Rights Hub.* Recovered from http://ohrh.law.ox.ac.uk/the-special-criminal-court-in-the-central-african-republic-an-update/

8. Europa Press. (December 26, 2020). R.Centroafricana.- Los líderes de África central celebran una reunión de emergencia ante la crítica situación en RCA. *Publimetro.* Recovered from https://www.publimetro.com.mx/mx/noticias/2020/12/26/r-centroafricana-los-lideres-de-africa-central-celebran-una-reunion-de-emergencia-ante-la-critica-situacion-en-rca.html

9. Gbaguidi, A. (2020). The stakes of the next elections in the Central African Republic. *MINUSCA.* Recovered from https://minusca.unmissions.org/en/stakes-next-elections-central-african-republic

10. Howard, L. (November 21, 2019). Assessing the Effectiveness of the UN Mission in the Central African Republic. *IPI Global Observatory.* Recovered from https://theglobalobservatory.org/2019/11/assessing-effectiveness-un-mission-central-african-republic/

11. Human Rights Watch. (2017). Central African Republic: Sexual Violence as Weapon of War. *Human Rights Watch.* Recovered from https://www.hrw.org/news/2017/10/05/central-african-republic-sexual-violence-weapon-war

12. Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre. (n.d). *Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre.* Recovered from https://www.internal-displacement.org/internal-displacement

13. International Crisis Group. (2017). Avoiding the worst in Central African Republic. *International Crisis Group.* Recovered from https://www.crisisgroup.org/africa/central-africa/central-african-republic/253-avoiding-worst-central-african-republic

14. Labuda, P. (March 23, 2017). The UN Goes to War in the Central African Republic: What are the Limits of Peacekeeping? *Just Security*. Recovered from https://www.justsecurity.org/39151/war-central-african-republic-limits-peacekeeping/

15. Merriam-Webster. (n.d). *Merriam-Webster.com Dictionary*. Recovered from https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/

16. Ministère de L'Europe et des Affaires Étrangères (2020). France and Central African Republic. *France Diplomacy*. Recovered from https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/central-african-republic/

17. Peligal, R., & Faskianos, I. (May 28, 2014). Central African Republic in Crisis. *Council on Foreing Relations*. Recovered from https://www.cfr.org/conference-calls/central-african-republic-crisis

18. Pont, A. (2015). Soluciones al conflicto en coche: una mejor comprensión de una paz duradera. *Peace insight*. Recovered from https://www.peaceinsight.org/es/articles/solutions-conflict-car-better-understanding-lasting-peace/?location=central-african-republic&theme=ddr

19. Rolland, A., Felix, B., & Macfie, N. (December 28, 2020). Violence closed 800 polling stations in Central African Republic. *Reuters*. Recovered from https://www.reuters.com/article/us-centralafrica-election-idUSKBN2921PW

20. Sensagent Dictionary. (n.d). *Sensagent Dictionary*. Recovered from http://dictionary.sensagent.com/

21. Suarez-Llanos Gonzalez, C. (October 20, 2015). No todos los musulmanes son Séléka, ni todos los cristianos son Anti-balaka. *Iecah*. Recovered from https://iecah.org/index.php/entrevistas/2897-no-todos-los-musulmanes-son-seleka-ni-todos-los-cristianos-son-anti-balaka

22. UNDP. (2020). Latest Human Development Index Ranking. *United Nations Development Programme.* Recovered from http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/latest-human-development-index-ranking

23. UNHCR. (n.d). Central African Republic. *UNHCR.* Recovered from https://reporting.unhcr.org/centralafricanrepublic#:~:text=The%20number%20of%20IDPs%20increased,2016%20to%202017%2C%20reaching%20688%2C700

24. UNHCR. (2020). Central African Republic situation. *UNHCR.* Recovered from https://www.unhcr.org/central-african-republic-situation.html

25. UNICEF. (2018). Crisis in the Central African Republic. *United Nations*. Recovered from https://www.unicef.org/child-alert/crisis-central-african-republic

26. United Nations. (December 20, 2020). CAR: UN chief condemns escalating violence during election campaign. *UN News.* Recovered from https://news.un.org/en/story/2020/12/1080482

27. United Nations. (2020). *Resolution 2552 (2020) Adopted by the Security Council at its 8776th meeting, on 12 November 2020.* Recovered from https://undocs.org/en/S/RES/2552(2020)

28. UN News. (November 17, 2018). Central African Republic: Guterres says UN mission committed to protecting civilians, helping stabilize the country, as violence flares. *UN News.* Recovered from https://news.un.org/en/story/2018/11/1026011

29. Vlavonou, G. (2016). An uncertain transition: Security, Violence and Neopatrimonialism in the Central African Republic. *Cairn-info.* Recovered from https://www.cairn.info/revue-tiers-monde-2016-4-page-121.htm

30. World Bank. (n.d). The World Bank In Central African Republic. *The World Bank.* Recovered from https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/centralafricanrepublic/overview#:~:text=The

%20Central%20African%20Republic%20remains,consequences%20for%20its%20future%20generation

31. World Food Programme. (n.d). Central African Republic. *World Food Programme.* Recovered from https://www.wfp.org/countries/central-african-republic

32. World Vision Canada. (2020). Central African Republic Conflict: Fast Facts and How to Help. *World Vision.* Recovered from https://www.worldvision.ca/stories/disaster-relief/central-african-republic-conflict-fast-facts#How%20did

Topic B

———

Measures to prevent current Ethiopia's Tigray conflict from becoming a threat to international peace and security

By: Alejandra Bañuelos González
Chiara Trejo Infante
Paula Inclan Villamil
Santiago Hernández Vázquez

Introduction

At the beginning of November 2020, the Prime Minister of Ethiopia acknowledged ordering the Ethiopian National Defense Forces (ENDF) to attack the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF); in response to the attacks on the Ethiopian military bases in Tigray. The Office of the Prime Minister announced a six-month state of emergency throughout the region of Tigray. The conflict began at a time of a volatile democratic transition in addition to economic and social hardship. The war has exacerbated[19] ethnic divisions and exhibiting signs of potential genocide (Latif & Walsh, 2020).

The TLPF dominated politics within the country as a part of a ruling coalition responsible for serious human rights violations. Additionally, the Front administers Tilgray by controlling the paramilitary forces and local militia[20] (Human Rights Watch, 2020). Because of the state of emergency, there is no way to externally confirm that the government has regained control of Tigray as reported by the Prime Minister at the end of November. Even if this has happened, the military could face an extensive guerrilla war[21].

The conflict has grown since it began in November, and leaders from all around the globe have urged the federal[22] government and TLPF to have peaceful dialogues. It is speculated that Eritrean forces have invaded the Tigray region and helped the central government attack the TLPF. Currently, access to Tigray is closed and more than two million children have not got access to food, water, and safety (Europe External Programme with Africa, 2021). There is also a serious concern that war crimes are being committed against the inhabitants of Tigray.

History of the conflict

---

[19]**Exacerbate:** to make something that is already bad even worse (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).
[20]**Militia:** a military force that operates only some of the time and whose members are not soldiers in a permanent army (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).
[21]**Guerrilla war:** the use of surprise raids, sabotage by small, mobile groups of irregular forces operating in enemy territory (The Free Dictionary, n.d).
[22]**Federal:** relating to a central government, not a state or local government; where all the states in the country have some control over their own activities, but where central government has the main responsibility for making important decisions and laws (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

The internal structure of Ethiopia is organized using the principle of ethnic federalism, it has nine ethnic regions and two federal cities. The TPLF is the ruling faction of the northern Tigray region, and it used to be the dominant faction in the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF). The EPRDF ruled the country for over thirty years, until 2018 when Abiy Ahmed became the Prime Minister. As mentioned before, the conflict formally began on November 4, 2020, when the National Defense Forces attacked the TPLF, however the tension between the government and the TPLF dates back to 2019 (Farole, 2020).

In 2019 the Prime Minister formed the Prosperity Party in an attempt to merge all the factions in the EPREDF coalition[23] into one party. The TPLF rejected the proposal and left the EPREDF, choosing to remain as the dominant governing party in Tigray. The Prime Minister also created a new political party to decrease the regional authority and increase the power of the federal government (Gebreluel, 2019). The opponents of Abiy Ahmed perceived this as an attempt to concrete the power of the national government. The tension between the central government and the TPLF incremented when Tigrayan leaders were removed from their posts on accounts of corruption and mistreatment of prisoners. Additionally, the government rescheduled the upcoming elections because of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, this was not liked by the TPLF, and they held regional elections in September that were deemed by the federal government as illegitimate (Burke, 2020).

The Ethiopian parliament asked the treasury[24] to stop funding to the executive council[25] of Tigray and to give the money directly to the local administration of Tigray. The Tigaryan authorities established that this was a violation of the constitution because the federal government was not cooperating with the regional governments. The Tigray leaders also resent the normalization of relations between the Prime Minister and Eritrea because it

---

[23]**Coalition:** the joining together of different political parties or groups for a particular purpose, usually for a limited time (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).
[24]**Treasury:** the government department that is responsible for financial matters such as spending and tax (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).
[25]**Executive council:** a council appointed to give advice to the head of a government (Collins Dictionary, n.d).

made them feel marginalized[26]. The disputes between the TPLF and the federal government became warlike acts on November 4, 2020 (Dahir & Walsh, 2020).

Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed ordered a military strike against the TPLF in response to an attack by the TPLF on a military base in Tigray trying to steal weapons. The government deployed both air and ground forces, as well as, shutting all communications in the city. The conflict continues to escalate as the federal government has rejected mediation proposals by other African leaders and the TPLF is not willing to surrender. A peaceful resolution might be difficult to achieve due to the long-standing tension between both parties (Farole, 2020).

On November 28, the Ethiopian government claimed to have seized control over the Tigrayan capital, Mekelle. But it is questionable if this means the end of the conflict. The leaders of the TPLF are currently running away, but there are still many willing to fight for them. Estimations indicate that over a thousand people, including civilians, were killed during the fight, and approximately fifty thousand people have fled[27] into Sudan. It is assumed that the TPLF will go to a guerrilla war with the government and intermittent reports have indicated that incidents of heavy fighting continue (Schaap, 2020).

Importance of solving the topic

Since the Tigray crisis began approximately thousands of civilians have been massacred in this tragic event. The numbers are uncertain because of the block in communications imposed by the Ethiopian government, but the conflict has grown since it first started in November (Cara Anna Associated Press, 2020). At least tens of thousands of soldiers have entered the conflict and it is estimated that at least a quarter of them are injured or have lost their lives. All parties to the conflict have committed atrocities against citizens, but they have not taken responsibility. The United Nations (UN) has limited to monitor the situation remotely

---

[26]**Marginalized:** be treated as if you were not important (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).
[27]**Flee:** to escape by running away, especially because of danger or fear (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

however if the fight continues to intensify, it may be too late for thousands of more civilians when the UN takes action.

It is the responsibility of the Security Council to maintain peace and security globally. The situation experienced in Ethiopia may represent a threat to the international community if it continues to escalate. Ethiopia was frequently perceived as a strategic location to manage problems in the African Horn, but the emergence of this civil war could destabilize the region. As a result of the conflict between the federal government and the TPLF, refugees have begun to flee to Sudan. And the peacekeeping mission Ethiopia had on Somalia is being threatened. Analysts estimate that hundreds of people have died since the fight began, and tens of thousands were displaced (Latif & Walsh, 2020).

Before the armed conflict began, Tigary was home to 200,000 refugees and displaced people, who are now moving to another country (Nebehay & Farge, 2020). The Ethiopian government is facing challenges on multiple fronts: having to battle the pandemic, finding a way to boost the economy, confronting the dissatisfaction of the Oromo ethnic community, and fighting the TPLF for control over Tigray. It is of the utmost importance for the Council to solve this problem to bring stability to Ethiopia and the African Horn, especially now that the European Union has postponed payments to aid Ethiopia and other humanitarian aid sources have withdrawn their support to the State (BBC News, 2020). The ability of the SC to impose sanctions and intervene militarily should help restore the peace in Ethiopia. It should also prevent the internationalization of the conflict.

Measures taken by Ethiopia to solve the issue

The central government accuses the TPLF of attacking federal troops and continues to defend its democratic reforms and the Prosperity Party (PP). Thus, the Ethiopian Prime Minister has dismissed invitations to dialogue with key TPFL leaders, including a proposal that involved African Union (AU) special envoys (Lederer, 2020). As a consequence, TPFL continues to

view the actions of the government as threats to ethnic federalism. The TPFL sees the federal government as an institution whose purpose is to dissolve regional power, undermine, and sideline ethnic coalitions.

The immediate action taken by the Ethiopian government was to declare a six-month state of emergency. As a consequence, the Tigray region was cut off: roads and airports were blocked. The internet, phone, and electricity services were shut down. Even though telecommunications and electricity started functioning promptly, "all humanitarian aid to the Tigray region, from medical supplies to food, has been blocked since the fighting began," (Lederer, 2020) as large portions of the region remain inaccessible for humanitarian workers and journalists alike.

Then, the federal government coordinated military attacks targeting the Tigray region, in addition to creating the Rule of Law Operation against the TPLF. The region was impacted by ground offensives[28], as well as airstrikes; the leaders of Tigray have claimed that the government has conducted at least ten air raids. Another measure imposed by the Ethiopian government was to remove members of the TPLF from the Cabinet and top military positions. The former army chief, the head of intelligence, and the foreign minister were some of the individuals arrested and prosecuted for corruption.

Moreover, the Ethiopian government has demonstrated a lack of transparency in regards to the violence and potential war crimes that have surged within its territory. As the communications were cut off, reports and accurate information are difficult to obtain; it is unclear how many people have been killed, wounded, or left homeless. Additionally, media rights groups have started to protest against the "erosion of press freedom in the country," (Meldrum, 2020) because reporters covering the conflict in Ethiopia have been arrested by authorities, and journalists have been detained without formal charges. As fighting continues

---

[28]**Offensive:** a planned military attack (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

in some areas of the country, crimes against humanity[29], including possible genocide, must be exposed; the government must take appropriate and concrete measures to ensure the safety and well-being of its population.

Concerns on the response of the Prime Minister towards escalating conflicts are common amongst Ethiopian citizens. As official sources are not displaying information, independent and national organizations have become the data collectors for major news outlets. The Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (EHRC), an independent human rights institution, has closely monitored the conflict. It has gathered "evidence on human rights abuses committed by any party taking part in the conflict" (2020). In its recent investigations, the organization has criticized Ethiopian security forces for deploying questionable force amid ethnic unrest in June and July, with the excuse of order restoration. Additionally, it has noted the regional government has not implemented solid strategies to prevent further attacks by the TPLF and highlights that the risk of ethnic profiling and discrimination must be addressed (Ethiopian Human Rights Commission, 2020).

Measures taken by the international community to solve the issue

Since the central government launched its first military offensive, the United Nations has called for a de-escalation of tensions. The UN Secretary-General has contacted the Ethiopian Prime Minister, to enhance reconciliation efforts and enable humanitarian access (Lederer, 2020). "An agreement was signed at the end of November 2020 between the UN and the Government of Ethiopia on access in government-controlled areas," (Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, 2020). Nevertheless, the ongoing violence and operationalization of the agreement are obstacles towards national and regional stabilization.

Additionally, the Republic of Sudan plays a key role in diminishing the international threat the conflict poses. It has implemented plans to help "more than 50,000 Ethiopians,

---

[29]**Crime against humanity:** a very serious crime committed against a group of civilians usually ordered by people with political power.

mainly from Tigray," (Meldrum, 2020) who have fled across the border seeking asylum, into Kassala and Gedaref States. Sudan is struggling to shelter the high influx of refugees, as the conflict has forced a large-scale displacement. The Sudanese Commissioner of Refugees (CoR) and the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) lead the refugee response; the latter "foresees the arrival of up to 200,000 refugees" (2020) to East Sudan by June 2021.

Furthermore, neighboring country Eritrea has become an active participant in the conflict. The TPLF does not appreciate the friendship between Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed Ali and Eritrea's President Isaias Afwerki, due to a long history of animosity[30] between the two sides of the Ethiopian northern border. The central government has stated that, early on, some of its troops retreated into Eritrea and were given assistance. However, both governments involved have denied the claims that Eritrea has entered the conflict. In contrast, the United States of America has voiced that it is aware of the reports of Eritrean military involvement in Tigray, and has urged to withdraw any troops, due to the international threat this development poses (Stewart, 2020). The tentative involvement of Eritrea in the conflict has provoked regional and international political tensions.

In response to the potential threats this conflict represents towards neighboring countries, the Regional Refugee Preparedness and Response Plan has been implemented with the support of "30 partners, including UN Agencies, national and international NGOs, covering an initial period of 8 months from November 2020 until June 2021." (UNHCR, 2020) The plan aims to support the governments of Sudan, Djibouti, and Eritrea to enhance their asylum capacities. Appealing for USD 155.7 million for funding, it has proposed to work towards the decongestion of border transfers, the provision of multi-sector humanitarian assistance, and the creation of proper settlements and camps. It is expected that this will help diminish the humanitarian crisis awakening in Tigray.

---

[30]**Animosity:** strong dislike, opposition or anger (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

In contrast, Tigrayan leaders have called on the African Union (AU) to intervene. The AU has supported the military actions that the central government imposed on Tigray, as it has stated these will preserve the unity and stability of the State. Furthermore, it indicated that more attention should be given to refugees (Meldrum, 2020). To reduce the threat of international conflict, the AU may regulate sparking tensions in the continent. Even though Ethiopia hosts the headquarters of the AU, the organization has not yet shown diligent engagement towards the production of peaceful resolutions to stabilize the conflict.

In the past demi-decade, the donations of the European Union (EU) have contributed to the development of Ethiopia. Therefore, in an attempt to ensure humanitarian access to Tigray is fulfilled and ethnic-based targeting is put to a halt, the European Union "postponed 90 million euros ($109 million) in budgetary support to Ethiopia" (Meldrum, 2020). This has affected the health budget, and two contracts meant to generate job opportunities for refugees and Ethiopians (Marks, 2020). If the central government assures it will support refugees fleeing to neighboring countries and states it will actively participate in human rights protection by restoring communications in Tigray, the EU's funding will resume.

Obstacles towards the solution

There are many obstacles to solve this problem. The main one is the inability to confirm the information emitted by the Ethiopian government and other sources because of the imposed lockdown. Also, the recency of the conflict has been a key factor in the spread of fake news. With the current situation of the government and the military forces, malicious people have taken this to their advantage and spread untrue information through the internet. Images have been manipulated to show soldiers with missiles or cannons, and this has led to wide misinformation about the conflict. According to Muthoki Mumo, an associate to the Committee to Protect Journalists (2020) "At least two journalists have been arrested in

connection to their work, including coverage of Tigray, and continue to be detained without formal charges."

Since the Ethiopian monarchy fell, there was tension and resentment on behalf of the ethnic groups towards the government. To solve this, the Ethiopian government organized itself using ethnic federalism. The system was implemented because it was thought that this way all ethnicities would be represented. However, the structure divided the tribes rather than unite them, resulting in the high polarization[31] among the groups and going to war (Farole, 2020).

Another challenge that needs to be addressed to solve the conflict is the blockage of air and road access to the Tigray region. The lack of access to the region makes it impossible for humanitarian assistance to get to those in need. The United Nations nor its agencies can restock food and medical supplies warehouses. Before the conflict began, Tigray was home to tens of thousands of Eritrean refugees that were caught in the conflict unable to receive support (BBC News, 2020). People are fleeing Tigray and entering Sudan, but the number of refugees that arrived in December was massive and Sudan was not prepared adequately to receive all those in desperate need of medical assistance (Aljazeera, 2020).

The humanitarian crisis is not the only challenge that impedes the resolution of the conflict and stops it from expanding. Before the start of the war food security in Tigray was already critical because of the unprecedented locust invasion which had a severe impact on crop harvest. Additionally, the COVID-19 pandemic has weakened the food supply chain to the region, by reducing agricultural activity and limiting employment opportunities. The current conflict could restrict government funding and international aid to the region (BBC News, 2020).

---

[31]**Polarization:** the act of dividing something, especially something that contains different people or opinions, into two completely opposing groups (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

The conflict as a threat to international security

The conflict is reaching its zenith; it is spreading beyond the city walls. Hundreds of civilians seem to be slaughtered daily, and the United Nations fears that war crimes are being committed. As previously mentioned, Ethiopia is perceived as a strategic location to control the volatile African Horn. But as a result of the civil war, the region has begun to destabilize. The involvement of Eritrean troops in the conflict is still quite unclear, although it is suspected that the Ethiopian government asked Eritrea for help (Solomon, 2021). The Eritrean troops have been accused by international observers of attacking Eritrean refugees that live in Tigray. The United States of America has urged Eritrean troops to withdraw from Tigray and asked all parts of the conflict to stop human rights abuses and follow the principles of international humanitarian law (Booker & Young on Solomon, 2021). Tigrayans have begun to flee into Sudan, which is now home to over 60,000 refugees (International Rescue Committee on Mapesa, 2021). Also, the peacekeeping mission in Somalia led by Ethiopia has begun to be affected by the conflict. Since the early stages of the civil war, Ethiopia has withdrawn troops from Somalia, leaving the Al Shabaab an opportunity to regroup. The relocation of the Ethiopian troops in Somalia had an impact on the inability of Somalia to hold elections (Matshanda, 2020).

The United Nations Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect (UNOGPRP) released an official statement addressing the concerns of the increasing levels of ethnic violence in the last two years in Ethiopia. The report warned about the threat the conflict poses to internal and regional instability. Additionally, the Office asked the Ethiopian government to seek more support from the international community to de-escalate the conflict. Nonetheless, the UNOGPRP stands ready to intervene in case of gross violations of human rights (United Nations Secretary-General, 2020).

References

1. Aljazeera. (December 31, 2020) Sudan regains full control of border with Ethiopia: Ministry. *Aljazeera.* Recovered from https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/12/31/sudan-regains-full-control-of-border-with-ethiopia-ministry

2. Anna, C. (November 13, 2020). As Ethiopia's conflict rages, ethnic targeting turns deadly. *ABC News.* Recovered from https://abcnews.go.com/International/wireStory/ethiopias-conflict-rages-ethnic-targeting-turns-deadly-74190905

3. BBC News. (December 16, 2020). Tigray crisis: EU suspends aid to Ethiopia. *BBC News.* Recovered from https://www.bbc.com/news/topics/cwlw3xz047jt/ethiopia

4. BBC News. (December 20, 2020). Ethiopia's Tigray crisis: 'How we survived when Mekelle was shelled'. *BBC News.* Recovered from https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-55325603

5. BBC News. (December 28, 2020). Tigray crisis: Eritrea's role in Ethiopian conflict. *BBC News.* Recovered from https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-55295650

6. Burke, J. (November 4, 2020). Fighting reported in Ethiopia after PM responds to 'attack' by regional ruling party. *The Guardian.* Recovered from https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/nov/04/ethiopia-on-brink-as-pm-orders-military-response-to-attack

7. Cambridge Dictionary. (n.d). *Cambridge Dictionary.* Recovered from https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/

8. Cara Anna Associated Press. (November 13, 2020). As Ethiopia's conflict rages, ethnic targeting turns deadly Ethnic Amharas killed. *ABC News.* Recovered from

https://abcnews.go.com/International/wireStory/ethiopias-conflict-rages-ethnic-targeting-turns-deadly-74190905

9. Cara Anna Associated Press. (December 4, 2020). Thousands killed in Ethiopia's conflict, Tigray side asserts. *LMT Online.* Recovered from https://www.lmtonline.com/news/article/Thousands-killed-in-Ethiopia-s-conflict-Tigray-15775337.php

10. Channels Television. (November 24, 2020). UN Security Council Holds First Meeting On Ethiopia's Tigray. *Channels Television.* Recovered from https://www.channelstv.com/2020/11/24/un-security-council-holds-first-meeting-on-ethiopias-tigray/

11. Cheeseman, N. (December 22, 2020). The Conflict in Ethiopia Calls Into Question Authoritarian Aid. *Carnegie Europe.* Recovered from https://carnegieeurope.eu/2020/12/22/conflict-in-ethiopia-calls-into-question-authoritarian-aid-pub-83515

12. Collins Dictionary. (n.d). *Collins Dictionary.* Recovered from https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/

13. Dahir, A., & Walsh, D. (November 5, 2020). Why Is Ethiopia at War With Itself? *The New York Times.* Recovered from https://www.nytimes.com/2020/11/05/world/africa/ethiopia-tigray-conflict-explained.html

14. Ethiopia – EU suspends budget support over Tigray conflict. (December 17, 2020). *Club of Mozambique.* Recovered from https://clubofmozambique.com/news/ethiopia-eu-suspends-budget-support-over-tigray-conflict-180324/#:~:text=%20Ethiopia%20%E2%80%93%20EU%20suspends%20

budget%20support%20over,%E2%80%9Cdoesn%E2%80%99t%20need%20a%20ba
bysitter%2C%E2%80%9D%20Redwan%20Hussein%2C...%20More%20

15. Europe External Programme with Africa. (January 1, 2021). An Overview of the
Situation in Tigray as 2021 Begins. *In Depth News Analysis That Matter.* Recovered
from
https://www.indepthnews.net/index.php/the-world/horn-of-africa/4115-an-overview-o
f-the-situation-in-tigray-as-2021-begins-and-its-impact-on-the-region

16. European Council. (2020). Etiopía: Declaración del Alto Representante, en nombre de
la Unión Europea. *European Council.* Recovered from
https://www.consilium.europa.eu/es/press/press-releases/2020/12/25/ethiopia-declarat
ion-by-the-high-representative-on-behalf-of-the-european-union/?fbclid=IwAR0buN9
laxv-PSRUmyqYHjrh7ThYmnuxZtX5yKUG2Tox-sqz7r9cOsnZPh4#

17. Farole, S. (November 24, 2020). Ethiopia's Tigray conflict reflects unresolved ethnic
tensions. *The Washington Post*. Recovered from
https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/2020/11/24/ethiopias-tigray-conflict-reflect
s-unresolved-ethnic-tensions/

18. FP Editors. (December 31, 2020). Is Ethiopia the Next Yugoslavia? *Foreign Policy.*
Recovered from
https://foreignpolicy.com/2020/12/31/is-ethiopia-the-next-yugoslavia/

19. Gebreamlak, H. (December 5, 2020). Ethiopia: Conflicts Exacerbate Food Security
Threat. *All Africa.* Recovered from https://allafrica.com/stories/202012100526.html

20. Gebreluel, G. (December 23, 2019). Ethiopia's prime minister wants to change the
ruling coalition. Who's getting left out? *The Wahington Post.* Recovered from
https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/2019/12/23/ethiopias-president-wants-chan
ge-ruling-coalition-whos-getting-left-out/

21. Human Rights Watch. (2020). Q&A: Conflict in Ethiopia and International Law. *Human Rights Watch.* Recovered from https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/11/25/qa-conflict-ethiopia-and-international-law

22. Lederer, E. M. (December 7, 2020). UN chief urges rule of law and rights in Ethiopia's Tigray. *Associated Press.* Recovered from https://apnews.com/article/antonio-guterres-abiy-ahmed-ethiopia-united-nations-us-news-9cb7f924edc030aa321a522ca07e3aaa

23. Mapesa, J. (January 7, 2021). Tigray Crisis: Over 60,000 Ethiopian refugees flee into Sudan. *African Stand.* Recovered from https://www.theafricanstand.com/news/africa/north-africa/tigray-crisis-over-60000-ethiopian-refugees-flee-into-sudan/

24. Marks, S. (December 16, 2020). EU suspends nearly €90M in aid to Ethiopia over internal conflict. *Politico.* Recovered from https://www.politico.eu/article/eu-commission-suspends-nearly-90-million-euros-in-aid-to-ethiopia-over-internal-conflict/

25. Matshanda, N. (December 7, 2020). What next for Ethiopia and its neighbours: Somalia and Eritrea. *The Conversation.* Reccovered from https://theconversation.com/what-next-for-ethiopia-and-its-neighbours-somalia-and-eritrea-151223

26. Meldrum, A. (December 16, 2020). EU postpones $109 million aid to Ethiopia over Tigray access. *Associated Press.* Recovered from https://apnews.com/article/addis-ababa-ethiopia-europe-f74c70c42b7058a41c603477609531e4

27. Mensah, M. (November 21, 2020). Ethiopia's conflict, threat to security in Horn of Africa. *Graphic Online.* Recovered from

https://www.graphic.com.gh/international/africa/ghana-news-ethiopia-s-conflict-threat-to-security-in-horn-of-africa.html

28. Murphy, T. (2020). How Europe can stop Ethiopia's slide into a regional war. *European Council on Foreign Relations*. Recovered from https://ecfr.eu/article/how-europe-can-stop-ethiopias-slide-into-a-regional-war/

29. Mwai, P. (November 11, 2020). Ethiopia's Tigray conflict sparks spread of misinformation. *BBC News*. Recovered from https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-54888234

30. Nebehay, S., & Farge, E. (November 20, 2020). U.N. plans for 200,000 Ethiopian refugees in Sudan. *Reuters*. Recovered from https://www.reuters.com/article/us-ethiopia-conflict-un-idUSKBN28010Q

31. Reuters. (November 13, 2020). War crimes feared in Ethiopia's Tigray conflict. *CNN*. Recovered from https://edition.cnn.com/2020/11/13/africa/african-union-chief-sacks-security-head-ethiopia-intl/index.html

32. Reuters. (December 22, 2020). UN aims to send team to Ethiopia's Tigray to probe war crimes. *Aljazeera*. Recovered from https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/12/22/un-seeks-to-get-rights-team-to-ethiopias-tigray-for-probe-crimes

33. Ross, W. (January 10, 2021). EU urges unrestricted access to Tigray. *BBC News*. Recovered from https://www.bbc.com/news/topics/cwlw3xz047jt/ethiopia?ns_mchannel=social&ns_source=twitter&ns_campaign=bbc_live&ns_linkname=5ffac7e21c994e02e348d27c%26EU%20urges%20unrestricted%20access%20to%20Tigray%262021-01-10T09%3A24%3A56.338Z&ns_fee=0&pinned_post_locator=urn:asset:7c9d219c-0717-460f-bce2

-47045046c6df&pinned_post_asset_id=5ffac7e21c994e02e348d27c&pinned_post_type=share

34. Sacaluga, J. A. (December 23, 2020). Etiopia: la Yugoslavia de África. *Nuevatribuna.Es*. Recovered from https://www.nuevatribuna.es/articulo/global/etiopia-yugoslavia-africa/20201223105740182600.html

35. Schaap, F. (December 15, 2020). Ethiopia Sinks Deeper into Ethnic Conflict. *Spiegle International*. Recovered from https://www.spiegel.de/international/world/a-country-on-the-brink-ethiopia-sinks-deeper-into-sectarian-conflict-a-36f15bb1-a7a0-4add-925b-03fe4a80c5b8

36. Shewadeg, B. (2019). Ethnic Conflict under Ethnic Federalism. *Accord*. Recovered from https://www.accord.org.za/conflict-trends/ethnic-conflict-under-ethnic-federalism/

37. Solomon, S. (January 8, 2021). Eritrea's Role Questioned as Reports Emerge of Its Involvement in Tigray Conflict. *VOA News*. Recovered from https://www.voanews.com/africa/eritreas-role-questioned-reports-emerge-its-involvement-tigray-conflict

38. Stewart, P. (December 10, 2020). U.S. says reports of Eritrean troops in Ethiopia's Tigray are 'credible'. *Reuters*. Recovered from https://in.reuters.com/article/ethiopia-conflict-eritrea-usa-exclusive/exclusive-u-s-says-reports-of-eritrean-troops-in-ethiopias-tigray-are-credible-idUSKBN28L06R

39. The Free Dictionary. (n.d). *The Free Dictionary*. Recovered from https://www.thefreedictionary.com/

40. UNHCR. (n.d.) Regional Refugee Preparedness and Response Plan for the Ethiopia Situation (Tigray). Recovered from

https://reporting.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/Ethiopia%20Situation%20Tigray%20-%20Regional%20RRP.pdf

41. United Nations Secretary-General (November 12, 2020). Note to Correspondents: UN High-level Officials Express Deep Concern Over Escalating Ethnic Tensions in Ethiopia. *United Nations Secretary-General.* Recovered from https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/note-correspondents/2020-11-12/note-correspondents-un-high-level-officials-express-deep-concern-over-escalating-ethnic-tensions-ethiopia

42. Westerlund, P. (December 14, 2020). Ethiopia: Is the War Over? *Socialist Alternative.* Recovered from https://www.socialistalternative.org/2020/12/14/ethiopia-is-the-war-over/

43. Yusuf, M. (November 16, 2020). Impact of Ethiopia's Tigray Conflict Felt in Sudan, Eritrea, Somalia. *VOA News.* Recovered from https://www.voanews.com/africa/impact-ethiopias-tigray-conflict-felt-sudan-eritrea-somalia

---

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

Operative Clauses

Operative Clauses are used at the beginning of every resolution within the Resolution Paper on the debated topic. It 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 affirms
Congratulates	Further reminds	Strongly condemns
Considers	Further recommends	Supports
Declares accordingly	Further requests	Takes note of
Deplores	Further resolves	Transmits
Designates	Has resolved	Trusts