

XXXIII

TECMUN Jr.

Committee Against
Torture

XXXIII TECMUN Jr.
Session Schedule

Wednesday, November 12th

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

Thursday, November 13th

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

Friday, November 14th

Seven Session	8:00 – 9:30 h
Break	9:30 – 10:00 h
Eighth Session	10:00 – 12:00 h
Break	12:00 – 12:30 h
Ninth Session	12:30 – 14:40 h
Meal	14:40 – 16:00 h
Closing Ceremony	16:00 – 18:30 h

XXXIII TECMUN Jr.
General Agenda

Secretary General: Abril Valdés Calva

GENERAL COORDINATION

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

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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

Plenary Session for the General Assembly

President: Fernada Cisneros Farfán

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

Third Commission of Social, Humanitarian & Cultural Affairs

Presidente: Diego López Peralta

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

Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos

Presidente: Mariana Dueñas Salgado

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

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente

Presidente: Josué Yazid Reyes Oliveros

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

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

United Nations Children's Emergency Fund

President: María Fernanda López Islas

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

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

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

Presidente: Reggina Marie Orta González

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

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

Comisión de Derecho Internacional

Presidente: Axl Paris Ortega Rodríguez

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

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

Committee Against Torture

President: Mariana Méndez Cruz

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

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

Histórica Organización de los Estados Americanos

Presidente: Aarón Vázquez Guzmán

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

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

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

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

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women

President: Valentina Reyes Pardo

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

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

Organización Internacional para las Migraciones

Presidente: David Trujillo Loza

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

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

Comisión Económica de las Naciones Unidas para Europa

Presidente: Camila Oliveros Dávila

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

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

United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

President: Claudia Guadalupe Pfeiffer Benítez

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

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

Comisión Económica para África

Presidente: Rebeca Farah Romero Pérez

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

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

Fonds Monétaire International

Président: Melany Fayed Cervantes Espinoza

- A) Mesures visant à réduire la perte d'emplois ruraux en République Fédérative du Brésil, en particulier dans la région du Cerrado, en raison de la dégradation des terres agricoles.
- B) Actions visant à réduire la dette extérieure de manière juste et organisée pour renforcer et diversifier l'économie africaine, en particulier en République du Zambie.

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

Presidente: Aarón Badillo Aguilar

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

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

President: María Fernanda Domínguez Hereida

- A) Actions to prevent the recruitment of young people in the Central African Sahel region into organized crime, addressing the social roots of recruitment into gangs, cartels, and extremist networks.
- B) Strategies to limit radicalization within prison systems in the Southern Philippines and the lack of effective programs to prevent criminal recidivism.

Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America

President: Jacobo Nicolas Palafox Valdes

- A) Strengthening nuclear security protocols in Latin America and the Caribbean in response to natural disasters.
- B) Addressing the risks of illicit nuclear material trafficking in Latin America and the Caribbean.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND REGIONAL ORGANISMS

General Subsecretary: Patrick Eduardo Cunillé Paniagua

Supervisor of Coordination: Arantza Estrada Ríos

Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Ginebra

Presidente: Alexandra Sofía Reyes Galindo

- A) Medidas para frenar la trata de personas en África Occidental, con énfasis en los matrimonios infantiles forzados.
- B) Acciones para contrarrestar la represión estatal en Irán, ocasionada por la concentración del poder en manos del líder supremo y la Guardia Revolucionaria.

Organización Internacional de la Policía

Presidente: Diego Alejandro Salazar Náfate

- A) Medidas para frenar el empleo de criptomonedas en el tráfico ilícito de especies protegidas, entre la República de Camerún, los Emiratos Árabes Unidos y la República Federal de Alemania.
- B) Medidas para erradicar las redes de trata de menores encubiertas como adopciones internacionales a través de la manipulación de procedimientos legales y la adulteración de

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

International Committee of the Red Cross

President: Emiliano Antonio Contreras Salas

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

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

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

President: Marian Robles Ortiz

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

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

Organización del Tratado Atlántico Norte

Presidente: Fausto Moreno Hurtado

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

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

World Bank

President: Javier Gil Rodríguez

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

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

Consejo de Seguridad

Presidente: Emiliano Bautista Soza

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

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

International Atomic Energy Agency

President: Ana Mercado Garduño

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

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

Caribbean Court of Justice

President: Miguel Ángel Pérez Rodríguez

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

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

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

Dear reader,

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

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

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

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

Abril Valdés Calva
Secretary General for the
XXXIII TECMUN Jr.

“No hay presión cuando haces lo que realmente amas”

-Neymar Jr.

Dear participant,

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

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

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

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

Andrea Abigail Salazar López
Subsecretary of the General Assembly for the
XXXIII TECMUN Jr.

“The mystery of human existence lies not in just staying alive, but in finding something to live for.”

— *Fyodor Dostoevsky*

Dear Ambassador,

Having a voice is an enormous privilege we should put to good use, even if we are young we hold the power to speak, to give the statement others can't. You being here is a great step to take, coming to a place where a space is given for you to challenge yourself, to learn how to talk, how to develop an appealing argument, to develop a solution. Tecmun gives a space you are free to use however you can in the circumstances, exploit it.

The amount of stories and smiles that I would not change for nothing makes every minute spent on Tecmun worth it, all the friends that have been sharing laughter and problems take a little of every burden out. I desperately ask for you to pursue a similar experience, let yourself out there, talk to new people, find a problem to solve, i promise there are plenty, and mainly don't do it alone. It doesn't matter if it's the first or third time you are around, there is always something new to find. This is the second letter I am able to write to you, hoping to inspire something that makes you want to write one yourself. I wish that you are hungry for more, like I am, chasing for something bigger.

I hope that all along the sessions you leave the fear on the door, and be excited to participate. Face the nerves and everything that is stopping you to scream your mind out. All this is for you to enjoy and incite a change. The time flies and staying still with the mouth shut is not an option, winning isn't coming to the ones that don't search a way to pass the barrier, you already failed if you don't try, however, if you fail while trying, there is always something else earned that will help you the next time. Every Tecmun committee has something special to offer, and every edition is magical in a different way, so indulge these three days and prepare for the next ones.

Thank you for reading this, even if it's such a little space for all the words I want to express, I truly aim for you to be immersed, and above all, I want to make you fall in love with Tecmun just as I did.

Welcome to the Committee Against Torture. ¡Scream for a change!

Mariana Méndez Cruz
President of the Committee Against Torture for the
XXXIII TECMUN Jr

Background

Founded on January 1st, 1987, intending to fulfill the 17th article of the 1984 United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment that stated the creation on a body attached to human rights conventions. The Committee Against Torture (CAT) plays a crucial role in monitoring and ensuring the compliance of the state parties who rectified the convention into taking measures to prevent and fight acts of torture within their jurisdictions. Composed by a body of 10 independent experts who are tasked with the responsibility of reviewing periodic reports submitted by the member states and providing observations and recommendations, as well as receiving individual complaints about violations of the Convention. CAT actively intervenes to combat torture and ill-treatment worldwide, promoting accountability, transparency, and the universal respect for the dignity and fundamental rights of all individuals.

Faculties

Meaning to preserve the integrity of the human kind taking action against any sort of degrading cruelty and torture; the Committee Against Torture is capable of:

- Launching confidential investigations upon receiving credible evidence, suggesting that a State Party is systematically engaging in acts of torture;
- Providing technical support to the Member States for the development or reinforcement of their protocols to prevent and combat torture and other forms of violence;
- Soliciting the State Parties to take immediate action to avert mistreatment or irreversible damage to the complainant while any case given to the committee is being explored;

- Guiding any rectified member in the cooperation with international and internal bodies intending to promote the application of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
- Investigating inside allegations of systematic torture through on-site visits, with the member State's consent;
- Requesting reports on the implementation of the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment when any sing of defiance is detected;
- Asking the Parties to inform and instruct civil or military, medical personnel, public officials, and law enforcement who may be involved in the custody, interrogation, or treatment of any individual who has been arrested, detained, or imprisoned.

Topic A

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

By: Mariana Méndez Cruz, Marian Robles Ortiz y Alexandra Millán Calvillo

Introduction

230 million of women and young girls are affected by Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) worldwide, a 15% increase in the past 8 years, with the greatest rate of cases in Africa (UNICEF, 2024). The World Health Organization (WHO) has categorized these cuttings as follows: clitoridectomy, partial or complete clitoris removal, excision, extraction of labia minora and clitoris, infibulation or pharaonic circumcision, complete removal of both labia minora and majora and sewing together the rest of the skin, only leaving a heavily small opening for urine and menstruation, and finally any other form of harm inflicted to genitalia. Half of the girls in Central Africa suffer from FGM before turning 5 years old; however, they live with the effects for the rest of their lives. This malpractice dates back centuries, and during the XIX and XX centuries it reached Europe and America with the harmful excuse of treating *hysteria*¹, masturbation, sexual drive, mental disorders, and LGBTQI+ relations. After several attempts by humanitarian organizations fighting to put an end to this hostile traditional mistreatment the numbers are still increasing.

FGM is internationally recognized as a violation of human rights of women. It interferes with their integrity and safety and disrupts their freedom from torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment, getting also in the way of their living itself in the cases in which the procedure ends up in casualties. This practice exhibits the ingrained gender inequality and holds major discrimination against females and womanhood. The girls who are being held while FGM is performed are incapable of protecting themselves, suffering from community shaming and family pressure. Activists in Africa unite and fight for the anti-FGM movement, exposing the states and their means to continue to risk women. More over, they are at the forefront of the ongoing struggle against the escalating anti-rights backlash, which is beginning to affect FGM and threatens the progress that has been made over the course of

¹ **Hysteria:** Extreme fear, excitement, anger, etc. that cannot be controlled. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

decades of action.

Cultural and historical context

It is believed that FGM has deep cultural roots in numerous African communities, dating back thousands of years to the 5th century before common era, predating the emergence of major world beliefs. Although it is frequently misattributed to religious obligations, no major religion preaches on clitoris, although FGM is supported by multiple *creeds*² worldwide: Hinduism, Islam, Judaism, and Christianity. It is primarily a cultural practice that is associated with the concepts of femininity, *chastity*³, social acceptance, and family honor, as well in numerous cultures, considered a rite of passage into womanhood and, in certain instances, a requirement for marriage. International human rights law states all people have the right of religious freedom; nevertheless, it is limited when it violates the autonomy of another individual. This is why FGM is not considered for cultural protection, as it involves the violation and misinformation of women and children.

In the past century there have been multiple attempts to abandon FGM, however, because of western opposition to the practice, FGM was associated to anti-colonial nationalism, and furthermore, intentions to ban it led to the claims of foreign aggression and oppression, which forced organizations to change their approaches in the matter. In 1950, the Arab Republic of Egypt's public opinions turned, and it showed the discomfort of people, which contributed to the first legislation created against FGM *Ministerial Decree No. 74 of June 1959, issued by the Ministry of Health*. In the same decade, WHO officially stated that it was a circumstance of social and cultural backgrounds and refused to advocate in opposition to it. Around 1970, the feminist perspective emerged, identifying FGM as a *patriarchal*⁴

² **Creed:** A set of beliefs that influences the way you live. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

³ **Chastity:** The state of not having sexual relationships or never having had sex in African communities. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

⁴ **Patriarchal:** The idea that men are more important than women. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

instrument and a tangible representation of women's oppression. Their ideas attracted attention internationally, where African women openly disagreed, affirming that it was much more complicated than a patronizing tool.

By 1982, WHO reversed its stance and declared FGM a global issue. Subsequently, organizations implemented educational initiatives regarding the health hazards of the practice, commencing in secondary schools to educate the young population. FMG gradually transitioned to the use of professionals, including certified nurses, physicians, and *midwives*⁵, as opposed to continuing to employ untrained locals; this process was referred to as “medicalization.” Giving a false solution to the issue since there is no evidence that this reduces the life-long health effects, it tries to make FGM acceptable, adding another obstacle in the termination process. Finally, in 1990, FGM was declared a problematic involving human rights. WHO and the World Medical Association (WMA), with the cooperation of other world organizations, pointed out this procedure as a violation of human rights under any circumstance.

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) avouch that the primary reason for the persistence of this practice is the social pressures girls and their families experience from their communities. When women refuse to undergo with FMG are often looked down on and marked as a lesser class, maninka women, for example, consider that it an obligation they have to their daughters. Hundreds of parents perform the cutting on their children to avoid them shame, blemish and exclusion, making this choice tied to social duties rather than health and comfort for their offsprings. This collective cycle gives a direct dilemma with the child's living safety and their physical well-being.

Impact on the victims

⁵ **Midwife:** a person, usually a woman, who is trained to help women when they are giving birth. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) entails multiple health risks during and after the procedure. The most common immediate complications related to FGM include hemorrhage, swelling of the genital area, sexually transmitted infections, and demise (WHO, 2025). The conditions in which the procedure is performed on may increase the victims risk of sexually transmitted diseases and infections; a study conducted on African survivors revealed that women who have undergone the intervention have an increased risk of infection (ranging between 0.47% to 5.2%) to UTI's, HIV , Candida, and Chlamydia (Iavazzo, 2013). Physical consequences are also related to sexual distress such as painful intercourse, low sexual satisfaction and *libido*⁶; and have obstetric repercussions: prolonged labor, vaginal tears or lacerations, *episiotomy*⁷, and hemorrhage (Berg, 2014).

There is a lack of high quality studies regarding the psychological effects of FGM on survivors because of the difficulty quantifying variables usually qualitative like well-being, however it is agreed that women who have endured FGM present higher rates of psychological conditions regarding depression, anxiety, and hostility (Ahmed, 2017). The practice does not only affect their relationship with themselves but also their relationship with others “Studies set in Sweden, the United States and the Netherlands describe women’s memories of feeling abandoned by the people close to them on the day they were cut, particularly their mothers who did not help them” (O'Neill, S., & Pallitto, C., 2021). FGM also elicits struggles within intimate relations; cultures in which infibulation is practiced often see intimacy as a duty, and along with the pain that mutilation causes during sexual intercourse, it diminishes women sexual experiences both in societies where FGM is the norm, and contexts where it is not. It is also common for them to present Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), research in Kingdom of the Netherlands describes women presenting symptoms of the disorder when facing objects that reminded them of the procedure

⁶ **Libido:** A person's sexual desire. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

⁷ **Episiotomy:** A cut made at the opening of the vagina while a woman is giving birth. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

(Vloeberghs, 2010).

The problematic is powered and surrounded by social norms and *stigmas*⁸. Women who refuse the cutting are often seen as uncivilized and *promiscuous*⁹ in their home countries, they are marginalized and excluded from social congregations; and also have problems getting married later in life, since the practice is associated with faithfulness. There is also evidence of it being problematic for the women who immigrate after being cut, they often feel the need to lie about their status in order to avoid feeling excluded in their particular contexts (Ahlberg et al., 2001). Women also often suffer from isolation because of the taboo surrounding the topic in both western and eastern societies, a study in Ethiopia revealed that even though some men are against FGM and do not consider it valuable when choosing wedding partner, they choose to simply avoid the topic in fear of being socially rejected (Abathun et al., 2016).

Regional Response

The African Union (AU) has taken action for the eradication of FGM. Various protocols have been published through the years. Maputo Protocol, released in 2003 and enforced in 2005, is the “protocol to the African charter on human and peoples rights on the rights of women in Africa” that advocates for the right application of women rights in the continent, including the penalization on FGM through *legislative*¹⁰ measures. This protocol has had an effect on the legal procedures in African countries, working as a source of “legal instrument ensuring accountability” (Equality Now, 2024) for survivors and gender equality and it explicitly states in it’s fifth article the prohibition of all forms of genital mutilation. To support the implementation, the AU has also developed regional action plans aimed at community

⁸ **Stigma:** A strong feeling of disapproval that most people in a society have about something, especially when this is unfair. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

⁹ **Promiscuous:** Someone having a lot of different sexual partners or sexual relationships. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

¹⁰ **Legislation:** A law or set of laws suggested by a government and made official by a parliament. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

engagement, law enforcement, and survivor support.

During 2019, the AU decided to make a report called “Zero FGM” about the advances of the Maputo Protocol around 29 countries participating in the initiative. In 2018 the Non Governmental Organization 28 Too Many, created a report analyzing the legal framework that the nations had established against FGM, most countries prohibited it through the use of other domestic laws like treaties or conventions but only six of them had it explicitly banned in their own legislations. Six countries, including the Republic of Chad, the Federal Republic of Somalia and the Republic of Sudan, have no regulations on the practice (28 Too Many, 2018). Punishes vary country to country, 18 of them look to *prosecute*¹¹ not only the *practitioners*¹² of FGM but anyone who promotes it or assists it; most african countries deem the procedure as illegal at any age but other than that don’t have any straightforward defense against tradition and consent used as a defense. Because of the societal pressure involved in FGM and the lack of autonomy some of the women have, they’re unable to provide consent; only the Republic of Uganda and the Republic of Kenya address this in their FGM acts of 2010 and 2011.

Even though religious and cultural aspects are involved in the practices of FGM, some Middle East countries such as Egypt and Iraq have approved laws against it, exercising penalties for this actions. Medical regulations have also been implied, by denying FGM as a healthy medical practice and punishing any professionals involved, but not always as a specific law. In 2004, the Arab Charter on Human Rights claimed the protection for women and children on every violent aspect. As well, the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) advocated for the same cause, but none of them with the explicit mention of FGM.

Global Efforts

¹¹ **Prosecute:** To officially accuse someone of committing a crime in a law court. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

¹² **Practitioners:** Someone involved in a medical skilled job or activity. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

In 2008, UNICEF, collaborating with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), formed the largest global programme that advocates haste in eliminating FGM, focusing on 17 countries all around the African continent and endorsing regional and international initiatives. The Joint Programme has been providing support to FGM survivors for over ten years, giving priority to funding survivor-led projects that focus on agency, empowerment, and access to necessary services. 7 million girls and women have received educated precautions, 12,000 grassroots¹³ organizations and 112,000 workers vouch for a difference. (UN, 2025).

“Concern about FGM at the international level dates from 1990, when the UN Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women adopted General Recommendation No. 14 calling on states ‘to take appropriate and effective measures with a view to eradicating the practice of female circumcision.’” (Thomson Reuters Foundation, 2018).

During 2012, the UN General Assembly assigned February 6th as the international day for zero tolerance for FGM in order to intensify and focus the endeavors to eradicate this practice.

In 2016 the United Nations Human Rights Council (HRC) resolute that FGM as violence against women, exhorting nations to establish national legislation that prohibits it and devise strategies for its enforcement. The Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) as well as The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) had also stated their endorsement, reiterating the responsibilities of member states to eliminate FGM and other harmful practices. The Committee against Torture (CAT) has consistently recognized the discriminatory nature of FGM and the severe physical and psychological harm it causes by means of its general comments and concluding observations on state reports. Moreover, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals number 5.3 explicitly seeks to eradicate all harmful

¹³ **Grassroots:** The ordinary people in a society or an organization. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

practices, by promoting gender equality and empowering women and girls worldwide.

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Topic B

Strategies to halt mass repression, forced disappearance, and torture in the criminal procedure of the Arab Republic of Egypt

By: Mariana Méndez Cruz, Marian Robles Ortiz y Alexandra Millán Calvillo

Introduction

The criminal procedure protocol in the Arab Republic of Egypt has kept great groups of people in pretrial captivity for months to years, lacking a proper hearing or judgment with evidence of any misconduct or crime. At the same time, the penal code implemented is incapable of prosecuting or *condoning*¹⁴ crimes like torture or any kind of aggression, with abusive and permissive laws, turning the judicial system into a mass repression authority. Critics, activists, lawyers, civilian representatives, politicians, academics, and members of the LGBTQ+ community have been victims of enforced disappearance with the sole purpose of creating a hostile and anguished environment against any *skepticism*¹⁵ of the regime. Under the excuse of fighting extremist groups, President Abdel Fattah al-Sisi's gave military forces almost full-*impunity*¹⁶ for great abuses and humanitarian crimes, allowing them to suppress all opposition, including also non-violent ones, resulting in the homicides of at least 755 people during registered shootouts between January 2015 and December 2020 (Human Rights Watch, 2021), not counting extrajudicial diseases. In the last five years, the Arab Republic of Egypt has received more statements from the United Nations (UN) bodies than any other nation around the world.

Is most urgent and necessary to develop a reform to *refrain*¹⁷ the Egyptian authorities from the use of torture and prevent the republic from falling from an authoritarian government to a dictatorship. Torture practices normalize violence, strengthen authoritarian control, and promote a human rights crisis where citizens are living in a constant threat from the oppression of their political views. The Committee Against Torture (CAT) intends to end a three-decade-long cycle of violations and lack of fair legal procedures, so the state cuts their

¹⁴ **Condoning:** To accept or allow behaviour that is wrong. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

¹⁵ **Skepticism:** Doubt that something is true or useful. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

¹⁶ **Impunity:** Freedom from punishment or from the unpleasant results of something that has been done. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

¹⁷ **Refrain:** To avoid doing or stop yourself from doing something. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

repression tendencies and creates a trustworthy institution that avoids impunity. It also gives the correct *scrutiny*¹⁸ to the prosecutors in charge of such treatments.

Historical Context

In 1952, the Egyptian Revolution took place with the Free Officers Movement led by Gamal Abdel Nasser and Muhammad Naguib, who defeated the king at the time, Faruq, ending the Egyptian monarchy under British influence after many decades. The objective and promise of the overthrow was to get social justice, independence, and equal redistribution of land. The movement abolished the 1923 liberal constitution and created an *authoritarian*¹⁹ state, centralising power in the military and suppressing liberty in politics. The Republic was established the same year, leaving the country under armed forces divided into two: Ali Mahir in charge of civil government and Muhammad Naguib in charge of military power. This new system limited on a great scale the freedom of speech, control, and censorship of the press and association to maintain control and promote nationalism. As the power was concentrated in the regime, the civilians didn't have an active participation in politics.

In 1958, in response to an unstable country under the new government, rebellion threats were sent inside and outside the country, tension with Israel, emerging communist sector, and Islamist movements. Gamal Abdel Nasser approved a law that became one of the greatest legal pillars to support injustice and repression. *The Emergency Law 162* would allow the detention and arrest of civilians without an official order, suspending their constitutional rights, censure any media interventions, and judging civilians in special military tribunals. This silences any turbulent or different ideas that do not follow the totalitarian ideology. It is used to justify torture, forced disappearance, and massive detention of individuals.

¹⁸**Scrutiny:** The detailed examination of something to get information about it. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

¹⁹**Authoritarian:** Demanding that people obey completely and refusing to allow them freedom to act as they wish. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

After the six-day armed conflict against Israel in 1967, the Arab Republic of Egypt was defeated. In consequence, the country faced a national crisis against the government of Abdel Nasser. The opposition revealed itself in student manifestations, criticism of the state, and political division inside the government. With this, the detentions without an order increased for everyone who revealed themselves against the ruler, Nasser. Inside the detention centers, where all the people deprived of their liberty waited for their trial, torture was a common practice to communists, Islamists, journalists, and students from the opposition. The government used the excuse of the military failure to centralize even more power into the government and silence all of them with legal repression, thanks to the new law imposed which worked as a legal, political, and social control inside the law.

The Egyptian people saw hope when Nasser died in 1970; however, his successor, Anwar Sadat did not make an effort to make a change. Initially, he did free some political prisoners, but opposition between the two different groups led him back to the original pathway, taking away a great percentage of control from the military. He followed the traditional practices that Nasser imposed. During the trials, the civilians could spend months in the legal procedures and had no right to appeals, having to spend time in prison, being tortured.

In 2009, the homicide of the young male Khaled Said at the hands of the police awakened public concern. The 2011 revolution forced the resignation of the now former president, Hosni Mubarak, to give the political position to Mohamed Morsi. Two years later, the army parceled out a *coup d'état*²⁰ to regain power in the country, which marked the beginning of the new era of repression in the Arab Republic of Egypt. Two years later, the army deprived at least 817 registered manifestants of their lives. (Human Rights Watch, 2013).

²⁰**Coup d'état:** Sudden defeat of a government through illegal force by a small group, often a military one. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

Actual State Policy

Using excuses such as ‘*states of emergency*’ where the government suspends the usual constitutional procedure to fight national danger, the Arab Republic of Egypt creates *loopholes*²¹ and outwits the basic human rights regarding dignity and inhuman treatments stated in their constitution and international law, as well as the censorship of media that is allowed by it. Likewise, they use the UN framework ‘*Fighting Terrorism*’ as a manufactured pretence for various violations, including torture. The complicity of the judiciary and the personnel has influenced several cases into large or depriving of life sentences through the application of brutal treatment during confessions. This maltreatment inside the governmental facilities shows clearly that the crisis isn’t the lack of legislation or laws, but rather in the security services and political leadership’s scarcity of penalties.

Even though the legislative shortcomings, the Arab Republic of Egypt has not stated an external law grappling with torture. The public prosecution contributes to the concealment of crimes involving maltreatment, disregarding even the most basic requirements for prisoners, rather than offering adequate oversight. The systemic denial of medical care has caused a significant rise in deaths within detention centers, with over 400 prisoners dying in four years. (CIHRS, 2021). While the state’s reports claim accountability in a handful of torture cases from 2004 and 2005, they frame these as isolated incidents. “In particular, to the Counterterrorism Law, which made it legal to detain people for 14 days—later amended to 28—before bringing them before the investigative agencies; thereby lengthening the timespan under which there is no formal accountability.” (CIHRS, 2019).

The Arab Republic of Egypt and the United Nations.

The United States of America Department of State and the United Nations Committee

²¹**Loophole:** A small mistake in an agreement or law that gives someone the chance to avoid having to do something. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

Against Torture (UNCAT) have both emphasized the *entrenched*²² impunity that security forces enjoy. Including the absence of independent mechanisms for detention monitoring and investigation, as well as systemic torture. In October 2021, the Arab Republic of Egypt sent its combined fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth periodic report to the United Nations Committee against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment after twenty years of deficiency. (CIHRS, 2021). Reports offered only a government's attempt to *remit*²³ its human rights abuses and their reputation upon the UN, after facing international bashing where thirty-two UN state parties pronounced a joint declaration reproving their posture. CAT has led two inquiries, the first in 1996 and the last in 2017; in both instances it systematic torture was found in the country.

The UN Human Rights Committee stated their preoccupations for the political detainees being constantly exposed to improper conditions, in particular, denial of health care, refusal of family members' or legal advisors' visits, and large periods of sole confinement. Multiple documentation on the primacy mistreat on the Arab Republic of Egypt, including the statement of the African Commission, UN Human Rights bodies, Civil Society Organisations (CSO) reports, and media news published internationally, provides a well-formed evidence establishing the government and military force's knowledge of the commission of torture against *dissenters*²⁴ and civilians in the republic. Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights (EIPR) is one of the most relevant organizations, keeping record and fighting against human violation, which made them a target for the repressive forces, escalating on 2020 when it was conducted the arbitrary arrest of Mohammed Basheer, Karin Ennarah and Abdel-Razek, all of them in high positions of the humanitarian body, after a meeting with diplomats from 13 different countries, setting the alarm for international condemnation,

²²**Entrenched:** Ideas that are so fixed or have existed for so long that they cannot be changed. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

²³**Remit:** To refer a matter to someone in authority to deal with. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

²⁴**Dissenters:** Someone who objects. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

releasing them early after a 15 day long detention. Various groups, such as Amnesty International, REDRESS, International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) ,and Egyptian Human Rights Forum (EHRF), signed a pleading to the Egyptian government urging them to stop the irrational imprisonment.

Systematic Torture Imposed in the Penal Procedure

Torture in the Arab Republic of Egypt follows a systematic and alarming pattern, beginning with non-*jurisdictional*²⁵ arrests that are frequently followed by incommunicated detention or enforced disappearance. During these periods, when detainees are entirely stripped of legal protection, prisoners are subjected to a range of brutal methods, including severe beatings, electrocution on sensitive body parts, suspension by the wrists or ankles, suffocation, and forced stress positions for prolonged hours. Psychological torture is also prevalent, including threats of abuse against detainees or their family members, and mock executions. These practices are often accompanied by denial of medical care and basic human needs. Charges are typically vague, often tied to national security, and are prosecuted without due process.

Even after charges are dropped, many individuals are re-arrested under new pretexts, while those released frequently face travel bans, frozen assets, and intrusive surveillance. According to the Egyptian Commission for Rights and Freedoms (ECRF), at least 2,653 people were subjected to enforced disappearance between 2015 and 2020—a period when most torture occurs. In 2022 alone, at least 46 detainees died in custody, largely due to medical neglect, further underscoring the perilous conditions inside Egyptian detention centers. Nowadays, the Arab Republic of Egypt has approximately 60,000 political prisoners in terrible and un-descent conditions inside jails. (BBC, 2022). The government justified its actions as formal protocols of national security and combat against extremism that benefit the

²⁵**Jurisdictional:** connected with the authority of a court or official organization to make decisions and judgments. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

state's case.

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XXXIII TECMUN Jr.
Glossary of Forbidden Words

Forbidden Words

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

Forbidden Words	Permitted equivalents
First world countries	Developed countries
Third world countries	Developing countries
Gay ²⁶	Member of the LGBTIQ+ community
War ²⁷	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 ²⁸	Afrodescendant

²⁶ The word Gay is replaced by a more inclusive term, recognizing that not all people within the LGBTIQ+ community identify in the same way.

²⁷ 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.

²⁸ The word Black, in reference to ethnicity, is not prohibited but it is recommended to limit its use and refer to this sector as a dark-skinned person or afrodescendant as the case may be.

XXXIII TECMUN Jr.
Glossary for Resolution Projects

Preambulatory Phrases

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

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

XXXIII TECMUN Jr.
Glossary for Resolution Projects

Operative Clauses

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

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

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

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