

II TECMUN

en línea

United Nations Human
Rights Council

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Session Schedule

Wednesday, April 14th

Inauguration Ceremony	9:30 – 10:00 h.
Break	10:00 – 10:30 h.
First Session	10:30 – 12:00 h.
Break	12:00 – 12:30 h.
Second Session	12:30 – 14:00 h.
Lunch	14:00 – 15:00 h.
Third Session	15:00 – 16:30 h.

Thursday, April 15th

Master Lecture	8:30 – 10:00 h.
Break	10:00 – 10:30 h.
Fourth Session	10:30 – 12:00 h.
Break	12:00 – 12:30 h.
Fifth Session	12:30 – 14:00 h.
Lunch	14:00 – 15:00 h.
Sixth Session	15:00 – 16:30 h.

Friday, April 16th

Seventh Session	8:00 – 9:30 h.
Break	9:30 – 10:00 h.
Eighth Session	10:00 – 11:30 h.
Break	11:30 – 12:00 h.
Ninth Session	12:00 – 14:00 h.
Lunch	14:00 – 15:00 h.
Closing Ceremony	15:00 – 16:30 h.
TECMUN GLOOM ¹	18:00 – 19:00 h.

¹ TECMUN GLOOM is an experience only for delegates with activities in which the delegates and their chair will be able to meet.

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Agenda

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

Asamblea de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente

President: Daniela Mejía Salgado

- A) Estrategias para contrarrestar la pérdida de biodiversidad a causa del tráfico ilegal de especies con énfasis en el Sudeste Asiático
- B) Medidas para reducir y revertir la desertificación y la degradación de las tierras en América Latina y el Caribe

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 Benítez

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

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Subsecretary General: Montserrat Olivas Ramos

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 Valeria 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 inspiradx 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
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“Everyday from right now, gonna use our voices and scream out loud, take my hand together, we will celebrate”- High School Musical 2

¿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 conseguí dentro de TECMUN, podrá parecer 1 palabra, 6 letras, 2 sílabas, pero para mí 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 confío 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 mí, 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

“Nada podría ser peor que el miedo a renunciar demasiado pronto y no hacer un esfuerzo que podría haber salvado al mundo.”

-Jane Addams

Delegados,

El mundo está repleto de sufrimiento, dolor e ignorancia. La sociedad está cegada, rigiéndose por prejuicios e ignorando las problemáticas que envuelven a su población. Y aunque parezca que la única solución y manera de vivir en este mundo es continuar con una venda en los ojos e ignorar la injusticia, siempre existe otro camino. Lograr ser escuchado e ir en contra de la corriente no es fácil, quitarnos esa venda que cubre nuestros ojos puede ser doloroso pero son tus ideas las que revolucionarán el mundo que conocemos. Nunca es tarde para dar ese primer paso que marcará la historia, nunca es tarde para marcar una pauta que nos llevará a un nuevo futuro.

El día de hoy te invito a cuestionar tus ideales, cambiar la perspectiva en la que ves al mundo y lograr entender que cambiar de opinión es válido. A lo largo de tu vida siempre te encontrarás con obstáculos que causarán diferentes impactos, sin importar si su efecto es positivo o negativo es de vital importancia aprender de ellos. Dentro de estos tres días te invito a armarte de valor y pronunciar unas cuantas palabras que causarán que todos giren la vista hacia ti; ahí te darás cuenta que puedes mover masas. Genera tu propia manifestación de libertad y vuelve tus esperanzas algo tangible.

Confío en ti, confío en que algún día lograrás un cambio sin importar las dificultades que se te crucen. Comete errores, toma decisiones, lucha contra ti mismo y aprende con cada paso que des. Jamás abandones tus sueños, que tus acciones den inicio a una revolución. Recuerda siempre las emociones que recorren todo tu cuerpo al dar inicio a la primera sesión porque nunca volverás a ser el mismo.

Maria Fernanda Casillas Monrroy
President of United Nations Human Rights Council
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United Nations Human Rights Council

Background

Since its creation in 2006, the Human Rights Council (UNHRC) is an intergovernmental body of the United Nations composed of 47 States responsible for the promotion, protection, and decision-making of human rights around the world. These countries are pre-elected by all United Nations countries. The committee responds to all human rights abuses around the world by exposing perpetrators and demanding change. In addition, the UNHRC monitors the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights by its state parties. The Human Rights Council can address any human rights issues raised to attention, frequently those that other institutions might not be able to address. Governments, activists, and other HRC participants work on countless issues during the Council's sessions throughout the year; approximately 30 weeks of meetings per year.

Faculties

For the effective promotion and protection of human rights worldwide, between the main faculties of UNHRC are:

- Receive and consider reports from member states on measures taken to the implementation of civil and political rights on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
- Examine allegations that a member state may raise against another

member state regarding its failure to comply with its obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

- Respond to human rights emergencies and make recommendations on the most effective implementation of human rights in a region.
- Establish international commissions of inquiry and fact-finding missions to investigate and respond to human rights violations

Topic A

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

*By: María Fernanda Casillas Monrroy
Karel Honc Ayón,
Valeria Loera Gómez
Estrella Estefania Montoya Salcido
Paulina Moreno Rosales*

Violence and humanitarian crisis in Nigeria

In 2020 the humanitarian crisis in the Federal Republic of Nigeria entered into its seventh year since violent attacks by the Islamist group Boko-Haram began to spread over Nigeria's northeastern border in 2014, the Republic of Cameroon, the Republic of Chad, and the Republic of Niger have faced a devastating regional conflict. The crisis has been exacerbated by hunger and malnutrition. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimates that more than 27,000 people have been part of a massacre by the Islamic group Boko-Haram in the Federal Republic of Nigeria since 2004. In 2018, the attacks and kidnappings perpetrated by this extremist group devastated the residences of thousands of people, who had to move in search of refuge. Information provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) affirms that the violence from Boko-Haram has already displaced over 1.4 million children and cornered at least one million minors in the Lake Chad region. This Sunni jihadist group emerged in 2002 in northern Nigeria, an area with a Muslim prevalence and the highest poverty rates. Boko-Haram has been spreading fear in Nigeria for more than a decade, promoting a version of Islam that forbids Muslims to participate in any political or social activity, such as voting or receiving a secular education.

In 2014, the Islamist group became known for the abduction of more than 270 girls, and in December 2020, more than 300 students disappeared in the Federal Republic of Nigeria after the attack on a boys' boarding school in Katsina State, in the northwest of the country. This method of abducting and ransoming², with the support of other organizations such as Al-Qaeda, has served to finance many of Boko Haram's activities. The enforced disappearance of people violates a range of human rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and set out in the International Covenants on Human Rights and other international humanitarian law instruments. Disappearances generally involve

² **Ransoming:** to pay money in order to set someone free (Cambridge Dictionary ,n.d.)

violations of various economic, social, and cultural rights. In addition, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) states that an enforced disappearance has become a global problem that does not only affect one particular region of the world. Often the result of military regimes, enforced disappearances can occur in complex situations of internal conflict, especially as a method of political repression of opponents.

The extremist group Boko-Haram and its impact on the Nigerian community

Nigeria is a multiethnic country mostly formed by Muslims in the north and Christians in the south. For several decades the Federal Republic of Nigeria has witnessed multiple forms of violent conflicts, in recent times the actions of the extremist group Boko-Haram in Northern Nigeria have become the major source of concern and fear in the nation. This group has been designated a foreign terrorist organization (FTO). The actions of Boko-Haram are mainly focused on Borno State and neighboring countries such as; the Republic of Cameroon, Republic of Chad, and the Republic of Niger. A numerous amount of people have been executed in Boko-Haram related violent acts, making it one of the most dangerous extremist groups in the world.

As the sophistication increases with each attack, so does the concern that Boko-Haram may be gathering support from the Al-Qaeda arsenal and the support of the militants. Since Boko-Haram is known as an Islamic extremist group, the group's nefarious³ acts against Christians could be capable of igniting violent conflicts between Christians and Muslims. This faction used to be a sectarian religion whose violence has escalated into terrorist activities with international alliances and affiliations, which makes it difficult for the Nigerian government to cease them. The impact that Boko-Haram has had on the population dates back to 2002, and since then a religious fixation has been established that has attracted disadvantaged Muslim families from all over Nigeria and neighboring countries.

³ **Nefarious:** morally bad (Cambridge Dictionary ,n.d.)

The widespread instability in the North of the Nigerian region has led to a deterioration in the country's development with human, economic, political, and security implications. There is a symbiotic association between development and security. Security spending is an integral component of the growth process, as the use of remittances to strengthen a nation's protection framework can be more beneficial. Frequently, when civills and property are destroyed, the government responds by providing welfare materials for the victims. The amount of money released under these circumstances is creating a drain on the public budget and the state economy. Another consequence of the extremist group is that it is damaging Nigeria's image abroad. Therefore, insecurity is causing national resources to be depleted at the expense of the welfare of the population. The unfavorable results of insecurity on the economic growth and development of a society are quite extensive.

The emergence of the Islamic fundamentalist sect has caused many Nigerians living in the northeast, particularly Christians, to migrate in search of safety and protection. Since the origin of the sect's terrorist operations, they have adopted many tactics to spread terror among the population. Most of the northern states of Nigeria have witnessed their atrocities, Adamawa, Bauchi, Bornu, FCT (Abuja), Kaduna, Kano, Plateau, and Yobe have being the principal ones. The Boko-Haram insurgency has become an obstacle to the growth of education. Boko-Haram is declaring fight against western education. Parents fearing attacks have withdrawn thousands of children from schools in a region where there is already an educational delay. Boko-Haram's activities have impacted foreign investment not only in the North, but all of Nigeria, and have significantly threatened the Federal Government's Transformation Agenda. The condition of a country determines if prospective investors invest their capital in healthy economies. They change their plans when prospective investors hear news of violence and instability. Tourism is another sector that has been affected. The resources generated by tourism, estimated to be 80 billion annually, is being disrupted by

Boko Haram. The worst consequence of the Boko-Haram rebellion has been witnessed in the agricultural sector. Food items such as yam, beans, tomatoes, among others that are produced in the North and consumed in most cities in the South. Due to scarcity⁴, the prices of several of these products have risen.

Enforced disappearances and their consequences

Hundreds of thousands of citizens in Nigeria are victims of enforced disappearances. This is a daily problem that citizens have to deal with, which not only involves the life of a single person; it involves the constant fight their relatives have to go through beside all the specific organisms that have been created to fight this difficulty. One of the most known cases of these kinds of events is the abduction of 270 schoolgirls from Chibok, Borno state in April 2014, which are just a tenth part of the attempts that occurred in 2014 to 2015. And until 2019, the whereabouts of almost 112 of 270 schoolgirls were still unknown because of the lack of help from authorities and movements of extremist groups.

Another type of case of Enforced Disappearances are the ones committed by the military forces. Many relatives of the victims have declared that their relatives have disappeared after they were arrested by the military forces, who later revealed they weren't able to look on the rights they were creditors of, such as making use of medical and legal aid and lately, not having access to their relatives. The Legal Defence and Assistance Project of Nigeria (LEDAP) and various relatives have failed in their attempts to find the victims after they weren't able to access the information of where they were located. After these happenings, all kinds of victims: children, men, women are treated as if human rights had no place on Earth, taking out their freedom, torturing them in the most inhuman way and some cases, being sold as a slave to serve.

⁴ **Scarcity:** a situation in which something is not easy to find or get (Cambridge Dictionary ,n.d.)

Nigerian government's response

This current ongoing battle between the insurgent groups of Boko-Haram and the nation's government is considered a threat to the stability and development of Africa's most populated state, Nigeria. After Boko-Haram's violent attacks on citizens and its pledge alliance with the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), the Nigerian government with the duty of maintaining national safety has taken actions as a response to the enforced disappearance of Nigerian citizens and the growth of this terrorist group. However, Nigerian methods to control this said group have failed to work.

The lack of resources on the Nigerian judicial and legislative system is reflected in their incapacity to control this growing conflict on their own, for example:

1. Weak security institutions: lack of a well-trained military force and technology (including transportation) to operate along the border and Nigerian territory
2. Weak political leadership: taking into consideration that Boko-Haram started spreading along with the Nigerian territory in 2014 when Goodluck Jonathan was in presidency, his response was vital for this group's growth, nevertheless, Jonathan lacked a radical and serious response which led to the current situation.
3. Violent response from the government towards civilians: Nigerian authorities detained dozens of men and children who were allegedly related to Boko-Haram. On April 29, Amnesty's International research stated that 68 boys were detained with no charge under the raw suspicion of their participants with the terrorist group.

Based on the government's senseless targeting of the alleged Boko-Haram members, (even innocent civilians that were simply in the wrong place at the wrong time), social discomfort not only with the extremist group but with the Nigerian government grows within the population. Due to the increased control of the Nigerian territory by Boko-Haram, affecting

directly its habitants, the first response was to evacuate the citizens from the areas that were running the most danger, turning them into internally displaced people (IDPs), meaning they were sent to different places inside the Nigerian country. Sadly, and according to what was previously mentioned, the lack of resources and income did not allow IDPs to live anywhere else, so they were forced to return to their unsafe and destroyed homes.

International response

In 2014, the United Nations Security Council added the Islamist group Boko-Haram to the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaeda Sanctions List for “participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing, or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf of, or in support of” Al-Qaeda and the Organization of Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb. After the extremist group declared its support to the Islamic State, the United Nations Security Council expressed itself as “extremely concerned about the alarming extent of the humanitarian crisis [...] in the Lake Chad basin region”, pointing that the “activities of Boko-Haram continue compromising peace and stability in West and Central Africa” as some of their attacks “may constitute crimes against humanity and *crimes generated by armed conflicts*”.

In May 2016, an international summit was held in Abuja, the capital of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, where the regional military cooperation and international support were considered crucial for the cease of Boko-Haram uprisings⁵. Among the main topics addressed, stands out the deployment of the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF), a multinational military force supported by the Commission of the Lake Chad Basin, where its members (the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the Republic of Cameroon, the Republic of Chad

⁵ **Uprisings:** an act of opposition, sometimes using violence, by many people in one area of a country against those who are in power (Cambridge Dictionary ,n.d.)

and the Republic of Niger) join forces and resources to end the threat posed by the extremist group through military operations.

The Multinational Joint Task Force, which creation started in late 2014 and approved by the African Union in early 2015, established a critically important multilateral framework to combat Boko-Haram, more and more of whom were launching attacks across borders. Joint operations, held periodically, often involved military forces from one country into another one of the countries. Between 2015 and 2016, it helped to cease the spread of the extremist group, and among 2017 and 2019, it contributed to the release of citizens captured by them or trapped in controlled areas and facilitated the delivery of humanitarian aid. Despite multiple military triumphs that have even improved conditions for gaining trust among local populations, jihadist members often regroup after the troops withdraw. Its effectiveness has been affected by various factors such as the countries' inconsistent commitment to force, financing problems and disjointed planning, lacking adequate planning and communication, intelligence exchange, compliance with human rights and civil-military coordination.

In 2017 the United Nations Security Council approved the Resolution 2391, which encourages the deployment of the G5 Sahel Joint Force, in order to deal with the effects of transnational extremist groups by conducting joint military operations through the borders. With it, is that the Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights (OHCHR) designed and implemented the the Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law Compliance Framework in order to “prevent, mitigate and address international human rights law and international humanitarian law (IHL) violations that could be committed by security forces”. In collaboration with the G5 Sahel Joint Force, the OHCHR (n.d.) “provides technical assistance on measures to mainstream human rights and the protection of civilians in the

planning and conduct of operations and to develop human rights and IHL compliant rules and regulations of the FC-G5S.”

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Topic B

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

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Background of the Indian Citizenship Amendment Bill

The Citizenship Amendment Bill (CAB), passed in December 2019 by the Upper House of Parliament of India, provides Indian citizenship to immigrants from the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the People's Republic of Bangladesh, and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. The policy is aimed at refugees from six religious minority communities: Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi, and Christian, who may demonstrate that they belong to and come from these countries, this measure excludes Muslims. This is an amendment to the citizenship law from 1959, which currently forbids illegal immigrants from obtaining Indian citizenship. The time that an aspiring citizen must live in the country before getting citizenship is reduced from eleven to six years.

The National Register of Citizens (NRC) is a list of people who can prove they arrived in the Republic of India before March 24, 1971, one day before the People's Republic of Bangladesh became an independent country. Joined to the approval of the CAB, the Indian government is considering the creation of a new National Register of Citizens, in order to identify Muslims, now considered as illegal immigrants, and people belonging from the immunized countries. Muslims must demonstrate that they were original residents of the Republic of India and not refugees from the other countries. This process may cause tens of thousands of Muslims to become stateless and significantly increase discrimination among India's Muslim minority. The amendment firmly excludes Muslim refugees because, according to the Indian authorities, most of the population of these countries belongs to this religion, so they cannot suffer from religious persecution. Nevertheless, minority Muslim religions such as the Ahmadis and Shiite in Pakistan and the Rohingyas in Myanmar face persecution in their own countries.

Assuming that the purpose is to protect religious minorities, critics consider that the amendment should have included also Muslim ones. Opponents of the CAB denounce this

law as unconstitutional. Republic of India's Magna Carta guarantees equality before the law of all the people who are in the national territory and prohibits religious discrimination against its citizens. The opposition argues that faith cannot be made a condition for obtaining citizenship, so Muslims should be treated like the rest of the population and have the same rights. Experts consider that once the principle of religious discrimination has been introduced and accepted in this law, it could lead to a future application of this type of discrimination in other areas. Another part of the opposition has protested on the border with the People's Republic of Bangladesh, fearing a massive arrival of immigrants that could increase economic competition, alter the demographic balance and change the region's unique ethnic composition and way of life, regardless of the religion.

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Discrimination against a minority

The Citizenship Amendment Bill (CAB) was created to "Provided that for the person belonging to Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi or Christian community in the Islamic

Republic of Pakistan, the People's Republic of Bangladesh, and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the aggregate period of residence or service of Government in India as required under this clause shall be read as "not less than five years" in place of "not less than eleven years", this means that it provides citizenship to non-residents who are considered persecuted minorities from said countries by reducing the years of the residency from 12 to 5 years, excluding the Muslim community.

Despite the CAB's controversy for being declared anti-muslim by the public's eye, the Indian government claims and justifies the exclusion of Muslims by stating that Min the three neighboring the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the People's Republic of Bangladesh, and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (Islamic countries) cannot be persecuted (even though this has been proven wrong solely by the history of said countries). The Indian government claims that while yes Muslims, from the countries previously mentioned, are not part of the bill that authorizes citizenship, they can still seek asylum in India. Identical treatment of individuals in unequal circumstances can also amount to inequality." quote that has been used by the Security Council (SC) that reflects the reasoning on why the Indian government has not given the same help towards Muslims inside Islamic countries, or well known as Muslim Nations.

The minister of defense of India, Rajnath Singh (2019), declared CAB not anti-muslim "our culture does not teach us to hate". During the Ministerial Dialogue in Washington in 2019, Rajnath Singh reassured that those who follow the Islam faith cannot be religiously persecuted if they are part of a theocratic Islamic country, therefore their exclusion from the bill. It's vital to comprehend that the Indian government is helping minorities from Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Bangladesh, but only religious and persecuted minorities inside the mentioned Nations. Nevertheless, thanks to the Narendra Modi, prime minister, regime, an appeal to maintain Hindu values grew within the population raising concerns about the true

reasoning for the exclusion of Muslims in the CAB's legislation. In the People's Republic of Bangladesh, about 16 million Hindus and the naturalization of large numbers of immigrants could have a big effect on employment, government subsidies and education.

International point of view

The United Nations Human Rights Office declared these implementations as fundamentally discriminatory. Jeremy Laurence, a spokesperson with the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) (2019) states that "Although India's broader naturalization laws remain in place, these amendments will have a discriminatory effect on people's access to nationality. This legalization has been demonstrated to affect foreign relations, such as the pre-planned visit from the State of Japan's Prime Minister, who canceled his visit because of the constant protests over the Citizenship Amendment Bill. The People's Republic of Bangladesh Foreign Minister declared they expect that the Republic of India won't do anything that could create anxiety among them, referring to the previous bilateral ties both nations sustained. The Islamic Republic of Pakistan's Prime Minister expressed the Republic of India has adopted a racist ideology. He also expressed alarm that India could accomplish a false flag operation against it to reroute the attention from its domestic conditions. The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan's president publicly stated the nation has been in war for a long time, and he claimed "All religions in Afghanistan, Muslims, Hindus, and Sikhs, which are our three main religions, have suffered". He also insisted the Republic of India treat all Afghans equally, and he pointed out that the protection of the minority groups should be a remarkable point of the nation's approach.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland warned its citizens against traveling to the states in the Northeast. British nationals have been advised to behave watchfulness while undertaking all but essential travel to the region. Other nations, involving the State of Israel, Dominion of Canada, and the Republic of Singapore have also advised

their citizens to be aware while traveling to the Northeast Republic of India. Otherwise, the French Republic's Ambassador stated the Citizenship Amendment Bill is an internal issue of the Republic of India and of which "other countries should refrain from commenting".

Protests and police repression

In India, there are almost 195 million Muslims. This religious minority represents 15% of the country's total population; it is even the second largest Muslim population in the world after the Republic of Indonesia. However, the parliamentary majority and the right-wing nationalist and Hindu government deny that the citizenship law is an attack. Protests have arisen from this discriminatory and controversial law that has originated in universities, some of which have been the scene of police violence, and in neighborhoods and areas with large Muslim populations. However, this is not an exclusively Muslim mobilization. The protests are causing a generational clash in families, between the young people leading the mobilization and conservative people.

Since the beginning of the mobilization between the citizenship law there have been some violent confrontations between the police and the demonstrators. At least 27 people have died, most of them from gunshot wounds. Hundreds more have been injured in clashes between protesters and riot police. People who are beaten with a *lathi*, made of bamboo or hard plastic and measuring between 1.50 and 1.80 m, leave a feeling of numbness for several days. Repeated blows can break bones, paralyze and caused casualties. Security forces threw tear gas into the crowd. The protesters are accused of setting fire to four buses and two police vehicles. Students at the Aligarh Muslim University also clashed with the police, forcing the school to close until January 2020 and forcibly expelling students from their hostel accommodations. In the northeast there was brutal repression. The central government deployed more than 5,000 paramilitaries last week in the wake of the CAB protests.

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II TECMUN en línea
Glossary for Resolution Papers

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

II TECMUN en línea
Glossary for Resolution Papers

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