



UNHRC

UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

Official Study Guide



AGENDA

Deliberation upon the impact of proxy wars as contributing factors to mass pogroms and the systemic persecution and subjugation of minorities, with a special emphasis upon the MENA region.

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Letter from the EB

Dear Delegates,

We welcome you to the United Nations Human Rights Council at JBCN Oshiwara MUN 2025 on behalf of ourselves and the Secretariat. We would like to warmly extend our greetings to all the delegates and wish to moderate fruitful debate and diplomacy.

In this edition of the JBCN Oshiwara MUN, the United Nations Human Rights Council's agenda will be: deliberation upon the impact of proxy wars as contributing factors to mass pogroms and the systemic persecution and subjugation of minorities, with a special emphasis upon the MENA region. This issue is of particular significance as it has plagued countless states and caused numerous humanitarian crises across the globe, leaving millions in despair.

Please be informed that the purpose of the study guide is to assist you in beginning your research. However, it will be essential for you to undertake extensive independent research and have a developed understanding and awareness of your foreign policy, its implications and the actions undertaken by your nation in the past and present. Furthermore, the increasing multipolarity of the modern world has amplified the agenda's ramifications significantly, involving numerous conflicts and perspectives which further demand a broad understanding of the geopolitical dynamics at play.

The Executive Board and Organising Committee are committed to ensuring that you have an enriching and fulfilling experience over the conference's weekend. We would like to reiterate that we implore you to actively participate in committee as the diplomacy and dialogue conducted by you will be quintessential to render the committee productive and successful.

We are earnestly looking forward to seeing you in a few weeks at the third edition of the JBCN Oshiwara MUN and are impatiently waiting to facilitate meaningful and constructive debate, as well as to witness the ideas and resolutions you will produce.

Naqash Chamadia
Director

Radhika Banerji
Assistant Director

Introduction to the Committee

The United Nations Human Rights Council was founded on 15 March 2006 by the United Nations General Assembly in order to replace the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, with the mission to promote and protect human rights across the globe. To this effect, the Council investigates human rights violations and addresses issues in United Nations member states, such as freedoms of association, assembly, expression, belief and religion; women's rights; LGBTQ rights; rights of racial and ethnic minorities; and child abuse.

Furthermore, due to its undisputed and noble agendas, UNHRC passes a great proportion of its resolutions and adopted texts through unanimous consensus. At the 56th session of UNHRC, the committee considered 25 resolutions and passed and implemented 22 without casting a vote.

The Council is substantively supported by resourceful entities and works in close coordination with other bodies such as The Social, Cultural and Humanitarian committee, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations General Assembly and Office of The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights as they have overlapping agendas.

In addition, UNHRC is also supported by subordinating entities and frameworks which help amplify its impact. These Include:

1. The Advisory Committee is supplementary to UNHRC and also helps the facilitation of The Universal Periodic Review, this assists in examining the human rights' situation in all 193 United Nations member states individually.
2. The Special Procedures are the individuals and groups, not employed by The United Nations, which vocalise concern and initialise action regarding the common issues concerning UNHRC as listed above. This enables UNHRC to broaden the demographic accessible and more efficiently help advance towards its goals.

3. The Forums are established by The Council to encourage diplomacy and dialogue regarding specific issues and themes. There are five forums of UNHRC currently; Forum on Minority Issues, Social Forum, Forum on Business and Human Rights, Forum on Human Rights, Diplomacy and The Rule of Law, Permanent Forum on People of African Decent.

4. The Complaint Procedures enable nations and common people to draw UNHRC's attention and resources to specific issues and human rights' violations, especially in more secluded parts of the world, this helps to increase UNHRC's reach and cognisance of current implications and situations pertaining to abuse and denial of basic human rights across the globe.

The Council has 47 members who are elected for three year terms on the basis of their contribution to the common goals of the council and a regional quota as equitable geographical rotation underlies the election procedures to ensure egalitarian demographic representation.

Additionally, alongside the selection of nations on the basis of promotion of human rights, The Council also has the power to suspend the rights and privileges of members, if they are repeatedly violating human rights and perpetrating atrocities or actions deemed unacceptable by the committee during their membership period, through a substantive vote. There have only been two members subject to this action, Libya, being the first, in 2011, in the wake of Muammar Gaddafi's violent crackdown on anti government protestors and Russia, in 2022, in furtherance to the Bucha Massacre.

The council is of increased importance due to the nascent growth of armed conflict across the world recently which has left millions in despair, seeking asylum and fleeing subjugation.

The frameworks The Council abides by and the resources at its disposal have catalysed its successes in various parts of the world and aided in extending its reach to a plethora of marginalised groups and IDPs. In order to carry out its responsibilities and progress towards its goals UNHRC has also swiftly facilitated almost 40 emergency sessions and rapidly established well equipped asylums and shelters, where they have eradicated many diseases and impacted over 59 million people making it one of the most decisive and important committees of the United Nations.

List of Key Terms

Pogrom: The systematic killing or organised massacre of a particular ethnic group

Proxy War: A war instigated and funded by a larger power without their direct intervention or a war fought between two smaller nations which are funded by various other nations or larger powers without direct involvement.

MENA Region: Middle East and North Africa

IDP: Internally Displaced Persons; People who have been forced to flee their homes but remain within the borders of their nations.

Authoritarian: A regime or leader which enforced complete obedience to authority and discounts personal freedoms.

Non Refoulement: A principle of International Law which forbids the repatriation of refugees to their state of origin or a state where they face the risk of persecution and marginalisation.

Civil War: Conflict or war fought among the citizens of the same country with its borders, often to catalyse socio political revolution or abolish discrimination and subhuman treatment.

Ethnic Cleansing: Mass expulsion or killing of people of a certain ethnicity in a particular region.

Persecution: Systematic ill-treatment of groups/individuals, based on their race, religion, ethnicity and/or political beliefs.

Sectarian Conflict: Discrimination and violence catalysed by religious or sect based differences

Paramilitary: Armed groups not operating within formal state militaries

Insurgency: An organized rebellion attempting to overthrow a government

Diaspora: The displacement of people from their homeland

Marginalisation: Systematic exclusion of specific groups from equal participation in political, social and economic areas.

Introduction to Agenda

The agenda, “Deliberation upon the impact of proxy wars as contributing factors to mass pogroms and the systemic persecution and subjugation of minorities, with a special emphasis upon the MENA region” is of great importance to the United Nations Human rights council. In the modern world, proxy conflicts pertain to some of the most devastating conflicts and morally charged aspects of international warfare. These proxy conflicts are frequently instigated by influential superpowers who seek to project control and influence without direct confrontation, have become the preliminary drivers of prolonged violence and the perpetration of the abuse of human rights.

The MENA region has experienced the brunt of this crisis. Additionally, proxy conflicts in Yemen, Syria, Libya, Iraq have progenerated humanitarian crises for religious, ethnic as well as political minorities. These minorities are customarily scapegoated, displaced, or methodically exterminated by local forces, which are often backed by foreign military, under the veil of financial and ideological assistance. This pertains to a plethora of consequences, which include, however are not limited to, wartime casualties, ethnic cleansing campaigns and the marginalisation and social erasure of minorities, which erodes the fundamental principles of international human rights and, parallelly, undermines the credibility and functionality of the frameworks envisioned and authorised by the United Nations.

Proxy wars cradle human rights’ abuse as they thrive within legal and moral ambiguity, often being affiliated to righteous, nationalist causation which is indifferent to law and humanity. They have led to some of the world's gravest refugee crises in the 21st century putting in intense pressure on global asylum and resettlement systems. Furthermore, the scarce allocation of funds to asylum camps inadvertently leads to insufficient resources and inadequate accommodation for stateless peoples.

The psychological, economic, and cultural impact of systemic persecution resonates for generations, making reconstruction, reconciliation, and reintegration overwhelmingly complicated. To tackle the extent to which proxy wars underpin pogroms and persecution is not just necessary for MENA region justice but is essential to the integrity of international human rights architecture itself. This agenda exhorts the Council to reaffirm its commitment to safeguarding the most vulnerable, not only in peacetime, but during the darkest pages of war.

Timeline of Events

1946-1954: The First Indochina War, fought by the French and Vietnamese, who were supported by the American and Soviet respectively. Leading to prolonged warfare and over half a million casualties. This also led to many rural villages and agricultural lands to be destroyed, not to mention, this war contributed further to the spread of famine and immigration from Vietnam to its neighbouring states.

1948: The Palestinian War led to the marginalisation of Palestinian populations and clashes between arabs and zionist pertained to 700,000 Palestinians fleeing the region. As a consequence, the UNRWA - United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East - was also created.

1948-1960: The Malayan Emergency was fought amidst the nascent growth of Cold War tensions by Britain, backed by the USA and commonwealth nations, and Malayan National Liberation Army, backed by the Soviet Union. Foreign escalation led to the British winning, however, over 10,000 died in mass carpet bombing campaigns in Malaya. Carpet bombing destroyed citizens' homes and agricultural lands, with countless restrictions on civil liberties as per emergency laws.

1950-1953: The Korean War was fought by the capitalist supported regime in South Korea and the communist totalitarian regime in North Korea. It was used as a proxy for power in the Korean peninsula to the extent that North Korean surrender was prevented by Soviet diplomatic pressures. This led to the death of 2.5 million people and mass displacement. A large portion of critical infrastructure was also destroyed, such as hospitals and schools.

1955-1972: The First Sudanese Civil War had dynamic foreign intervention. However it ended in a stalemate, and led to half a million confirmed casualties, mass displacement of rural communities as well as suppression of several religious (and ethnic) minorities.

1955-1975: The Vietnam War is perhaps the most gruesome civil war fought by the south and north of Vietnam, they were backed by capitalist states and communist states respectively, at the height of the cold war. The proxies soon produced a conflict which had no end and led to anywhere from 1.3 to 4 million casualties and also caused a widespread refugee crisis (boat people). Chemical warfare led to long lasting health issues.

1959: The Chinese Invasion of Tibet led to the death of 87000 tibetans. Additionally, nearly half a million of the Tibetan diaspora has since been systematically marginalised and then persecuted by The People's Liberation Army.

1971: The “Operation Searchlight” conducted by the Pakistani Armani was a horrific pogrom which killed over 3 million Bengali muslims in order to suppress the uprisings against the cruel West Pakistani regime in modern day Bangladesh.

1973: The Laotian Civil War led to the death of 350,000 people as its situational desperation was severely amplified by American intervention as the USA sought to encapsulate the state in a geostrategic gambit to project influence upon South East Asia. The Government of Laos also systematically and intentionally killed 70,000 people belonging to Hmong ethnicity in the country.

1975-1990: The Lebanese Civil War was a multifaceted armed conflict which followed the trend that other instances of civil turbulence in the region followed. This led to 150.000 fatalities.

1975-2002: The Angolan Civil War soon evolved into a proxy war and straddle for power by powerful MENA states. This led to persistent conflict which caused the death of 800,000 civilians and displaced 4 million people.

1989-1992: The Afghan Civil War was one of the culminating conflicts of The Cold War and led to anywhere between 500,000 to 2 million deaths. Additionally, the war also led to the formation of malevolent and currently operational terrorist groups, built upon the funding provided by the USA, such as, The Taliban and Al Qaeda which perpetrate several atrocities and human rights' violations in the region and across the globe.

1996-Present: The Democratic Republic Of The Congo has been engulfed in ongoing and persistent conflict since The First Congo War in 1996. The conflicts have often amplified the suppression and marginalisation of vulnerable populations throughout the nation and led to more than 3.5 million casualties.

2003-2011: The Iraq War which began with the invasion of Iraq by an American led coalition saw instances of persecution of civilians by the coalition as it raided towns and facilities in search for chemical weapons of mass destruction.

2003-2020: The War In Darfur was an extremist and radical suppression of non-Arab muslims in Sudan and also led to the systematic killing of 300,000 people and displaced over 2.5 million people. The war and genocide ended in furtherance of Sudan's dictator, Omar Al Bashir's, abdication in 2019.

2011: The Libyan Civil War soon gained an international dimension and evolved into a multifaceted armed conflict. The conflict was significantly influenced by a NATO coalition which intervened and saw the death of over 20,000 people which was 0.5% of the Libyan population and displaced nearly half a million people.

2011-Present: The Syrian Civil War has been raging since 2011, and due to foreign interventions it has been driven into abyssal violence. This has led to the displacement of over 16.6 million Syrians, of which, over 8 million are IDPs, fearing persecution.

2014-Present: The Russia Ukraine crisis started with the Crimean campaign. It escalated in 2022 and has been actively fought ever since. The nations are heavily funded by their allies in the east and west both and hence continue to fight the war, this has left over 15 million Ukrainians displaced.

2014-Present: The Uyghur Genocide amplified its impact on the minority in 2014, as the PLA and CCP initiated a mass pogrom and ethnic cleansing of the Islamic inhabitants of the Xinjiang region. Since then, more than 16,000 mosques have been vandalised and demolished and in the over 360 camps in North Western China, there are anywhere between 1 to 3.5 million detainees.

2017-Present: The Rohingya Genocide began in 2017 after the ARSAN army attacked military camps. The Government retaliated harshly, commencing one of the largest crackdowns in the past decade, which left millions displaced, 900 villages burnt and over 36,000 burnt alive. Despite condemnation by the UN, the violence continues in the region.

2023-Present: The Israel Hamas War has been ongoing since 2023 and it rapidly morphed into a multipolar armed conflict with vested interests for many nations and the plentiful supply of arms provided by them led to prolonged fighting and massive humanitarian crisis in Gaza. Currently it is at the brink of famine, surviving upon the occasional relief the UNWFP supplies.

Case Studies

SUDANESE HUMANITARIAN CRISIS, THE WAR IN DARFUR

The Sudanese Refugee Crisis is one of the most dire refugee crises in the world, leaving 12.4 million people displaced with nearly 4 million having to flee the country and 25.6 million people facing food insecurity. The ongoing crisis has been catalysed by multifaceted intervention, rooting from the rise of Omar Al Bashir's authoritarian regime to the current power straddle since his abdication in 2019.

In 1989, Omar Al Bashir seized power in Sudan and established an authoritarian sociopolitical infrastructure. This included the marginalisation of the non Arab population of Sudan, particularly pertaining to socioeconomic and systematic neglectance, by the central government, of the Darfur region which consisted of a non-Arab majority. This meant underdeveloped infrastructure and inferior growth in Darfur compared to the rest of the nation and led to extremism sprouting in the region. This led to the formation of rebel groups such as the Sudan Liberation Movement (SLM) and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) who sought to abrogate the persecution they faced and have greater representation.

These groups began infiltrating military establishments and other institutions. In response, Al Bashir's Janjaweed militia, which was a force to suppress any political opposition and disobedience to authority was ordered to initiate counter insurgency campaigns and eventually a violent crackdown on not only rebels, but also civilians in Darfur. The progeny of which was numerous carpet bombing campaigns and the systematic killing of nearly half a million non Arab peoples in Darfur by scorched earth campaigns, shoot at sight orders, poisoning of wells and air raids. This led to the displacement of 2.7 million people, many of whom remain in internally displaced persons camps or as refugees in neighbouring countries.

THE SUDANESE CIVIL WAR

Although Al Bashir suppressed the nascent developments in Darfur, the nation was still parched by ongoing civil unrest, like the second Sudanese civil war which culminated in 2005 under the premise of an under negotiated peace agreement which did not satisfy all stakeholders of the conflict. This led to the liberation of South Sudan in 2011 which led to a socioeconomic spiral as the separation caused Sudan to lose nearly 75% of its natural resources leaving millions in poverty and disdain for the current situation. Eventually, in 2019, due to mass protests and pressure from both the RSF(Rapid Support Force, which was previously The Janjaweed Militia) and the SAF(Sudanese Armed Forces) Al Bashir was forced to abdicate power.

However this did not lead to the end of violence in Sudan and the power vacuum created by Al Bashir's abdication left the RSF commanded by General Hemedti and the SAF commanded by General Al Burhan fighting for power, reinstating the civil war, starting April 2023.

The civil war now has reached a stalemate and is repeatedly repatriated to its status quo due to foreign intervention by various nations who benefit from the persistent unrest. An important case of foreign involvement is that of The United Arab Emirates, who, being a beneficiary, has bolstered both sides of the conflict, as it paid the RSF in order to procure troops to continue the civil war in Yemen, and now seeks to maintain the diplomatic relation with General Hemedti. Additionally, UAE also has strategic trade relations with Sudan in terms of gold trade, having imported \$1.04 billion of Sudanese gold. The UAE stands to gain military support from the and cheaper gold mined by underpaid labour with poor living conditions from the RSF, this helps grow their economy and is an incentive of prolonged civil war in Sudan.

Another prominent nation in the conflict is Russia, who supports Sudan through its private paramilitary organisation The Wagner Group. They have supplied and armed the RSF and repeatedly bring in supplies and munitions to the Darfur region as the RSF allow them to import rare Earth metals in Eastern Sudan and gain access to the various natural resources in the region. However, they also recognise the geostrategic importance of Sudan and its access to The Red Sea where they intend to set up a naval base for which they relied upon Syria, however, since the fall of Assad's regime, they require the support of the SAF which controls Western Sudan. Alongside this they reciprocate the same benefits reaped by the UAE which also catalyses their attempt to fund and continue the war.

Libya is crucial in the conflict as its military commander Field Marshal Khalifa Haftar has, for profit motives and geopolitical incentives repeatedly acted as an intermediary for nations supplying munitions to the militias and militant groups in Sudan. These include The Wagner Group of Russia, who have been granted access to the Al Juffra and Al Khadim air base for their Sudanese operations since late 2022. Additionally, Libya also has a geopolitical alliance with the RSF since it helped the Field Marshal subjugate opposition. However, these dynamics are rapidly changing as General Hemdti and the RSF have repeatedly infiltrated and seized land in Libya.

The Sudanese Civil War soon developed into a proxy war between Saudi Arabia and UAE as they prominently supported the SAF and RSF respectively. This has developed into one of the most dire humanitarian crises in the world as, since 2024, over 60,000 people have been killed in the capital, Khartoum, alone, and total casualties are estimated to be more than 100,000. Additionally, the conflict has displaced over 8 million people internally, and mass atrocities, such as The Zamzam Camp Massacre have singlehandedly caused thousands of casualties. The conflict, due to the scramble for profit and increasing multipolarity of the world, has seen an increase in belligerents by whom it is constantly fueled leading to a stalemate with death tolls increasing by the day.

THE IRAN IRAQ WAR

Iran and Iraq have had a long standing dispute and in 1975 signed the Algiers Accords, mediated by Algeria, to find resolve to the border tensions which reached unprecedented heights. However, in the aftermath of the Iranian revolution of 1979, the Shah of Iran, a close ally of the western powers was overthrown due to cultural decadence in Iran.

The new supreme leader, Ayatollah Khomeini, was a fierce adversary of the western powers. Additionally, the situation in Tehran was desperate, hence Saddam Hussain ordered 10000 Iraqi troops to march into Iran and recapture the land lost near the Persian Gulf, a direct violation of the Algiers accords and its succeeding treaties. This soon gained an international dimension as the USA was also now opposed to Iran and sought to reestablish The Shah. To this effect, they sponsored Saddam Hussain's invasion which resulted in 8 years of proxy warfare until a UN brokered ceasefire was signed in 1988.

In order to circumvent the Iraqi advantage of American intervention, Iran used the relinquishment for Hussain's regime in Northern Iraq and funded the Kurdish Muslims to fight the Iranian forces. This significantly weakened Iran and put them in a precarious position.

Furthermore, although Iraq and the USA expected Tehran to fall within days, The Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps and Iranian Armed Forces deterred advances successfully upon the southern border. However, Iraq and the USA used desperate measures to suppress Iran, perpetrating atrocities and blatant war crimes, with some of the largest chemical weapon attacks since World War 1.

Iraq used Nerve agents and Mustard gas, which was not condemned, but rather supported by the USA, to suppress both the IRGC and Kurdish forces. This led to anywhere between 25000 and 100000 casualties of Iranians and Kurdish Muslims, alongside raids and massacres against rebellious civilians in Iraq.

However, Iraq eventually bombed oil refineries and invaded Kuwait, which rocked global oil markets and sent the USA into economic turmoil. This led to increased pressure for a ceasefire, which was effective from 20th August 1988.

The war ended with negligible changes in the borders and neither Iran nor Iraq gained significantly. However, it led to nearly a million casualties. Additionally, the American bolstered belligerent, authoritarian regime governed by Hussain led to the killings of over half a million Iraqi civilians and political opponents

UYGHUR REFUGEE CRISIS

The Uyghur refugee crisis is a catastrophic humanitarian disaster, as a direct consequence of the Chinese government's systematic persecution and the cultural repression of Uyghur Muslim people. Over one million Uyghur Muslims and other Turkic minorities have been arbitrarily detained in China's Xinjiang province since 2017, with thousands driven into exile in Turkey, Kazakhstan, and the United States. For example, estimates for the Uyghur population in the United States range from 8,000 to 15,000, while significant numbers also reside in Turkey. Even after escaping persecution, thousands are still at risk of deportation, monitoring, or statelessness, as their futures remain uncertain and exposed to threat; for instance, in 2015, Thailand forcibly returned 109 Uyghurs to China. The demolition of mosques has also grown to be widespread, with reports indicating around 16,000 mosques have been destroyed or damaged since 2017. To add on, the number of internment camps, referred to by China as "vocational education & training centres," is estimated to be over 380, with reports suggesting that between 1-3 million people have been detained in these facilities over time.

The origins of this crisis date back to historical Uyghur marginalisation in China. Tensions grew considerably under President Xi Jinping, particularly in the wake of violent confrontations in Xinjiang during the early 2010s. In turn, China initiated a mass "de-extremification drive" purporting to attack terrorism. Soon, it transformed into a programme of recurring abuse, cultural oppression, as well as mass internment.

At the centre of this crisis were detention camps. They were officially designated by Chinese officials as "re-education centres" and were turned into political indoctrination sites and venues for force apostasy from Islam, surveillance, psychological torture, and forced labour, particularly in the cotton industry. Where Xinjiang produces approximately 85% of China's total cotton and 20% of the world's supply, with a significant portion produced under coercive conditions.

Beyond these camps, the population of Uyghurs in Xinjiang live under close state surveillance, religious practice restrictions, erasure of cultural centres, and prohibitions on indigenous languages - all of which are elements of a comprehensive policy aimed at assimilating Uyghurs into Han Chinese Culture.

This oppression has driven an increasing number of Uyghurs to escape. Many host nations subject to Chinese political or economic coercion, have forcibly repatriated Uyghurs to China, where they risk being tortured, imprisoned, or killed. Uyghur diaspora groups still campaign for justice, but are subject to online surveillance, intimidation, and threats against family members still residing in Xinjiang.

Similar to the displaced Darfur civilians, the Uyghur refugee crisis stands as a symbol of ethnic cleansing and authoritarian dominance, demonstrating how systematic state-controlled repression can disassemble whole societies - forcing millions of people into exile, erasure, and silence.

YEMEN CIVIL WAR

The Yemen Civil War has led to the gravest humanitarian crises of the century, with 80% of the population living under the poverty line, 17.1 million suffering from high levels of food insecurity, and mass protracted displacement of around 4.5 million people. The war was the direct consequence of friction between The Believing Youth and The Government, however, it was contained within the bounds of the nation until 2015, when the former initiated armed conflict upon the Saudi Arabian border, directly bringing them into military opposition with the Believing Youth. Pertaining to escalation by a Saudi led coalition. Moreover, The Believing Youth was backed by Iran, this allowed it to continue strengthening its power by seizing key cities and infrastructure, including the capital, Sana'a.

Additionally, the instability of the nation allowed it to become a hotbed for militant groups to collude and operate, including the AQAP and ISIS, and this was counterpoised by American intervention in the region which included carpet bombing upon militant establishments, the collateral damage of which was thousands of civilian deaths. Furthermore, the coalitions grew as nations scrambled for power, this led to multifaceted subjugation and atrocities in direct violation of International law.

As the war continued to rage on, the constant involvement of foreign parties moulded the situation into a full scale proxy war. The implications of this empowered mass human rights violations, such as targeted killings, wanton detentions & disappearances. The coalition began to weaponize starvation, by restricting civil access and created blockades- this was particularly imposed on Houthi territory - such as Hodeidah - cutting off the flow of essential supplies such as medicine, food, & fuel.

To add on, marginalised groups - such as a discriminated coloured Yemini class known as the Muhamasheen - displaced factions, and political recusants have all faced high levels of violence. The use of children as soldier, targeted arrests, and torture were shown through reports, these atrocities were not only carried out by the saudi-led coalition but the Houthi's as well.

Yemen's healthcare system - already one of the weakest in the region - now functions at barely half of it's capacity; more than 2000 facilities have been destroyed, and the consistent fuel shortages mean that hospitals are forced to de-activate their life saving machines for an undetermined amount of hours. Water-treatment facilities as well as irrigation systems are in ruins, which has brought along the worlds largest contemporary cholera outbreak and repeated bouts of dengue and diphtheria. Unfortunately, their education system has not fared any better: there are over 2 million children out of school, and those that attend often find themselves studying within bomb-scarred classrooms, without books or paid teachers.

Economically, the war has divided the nation into rival monetary zones - which means that different regions use their own separate financial systems and/or currencies. Several central-bank governments issue incompatible rules, and varying currencies, this catalyses hyperinflation and delayed and/or unpaid salaries. Livestock, agricultural land, and such are sold off in an attempt to buy just one meal, perpetuating intergenerational poverty.

Diplomatically, successive rounds of UN facilitated negotiations and unofficial diplomacy have produced on tenuous and limited ceasefires. Without any negotiated political settlement any cessation of violence is short-lived.

To conclude, the Yemen civil war illustrates how global militarization, proxy competition, and resource weaponization come together to create systematic human rights abuses on an unprecedented scale.

Country Positions

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The United States Of America has a two pronged influence pertaining to the agenda. On the one hand, they have played an instrumental role in many United Nations programs, being the largest contributor to the budget and sanctioning over half a trillion in order to provide for refugees since 2004. Additionally, the USA has also been the largest contributor to the UNRWA budget having contributed over half a billion in 2023, however, after the outbreak of the Israel Palestine war, this was completely suspended. Furthermore, their support for Israel led to the war displacing 80% of Gazans internally. Moreover, the USA has had frequent misadventures in various wars, as discussed in the case studies, which have led to millions of refugees. For example, The Korean War, fought predominantly by American forces, progenerated nearly 1.8 million refugees. Furthermore, the inception of the new government was a vertex in American internal policy, and since then, the ICE conducted subjugation and deportation of various immigrants and diasporas is persistently on the rise. Hence, the stance of The United States Of America is not clearly defined and their humanitarian efforts are substantially influenced by stakeholders of the conflict and American interests. However, it is evident that, American action and inaction has progenerated more refugees than it has salvaged.

CHINA

The People's Republic Of China has historically dodged any multifaceted armed conflict and indirect escalations. However, China has had numerous mass pogroms which have led to a drastic deterioration in the sovereignty and security of those subject to Chinese persecution. The testament to which is the unprovoked campaign in Tibet of 1959, which led to the massacre of 89000 Tibetans, Additionally, since then, over half a million of them have been systematically executed by The People's Liberation Army. Furthermore, the Chinese contribution to the UNHRC stands at a mere \$5.3 million as of 2021, significantly disproportionate to its economic might. Additionally, the benevolence of Chinese inaction as a proxy, however, does not offset the implications of its unremitting subjugation of minorities and China still remains a source of distraught for and violation of Human Rights across the world.

SAUDI ARABIA

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia holds a conflicting position concerning the agenda. On one side, Saudi Arabia has actively participated in regional diplomacy and humanitarian aid initiatives, including generous financial contributions to the displaced population through the King Salman Humanitarian aid and relief centre and such others. The kingdom had donated billions in aid to Yemen, Syria as well as Palestine, positioning itself as a key donor during times of crisis.

However, even though they fund relief for several of these crises , their military interventions and strategic partnerships played a large role in aggravating these crises. An example of the following is the Saudi led military intervention in Yemen; In 2015, Saudi Arabia formed a coalition of several Arab states (UAE, Sudan, etcetera) to intervene in the Yemen civil war. This coalition organized extensive airstrikes, destroying civilian infrastructure and a sustained air and naval blockade, causing many civilian casualties, exacerbated famine, as well as crippling the healthcare - which in turn led to mass internal displacement of about 4 million people.

Outside Yemen, Saudi behaviour in the MENA region has been bound up with sectarian dynamics - which refers to the tensions, divisions, and power struggles between different religious or ethnic groups within a region - most notably the conflict within Iran, the Sunni-Shia divide; which was sparked by disagreement upon who should lead the Muslim community after Prophet Muhammads passing. Coming back to the present day, this divide is still deeply integrated within the roots of several religious, political, as well as cultural cleaves. This is evident since in the modern Middle East region, this divide has had significant implications upon political conflicts since Saudi Arabia (a Sunni-majority state) and Iran (a Shia-majority state) fuel rival sides, this includes Yemen, Iraq, Syria, Bahrain, & Lebanon.

In essence, Saudi Arabia sparks the same fires it tries to put out. Despite attempts to present itself as a humanitarian and diplomatic country, their concurrent interference in sectarian politics and military campaigns has caused and/or worsened several crises.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

The United Arab Emirates too have a conflicted position upon the agenda, having worked closely with the UNHRC to mitigate refugee crisis, and donated over 10 million dollars to Chad as humanitarian aid. Furthermore, they played an instrumental role in handling the Rohingya refugee influx from Myanmar. However, the UAE also has dubious affiliations with various humanitarian crises, such as the multifaceted and longstanding conflict within The Democratic Republic Of The Congo, which they capitalise upon to source cheap gold mined by forced labour. Additionally, the UAE, alongside having reciprocated the same unethical trade relations in many other distressed states in the The Middle East and Africa, also intervened in the nascent Yemen civil war, in which they fought with the alliance against The Houthis and then cut off relations with the same and began collaborating with an extremist political and military organisation, The Southern Transitional Council, which further deteriorated the hostile situation. This is a testament to the bifaceted stance of the UAE which has made significant contributions to aid the situation of refugees, however, they were certainly bound to the extent of the UAE national and geopolitical interests.

Past Resolutions by the UN

1. UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION NO.A/ES-10/L.31(2025)

The resolution questions the credibility and undermines the validity of the Israeli occupation of Palestine on the basis of the plethora of war crimes which were supplementary to the invasion. It demands the Israel immediately cease all new settlement activity and repeal discriminatory legislation.

2. UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION NO.302 (1948)

Establishes The United Nations Relief And Works Agency For Palestinian Refugees In The Near East.

3. UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION NO.614(1952)

Increases the budget of the UNRWA and urges non member states to contribute to the fund in order to protect refugees.

4. UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION NO. 194(1948)

States that refugees who wish to be repatriated to their home country should be permitted to do so at the earliest practicable date. It demands that states compensate for those unable to do so or those who have suffered damages due to the conflict which subsequently led to their expulsion from their home state, it also sets up the Conciliation Commission to catalyse the repatriation of refugees and is the central tenant to The Right To Return which has been reiterated in The United Nations General Assembly a plethora of times following the ratification of the resolution.

5. UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION NO.1325(2000)

Emphasises the importance of women's participation in peace keeping forces for the sanity of vulnerable demographics in order to advertently exacerbate crimes against women in war zones and rescue missions. Endorses the protection of the rights of women and girls as details and International Humanitarian and Human Rights' Law by the United Nations.

Questions a Resolution Must Answer

1. What are the changes which could be made to the United Nations' frameworks to ensure safe repatriation or adequate asylum for refugees?
2. How can UN intervention help subdue the impact of proxy wars upon refugees and find administratively sustainable methods to prevent the eradication of minorities in pogroms and genocides?
3. What can be done to ensure any conflict limits the infliction of harm and persecution to those actively participating in the conflict?
4. How can minorities facing the threat of persecution or an ethnic cleansing safely be evacuated and reintegrated into society?
5. How can the UN get additional monetary assistance to be able to ensure safety and access to basic necessities for nascent increase of refugees due to recent conflicts?
6. Beyond condemnation and observation, what can the UNHRC do in order to prevent or deamplify the impact of mass pogroms and ethnic cleansing campaigns?
7. What can the UN do to ensure accountability by states for initiating and participating in armed conflict pertaining to refugee crises?
8. To what extent can contemporary ceasefires be negotiated under the auspice of the UN in order to facilitate relief for IDPs in areas bounded by conflict?
9. How can the power and authority of the UNHRC be increased and how can suspensions be made more impactful, having greater consequences for the suspended member states, including abrogation of privileges and certain rights concerned with the UN collectively?

Sources to Use

The Right Sources:

1. **Official UN Websites, Articles, and Libraries**
2. **UN Ratified Sites. Eg: Aljazeera, Britannica, Amnesty International, etc.**
3. **Governmental Websites (of your country)**
4. **Websites ending with “.org” that follow fact-based reporting**
5. **Websites of NGOs (that your country is associated with)**

These sources are verified with accurate information your portfolio could use. A UN website is the most reliable as it is UN-ratified and gives you more in-depth information about your country's stance.

The Wrong Sources:

1. **Buzzfeed**
2. **Wikipedia**
3. **Quora**
4. **Websites ending with “.com” that have a vested interest**
5. **Op-ed articles**

All of the sources listed above are opinionated with the perception of the article's writers. These sources also answer questions from a person's individual knowledge domain with no proven accuracy.

Preambulatory and Operative Clauses

Preambulatory clauses:

Acknowledging Affirming Alarmed by Approving Aware of Believing Bearing in mind Confident Congratulating Contemplating Convinced Declaring Deeply concerned Deeply conscious Deeply convinced Deeply disturbed Deeply regretting Deploing Desiring Emphasizing Expecting Expressing its appreciation Expressing its satisfaction	Fulfilling Fully alarmed Fulfilling Fully alarmed Fully aware Fully believing Further deploring Further recalling Guided by Having adopted Having considered Having considered further Having devoted attention Having examined Having heard Having received Having studied Keeping in mind Noting further.	Taking note Viewing with appreciation Welcoming Noting with appreciation Noting with approval Noting with deep concern Noting with regret Noting with satisfaction Observing Pointing out Reaffirming Realizing Recalling Recognizing Referring Reminding Seeking Taking into account Taking into consideration
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Preambulatory and Operative Clauses

Operative clauses:

Accepts Affirms Approves Appreciates Asks Authorizes Calls for Calls upon Condemns Congratulates Confirms Deplores	Designates Encourages Endorses Expresses its hope Further invites Further proclaims Further recommends Further requests Further resolves Hopes Proclaims Proposes	Recommends Regrets Requests Resolves Seeks Strongly affirms Strongly condemns Strongly urges Suggests Trusts Transmits Urges
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