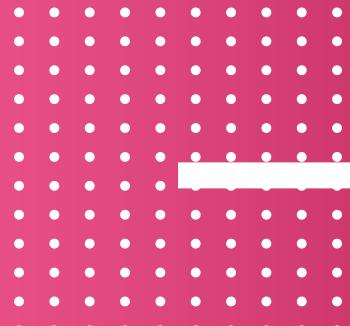


SMMUN 2024:FOR EQUALITY

MANUAL PARA DELEGACIONES



**SM MUN
2024**

Letter from the chair

Distinguished delegates,

On behalf of all the members of the Chair of Human Rights Council for this edition of SMMUN for Equality 2024, we extend our warmest welcome.

We are more than proud and excited to witness your development in various areas that will help you professionally, academically, and personally. Delegates, we firmly believe that the individual contributions from each of you will be reflected in a resolution that is inclusive in addressing the unique needs and situations of each of the member states that make up the committee.

The committee recognizes that representing a country is hard work, which entails a variety of challenges; however, we have a strong belief in the efficiency of each of your skills in the negotiation, and your participation is crucial for the possible resolution of the issues at hand. **You have the ability to speak out on the issues that concern us as youth, and we can make a change for today and tomorrow.** That's why we want to thank you for taking the initiative to join this Model United Nations, and we also recognize the courage it takes to engage in these diplomatic negotiation spaces, as it is part of a challenging and long journey that will benefit our society. Setting aside the formalities, as Chair, we want to build a sense of camaraderie, friendship, and unity with you throughout all the training sessions, meetings, and events, within and outside the SMMUN model.

Delegates, our hope is that you find as much enjoyment in this model as we did in its preparation. We're fully at your service, eager to assist with any of your needs, and we're excited about the opportunity to meet every one of you. The topics to be addressed during this session should not be underestimated, as they hold significant importance for diversity and humanity, spanning from the past, through the present, and into the future.

We extend our heartfelt congratulations to you along with a message of great success, hoping for active participation based on respect, justice, tolerance, and the defense of human rights, creating a pleasant and safe environment for each of you.

Best of luck.

Believe in yourselves and take courage in one another to participate and work cohesively in order to seek consensus and reach a great resolution, which we know that you are fully capable of doing. We believe in your capabilities as delegations and even if you are afraid of participating, keep in mind that we were all beginners at some point and that a journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step. Let fear aside, and believe that your own resilience will make this world a better place. We will be here to assist you through all the process and are fully open to whatever doubts or questions may arise.

Once again delegates, thank you for being the representation that no one is too young to take interest in some of the world's biggest problems and that our ideas are worthy of consideration as well.

Delegates, the floor will soon be opened, be prepared to build strong bridges and tear down walls.

-Paris Pérez, Ana Sofía Pasos and Manuel Cadena
Your Chair, HRC



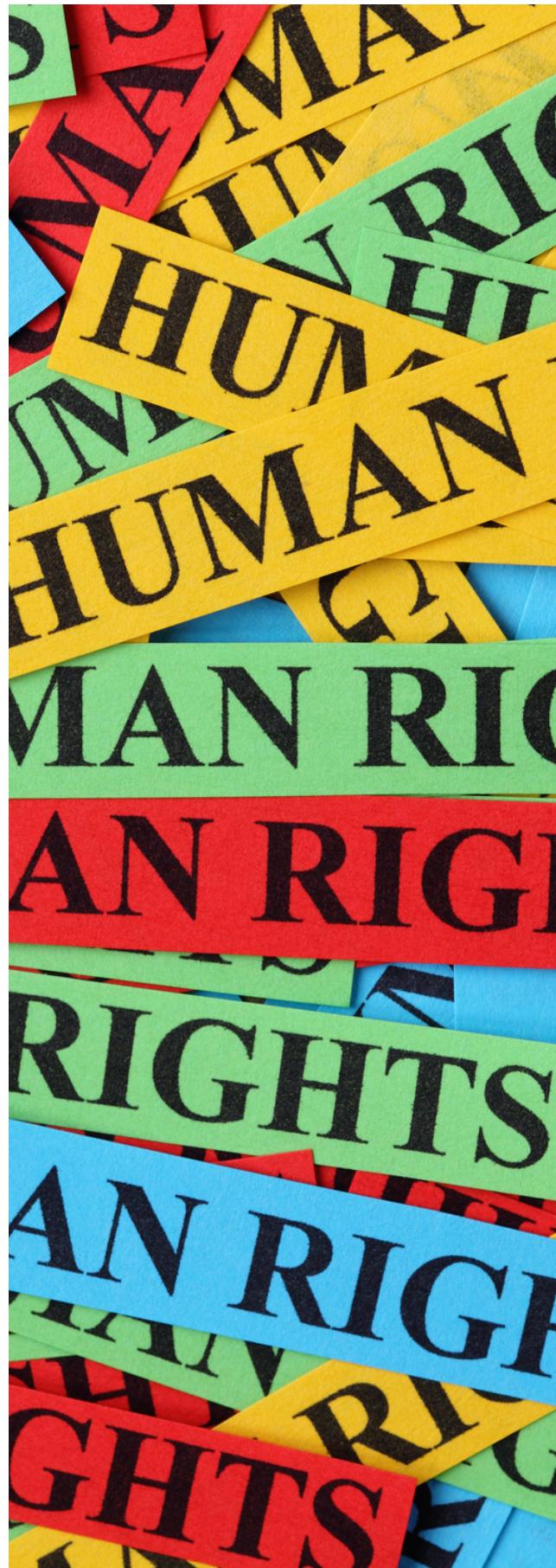
Description of the committee

The United Nations Human Rights started as a small division within the UN Headquarters in the early 1940s, this division was then moved to Geneva to be upgraded to the Centre for Human Rights during the 1980s. The Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action was created during the World Conference on Human Rights, strengthening and harmonizing the UN's monitoring capacity of human rights, later on this conference would establish a High Commissioner for Human Rights Assembly in hand with the resolution A/RES/48/141.

Over time the UN Human Rights have evolved responding to the challenges faced relaying on the Human Rights Council to become the central conversation regarding peace and security.

HRC was created by the General Assembly on March 15th 2006, replacing the Commission on Human Rights with the resolution 60/251. The HRC had its first session from June 19th till the 30th of 2006. The Human Rights Council or "HRC" is a part of the United Nations. It started working in 2006 by deciding rules for its work. All the countries in the United Nations take part in the work of the council. But only 47 countries, which are selected by the 193 Member States, can make the decisions inside this committee. Not only does the Human Rights Council hold three annual sessions which take place in February-March, June-July and September-October, but also if the Member States request it, an additional session known as a "special session" can be held. The special session must address emergencies or human rights violations.

Usually, the council gets help from groups of experts, but during a special session, the expert must be masterful in a specific right or theme.



The Human Rights Council performs several important functions, guided by its pillars, including promoting awareness and understanding of individual human rights. Ensure the equal and universal enjoyment of these rights by all and monitor their effective practice. In addition, the Council assesses the efforts of governments to protect the rights of their citizens and monitors compliance with agreements reached at the United Nations. **Otherwise, we assist and provide assistance and remedies to those whose rights have been violated or violated.**

The Council has contributed to the implementation of the responsibility to protect in a variety of ways, directly or indirectly. They have done so through their work to address concerns with Member States about human rights issues and risk factors of atrocity crimes, by making recommendations that encourage compliance with international human rights standards and obligations, including those that are the basis of the principle of the responsibility to protect, as well resolutions on country situations and thematic issues, including those directly related to the risk or commission of violations that may amount to crimes.

The HRC continues to debate with the general debate on their agenda that include the promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. The past June 19th through July 14th they held their 53rd session where a great variety of problems were discussed throughout all member states ending the sessions with resolutions to the situations at hand.



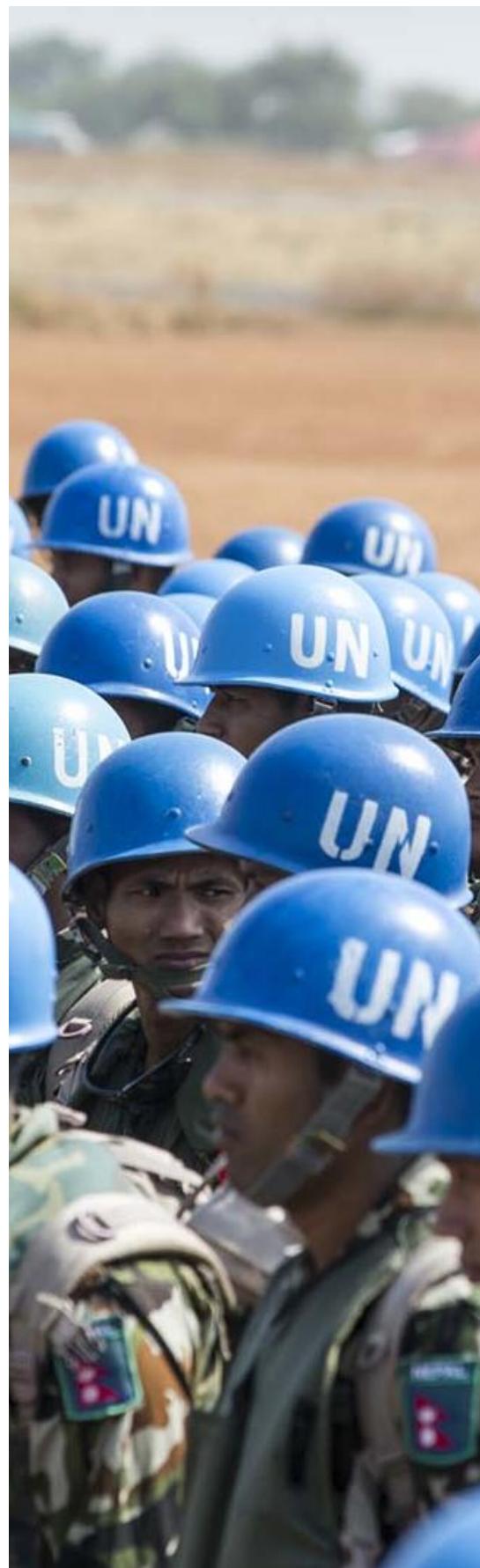
Topic A.

The violation of human rights throughout peacekeepers operations.

The violation of human rights during peacekeeping operations in the international community represents a deeply concerning and complex issue that demands urgent attention and reform. While the primary goal of peacekeeping missions is to restore stability and protect civilian populations in conflict-ridden regions, there have been numerous instances where these operations have fallen short of upholding fundamental human rights principles. Such violations often include incidents of sexual exploitation and abuse, arbitrary detention, torture, and even extrajudicial killings, all of which undermine the very essence of peacekeeping efforts.

These transgressions can be attributed to a variety of factors, including inadequate training, insufficient accountability mechanisms, and the challenges of operating in volatile environments.

An example of this exercise is the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS): UNMISS that has been working to protect civilians, support the peace process, and address humanitarian challenges in South Sudan since its independence. While the country has faced ongoing conflict, the mission has played a critical role in providing assistance to those in need. Peacekeeping forces are expected to uphold high standards of conduct and behavior in the areas they are deployed to. However, like any other organizations or groups of individuals, there have been instances where peacekeeping forces have been accused of misconduct or abuse of authority (allegations such as abuse of authority, corruption, use of force unnecessarily, between others). Regardless, it is important to note that these allegations are not representative of all peacekeeping forces, and the majority of peacekeepers are committed to their mission and adhere to the UN principles and codes of conduct.



The UN and member states take allegations of misconduct seriously and have implemented measures to address and prevent such behavior. These measures include:

- **Investigations:** Allegations of misconduct are thoroughly investigated by the UN and, in some cases, by the contributing countries.
- **Accountability:** Individuals found guilty of misconduct are held accountable and may face disciplinary action, including dismissal and legal prosecution.
- **Preventive Measures:** Efforts are made to prevent misconduct through training, awareness campaigns, and improved oversight.
- **Community Engagement:** Peacekeeping missions often work to build positive relationships with local communities and seek their input and feedback to improve their operations.
- **Reform:** The UN continually reviews and updates its policies and procedures related to peacekeeping to address and prevent misconduct.

In the era of big data and advanced technology, collecting accurate and timely information about these violations has become more feasible, allowing for better monitoring and reporting. However, addressing the broader context involves not only improving data collection but also reforming the structures, mandates, and cultures of peacekeeping missions, and ensuring that respect for human rights remains at the core of their objectives.

It is imperative that the international community commits to addressing these issues comprehensively to uphold the principles of peace, security, and human dignity in regions affected by conflict.



Guide Questions Topic A.

The violation of human rights throughout peacekeepers operations.

1. How has your country reacted in view of the different peacekeeping missions that have happened near/in your territory?
2. What is the participation of your country (from your delegation's point of view) when the meetings and reunions come aboard?
3. Is your population aware of the activities that has been created to prevent the actual topic? To which point has it reflected (statistically) your general development?
4. Is the populace of your country correctly informed about the time your governmental system has participated in the peacekeeping forces activities?
5. Are there perhaps alliances or treaties that your country has taken into action in accordance with a mission of the peacekeeping forces? What about resolutions?



Glossary

Topic A.

The violation of human rights throughout peacekeepers operations.

- **Peacekeeping:** The act of providing support to zones of conflict in the achievement of peace through the deployment of military and civilian personnel.
- **Robust peacekeeping:** When a United Nations peacekeeping mission, under the Security Council approval, employs force at the ground level to protect its mission objectives from disruptors whose actions endanger civilians or jeopardize the ongoing peace efforts.
- **Peacebuilding:** Encompasses a variety of actions aimed at minimizing the likelihood of a return to conflict by enhancing a nation's abilities at every tier to handle disputes while establishing the groundwork for lasting peace and prosperity.
- **Zero tolerance policy:** Zero tolerance policy towards violence and aggression is expected throughout public services. No member of staff should be subjected to violent, threatening and abusive behavior. Care Inspectorate employees have the right to work and carry out their duties in an environment free from violence, threatening or abusive behavior.
- **SGBV:** Stands for Sexual and Gender-Based Violence, refers to a broad category of non-consensual acts rooted in socially attributed (gender) distinctions between males and females. The specific forms and prevalence of such violence can differ across various cultures, nations, and geographic areas.
- **Impartiality:** United Nations peacekeeping operations must implement their mandate without favor or prejudice to any party. Impartiality is crucial to maintaining the consent and cooperation of the main parties, but should not be confused with neutrality or inactivity.
- **Sexual abuse:** The real or impending invasion of a sexual nature, whether through force or in circumstances characterized by inequality or coercion.
- **Sexual exploitation:** Refers to any instance where an individual takes advantage of someone's vulnerability, power imbalance, or trust for sexual purposes, which can include, among other things, gaining financial, social, or political benefits through the sexual exploitation of another person.

- **Impunity:** The exemption from punishment or accountability for wrongdoing, allowing individuals or entities to evade legal consequences for their actions, often resulting in a lack of justice and continued misconduct.
- **Civilian protection:** Fundamental principle of international humanitarian law and peacekeeping operations. It involves the safeguarding of civilians, who are not taking part in hostilities, from violence, harm, and any other adverse effects of armed conflicts. It includes measures to prevent and mitigate civilian casualties, displacement, and violations of their basic human rights, emphasizing the importance of distinguishing between combatants and non-combatants and ensuring the well-being and safety of the latter.
- **Humanitarian law:** Also known as the law of armed conflict, is a set of rules and principles that govern the conduct of armed conflicts, aiming to protect civilians, combatants who are no longer taking part in hostilities, and persons who are hors de combat. It encompasses agreements such as the Geneva Conventions and seeks to minimize the suffering and protect the fundamental human rights of those affected by armed conflicts.
- **Accountability:** State of being responsible and answerable for one actions, decisions, or conduct to individuals, organizations, or authorities. It involves transparency, acknowledgment of actions, and, when necessary, accepting consequences, which can include legal, ethical, or professional repercussions.
- **Arbitrary detention:** Refers to the arrest, confinement, or imprisonment of individuals by state authorities or other parties without proper legal justification, due process, or a legitimate legal basis, often violating their human rights and liberty.
- **Freedom of assembly:** Fundamental human right that grants individuals and groups the liberty to gather, associate, and peacefully express their opinions, ideas, and grievances in a Public or private space, without undue interference or restrictions from government authorities or other entities.
- **Censorship:** the deliberate suppression, prohibition, or control of information, communication, or artistic expression by authorities, institutions, or individuals to restrict or limit its dissemination, often for political, moral, or cultural reasons.



Topic B.

Discrimination based on race, gender, or sexual orientation during the hiredment of staff.

Millions of people around the world are denied access to work and training, receive low wages or have access restricted to certain jobs simply because of their gender, skin color, ethnic origin or beliefs, without taking into account their qualifications and abilities. **The UN notes that gender discrimination and inequality in the workplace remain widespread around the world, and that up to 90% of working-age people with disabilities are unemployed in developing countries.** It is difficult to collect international statistics on racism in the workplace, but many national reports show that racism remains a major problem.

The most common type of violence in the workplace is discrimination: 18% of Mexican workers have faced at least one act of discrimination throughout their lives, a proportion that increases to 24% among women aged 25 to 34. The Charter of the United Nations as well as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 proclaims the right of everyone to enjoy all human rights and fundamental freedoms, without distinction as to race, color or national origin.

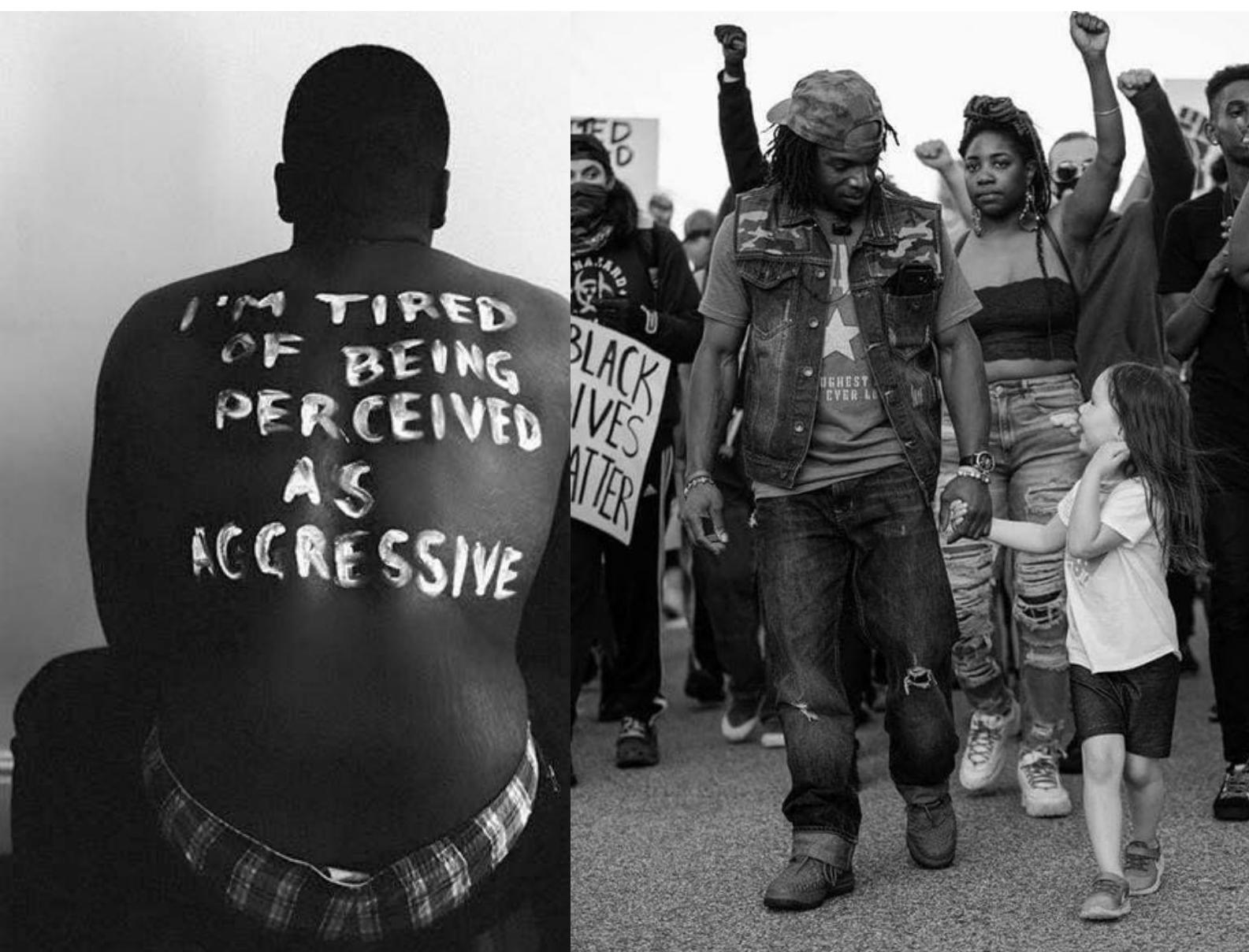
The United Nations system and its specialized agencies have prohibited discrimination through various conventions and declarations, and have disseminated information on the matter and proposed solutions to the problem.



Despite this, many people and minority groups continue to suffer various forms of discrimination, especially in countries that have a dominant majority or a history of colonialism and occupation. The manifestations of racial discrimination vary from one context to another.

For example, in countries such as the United States, where prevention-oriented legislation has been enacted, changes in social norms have led some commentators to use expressions such as “colorblind racism”¹ or laissez-faire racism” to refer to the problems of preventing racial discrimination and enforcing legislation.

Showing a non-white face on your resume is a major obstacle to finding employment for Europeans born to immigrant parents, according to the largest study on racial discrimination in job hiring carried out in Europe. A black or Asian/American Indian phenotype reduces the chances of employer interest by about 20%, and by 10% if they detect a brown-skinned Caucasian phenotype, which is widespread in North Africa.



Guide Questions Topic B.

Discrimination based on race, gender, or sexual orientation during the hiredment of staff.

- 1.What is the main difference between the media problematic and the actual situation in your country?
- 2.What measures has your country taken in order to decrease the situations presented as the main problem?
- 3.Are there any social, economic and historical factors as a background for the country situation or affectations?
- 4.How are the populace of your country being affected as a passive aggressive growing problematic that you would like to bring to the table?
- 5.Are there any future/existing treatments or alliances in which your country has taken any participation? Why is that different from the other solutions?
- 6.How can you ensure that each country's sovereignty is respected when interventions are necessary?
- 7.Is there any cultural reference that would affect (positive or negative) the point of view of your population based on historical events?



Glossary

Topic B.

Discrimination based on race, gender, or sexual orientation during the hiredment of staff.

- **Discrimination:** The unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of ethnicity, age, sex, disability etc.
- **Gender:** Refers to the characteristics that are socially constructed. This includes norms, behaviors, and roles associated as well as relationships with each other. As a social construct, gender varies from society and changes over time.
- **Sexual orientation.** A person's identity in relation to the gender or genders to which they are sexually attracted.
- **Unemployed:** Without a paid job but available to work, it refers to a situation, where a person actively searches for employment, but is unable to find work. Unemployment is considered to be a key measure of the health of the economy.
- **Racism:** Prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism by an individual, community, or institution against a person or people on the basis of their membership in a particular racial or ethnic group, typically one that is a minority or marginalized.
- **Colorblind racism.** Ignoring racism, not helping to solve it. Color Blindness often perpetuates discriminatory practices by allowing people to ignore circumstances that cause racial disparities.
- **Marginalization.** Treatment of a person, group, or concept as insignificant or peripheral.



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