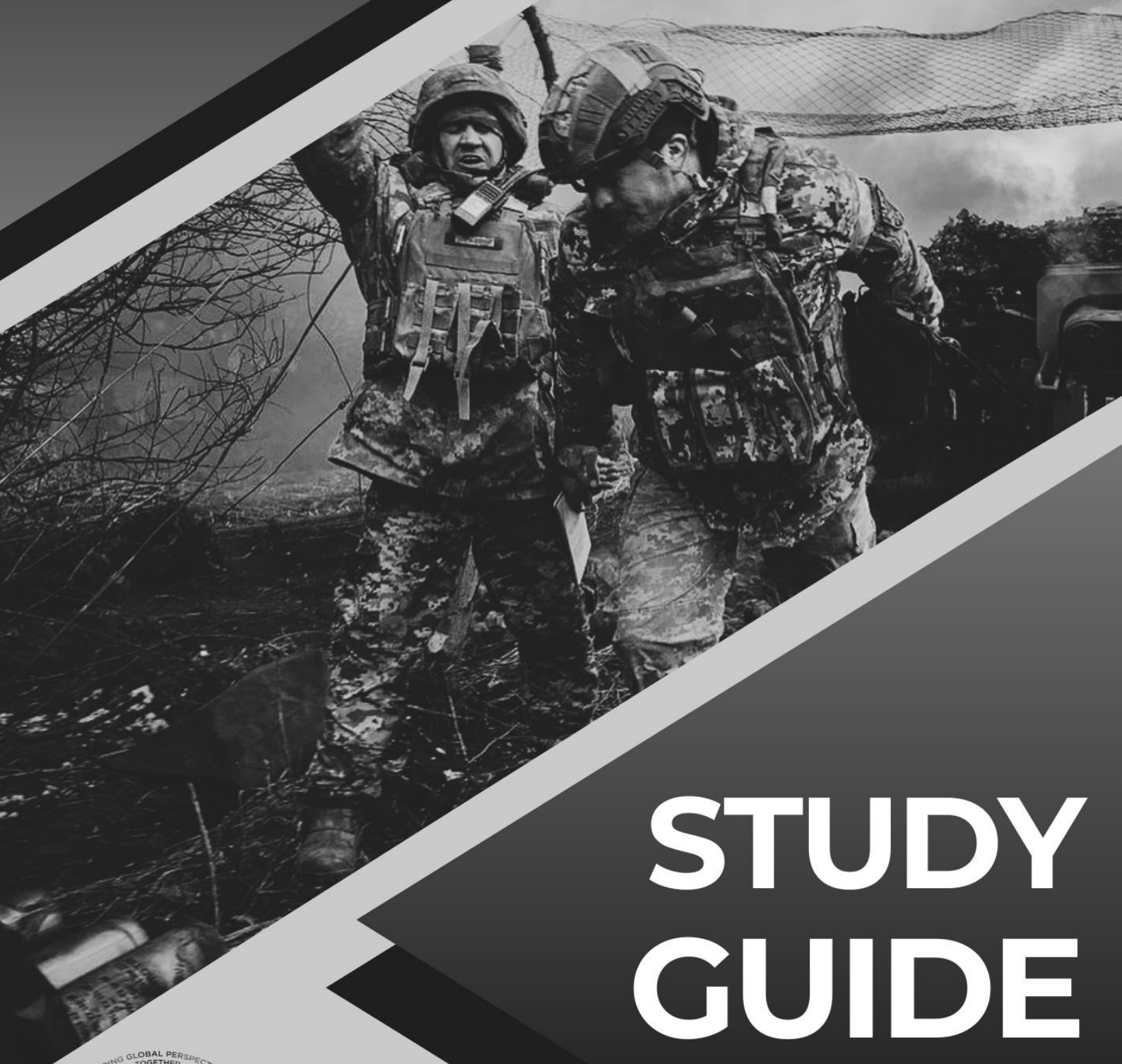


# SOCIAL, CULTURAL & HUMANITARIAN COMMITTEE



# STUDY GUIDE



LUMUN21



**LUMUN21**

## THE LUMUN SPIRIT

The LUMUN Spirit was first introduced as a concept at LUMUN XV. It sought to reintroduce a recognition of the most essential components of MUN culture; imparting a sense of responsibility accepting that the onus is on us to be the forerunners of change. The fundamental premise of a Model UN is to develop our understanding of the issues and conflicts in the world as a collective, and to connect individuals with vastly differing life experiences with each other. The pursuit of quantitative success and accolades has fermented a tradition of MUN being a space mired in hostility and distrust. The LUMUN Spirit is our continuing effort to inculcate empathy, compassion, understanding and diplomacy within this competitive activity.

As we proceed on our journey of revamping Model UN, the LUMUN Spirit is an idea that we aspire to incorporate in the entire LUMUN experience: from the Host Team, to an expectation that we will have from the delegates as well. It is not an abstract concept – it is a vision that should embody the behavior of every delegate in every committee. Inside the committee or out; the enthusiasm to meet other people, present arguments in a true ambassadorial manner and the idea to enjoy LUMUN should never be forgotten. In this very essence we will be able to represent what it means to simulate a true world model; an actual representation of the United Nations. We continue to strive and ensure that the outlook of LUMUN XVIII is to not be an average Model UN conference anymore.

And so, leadership and prowess within a committee is not characterized by exerting one's overbearing presence on others or by alienating and excluding others from discussion. They manifest in a delegate's ability to engage with others, help them play their part in the committee, and to facilitate the committee as a whole to engage in a fruitful and informative debate. This includes actions as simple as maintaining a moderate temperament, inviting others' input and operating with honesty and respect. The LUMUN Society invites you to understand what it means to be an ambassador of a country and represent its foreign policy means to employ collaboration alongside reasoned argumentation to press forward with that actor's policy agenda.

## Secretary General



**Laiba Noor Abid**

The Dear Delegates,

On behalf of our Secretariat and Staff, it is with great joy and immense pride that I extend a heartfelt invitation to you for the 21st edition of LUMS Model United Nations (LUMUN). This milestone marks not only a continued legacy of excellence in diplomacy at LUMS but extends beyond! It is both an honor and a privilege to carry forward this tradition of global engagement in collaboration with Oxford University this year.

At LUMUN, we believe in the power of dialogue. For just over two decades, each year young minds have come together to tackle issues of global and contemporary importance. In the process, they learn how to face adversity and difference while celebrating the spirit of negotiation and collaboration. These five days serve as a platform for utilizing real-world knowledge to craft actionable and feasible policy proposals.

But LUMUN is so much more than just a forum for intellectual exchange; it is a community where lasting connections are forged! Now more than ever, as we diversify and internationalise the LUMUN community, we hope to facilitate bonds and create treasured moments for delegates to carry as souvenirs far beyond the conference days. Staffed by over 200 members, our team is dedicated to ensuring that delegates feel welcomed to the vibrant



**LUMUN21**

city of Lahore and enjoy a wide array of engaging social and recreational activities, outside their committee rooms.

With a diverse range of committees – from General Assemblies to Specialized Agencies, Regional Bodies, and the Economic and Social Councils – there is something for everyone at LUMUN. Whether you are new to Model United Nations or a seasoned delegate, you will find a platform that perfectly aligns with your interests.

As we celebrate and expand our ongoing legacy of quality debate, we are committed to making this year's LUMUN more memorable than ever. The Staff and I are thrilled to welcome you to the 21st edition of LUMUN!

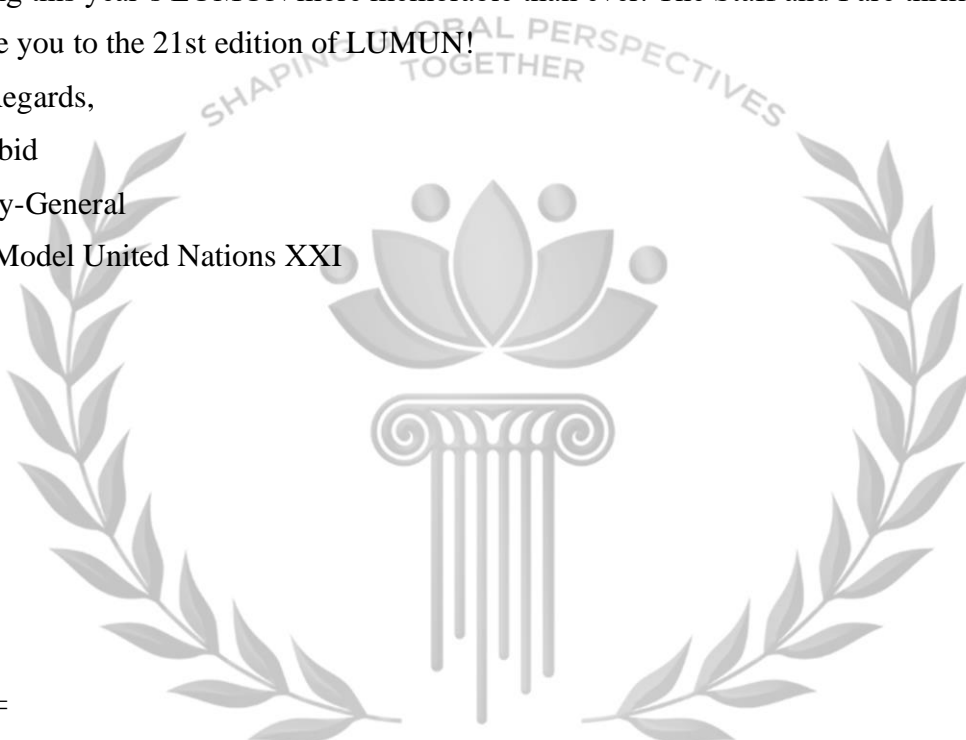
Warm Regards,

Laiba Abid

Secretary-General

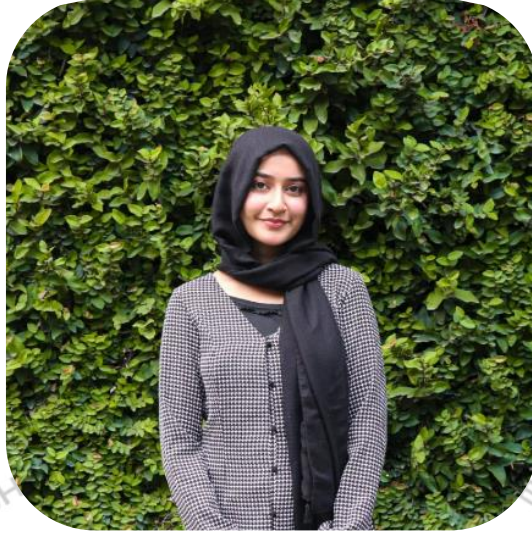
LUMS Model United Nations XXI

=



**LUMUN 21**

## Under Secretary General



**Noor Rashid**

Hello everyone!

I'll be serving as the Under Secretary-General for the General Assemblies at LUMUN this year. Currently, I'm a sophomore at SDSB, majoring in Management Science.

My journey with MUNs began over seven years ago during O Levels. Back then, I could never have imagined that what started as a nerve-wracking experience would evolve into such a defining part of my extracurricular life. If you'd asked me at the time whether I'd survive my first committee session, I'd have laughed nervously. Yet, here I am, years later, deeply grateful for how these conferences have shaped me.

MUNs have been instrumental in my personal and professional growth. They've boosted my confidence, expanded my understanding of global and social issues, and taught me the art of persuasion. Thanks to countless competitive committee sessions, I've honed my ability to back up arguments with facts—skills that now also complement my Management Science studies, where understanding perspectives is key.

These four days of LUMUN might be intense, but they're also transformative. By the end of day three, I hope you'll be able to say, "I feel a little more confident," or "Next time I speak, maybe my heart won't race as much." If you can say that, then we've done our job.

Remember, LUMUN isn't just a conference—it's an experience. While you work hard, don't forget to embrace the fun moments along the way.



**LUMUN21**

Wishing you all the best for the conference!

See you in committee.

Warm regards,

Noor Rashid

Under-Secretary-General | General Assemblies

LUMUN XXI



**LUMUN 21**



**Committee Director**



**Hafsah Nauman**

Hello delegates! It is with great pleasure I invite you to SOCHUM at LUMUN'21.

My name is Hafsah Nauman and I'll be your chair these coming four days as we discuss a topic very close to my heart. I look forward to a very fruitful and engaging debate! Also please do not hesitate to reach out to me or any member of the dias if you ever need any help.

A little bit about me, I'm currently a sophomore at LUMS which is a fancy way of saying I've spent two year here. I'm a humanities student and I've thoroughly enjoyed it thus far, outside of studying I love to watch movies and paint. My favourite movie at the moment is Shrek 2 because it's an absolute classic.

Again a very warm welcome to SOCHUM, I can't wait to meet all of you! and best of luck!

**Committee Director**



**Iliyan Tharwani**

Hello Delegates,

My name is Iliyan Tharwani and I'm a sophomore studying Economics. I'll be your chair for SOCHUM this year. When I'm not studying, I enjoy following Arsenal FC or listening to Strings.

More importantly, I want to take a moment to talk about you — the delegates. In recent years, I've noticed a growing focus on awards and unrealistic solutions, which sometimes takes away from the true spirit of the conference. While strategy and competition are part of MUN, they should never come at the cost of realistic solutions, respect, and sportsmanship.

This year at SOCHUM, I hope to see delegates bring innovative and practical solutions to the table, backed by strong arguments, mutual respect, and \*healthy\* competition.

I look forward to meeting you all in December!

Best regards,

Iliyan Tharwani

**Assistant Committee Directors**





**Hafsa Tariq Khan**



**Hania Khakwani**



**Marjan Dawlatmand**



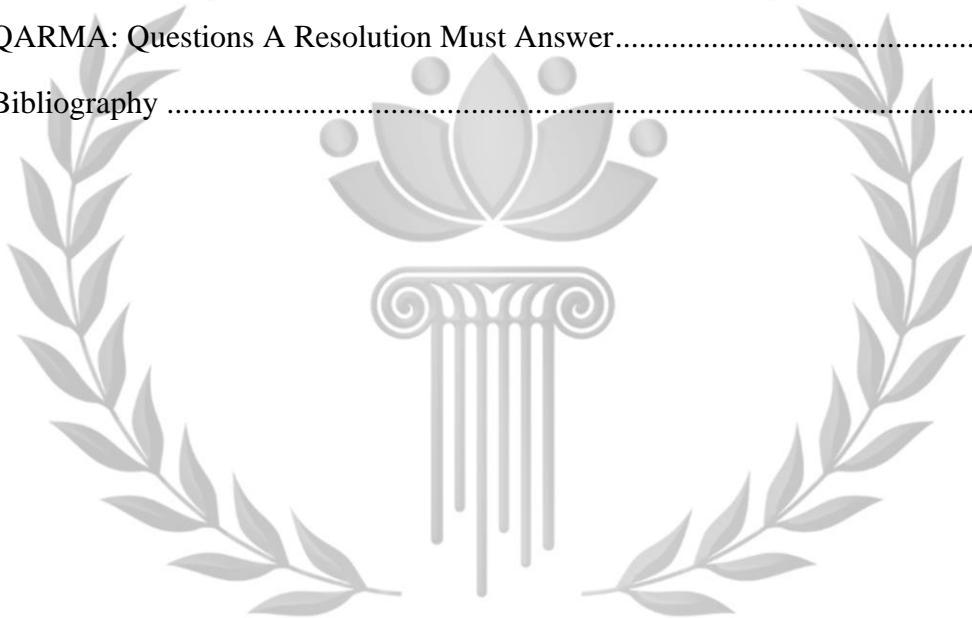
**Muhammad Musa**



**LUMUN21**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Introduction to the Mandate of SOCHUM .....      | 1  |
| Statement of the problem .....                   | 1  |
| Background .....                                 | 2  |
| Distinctions in international law .....          | 3  |
| United Nations Resolutions on Jus in Bello ..... | 4  |
| CASE STUDIES .....                               | 6  |
| Possible Contentions .....                       | 15 |
| Long-Term Solutions and Legal Reforms .....      | 21 |
| QARMA: Questions A Resolution Must Answer .....  | 22 |
| Bibliography .....                               | 23 |





LUMUN21

## Introduction to the Mandate of SOCHUM

The Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, or the Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee (SOCHUM), was founded in 1945 in reaction to the establishment of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It covers agenda items pertaining to a variety of social issues, humanitarian crises, and human rights concerns that impact people worldwide. Concerns about child protection, treatment of refugees, indigenous cultures, women's progress, promotion of fundamental freedoms via addressing racial discrimination, and the right to self-determination have been at the forefront of Sochum's deliberations. Often, the committee works in cohorts with the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the Human Rights reports. With a mission to create peaceful solutions for a variety of social, humanitarian, and cultural challenges facing the global society, SOCHUM gained its legitimacy from the original United Nations Charter. As is standard for the United Nations General Assembly, the resolutions passed by SOCHUM are non-

binding. They offer a set of recommendations for members to ratify and implement accordingly. In this session of the committee, its resolution shall be focused on the issue of Child Soldiers in the Middle East and African Region.

### Statement of the problem

*Jus in Bello*, Latin for Conduct in War, came up after the destruction caused by World War I. The concept is based on 3 major principles: Necessity, Proportionality, Distinction.

#### 1. Necessity

All military actions (offensive and defensive) must be necessary to reach their objectives. Any actions that are not vital to the success of that specific objective (or cause excessive harm) are banned under the laws of *Jus in bello*. International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

#### 2. Proportionality

This principle states that no action results in harm, surpassing the predicted military advantage of taking that action. This means that any benefit that the military achieves from a particular action must not outweigh the devastation brought to infrastructure/noncombatants.



## LUMUN21

### 3. *Distinction*

*Jus in Bello* expects that there is a clear divide between civilians and combatants, and that any military offense remains strictly attached to specific military objectives. Any intentional attacks on civilians or noncombatants overall are essentially seen as violations of the concept.

It was at this moment in history that the international community came together to majorly agree that there was a need to regulate the conduct of war to restrict its impacts. *Jus in Bello* is also coined by the name of “International Humanitarian Law” (IHL).

#### **Background**

The League of Nations and the Treaty of Paris sought to outlaw war. This international law aimed to create a world where suffering caused by war was limited, and victims were assisted to as far an extent as possible. Through this law, the humanitarian concerns of war are addressed and rules of conduct are placed to ensure no unjust roles are being played by any party participating in the war.

Despite the intention of *Jus in Bello*’s principles, violations of the law lead to the undermining of its legitimacy and

credibility. Such global distrust has led to various braces of the expected conduct of war.

Beginning from the humanitarian challenges arising from the lack of international humanitarian law implementation, there is evidence of mass civilian casualty and displacement. Civilians still withstand disproportionate impairment in conflicts. Additionally, as of 2023, there are over 100 million globally displaced people due to armed conflict. Refugees resulting from these instances most often live in camps, increasing their quality of life comparative to others.

Furthermore, due to collateral damage, various civil infrastructures have fallen victim to destruction. This goes further through the rise of extremism, with the birth of extremist militia groups that deliberately destroy sites of cultural value to cause damage to minority groups. This ties in to how cultural destruction is now a tool of war; further undermining the principles of *Jus in Bello*.

Overall, the social implications of undermining international humanitarian law have led to major societal externalities. Modern conflict survivors, especially children, are said to suffer long-term psychological effects such as post-



## LUMUN21

traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), anxiety, and depression, which eventually lead to societal instability.

Stretched-out conflicts will break all forms of social and political structures due to eventual absence of legislation and governance, making recovery from conflict even harder.

### **Distinctions in international law**

*Jus contra Bellum* is a concept that often overlaps with the focal point of discussion here. Up until recently, they were seen as one and the same. *Jus contra Bellum*: Law on the prevention of war.

It is imperative to connect and disconnect the two theories of *Jus in Bello* and *Jus contra Bellum*. Where the former deals with conduct in war, the latter rules over the reasoning behind going to war. The latter also serves as a medium to criticize much of the modern conflict witnessed.

The legality of war will alter the conduct of the war, in the sense that if conflict is seen as “legitimate,” as per *Justa contra Bellum*, the combatants will be expected to follow the conduct of war (*Jus in Bello*) and vice versa.

It is essential to withhold both concepts to create an international legal framework that

effectively resolves conflict and protects humanitarian values.

Setting the principles of *Jus in Bello* in concrete has become increasingly complicated in modern-day times, with a complex warfare landscape. Due to the rise of non-state actors (such as ISIS, Boko Haram, and Taliban) that do not follow International Humanitarian Law, it has become increasingly difficult to differentiate between civilians and combatants. Such misunderstanding undermines the legitimacy of *Jus in Bello*. Furthermore, due to advanced military technology that is more precise and destructive (such as drones and such) than what was present a century ago, the application of proportionality in international humanitarian law becomes further complicated as Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs), which are biological, chemical, nuclear, radiological or any other weapon that can cause extensive damage to human life and capital come into the picture as well.

A very crucial role is also played by the existence of proxy wars post Cold War in the application of international humanitarian law, where the conflict at hand is too densely complex to be met with aid by those responsible, and eventually





## LUMUN21

prolongs the conflict due to misunderstanding of where and who, to begin with.

International humanitarian law is applied to any party involved in conflict despite their reasoning for participation because if the two were intertwined, then there would be limited ways to implement the laws of war because either side could become aggressor or victim, diminishing clarity of the matter. In violation of the international humanitarian law, entire communities and regions face humanitarian and cultural setbacks.

### **United Nations Resolutions on Jus in Bello**

#### ***1. Key International Resolutions (e.g., Geneva Conventions)***

The foundation of the international humanitarian law is leveled in the Geneva Conventions, established to regulate and limit human cost during militarized conflict. Taken up in 1949, as well as made more effective by later additional protocols (1977), the treaties under the convention showcase the unanimous agreement to safekeeping human life.

There were 4 core treaties that made up the Geneva Convention:

- a. Focus on the wounded and sick on the battlefield ;
- b. Focus on the protection of those at sea;
- c. Focus on the treatment of prisoners of war;
- d. Focus on protecting civilians noncombatants (including avoiding enforced displacements and collective punishment).

The additional protocols of 1977 enhanced protections to further include:

- a. Applicable to international armed conflicts;
- b. Applicable to non-international armed conflicts: focusing on internal conflict (followed by the rise in civil unrest/ wars).

Furthermore, the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 were vital in the legal framework around jus in bello. Under them, proportionality and unnecessary destruction is prohibited by the means of banning certain weapons like poison gas and care for unwell/injured soldiers (in connection with Geneva's values)

Moving on, the United Nations Charter (1945) created methods for tackling violations against jus in bello. Chapter VII allowed for joint actions towards aggressor



## LUMUN21

states that went against jus in bello's principles, highlighting the call for international justice.

### 2. *Focus on Resolutions Addressing Civilian Protections*

Targeting civilians in armed conflicts is a devastating violation of jus in bello, multiple United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs) have aimed to reinforce civilian protection through various measures.

a. UNSCR 1265 (1999): This was the first resolution that directly spoke of civilians in armed conflicts by spotlighting the disproportionate harm on noncombatants. In the resolution, the use of starvation, forced displacement and violence against any noncombatants is condemned. Additionally, the resolution discusses the need for adherence with the Geneva conventions.

b. UNSCR 1674 (2006): Developing on previous policies and frameworks, this resolution emphasizes the principle of 'Responsibility to Protect' (R2P), making states and global communities to avoid and prevent war crimes and genocides (and anything else of such).

c. UNSCR 1325 (2000): Focuses specifically on the effect of conflicts on women and children, acknowledging that women face the additional burden of systematic sexual violence and thus asks for their participation in peace processing.

### 3. *Focus on Resolutions Addressing Cultural Heritage Preservation*

Destroying cultural heritage during armed conflict both removes history and is seen as a strategy of war aiming to displace and demoralize entire communities. By acknowledging this, frameworks have developed to recognise the importance of protecting cultural heritage as a component of jus in bello.

a. Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in Armed Conflict (1954): Created after the devastation of cultural sites post World War II, the convention settled safeguarding methods for cultural sites and property. The convention introduced an emblem coined the 'Blue Shield' to showcase protected areas/ sites. It is important to note however, that the execution of such a convention depends on state cooperation.

b. UNSCR 2347 (2017): The first UN resolution to explicitly and exclusively



## LUMUN21

centre on protecting cultural heritage, this resolution condemns deliberate destruction of cultural sites (specifically in terrorist context). Non-state actors such as ISIS in Syria and Iraq have utilized targeting cultural sites as mediums of propaganda as well as to fund their operations. The resolution focuses on international cooperation to arraign violators as well as to stop the illegal trafficking of cultural valuables/artifacts.

### CASE STUDIES

#### 1. *The Iraq Invasion (2003-2011):*

The Iraq war was a tumultuous time for the country, where the world bore witness to one of the longest wars that have happened in modern times.

The Bush administration accused Iraq of having weapons of mass destruction as well as having relations with al-Qaeda. Despite severe opposition from both home, abroad, and the UN, went ahead with their invasion in 2003, supported actively by Britain and passively from countries such as Australia, Poland, Denmark, Poland and other nations. Their war with the government lasted barely three weeks. However, the Americans stayed for a further eight years before their eventual departure in 2011,

with their plan of establishing a democratic government their main aim.

There are countless accounts, facts and figures about human rights violations that occurred, most of them disputed by the US, Iraq or the UN; following are a few:

1. During Amnesty International's documentation of the US invasion, there were indiscriminate attacks by the latter that severely injured and/or killed civilians, enforced disappearances, secret detainees and their transfers, torture, and gross violations of human rights being carried out in detention centers including but not limited to sleep deprivations, forced nudity etc;
  - a. The figures for Iraqi civilian deaths are uncertain and disputed. Between 66,087 and 73,120 by 2007 according to the Iraq body count team. and 654,965 according to the Lancelot Medical Journal;
  - b. The Abu Ghraib prison was taken over by the US army stationed there, and the punishments carried out became a source of public outcry. Evidence, such as photographs and reports were released. Severe physical abuse, extrajudicial executions, sexual abuses and humiliations



## LUMUN21

of both female and male inmates; the reports became so numerous that they were aired on news channels around the world;

c. The Mahmudiyah killings are another event to note during the 8 year war. Five US soldiers gang-raped and murdered a 14-year-old girl and murdered her along with her entire family. They all confessed to the crime and were tried in their home country, receiving five to a hundred years in prison;

d. The use of depleted uranium in their bombs was also a violation of international humanitarian law;

e. The De-Baathification process: The US was looking to extinguish Saddam's influence in the government completely, and by drawing parallels between Saddam and the Baath party and Hitler with his Nazi regime, dismissed all government officials that had any relation to the Baath party. This led to undermining not only the government and military but also those affected, including their families, friends, and so on;

f. The Iraqis (in the duration of ISIS attacks) had agreed to grant all US soldiers immunity from prosecution through a

'diplomatic note' as a last call for help, which entails that they cannot be tried on Iraqi soil; only the US could and would prosecute them for any crimes they committed while being in Iraq;

Nearly 1.2 million Iraqis are still internally displaced, with 3 million needing humanitarian assistance. Five million Internally Displaced Persons may have returned, but they still live in poverty and require help to meet basic needs. There are 280,000 refugees also living in Iraq. Millions of families are approaching breaking point, having exhausted their financial resources and still cannot meet basic needs while constantly being at risk of violence. ISIS remains active in Iraq, and it continues to fight against the government.

Some consequences of the war are as follows:

a. Slow economic recovery has led to families resorting to child labor as they try to meet their basic needs. The lack of safety on the roads means that the children can not make it to school every day, given how the distance between schools and their homes is large. Not only do the children still live



## LUMUN21

through unprecedented violence daily carrying the psychological effects of what they experienced prior. Some of them are even recruited to fight on the frontlines without being allowed to go to school or live their childhood normally;

b. Women do not have much freedom now. They are prohibited from leaving their households without a male guardian or proper headcovering as per the ISIS legislations. They are forced to wear hijabs and constantly under risk of being attacked by militias.

c. The most famous violation of Iraq's historical heritage can be traced back to April 2003, when 15,000 artifacts were stolen from the national museum, which had been established 100 years prior in 1923. This is just one example of many. As ISIS expanded in 2014, they looted and illegally excavated heritage sites to sell the artifacts they found to make a profit.

### *1. Syrian Conflict (2011-Present)*

The Syrian conflict, or the Syrian civil war, has been going on since 2011. With more than 220,000 dead, 4.2 million refugees, and countless people displaced internally.

The war began with a crackdown of the Assad regime on protestors in the city of

Daraa, which led to the escalation of the conflict, with the government responding with mass torture, killings, and torture. The war has developed into a proxy war, with the lives of people at stake. The Syrian government is backed by Russia and Hezbollah (supported by Iran), who are fighting against the moderate rebels supported by the US-led coalition. Meanwhile, the Islamic State (ISIS) is supported with funding and arms coming from the Gulf states.

With regards to *Jus in bello*, the humanitarian toll the war has taken on the country is immense:

a. The Assad regime has frequently utilized chemical weapons against civilians to maintain law and order. An officer from United Nations has confirmed that even after the UN annihilated the stockpile of chemical weapons, the Syrian government refused to negotiate a peaceful transition;

b. The Islamic State took control of various regions in the country. It enforced its versions of Islamic law in those areas: most of them were thoroughly detrimental for women who were given no freedom and if accused (often disregarding the validity of proof) of adultery or sodomy would be harshly punished, often the death penalty;





## LUMUN21

c. In 2016, an aircraft backed by the US coalition was set to target ISIS fighters allegedly present in Teltana Village. This airstrike killed more than 25 persons, of which 13 were civilians and nine minors. The strike aimed to kill terrorists and ended up killing more civilians. The US military further carried out more airstrikes against 'Iranian aligned targets' in Syria, citing self-defense. They refused to provide any information about how many attacks were carried out or who the targets were. The US has so far refrained from sharing any details regarding these attacks;

d. The anti-Assad troops regularly imposed sieges, cutting off electricity and water supplies to cities held by the government, depriving hundreds of clean water and hygiene.

The consequences of these actions are felt throughout the country, and it is always the ordinary civilians who are facing the brunt of these consequences. For example:

a. The different state and non-state actors have captured different regions in the country and established institutions to legitimize their power. They provide rudimentary social services and regulate the economies of their area. They also manage

the distribution of aid and commodities while enforcing informal and formal taxes. However, due to corruption, these policies often enrich their leaders, all which occurs at the expense of their people by predatory, criminal, and coercive practices;

b. The US coalition's actions have added to the displacement of millions of people and the destruction of infrastructure. There are 16.7 million people in need of humanitarian assistance;

c. 90% of the people in Syria live in abject poverty. As families are forced to migrate, their level of poverty results in them living in slums even if they move to urban areas. Their health system has effectively collapsed, with virtually zero access to clean water, and increasing food insecurity is causing another host of problems, such as waterborne and vaccine-preventable diseases, with children suffering the most. 2.4 million children are out of school, and 7.5 million need humanitarian assistance;

d. Around 7.3 million women and girls require sexual and reproductive health services, with the number of women dying during pregnancy and childbirth continuing to spike. As we pass the 13-year mark of



## LUMUN21

this conflict, the period of extended vulnerability and displacement has increased the vulnerabilities of women and girls to physical and sexual violence; the child marriage rates have also spiked. Violence and abuse have become commonplace;

e. The cultural and heritage sites of Syria have either been ransacked by soldiers or looted for treasures to sell on the black market. Aleppo, Homs, and Daraa are just three of the many centuries-old cities that have suffered severe damage; the ancient city of Sumari, the site of Ebla, as well as many others have been ransacked. This further tears the social fabric of the country as historical sites serve as meeting places for the people and their destruction fragments the community.

### 2. *Israel-Palestine Conflict*

The Israel-Palestine conflict is a very complicated one that has many facets to it: political, historical, and territorial. Throughout history many skirmishes and agreements have been put into place:

a. The “Six Day War (June 5-10, 1967)” Israel had launched strikes against countries like Egypt, Syria and Jordan, and

successfully captured the Gaza Strip, West Bank, Jerusalem, Golan Heights and the Sinai Peninsula;

b. The “First Intifada” (December 9, 1987 - September 13, 1993) the uprising from the palestinian side, consisting of widespread protest and clashes within the two communities;

c. The “Oslo Accords” (September 13, 1993) a list of agreements between the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization) and Israel aiming to get a peace treaty based on UN resolutions.

d. The conflict escalated in October 2023, when an attack was launched on Israel by Hamas, resulting in Israel Defense Forces (IDF) sending in aerial operations and ground campaigns within the Gaza Strip, leading to a humanitarian crisis;

e. By November 2023, the conflict had expanded to Lebanon, as IDF was engaging in such cross-border disputes with Hezbollah, leading to a notable escalation in regional tensions;

f. As of 2024, the conflict persists, with violence in Gaza and Lebanon, to a point where the International Criminal



## LUMUN21

Court issued arrest warrants for Israeli officials in connection with alleged war crimes that are being committed there;

g. This ongoing conflict has led to 2 million Gazans being displaced and significant casualties taking place. There is limited international access to this region, worsening it further. The ongoing conflict led to political turmoil in the area, resulting in tense relations within all the regional countries. Such hostilities have obstructed economic progress for both Israel and Palestine. Acts of terrorism, missile strikes, and military actions are on the rise due to security issues. International relations have also been strained since multiple nations and global organizations want to establish a peaceful resolution.

#### **4) Lebanon (2006)**

Tensions had already been high between Lebanon and Israel after the 2004 prisoner exchange, where Israel released hundreds of Palestinian and Lebanese prisoners for an Israeli businessman and the remains of 3 Israeli soldiers. There were skirmishes along the border but the war began when Hezbollah militants infiltrated the border in July of 2006, which led to Israel retaliating in full force. Rockets and airstrikes

followed, and the fire was returned by Hezbollah. After 36 days of brutal bombing, both sides agreed to abide by UN Resolution 1701 and agreed to a ceasefire. The effects of the war include the following:

a. There was a lot of damage to the infrastructure of both countries, with roads, bridges and houses collapsing under the massive barrage of missiles being fired. 30,000 homes were destroyed, with significant damage to schools and hospitals. The Beirut airport was completely buried under rubble to prevent the abducted soldiers from being transported out of the country and new military supplies reaching Hezbollah.

b. Hundreds of thousands of children and women were displaced as a result, with the psychological trauma being ingrained into them. Over 300 children were injured and over 50 children killed due to the indiscriminate bombing being carried out rampantly. Women were on the forefront of those suffering from the economic distress caused by the short war, with widowed women getting the worst of it.

c. Cultural and heritage sites are always caught in the crossfire when airstrikes are carried out, but the cultural



## LUMUN21

impacts of the war were far-reaching. The people may have been united during the war, but that was short-lived, as the already existing divisions deepened.

### 5) *Darfur Conflict (2003)*

The Darfur conflict is one of the most significant humanitarian crises of the 21st century, marked by severe violence, ethnic tensions, and massive displacement. Here's an overview of the conflict:

#### a. Background

The Darfur conflict initiated in 2003 in West Sudan, when two rebel groups, the Sudan Liberation Army (SLA) and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM), began an uprising against the Sudanese government. Accusing the government of ostracizing the non-Arab population of Darfur and abandoning their economic development. In reaction, the Sudanese government under President Omar al-Bashir, equipped and backed militias known as the Janjaweed (predominantly Arab groups) who began and executed a campaign of violence against non-Arab groups.

#### b. Humanitarian Impact

Over 300,000 casualties were reported, above 2.5 million people were displaced and many were left seeking refuge in neighboring countries (such as Chad), or living in camps within Sudan. The Darfur conflict has been described a genocide, in particular by the U.S. government, due to the specific targeting of the non-Arab population of Darfur. Widespread atrocities and violations of jus in bello, including mass killings, rape, and the destruction of villages, were detailed. International Response The United Nations and the African Union (AU) established a collective peacekeeping mission, UNAMID, in 2007 to safeguard civilians and make pathways for humanitarian aid. The International Criminal Court (ICC) issued arrest warrants for Omar al-Bashir (in 2009 and 2010) on the charges of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide. Despite all this, political intricacies and aversion from the Sudanese government restricted the effectiveness of most international interventions.

#### c. Peace Agreements

Multiple peace agreements were tried, inclusive of the Darfur Peace Agreement (2006) and the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (2011) but no agreement wholly



## LUMUN21

resolved the conflict. A recent peace deal in 2020 led to the Sudanese transitional government to reach an agreement with rebel groups. Current Status Although violence has reduced since the climax of the conflict, Darfur remains fragile and futile to violence, with recurring clashes and continuing displacement. The ousting of Omar al-Bashir in 2019 brought some reform, but deep-rooted ethnic tensions in governance persist. Relevance to Jus in Bello the Janjaweed's aggression and attacks often target civilians indiscriminately, violating the principle of distinction. Furthermore, in spite of ICC charges, execution remains weak, bringing focus to the gaps in the international legal system. Additionally, much delivery of aid was blocked, and aid workers became the targets of Janjaweed, further aggravating civilian loss.

### ***6) Sudan Civil War (2023-Present)***

The latest of the Sudanese civil wars started in 2023, when fighting broke out during Ramzan between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF). The civil war is mainly to control the state of Sudan and have control over its resources. There have been attempts at a ceasefire by the UN, USA and Saudi Arabia, but attempts have failed so far. The

rebel groups remain engaged in violent warfare between each other with no signs of an end. The governor of West Darfur, Khamis Abakar, was assassinated in June of 2023; he had accused the Rapid Support Forces of genocidal attacks on minorities, and following his murder the hostilities have only escalated.

In March 2024, the UN Security Council called for an immediate ceasefire; Sudanese Armed Forces agreed to negotiate with the Rapid Support Forces, but they themselves rejected the ceasefire agreement unless the latter decided to withdraw their forces from civilian areas during Ramzan. Hence, this civil year has been ongoing for more than a year now, and the humanitarian crisis has worsened, as shown by the following:

a. The toll this conflict has taken on women is significant, with sexual violence rampant, and both sides in this civil war responsible, as well as some non-governmental organization workers who got to the region to provide aid. Honor killings are also common, with women even being raped as a 'war tactic'. Displaced women have to survive in refugee camps, where conditions are dire and they need humanitarian aid and security.





## LUMUN21

b. More than 4.6 million children have fled their homes since the start of the war and nearly 1 million have crossed borders into nearby countries. Education has been disrupted with 17 million children out of school; this means not only their immediate well-being is affected but also their future prospects appear bleak. In 2024 alone, 3.7 million children under five suffer from acute malnutrition.

c. The UNESCO World Heritage site of Naga has been caught in the crossfire. All archaeological work in the city has been halted and the defenseless site has been looted. Libraries, such as Mohammad Omer Bashir Center for Sudanese Studies have been destroyed, leading to invaluable manuscripts and rare books being lost.

### 7) *DRC Conflict (2014-Present)*

In 2013, MONESCO helped the Congolese army defeat the M23 rebel group, but the conflict did not end there as other armed groups such as the Allied Democratic Forces and various Mai Mai groups continued their operations in Congo, committing serious human rights abuses: these include unlawful killings, summary executions and so on. This led to the beginning of another war in the District Republic of Congo, which has been going

on for a decade now; civilians have faced the brunt of this conflict, and the situation worsens every day for those living in the country. The consequences have been severe, which can be seen in the following:

a. More than 2.8 million people have been displaced in North and South Kivu and Ituri since 2022. Displacements camps have been formed, but they are in no way safe for women and girls, who are victim to gender-based violence. Food insecurity prevails and low livelihood opportunities worsen access to healthcare in an area which already has few reproductive and maternal healthcare services. Women have to take great risks to collect firewood and water, which increases their vulnerability to exploitation and abuse.

b. Around 750,000 children have found their education disrupted due to insecurity. Schools are either attacked, occupied by small groups or have been forced to close. There are record levels of violence against children, included but not limited to killing, maiming and abduction. Recruitment by armed groups has also spiked, with children as young as five years of age being forcibly recruited and taken away from their families. There is no psychological support for the survivors facing severe mental



## LUMUN21

trauma, which takes a toll on their mental health.

c. The displacement of communities has affected traditional religious practices and rituals, which require specific locations and cultural sites. Countless historical monuments and heritage sites have been damaged, with some sacred forests, grooves and grooves even being destroyed. The cultural landscape is in shambles.

### Possible Contentions

#### 1. *Selective Enforcement:*

a. When the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) bombed Yugoslavia in 1999, their actions were scrutinized for not complying with Jus in bello principles especially when it comes to targeting civilians and non-combatants and the proportionality of force used. However, they were only criticized for the bombing by Russia and China, with no long-term consequences for NATO.

b. The UN has continuously monitored Russia's violations of Jus in Bello and Jus contra Bellum while the war in Ukraine is ongoing. The consequences

for Russia for continuing the war are monumental, including, but not limited to, severe economic sanctions targeting the finance, energy and defense sectors of the Russian economy; isolation on the international stage with cutting of many diplomatic ties or expulsion of Russian diplomats.

c. These are just two examples out of many.

#### 2. *Challenges of Modern Technology in Modern Warfare*

The evolving word of technology has created no shortage of complications for the international implication of humanitarian law and upholding Jus in Bello and Jus contra Bellum:

a. The spread of misinformation and propaganda can effectively blur the lines between combatants and non-combatants, leading to problems when protecting non-combatants. Furthermore, it can also cause the opposite: combatants may disguise themselves among non-combatants by transmitting false information.

b. Cyber warfare is a newer form of war. When power grids are disrupted, communication is halted and critical



## LUMUN21

infrastructure such as hospitals are rendered useless without a physical presence it is very difficult to track where the attacks originated from and how to hold the perpetrators accountable under the banner of international justice.

c. With AI's evolution and development of autonomous weapon systems, more often than not, it is very difficult to draw a distinction between combatants and civilians. For the latter, creating a system that ensures the compliance of Jus in Bello is very difficult. As for the former, there are severe unintended consequences such as the disproportionate use of force and hence AI operated systems need to be constantly monitored and controlled.

These are just a few of the consequences of modern technology. There are many more, which need to be discussed and their effects negated before they are ready to be used in warfare.

### 3. *Accountability*

A constant criticism of international humanitarian law and the execution of jus in bello is the difficulty in achieving accountability. This contention comes from the inconsistent application of justice to the Global North by international mechanisms

such as the International Criminal Court (ICC) or United Nations Security Council (UNSC).

### 4. *Disparities in Enforcement*

International Legislative means (such as ICC, UNSC, UN war crimes tribunals etc.) are often accused of singling out and targeting leaders of weaker, developing nations, particularly those of the global south. In contrast, it is often observed that alleged violations or breaches of international humanitarian law by the Northern hemisphere face limited scrutiny. Case Studies of Disparities:

#### a. *Africa and ICC Targeting:*

African leaders, such as Omar al-Bashir (Sudan), and Joseph Kony (Uganda), have gained the ICC's primary focus of prosecution. Since the introduction of the ICC, the majority of the 31 individuals formally accused have been African; questioning the disproportionate attention given to Southern perpetrators, leading to selective justice.

Many African Union (AU) leaders have acknowledged and criticized this pattern, contending that the ICC unjustly individualizes African crimes whilst battling



## LUMUN21

a blind eye by powerful nations of the global north.

### ***b. Iraq and Afghanistan:***

In spite of the substantial documentation of civilian casualties, indiscriminate bombings and attacks by the United States and United Kingdom in the conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq, there have been restricted consequences faced by either nation.

There were attempts to open investigations into the conduct of war led by the US in Afghanistan, but the attempt was opposed by the US, who threatened the ICC officials with sanctions, ultimately showcasing the limits of accountability in terms of relatively powerful, dominating nations.

### **6) *Veto Power in the UNSC:***

Permanent members of the UNSC (US, UK, France, Russia, China), have the power to block resolutions with one vote, and thus are able to disallow their allies (or themselves) by articles and clauses that may hold them accountable. Recent evidence is the vetoing of resolutions aiming to condemn Israel's alleged violations of international humanitarian law in Palestinian territories.

### **7) *Funding and Influence:***

International institutions (such as the International Monetary Fund, World Bank), rely majorly on the global north (such as the US, UK etc.), which increases the likelihood of biases arising when it comes to their decision making.

### **8) *Trust in Global Institutions***

There is a perceived "western bias" that reduces the trust in international institutions, eventually showcasing the international humanitarian law as an easily influenced framework. By undermining the legitimacy of frameworks attempting to execute Jus in Bello, violations of its principles rise.

#### **a) Key Issues Undermining Trust:**

##### ***i. Double Standards:***

The UNSC has faced accusations of hypocrisy (majorly by the global south) due to their "selective intervention/ justice". An example is the NATO-led coalition that aimed to protect civilians in Libya in 2011, which was a conflict that was directly connected to Western interests. Whereas there was inaction of such kind in conflicts in Yemen or Ethiopia, where the interests of the global north did not lie.

#### **b) Potential Reforms to Address Bias**



## LUMUN21

In order to address “Western bias” or accountability of the general global north, structural reforms and broader inclusivity in decision making is required.

*i. UNSC Reform:*

The expansion of permanent membership of the UNSC to become more inclusive with nations from Africa, Asia, Latin America would aid in reducing the perception of double standards and western privilege. Restricting the veto power or diminishing it completely could lead to more balanced results of resolutions.

*ii. Strengthening Regional Mechanisms:*

Granting more power to regional organizations or courts (eg. African court on Human and People’s rights) could potentially lead to different roads for justice without the additive crutch on western led/dominated institutes.

*iii. Balancing Investigations:*

Guaranteeing that crimes are investigated by all parties, inclusive of powerful nations, would enforce their legitimacy and equity; therefore increasing global trust in international humanitarian law.

### **9) Conclusion**

Due to the uneven application of jus in bello, there comes a distrust in the credibility of its execution, leading to a less cohesive, more disproportionate power dynamic in the world.

### **Humanitarian Impacts**

#### **1. Civilian Casualties and Displacement**

UN resolutions 1325 (Landmark Resolution on Women, Peace and Security) and 2250 (Maintenance of International Peace and Security (Youth)) focus on the effects of armed conflict on women and young people, highlighting the importance of their protection and how to involve them in peace initiatives. Bombings and shootings, such military actions treat innocent civilians as mere collateral damage, with their essential services such as basic healthcare destroyed.

Conflicts and wars lead to either civilians who flee within their country (IDP) or those who, to escape the violence, cross international borders seeking asylum. The principles of Jus In Bello are designed to mitigate such effects and make sure all precautions are being implemented to protect civilians.





## LUMUN21

The long-term impact of such displacement is visible in Africa and the Middle East, where chronic poverty, social exclusion, and unemployment lead to heightened dependency on aid.

Increased compliance with international humanitarian law, supported by UN resolutions and global initiatives, is crucial to safeguard civilians and to tackle such crises in conflict.

### **2. *Destruction of Cultural Heritage Monuments, museums, and places of worship***

These embody more than just physical structures; and they are representatives of identity, history, and communal unity. [] UN resolution 2347 states in clause one: "Condemns the unlawful destruction of cultural heritage, including the destruction of religious sites and artifacts, and the looting and smuggling of cultural property from archaeological sites, museums, libraries, archives, and other sites, notably by terrorist groups."

As per Rule 38 of international humanitarian law, "Each party to the conflict must respect cultural property: A

Special care must be taken in military operations to avoid damage to buildings dedicated to religion, art, science, education, or charitable purposes and historic monuments unless they are military objectives. B. Property of great importance to the cultural heritage of every person must not be the object of attack unless imperatively required by military necessity", every party in a conflict should honor the cultural property and be mindful of them.

### **3. *Psychological Trauma***

Psychological trauma is an impact of armed conflicts that always affects the masses. Post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, and anxiety disorders are often accompanied by behavioral problems, emotional distress, and cognitive disabilities, especially in kids.. A study carried out to understand the mental health of displaced Afghanistans showed 62.0% experiencing at least 4 trauma events during the previous 10 years.

UN Security Council resolution 2286 clause 1 ("Strongly condemns attacks on medical personnel in conflict situations, and demands that all parties to armed conflict comply fully with their obligations



## LUMUN21

under international law, including international humanitarian law, in particular their obligations under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols of 1977 and 2005.") denounces whenever attacks on medical facilities are made, especially since such areas are meant to be protected in conflict zones. Furthermore, the UN General Assembly Resolution 70/175 Clause 1 emphasizes the essence of mental health within humanitarian involvement, "Reaffirms the importance of mental health and psychosocial support in humanitarian interventions, and calls for the integration of mental health services into humanitarian response plans."

Reintegrating a traumatized population into a post-war society is hard in itself, with stigma and discrimination so prevalent in communities and rebuilding social cohesion is a challenging feat in a post-conflict setting.

#### **4. *The Way Forward:***

Our immediate priority is to safeguard the humanitarian crises in the various parts of the world and the atrocities committed in the past by non-state and state actors. Where we cannot regulate the

activities of non-state actors, we can create mechanisms to hold countries responsible for their interference and not abiding by international law, such as Jus in Bello. The following are some examples of what could be done:

##### **a. Revision of Definitions**

i. The implementation of jus in bello and jus contra bellum hinges depends on comprehensible, universally agreed definitions. Since the establishment of jus in bello, the evolving conduct and nature of conflict, technological development, and changing geopolitical dynamics have accentuated vagueness and irregularities in their interpretation. These inconsistencies sometimes lead to obstacles in executing international law and maintaining accountability for violations;

ii. For jus in bello, the three principles of distinction, proportionality, and necessity must be reevaluated to discuss the intricacies of modern conflicts. The surge of asymmetrical conflict, cyber warfare, and advanced weaponry (such as drones and autonomous systems), has obscured the distinction of combatants and civilians. A revised definition including specific frameworks for identifying combatants,



## LUMUN21

evaluating proportionality, and governing the use of rising technologies is key;

iii. Similarly, *jus contra bellum* must take into account the fine distinction of preventative self-defense and humanitarian intervention. Current definitions sometimes fail to discuss gray areas, such as proxy wars, which have become increasingly used as reasoning for initiating conflict. Revisiting these definitions to include indirect aggression/ intimidation would lead to a sturdier structure for determining the legality of hostility. Additionally, greater focus on collective decisions through

iv. institutions like the United Nations can promise consistency in the application of these laws;

v. Aside from individual definitions, the interaction of both *jus in bello* and *jus contra bellum* also requires further clarity in regards to modern conflict. While these frameworks function on their own, their simultaneous use in practice asks for a more colluded approach. Revising definitions with a focus on their cooperation and connection can lead to the resolving of contradictions between the two, leading to a reasoned application of legislative measures.

### b. Immediate Relief Proposals

.There needs to be relief programs for all affected by war, including Internally Displaced Persons and refugees;

i. Children, women, and ordinary civilians need to be protected while wars are ongoing, with humanitarian aid constantly being available for them; this includes international assistance. Internationally protected zones are necessary;

ii. Cultural and heritage sites are protected zones, and any attack on their integrity breaches international law. This needs to be universal for all.

### **Long-Term Solutions and Legal Reforms**

1) Accountability is the biggest question mark. Powerful countries cannot be held accountable for the crimes they commit on foreign soil because of the protection given to them by the UN. They can bypass accountability mechanisms by using their influence and the advantages they possess.



## LUMUN21

- 2) There must be a way to hold non-state actors responsible for upholding Jus in Bello; in the case they do not, they must be held accountable as well. Just because they exist independently, does not mean they can do as they please.
- 3) Countries backing non-state actors must share the blame for what the non-state actors do. Investigating that and proving it is also an obstacle for the international justice system.
- 4) What are methods to make Jus in Bello's principles applicable to everyone regardless of geopolitical dynamics?
- 5) What are possible reprimands that will deter nations from partaking in violations of Jus in Bello such as proxy wars?
- 6) How can international institutes and bodies recognise selective justice to rebuild global trust?
- 7) What are possible measures to govern the use of weapons and modern technology (such as drones) to minimise human loss?

### **QARMA: Questions A Resolution Must Answer**

- 1) How can the principle of proportionality be measured, specifically in regards to civilian casualties?
- 2) Which methods can be generated to ensure a global distinction between civilians and combatants in times of armed conflict?
- 3) What are applicable steps that will allow for the practical preservation of heritage sites?
- 8) To prevent future societal decay, what practices can address psychological trauma in conflict survivors?
- 9) What structure should aid mechanisms have to ensure cooperation with the principle of distinction?
- 10) How can the political complexities of these conflicts be structured to maintain humanitarian neutrality?

## Bibliography

- [1] A. Rathi, “Psychological Impact of Victims of War and Conflict.” Available: <https://www.apa.org/international/united-nations/un-matters/rathi-war.pdf>
- [2] International Committee of the Red Cross, “What are jus ad bellum and jus in bello?,” *International Committee of the Red Cross*, Jan. 22, 2015. <https://www.icrc.org/en/document/what-are-jus-ad-bellum-and-jus-bello-0>
- [3] “Moralities of Drone Violence Chapter 3 VIOLENT LAW ENFORCEMENT,” *JSTOR*, 2023. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.3366/jj.7358669.7>
- [4] “THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF 12 AUGUST 1949,” Aug. 1949. Available: <https://www.icrc.org/sites/default/files/external/doc/en/assets/files/publications/icrc-002-0173.pdf>
- [5] United Nations, “Chapter VII: Action with Respect to Threats to the Peace, Breaches of the Peace, and Acts of Aggression (Articles 39-51),” *United Nations*, 1945. <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/un-charter/chapter-7>
- [6] “Résolutions | Security Council,” *Un.org*, 2020. <https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/content/resolutions>
- [7] “Iraq Invasion (2003) | Encyclopedia.com,” *Encyclopedia.com*, 2024. <https://www.encyclopedia.com/history/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/iraq-invasion-2003?form=MG0AV3>
- [8] “Twenty years since the US-led coalition invaded Iraq, impunity reigns supreme,” *Amnesty International*, Mar. 20, 2023. <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2023/03/iraq-20-years-since-the-us-led-coalition-invaded-iraq-impunity-reigns-supreme/?form=MG0AV3>
- [9] “Iraq Invasion (2003) | Encyclopedia.com,” *Encyclopedia.com*, 2024. <https://www.encyclopedia.com/history/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/iraq-invasion-2003?form=MG0AV3>
- [10] A. Volle, “Abu Ghraib Prison | What Happened, Location, & Abuses | Britannica,” *www.britannica.com*, Dec. 13, 2022. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Abu-Ghraib-prison>
- [11] O. Latiff, “The Mahmudiyah Killings and the Framing of Abeer,” *Springer eBooks*, pp. 81–103, Jan. 2021, doi: [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-76747-1\\_4](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-76747-1_4)
- [12] K. Dörmann and L. Colassis, “International Humanitarian Law in the Iraq Conflict \*,” *Israel Yearbook on Human Rights (Isr. Y.B. Hum. Rts.)*, vol. 33, no. 2, 2003. [Online]. Available: [https://www.icrc.org/sites/default/files/external/doc/en/assets/files/other/ihl\\_in\\_iraq\\_conflict.pdf?form=MG0AV3](https://www.icrc.org/sites/default/files/external/doc/en/assets/files/other/ihl_in_iraq_conflict.pdf?form=MG0AV3)



[13] M. Sissons and Abdulrazzaq Al-Saiedi, “Iraq’s de-Baathification still haunts the country,” *Al Jazeera*, Mar. 12, 2013. <https://www.aljazeera.com/opinions/2013/3/12/iraqs-de-baathification-still-haunts-the-country/?form=MG0AV3>.

[14] “Under Attack By ISIS, Iraq Agrees To Give U.S. Troops Immunity,” *NPR*, Jun. 23, 2014. <https://www.npr.org/sections/thetwo-way/2014/06/23/324900017/under-attack-by-isis-iraq-agrees-to-give-u-s-troops-immunity>.

[15] “Iraq Refugee Crisis: Aid, Statistics and News | USA for UNHCR,” *Unrefugees.org*, 2023. <https://www.unrefugees.org/emergencies/iraq/?form=MG0AV3>.

[16] “Iraq Refugee Crisis: Aid, Statistics and News | USA for UNHCR,” *Unrefugees.org*, 2023. <https://www.unrefugees.org/emergencies/iraq/?form=MG0AV3>.

[17] “At least one in four children in Iraq impacted by conflict and poverty,” *Unicef.org*, 2018. <https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/least-one-four-children-iraq-impacted-conflict-and-poverty?form=MG0AV3>.

[18] A. Bivins, “Interview—The Past, Present and Future of Iraq’s Cultural Heritage - MERIP,” *MERIP*, Apr. 04, 2023. <https://merip.org/2023/04/iraqs-cultural-heritage-between-2003-and-2023/?form=MG0AV3>.

[19] J. M. Norman, “Explainer: the Syrian war in one short, easy read,” *The Conversation*, Nov. 18, 2015. <https://theconversation.com/explainer-the-syrian-war-in-one-short-easy-read-50866?form=MG0AV3>.

[20] “Indian Journal of Integrated Research in Law.” Accessed: Nov. 24, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://ijirl.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/THE-SYRIAN-CIVIL-WAR-AND-JUS-IN-BELLO-AN-OVERVIEW.pdf?form=MG0AV3>

[21] “Indian Journal of Integrated Research in Law.” Accessed: Nov. 24, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://ijirl.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/THE-SYRIAN-CIVIL-WAR-AND-JUS-IN-BELLO-AN-OVERVIEW.pdf?form=MG0AV3>

[22] “Indian Journal of Integrated Research in Law.” [Online]. Available: <https://ijirl.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/THE-SYRIAN-CIVIL-WAR-AND-JUS-IN-BELLO-AN-OVERVIEW.pdf?form=MG0AV3>

[23] Al Jazeera, “US military strikes ‘Iranian-backed’ fighters in Syria for a second day,” *Al Jazeera*, Nov. 13, 2024. <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2024/11/13/us-military-strikes-target-iran-backed-fighters-in-syria-for-second-day>.

[24] “Indian Journal of Integrated Research in Law.” Available: <https://ijirl.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/THE-SYRIAN-CIVIL-WAR-AND-JUS-IN-BELLO-AN-OVERVIEW.pdf?form=MG0AV3>

[25] “Syria’s dissolving line between state and nonstate actors,” *Brookings*, Jan. 27, 2023. <https://www.brookings.edu/articles/syrias-dissolving-line-between-state-and-nonstate-actors/?form=MG0AV3>.

[26] “Syria situation,” *Global Focus*, 2021. <https://reporting.unhcr.org/operational/situations/syria-situation?form=MG0AV3>.

[27] “Syria situation,” *Global Focus*, 2021. <https://reporting.unhcr.org/operational/situations/syria-situation?form=MG0AV3>.

[28] “Syria situation,” *Global Focus*, 2021. <https://reporting.unhcr.org/operational/situations/syria-situation?form=MG0AV3>.

[29] F. Bandarin, “The Destruction of Aleppo: The Impact of the Syrian War on a World Heritage City.” [Online]. Available: [https://www.getty.edu/publications/cultural-heritage-mass-atrocities/downloads/pages/CunoWeiss\\_CHMA\\_part-2-10-bandarin.pdf?form=MG0AV3](https://www.getty.edu/publications/cultural-heritage-mass-atrocities/downloads/pages/CunoWeiss_CHMA_part-2-10-bandarin.pdf?form=MG0AV3)

[30] Center for Preventive Action, “Israeli-Palestinian Conflict,” *Global Conflict Tracker*, Oct. 06, 2024. <https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/israeli-palestinian-conflict>

[31] Center for Preventive Action, “Israeli-Palestinian Conflict,” *Global Conflict Tracker*, Oct. 06, 2024. <https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/israeli-palestinian-conflict>

[32] “Israel-Palestine conflict | Today’s latest from Al Jazeera,” *Al Jazeera*, 2024. <https://www.aljazeera.com/tag/israel-palestine-conflict>

[33] “Israel-Palestine conflict | Today’s latest from Al Jazeera,” *Al Jazeera*, 2024. <https://www.aljazeera.com/tag/israel-palestine-conflict>

[34] Center for Preventive Action, “Israeli-Palestinian Conflict,” *Global Conflict Tracker*, Oct. 06, 2024. <https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/israeli-palestinian-conflict>

[35] “2006 Lebanon War | Description & Facts | Britannica,” *www.britannica.com*. <https://www.britannica.com/event/2006-Lebanon-War>

[36] “Humanitarian Response to the 2006 Lebanese / Israeli Conflict,” *Insead.edu*, 2021. <https://publishing.insead.edu/case/humanitarian-response-2006-lebanese-israeli-conflict?form=MG0AV3>.

[37] “2006 Lebanon War | Description & Facts | Britannica,” *www.britannica.com*. <https://www.britannica.com/event/2006-Lebanon-War>

[38] P. Salem, “The aftereffects of the 2006 Israel—Hezbollah war,” *Contemporary Arab Affairs*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 15–24, 2008, doi: <https://doi.org/10.2307/48599520>.





LUMUN21

[39] “Sudan: Darfur Destroyed: SUMMARY,”  
[www.hrw.org. https://www.hrw.org/reports/2004/sudan0504/2.htm](https://www.hrw.org/reports/2004/sudan0504/2.htm)

[40] “Darfur Documents Confirm Government Policy of Militia Support A Human Rights Watch Briefing Paper,” 2004. [Online]. Available: <https://www.hrw.org/reports/072004darfur.pdf>

[41] “DARFUR PEACE AGREEMENT.” Available: <https://www.un.org/zh/focus/southernsudan/pdf/dpa.pdf>

[42] “Doha Document for Peace in Darfur,” *UNAMID*, May 29, 2015. <https://unamid.unmissions.org/doha-document-peace-darfur>.

[43] “Civil War in Sudan | Global Conflict Tracker,” *Global Conflict Tracker*, 2023. <https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/power-struggle-sudan?form=MG0AV3>.

[44] Huriye Yıldırım Çınar, “Broken lives, resilient souls: The cost of conflict for Sudanese women,” *Daily Sabah*, Nov. 24, 2024. <https://www.dailysabah.com/opinion/op-ed/broken-lives-resilient-souls-the-cost-of-conflict-for-sudanese-women?form=MG0AV3>.

[45] Rana, “Sudanese women protest in Darfur amid 16-day GBV campaign - Dabanga Radio TV Online,” *Dabanga Radio TV Online*, Nov. 27, 2024. <https://www.dabangasudan.org/en/all-news/article/sudanese-women-protest-in-darfur-amid-16-day-gbv-campaign?form=MG0AV3>.

[46] “The Sudan crisis - A children’s crisis,” *Unicef.org*, 2023. <https://www.unicef.org/sudan/sudan-crisis-childrens-crisis-0?form=MG0AV3>.

[47] S. Dege, “Sudan crisis: Threat to culture ‘unprecedented,’ UNESCO says,” *dw.com*, Sep. 23, 2024. <https://www.dw.com/en/sudan-crisis-threat-to-culture-unprecedented-unesco-says/a-70284737?form=MG0AV3>.

[48] “Amnesty International Report 2014/15 - Democratic Republic of the Congo | Refworld,” *Refworld*, 2014. <https://www.refworld.org/reference/annualreport/amnesty/2015/en/104085>.

[49] *UNHCR*, 2023. <https://www.unhcr.org/news/briefing-notes/unhcr-warns-mounting-violence-against-women-and-girls-eastern-drc?form=MG0AV3>.

[50] “Women are the first victims of war, but we hold the key to peace,” *OHCHR*, 2024. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/stories/2024/04/women-are-first-victims-war-we-hold-key-peace?form=MG0AV3>.

[51] “Conflict in eastern DRC is having a devastating impact on children’s education,” *Unicef.org*, 2022. <https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/conflict-eastern-drc-having-devastating-impact-childrens-education?form=MG0AV3>.

[52] Webber Ndoro, “Cultural Heritage and Conflict in Africa,” *Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Anthropology.*, 2021, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1093/acrefore/9780190854584.013.270>.

[53] “A Look at the Laws of War — and How Russia is Violating Them,” *United States Institute of Peace*, Jul. 24, 2023. <https://www.usip.org/publications/2022/09/look-laws-war-and-how-russia-violating-them?form=MG0AV3>.

[54] “New technologies of warfare,” *International Committee of the Red Cross*, Mar. 31, 2015. <https://www.icrc.org/en/law-and-policy/new-technologies-and-warfare?form=MG0AV3>.

[55] ICRC, “International humanitarian law and the challenges of contemporary armed conflicts,” *International Committee of the Red Cross*, Oct. 31, 2015. <https://www.icrc.org/en/document/international-humanitarian-law-and-challenges-contemporary-armed-conflicts>

[56] ICRC, “International humanitarian law and the challenges of contemporary armed conflicts,” *International Committee of the Red Cross*, Oct. 31, 2015. <https://www.icrc.org/en/document/international-humanitarian-law-and-challenges-contemporary-armed-conflicts>

[57] “Destruction of cultural heritage is an attack on people and their fundamental rights – UN expert,” *UN News*, Oct. 27, 2016. <https://news.un.org/en/story/2016/10/543912>

[58] “Security Council Condemns Destruction, Smuggling of Cultural Heritage by Terrorist Groups, Unanimously Adopting Resolution 2347 (2017) | UN Press,” *press.un.org*. <https://press.un.org/en/2017/sc12764.doc.htm>

[59] *Icrc.org*, 2023. <https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/en/customary-ihl/v1/rule38>

[60] M. Bogic, A. Njoku, and S. Priebe, “Long-term mental health of war-refugees: a systematic literature review,” *BMC International Health and Human Rights*, vol. 15, no. 1, Oct. 2015, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12914-015-0064-9>.

[61] B. L. Cardozo, “Mental Health, Social Functioning, and Disability in Postwar Afghanistan,” *JAMA*, vol. 292, no. 5, p. 575, Aug. 2004, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.292.5.575>.

[62] T. DeAngelis, “War’s Enduring legacy: How Does Trauma Haunt Future generations?” *Apa.org*, Oct. 12, 2023. <https://www.apa.org/topics/trauma/trauma-survivors-generations>

[63] K. Maynard, “Social Reintegration in Post-conflict Societies,” 1997. Available: [https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf\\_docs/Pnacd091.pdf](https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/Pnacd091.pdf)