

XXVII

TECMUN Jr.

United Nations High
Commissioner for
Refugees

“Anyone is like you and that is your true power”

-Anonymous

Dear delegate:

I am so proud of you all for being here, sitting in this committee hoping to solve an international issue. Let me tell you something, you are now winners. Not everyone is brave enough to come here and defend a whole country when some of you can barely understand what are you really defending or trying to solve. Do not be nervous, I know that sounds kind of impossible right now, but this three days only give your best.

Just a year ago I was in your place. You are a person made of nervousness, anxiety and stress. But you are here for a reason, you can call it destiny, obligation, school or passion. I believe in many things, but the most important, I believe in you. And you? Believe is the first step for success in life, so do not let anyone shut you down instead speak louder and keep your head held high, because out there it is going to be people who will do everything to put it down.

These three days, do your best and be the best version of you. Show others what are you made from. Be strong, brave and believe. Be the change you want to see in the world and never regret saying something in what you strongly believe. Let TecMUN transform you as it transforms me.

Good luck delegates.

Sincerely, your president.

María Fernanda Anaya López

President of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

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Background of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was created in December, 1950 by the United Nations General Assembly, after the Second World War. Actually its headquarters are located in Geneva, Switzerland and is conformed of 125 member countries. It has as principals objectives to safeguard, as well as to ensure the right of those who were forced to leave their home country, also the people defined as stateless, internally displaced or returnees, meanwhile helps to exercise their universal right to seek asylum and shelter. Likewise intercedes to integrate refugees to society and for the acquisitions of nationality including the possibility for a voluntary repatriation. It owns the characteristic to create emergency camps and to give transport for refugees just like returnees.

Topic A

Measures to cope with the massive exodus from Venezuela to the neighboring countries of South America as a humanitarian crisis.

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Introduction

Recently, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is facing one of the weighty problems worldwide, involving economic, social and humanitarian crisis. According to the database of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the migratory problem caused by the actual crisis in Venezuela is the mayor one present in human history. Focusing on the root of the massive exodus, we have to retake when the President Hugo Rafael Chávez Frías won the election in 1999.

President Hugo Chávez took over Venezuela with the promise of reducing the social gap between the population, having a new political order and deal with poverty in the country. He took a model focusing on building new houses, increasing pension for elderly people and boosting the first aid in hospitals, naming his political ideals “*chavism*”. As a new political model took over, it also created opposition. All his projects worked since the money became insufficient, therefore the government started to back in the financial aid with the petroleum, and likewise, money was given away to the people with more necessities. The concept was carried out very well, but it was unsustainable and the scant of money was the trigger of the conflict.

In 2002 occurred the first coup against President Hugo Chávez. The pressure imposed by the growing opposition aimed attention at taking away the power of the president, changing the market and the substitution of the economic policy. Actions which sponsored the plot. The president yielded to the adversity and ceded over his position, but he never signed any document. With President Hugo Chávez outer, the representatives of all the political parties started a discussion on which will take over. After two days of discussions, the citizens took up arms to give back the government to Hugo Chávez. The growing disagreement between the political parties was the key to lead the return of Hugo Chávez to retake over Venezuela.

Hugo Chávez passed away in 2013, giving the responsibility of the government and the start of a financial crisis to Nicolás Maduro Moros, who had been the Minister of Foreign Affairs and vice president of the country. He has the support of the population, even though the economy was passing a boulder. The devaluation of the price of the raw oil was very

noticeable since it passed from 100 dollars per barrel to 28.86 dollars each. Consequently, the country sunk in an economic crisis, causing the inflation of the products and the devaluation of the bolivar, the local coin. And as well as the economic crisis, the insecurity intensify.

Since 2016, an enormous scant of products, food, and first aid medical care, had whipped the country. The members of the Organization of American States, concerned about the situation, tried to support their neighbor country, but the former Venezuelan Foreign Minister affirmed everything in the country was running to prosperity. Likewise, the Venezuelan Foreign Minister for health declared in the International Commission for Human Rights, that all the patients passing through a disease had had access to medical aid. As the problem grew, people realize the urgency to resolving it, meanwhile they exhort the government to apply measures. Consequently, the government tried to regulate the economy by introducing a new coin, unfortunately, it only increased the inflation, forcing people to leave the territory.

The opposition has gotten stronger since the crisis began. The opposition and the population against the government started to raise their voice in manifestations which as soon as they started were silenced. Causing the violation of one of the most important human rights; freedom of expression. The security, the economy, the shortage of food and medical care such as the lack of medical attention has sunk the country into a problem which the government does not let the international aid help. As a consequence of the merger of problems in the territory, migration as well as asylum-seeking became evident and forced for people.

Implication of the United States of America

Starting the government of Hugo Chávez while president Barack Obama was in office, the United States and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela maintained a grateful relationship, both politic, and economic issues. In 2009, the United States was Venezuela's main trading partner, and Venezuela represented the third most important trading partner in America for the United States. Both presented large businesses for each other, however, by imposing a form of socialist government, all the contributions of foreign companies, such as the ones from the United States, were losing contact with what is now the country with the largest oil

reserves in the world. In this way, the United States and Venezuela increased their political tensions and decreased their economical actions.

The United States opposes the current regime of the Venezuelan government since it not only established a socialist model that caused the U.S. the loss of contact with what was once a great business opportunity. Besides, the same government stood up against the people, who only fight and protest to put pressure on the democratic fulfillment by the government. It responds with the oppression of people, as well as the free expression to which we all have right. The U. S. considers the forms of Venezuelan government inadequate since it has not only caused a decline in the economy of neighboring countries such as the Federal Republic of Brazil, the Republic of Colombia, Guyana, and the Republic of Trinity and Tobago. According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), but also provoked a series of violations of human rights, such as Article 3 of the Universal Human Rights Declaration, which stipulates that "Every individual has the right to life, liberty, and security of person,". Neither the government nor the military groups of Venezuela fulfill, since these groups daily attack the population which with the privation of lives of people, trying to demonstrate their dissatisfaction with their government.

They hurt and mistreat anyone who shows discontent with the government, this being a violation of Article 19 of human rights that stipulates that "Every individual has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; This right includes the right not to be disturbed because of their opinions, to investigate and receive information and opinions, and to disseminate them, without limitation of borders, by any means of expression. " The U.S. respects the universal declaration of human rights and, as the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela does not, for the most part, this is why the United States diminishes its support for Maduro's government.

The difference between migrant and refugee

The 1951 Refugee Convention defines a refugee as a person who is forced to flee their country and is unable to return for fear of being persecuted, endangered or threat due to their beliefs, religion, culture, race as well as political ideas. The International Organization of Migration specifies the term migrant as a person who moves away between the country or

across an international border for different reasons among which are seeking better life qualities or jobs opportunities. According to the article "Refugee or Migrant?" Published in United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees by the journalist Adrián Edwards, the correct use to refer to the aforementioned terms, is based on a difference that most people do not know. The difference between both radicates that the first one deals with a threat to life and the second one does not.

The Geneva Conventions, as well as its additional protocols, are a series of agreements which involves the principal laws directed to reduce the negative effects focusing on the root of the belic conflicts. These documents are the basement of the international humanitarian right since they involve the legal regulations which delimitate how the belic conflicts take place and the reducement of their consequences, as mentioned by the International Committee of the Red Cross in 2018. These agreements are binding, in order that they can obligate their application or punishment by the legal ways to the countries that have ratified. In the "IV Geneva Convent, August, 12 of 1949 Related with the Protection to Civil People in Belic Times" exposes about the security and this are supported by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Like the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, each agreement emphasized that anybody will be under torture.

Why this is a humanitarian crisis

According to the Non-governmental Organization InspirAction, a humanitarian crisis is defined as the emergency situation when the security, health or the well being of a group is threatened. Likewise, the scent of food, social and medical health is involved in the definition. It could be caused by a political event or a natural catastrophe. These events can debilitate the stability of a country to the point where international help and cooperation is needed to satisfy their basic necessities like hunger, health, and education.

The Minister of Commerce during the Presidency of Hugo Chavéz, Eduardo Saman, has studied the shortage of product since the beginning of it and as he quoted to BBC World, "The origin of the shortage occurs when producing companies begin to hide the products to, first, press for an increase in prices and thus have greater profitability, and second, to harm

the Chávez government". The country has sufficient products to supply the population, but most of them are in the hands of the enterprises which look the affection of the government.

The lack of medicines and medical attention is due to the debts that the government has with the countries who import medicine, according to the president of Federal Farmaceutic of Venezuela. The specialists sustain that the way to work out the scanty of medicines is not a humanitarian channel. Taking into consideration all the enterprises and producers have the capacity, equipment, as well as the infrastructure to produce medicines, but they are revealing against the government. Even though the people are suffering and the mortality rate of children has increased alarmingly. Meanwhile, the government affirms there is no lack of anything and every patient is receiving medical attention, care as well as a complete treatment in the country.

Venezuela's migration to America

As a consequence of the political and economic crisis, according to the Council on Foreign Relations of Venezuela, more than 2.7 million Venezuelans have left their country due to the poverty, violence, hunger, and persecution that they have lived in the past years. Approximately 9% of the population has abandoned their country and around four hundred thousand have searched for asylum due to political persecution and violence. Another million of Venezuelans have gained other forms of residency. Not counting other hundreds of thousands that lack legal residency, and with it access to employment, education and social services.

In 2017 all migrants from Venezuela have been declared refugees by the Legal Director of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. It backs up his statement declaring Venezuelans leave their country for the need of surviving and not for looking a better life quality. The number of refugees has increased alarmingly through the last few years, and as the Regional Director of Asylum Access America, Jorge Acero, remarks there are more and more asylum refugees and fewer refugees. There is where the importance of the problem radicate, the lack of asylum in American countries.

Most of the Venezuelan migrants stay in Latin America and in the Caribbean. The countries that are more affected by this migration are Colombia and Peru since they are neighboring

with Venezuela. Nevertheless, countries like Argentina, Chile, The United States, and even Spain are dealing with a huge amount of Venezuelan migrants, causing that the host countries are not able to provide the basic services.

Measures taken by the foreign countries

As the countries are concerned about the current exodus of Venezuela, they applied measures to regulate the refugee crisis. Due to the growing Venezuelan refugees, different American countries have been facing problems such as migrant trafficking, xenophobia and lack of shelters for refugees. Facing the problem, the nearest countries to Venezuela, like Brazil and Colombia integrate a new project based on helping the refugees and reducing the numbers of trafficked migrants. It consists in reinforcing the security within borders together with adding specialists in border control. The Ministry of Health included increasing medical attention and medical care. The Ministry of Social and Economic Inclusion proposed the addition of social workers along with psychologists to protect the vulnerable part of the population, such as women as well as children.

Despite the projects that have been carried out, the numbers of refugees arriving to the countries increased alarmingly. The government of Ecuador announced that 4,200 Venezuelan migrants entered the country in a single day. Another point that American countries are taking into consideration is the unemployment existing between the refugees, and as most of them affirm refugees take the job opportunity for the locals. Eric L. Olson, the principal of the Program of Latin America of the Center of studies Wilson, declared in an interview with BBC that “the Latin American countries are being generous, but anyone of them are prepared to confront the whole migrant crisis by its own”.

As a control of the numbers of refugees who arrive in the country, and with the hope to reduce insecurity within countries such as in Ecuador, The Republic of Peru and Brazil started to ask for humanitarian visas. This involves the possibility of getting an employment or education in a foreign country. Each visa can be requested in the embassy of the United States in the city of Caracas. Martin Vizcarra, the President of Ecuador sees the visa as a measure to reduce insecurity, affirming the criminals in his territory are from Venezuela.

Consequently, more than 50 thousands irregular refugees living in the country were deported, basing on the penal background.

The president of Peru remarked that the country was opening the doors for refugees, however, the government wants to have regulation and control in the reinforcement of security based on refugees' legal background, taking into consideration the increase of insecurity during the last years. Meanwhile, Colombia, which is classified as the American country with more Venezuelan refugees, sustain the visa is unnecessary because it inhibits the refugees. It asks the refugees arriving in its country to count with all the official documents in order to live in the territory. A journalist from the BBC remark the obtaining the documents it is very difficult if they do not have a passport.

How is UNHCR facing the problem

The response to the humanitarian crisis in Venezuela is the Regional Response Plan for Refugees and Migrants, developed with 95 partners. Its objective is to prioritize the needs of more than 2.2 million refugees and migrants from Venezuela, as well as some 500,000 people from the host communities. Among them are; Brazil, Colombia, Republic of Costa Rica, Ecuador, United Mexican States, Panama, Peru, and the southern Caribbean, who open their doors to Venezuelan migrants and refugees. Their governments, in coordination with UNHCR and other strategic partners in particular with the IOM, are giving a coordinated response, legal advice and humanitarian aid to those who need it most.

In an effort to curb xenophobia against Venezuelan people and promote solidarity, UNHCR has launched campaigns in bordering countries to improve reception conditions and coordinate the provision of information and assistance to meet the immediate basic needs of Venezuelan people, including accommodation. All this through awareness campaigns to receive the support of the residents. Since the situation is worsening in the humanitarian crisis of refugees and migrants from Venezuela, UNHCR has reinforced the presence at the borders to avoid risks of trafficking, sexual and labor exploitation, in addition to helping the most vulnerable people, such as children alone and pregnant women. There is an urgent need to increase humanitarian assistance, as well as greater support for socio-economic inclusion mechanisms, to complement the efforts of governments and ensure that communities

continue to receive refugees and migrants in a safe and welcoming environment. According to the Plan, UNHCR requires initial financing of US \$134 million in 2019.

To sum up, Venezuela is facing a substantial humanitarian crisis. The lack of products, in addition to the scent of medical care and attention, is forcing the habitants to flee, looking for asylum in neighboring countries. The U.S. tried to help as well as the Organization of American States and the UNHCR, but the Venezuelan government rejected definitely. To resolve the humanitarian crisis and the asylum seekers the international cooperation is needed.

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Glossary

A

Aforementioned: mentioned or stated previously.

Asylum seeking: the action of someone leaving their own country, often for political reasons or because of belic conflict, and traveling to another country hoping that the government will protect them and allow them to live there.

Awareness: being conscious of something, having the knowledge.

B

Backup: to give support to someone or something economically or with words.

Binding: that cannot be legally avoided or stopped.

Boosting: the action of improving or increasing something.

Boulder: a problem faced in the way to reach something.

C

Chavism: an ideological support to the ideas and government of Hugo Chavez.

Coup: a sudden illegal, often violent, taking of government power, especially by part of an army.

Curb: to control or retain, decrease and end up with.

D

Deal: to cope with a problem.

Debts: something, especially money, that is owed to someone else, or the state of owing something.

Diminishes: make it less, decrease.

Disseminate: to spread or give out something, especially news, information, ideas, etc, to a lot of people.

E

Elderly: a polite term for referring to mayor people.

Exodus: the movement of a lot of people from one place to another.

F

Flee: to quickly go to another country in order to escape from something or someone.

Fulfillment: the fact of doing something that is necessary or something that someone has wanted or promised to do.

G

Gain: to get something that is useful, that gives you an advantage, or that is in some way positive, especially over a period of time.

Gap: a difference between two things such as social status, economy, etc.

H

Host: a person, place, company or the like, that provides services and resources.

I

Inhibits: prohibit or forbid something.

Insufficient: not enough.

Issues: a subject or problem that people are thinking and talking about.

L

Launched: to burst out or plunge boldly or directly into action, speech, etc.

M

Merge: to combine different situations.

Mistreat: to treat a person or animal badly, cruelly, or unfairly.

N

Nevertheless: despite what has just been said or referred to.

O

Opposition: strong disagreement.

P

Pension: an amount of money paid regularly by the government or a private company to a person who does not work anymore because they are too old or have become ill.

Plot: a secret plan made by several people to do something that is wrong, harmful, or not legal, especially to do damage to a person or a government.

Poverty: the condition of being extremely poor.

Pressure: the act of trying to make someone else do something by arguing, persuading, etc.

Q

Qualities: how good or bad something is.

Quoted: to repeat the words that someone else has said or written.

R

Ratified: to make an agreement official.

Raw: in a natural state, without having been through any chemical or industrial process.

Regime: a particular system or method of government.

Root: the radicle or the main start of a problem.

S

Scant: barely sufficient in amount or quantity; not abundant; almost inadequate.

Shelters: find a refuge, some place where a person could live.

Stipulates: to make an express demand or arrangement as a condition of agreement

Substantial: ample or considerable amount, quantity, size, etc

T

Threat: a suggestion that something unpleasant or violent will happen, especially if a particular action or order is not followed

Thus: in this way.

Took over: to begin to have control of something.

Trading: the activity of buying and selling goods and/or services.

Trigger: an event or situation, etc. that causes something to start.

U

Unsustainable: not sustainable; not to be supported, maintained, upheld, or corroborated.

W

Whipped: exhausted, tired, beat.

Y

Yielded: to surrender or submit, also to cede.

Topic B

Measures to reduce forced displacements from Central America's Northern Triangle to the United Mexican States and the United States of America due to the increasing social insecurity

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Introduction

The Central America's Northern Triangle (CANT) is conformed by three principal countries; the Republic of Guatemala, the Republic of Honduras and the Republic of El Salvador, named because of their position. Recently a study made by the World Health Organization (WHO) revealed six million people have left those countries causing a massive migration. Consequently, the Caribbean countries, North America countries and Central America countries are keeping around 25% of the total migrants. This according to the International Organization of Migration (OIM). The principal and urgent reasons why people are forced to leave their country are concentrated in violence, social insecurity, and low life quality.

Violence is defined by the WHO, like the excessive use of physical force or threats, personally or to other people. It brings as consequences psychological damage, traumatism, developing problems or even death. As a measure to ensure security for the population, the WHO published the Worldwide Report of Violence and Health. Between all the themes it exposes, it retakes the implementation of the Worldwide Campaign for Violence Prevention, which indicates measures for the prevention and how to deal with violence. The report remarks that a person who lives in a violent situation or a violent environment looks forward to an opportunity to escape.

In the last decade, the rate of violence in that territory has increased alarmingly. According to the last annual report of International Amnesty, the homicide rates in each country are concerning. Just in 2016 in El Salvador the registered rate was 108 people lifeless per 100 thousand citizens. In Honduras was 65 and in Guatemala 35 people privated of life per 100 thousand citizens. Those countries were considered the most dangerous territories in the world that same year. Taking as reference the United States of America, which is considered the country with more legal weapons within the population, has a rate of 4.4 people private of life per 100 thousand citizens. In the last conference of the World Health Organization, revealed that every rate mayor to 10 homicides per 100 thousand people is declared as an emergency.

As the violence started to grow, the governments of each country tried to take control of the situation, with the lack of success. Most of the structure of these governments are involved in corruption, leaving the countries vulnerable to international organized crime,

gangs, and drug trafficking. Which leads to the exposure of the population to insecurity and violence. The author and expert in violence focused in Latin America, Isabela Fernández, remarked there is a clear link between violence and poverty. She indicates that countries with high violence index are proportional to their low economic level. The consequences of this are reflected in the lack of control the government has over the criminal organizations within the territory, likewise the shortage of opportunities present for education or employment, which lead people to join those criminal organizations to win prestige or money to survive. Meanwhile, the ones who have another option decide to leave the country looking for better life quality.

There are several factors which influence violence, such as those social and political. In the social aspect, it is considered that the segregation and the continuing growth of urban society influence this directly. The misogynist culture, inequality, lack of opportunities, as well as unemployment, are also social factors which stimulate the spread of violence. Nevertheless, the characteristic which is a direct influence over violence, and is considered the most dangerous, is the existence of gangs for drug and people trafficking.

The implication of the “maras”.

The *maras* or gangs are organizations characterized by the criminal activities they deliberate. Their violent acts go from drug trafficking and extortion of citizens, owners of businesses or even drivers, to private people of life, attacking public places and taking the control of the major criminal network. The name has its origins in the word *marabunta*, used to refer to a type of ants who are always together and can be lethal for human lives. At first, it was an erroneous way to refer to them, but young citizens kept using it, that is why it remains. To analyze the concept, we have to retake when they showed up this groups surfaced at first.

In the 1980s, the countries of Central America's Northern Triangle were under the control of the U.S. due to the Cold War, causing a massive migration. As a consequence of the occupation of the territory, the countries of Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador, sunk in the mayor growing of international market. The occupation caused one of the worst civil conflicts in history in El Salvador. The economy decreased causing an economic crisis, massive migration and extreme violence in the territories. Most of the people who could

leave the country were young and they were sent to North America, principally the U.S. and Mexico. Arriving there, they were considered as a minority. Likewise xenophobia, fear, and segregation, by the hand of being considered a minority, it sprouted the creation of their groups.

According to the journalist Emma Fidderman, before 1980 there were no criminal organizations within Central America's Northern Triangle. As previously mentioned, a major number of migrants arrived in the U.S., as a consequence of it, in 1990, the rate of violence in the United States increased. Concerned about the situation, the government reinforced the migrant policy and started to deport migrants if they made an illicit act in their origin country, basing on their legal background. Back in their home country they do not adapt to the actual society, therefore remake their organizations. They constructed a new network for all kinds of illegal acts joining Central America with North America.

It is important to remark most of the *maras* are conformed by young people, remaining a rate of ages between 18 and 27 years. Most of them have tattoos and piercing with a symbol which shows what organization they are part of. Only in 2014, it was registered 30,000 people were part of one or multiple criminal organizations, according to the local police of El Salvador. They are classified as a social phenomenon because they attack people and try to recruit them. Thanks to this most people are forced to leave the country causing a migration.

The government of these countries is fractured by corruption and it shows their weakness by the situation the population is passing through. Thanks to this, the *maras* take advantage and started to spread around all over the territory. Population started to live with the fear of being cause the death of, threatened or extorted, creating an insecure environment. The violent homicides rate increased alarmingly, putting El Salvador as the most violent country in the world.

Alarmed by the situation the functional part of the government of the countries of Central America's Northern Triangle tried to fight against *maras*. As a first measure, El Salvador created the "Hard hand law", which consists of getting all the people with any association with criminal organizations, imprisoned. They started to send to jail people with

tattoos, without proving their vinculation. It was declared unlawful because some people were innocent and it was violating human rights. After that, they created another one named “Super-Hard hand law”, which consists of apprehending people with active criminal activity. They will observe them and based on their legal background will be decided if they deserve prison or not. It showed results, so the government of Honduras and Guatemala adopted too, naming it different. In Guatemala is known as “Broom Plan” and in Honduras is “Blue Liberty” or “Zero Tolerance”.

The United Nations Programme for Development affirmed in the Report of Human Development, the “Hard hand law” was not working as it was estimated and it was being counterproductive. The numbers show the rate of seventeen life takes every day did not decrease, it includes the three countries of the Central America’s Northern Triangle. The report affirms that since the law gets into work, the criminals in jail articulate a better criminal network within the prison centers. Likewise, it sponsored the reinforcement of the hierarchy and better organizations in the criminal organization’s structure.

As a desperate measure to keep functioning, *maras* started to recruit very young people (ages between 12 to 18) either by extortion or by financial rewards. The law does not do too much to overturn this, but it is looking for changing the legal age from 18 to 16, so as the Republic of Brazil made, showing better results. The rate of violence, kidnappings, and extortion keep increasing alarmingly in the wake of military repression. It is not only showing a danger to the population, but it is also further threatening the whole functioning of the government and its laws.

The biggest *maras* of Central America are located in El Salvador. One is known as Mara Salvatrucha or MS-13 as is denominated by the researchers. It has the biggest network in Central America joining the U.S. and Mexico to the Northern Triangle. The other one is MS-18, which as first was the most powerful criminal organization in Latin America. It was named “Gang from 18 street” and when migrants were recruited in 1980, it extended its territory to Central America too. They are identified by a tattoo of a number 18 in any part of the body. Both have the highest rate of extortion and the takes of life, as well as violence caused in the territory.

The role of the United States of America and the United Mexican States.

Since 2014 thousand of migrants came from Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala, (the CANT), looking for a better quality of life in the United States of America. This migration is mainly caused because the countries in the Triangle are sunk in an environment of extreme violence and insecurity in schools, streets, and public places. It further involves a high level of poverty and lack of opportunities, while the government shows no capability of resolving those problems. President Barack Obama alarmed by the situation extended aid to reduce the numbers of violence and insecurity within the society. Nevertheless, in 2016 the newly elected president of the U.S. Donald Trump accused the countries of Central America's Northern Triangle, by claiming they are not doing anything to prevent the emigration. He said that the U.S. government will not be throwing away money, canceling the economic aid for the countries and the migrants.

Over the last years, the number of migrants coming from Central America's Northern Triangle has increased alarmingly. Only in 2015, the estimated quantity of undocumented foreign people reached 110,000 according to the Council on Foreign Relations of Guatemala. All the people who leave from the countries, arrived in Mexico in their try to reach the United States of America. President D. Trump has a strict policy of migrants which affect everyone of them who tried to enter the country, consequently, most of these people stay in Mexico. Most of the children were separated from their families and others were conducted to concentration camps under the law of the president. All these actions are a direct violation of two of the most important human rights; the right to seek asylum and the right of freedom, without mentioning others. Mexico has a lack of protocols and laws in favor of the migrants, that added to the misinformation that exists in the country, creates a disaster in terms of refugees.

The Alliance for Prosperity

The humanitarian crisis present in Central America's Northern Triangle is a worldwide problematic. It is causing a massive migration due to violence, insecurity, and poverty in the territory. As previously stated, most of the migrants travel to the U.S., but as the migrants' policies were amended by the government, a major part of them stayed in Mexico, principally

in the cities of Tijuana and Mexicali. Nevertheless, the government of Mexico is not prepared to receive the number of migrants that are staying in the territory.

As a measure to regulate Central America's crisis, the United States proposed the creation of a forum. It has the purpose to bring an open space where the president of Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador can discuss their internal problems with the representatives of the United States. Likewise, it is for talking about the key events like the organization of the Conference for Security and Peace. The plan for discussing them is the giving of 750 million dollars as part of the Plan for Prosperity, which is looking to boost education and fight out violence. It was accorded that every June will be the reunions.

The Plan is defined as an incredible business for both parties. It benefits the U.S. because it is for preventing migration, trying to solve the reasons why people migrate. The Central America's Northern Triangle seems to benefit as it looks for the solving of social violence and boosts education. It challenges the improvement of opportunities within territories. The U.S. government affirms the Prosperity Plan will be also applied to countries like Brazil, the Republic of Belize and the Republic of Costa Rica.

What are the UNHCR actions

In June 2016, after the increase of displacement, a supplementary appeal was issued. Describing UNHCR interventions mainly in the area of protection and solutions in the region in favor of refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced people of the CANT. The additional resources received helped strengthen the protection of children, community protection areas, increase the capacity of monitoring and protection networks. Likewise, it strengthened reception centers, and protection responses for cases at risk in the CANT. Resources were also allocated to strengthen human rights entities (Ombudsman) of the countries of the CANT.

Similarly, the structures of UNHCR officials and their presence in areas of the region were strengthened. Currently, UNHCR has three national offices in Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador, as well as two newly established field offices in San Pedro Sula (municipality highly affected by forced displacement in Honduras). The other one is located in Petén (border area with Guatemala / Mexico, which is one of the main transit areas between

countries). Besides, UNHCR established a field presence in southern Veracruz, Mexico to focus on the identification and assistance of asylum seekers, and in the northern state of Coahuila to promote local integration. UNHCR strengthened its presence in Costa Rica in border areas by appointing two liaison officers in Peñas Blancas and Paso Canoas respectively. For its part, in response to the increase in the number of applications submitted by asylum seekers from the CANT region, UNHCR reopened its office in Belmopan, Belize in 2016.

In Honduras, the government continues to receive technical assistance to develop legal frameworks and public policies for the protection and assistance of internally displaced people. While, in partnership with civil society, within the framework of two working groups of existing protection, one in San Pedro Sula and one in Tegucigalpa, protection, and assistance networks are being established that will be reinforced later in 2017. On the other hand, In Guatemala, the monitoring and protection network and temporary shelters used by displaced, deported or transit people will continue to be supported in order to improve safe spaces along the main migration route. This includes the provision of services, such as legal and psychosocial support and welcoming spaces for boys and girls in strategic areas of the country. In this way, is notable that in all three CANT countries, initiatives and programs for the protection are being delivered. Especially for children internally displaced and deportees with specific protection needs. They are being prioritized together with community protection initiatives.

Regarding El Salvador, according to the *Plan El Salvador Seguro* (PESS), the cooperation focuses on strengthening the State's responses. Taking into consideration the protection and assistance for victims displaced by violence. It further supports for the establishment of reception standards for deported people. Likewise, the implementation of protocols for the identification of deported people with protection needs and their reference to the alternatives for updating the status of the CANT protection.

Furthermore, among other protection responses in the countries of origin include the establishment of the program called the Traffic Protection Mechanism (PTA). It has been currently exposed in El Salvador and expected to be extended to other TNC countries in 2017. This program supports the humanitarian evacuation of high-risk cases to a third

country (Costa Rica). Then resettlement to the United States according to specific profiles already agreed. In addition, a few high-risk cases are channeled directly to the country of destination through a process within the country.

To sum up, the Central America's Northern Triangle is sunk in a humanitarian crisis leading to massive migration and the principal destination for migrants is the United States and Mexico, but the governments are not prepared for the problem. Concerned about the internal problems of Central America and their implication in the worldwide crisis, the U.S. in cooperation with the government of Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador proposed a Plan known as "Prosperity Alliance", which tries to solve the massive migration, violence and boosts education. Nevertheless, international cooperation is essential for coping with the problematic.

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Glossary

A

Aid: to give help, support or assistance.

Allocated: to set apart for a particular purpose; assign or allot.

Analyze: to examine carefully and in detail so as to identify causes, key factors, possible results.

Apprehending: to take into custody; arrest by legal warrant or authority.

B

Boost: to increase; raise.

C

Concerning: a matter that engages a person's attention, interest, or care, or that affects a person's welfare or happiness.

Counterproductive: having an effect that is opposite to the one intended or wanted

D

Deliberate: it is used to refer to a situation that has already been carefully weighed or considered; studied.

Deport: to expel from a country.

E

Ensure: to secure or guarantee, also to make something certain or secure.

Environment: the aggregate of surrounding things, conditions, or influences.

Exposure: the act of exposing, laying open, or uncovering. The state of being exposed.

Extortion:to wrest or wring (money, information, etc.) from a person by violence, intimidation, or abuse of authority; obtain by force, torture, threat, or the like.

F

Forum: an assembly, meeting place, television programs, etc. for the discussion of questions of public interest.

Further: in addition; moreover.

G

Gangs: a group of youngsters or adolescents who associate closely, for social reasons such a group engaging in delinquent behavior.

H

Hierarchy: an organized body of officials in successive ranks or orders.

I

Initiatives: an introductory act or step; leading action

K

Kidnapping: to take a person away illegally by force, usually in order to demand money in exchange for releasing them.

L

Lack: not enough of something, referring to basic services, food or water.

Liaison: the contact or connection maintained by communications between units of the armed forces or of any other organization in order to ensure concerted action, cooperation, etc.

Lifeless: deprived of life.

Likewise: moreover; in addition; also; too.

Look forward: to deal with something and make it successful in the future.

M

Minority: a group in society distinguished from, and less dominant than, the more numerous majority

Misinformation: false information that is spread, regardless of whether there is intent to mislead.

Misogynist: a person who hates, dislikes, mistrusts, or mistreats women.

N

Network: any netlike combination of filaments, lines, veins, passages, or the like.

O

Overturn: to destroy the power of; overthrow; defeat; vanquish.

P

Phenomenon: a fact, occurrence, or circumstance observed or observable.

Policy: a definite course of action adopted for the sake of expediency, facility, etc.

Prestige: distinction or reputation attaching to a person or thing and thus possessing a cachet for others or for the public.

R

Rate: relative condition or quality; grade, class, or sort.

Recruit: a new member of a group, organization, or the like.

Resettlement: the act or state of settling or the state of being settled.

Revealed: to make known; disclose; divulge.

S

Segregation: the institutional separation of an ethnic, racial, religious, or other minority group from the dominant majority.

Shortage: a deficiency in quantity.

Sponsored: a person, organizer, etc; who vouches or is responsible for a person.

Spread: to extend or distribute over a region, place, period of time, among a group.

Sprout: to develop or grow quickly.

Structure: anything composed of parts arranged together in some way; an organization.

T

Threats: a declaration of an intention or determination to inflict punishment, injury, etc.

U

Unlawful: illegal.

Updating: to bring up to date on a particular subject.

V

Vulnerable: capable of or susceptible to being wounded or hurt.

W

Wake: to become roused from a tranquil or inactive state