

XXXIX

TECMUN

The
Caribbean Community

XXXIX TECMUN
Session Schedule

Tuesday, April 7th

Registration	8:00 – 9:00 h
Opening Ceremony	9:00 – 10:00 h
Break	10:00 – 10:30 h
First Session	10:30 – 12:30 h
Break	12:30 – 13:00 h
Second Session	13:00 – 15:00 h
Meal	15:00 – 16:00 h
Third Session	16:00 – 18:00 h

Wednesday, April 8th

Master Conference	8:30 – 9:30 h
Break	9:30 – 10:00 h
Fourth Session	10:00 – 12:30 h
Break	12:30 – 13:00 h
Fifth Session	13:00 – 15:00 h
Meal	15:00 – 16:00 h
Sixth Session	16:00 – 18:00 h

Thursday, April 9th

Seven Session	8:00 – 9:30 h
Break	9:30 – 10:00 h
Eighth Session	10:00 – 12:00 h
Break	12:00 – 12:30 h
Ninth Session	12:30 – 13:45 h
Meal	13:45 – 14:30 h
Closing Ceremony	15:00 – 17:30 h

XXXIX TECMUN
General Agenda

General Secretary: Abril Valdés Calva

GENERAL COORDINATION

Subsecretary of General Coordination: Mauro Carillo Gálvez
Supervisor of General Coordination for Co. Secretariat: Ana Sofía Castañeda Hornedo

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

General Subsecretary: Andrea Abigail Salazar López
Supervisor of Coordination: Alexa Esmeralda Rivera Jiménez

Reunión de Alto Nivel Para la Asamblea General

Presidente: Claudia Guadalupe Pfeiffer Benítez

Tópico A) Medidas para frenar el reclutamiento y la utilización de niños y adolescentes por actores armados no estatales del G9 Fanmi e Alye en la República de Haití.

Tópico B) Acciones para frenar la producción, distribución y monetización transnacional de pornografía infantil en el Sudeste Asiático.

Cuarta Comisión Política Especial y de Descolonización

Presidente: Valentina Reyes Pardo

Topic A) Mecanismos para prevenir el traslado de la población Israelí al territorio sirio de los Altos del Golán debido a la ocupación militar del Estado de Israel.

Topic B) Estrategias para frenar la fragmentación territorial de la República del Yemen debido al control del territorio por parte del movimiento hutí Ansar Allah

Sixth Legal Committee

President: Miguel Ángel Pérez Rodríguez

Tópico A) Mechanisms to regulate the application of immunity of State officials in Sub-Saharan Africa, with emphasis on international criminal jurisdiction.

Tópico B) Measures to control and address the transboundary environmental crimes in the Amazon with emphasis on international State responsibility and due diligence obligations.

World Health Organization

President: María Fernanda Dominguez Heredia

Topic A) Confronting the maternal and neonatal mortality emergency in Sub-Saharan Africa, driven by fragile healthcare systems, limited medical infrastructure, and deep social and economic inequalities.

Topic B) Responding to the health consequences of environmental disasters, resource scarcity, and climate-driven displacement with emphasis on the Pacific Ring of Fire.

League of Arab States

President: David Trujillo Loza

Tópico A) Strategies to mitigate the conflict between the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) and the Extremist group Hayat Tahrir al-Sham (HTS) in the region of the Levant.

Tópico B) Strategies to eradicate the attacks by the Houthies held on the Red Sea, keeping an aim on shipments from the United States of America and the European Union.

Comité des Disparitions Forcées

Président: Marian Robles Ortiz

Subjet A) Mesures pour cesser les disparitions forcées et promouvoir la recherche des personnes concernées aux États-Unis Mexicains provoquées par le Cártel del Noreste dans la région nord-est du territoire.

Subjet B) Stratégies pour arrêter la disparition forcée dans la République d'Albanie en raison de la détention arbitraire et de l'emprisonnement sans processus judiciaire sous le régime du premier ministre Edi Rama.

Organización Marítima Internacional

Presidente: José Guillermo Ramírez Fulgencio

Tópico A) Estrategias para contrarrestar la introducción y propagación de especies marinas invasoras a través de la bioincrustación y el agua de lastre en Asia Oriental y el Sudeste Asiático.

Tópico B) Medidas para el fortalecimiento de la seguridad marítima y de las operaciones de búsqueda y rescate en el Mar Mediterráneo ante el aumento de embarcaciones irregulares

Oficina de las Naciones Unidas Contra la Droga y el Delito

Presidente: Diego Alejandro Salazar Náfate

Tópico A) Mecanismos para frenar el desvío de precursores químicos hacia redes de drogas sintéticas operadas por la 'Ndrangheta italiana entre Asia Oriental, América Latina y la Unión Europea.

Tópico B) Medidas para combatir la impunidad de la violencia sexual vinculado al tráfico armado entre Ucrania y la Federación de Rusia.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

General Subsecretary: Samantha Salgado Nájjar

Supervisor of Coordination: Arantza Estrada Rios

Comisión en Justicia y Prevención del Crimen

Presidente: Valentina Ramírez Galindo

A) Estrategias para combatir la trata de personas mediante plataformas digitales en América Latina, con énfasis en la captación de menores

B) Estrategias para fortalecer programas de justicia restaurativa juvenil en América Latina, con énfasis en contextos de violencia comunitaria y debilidad institucional en Honduras y El Salvador

Historical United Nations Program on AIDS/HIV

President: Emiliano Bautista Sosa

Topic A) Strategies to Address the Ongoing Public Health and Social Crisis Related to HIV/AIDS in Haiti, with Emphasis on Reducing Stigmatization and Strengthening Health Infrastructure beginning in 1981.

Topic B) Strategies to Strengthen Early-Epidemic Detection and Community Protection Mechanisms, with Emphasis on the New York HIV/AIDS Outbreak of 1981–1984.

Convención de las Naciones Unidas en Contra de la Corrupción

Presidente: Javier Gil Rodríguez

Tópico Único) Estrategias para regular la transparencia financiera y control electoral en América Latina con énfasis en el flujo de recursos económicos de origen ilícito en la República Bolivariana de Venezuela.

Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

President: Axl Paris Ortega Rodríguez

Topic A) Strategies to Stop the Femoral Genital Mutilation as a Mechanism of Social Control over Indigenous Girls and Women in Rural Communities of Eastern Africa with Limited State Presence.

Tópico B) Measures to mitigate the use of indigenous territories as sacrifice zones, focusing on extreme violence and structural failures in the protection of rights in the Darién Gap.

Departamento de las Operaciones de la Paz

Presidente: Galia Sofía López Chacón

A) Medidas para la protección de civiles y el establecimiento de mecanismos operativos seguros para el acceso humanitario con énfasis en la atención a víctimas de acoso sexual, derivados del conflicto armado interno en la República de Sudán.

B) Medidas para la protección de la población civil y la reducción de la violencia interétnica en Etiopía del Norte, mediante el fortalecimiento de la seguridad comunitaria y la presencia operativa de las misiones de paz de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas.

Comisión Económica y Social para Asia Occidental

Presidente: Yarezi Benítez Mendoza

A) Estrategias para fortalecer la seguridad alimentaria y nutricional infantil debido al uso de alimentos inadecuados y la sedación farmacológica como respuesta al hambre aguda en contextos de conflicto, con énfasis en la República de Yemen

B) Acciones para erradicar y prevenir la explotación infantil laboral en Asia Occidental, con énfasis en la República Islámica de Irán

Caribbean Community

President: Valeria Oropeza Pérez

A) Measures to reduce youth unemployment in Barbados, Guyana, and Saint Lucia through regional access to education and technical training programs, addressing economic inequality and limited workforce opportunities.

B) Regional cooperation to address the activities of organized criminal networks involved in the trafficking of illegal firearms affecting Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Haiti, with emphasis on cross-border coordination and information sharing.

Comitte of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals

President: Sofia Paola Jiménez de la Cruz

A) Mechanisms to regulate the reception of hazardous waste in Latin America and the Caribbean, with the aim of ensuring its correct disposal and preventing damage.

B) Strategies to reinforce safety standards and operational practices in the storage and distribution of refined petroleum products in the Federal Republic of Nigeria, with an emphasis on reducing spills, fires, and damage caused by gasoline and diesel fuel.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND REGIONAL ORGANISMS

General Subsecretary: Patrick Eduardo Cunillé Paniagua

Supervisor of Coordination: Hannia Nieves José

Oficina De Las Naciones Unidas Para La Prevención Del Genocidio Y La Responsabilidad De Proteger

Presidente: María Fernanda López Islas

A) Acciones para detener la segregación forzada y la limpieza étnica en la República de la Unión de Myanmar, con énfasis en la comunidad Rohingya.

B) Medidas para frenar el aumento de la violencia sistemática y el abuso generalizado contra la población civil por parte de bandas armadas en la República de Haití.

Consejo de Europa

Presidente: Diego López Peralta

A) Estrategias para la protección de los derechos humanos de los refugiados ucranianos desplazados por el conflicto bélico con la Federación Rusa en los Estados miembros receptores.

B) Mecanismos para limitar la trata de personas mediante el abordaje del contexto económico en la región de Schengen.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

President: Ingrid Carrilo García

A) Actions to prevent emerging security and economic threats through multinational cooperation between NATO member and non-member allies, focusing on the Indo-Pacific region.

B) Actions to enhance maritime and undersea capabilities in order to protect critical infrastructure and mitigate security risks in the Baltic Sea region.

International Criminal Police Organization

Presidente: Melany Fayed Cervantes Espinoza

A) Measures to decrease the environmental crimes in the Amazon due to the illegal exploitation of the natural resources in order to protect vulnerable communities and preserve environmental security.

B) Measures to combat the trafficking of young women for sexual exploitation in the Thailand–Cambodia border region in order to protect vulnerable migrant women and dismantle trafficking networks.

Banco Mundial

President: Miguel Ander Hernández Aguilar

A) Financiamiento de la infraestructura de transporte sostenible en la región Subsahariana de África.

B) Intervención financiera internacional en economías en crisis: el caso de la República de Cuba.

Security Council

Presidente: Mariana Méndez Cruz

A) Strategies to prevent an armed invasion between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of China limiting the military posturing and international involvement arising from the unresolved tension across the Taiwan Strait.

B) Measures to halt the emergent Kashmir dispute involving the Republic of India and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan centralizing on the nuclear threats, attacks and humanitarian violations.

Comité de Estado Mayor

President: Leonardo Senties Carmona

A) Mecanismos de prevención de conflictos y cooperación internacional para mitigar las tensiones entre la República de Serbia y el Estado de Kosovo, con el objetivo de evitar un conflicto armado.

B) Acciones de contención del conflicto armado en la región de Chechenia y la Federación de Rusia

Corte Internacional de Justicia

Presidente: Mariana Dueñas Salgado

A) Aplicación de la Convención de la Prevención y la Sanción del Delito de Genocidio en relación a la población Palestina en la Franja de Gaza (República de Sudáfrica vs Estado de Israel).

B) Incumplimiento de la Convención de Viena sobre relaciones diplomáticas con respecto al asalto a la embajada de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos en Quito (Estados Unidos Mexicanos vs República del Ecuador).

“The future belongs to those who believe in the beauty of their dreams.” — Eleanor Roosevelt

Dear reader,

Today, after six years at TECMUN, my story here comes to an end. What once began as a moment filled with uncertainty has transformed into one of the most defining journeys of my life. This path has demanded more from me than I ever imagined — countless hours of work, unwavering commitment, silent sacrifices, and yes, even moments where tears spoke louder than words. But within every challenge, I discovered something far greater: the strength to rise, the courage to be heard, and the realization that my voice is not only valid — it is powerful enough to create change. TECMUN did not just shape the way I speak, it shaped the way I believe in myself.

My journey in TECMUN has never been easy, but it has been deeply meaningful. Along the way, I was never alone. I was surrounded by people who believed in me when I struggled to believe in myself — people who guided me, supported me, and reminded me why I started. For them, for you, for every advisor who trusted me, and above all, for my Secretariat, I gave my absolute best in everything I did. This last year, especially, challenged me in ways I never thought I would face. It pushed me beyond my limits, forced me to confront my fears, and taught me that growth is never comfortable — but always worth it.

Never stay silent in the face of injustice. Speak up, act, and make choices — because the power to create change lies both in the decisions you take and in the ones you choose not to. Educate yourself, because nurturing your mind will help you understand yourself and others. Help those who need it most, because you hold privileges that many people around the world do not — and using them to serve others is one of the noblest forms of leadership. Do everything with passion, with love, and with purpose — every single day, for yourself and for others. Inspire and be inspired, because you never know if your words or your actions might be the push someone needs to believe in themselves.

Everything I have lived through here has taught me that leadership is not about titles, recognition, or standing at the front of a room — it is about impact. It is about choosing to show up, even when it is hard. It is about lifting others as you grow, and understanding that the greatest legacy you can leave behind is not what you achieve, but who you inspire along the way. And that is what I hope to leave with you, dear reader: the certainty that your voice matters, that your actions carry weight, and that you are far more capable than you think.

Abril Valdés Calva
Secretary General for the
XXXIX TECMUN

“Your origin does not define your destiny.”

— Marcus Rashford

Dear participant,

Today I say goodbye to the project of my life called TECMUN. From the bottom of my heart, I can say thank you endlessly. Maybe today you are entering your first model without really knowing what to expect, or perhaps you come with doubts, nerves, or even without much motivation. But let me tell you something: you are about to live one of the most incredible experiences of your life. TECMUN is not just a Model United Nations—it is a place where we always grow, where you challenge yourself, and where you discover what you are truly capable of.

This project was built with effort and dedication from all of us, but above all, with and for people like you. Because without every delegate, minister, judge, without every idea, without every voice, this simply wouldn't exist. Thank you for daring to be part of something I have loved for so many years. Thank you for taking an interest in issues that many ignore and for always seeking solutions to problems that at our age may not seem so relevant.

Throughout this journey, you will not only learn about politics or debate—you will also learn about life. You will meet people who will leave a mark on you, ideas that will change you, and moments you will never forget. You will step out of your comfort zone and begin to see the world through different eyes.

Today it's my turn to close this chapter, but now it's your turn to write yours. Make the most of every second—make mistakes, get back up, enjoy, laugh, learn, and leave your mark. Don't be afraid to be different, to speak up, to try new things. Always remember: it's not where you come from that matters, but how far you want to go.

Thank you for continuing this dream.

Mauro Gálvez Carillo
Subsecretary of General Coordination for the
XXXIX TECMUN

“Peace is not something you wish for; it’s something you make, something you do, something you are, and something you give away.” — John Lennon

Dear Reader, today you are here, ready—or perhaps not so ready—to spend the next three days discussing, debating, upholding, and, above all, dreaming about your stance on a global issue that disrupts the peace not only of certain nations, but of the life of every citizen on Earth. Today marks my sixth model within TECMUN, and after each one, I have learned extraordinary lessons that have changed my life in every aspect; however, the lesson they all share, and the one I consider fundamental, is this: courage, effort, and patience will always show you why they were worth it. My journey in TECMUN has not been easy; it has brought much work, time, dedication, and a few tears, but above all, it taught me that my voice has power. Today, to you—delegate, magistrate, judge—I invite you, even if it may be terrifying, to raise your placard, express that opinion, idea, or proposal that could be the key to a successful model, show that you can transform those nerves, that you have the courage, and decide to change the world from right here. Remember that your voice is a superpower, the greatest of all and with it, you can become a transformative agent of our current world, and you have the power to maintain that much-needed peace. I remind you that the greatest difference starts here and prevails in your day-to-day actions and decisions. Welcome to this new TECMUN. Live it to the fullest: raise your placard, build friendships, defend your stance, and forge new relationships; this is a place to grow, transform, and experiment. Congratulations. You now have a small piece of the world in your hands, and it is up to you to decide what you will do with it. We trust in you.

Samantha Salgado Nájara

Subsecretary for the Economical and Social Council

for the XXXIX TECMUN

“The future belongs to those who believe in the beauty of their dreams.”
-Eleanor Roosevelt

Delegate:

It is an honor to welcome you to this committee and accompany you during this new edition of TECMUN. Being here today is no coincidence; it is the result of perseverance, dedication, and, above all, the courage to believe in your dreams even when the path seems uncertain. Everyone in this room has shown that fighting for what you believe in is always worth it, and that commitment and passion can truly shape the future. My experience in Model United Nations has taught me that these spaces go far beyond academic debate. TECMUN, in particular, has given me the opportunity to grow not only as a delegate and leader, but also as a person. It has allowed me to meet people who I now consider an essential part of my life, people who have supported, inspired, and accompanied me in some of my most meaningful experiences. These connections are one of the most valuable lessons TECMUN has taught me. Becoming president has been a process full of challenges, learning, and personal growth. Each experience reinforced the idea that dreams are achieved through discipline, resilience, and the willingness to step outside your comfort zone. TECMUN taught me to trust my voice, to lead with empathy, and to never stop fighting for goals that I once thought were unattainable. As your president, I am fully committed to guiding this committee with respect, openness, and enthusiasm. I encourage you to take advantage of this space, raise your banners with confidence, defend your ideas with conviction, and see every challenge as an opportunity to grow. Don't be afraid to make mistakes: true learning comes from daring to try. I firmly believe that this committee will reflect your preparation, creativity, and determination. Fight for your ideas, listen with empathy, and remember that every step you take here brings you closer to the dreams you are working so hard for. I am sure that this TECMUN will become a significant chapter in your journey, just as it has been in mine. I wish you a model full of learning, impactful debates, and unforgettable experiences.

Valeria Oropeza Pérez

President of the Caribbean Community

for the XXXIX TECMUN

Background

The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) is an association formed by 21 nations: 15 Member States that are; Antigua and Barbuda, Commonwealth of the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada, Cooperative Republic of Guyana, Republic of Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Republic of Suriname, Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, and 6 Associate Members. Together, these countries are home to approximately 16 million citizens who mainly belong to different ethnic groups, including Indigenous Peoples, Africans, Indians, Europeans, Chinese, Portuguese, and Javanese. This association promotes regional integration among its Member States through economic, political, social, and security cooperation, aiming to improve living and working standards. These efforts aim to ensure that citizens are safe, enjoy human rights and social justice, and have the opportunity to reach their full potential. CARICOM came into being on 4th July 1973, with the signing of the Treaty of Chaguaramas by Barbados, the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, Jamaica, and the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. The community rests on four main pillars: economic integration, foreign policy coordination, human and social development, and security.

Faculties

The Caribbean Community works through a regional institutional structure that allows the joint coordination of efforts among its Member States. Under this framework, the committee is authorized to:

- Establish regional guidelines for security cooperation, aimed at preventing and reducing organized crime and armed violence within the Caribbean region;

- Encourage the creation and support of regional programs and institutions including those related to education, training, and information exchange, as deemed necessary to advance the objectives of the Community;
- Promote dialogue, information sharing, and institutional collaboration between national authorities, regional bodies, and specialized agencies to address transnational challenges affecting the Caribbean region;
- Facilitate cooperation and partnerships with nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and specialized institutions to support regional initiatives.

Topic A

Measures to reduce youth unemployment in Barbados, Guyana, and Saint Lucia through regional access to education and technical training programs, addressing economic inequality and limited workforce opportunities.

*By: Valeria Oropeza Pérez
Sofía Fernanda Maldonado Magaña
Axl Paris Ortega Rodríguez*

Introduction

Youth unemployment is one of the main structural challenges for economic and social development in the Caribbean region. Despite progress in education coverage and literacy, a significant number of young people continue to face difficulties in entering the formal labor market, which limits their economic independence and productive role in society. This situation has a direct impact on social cohesion¹, economic growth and the long-term stability of Caribbean States, such as Barbados, Cooperative Republic of Guyana, and Saint Lucia are relevant cases in this regional context. Although these States differ in size, productive structure, and income levels, they share common problems related to low youth employment generation, persistent economic inequalities, and the limited correspondence between education systems and labor market demands. Various international organizations have pointed out that youth unemployment in the Caribbean is not only due to a lack of education, but also to structural barriers that hinder the transition from education to employment.

Given these conditions, there is a clear need for regional approaches that expand access to technical and vocational education, strengthen youth employability², and reduce existing economic gaps in Caribbean societies. Youth unemployment not only limits individual income opportunities, but also undermines social cohesion by increasing inequality and social exclusion among vulnerable groups. Strengthening employability through the development of relevant skills is essential to ensure that young people can effectively integrate into national and regional labor markets. However, many Caribbean labor markets face structural constraints, such as small economies and limited employment diversification, which restrict work opportunities for young people; in this context, regional cooperation allows states to coordinate policies, share resources, and harmonize training standards to improve labor mobility and competitiveness. Through collective action, Caribbean countries can address

¹ **Social cohesion:** The different members fit together well and form a united whole. (Collins, 2025)

² **Employability:** The skills and abilities that allow you to be employed.

youth unemployment in a comprehensive and sustainable manner, promoting long-term economic and social development.

Youth unemployment as a structural challenge in the Caribbean

Youth unemployment in the Caribbean is driven by structural factors that limit the absorption of young people into the national labor market³. According to the International Labor Organization (ILO), young people in the region have significantly higher unemployment rates than the adult population, reflecting persistent barriers to their entry into the labor market. In Barbados, Cooperative Republic of Guyana, and Saint Lucia, employment opportunities are often concentrated in specific sectors such as tourism, agriculture, services; and, in the case of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, the energy industry. However, these sectors do not always generate enough quality jobs to absorb the youth population, especially those who lack previous work experience or specialized technical training, as a result, many young people are out of the labour market or working in informal and unstable jobs.

This situation affects young people from low-income households, as they find it more difficult to access additional training or employment support networks. Persistent youth unemployment reinforces cycles of economic inequality and limits the region's productive potential. Many young people from disadvantaged backgrounds cannot afford private training programs or unpaid internships that could improve their employment prospects. In addition, limited access to professional networks reduces their exposure to employment opportunities and career guidance. These barriers contribute to long-term economic exclusion and increase vulnerability to informal and unstable employment. Addressing these challenges requires

³ **Labor market:** The available supply of labor considered with reference to the demand for it.

targeted policies that promote inclusive access to skills development and integration into the labor market.

Economic inequality, education gaps and barriers to employment.

Economic inequality is a determining factor in the employment opportunities available to young people in the Caribbean. The World Bank (WB) has identified that gaps in income and access to basic services directly influence human capital development and young people's ability to acquire relevant skills for the labor market. In Barbados, Cooperative Republic of Guyana, and Saint Lucia, young people with limited resources face greater obstacles to completing their education or accessing technical training programs. These inequalities are accentuated in rural communities and peripheral areas, where educational opportunities and job prospects are limited. As a result, many young people are excluded from productive sectors with greater growth potential.

Moreover, factors such as gender and geographic location influence young people's career paths. Young women, in particular, tend to face higher levels of unemployment and underemployment, as well as unpaid care responsibilities that limit their economic participation. In addition to gender disparities, broader economic conditions such as food insecurity, limited access to basic services, and scarce economic resources further constrain youth employment opportunities. In some Caribbean communities, rising food costs and household economic pressures force young people to prioritize short-term survival over education or skills development. Limited access to healthcare, transportation, and digital infrastructure also reduces young people's ability to fully participate in education and training programs. In addition, economic slowdowns and reduced labor demand in key sectors contribute to a shrinking labor force, decreasing the availability of jobs for inexperienced

youth. The combination of these factors highlights the need for inclusive policies that address the multiple economic and social dimensions of inequality affecting youth employment.

These economic and social inequalities are closely linked to the way education systems prepare young people for entry into the labor market, and one of the main challenges for reducing youth unemployment in the region is the disconnection between educational systems and the real requirements of the labor market. Although many young people complete high school or higher education, they often fail to acquire the technical and professional skills demanded by the labor market. The ILO and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) have highlighted the importance of strengthening technical and vocational education and training (TVET) as a means of facilitating young people's transition to employment. These programs enable the development of specific skills, promote practical experience, and improve the employability of young people in strategic sectors. However, in these regions, there are still limitations in access to quality technical programs, as well as a lack of coordination between educational institutions, government authorities, and the productive sector. The absence of common standards hinders the recognition of certifications and limits labor mobility within the region.

Regional cooperation and the role of regional and international institutions

Regional cooperation⁴ represents a strategic and necessary response to youth unemployment in the Caribbean, especially given the interlinked nature of regional economies. Individual national policies often face constraints due to limited fiscal capacity and small domestic markets. Coordinated regional action allows states to share resources, knowledge, and institutional capacities, strengthening the overall effectiveness of

⁴ **Regional cooperation:** This refers to the political and institutional mechanisms that countries in a general geographical region devise to find and strengthen common interests as well as promote their national interests, through cooperation and dialogue.

employment and training strategies. Youth unemployment in the Caribbean also has implications beyond the region, as persistent economic exclusion can contribute to increased migration flows to North America and Europe. This migration dynamic puts pressure on the labor markets and social systems of destination countries, highlighting the transregional nature of the challenge. Globally, economic trends such as economic recessions, changes in international trade, and technological advances disproportionately affect small Caribbean economies, reducing employment opportunities for young workers.

The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) plays a central role in facilitating cooperation among member states. Through regional frameworks such as the Human Resources Development Strategy 2030, CARICOM promotes educational reform, skills development, and labor market integration. These initiatives encourage the harmonization of national education policies with regional employment priorities. By fostering collaboration, CARICOM supports more cohesive and sustainable solutions to youth unemployment. International institutions further reinforce regional efforts by providing technical assistance, research, and financial support. The International Labor Organization contributes its expertise on youth employment and decent work policies, while the World Bank (WB) supports human capital development through analytical and financing initiatives. Organizations such as UNESCO promote inclusive and adaptable education systems, particularly in technical and vocational training. Together, these institutions enhance regional capacity to address youth unemployment through coordinated, evidence-based approaches.

Unemployment among young people in the Caribbean poses a significant threat to long-term economic stability, social cohesion, and sustainable development throughout the region. Persistently high levels of unemployment amongst young people limit productivity, weaken human capital formation, and exacerbate existing socioeconomic inequalities. These

conditions reduce trust in public institutions and constrain the ability of states to achieve inclusive economic growth. If left unaddressed, youth unemployment can contribute to increased migration pressures toward North America and Europe, creating labor market imbalances and social challenges beyond the Caribbean. In addition, prolonged economic exclusion increases the risk of intergenerational poverty and the loss of skilled human resources essential for national development. For these reasons, youth unemployment in Barbados, the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, and Saint Lucia requires sustained international attention, coordinated policy responses, and continued support from regional and global institutions to ensure long-term stability and shared development.

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Topic B

Regional cooperation to address the activities of organized criminal networks involved in the trafficking of illegal firearms affecting Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Haiti, with emphasis on cross-border coordination and information sharing.

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Introduction

The Caribbean region currently faces a complex security challenge related to the expansion of organized criminal networks⁵ engaged in illicit firearms trafficking⁶. This phenomenon has significantly affected public security, institutional stability, and social cohesion in several Caribbean States, particularly Jamaica, the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, and the Republic of Haiti. The proliferation of illicit firearms has intensified the dynamics of violence in communities, strengthening extremist networks and undermining the capacity of national authorities to ensure the safety of citizens. Regional and international organizations have reported that the circulation of illegal weapons is closely linked to rising homicide rates and persistent insecurity. This dynamic erodes public confidence in institutions and weakens the Rule of Law⁷. As a result, illicit firearms trafficking has become a key regional concern that requires coordinated attention.

Although these States have different political, economic, and institutional contexts, they share common vulnerabilities related to porous borders⁸, limited surveillance capabilities, and insufficient control of strategic entry points. Many ports, airports, and maritime routes lack the technological resources and personnel required to effectively monitor the movement of goods and individuals. Insufficient coordination among security agencies has further facilitated the movement of illegal firearms across national borders, allowing criminal networks to exploit institutional gaps. These conditions enable organized networks to expand their operational reach through maritime and aerial routes with relative ease. Illegal firearms

⁵ **Organized criminal networks:** They are involved in many different types of criminal activities spanning several countries. These activities may include trafficking in people, drugs, illicit goods and weapons, armed robbery, counterfeiting and money laundering.

⁶ **Illicit firearms trafficking:** Firearms trafficking involves cross-border transfers of firearms, their parts, components or ammunition that are unauthorized by at least one of the countries involved, or which lack proper identification or markings.

⁷ **Rule of Law:** The rule of law is a durable system of laws, institutions, norms, and community commitment that delivers four universal principles: accountability, just law, open government, and accessible and impartial justice.

⁸ **Porous borders:** Those geographic lines which are not properly safeguarded by the security agents which allow illegal entrance of migrants within and outside the sovereign state.

trafficking cannot be effectively addressed through isolated national strategies or unilateral enforcement measures. Regional cooperation becomes essential to strengthen cross-border coordination⁹ and information sharing among authorities. Collective approaches provide a more sustainable and comprehensive response to a threat that operates beyond national jurisdictions.

Structural vulnerabilities and the need for regional cooperation

The proliferation¹⁰ of illegal firearms in the Caribbean are closely linked to the structural vulnerabilities of national institutions, particularly with regard to border management, customs oversight, and law enforcement capacity. Jamaica, the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, and the Republic of Haiti face persistent challenges in monitoring ports, airports, and maritime borders, which are frequently exploited by organized criminal networks. Limited financial resources, inadequate technological infrastructure, and fragmented intelligence systems reduce the effectiveness of national law enforcement efforts. These weaknesses are compounded by the transnational nature of criminal organizations, which operate across multiple jurisdictions and quickly adapt to law enforcement measures. As a result, national-level policies alone have proven insufficient to disrupt firearms trafficking routes. This reality highlights the urgent need for regional cooperation to address common security challenges in a coordinated and strategic manner.

Regional cooperation enables Caribbean States to strengthen collective security responses by sharing resources, information, and operational frameworks. Through coordinated cross-border actions, States can improve surveillance, strengthen firearms tracing¹¹, and increase the effectiveness of criminal investigations. Information-sharing mechanisms¹² are particularly important, as timely intelligence enables authorities to identify trafficking patterns and anticipate criminal activities. Cooperation also promotes greater harmonization between judicial systems, facilitating extradition processes and joint prosecutions. Through

⁹ **Cross-border coordination:** Is defined as collaborative efforts aimed at enhancing the economic and social development of regions located on either side of internal or external borders of the European Union, focusing on areas such as entrepreneurship, resource management, and infrastructure development.

¹⁰ **Proliferation:** The fact of something increasing a lot and suddenly in number or amount.

¹¹ **Firearms tracing:** A firearms trace is the systematic tracking of the movement of a firearm recovered by law enforcement officials, beginning with its importation into, or its manufacture in, the United States through the distribution chain of Federal firearms licensees to the point of its first retail sale.

¹² **Information-sharing mechanisms:** An information-sharing mechanism is a system designed for exchanging data and knowledge.

harmonized protocols and collaborative enforcement strategies, regional cooperation increases the capacity of States to tackle organized crime¹³. In this context, cooperation is not optional but essential to addressing a threat that transcends national borders.

The role of regional and international institutions

Regional and international institutions play a critical role in supporting Caribbean States' efforts to combat illicit firearms trafficking. The Caribbean Community (CARICOM), through the Caribbean Community Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (CARICOM IMPACS), serves as a central platform for coordinating regional security policies and operational cooperation. CARICOM IMPACS promotes intelligence sharing, supports capacity-building initiatives, and facilitates joint security operations among Member States. At the international level, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) provides technical assistance, research, and policy guidance focused on arms control and organized crime prevention. These efforts help strengthen national institutions and align regional responses with international best practices.

In addition, international cooperation enhances access to funding, training, and specialized expertise that many Caribbean States lack individually due to limited financial and institutional capacity¹⁴. United Nations agencies contribute to improving border management systems by supporting the modernization of surveillance technologies and customs controls. These organizations also assist in the development of firearms tracing mechanisms and data collection tools that allow authorities to better identify trafficking routes and patterns. Judicial cooperation frameworks are strengthened through international partnerships that promote legal harmonization and cross-border investigations. International collaboration further encourages adherence to global norms and agreements related to arms

¹³ **Organized crime:** Organized crime is a continuing criminal enterprise that rationally works to profit from illicit activities that are often in great public demand.

¹⁴ **Institutional capacity:** Institutional capacity is defined as the capability of an institution to set and achieve social and economic goals through knowledge, skills, and systems.

trafficking and transnational crime prevention. By engaging with multilateral institutions, Caribbean States reinforce the legitimacy and sustainability of their security strategies. This collaborative approach ensures that regional efforts are coordinated, effective, and supported by international experience and best practices.

Illicit firearms trafficking as a threat requiring international attention

Illicit firearms trafficking poses a serious and ongoing threat to security, governance, and social cohesion in the Caribbean region. In Jamaica, the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, and the Republic of Haiti, the availability of illegal weapons fuels violent crime, strengthens criminal networks, and undermines public confidence in state institutions. High levels of armed violence also discourage economic investment and hinder long-term development prospects. The transnational nature of firearms trafficking links Caribbean insecurity to broader international criminal networks operating across the Americas. Consequently, the issue extends beyond national or regional borders.

If left unaddressed, continued illicit firearms trafficking may further destabilize the Caribbean region and intensify existing security challenges. The persistence of armed violence undermines social cohesion, weakens governance, and limits economic development by discouraging investment and tourism. These dynamics can also generate spillover effects¹⁵ beyond the region, including increased migration pressures toward North America and other neighboring areas. Cross-border insecurity linked to organized criminal networks demonstrates the interconnected nature of the problem. Therefore, illegal firearms trafficking is not only a regional concern but an international issue that requires sustained global attention. Addressing this threat demands coordinated action among national governments, regional organizations, and international partners. Only through collective, long-term, and

¹⁵ **Spillover effects:** Spillover effects refer to the phenomenon where the effects of a treatment extend to the control group, impacting their response despite not receiving the treatment directly.

cooperative efforts can the Caribbean reduce armed violence and promote lasting regional stability.

From a broader international perspective, several States outside the Caribbean have expressed concern regarding the expansion of organized criminal networks and the proliferation of illicit firearms in the region. Countries in North America and Latin America have emphasized the importance of strengthening border controls and intelligence-sharing mechanisms to prevent the transnational flow of illegal weapons. International actors recognize that instability in the Caribbean can generate spillover effects, including increased migration pressures and regional insecurity. Consequently, there is growing support for multilateral cooperation frameworks that reinforce regional security institutions and promote coordinated responses to organized crime. These shared positions underline the need for sustained international engagement to address a threat that extends beyond national and regional boundaries.

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XXXIX TECMUN
Glossary of Forbidden Words

Forbidden Words

Defined by the United Nations, are non diplomatic terms participants must avoid to mention during their speeches on the debate and in the writing of resolution projects

Forbidden Words	Permitted equivalents
First world countries	Developed countries
Third world countries	Developing countries
Gay ¹⁶	Member of the LGBTIQ+ community
War ¹⁷	Belic conflict
Rape	Sexual abuse
Terrorist	Extremist
Kill or murder	Deprive someone of their life
Death	Casualties
Assassination	Homicide
Army	Military forces
Money	Economic resources
Poor	Lack of resources
Okay	Yes or agree
Black ¹⁸	Afrodescendant

¹⁶ The word Gay is replaced by a more inclusive term, recognizing that not all people within the LGBTIQ+ community identify in the same way.

¹⁷ The word War can be used in order to refer to historical contexts, such as the Cold War, the First World War, etc. It can only be used in the Security Council to refer to armed conflicts.

¹⁸ The word Black, in reference to ethnicity, is not prohibited but it is recommended to limit its use and refer to this sector as a dark-skinned person or afrodescendant as the case may be.

XXXIX TECMUN
Glossary for Resolution Projects

Preambulatory Phrases

Preambulatory Phrases are used at the beginning of every Resolution Paper in order to give context about the resolutions made for the topic. Preambulatory Phrases must be written in italics followed by a sentence that gives said context. For each Resolution Paper there must be five sentences beginning with a Preambulatory Phrase.

Affirming	Desiring	Noting with deep concern
Alarmed by	Emphasizing	Noting with satisfaction
Approving	Expecting	Noting further
Bearing in mind	Expressing its appreciation	Observing
Believing	Fulfilling	Reaffirming
Confident	Fully aware	Realizing
Contemplating	Further deploring	Recalling
Convinced	Further recalling	Recognizing
Declaring	Guided by	Referring
Deeply concerned	Having adopted	Seeking
Deeply conscious	Having considered	Taking into consideration
Deeply convinced	Having examined	Taking note
Deeply disturbed	Having received	Viewing with appreciation
Deeply regretting	Keeping in mind	Welcoming

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Glossary for Resolution Projects

Operative Clauses

Operative Clauses are used at the beginning of every resolution within the Resolution Paper on the debated topic. They must be written in italics and bold.

Accepts	Endorses	Notes
Affirms	Draws the attentions	Proclaims
Approves	Emphasizes	Reaffirms
Authorizes	Encourages	Recommends
Calls	Expresses its appreciation	Regrets
Calls upon	Expresses its hope	Reminds
Condemns	Further invites	Requests
Confirms	Further proclaims	Solemnly
Congratulates	Further reminds	Affirms
Considers	Further recommends	Strongly
Declares accordingly	Further requests	condemns
Deplores	Further resolves	Supports
Designates	Has resolved	Takes note of
		Transmits
		Trusts

