

XXVIII

TECMUN Jr.

United Nations World
Tourism Organization

XXVIII TECMUN Jr.
Horario de sesiones

Miércoles 18 de noviembre

Ceremonia de Inauguración	9:00 – 10:00 h.
Receso	10:00 – 10:30 h.
Primera Sesión	10:30 – 12:00 h.
Receso	12:00 – 12:30 h.
Segunda Sesión	12:30 – 14:00 h.
Comida	14:00 – 15:00 h.
Tercera Sesión	15:00 – 16:30 h.

Jueves 19 de noviembre

Conferencia Magistral	8:30 – 9:30 h.
Receso	9:30 – 10:00 h.
Cuarta Sesión	10:00 – 11:30 h.
Receso	11:30 – 12:00 h.
Quinta Sesión	12:00 – 13:30 h.
Comida	13:30 – 14:30 h.
Sexta Sesión	14:30 – 16:00 h.

Viernes 20 de noviembre

Séptima Sesión	8:00 – 9:30 h.
Receso	9:30 – 10:00 h.
Octava Sesión	10:00 – 11:30 h.
Receso	11:30 – 12:00 h.
Novena Sesión	12:00 – 14:00 h.
Comida	14:00 – 15:00 h.
Ceremonia de Clausura	15:00 – 17:30 h.
TECMUN GLOOM ¹	18:00 – 19:00 h.

¹ TECMUN GLOOM es una experiencia únicamente para los delegados donde habrá actividades en las que los delegados y las mesas se podrán conocer.

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Agenda

Secretaria General: Nuria Vidal Castillo

ASAMBLEA GENERAL

Subsecretaria General: Aiko Valeria Aguilar Jiménez

Sesión Plenaria de la Asamblea General

Presidente: Javier Márquez Saucedo

- A) Medidas para controlar la creciente crisis social en Estados Unidos de América con enfoque al reciente movimiento *Black Lives Matter*
- B) Estrategias para la erradicación de los combates en el territorio de Libia provocados por los grupos del Gobierno de Acuerdo Nacional y el Ejército Nacional Libio

Primera Comisión de Desarme y Seguridad Internacional

Presidenta: Daniela Mejía Salgado

- A) Medidas para regular la fabricación, comercialización y el uso de armas letales autónomas (LAWS) para evitar una futura carrera armamentística a través de un marco legal a nivel internacional
- B) Estrategias para evitar la militarización del océano Ártico como producto de nuevas rutas de navegación

Organización Internacional para las Migraciones

Presidente: Manuel Alejandro Rosales Portillo

- A) Medidas para asegurar la integridad del pueblo migrante de Rohingya en su proceso de traslado hacia Bangladesh
- B) Problemáticas de la migración norcoreana causadas por el gobierno de la República Popular Democrática de Corea

United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

Presidente: Germán Osvaldo Nuñez Benitez

A) Suppression from the government of the People's Republic of China upon human rights, focusing on the use of economic power, censorship, indoctrination and heavy surveillance in Xinjiang

B) Oppression of women, the LGBT+ community and civil society activists in Iran, focused on the extreme measures applied by the national penal code and the Supreme Court

Organización Mundial de la Salud

Presidente: Ángel Daniel González Jasso

A) Estrategias para una segura reactivación de la economía en países de América Latina y El Caribe ante la reciente crisis causada por el COVID-19

B) Medidas para mejorar los servicios de salud pública en Yemen a causa de la presente catástrofe humanitaria

United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

Presidenta: Alejandra Bañuelos González

A) Measures for the regulation of space tourism and passenger safety

B) The increasing threat to the global astronomic and space observation community from the rise of satellite constellations and the number of space debris

CONSEJO ECONÓMICO Y SOCIAL

Subsecretario General: Armando Daniel Navarro Sánchez

Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia

Presidenta: Sofía Victoria Solís Uribe

A) Estrategias para brindar apoyo y medidas adecuadas de salubridad y nutrición a niños desterrados a causa del conflicto bélico en la República Árabe Siria

B) Medidas para prevenir la existencia del matrimonio infantil forzado y sus consecuencias en las niñas con enfoque en África Occidental

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente

Presidente: Arturo Rubio Díaz Vázquez

- A) Medidas para evitar la sexta extinción masiva de fauna silvestre con énfasis en los incendios del bosque tropical de la Amazonia y el bosque de Malacura en Australia
- B) Medidas para disminuir la pérdida de agua potable causadas por el fenómeno de la industria de la moda rápida en la República Popular China y la República Popular de Bangladesh

International Criminal Police Organization

Presidenta: Andrea Michelle Martínez Lozano

- A) Measures to contain and dismantle the triads, the Korean criminal organizations, and groups of organized crime in the Golden Triangle
- B) Strategies to prevent radical acts that involve the use of chemical and nuclear weapons by extremist groups, focusing on the Middle East

Commission on the Status of Women

Presidenta: María Fernanda Casillas Monroy

- A) Measures for the attention of female victims of acid attacks due to its accessibility in the Middle East and United Kingdom with emphasis on the social consequences
- B) Measures to provide opportune prevention and support for women affected by female genital mutilation as sexual repression in regions of Northern and Western Africa

Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura

Presidenta: Samaria Sánchez Ramírez

- A) Acciones para garantizar un avance en materia de equidad e igualdad de género educativa ante situaciones de crisis en países de América Latina y el Caribe
- B) Medidas para asegurar la libertad de expresión y estabilidad artística, como parte de la diversidad cultural, ante la pandemia de COVID-19 con enfoque en América Latina y el Caribe

United Nations World Tourism Organization

Presidenta: Rebeca Ávila Delgado

- A) Measures to improve the development of alternative touristic areas in Latin American local communities and get rid of overtourism

B) Measures to reactivate the Latin American tourism sector after the global pandemic caused by the spread of COVID-19

Commission Économique des Nations Unies pour l'Europe

Presidenta: Lianny Hernández Pérez

A) Stratégies pour la protection et le placement des réfugiés Syriens en Europe pour éviter des problèmes sociaux et économiques dans l'Union Européenne, en mettant l'accent sur la République Fédérale d'Allemagne

B) Le développement des politiques pour soutenir la promotion de l'indépendance économique des femmes et l'éradication du fossé salarial dans les pays sous-développés de l'Europe du sud-est

AGENCIAS ESPECIALIZADAS Y ORGANISMOS REGIONALES

Subsecretaria General: Montserrat Olivas Ramos

Organización de los Estados Americanos

Presidenta: Paola González Zapata

A) Repercusiones sociales y políticas tras la censura de medios de comunicación en México, con énfasis en la persecución de periodistas por grupos de narcotráfico

B) El neocolonialismo como un obstáculo para el desarrollo económico de las comunidades indígenas en América Latina

Comisión de Prevención del Delito y Justicia Penal

Presidente: Victor Daniel Meza Castillo

A) Estrategias para mejorar el estado de derecho y reducir la impunidad de las autoridades latinoamericanas con enfoque en la violación de derechos humanos y la ineficacia de las garantías constitucionales presentes en los movimientos sociales

B) Medidas para erradicar las prácticas de tortura en las cárceles africanas con base en Las Reglas Mínimas de las Naciones Unidas para el Tratamiento de Reclusos

United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation

Presidente: Santiago Makoszay Castañón

- A) Measures to ensure radiation protection in case of a nuclear reactor accident. A study based on novel information on the effects and risks of radiation exposure due to the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power station
- B) Assessment of the biological mechanisms relevant to the inference of cancer risk after exposure to low-dose radiation

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Presidenta: Mariana Cortés Gallardo

- A) Political and military measures to prevent further naval and territorial conflicts between Ukraine and Russia
- B) Reaffirm diplomatic and military strategies to increase the security of Afghanistan's inhabitants facing the current terrorist attacks by the Taliban

Security Council

Presidenta: Vanessa Arroyo Jerez

- A) Strategies to suppress the resurgence of the Islamic State in the Syrian Arab Republic and the Republic of Iraq
- B) Prevention mechanisms against the illicit trafficking of nuclear material within the Black Sea region

International Court of Justice

Presidenta: Carolina Elizabeth Vásquez Regalado

- A) Relocation of the United States Embassy to Jerusalem (Palestine v. United States of America)
- B) Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (The Gambia v. Myanmar)

“Make the most of yourself by fanning the tiny, inner sparks of possibility into flames of achievement”.
-Golda Meir.

Delegada/o, Ministra/o, Juez,

Lo peor que puedes hacer es subordinarte al contexto en el que resides. Esta es tu oportunidad de demostrarte que por medio de tu investigación, ideas, trabajo e innovación puedes y vas a cambiar al mundo. Entre más conocimiento adquieres, más te das cuenta de que la sociedad en la que vivimos está lejos de ser perfecta. Lo que necesita un mundo en crisis es a personas como tú que están dispuestas a alzar la voz en contra de injusticias, violencia, inequidad, fobias, machismo, entre muchas otras cosas. Necesita a personas que, a pesar de vivir durante una pandemia mundial, toma tres días para participar en un modelo en línea. Sé esa persona que el mundo anhela, esa persona que va siempre un paso más allá.

Este modelo es una muy pequeña representación de lo que en verdad está sucediendo alrededor del mundo y que decidimos ignorar porque vivimos en una posición de privilegio donde podemos asumir que nada ni nadie nos va a hacer daño; Sin embargo, como el último año nos ha demostrado, esto puede cambiar en cuestión de segundos. Así que aprovecha y toma ventaja de tu posición de privilegio y de todas las oportunidades que se te presentan gracias a ella. Porque si decides ignorar los problemas, te conviertes en una gran parte de ellos. Pelea con todo lo que tengas por lo que crees y sé la voz por los que son silenciados. Cualquiera puede quitarte lo que sea, menos el poder de alzar tu voz.

Delegada/o Ministra/o, Juez, es tu oportunidad de pensar fuera del estatus quo, de romper tus estándares y esos de toda la gente que te rodea, de ser tú misma o mismo, de romper o mejorar el sistema, de expresar tus ideas únicas y creativas y de salir de tu zona de confort que lo único que te está haciendo es nublarlo. Sí, da miedo, pero no dejes que esos pensamientos frenen tu capacidad de expresarte; Úsalos a tu favor y véncelos, porque la falta de confianza, la duda y el miedo siempre van a ser las cosas más difíciles de sobrellevar, pero, el hacerlo genera el verdadero cambio. Espero que confíes en el modelo y en el Secretariado, pero especialmente, espero que confíes en ti, que abras tu mente, que aprendas sobre una gran variedad de temas, que salgas de este modelo con una visión completamente distinta del mundo a la que tenías antes. Quiero que salgas con la capacidad de analizar críticamente y empatizar con otras personas y situaciones para que llegues a tener la habilidad de resolver estos problemas de la mejor manera posible no solo dentro de las salas de debate, sino en la vida real.

Finalmente, quiero que aproveches el momento, tu momento. Lucha contra el problema y haz la diferencia en esa sala de debate, porque esta es una simulación del mundo real, y lo que hagas ahí dentro representa lo que haces y harás por el mundo si no permites que se quede en esas 4 paredes. Recuerda que no hay experiencias que se repitan dos veces y que la que estás a punto de vivir, te marcará de por vida. Confío en ti y en tu capacidad, porque estás aquí por una razón; porque hay una chispa en ti esperando ser encendida y puede que esta sea tu única oportunidad de hacerlo. El mundo está en las manos de ti, de la juventud; si no aprendemos a tomar ventaja de esto y hacer del planeta un mejor lugar, nadie lo va a hacer. Encuéntrate en esta experiencia y cree en ti, en lo que puedes aportar al modelo y en el gran impacto que esto tendrá en las personas, porque yo te aseguro que confío ciegamente en ti.

Nuria Vidal Castillo
Secretary General for the
XXVIII TECMUN Jr.

“Success without fullness is the ultimate failure”

-Tony Robbins

Dear Delegate:

We are about to achieve something great that will remain through the years and it is going to change our lives forever. For three years I've been part of this experience, TECMUN, as delegate, chair, president, subsecretary, and friend. I can tell you that the one who was at your sit is not the same person as the one who is writing this letter. TECMUN changed my life in ways that I couldn't imagine; it gave me friends, family, humility, and a purpose. Now, you and I are part of this history and our work is to leave a legacy on it. For legacy, I am not referring to a prize, a trophy or a paper. A valuable legacy is a long friendship, an experience, an unforgettable feeling, a romance if you want to, or even the notion of saving the world in only three long days. Today my only goal is to help you build that legacy in order to give you what TECMUN gave me, to change your life. Nowadays, we are facing the most difficult problems that our world has ever faced. Terrorism, climate change, feminicides, homophobia and indifference are some of the challenges that we need to face and solve. Maybe you can think that they are impossible or irrelevant to solve but be sure that they are real. The most important element to face them is you. You are smart enough to understand, greatly empathic to face them and sufficiently human to know that you cannot do it alone; that is why you're here reading this. With these words I want you to notice something, your legacy is not about yourself, it is for everyone else. Whatever it is, make sure that it remains in others and that it is powerful enough to send a message. Make sure that each word, each motion, each feeling you experience on these days is valuable. At the end you will get the most precious prize that anyone can ever win, fullness. Finally, I want to thank you for being brave to speak your truth and wise to listen to others than yours. For me it is an honor and a great responsibility to be your Subsecretary, guide and friend during these three days. I hope, with all my heart, that you'll learn and that you leave this model with that prize I've told you before. As I mentioned you, now we are part of something greater than us. Delegate, thanks for changing my life one last time; let me do the same with yours. Because you are about to do something great that will remain through the years.

Armando Daniel Navarro Sánchez

Subsecretary for Economic and Social Council for the

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Dear delegate,

Look how far you've come; I am so proud of you.

Please take a look at the past, what made you become what you are now? Are you proud of yourself? You have been through some sadness, some failures, fears, frustrations, and others. However, I assure you there have been lots of good moments in your life; euphoria, excitement, joys, hopes, amazement, inspirations, achievements, and so many marvelous emotions we can't even describe, All these moments, all these experiences make you who you are and who you will become, so be proud of yourself.

Do not be afraid of new challenges, new failures, trying new things, getting out of your comfort zone; but please be terrified of regret. Challenge yourself, self-overcome, fail, succeed, have fun, enjoy, do not settle with the things you have, be ambitious, have goals. This is how we grow as a person, how we build character; this is how we improve as people. The only limit you have is you.

Today you are sitting here probably anxious, afraid, or confused. But you are here to be part of the change, to inspire the world, be the best version of yourself. Don't be afraid to learn, do not be afraid of this experience. I want to remind you how stunning you are, but above all, I want YOU to remember it. You can do this, believe in yourself.

“Success comes from knowing that you did your best to become the best that you are capable of becoming”- John Wooden

Rebeca Avila Delgado

President of the United Nations World Tourism Organization for the

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Background

The United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) was formed in November, 1974 originated from the International Union of Official Travel Organization (IUOTO). Its headquarters are located in Geneva, Switzerland and it has 159 members. The main objectives of the UNWTO are to stimulate macroeconomic growth, to create jobs, to protect the environment and culture as well as the advocacy of peace, prosperity and respect for human rights. Since tourism has shown an exponential growth throughout the years, becoming one of the essential actors in the worldwide economy, the UN created an affiliated organization to ensure this, the UNWTO.

Faculties

UNWTO promotes tourism as a tool of development. In order to achieve its objectives the Organization counts with different capabilities. The UNWTO focuses on

- Encouraging the implementation of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism which are principles that guide collaborators into tourism, setting a frame of a responsible and sustainable development.
- Generating market knowledge, so the collaborators know how, whom and where to invest.
- Promoting competitive and sustainable tourism policies and instruments, so there is equality in the market and no unfair competence in the tourism sector.
- Fomenting tourism education and training, in order to expand the offer of destinations.

Topic A

Measures to improve the development of alternative touristic areas in Latin American local communities and get rid of overtourism

By: Rebeca Avila Delgado

María Fernanda Anaya López

José Antonio Salazar Garibay

Erick Eduardo Silva López

Introduction

According to the World Travel Tourism Council (WTTC), travel and tourism are the fastest-growing economic sector, increasing 4.6 % much rapidly than the rest of the economy each year. It is also an important source of economic development and job creation. Latin America is a region with a wide selection of touristic destinations, which offers a diversity of cultural, historical, and natural resources that represents 8 % of global tourism. Nevertheless, its market potential is underestimated, as the touristic promotion has the most impact on well-known destinations. Overtourism is a recent problem that involves overcrowding in one tourist place resulting in conflicts with locals, as well as triggering² environmental and sanitary issues. A current example is Machu Picchu, Republic of Peru, wherein 2007 it received more than 5,000 tourists per day, causing damage to the patrimony and being classified as 'in danger', such as *Cancun*, United Mexican States, Venice, Italian Republic, *Punta Caná*, Dominican Republic, among others. Alternative tourism, defined as "touring things and places other than the usual" (Wollacott, 2020), has interaction with the local environment, people, and communities, promoting sustainability as well as considering the social and cultural dimensions, the relationship with the environment, and the host communities. According to the Latin America and Caribbean Demographic Center approximately 8.3 % of the Latin American population belongs to local communities. The United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) describes tourism as a promoter to include the local economy, the creation of jobs boosts

² **Triggering:** causing a particular action, process or situation to happen (Cambridge Dictionary, 2020).

foreign investments and the increase in public revenues³. Tourism also contributes to improving socio-economic, cultural, and natural development.

Background of Latin America's tourism

In the mid-nineteenth century, the first South American holiday centers were inaugurated. At the beginning of the XX century, three important touristic centers were created in the Oriental Republic of Uruguay. After World War I, in 1922 the *Parque Nacional del Sud* (currently known as *Parque Nacional Nahuel Huapi*), Argentine Republic was created, boosting⁴ ecotourism in Latin America. A few years after World War II, the United Mexican States, and the Federative Republic of Brazil, began to flourish⁵ their tourism exponentially⁶ in the tourist field. In 1957, the Republic of Cuba received more than 227,000 tourists, as a result of *La Havana* and *Varadero* becoming the most popular touristic destinations. In 1964, *Camboriú*, the Federative Republic of Brazil became the most important destination in Latin America. In the same year, ecotourism became significant with the opening of Amazonic programs such as *Explorama Lodge*, in Iquitos City, Republic of Peru, replicating it into countries as the Federative Republic of Brazil, Republic of Colombia and Republic of Ecuador.

Since 1970 tourism has become a great boost in the Latinamerican economy and development, counting with the support of international and regional economic organisms such as the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. In 1974 *El Rodadero*, Republic of Colombia (nowadays one of the most important touristic destinations in South America) started its development adding that two tourism centers were inaugurated in the United Mexican States, Cancún, and Ixtapa. Later at the beginning of the 80s, the Republic of Costa

³ **Revenue:** the income that government or company receives regularly (Cambridge Dictionary, 2020).

⁴ **Boost:** to improve or increase something (Cambridge Dictionary, 2020).

⁵ **Flourish:** grow or development (Cambridge Dictionary, 2020).

⁶ **Exponentially:** in a way that becomes quicker and quicker as something that increases becomes larger (Cambridge Dictionary, 2020).

Rica thrived⁷ ecotourism, becoming the most visited destination in the American continent and showing greater growth than the other countries in the sector. Between 1990 and 2012 the arrivals in Latin America increased from 47 million to 80 million visitors, at a 2,5 % annual rate⁸. In recent years, tourism has shown exponential growth. According to the UNWTO in 2014 tourism increased by more than 8 % in Latin America, receiving approximately 16 % of the global tourists. Latin American tourism sector contributed to more than \$387,6 thousand million USD, which is equivalent to 8,8 % of the worldwide Gross Domestic Product⁹ (GDP). However, in 2020, the world suffered a global pandemic due to the spread of COVID-19 that has negatively affected the tourism sector. According to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (CELAC in Spanish) and the International Monetary Fund (FMI), it is estimated to generate an international economic contraction of 3 %, threatening more than 75 million of vulnerable jobs, of which more than six million belong to Latin America, conferring with the predictions of the World Bank, the general average of development in Latin America will be of -4.6 % of its GDP.

The cultural, historical and natural Latin-American patrimony

Latinamerican patrimony is rich and varied, it is part of a global cultural pillar. There are different characteristics, population, traditions, cultural manifestations that differentiate one place from another. The United Mexican States, the Republic of Ecuador, the Republic of Peru and the Plurinational State of Bolivia show a large cultural-historic patrimony in consequence of the settled prehispanic civilizations, such as Maya and Inca, where the predominant population is Indian-American. The Republic of Chile, Argentine Republic, the Oriental

⁷ **Thrived:** to grow, develop, or be successful (Cambridge Dictionary, 2020).

⁸ **Rate:** a measurement of the speed at which something happens or changes (Cambridge Dictionary, 2020).

⁹ **Gross Domestic Product (GDP):** total monetary or market value of all the finished goods and services produced (Cambridge Dictionary, 2020).

Republic of Uruguay and the Federative Republic of Brazil, show similar euro-American characteristics which come from their colonization periods. Last but not least, the coast of the Federative Republic of Brazil, the north of the Republic of Colombia show their Afro-American virtue¹⁰. This diversity is one of the main factors for which Latin America has a big amount of international tourism. Countries that have a prehispanic legacy and vestiges¹¹ have the largest flows of tourists. Latin America owns the largest diversity of species and ecoregions worldwide. It posses a variety of scenarios: mangroves¹², glaciers, and moors¹³. Among these, some are classified as Heritage of Humanity such as *La Tierra del Fuego*, in the Republic of Chile and *Islas Galápagos*, in the Republic of Ecuador. Nonetheless, heritage is vulnerable to destruction, disappearance, or deterioration. According to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), “the disappearance of the natural and cultural heritage constitutes a worldwide impoverishment”. The main threat is the misinformation, the social clashes and protests where vandalism and violence are involved, the insecurity around the areas, and the lack of priority of governments thus giving a budget cut that was used for promotion and protection. A clear example is the current 42 % budget cutout made by the United Mexican States government.

Overtourism and Mass Tourism

The Center for Responsible Traveler (2017) defines Overtourism as “tourism that has moved beyond the limits of acceptable change in a destination due to quantity of visitors, resulting in degradation of the environment and infrastructure, diminished travel experience, wear and tear on built heritage, and negative impacts on residents.” This scenario happens due to the tourists

¹⁰ **Virtue:** an advantage or a good thing (Cambridge Dictionary, 2020).

¹¹ **Vestiges:** something that still exists from something that existed from the past (Cambridge Dictionary, 2020).

¹² **Mangroves:** tropical trees found near water, whose roots are twisted and grow partly above the ground (Cambridge Dictionary, 2020).

¹³ **Moors:** an open area of hills with rough grass (Cambridge Dictionary, 2020).

generally feel safe and comfortable causing problems like overcrowding. However other socioeconomic factors involve Overtourism, such as economic dependency, and the excessive creation of hotels since the tourism sector is one of the main economic activities that bring more income in Latin America. Moreover, Overtourism and Mass Tourism have a similar meaning and sometimes they are incorrectly equated, but Mass Tourism entails¹⁴ a large group of tourists visiting the same destination. This is linked to the economic development of a society, and it is considered as a new form of cheap traveling.

However it is environmentally and socially destructive, tourists can easily offend the local culture, traditions, and codes of behavior, as well as invade uncontaminated areas, an outstanding example is *Acapulco*, the United Mexican States, and *Islas Galápagos*, Republic of Ecuador. In Latin America, the problem of Overtourism lies with countries like the Federative Republic of Brazil, Argentine Republic, Republic of Chile, and the Republic of Colombia. Within them, the United Mexican States is one of the countries that are most affected by Overtourism, resulting in the destruction of the environment, such as the modification and destruction of the terrestrial and aquatic habitat, generation of hazardous waste, changes in forest land use, among others. The most notorious example is *Cancun*, due to its “decreased local and regional biodiversity, as well as natural resources” (PROFEPA, 2010). Another huge example is Ecuador’s Galapagos Islands where the wildlife was in danger as a consequence of Overtourism and its activities in that destination. Nowadays, visitors must have a certain permission to visit part of the archipelago¹⁵. Until now, UNWTO with the help of other organizations such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization has made visitor management strategies to protect places where there is this problem. The 19th meeting of the Committee on Statistics concluded that “measures cannot focus only on tourist

¹⁴ **Entails:** to involve something (Cambridge Dictionary, 2020).

¹⁵ **Archipelago:** a group of small islands or an area of sea in which there are many small islands (Cambridge Dictionary, 2020).

numbers and behavior, they should also focus on local stakeholders”. Right there, some measures were agreed such as promoting the dispersal of visitors within the city and beyond, stimulating new visitor itineraries and attractions, or promoting the time-based scattering¹⁶ of visitors.

Different types of tourism in Latin American local communities

According to Gunawijaya and Pratiwi (2018), local communities are described as groups of people with a common identity and who may be involved in aspects of livelihoods.¹⁷ They often have traditional and accepted rights related to the area and its natural resources, having a strong relationship with cultural, social, economic, and spiritual areas, often with a low economic income, adding the concern of unemployment, climate change, and other factors. Generally, these communities are not fully developed, considered as part of the rural population even though they contribute with effective economical activities.

Ecotourism

It is defined as “the responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and sustains the well-being of the local people” (TIES, 2015). It has the objective to protect the natural resources for future generations while fostering social, cultural, and economical development in the rural population, furthermore sensitizing people to the beauty and fragility of nature. It promotes recycling, energy efficiency, water conservation, and the creation of economic opportunities for the local communities. Ecotourism represents a significant fraction

¹⁶ **Scattering:** dispersed amount of something (Cambridge Dictionary, 2020).

¹⁷ **Livelihoods:** the money people need to pay for food, a place to live, clothing, etc.(Cambridge Dictionary, 2020).

of the GDP and economic activity of many locations such as the Republic of Costa Rica and the Republic of Ecuador.

Rural tourism

Rural tourism, defined as the social, cultural, daily interactions with the regional population becoming an active part of it, is one of the most common types of tourism in local communities. According to UNWTO rural tourism is ‘the human side of tourism’. It has the objective of minimizing the impact of rapid urban development, building environmental and cultural awareness and respect, providing financial benefits, and empowerment for habitants. It allows a different source of income in the non-agricultural sector. It is particularly relevant in developing locations where farmland has been fragmented due to the population growth.

Community-based tourism

Community-based tourism, where residents whom the vast majority of times are economically marginalized, invite tourists to visit their communities to earn income. The dwellers¹⁸ earn revenue¹⁹ as land managers, entrepreneurs, service, employees, among others. It drives tourists to discover the local environment, celebrates and respects the traditions. Provides empowerment as the community is actively involved in the project, generates pride and residents have autonomy and make their own decisions to beneficiate themselves. This type of

¹⁸ **Dwellers:** a person who lives in a city, town, cave, etc. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2020).

¹⁹ **Revenue:** income that a business receives regularly (Cambridge Dictionary, 2020).

tourism is environmentally sustainable, the environmental footprint is smaller than the traditional mass-tourism since the use of resources is minor.

Alternative Tourism

Otherwise of Mass Tourism, there is Alternative Tourism that emerged in the '80s as a possibility to care about the environment. The principal difference between both types of tourism is that Alternative Tourism is centered on a small market that may not be relied on by traditional travel agencies. This new tourism involves travel that is personal and authentic but also encourages interaction with the local environment, people, and communities. Furthermore, it encourages travelers to respect the local communities' patrimony considering economic, social, and cultural aspects. Unlike Mass Tourism, characterized by the development of large accommodation and leisure facilities, in which tourists prefer consumer habits and sophisticated services. Alternative Tourism is a more participatory model that considers the cultural evolution of the individual.

Touristic promotion

The tourism industry is different from the other ones because instead of a product, it is selling an experience. Thus it is more challenging to promote a given destination in a world where some places are more visited without marketing, such as Paris, French Republic, or New York, United States of America. Therefore, to be successful, it is not enough to form partnerships or advertising campaigns in social media; governments have to make campaigns to promote national tourism as an encouraging and profitable activity for foreign investment, as well as help the local population get an income. In 2001, the *Secretaria de Turismo* in the United Mexican States made a campaign named *Pueblos Mágicos* to promote the sustainable development of some localities. In the case of Tequila, the United Mexican States, received a huge amount of visitors and investment since the program started. However, nowadays many

of these communities have economical difficulties since Andrés Manuel López Obrador, the current president of the United Mexican States, announced a cutout of 42 % to the campaign in 2020. Unfortunately, this measurement endangers the program's abidance and many local jobs losing the benefits they had already achieved.

A completely different scenario occurred in the Republic of Chile, where it was made a tourism campaign named *Chile es TUYO* in 2010 that was chosen as the best in Latin America by *Sernatur*. Surprisingly, it only consists of digital posts in social networks with much interesting information, such as activities to do, places to visit, recommended restaurants, events, news, and a blog. The success of this project opens the possibility that travelers can plan their voyages by themselves. They were among the first to use social networks as a marketing strategy, becoming an example to other countries.

The UNWTO on the development of local communities

Nowadays, as an Overtourism consequence, the United Nations World Tourism Organization has taken 11 strategies and 68 measures to help the understanding. Based on a report, it analyzes the perception of residents towards tourism in eight European cities and four Latin American locations, such as The Caribbean, *Lima*, Republic of Peru, *Fortaleza*, and *Natal*, Federative Republic of Brazil. "Some measures are addressing visitors' growth in cities and promoting the visitor dispersion within the urban and rural area through the creation of the joint identity of the city and its surroundings; the implementation of travel cards for unlimited local travel" (UNWTO, 2018). All the measures taken have the purpose of developing visitor attractions and facilities in less-visited parts of the city and its surroundings.

As an Overtourism repercussion, in 2007, the Republic of Peru was forced to apply measures and recommendations given by the United Nations World Tourism Organization. These strategies had the purpose of aiding the damage caused by urban growth. Early that same year, conferring with the UNESCO, Machu Picchu was declared as a site in danger, due to

more than 5,000 people visiting Machu Picchu per day. The strategies applied by the UNWTO to conserve the heritage were: monitor the perception of local communities towards tourism and promote the value of the sector among residents; remote innovative products and experiences that allow the city to diversify demand in time and space; determine acceptable levels of impact of tourism on the city. However, the damage and the population is growing, resulting in a more difficult balance between economy and sustainability.

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Topic B

Measures to reactivate the Latin American tourism sector after the global pandemic caused by the spread of COVID-19

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Introduction

In recent years, tourism has shown exponential growth, becoming one of the most important economic sectors worldwide. Since 2014, tourism has generated more than 1.5 trillion dollars, representing approximately 10 % of the Gross Domestic Product²⁰ (GDP). According to the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), since 2014 tourism has increased more than 8 % in Latin America. The countries that mainly stand out on this growth are the Republic of Chile, the Federative Republic of Brazil, the Republic of Colombia, and the United Mexican States. However, the world is currently suffering from a global pandemic due to the spread of COVID-19, a contagious virus that branches other illnesses such as respiratory insufficiency. This illness has affected negatively the touristic sector, conferring²¹ with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The pandemic is estimated to generate an international economic contraction of 3 %, threatening more than 75 million vulnerable jobs, of which more than six million belong to Latin America. The *Centro Estratégico Latinoamericano de Geopolítica* (2020), estimates that in the United Mexican States there are 2.3 million jobs that are threatened by the economic recession²² caused by the pandemic, followed by the Federative Republic of Brazil with 1.3 million jobs compromised. As stated by the ECLAC, many factors affect the touristic sector such as the GDP, the tourists' arrival, and the Foreign Direct Investment²³ (FDI). The most affected countries in consequence of the GDP decline are the Dominican Republic with 2.3 % which had the highest economic growth in the sector in the last six years, and the

²⁰ **Gross Domestic Product:** the total goods produced by a country in one year (Cambridge Dictionary, 2020).

²¹ **Conferring:** to exchange ideas on a particular subject (Cambridge Dictionary, 2020).

²² **Recessions:** a period when the economy of a country is not successful and conditions of the business is bad (Cambridge Dictionary, 2020).

²³ **Foreign Direct Investment:** money from one country that is put into businesses in another country (Cambridge Dictionary, 2020).

Oriental Republic of Uruguay with 1 %. “The Oriental Republic of Uruguay, the Dominican Republic and the Republic of Cuba are the countries that receive more tourists per inhabitant; in absolute data, the United Mexican States receives more than 41 million tourists per year, followed by the Argentine Republic and Federative Republic of Brazil who receive between 6.5 and 7 million tourists per year” (ECLAC, 2020). The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) predicts that the FDI contraction will mainly affect the Federative Republic of Brazil, the Republic of Colombia, and the United Mexican States. Otherwise, according to the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC), the Latin American touristic sector has contributed more than \$387,600 million USD, which is equivalent to 8.8 % of the global GDP. With the global pandemic, conferring with the predictions of the World Bank for 2020, the general average of development in Latin America will be of -4.6 % of the GDP. “The governments in Latin America and the Caribbean will face a great challenge protecting lives, as well as limiting the economic impacts” (Rama, 2020).

The Latin American Tourism throughout 2020

“In the first months of 2020, it was estimated a touristic growth between 20.5 % and 30 % in the Latin American countries.” (Rojas, 2020). After the start of the global pandemic of COVID-19 around March, the Interamerican Bank of Development (IBD) listed a decrease of 20 % to 30 % in the tourism of Latin America. Furthermore, it predicts a loss between 300 to 450 thousand million dollars, which is equal to the earnings of the Latin American tourism sector in the last two years. According to the journal “*El Informador*”, the tourism sector has never had a similar loss or problem. The experts took as a reference the 9/11 event and the Ebola outbreak²⁴ to determine that the coronavirus is a ‘crisis without precedent²⁵’. Moreover, the

²⁴ **Outbreak:** a time when something suddenly begins, especially a disease (Cambridge Dictionary, 2020).

²⁵ **Precedent:** without comparison (Cambridge Dictionary, 2020).

study showed that the Latin American and the Caribbean tourism sectors will be the most affected, due to their economic dependency on this activity. In 2018, it was shown that the Argentine Republic, the Republic of Peru and the United Mexican States represented the 74 % of the total sales in the Latin American tourism sector along with the Republic of Colombia, the Republic of Chile, the Federative Republic of Brazil, the Republic of Ecuador and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay. Nonetheless, with the pandemic caused by COVID-19, the GDP was abruptly decreased in the region. The following data is a comparison with the Latin American GDP in 2019 and 2020. According to Pasqualli (2020), in 2019 the Republic of Peru had a GDP of the 2.2 %, and during 2020 it had a reduction of over -12 %; the Federative Republic of Brazil had 1.1% GDP and had a downturn of -8 %; the United Mexican States had a GDP of the -0.3% and in 2020 continued to decline to -7.5 %; the Republic of Ecuador had a 0.1 % GDP and lost 7.4%; the Argentine Republic from -2.2% continues to decline to -7.3 %; the Republic of Colombia from 3.3 % to -4.9 %, the Republic of Chile from 1,1 % to -4.3 %. However, there are some countries that slowly are reopening their boundaries²⁶, such as the Republic of Cuba that affirms they had the virus controlled and it is expected to reach 91.20 USD billion dollars by the end of 2020.

In order to establish a reactivation plan for tourism, the Association for Culture and Tourism in Latin America called upon a conference between members. Among the points discussed, the conference concluded that the most difficult problems the Central American countries face for the tourist reactivation are the lack of economic resources. In addition, conferring with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) most of the tourism industries have a debt, which the COVID-19 only worsened. It was stated that

²⁶ **Boundaries:** a real or imaginary line that marks the edge or limit of something (Cambridge Dictionary, 2020).

one of the possible solutions is to create a fund for the reactivation of tourism and help between all the Latin American countries.

Consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic for tourism

Besides the health crisis, this new virus has had an aftermath in societies and economies around the world. The United Nations Development Programme (2020) warns that it will most likely increase poverty and inequalities at a global scale. Since some countries have opted for mandatory confinement and border closures such as Argentine Republic, the Republic of Peru, and the Republic of El Salvador, tourists have cancelled their flights and lodgings²⁷. Therefore, many tourist companies had to fire non-essential employees and some others have been filed for bankruptcy²⁸.

As revealed by the company Airbnb CEO, they are facing a new challenge due to fear of a potential health outbreak due to the spread of coronavirus. Despite the drawbacks, Airbnb and hotels are working in a new era of business through COVID-19. Nowadays, bookings are rising after several months, but with some travel restrictions, opening interesting opportunities to travellers and hosts. Meanwhile in the United Mexican States, *Aeromexico* is filing for bankruptcy protection in the United States in order to obtain new financing. According to BBC (2020), the CEO of Conesa explained that the sector is facing unprecedented²⁹ challenges due the 90 % decline in demand for air transportation. Many other airlines such as LATAM Airlines, likewise in this instance have limited their operations, making them approach bankruptcy. Airlines are already working in the necessary measures to operate effectively, such as the mandatory use of masks, baggage disinfection, healthy distance, checking the

²⁷ **Lodging:** a place in which someone stays or lives temporarily (Cambridge Dictionary, 2020).

²⁸ **Bankruptcy:** unable to pay what you owe (Cambridge Dictionary, 2020).

²⁹ **Unprecedented:** never having happened in the past (Cambridge Dictionary, 2020).

passengers' temperature, among others. Moreover, the International Air Transport Authority has estimated that it could take return to their levels before the pandemic impact.

The challenges for the economic recovery

Nowadays, the world travel industry was expecting an uncertainty regarding the economic reactivation in the tourism sector, therefore, the main challenge is to find a balance between the economic growth and sanitary safety. In Latin America region the country with the biggest number of infected citizens is the Federative Republic of Brazil, which in the last week of July, 2020 reported 61,888 confirmed cases and 4,205 confirmed deaths. In response, the State of Rio closed all beaches, bars and restaurants since May. This decreased the probability of contagion, although it set backs the economy recovery for tourism sector. The Republic of Ecuador government calculates a loss of USD 540 million since May for the tourism sector. The action of the country was a postponement of social security payments for 90 days and deferral³⁰ taxes for the tourism sector for April and June. Under other conditions, the Republic of Honduras, as the second country with the lowest economical income in Latin America, is expected to deal with relevant challenges. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) forecast that the COVID-19 crisis will impact the economy growth by the decrease of external demand and the contraction of tourism. Another country that was seriously affected by the health crisis is the Republic of Peru, especially the tourism sector, due to Machu Picchu, the principal tourist spot, was shut down as the declaration of the national emergency situation. Administrations of the country expect economic losses of up to USD 100 million for two week closure (OECD, 2020).

The tourism sector will require more protection and socio-economical projection in order to to start its recovery and prevent economic recessions in the most affected countries. When the health crisis is controlled, the marketing and consuming strategies will change in

³⁰ **Deferral:** to delay something (Cambridge Dictionary, 2020).

consequence of mistrust, austerity³¹, and uncertainty. The governments and industries for tourism have the responsibility to apply all the sanitary measures and work in a cooperative way to regain the consumers' trust and recoup the local and regional economies in the post-crisis. Additionally, it will have an economic impact to relaunch tourism since governments will have to invest a large quantity of money in order to reactivate the sector. A current example is the government of the Kingdom of Spain which will invest around 4,262 million euros.

The UNWTO on the touristic sector reactivation

The United Nations World Tourism Organization was forced to convey³² a World Crisis Committee for Tourism in March 2020. On this committee different experts from the World Health Organization, international transport organizations and economic organizations gathered together to discuss a solution on the recent global plan of economic reactivation. The UNWTO member countries were represented through regional chairs and the chair of the Executive Council, where the UNWTO'S global guidelines³³ were approved to be applied as the health condition progresses. There were stated some priorities for the retrieval³⁴ of worldwide tourism such as the protection of employment, promotion of liquidity, the use of public-private collaboration for an efficient reopening, the responsible border opening and security protocols for the touristic reactivation. The WTTC, supported by the UNWTO, presented global protocols to revive the touristic sector and build trust among consumers to travel safely once the sanitary conditions allow it. The measures were created based on medical evidence and according to the standards established by the WHO. The hotels, airports and

³¹ **Austerity:** the condition of living without comfort (Cambridge Dictionary, 2020).

³² **Convey:** to take or carry someone or something to a particular place (Cambridge Dictionary, 2020).

³³ **Guidelines:** information intended to advise people on how something should be done (Cambridge Dictionary, 2020).

³⁴ **Retrieval:** the progress of finding and bringing back something (Cambridge Dictionary, 2020).

business establishments must have a deep cleaning and hand washing processes between staff and guests; promotion of electronic payment; hand sanitizers on entrances and exits; disinfection of commonly used objects and places; and capacity limits to avoid overcrowding. A current example to raise awareness is the global online campaign #TravelTomorrow, promoted by the UNWTO, the private sector, CNN International, and countries such as the Republic of Uruguay, the Republic of Colombia, the Republic of Korea, among others.

Recommended Material

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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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Operative Clauses

Operative Clauses are used at the beginning of every resolution within the Resolution Paper on the debated topic. It 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 affirms
Congratulates	Further reminds	Strongly condemns
Considers	Further recommends	Supports
Declares accordingly	Further requests	Takes note of
Deplores	Further resolves	Transmits
Designates	Has resolved	Trusts