

XXXIII

TECMUN Jr.

World Bank

XXXIII TECMUN Jr.
Session Schedule

Wednesday, November 12th

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

Thursday, November 13th

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

Friday, November 14th

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 – 14:40 h
Meal	14:40 – 16:00 h
Closing Ceremony	16:00 – 18:30 h

XXXIII TECMUN Jr.
General Agenda

Secretary General: Abril Valdés Calva

GENERAL COORDINATION

Subsecretary of General Coordination: Mauro Carillo Gálvez
Supervisor of General Coordination for Co. Secretariat: Emiliano Parra Maya

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

General Subsecretary: Andrea Abigail Salazar López
Supervisor of Coordination: Hannia Nieves José

Plenary Session for the General Assembly

President: Fernanda Cisneros Farfán

- A)** Mitigating the legal, humanitarian, and environmental repercussions of the forced relocation in the Republic of Kiribati, Tuvalu, and the Republic of Maldives caused by the increasing sea levels and the historical emissions by developed nations.
- B)** Addressing the conflict in the Taiwan Strait caused by the military activities, airspace violations, and sovereignty claims between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of China (Taiwan), with a focus on regional security and international law.

Third Commission of Social, Humanitarian & Cultural Affairs

Presidente: Diego López Peralta

- A)** Measures to regulate human rights violations and punishments against the LGBTQ+ community in Africa.
- B)** Ethical implications of artificial intelligence in healthcare access in countries with developing healthcare systems, like all of East Africa.

Comisión Interamericana de los Derechos Humanos

Presidente: Mariana Dueñas Salgado

- A)** Estrategias para garantizar la seguridad y el cumplimiento de derechos humanos de periodistas en los Estados Unidos Mexicanos frente a los ataques derivados del narcotráfico, corrupción estatal y falta de protección por parte del Estado.
- B)** Medidas para salvaguardar los derechos humanos y la seguridad de los inmigrantes en los Estados Unidos de América afectados por las políticas de deportación masiva implementadas por la administración actual del presidente Donald Trump.

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente

Presidente: Josué Yazid Reyes Oliveros

- A)** Medidas para frenar el tráfico ilegal de especies como amenaza a la biodiversidad y los esfuerzos de conservación global en América del Sur y la Amazonia brasileña

B) Estrategias para mitigar el impacto de los microplásticos en los ecosistemas marinos y su aplicación en el Sudeste Asiático

United Nations Children's Emergency Fund

President: María Fernanda López Islas

A) Actions to strengthen national legislation to prevent child labor in the informal textile industry in urban centers of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, where regulatory systems remain weak and exploitative practices are common.

B) Addressing the rise in mental health issues among children and adolescents following the COVID-19 pandemic with Significance in the Republic of India.

Instituto Interregional de las Naciones Unidas para Investigaciones sobre la Delincuencia y Justicia

Presidente: Reggina Marie Orta González

A) Acciones para abordar crímenes vinculados al turismo criminal en el Sudeste Asiático, con enfoque en vacíos regulatorios y violaciones de derechos humanos.

B) El crecimiento del cibercrimen transnacional en América Latina como amenaza a la seguridad digital y jurídica.

Comisión del Derecho Internacional

Presidente: Axl Paris Ortega Rodríguez

Tópico A) Estrategias globales para detener la explotación ilegal de recursos naturales en el Amazonas, centrándose en la intervención de empresas extranjeras en Brasil y Perú.

Tópico B) Medidas para evitar el uso del derecho internacional con fines políticos, con énfasis en las sanciones económicas impuestas por los Estados Unidos y la Unión Europea a la Federación de Rusia.

Committee Against Torture

President: Mariana Méndez Cruz

A) Measures to eradicate the degrading and generational torture of genital mutilation of females in the Middle East and Africa.

B) Measures to stop mass repression, forced disappearance, and torture in the criminal procedure of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Histórica Organización de los Estados Americanos

Presidente: Aarón Vázquez Guzmán

A) Mecanismos para eliminar la influencia política del Cártel de Medellín en la República de Colombia priorizando la protección de los derechos humanos de la población. (1976-1993)

B) Medidas para la resolución pacífica del conflicto bélico interno causado por los Contras en la República de Nicaragua mediante la liberación de tensiones políticas entre los Estados Unidos de América y la Unión de Repúblicas Socialistas Soviéticas. (1979–1990)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

General Subsecretary: Samantha Salgado Nájjar
Supervisor of Coordination: Alexa Esmeralda Rivera Jimenez

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women

President: Valentina Reyes Pardo

A) Mechanisms to address the rise in obstetric violence in Latin America, due to the increasing cases of professional negligence that contribute to the violation of women's reproductive rights.

B) Measures to counter Gender-Based Political Violence Against Women perpetuated by the diffusion of anti-progressive campaigns during electoral processes in the United Mexican States.

Organización Internacional para las Migraciones

Presidente: David Trujillo Loza

A) Estrategias para mitigar la crisis masiva de desplazamientos de la República de Sudán a causa de las disputas territoriales entre las Fuerzas Armadas de Sudán (FAS) y las Fuerzas de Apoyo Rápido (FAR).

B) Estrategias para frenar la crisis migratoria de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela hacia países de Latinoamérica y los Estados Unidos de América, manteniendo el enfoque en la violencia generada por las elecciones presidenciales de 2024.

Comisión Económica de las Naciones Unidas para Europa

Presidente: Camila Oliveros Dávila

A) Medidas para mitigar el impacto económico y social del envejecimiento poblacional en Europa Occidental y del Norte, con especial atención a la sostenibilidad de los sistemas de pensiones y salud.

B) Acciones para fomentar la transición energética a energías renovables en países en desarrollo, con enfoque en Asia Central.

United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

President: Claudia Guadalupe Pfeiffer Benítez

A) Measures to Address the Use of Chemical Weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic with Emphasis on Compliance with the International Disarmament Regime.

B) Approaches to Strengthening Nuclear Non-Proliferation in the Middle East with Focus on Adherence to International Norms.

Comisión Económica para África

Presidente: Rebeca Farah Romero Pérez

A) Estrategias para contrarrestar la hambruna extrema y la escasez de recursos en origen al conflicto civil en la República del Sudán del Sur.

B) Estrategias de intervención para el deterioro de la economía de la República de Sierra Leona a causa de la epidemia de ébola.

Fonds Monétaire International

Président: Melany Fayed Cervantes Espinoza

- A) Mesures visant à réduire la perte d'emplois ruraux en République Fédérative du Brésil, en particulier dans la région du Cerrado, en raison de la dégradation des terres agricoles.
- B) Actions visant à réduire la dette extérieure de manière juste et organisée pour renforcer et diversifier l'économie africaine, en particulier en République du Zambie.

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

Presidente: Aarón Badillo Aguilar

Tópico Único) Medidas para la retención del desplazamiento forzado de comunidades indígenas por megaproyectos extractivos en la República Federativa del Brasil, la República de Colombia, la República del Perú y los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

President: María Fernanda Domínguez Hereida

- A) Actions to prevent the recruitment of young people in the Central African Sahel region into organized crime, addressing the social roots of recruitment into gangs, cartels, and extremist networks.
- B) Strategies to limit radicalization within prison systems in the Southern Philippines and the lack of effective programs to prevent criminal recidivism.

Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America

President: Jacobo Nicolas Palafox Valdes

- A) Strengthening nuclear security protocols in Latin America and the Caribbean in response to natural disasters.
- B) Addressing the risks of illicit nuclear material trafficking in Latin America and the Caribbean.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND REGIONAL ORGANISMS

General Subsecretary: Patrick Eduardo Cunillé Paniagua

Supervisor of Coordination: Arantza Estrada Ríos

Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Ginebra

Presidente: Alexandra Sofía Reyes Galindo

- A) Medidas para frenar la trata de personas en África Occidental, con énfasis en los matrimonios infantiles forzados.
- B) Acciones para contrarrestar la represión estatal en Irán, ocasionada por la concentración del poder en manos del líder supremo y la Guardia Revolucionaria.

Organización Internacional de la Policía

Presidente: Diego Alejandro Salazar Náfate

- A) Medidas para frenar el empleo de criptomonedas en el tráfico ilícito de especies protegidas, entre la República de Camerún, los Emiratos Árabes Unidos y la República Federal de Alemania.
- B) Medidas para erradicar las redes de trata de menores encubiertas como adopciones internacionales a través de la manipulación de procedimientos legales y la adulteración de

credenciales de identificación entre la República Federal de Nigeria, los Emiratos Árabes Unidos y el Reino de los Países Bajos.

International Committee of the Red Cross

President: Emiliano Antonio Contreras Salas

A) Measures to protect and assist the civil population and detained persons affected by the armed conflict between the State of Israel and Palestinian armed groups in the Gaza Strip.

B) Measures to prevent and address violations of human rights in the armed conflict in the Republic of Sudan, with emphasis on the protection of civilians.

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

President: Marian Robles Ortiz

Topic A) Actions to ensure the management of humanitarian consequences taking place in the Republic of Yemen as a result of its domestic conflict and the military intervention of international actors.

Topic B) Strategies to counter the human rights violations happening in Port au Prince and its surrounding areas as a result of gang violence and abuse from government authorities.

Organización del Tratado Atlántico Norte

Presidente: Fausto Moreno Hurtado

A) Medidas para contrarrestar las tensiones diplomáticas causadas en Europa del Este ante la adición de la República de Finlandia y el Reino de Suecia a la OTAN, con enfoque en el conflicto de la Federación Rusa y la República de Ucrania.

B) Medidas para enfrentar la crisis migratoria localizada en la frontera sureste de Europa, con énfasis en la ruta Mediterránea Oriental hacia la República Helénica, causada por conflictos internos localizados en el Medio Oriente con enfoque en el grupo Partido de los Trabajadores del Kurdistan (PKK) en la República Turquía.

World Bank

President: Javier Gil Rodríguez

A) Actions to limit the expansion of the agricultural frontier and large-scale deforestation in South America, with an emphasis on affected groups in vulnerable regions such as the Amazon and Gran Chaco.

B) Measures to eradicate the severe precarity of physical and economic resources in the conflict between the State of Palestine and the State of Israel, with specific attention to vulnerable citizens located in the Gaza Strip.

Consejo de Seguridad

Presidente: Emiliano Bautista Soza

A) Estrategias para prevenir el resurgimiento de la violencia armada entre el Estado de Israel y los grupos armados palestinos en Gaza y Cisjordania, al tiempo que se promueve la estabilidad a largo plazo en la región.

B) Acciones para detener el avance del programa nuclear de Corea del Norte, poniendo especial atención en sus pruebas de misiles y las amenazas que representa para la estabilidad de Asia Oriental.

International Atomic Energy Agency

President: Ana Mercado Garduño

A) Measures to prevent illicit trafficking of radioactive materials through unstable border regions, focusing on the region of Central Asia.

B) Actions to mitigate environmental and security risks of nuclear facilities in active and post-conflict zones centered on Ukraine and the Syrian Arab Republic.

Caribbean Court of Justice

President: Miguel Ángel Pérez Rodríguez

A) Appeal by Nevis Betancourt against conviction on depriving Jose Castellanos of his life in Belizean Appeal (Nevis Betancourt v The King).

B) Proceeding by Shanique Myrie against the State of Barbados on violation of human rights and free movement rights under the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas (Shanique Myrie v The State of Barbados).

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

Dear reader,

Six years ago, I participated in my very first TECMUN as a judge in the *International Court of Justice*. It was a model full of challenges — not only because it was the first online TECMUN, but also because I struggled to find the courage to speak in front of delegates who were far more experienced than I was. I remember spending those three days hiding behind my camera, only speaking when the chair required me to. However, there was one moment that changed everything: watching the *Agent Defense* inspired me in a way I will never forget. It was then that I realized I also wanted to be there — to become someone capable of raising my voice and creating change. It wasn't until my second model that I discovered my true potential. I represented the Republic of Colombia in UNICEF, and that was when I asked myself why I should be afraid to express my opinions on topics that deserve to be heard. That year, I made a promise to stop doubting myself and to participate with the conviction that my voice also had value. That's when I understood that TECMUN was not just about debating — it was about growing, learning, and daring to step out of my comfort zone. That model marked the beginning of my personal evolution.

Years later, I decided to close this journey where it had all begun — in a court. I joined the *Caribbean Court of Justice* as the *Agent Defense* for the State of Barbados. During the closing ceremony, I realized I had achieved what I once only dreamed of: I had become an agent of change. I looked at the High Secretariat and understood that this was my destiny, my dream, my goal — to welcome new generations of agents determined to transform the world from within the debate halls. I share a piece of my TECMUN story with you because, just like me, you are probably seeking to grow, to find your voice, or to reach new goals. No matter where you are in your journey, what truly matters is that you keep moving forward and never stop believing in yourself.

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.

Take advantage of being here today. You have the opportunity to expand your limits, to learn, to teach, and to motivate those around you. Remember, you are not alone — there is a network of support surrounding you, believing in you, and walking beside you every step of the way. Be the person you once wished would guide you through your learning process. And above all, trust yourself — because you are capable of achieving everything you set your mind to.

Abril Valdés Calva
Secretary General for the
XXXIII TECMUN Jr.

“No hay presión cuando haces lo que realmente amas”

-Neymar Jr.

Dear participant,

Today I speak to you from the heart of a 12-year-old Mauro, who came to his first model and wants to tell you that you are about to experience one of the most beautiful things — TECMUN. A model to which we have poured our soul, heart, and life. I ask you to please come and enjoy it. I don't know if you're here because you had to or because you wanted to, but the only thing I want to say is thank you — thank you for being part of this great model, because without you, this project wouldn't be possible. Thank you for getting involved in topics that maybe others find irrelevant, but in which you see a solution.

Many people think that being in TECMUN is something insignificant, but the truth is that you are deeply engaging with issues that are real global challenges today. I want to tell you that this experience will not only give you knowledge, but it will also open doors to future and amazing academic opportunities. Moreover, you'll meet incredible people who share your same academic interests — or even new ideas that might encourage you to step out of your bubble and see the world and things from a more realistic perspective.

Lastly, I want to invite you to make the most of your time at TECMUN, because it is a unique experience that truly changes you as a person and helps you grow. Be open to change and new ideas, remembering how your past self once dreamed of creating a big change — both within yourself and in leaving a small mark on the hearts of those who dare to step out of their comfort zones and routines. Now it's your turn: laugh, cry, enjoy, learn, and above all, never let others limit your ability to create.

Mauro Carillo Gálvez
Subsecretary of General Coordination for the
XXXIII TECMUN Jr.

*“La vie te prend, te brise parfois, mais elle te laisse aussi l’occasion de te
reconstruire.” -Frédéric Lenoir*

Dear participant,

It requires immense bravery to rise again, even when the world tries to push you down, even when you feel you’ve lost everything, or already given up, but that’s where the strength is born. I hope these three days teach you something that you see beyond the framework of a United Nations Model. Let yourself flow with what you’re meant to learn, and don’t stand in your own way. You probably have heard this before, if you have been here before, but TECMUN really is something far greater than a model of the United Nations, TECMUN goes from discovering new people, to discovering yourself, discovering abilities you never imagined you have, or discovering growth opportunities, so you can improve and become your best version. Nowadays, the world faces profound challenges, and humanity questions its own future. But true change begins with each small act of kindness, each gesture of help offered without expecting anything in return. That is what makes us human: the ability to understand one another, to extend compassion, and to move forward together, as one.

For me, TECMUN has opened countless doors to opportunities I never imagined, and to people who have truly changed my life. Enjoy the model in your own way, step out of your zone of comfort, and let yourself discover new experiences. Consecrate each moment with all your heart, time never comes back, and do that thing that you are afraid to do, you never know in the end what it could. I hope TECMUN will become one of your many anecdotes to share, and a spark that leads to something greater.

Patrick Eduardo Cunillé Paniagua
Subsecretary for the Specialized Agencies and Regional Organisms for
the XXXIII TECMUN Jr.

“Anyone who has never made a mistake has never tried anything new.”

–Albert Einstein

Dear delegate,

It's my pleasure to extend a warm welcome to this XXXIII TECMUN Jr., and as the president of this committee, I want to tell you not to be afraid to make mistakes, speak out in front of others, or express your opinions. Remember that every great journey begins with a good first step, and whether it's your first time in this model or not, feel free to experiment and live this event to the fullest. I eagerly hope that you develop your public speaking skills and knowledge, and that you share them with others, making this a very enjoyable experience. Your participation is just as important as that of all your fellow delegates, so make it your mission to listen to them and exchange your best ideas with those who might even become your friends.

I know it will be more difficult than you think and perhaps not everything will go as you expect, but that determination you have will help strengthen and consolidate you as a good delegate. However, don't forget to enjoy every moment and take advantage of everything you are going to learn here. And I say this with great confidence because I have already been in your shoes and felt the same frenetic emotions as you when stepping up to the front and speaking to an entire forum. Today, you live the nexus between innovation and collaboration, so you can do great things if you set your mind to it, and I know you will. Take risks and make mistakes. Thank you for being part of TECMUN's history.

Javier Gil Rodríguez
President of the World Bank for the
XXXIII TECMUN Jr.

Background

The World Bank (WB) was officially founded in July 1944 during the Bretton Woods Conference, with the aim of laying the foundation for global economic cooperation and post-warlike conflict reconstruction. Through its development, it emphasizes aid coordination, working to safeguard vulnerable groups and mitigate the impact of a variety of situations in the company of the 189 active members of the WB. It is considered a specialized and independent agency of the United Nations, having operational and financial freedom. Nevertheless, this strategic relationship is efficiently structured in the Bank's New York office, where a broad network of managers and staff take part in common emergencies.

Faculties

In pursuit of fostering effective growth and ensuring the preservation and innovation of sustainable international projects for the community, the World Bank is empowered to:

- Provide detailed technical analysis and financial reports based on objective international needs for the understanding, implementation and evaluation of public policies aimed at development and economic progress;
- Establish low or zero interest loans and credits targeted at the neediest regions, where these borrowed funds will act as an impetus to their economies;
- Encourage the collaboration with multilateral development banks and the private sector to facilitate the creation of opportunities and investments;
- Supply resource and donation support to generate income for ongoing projects, especially those aimed at improving critical conditions;

- Offer expert guidance and assistance to members in implementing policies and reforms focused on current adversities;
- Act as a global convener, promoting the exchange of experiences, practices and innovative solutions to enhance political capacity.

Topic A

Actions to limit the expansion of the agricultural frontier and large scale deforestation in South America, with an emphasis on affected groups in vulnerable regions such as the Amazon and Gran Chaco

Introduction

For centuries, South America has been home to many of the most vital and extensive ecosystems, which find themselves in a constant conflict between the global economic pressures and environmental preservation. However, uncontrolled agricultural trade is blamed for the expansion of agricultural frontier and large scale deforestation. This same process is supported by the demand for essential commodities¹ sourced primarily from the Argentine Republic and its surrounding areas. Thus posing a critical threat not only to climate stability and unspoiled biodiversity, but also to the survival of the communities that inhabit these forests, reinforcing the need of addressing this issue.

The crux of the problem is clearly visible thanks to two of the continent's most critical biomes, the Amazon rainforest and the Gran Chaco. The Amazon, as the largest tropical rainforest on Earth, plays an indispensable role in regulating regional and even global climate patterns. Furthermore, Gran Chaco is known as a vast semi arid plain that stretches across the Argentine Republic, the Republic of Paraguay, the Plurinational State of Bolivia and the Federative Republic of Brazil, giving it the title of the second largest forest in South America which also has a significant impact on global health. On the other hand, the growing threat² posed by livestock farming, infrastructure and urban development, unsustainable logging, mining and climate change have immeasurable consequences that may not be correctable in a few decades.

Background

Over the years, the Amazon has been a pillar of wildlife, containing nearly one third of all remaining rainforests on Earth and supporting a wealth of endemic³ species. Due to these

¹ **Commodity:** A substance or product that can be traded, bought, or sold. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

² **Threat:** A suggestion that something unpleasant or violent will happen, especially if a particular action or order is not followed. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

³ **Endemic:** Found particularly in a specific area or group. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

unique characteristics, human activities seeking to expand the agricultural frontier and trade through various methods have led to the normalization of environmental damage, triggering many more problems that do not stop in Latin America such as the impact on the vulnerable groups. This alarming trend now forces the international community to confront the complex interplay⁴ between global economic demands and planetary health. Nonetheless, violent contact with local indigenous groups had already begun years before.

The arrival of European colonizers in the 16th century marked a profound rupture, transforming the entire continent into a source of raw materials for colonial powers that would initiate a model of large scale and export oriented extraction. The focus was then on precious metals, but it soon expanded to include more materials for shipbuilding, dyes, and land for plantation agriculture such as sugar, coffee, and cotton. It also promoted the concept of private property, which led to the creation of large estates and the violent displacement of indigenous communities from their former lands. Although early deforestation was less extensive than today's, it set a catastrophic precedent that evolved exponentially, beginning with the clearing of Brazil's Atlantic Forest for sugar plantations.

Subsequently, the Green Revolution emerged as a result of the industrial fertilizers, pesticides and high yield crop⁵ hit, which laid the groundwork for the cultivation of staple crops like the soybeans in the infertile soils of the Cerrado, Amazon and Gran Chaco. Therefore, ambitious projects spurred the creation of massive highways, like the Trans-Amazon Highway, which gave an opportunity to loggers, ranchers, and farmers. The result is a landscape of biodiversity loss, where vital ecosystems are being replaced by vast, silent monoculture⁶ plantations. This, hence, is causing the extinction of species and disrupting the connection between people and land.

⁴ **Interplay:** The effect that two or more things have on each other. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

⁵ **Crop:** A plant such as a grain, fruit, or vegetable grown in large amounts. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

⁶ **Monoculture:** The practice of growing only one crop or keeping only one type of animal on an area of farm land. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

Industrial production and its collision with the indigenous group crisis

The rate of deforestation in the Federative Republic of Brazil is highly sensitive to government policies, as administrations that weaken environmental protections reduce the budgets of oversight bodies like the Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) and grant impunity⁷ to land grabbers, driving to dramatic increases in deforestation, as observed in recent years. Moreover, legally protected indigenous territories are frequently invaded by illegal miners and loggers, as are riverine inhabitants, whose fishing grounds are contaminated by mercury from mining and whose forest resources are destroyed. Besides, in the Argentine Chaco, the expansion of the soybean frontier has been inevitable. This has generated a severe territorial conflict, pitting large agricultural corporations against Creole⁸ communities (descendants of the Spanish settlers) and indigenous groups such as the *Wichí* and *Qom*. For these communities, the forest is their source of food, medicine, and cultural identity, making a shortage of essential resources for their survival, forcing many to migrate to urban peripheries with lack of resources.

The Paraguayan Chaco has also been engulfed in a wave of deforestation, driven chiefly by cattle⁹ ranching. This enlargement represents a prompt hazard to the biodiversity of this ecosystem, known for its jaguars, giant armadillos and Chacoan peccaries. Critically, it also endangers the existence of the *Ayoreo Totobiegosode*, one of the last indigenous groups living in voluntary isolation in South America. In this way, the advance of the bulldozers¹⁰ represents not only a loss of resources but also the possible end of their lifestyle.

⁷ **Impunity:** Freedom from punishment or from the unpleasant results of something that has been done. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

⁸ **Creole:** A type of language that developed from a mixture of different languages, and which is now spoken by a group of people as their first language. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

⁹ **Cattle:** A group of animals that includes cows, buffalo, and bison, that are often kept for their milk or meat. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

¹⁰ **Bulldozer:** A heavy vehicle with a large blade in front, used for pushing earth and stones away and for making areas of ground flat at the same time. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

In this modern landscape, the struggle over scarce resources is more present than ever, both for global agribusiness and for the aforementioned groups. For local inhabitants, the scarce resources are clean water, uncontaminated soil, wildlife, and the forest itself. Consequently, the affected biodiversity is not just a list of endangered species; it represents the destruction of entire ecosystems, threatening the global climate stability, water cycles, and the biological heritage that benefits the planet in one way or another.

Sociopolitical context of the Republic of Colombia and the Plurinational State of Bolivia

In the western Amazon, countries like the Republic of Colombia and the Republic of Peru face different but equally destructive pressures. Because of decades of internal conflict in the Republic of Colombia, a power vacuum was created in remote forested areas, leaving them completely vulnerable to any appropriation. In both countries, the expansion of the palm oil plantations and the alluvial gold mining further fragments the rainforest and pollutes rivers. So generating violent conflicts over territory and resources in this post-conflict era.

The Plurinational State of Bolivia, for its part, encompasses portions of both the Amazon and the Gran Chaco, and its deforestation is due to a combination of factors. First, there is a large scale soybean agribusiness in the eastern lowlands, driven by the same global markets. However, government sanctioned clearing for smaller scale agriculture and livestock farming also occurs as part of settlement and development policies. Second, this creates a complex political landscape where conservation efforts can conflict with the goals of alleviating resource shortages, resulting in widespread wildfires and deforestation that threaten both biodiversity and the land tenure of indigenous groups.

Ultimately, the paths of state negligence¹¹ in the Republic of Colombia and state expansion in the Plurinational State of Bolivia converge in a shared landscape of disorder.

¹¹ **Negligence:** The fact of not giving enough care or attention to someone or something. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

Therefore, the consequences of these divergent political approaches are similar, the irreversible fracturing of ecosystems, the poisoning of water sources vital to life, and the loss of biodiversity. For the inhabitants of the region, we see the disappearance of indigenous cultures tied to the land and the escalation of brutal conflicts over territory and resources. Thus, both nations are building a future defined by ecological collapse and deep-rooted human suffering.

World Bank efforts to counteract adversities related to the current emergency

Facing the challenge posed by the current crisis in South America, the World Bank has strategically positioned itself as a key partner for governments, private entities, and communities exploring sustainable solutions. The World Bank encourages an approach that seeks to integrate economic growth with environmental stewardship and social equity, notably for the most affected groups, trying to build up these communities. One of the World Bank's most recognized contributions has been, for example, its financial and technical support for sustainable land use and climate smart agriculture. Through special projects, it pursues to help small and medium sized international farmers increase productivity on existing lands, thereby reducing the economic pressure to clear new forests and mediating this critical situation.

Accordingly, these initiatives often include training in agroforestry systems, soil conservation techniques, and access to drought resistant crops. Once farmers are empowered, the World Bank helps to create livelihoods¹² that are not dependent on the destructive cycle of *slash and burn* agriculture, directly benefiting rural communities on the front lines of the agricultural frontier. Likewise, the World Bank has long been known as a global leader in developing indigenous peoples and local communities. Recognizing that these groups possess

¹² **Livelihoods:** The economic resources people need to pay for food, a place to live, clothing, etc. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

traditional knowledge and a particular interest in conservation, it has funded flagship¹³ programs focused on securing land tenure and formalizing collective property titles such as the Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Targeted Grant Facility (DGM), that provides direct financing to help these groups enhance their governance, sustainably manage their territories, and participate more effectively in national policy dialogues, providing them with legal recognition and resources.

To such a degree, it plays a crucial role in strengthening politics and institutional capacity at the national level. Furthermore, it is giving priority, especially in these times, to the Amazon Region Protected Areas (ARPA) program in the Federative Republic of Brazil, one of the largest tropical forest conservation programs in history, designed and financed with the support of the World Bank and seeking further development. This program has been fundamental in the creation and consolidation of a large network of protected areas, safeguarding millions of hectares of tropical rainforest by fostering strong institutions, transparent policies, and reliable data, creating an enabling environment where conservation laws and sustainable development are enforced.

Aggressive outlook and its alarming consequences for global well-being

The cost of our inaction in the face of this devastation is a looming bill with catastrophic consequences. It is feared that if we continue down this path, we will dail multiple cascading collapse scenarios such as: An ecological tipping point where the Amazon could cease to function and become a dry, fire prone savannah, triggering the crash of the flying rivers and plunging South America's agricultural zones into drought; second, turning the Gran Chaco into an arid desert that would have no chance of recovery. This ecological disruption would unleash a humanitarian storm, millions of indigenous people, farmers, and forest dwellers

¹³ **Flagship:** The best or most important product, idea, building, etc. that an organization owns or produces. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

would be further displaced, their cultures exterminated, and their lands turned into lawless sacrifice zones dominated by armed groups. These waves of environmental refugees would then invade cities and feed on social instability.

The destruction of the Amazon would unleash a carbon bomb of more than 200 billion tons of carbon dioxide, accelerating climate change and its resulting superstorms, heat waves, and rising sea levels. It is also worth noting that, by destroying the structure of these ecosystems, we create the perfect source for the next pandemic, as new viruses spread from wildlife to humanity. Therefore, it is urgent to form a global pact to halt this destruction immediately. Since the results have not been sufficient, binding commitments, truly massive investments in sustainable economies, and unconditional support for indigenous guardians are needed.

Evidence provided by the Brazilian climate scientist Carlos Nobre and the American Biologist Thomas Lovejoy indicates in the journal *Science Advances* that critical ecosystems are being exacerbated beyond expectations, causing their degradation rudely called *Savanization* to become irreversible. Once this threshold¹⁴ is crossed, the forest's ability to generate its own rainfall would be greatly reduced, quickly altering weather patterns and threatening the agricultural production on which millions of people in South America depend. Given this, the release of vast carbon reserves would, in turn, significantly destabilize the global climate on indefinite scales.

Finally, this erosion of local livelihoods directly fuels social conflict and sets back international development goals, creating cycles of resource deprivation and socioeconomic instability. Therefore, the window of opportunity to prevent these consequences is increasingly closing. This requires an international effort focused on investing in sustainable

¹⁴ **Threshold:** The floor of an entrance to a building or room. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

economies, strengthening environmental policies, and empowering local communities, who are the most effective stewards of these vital global resources.

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Topic B

Measures to eradicate the severe precarity of physical and economic resources in the conflict between the State of Palestine and the State of Israel, with specific attention to vulnerable citizens located in the Gaza Strip

By: Javier Gil Rodríguez y Camila Jazmin Sánchez Leon

Introduction

Recently, the conflict between the State of Palestine and the State of Israel has caused a serious humanitarian crisis, which is worsening daily due to the insecurity of the resources being delivered, affecting as the Palestinian population in the Gaza Strip as the ones in the West Bank. Factors such as the blockades imposed by the State of Israel on some land and sea routes, as well as the infrastructure chaos resulting from military operations aimed at calming the chaos, are also compounded. Even the population itself is experiencing difficulties accessing essential supplies such as food, water, and medicine, exacerbating this situation due to the depletion of local services and resources. Therefore, the cumulative impact on the Palestinian people is devastating, thus creating a desperate situation where a portion of the citizens are suffering from famine¹⁵.

Despite international efforts, food aid sent by the United Nations has been systematically limited by numerous restrictions, impeding its effective distribution. These obstacles range from inspection processes to the complete closure of important or strategic points. As well as persistent blockades force aid forces to carry out high risk operations, highlighting the desperation to overcome these complications, which leaves the population without supplies, hindering their very survival. For that reason, this reality underscores the need for intervention that promotes unrestricted humanitarian access to avoid even more serious consequences.

Beyond the threat of famine, the humanitarian emergency is also significant due to the near total collapse of the healthcare system. Medical facilities such as hospitals and clinics have been damaged or rendered inoperative repeatedly, requiring both financial and technological resources for operating room equipment. This paralysis means that the seriously injured are left without a chance of survival, as are patients with chronic illnesses,

¹⁵ **Famine:** A situation in which there is not enough food for a great number of people, causing illness and death. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

women in labor, and babies themselves. Consequently, the collapse of the medical infrastructure is generating a desperate need for capital, turning overcrowded shelters¹⁶ into zones of despair.

Background

The origins of the conflict date back to the late 19th century, when Jewish communities began migrating to territories then under the control of the Ottoman Empire. This process of displacement accelerated, especially when the region came under British administration and tensions arose between the local populations and the new settlers. Later, the international community pushed for the division of the territory into two states, a highly controversial move for both sides. Nonetheless, barely a year later, the State of Israel was officially established, triggering clashes with several neighboring countries and the displacement of a large number of affected people.

Over the following decades, series of events fostered the divide between the two parts, including brief¹⁷ armed conflicts, displacements, and territorial changes. Then, the occupation of certain territories after the 1967 conflict generated new political and socioeconomic disturbances that justified an international response. Meanwhile, the Palestinian population expressed its desire for self determination through mobilization and expression movements. Living conditions in some areas deteriorated, raising concerns among various international sectors.

Since then, many efforts have been made to reach a negotiated solution, unfortunately with limited results. Furthermore, the agreements signed over the decades have attempted to establish a framework for coexistence, although differences over key issues such as borders,

¹⁶ **Shelter:** A building designed to give protection from bad weather, danger, or attack. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

¹⁷ **Brief:** Lasting only a short time or containing a few words. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

access to resources, and the status of certain territories have hindered consensus¹⁸. These barriers have managed to frustrate several nations. Despite this, there are voices on both sides promoting dialogue and cooperation, thus recognizing the need for an approach that guarantees the security and development of all involved.

Ultimately, this past has transformed the conflict into a current reality, passed down from generation to generation. For many Palestinians and Israelis, historical events are not distant memories, but a living part of their collective identity and trauma, compounded by other difficulties with more religions and diverse opinions. By shaping these fears, aspirations, and perceptions, reconciliation, or at least a pause, becomes extremely difficult. This results in the cycle of violence continuing, ensuring that even these vulnerable groups plan warlike strategies for the future.

International presence in the face of its interests over the State of Israel

The international community's interaction is blinded by the strategic, political, and historical interests vested in the State of Israel, particularly those of Western powers. While the State of Israel represents a fundamental pillar of the United States' Middle East policy, the Arab grouping does not align with many ideals such as religion as the most popular factor. The alliance translates into military aid and a reliable diplomatic shield in international forums such as the Security Council (SC), where *veto power*¹⁹ is frequently used to block resolutions critical of Israeli actions. Similarly, many European nations maintain strong ties through trade relations and shared security concerns, such as the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Republic of Poland, the Kingdom of Belgium, and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Not forgetting that Israel is a world leader in cybersecurity and pharmaceutical

¹⁸ **Consensus:** A generally accepted opinion or decision among a group of people. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

¹⁹ **Veto power:** An official power or right to refuse to accept or allow something, especially the power of a senior government official. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

innovation, it attracts significant investment from recognized corporations. In consequence, this interdependence²⁰ gives many countries a stake in Israel's financial stability. Furthermore, its advanced defense industry makes it an important exporter of military technology, unlike neighboring regions. This group of defense alliances creates an environment that makes it difficult for governments to exert pressure or impose sanctions, even for actions that clearly violate international laws.

Overview of the Palestinian people and their adversities

However, the conditions imposed by the State of Israel are manifested in limitations on the types of goods allowed, inspections of shipments entering Gaza, and restrictions on the movement of people. While these regulations have drawn international criticism, humanitarian organizations point out that they hinder the reconstruction of infrastructure and affect the well-being of local residents. Despite efforts to justify these restrictions, diplomatic pressure and constant calls to relax the conditions have kept the issue at the center of international debate. This suggests a problem for the people trapped between these routes.

This crisis is reflected in job losses and the weakening of essential infrastructure, affecting hospitals, schools, and public services. Limited access to electricity and clean water has also led to health and comfort problems in the region. Sudden power outages have also affected the operation of medical centers, leaving thousands of people without adequate care. For this and other reasons, logistical constraints continue to impede a stable recovery in Gaza, and so palestinian leaders have urged the international community to demand humanitarian aid and the removal of barriers limiting aid delivery. They believe the restrictions have exacerbated economic and social hardships²¹, severely impacting all ambits. As long as the current situation persists, deteriorating conditions will continue to affect the security of those

²⁰ **Interdependence:** The fact of depending on each other. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

²¹ **Hardship:** A condition of life that causes difficulty or suffering. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

who depend on external resources.

The hardships of the Palestinian people extend far beyond the Gaza Strip and reflect political fragmentation. In the West Bank, the continued expansion of Israeli settlements, the separation barrier, and the permit system create significant obstacles to daily life and economic development, sharply separating communities. Furthermore, millions of Palestinians live as refugees in neighboring countries and in the diaspora²²; many still face precarious legal situations and cling to the aspiration of their right of return. This makes the reality of statelessness and territorial division a challenge to their quest for self determination and a viable state.

Most recent strategies taken by the United Nations and the World Bank

Faced with this economic situation, the World Bank has played a crucial role, for example, by documenting the impacts and proposing some measures to mitigate its effects. It has noted that the Palestinian economy has suffered an inevitable contraction, in Gaza, gross domestic product (GDP) contracted by 86%, while in the West Bank it fell by 23%. This situation has led to the loss of approximately 500,000 jobs and aggravating low resources levels, which in Gaza now affect 64% of the population. Given this situation, the World Bank has intensified its economic monitoring and issued urgent calls to the international community to increase financial assistance to the Palestinian Authority.

It also has been warned of the risk of fiscal collapse, since Palestinian government revenues have declined due to the interruption of income transfers and the apparent paralysis of economic activity. In response, the mobilization of lots of resources has been promoted, facilitating the design of assistance programs, and advocating for the protection of public services. Moreover, it has underscored the need to ensure unrestricted humanitarian approach

²² **Diaspora:** A group of people who spread from one original country to other countries. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

to Gaza and the West Bank, respecting the international humanitarian law. In its reports, it has denounced the effects of movement restrictions, border closures, and the destruction of critical infrastructure, factors that have contributed to a massive humanitarian crisis. Although the World Bank does not have a political mandate²³, its technical and financial work has been instrumental in highlighting the structural consequences of the conflict and supporting reconstruction and economic resilience efforts in the Palestinian territories.

The situation has recently reached critical levels, with more than 56,000 casualties and over 134,000 injured since the start of hostilities in October 2023, according to the Gaza Ministry of Health. As a result, civilians face the choice of risking harm while searching for food or succumbing to starvation. Humanitarian organizations have even reported that more than 600 people have deceased and more than 4,200 have been injured while trying to access aid distribution centers, making 170 non-governmental organizations to demand an end to the current aid distribution system and to call for the reinstatement of UN-led mechanisms.

Current tension with the Republic Islamic of Iran and the search for solutions

Adding to this crisis is the conflict between the State of Israel and the Islamic Republic of Iran, which has escalated in recent times. On June 13 of this year, the State of Israel launched airstrikes²⁴ against Iranian nuclear facilities in Isfahan, Natanz, and Fordo, prompting a response with missiles targeting Israeli and US targets. The World Bank has warned that these attacks on nuclear facilities, while not yet causing radioactive emissions, pose a risk to regional security. Not to mention, the conflict has driven to forced displacement in both countries, with thousands of people seeking refuge within and outside their territories.

The community has been concerned about this regional conflict in various ways. As a

²³ **Mandate:** The authority given to an elected group of people, such as a government, to perform an action or govern a country. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

²⁴ **Airstrike:** An attack by military aircraft on a city, enemy soldiers, or their supplies, either by bombing or by firing guns. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

result, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has stated that the region already contains millions of displaced people and that a new refugee crisis would be unsustainable and extremely difficult to manage. Furthermore, the disruption of key trade routes, such as the Strait of Hormuz, has increased oil prices and affected international trade, driving inflation and food insecurity in countries dependent on energy imports. The lack of a genuine political solution and the deterioration of multilateral mechanisms have contributed to the prolongation of the conflict. The need for humanitarian pauses to protect civilians has been reiterated, but diplomatic efforts have been insufficient given the scale of the violence.

In response to this threat, global forces are primarily focusing on calm and the reactivation of diplomatic channels. Important regional players, such as the State of Qatar and the Sultanate of Oman, have leveraged their positions to engage in direct communication, urging and pleading with both sides to distance themselves from the conflict. Furthermore, a central element of these talks is the proposal for a new security agreement that would address both the Islamic Republic of Iran's nuclear ambitions and Israel's security demands, potentially creating a more stable framework than previous ineffective agreements. However, these efforts still face obstacles, such as mistrust and pressure from both governments, which oppose an agreement. Therefore, without a secure and strong diplomatic breakthrough that offers security guarantees to all parties, the region remains trapped in a precarious cycle of threats and retaliation, with the risk of a wider conflict.

Crucially, knowing that the region is at a crossroads with little diplomatic action, the negotiations will determine whether the current cycle consolidates into a regional disaster with economic repercussions far beyond the Middle East or whether it is solved with appropriate measures. The choice now is between alleviating the situation through firm commitment or plunging into a sea of conflict from which the entire world would struggle to recover. Both physical resources and unconditional support will be the best tools to fix at

least this part of the problem. Finally, we have the chance to decide and plan before it is too late for us.

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XXXIII TECMUN Jr.
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 ²⁵	Member of the LGBTIQ+ community
War ²⁶	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 ²⁷	Afrodescendant

²⁵ The word Gay is replaced by a more inclusive term, recognizing that not all people within the LGBTIQ+ community identify in the same way.

²⁶ 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.

²⁷ 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.

XXXIII TECMUN Jr.
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

XXXIII TECMUN Jr.
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

[illegible]

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.