

XXXI

TECMUN Jr.

United Nations Office on
Drugs and Crime

XXXI TECMUN Jr.
Session Schedule

Wednesday, November 15th

Registry	8:00 – 9:00 h.
Opening Ceremony	9:00 – 10:00 h.
Recess	10:00 – 10:30 h.
First Session	10:30 – 12:30 h.
Recess	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 16th

Master Conference	8:30 – 9:30 h
Recess	9:30 – 10:00 h..
Fourth Session	10:00 – 12:30 h.
Recess	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 17th

Seventh Session	8:00 – 9:30 h.
Recess	9:30 – 10:00 h.
Eighth Session	10:00 – 12:00 h.
Recess	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.

XXXI TECMUN Jr
General Agenda

Secretary General: Santiago Gutiérrez Caycedo

COORDINACIÓN GENERAL

Chief of General Coordination: *Lía Naomi Mejía Vargas*
Coordinating Supervisor for Media Content: *Emiliano Avalos Hernández*

ASAMBLEA GENERAL

Subsecretary General: Monserrat Ríos Fernández
Coordinating Supervisor: Juliette Abby Orihuela Núñez

Sesión Plenaria de la Asamblea General

Presidente: Regina Covarrubias Rosales

- A) Medidas para regular la crisis humanitaria en la República de Haití, partiendo de los desplazamientos forzados ocasionados por la violencia por parte de grupos criminales.
- B) Estrategias para regular la crisis social en la República Islámica de Irán y contrarrestar el uso de pena de muerte como medio de represión, partiendo de las protestas antigubernamentales contra las leyes de moralidad de 2022.

Primera Comisión de Desarme y Seguridad Internacional

Presidente: Paulo Souto Núñez

- A) Estrategias para imposibilitar la posesión y desarrollo de armamento nuclear en la República Islámica de Irán garantizando la seguridad internacional.
- B) Estrategias para evitar el uso de armamento y fuerza hostil en el conflicto fronterizo entre la República de Armenia y la República de Azerbaiyán por el enclave del Alto Karabaj en el Cáucaso del sur.

Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Refugiados

Presidente: Arantza González de la Peña

- A) Acciones para reforzar la respuesta internacional con el fin de garantizar la seguridad y el acceso a servicios básicos de los refugiados provenientes del llamado Cuerno de África como consecuencia de la sequía y los conflictos internos en la República Democrática de Somalia.
- B) Medidas para proteger y asegurar el cumplimiento de los derechos humanos de las personas desplazadas internamente, solicitantes de asilo y refugiados como consecuencia de la crisis social en la República Democrática del Congo.

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

President: Nuri Valentina Galindo Gutiérrez

- A) Measures to guarantee the economic empowerment of women in the Middle East with an emphasis on the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan after the ban of work for Afghan women and its consequences.
- B) Procedures to reinforce and protect reproductive rights for women in Africa as a consequence of the HIV and AIDS pandemic.

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente

Presidente: Jorge Roel Rodríguez Alcantara

- A) Mecanismos para frenar la desertificación en el continente africano, con énfasis en la sequía y las prácticas agrícolas no sostenibles en la región del Sahel.
- B) Acciones para mitigar el impacto ambiental de la industria textil en países del sur de Asia, abordando la producción de moda rápida.

Histórica Organización de los Estados Americanos

Presidente: Abril Victoria Rodríguez Aguirre

- A) Medidas para conciliar la paz entre las Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia-Ejército del Pueblo (FARC-EP) y el gobierno de la República de Colombia con énfasis en salvaguardar los derechos humanos de los ciudadanos.
- B) Estrategias para frenar las hostilidades desencadenadas por el control de las islas Malvinas entre Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte y la República de Argentina con énfasis en proteger los derechos de soberanía y los intereses de los poblado.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

President: Valeria Arroyo Jerez

- A) Strategies to curb and counter migrant smuggling coordinated by criminal organizations, with emphasis on the South and Central America to North America route.
- B) Approaches to prevent and counter the spread of Xylazine and Fentanyl in North America with preeminence in Philadelphia's "Zombie zone".

CONSEJO ECONÓMICO Y SOCIAL

Subsecretary General: Catherine Romina Espinoza Mora

Coordinating Supervisor: Brenda Noreña Mejía

Comisión de Prevención del Delito y Justicia Penal

Presidente: Miranda Senties Carmona

- A) Estrategias para disminuir la actividad del crimen organizado transnacional en la Triple Frontera, entre la República del Paraguay, la República Argentina y la República Federativa de Brasil debido al problema del control territorial ocasionado por la insuficiencia en el imperio de la ley y corrupción.
- B) Acciones para erradicar cualquier sistema de tortura a prisioneros en los centros penitenciarios efectuado por el personal de seguridad en la República Árabe Siria.

Organización Mundial de la Salud

Presidente: Aranza Michelle Castro Rivero

- A) Medidas para mejorar la salud mental en adolescentes con énfasis en la eliminación de trastornos psicológicos tras los efectos del confinamiento de la pandemia de COVID-19.
- B) Estrategias para priorizar el acceso a los servicios de salud sexual reproductiva en zonas rurales de Latinoamérica y el Caribe.

Human Rights Council

President: Regina Lacorte Mariscal

- A) Measures to stop the displacement of families caused by organized crime in vulnerable communities in the United States of Mexico
- B) Actions to ensure the human rights of prisoners after the approval of the Exception Regime in the Republic of Salvador, focusing on the so-called "war against gangs" headed by the government of Nayib Bukele.

Comisión Económica y Social para Asia y el Pacífico

Presidente: Giovanna Gamboa Molina

- A) Estrategias para implementar un desarrollo de proyectos que aumenten el comercio e infraestructura en Asia y el Pacífico debido a que las zonas productivas se han visto afectadas por los desastres naturales.
- B) Medidas para mejorar la calidad de vida de las personas de bajos recursos en las estructuras institucionales de salud y vivienda debido a los conflictos territoriales entre la República Kirguisa y la República de Tayikistán.

United Nations Convention Against Corruption

President: William Vázquez Hernández

- A) Measures to reinforce and criminalize any act deemed corrupt in Latin America on the police department focusing on the systematic and police-citizens variants.
- B) Measures to stop the theft of assets executed by the government in the Republic of Equatorial Guinea coming from the oil industry causing a defunding on education and health sectors.

Foro Político del Alto Nivel para el Desarrollo Sostenible

Presidente: Sara Sofía Govantes Cruz

- A) Medidas para detener y prevenir el impacto que tiene la moda rápida en Europa y Asia, con énfasis en las tres dimensiones de desarrollo sustentable.
- B) Acciones para impulsar el turismo sostenible con énfasis en los Pequeños Estados Insulares en Desarrollo del Caribe.

Commission on Science and Technology for Development

President: María José Parra Meza

- A) Strategies to replace animal testing with new technological developments in the makeup industry in Latin America, the European Union and the People's Republic of China.
- B) Measures to improve the challenges of the labor market due to new sciences and technologies, adapting workers to them with an emphasis on Europe and North America.

AGENCIAS ESPECIALIZADAS Y ORGANISMOS REGIONALES

Subsecretary General: Bruno Ramírez Barcelata

Coordinating Supervisor: María Fernanda García Bautista

Organización de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo Industrial

Presidente: María Sigaru Alcantara Nieva

A) Medidas para reducir los efectos adversos por desastres ecológicos a causa de la industrialización química con énfasis en la República de la India, Japón y el Estado de Kuwait

B) Estrategias para impulsar el desarrollo industrial sustentable con el fin de reducir los altos índices de gases de efecto invernadero en América Latina y el Caribe

Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

President: María Fernanda Vázquez Trejo

A) Measures to solve the multiple attacks of chemical weapons on the Syrian Arab Republic, focusing on the chemical problem of Khan Sheikhou in 2017

B) Measures to prevent the usage of neurotoxins as weapons, emphasizing the novichok attacks led by the Russian government

International Criminal Police Organization

President: Mariana Carolina Guerrero Zárate

A) Measures to halt the growth of human trafficking networks in Southern Asia, with emphasis on organ trafficking

B) Strategies to cope with the massive firearms trafficking in Latin America, focusing on the triple border between Paraguay, Brazil and Argentina

Comité Internacional de la Cruz Roja

Presidente: Yamir Bandala González

A) Medidas para proteger a las víctimas y desplazados después de la toma de control del partido Frente de Liberación Popular de Tigré en la República Democrática Federal de Etiopía.

B) Acciones para garantizar el bienestar y salvaguardar la dignidad de los afectados por el conflicto civil en la República Árabe Siria en los campos de refugiados, así como en las rutas utilizadas.

Organización del Tratado del Atlántico Norte

Presidente: Paulette Mayen Álvarez

A) Fortalecimiento de estrategias para la protección de civiles en el conflicto armado entre la República de Serbia y la República de Kosovo, con énfasis en el mantenimiento de la paz

B) Estrategias para contrarrestar los ciberataques hacia la República de Ucrania en el ciberespacio; dentro de la problemática de la Federación de Rusia y sus consecuencias, con el fin de salvaguardar la información del Estado y la OTAN

Security Council

President: Yésika Pamela García Trejo

A) Actions to mitigate the crisis in Lake Chad Basin, addressing violence, economic recovery and security restoration

B) Strategies for the prevention of nuclear accidents with an emphasis on Russia, France and the United States of America

International Criminal Court

President: Manuel Alejandro Grajales Santillán

A) The Prosecutor v. Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi

B) The Prosecutor v. Patrice-Edouard Ngaissona Abdel Raheem Muhammad Hussein

"When one does something with one's heart, one should feel proud."

-Fernando Alonso Diaz

For you:

6 years ago I was starting my adventure in the world of Model United Nations. I remember very much my first model, I was the delegate of Guinea Bissau in a UNESCO committee. We were looking for solutions for the theft of marine archaeology. That sixth grader, who almost cried his first time going to the list of speakers, today is the Secretary General of the largest Model United Nations in Latin America, TECMUN.

When I started in Model United Nations it was a world full of uncertainty, but little by little I got deeper, until I got here, it has been a long road, but it has been worth it. Along the way I have met many people who have inspired me, now it is your turn to inspire me. Thanks to you, I am still here, I want to thank you for inspiring me to continue to stand in front and follow a dream.

For you, delegation, embassy, judge, agent or defender; whether it's your first time in a model or your tenth, I hope these 3 days of debate and hard work will pay off. First of all, I would like you to feel **proud** of the work you have done, standing up in a forum is not easy, and you are the **brave** ones who do it. Feel even braver for becoming, even if only in 3 days, agents of change, for daring to raise your placard in moderate caucus, for having **initiative** to negotiate in simple caucus and for making your proposals, that, even if they sound very crazy, try to **change the world**.

I invite you to take advantage of this opportunity, to enjoy these 3 days and not to take this model as just another task or as an obligation of your school, but to **have the initiative and be brave enough to dare to change the world**.

Santiago Gutiérrez Caycedo
Secretary General for the
XXXI TECMUN Jr.

*“Be a lover. Give love. Choose love. Always”
- Harry Styles*

Dear participant:

I hope these three days will be more than a United Nations model, you have probably heard this at TECMUN before, or if it is your first time here, prepare to hear over and over again that TECMUN will change your life, or at least the following years. Maybe the phrase sounds very cliché, or maybe you think it is not true, but let me tell you that at least for me, it did change my course. You do not realize the great impact that something has on your life until it starts to end, and this being my penultimate TECMUN after two years as part of the Secretariat, I can say that nothing would have been the same without this family.

This United Nations model goes beyond assuming the role of a delegation and maintaining a position, it is also about recognizing alternate realities to our own and being able to recognize the power we have. In such a chaotic world, it is important that we always keep in mind that not all people live in the same reality, unfortunately, some face difficulties day by day, while others live in comfort and luxuries. Today more than ever we must raise our voices as new generations, it is of the utmost importance that we fight for a better world for ourselves and for the generations to come; because this is not about being selfish and looking out only for ourselves, but also taking care of the future of the next people who will be in this world.

It is very easy to hate something or someone, hate something you do, create a hate speech, promote discrimination, but the most difficult thing will always be to love, to love what you do, to love who you do it for, or to love yourself. And when you manage to love yourself, love what you do and for whom and why you do it, then you will have won.

If there is something that I want you to take into account during these three days, I want you to know that there is nothing more valuable than fighting for what you love, be it a cause or a hobby, never allow anything or anyone to take away your love for what you are doing. From my own experience, please never give up on what you are passionate about, because for a reason you have come so far and for a reason you are putting so much effort into what moves your soul and mind every day.

I hope with all my heart that you enjoy these three days of the model to the fullest, I hope that you meet new people, realities that are different from yours, or better yet, that you find that motivation to continue wanting to change the world. Believe me, there is no more satisfying achievement than impacting those around us.

Lía Naomi Mejía Vargas
Chief of General Coordination for the
XXXI TECMUN Jr.

Our life always expresses the result of our dominant thoughts.

(Soren Kierkegaard)

Since 2018, TECMUN has been a part of my life, first as a delegate, then as part of the secretariat, and now as general undersecretary. I can't describe exactly how I got to this position, mostly because it wasn't something that was part of my plans a few months ago. However, this made me realize that my effort, dedication and ability are shown in my day to day, which gives results that determine the course of my life. This is why I invite you to take advantage of the small or large opportunities that destiny gives you, in this case, this model.

This is the time to be able to show what you are capable of for three days, regardless of what others say. Remember that most of the people who participate in TECMUN are in the same conditions as you, nervous, maybe being forced to participate or just wanting to have a new experience. I hope you can take from this model the best it could offer you. So take advantage of it and try to do the best you can, as many don't have the opportunity to attend events like this. I hope that you have made new friends and that you have been able to face any fear or concern related to speaking in front of an audience. I want you to have learned how working as a team can be one of the best decisions throughout your life, and how being an empathetic, respectful and dedicated person can open more doors for you than any other resource can.

I wish you much success now and always,

Monserrat Ríos Fernández Subsecretary for the
General Assembly for the
XXXI TECMUN Jr.

“Not about who’s right, who’s wrong, evolve the only thing known”

- Kendrick Lamar (Mirror)

To whom it may concern,

Our reality has turned into a world full of self-centered thinking, inequality, violence, crime, entitlement, and injustice, a world in which human rights have become a privilege for those that meet social standards and others who can't comprehend that just because a problem doesn't affect them directly it doesn't mean others are not affected by it. Fortunately, there are brave and educated people out in the world, willing to fight even if they lack nothing because they are aware that some lack everything, looking to end social inequality and hoping to change the world at any chance they get. Here at TECMUN, we like to call these people *agents of change*, people who are willing to see the world from another point of view, people who want to educate themselves on what different eyes see, people who acknowledge that facts do not cease to exist just because they are ignored, but most importantly people who want to *evolve, improve, change and open their minds* to the truth of our world. TECMUN is an opportunity to educate yourself on different social, economical or ethical problems happening daily, and in your time as an agent of change, I want to remind you that no matter how little or how old you are, your voice and actions matter and it is never too late to learn or unlearn something. Furthermore, I hope that in these three days, you *don't focus on who's right or wrong*, but instead on *how this experience is evolving you as a person and inspiring your present*. Regardless of whether it's your first, third, or last time coming to a model united nations, *the floor is all yours*, so don't be scared to *raise your voice, take risks and come out of your comfort zone*, you may find incredible things outside of it, and be that as it is, you are here to *give it your best*. Every experience is different for everyone, not one of them will be the same, and for me, TECMUN has been an experience where I've learned to speak up for my beliefs and have hope for a better world, a place in which I've found a second family and created memories full of laughter and joy. Lastly, I'd like to share with you some words that someone very dear to me once wrote me; *“Believe me experiences like this only happen once, and hopefully you will go back to this one all the time in your memories”*. It's a pleasure to experience this model by your side, and in the name of my chair thank you for being the hope in our hearts. Long live TECMUN. Long live our hope.

Valeria Arroyo Jerez

President of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the

XXXI TECMUN Jr.

Background

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is in charge of drug control and crime prevention with the mission of contributing to global peace, security and development without the use of illicit drugs, organized crime, and corruption, as well as being the United Nations (UN) lead program on extremism. UNODC was founded in 1997 due to the integration of the United Nations Centre for International Crime Prevention and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme. It's composed of 27 active member states, and operates in over 98 countries with governments, law enforcement agencies and civil societies to promote the ratification and implementation of international agreements and institutional reforms to carry out technical assistance projects.

Faculties

Due to organized crime, drug trafficking, corruption, and extremism across the globe, UNODC is entitled to:

- Build criminal justice systems by boosting rule of law, strengthening crime prevention strategies, reinforcing human rights, practical assistance and reforming structures and prisons through technical cooperation;
- Implement policies, legal instruments and legislative responses against extremist groups, enhancing the provision of juvenile justice, effective prison management, rehabilitation and social reintegration programs;
- Apply drug control treaties by enforcing drug prevention strategies, supporting drug-dependence treatment and rehabilitation, ensuring access to controlled substances for medical purposes, and reporting data on drug-trafficking trends;
- Collect, address and distribute new data and emerging forms of crime such as illicit drug trafficking, weapons,, and human trafficking;
- Enhance member states' anti corruption strategies through international cooperation projects, applying the UN convention against corruption, promoting good governance, integrity and transparency.

Topic A

Strategies to curb and counter migrant smuggling coordinated by criminal organizations, with emphasis on the South and Central America to North America route.

*By: Valeria Arroyo Jerez
Frida Michelle Valadez García
Jessica Mendoza Ramirez*

Introduction

According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, (UNODC) in 2021, migrant smuggling refers to the facilitation of irregular entry into a country where the traveler is not a national or resident, with the intent of having financial interest or gain. Smugglers, who are often part of well-organized multinational crime networks, take advantage of those evacuees who seek to live a better life, and even though these migrants voluntarily enter this journey, they are still vulnerable to abuse, exploitation, and in some cases they end in severe conditions that they are forced to endure, putting their life and safety at risk. Migrant trafficking often involves the interest of territorial organized crime groups situated along border crossing areas, where these groups are often able to tax the income area, charge for protection fees or just take control of the whole operation themselves. The UNODC'S 2023 official report on migrant smuggling indicates that this felony is highly profitable for criminals, generating an annual income of about \$6.6 billion US dollars for them, while also being a crime with a low risk of detection becoming even more attractive to smugglers. In addition, these organized dealers have corrupt connections with some officers, which can guarantee them passage free from legal hassles, allowing them to also victimize with impunity.

Each year thousands of unlawful evacuees from Central and South America, especially from the Northern Triangle¹, are captured at the Mexico-United States border, most of which hired a smuggler for assistance. Most evacuee dealers are hired from Mexico since they seem to know the routes to the United States better, and a lot of them are part of organized crime groups that take migrants as just one more thing to traffic along drugs,

¹ **Northern Triangle:** Name given to the region conformed by the Republic of Guatemala, the Republic of El Salvador and the Republic of Honduras.

weapons, economic resources and chemicals. Irregular migration, which refers to the movement of people to a new place of residence not following the regulatory norms of transit, sending and receiving countries, in the United Mexican States is one of the principal economic profits for organized criminal organizations and drug cartels,² who tend to involve in this business mainly because of the few risks involved due to the lack of reports from migrants about the violence they suffer. These organized groups exploit irregular migration through the kidnapping of travelers, the implementation of high quotas³ for the evacuees and the recruitment of migrants and human smuggling facilitators which they incorporate into these organizations, in addition to the bad treatment towards the travelers.

Background

Migrant smuggling dates decades back between the 1980's and 1990's of the XIX century but it was not conceptualized as a formal market until 1997 by John Salt and Jeremy Stein, authors of *Migration as a Business: The Case of Trafficking* for the International Organization for Migration. This issue started due to a lack of resources in different regions worldwide, restrictive immigration laws, armed conflicts, corruption, and the search for new profit areas for criminals. In this same century, the migration industry started to be seen as a market in which evacuees are *products* for the people who aid them called *smugglers*. In the American region, migrant smuggling has experienced important changes during the last decade with the phenomena of irregular migration and undocumented immigration revolving mostly evacuees searching for better economic opportunities. Migrant trafficking in America started due to the desire of the United States wanting to enforce their border policies with

² **Cartel:** the coalition of special-interest groups, having a common cause or purpose.

³ **Quota:** a fixed minimum or maximum number of a particular group of people allowed to do something.

“Operation Gatekeeper” in 1994 and “Operation Hold The Line” in 1993, which both aimed to stop illegal immigration to the United States by constructing a border fence to separate San Diego and Tijuana. Border enforcement in this region redirected migrant routes and reconfigured traveler smuggling patterns and weapons, additionally, the 2008 global financial crisis affected many Latin American countries, propelling people from the region to look for employment opportunities in the United States.

Migrant smuggling has been seen as a security threat since old times, coexisting and working with several criminal organizations to make the profit of these activities even bigger. Over the years, Transnational⁴ Criminal Organizations (TCOs), such as cartels, have increasingly been involved in evacuee smuggling, especially at the Mexico-United States border, such as the involvement of the powerful Mexican drug cartel *Los Zetas*⁵ in the smuggling of migrants across the United States border. TCOs have engaged in human smuggling since the late 1990s, and they are a significant part of moving migrants from North or South America to Mexico and into U.S. territory, besides these groups are usually causing big migrator⁶ homicides, scams, kidnapping, abuse, and exploitation. According to a news report from *The New York Times*, in 2022 criminal groups began by taxing *coyotes*⁷ in cartel-controlled territories, but in recent years criminal organizations have played a more central role in this problem, often seeing evacuees as *human cargo* to traffic drugs, weapons, economic resources, and illegal chemicals, putting their life at risk. Furthermore, migrant smuggling in the U.S. southern border has evolved over the past 10 years from a small freelance network to a multi-billion dollar business controlled primarily by criminal

⁴ **Transnational:** going beyond national boundaries or interests

⁵ **Los Zetas:** dangerous mexican drug cartel known for engaging in brutally violent activities such as torture, human trafficking, kidnapping and narcotrafic.

⁶ **Migrator:** person who moves from one country to another.

⁷ **Coyote:** a person who smuggles immigrants across the Mexico - United States border.

organizations and drug cartels, such as the *Cartél de Sinaloa*, *Cartél del Noreste*, *Cartél del Jalisco Nueva Generación* and *Organización criminal Mara Salvatrucha*.

The importance of criminal organizations in migrant smuggling

Organized crime groups (OCGs) are involved all throughout the migrant smuggling journey, it being by land, sea or air working in the same smuggling routes as traffickers and by trying to earn a profit of some sort. This organized crime landscape has evolved considerably over the years, turning more into a wide variation of loosely connected networks with different specialties, all playing their own role in criminal operations. These specialized OCGs or criminal networks are particularly great in forging and providing documents for weapon trafficking, as well as in transporting evacuees over weakly guarded border points, knowing the right connections to corruptible officers, and so on. If these loosely connected specialized networks unify then, they can form more threatening criminal organizations, putting at risk the lives of even more migrants.

Given the lack of legal pathways for people affected by economic, social or political crises in the Americas, most human mobility happens illicitly or irregularly and it is primarily coordinated by criminal smuggling organizations. TCOs and OCGs dedicated to smuggle migrants across the Mexico-United States border have proven the weaknesses of this border, developing advanced communication, financial, transportation, intelligence and logistic capacities to facilitate the transfer of these evacuees, as well as forming new alliances with drug cartels and organizations, human trafficking and kidnapping rings, and weapon traffickers, making the migration landscape considerably more dangerous. Financial gain and interest is the most attractive aspect of this business, and criminal groups do everything to maximize their profit from these illicit activities. Smugglers frequently put migrants at great

risk, committing fraud at their expense with the help of corrupt authorities. The illicit and criminal networks that contribute to evacuee trafficking in the United States are complex and involve multiple parties on both sides of the operation, from the United States-Mexico border to Central and South America and in the Caribbean. Nonetheless, investigation and prosecution of these criminal smuggling groups has been a low priority for law enforcement and national security agencies.

Criminal groups usually recruit and involve themselves with smuggling facilitators due to their skills to dodge the highest surveillance levels, as well as their knowledge of the border's geography, and the fact that they are not easily frightened. This recruitment process does not always occur with the consent of the smuggler, with many being recruited under kidnapping and coercion threats. A study on *Victims of Trafficking and Smuggling* in 2017, by *Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas*, explains that migrants are not the only victims of criminal organizations in this business, so are smugglers who are forced to join criminal networks due to their capacities in the smuggling field. Although drug trafficking groups and smuggling networks work together, they are managed by different leaders. Smugglers, in some regions of the United Mexican States, voluntarily give a “renters” fee to drug cartels, meaning they won't have to pay every time they pass through this cartel-controlled territory, in return, the cartels give smugglers protection against local gangs and border authorities. Collaborations aside, migrant traffickers often see drug cartels as undesired allies, often fearing cartels even more than local gangs and authorities, justifying that paying cartels is a waste of economic resources.

Current context of migrant smuggling in America

Migrants who cross the border to North America usually come from Central American countries and to a lesser extent from Mexico, a significant number of this group are unaccompanied minors, especially boys. Smuggling central american evacuees to Mexico and from there to the United States, ranks out to \$2 billion dollars each year, and it is estimated that the fee per person in this region is around \$7,000 dollars, in concern of the number of migrants smuggled, which involves more than 800,000 people. The northward routes have different price starting points, depending on the origin points. There are three common routes, each one on a different destination. The first one is the Golf route, which is designed for those wanting to cross through the *Valle del Rio Grande* and other points in eastern Texas, the second is the Pacific route to cross into Arizona or California in the United States, and the last one is the Central route for who want to cross into western Texas or New Mexico.

American countries have suffered several consequences of migrant trafficking, especially The Northern Triangle, like the passing of various travelers due to cruel living conditions, the high economic impact of this business, the entrance of illicit substances into the United States along with these evacuees, and the need to implement more policies that enforce border security. This region serves as a transit route for irregular migration to the United States. The smuggling routes involve crossing borders and remote areas, utilizing various means of transportation such as buses and walks. In addition, the zone often involves organized criminal networks that profit from facilitating the movement of migrants, these networks can include smugglers, recruiters and document forgers.

Along the northward route, the smugglers have several opportunities to address migrants. On the border between the United Mexican States and the Republic of Guatemala, almost 350 unauthorized crossing points are used by smugglers to transport the customers by

raft ferries or zip lines. Once the migrants cross the country, they have to select different routes such as the *Maya-Chiapas* route in Mexico, however, it is said that this one is controlled by the *Maras*.⁸ This group sells “protection,” essentially from themselves to the evacuees. Nevertheless, the *Zetas*, another group in Northern Mexico, control surveillance posts on the Texas border, to which irregular migrants have begun to move far away from these areas where the *Zetas* have presence, shifting towards Arizona, away from the *Valle del Rio Grande*.

Socio-economic and social impact of migrant smuggling in the world

Migrant smuggling evolution has brought with it a huge industry with negative impacts all around the world. This issue is one of the most serious contemporary threats worldwide, resulting in the passing of thousands of people around the world, culminating the exploitation of significant amount of evacuees, undermining national security while being involved with other criminal activities like drug or weapon trafficking, and increasing xenophobia⁹ and discrimination with the arrivals of migrants illegal entries into a country. Furthermore, this business impedes the completion of human rights like the right to freedom from torture and slavery, the right to life and liberty, and the right for shelter and healthcare. Every participating party within the migrant smuggling industry looks forward to benefit from an aspect in the field, customers looking to improve their living conditions, smugglers aiming to organize successful operations with monetary profit, among other benefits. Although the outcome of these benefits are not always positive, most of the time smugglers end up losing their lives, exposing themselves to abuse and exploitation or just waste their economical

⁸ **Maras:** Their full name is Mara Salvatrucha. It is an international organization group of illicit activities, and it has presence in the United States, Canada, México, Central America, South and West of Europe.

⁹ **Xenophobia:** fear, dislike or prejudice towards anything or anyone from a foreign country.

resources on a scam, and smugglers could end up being forced to join a criminal group or do not gain any profit from the journey.

This problem forces affected countries to constantly implement and renew their border policies, criminal justice systems, and security along smuggling routes. As governments raise legal barriers, the number of migrants who search for a dealer increases, allowing the dealers to raise their prices to whatever the customer will be willing to pay. A *Global Initiative* article on the *Integrated responses to human smuggling*, in 2017, states that “human smuggling has become an economic mainstay of significant elements of the population.”(GI,2017), indicating that smuggling impacts economies on a local, and regional level, especially in the regions of origin or transit. Most profits gained from this activity in the United States end up being spent by dealers at casinos, car dealerships or real estate, suspicious transactions and money laundering activities.

Measures previously taken to combat this issue

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has implemented various measures in order to prevent and counter migrant trafficking. One of them consists of a UN protocol designed to prevent the smuggling of evacuees by land, air, and sea by providing information, guidance, training, raising awareness, and finding strategies to combat this situation. The strategies taken by UNODC aim to protect the rights of smuggled migrants and promote cooperation among states. UNODC is joining forces with The United Nations Migration Agency in order to have quick and improved results due to the amount of casualties it has left. On a global percentage, the International Organization for Migration has contributed with the prevention of migrants, in 2016 they adopted a comprehensive approach to counter smuggling which addresses casualties, and disrupts the activities of migrant

dealers. UNODC is also supporting states in countries in countering migrant smugglers, with the help of legislative assistance and building investigations to find dealers.

It has been recommended by UNODC to install physical barriers to prevent any unauthorized access to their spaces. The UNODC created a toolkit¹⁰ focused on combating migrant smuggling worldwide. The toolkit provides an overview of guidance for the different tasks in order to show a response to the smuggling of travelers. Each tool has been structured in order to provide individual support, and users who have specific inquiries can use those tools. One of the many reasons why these tools don't work is due to the lack of awareness and knowledge on the topic. This sub-program is not known by many, even though these tools are provided worldwide.

The lack of acknowledgement about the programmes is the main reason why this is still a problem to this day. The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) helps to provide training, databases and operational support to law enforcement agencies, these tools are available to everyone and to help increase the capacity to find criminal organizations that exist. The proper investigations that will proceed due to the information they get, will help protect the victims and vulnerable people. INTERPOL facilitates information through the use of a secure communication system all the time. In addition, it promotes notices and systems to find missing people and provides access to the databases.

Furthermore, the UN Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants, also known as the SoM Protocol, was adopted by the General Assembly in 2004 with the aim of helping counter migrant smuggling, give customers a humane trait, ensure a secure life for those smuggled, and tackle all aspects of evacuee trafficking. This protocol complements the United Nations

¹⁰ **Toolkit:** a personal resource, ability or skill.

Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and promises all provisions of this convention should be applied at all times. This protocol also encourages and promotes cooperation among States Parties, while protecting the rights of the evacuees, as well as dictating that all States must adopt legislative and other measures to establish criminal offenses, when committed intentionally and with the purpose of obtaining financial gain or interest. The protocol also recommends strengthening and implementing information programmes to increase public awareness among the population.

References

1. Andrew Scholten. (2016). *International migrations and human smuggling: A legal analysis of its Social and Humanitarian consequences*.
<https://dlc.dlib.indiana.edu/dlc/bitstream/handle/10535/10064/A.%20Scholten%2C%20International%20Migrations%20and%20Human%20Smuggling.%20A%20Legal%20Analysis%20of%20its%20Social%20And%20Humanitarian%20%20Consequences.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>
2. Asia, M. (2019, January 18). *Taking root. The complex economics of the global smuggling economy* | Mixed Migration Centre. Mixed Migration Centre;
<https://mixedmigration.org/articles/taking-root-the-complex-economics-of-the-global-smuggling-economy/>
3. Correa-Cabrera, G. (n.d.). *Dismantling Migrant Smuggling Networks in the Americas * A Strategy for Human Security and Homeland Security Along Migration Routes*.
https://www.belfercenter.org/sites/default/files/files/publication/Paper13_Cabrera_DismantlingMigrantSmuggling_V2.pdf
4. INTERPOL: The International Criminal Police Organization. (s.f). *Human trafficking and smuggling*
<https://www.interpol.int/Crimes/Human-trafficking-and-migrant-smuggling>
5. *Issue Paper Organized crime involvement in trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants*. (n.d.).
https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Issue_Paper_TOC_involvement_in_TIP_and_SOM.pdf

6. Izcara, P. (2017). *De víctimas de trata a victimarios: Los agentes facilitadores del cruce fronterizo reclutados por los cárteles mexicanos*. 18(37), 41–64.
<https://doi.org/10.21670/ref.2017.37.a03>
7. Izcara, P. (2017). *Los polleros que engañan a los migrantes: norma o excepción*. 74.
<https://doi.org/10.29101/crcs.v0i74.4380>
8. katharina.kiener-manu. (2020). *Trafficking in Persons & Smuggling of Migrants Module 7 Key Issues: Root Causes*. Unodc.org.
<https://www.unodc.org/e4j/zh/tip-and-som/module-7/key-issues/root-causes.html#:~:text=Poverty,of%20law%20and%20natural%20disasters>
9. katharina.kiener-manu. (2020). *Trafficking in Persons & Smuggling of Migrants Module 5 Key Issues: Addressing demand: the role of organized criminal groups*. Unodc.org.
<https://www.unodc.org/e4j/zh/tip-and-som/module-5/key-issues/the-role-of-organized-criminal-groups.html>
10. Lorena, K., Paulina, N., & Vásquez, A. M. (2022). *Tráfico de migrantes en la frontera México-Estados Unidos*. 20(1), 175–189. <https://doi.org/10.21500/22563202.5628>
11. *Migrant Smuggling*. (2021). *Migration and Home Affairs*.
https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/policies/migration-and-asylum/irregular-migration-and-return/migrant-smuggling_en
12. *Migrant Smuggling | OIM Oficina Regional para Centroamérica, Norteamérica y el Caribe*. (2021). Iom.int. <https://rosanjose.iom.int/en/migrant-smuggling>
13. ROGERS, Z. (2022, July 26). *Cartels making \$13 billion a year smuggling migrants across border, report says*. KATV; KATV.

<https://katv.com/news/nation-world/cartels-making-13-billion-a-year-off-smuggling-migrants-through-border-nyt-report-says-mexio-immigrants-coyote-texas>

14. Smuggling Migrants at the Border Now a Billion-Dollar Business. (2023). *The New York Times*.

<https://www.nytimes.com/2022/07/25/us/migrant-smuggling-evolution.html>

15. THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON(2021). *THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN TO COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING*

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/National-Action-Plan-to-Combat-Human-Trafficking.pdf>

16. *TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME FACT SHEET Smuggling of migrants -The harsh search for a better life*. (n.d.).

https://www.unodc.org/documents/toc/factsheets/TOC12_fs_migrantsmuggling_EN_Plain.pdf

17. UNITED NATIONS: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2011). *Smuggling of Migrants A Global Review and Annotated Bibliography of Recent Publications*.

https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Migrant-Smuggling/Smuggling_of_Migrants_A_Global_Review.pdf

18. UNITED NATIONS: United Nations Office Drugs and Crime. (2018). *Global Study on Smuggling of Migrants*.

https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glosom/GLOSOM_2018_web_s_mall.pdf

19. UNITED NATIONS: United Nations Office Drugs and Crime (2012). *Transnational Organized Crime in Central America and the Caribbean A Threat Assessment September*.

https://www.unodc.org/documents/toc/Reports/TOCTASouthAmerica/Spanish/TOCTA_CA_Caribb_impacto_ES.pdf

20. UNITED NATIONS: United Nations Office Drugs and Crime. (2010).

Understanding the smuggling of migrants

https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/SOM_Toolkit_E-book_english_Combined.pdf

21. Vermeulen, G., Y. Van Damme, & Wendy De Bondt. (2023). *Perceived involvement of*

“organised crime” in human trafficking and smuggling. Revue Internationale de Droit Penal, 81(1), 247–273.

<https://www.cairn.info/revue-internationale-de-droit-penal-2010-1-page-247.htm>

Topic B

Approaches to prevent and counter the spread of Xylazine and Fentanyl in North America with preeminence in Philadelphia’s “Zombie zone”

*By: Valeria Arroyo Jerez
Frida Michelle Valadez García
Jessica Mendoza Ramirez*

Introduction

According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in 2020, around 284 million people from 15 to 64 “years of age” used drugs to find relief or escape from their problems, hoping these substances will be the solution to them, but instead they became a bigger issue. As years go by, the situation has gotten worse, and mixing fentanyl with another drug called xylazine has recently become popular worldwide, especially in the United States of America. Fentanyl is a powerful synthetic opioid¹¹ that is related to morphine, but it is considered 50-100 times stronger, this drug can be given as a shot or even a patch. Some of the effects of this drug include nausea, confusion, drowsiness, breathing problems and unconsciousness, among others. On the other hand, xylazine is a sedative that veterinarians commonly use, it is not regulated by the Controlled Substances Act¹², which means it is not tracked as carefully as controlled prescribed substances such as stimulants or opioids, as well as it is restricted by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for veterinarian use only. The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), proclaims that if this drug is used in humans, it can cause amnesia, slow breathing, and heart rate, and can cause problems with blood pressure.

In the United States of America, especially in Philadelphia, xylazine and fentanyl have had a quick spread due to the contact they have with the United Mexican States and due to people using xylazine or better known as the “zombie drug” to speed the effect of fentanyl and make it even more destructive, thus causing a lot of casualties. According to numerous investigations done by the UNODC, Mexico is the leader in the exportation of drugs and, last year in the state of Baja California, Tijuana police raided two properties when finding

¹¹ **Opioid:** a broad group of pain-relieving drugs that work by interacting with receptors in your brain.

¹² **Controlled Substances Act:** Act which places all substances regulated under existing federal law into one of five schedules. This placement is based upon the substance's medical use, potential for abuse, and safety or dependence liability.

enormous amounts of fentanyl pills, which are usually exported to the United States of America, and all over the world, facilitating the spread of these worldwide. Moreover, the spread of these stimulants is linked with the transmission of HIV¹³ and hepatitis¹⁴, and of about 11.2 million people who have injected these drugs, half of them already live with HIV and hepatitis. Younger people are the ones that get more affected; due to the use of these drugs since the ages of 15 to 25, causing greater issues for them over the years, such as lung or heart disease, cancer, strokes, or mental health conditions. Also, stimulants affect not only the person who consumes them but also the community they live in, the abuse of these opiates¹⁵ affects education and families, usually leading to violence, crime, housing and financial problems, homelessness and vagrancy.

Background

Synthetic opioids are substances created in a laboratory that work on the same receptors of the brain as natural opioids, such as fentanyl, methadone and tramadol, and they have become the source of the deadliest United States drug epidemic ever. According to Brookings education, since 1999 drug abuse has resulted in the passing of about 1 million Americans, mostly related to the use of synthetic opioids mixed with another drug, such as xylazine. Fentanyl was first developed in 1959 and then in the 1960s was introduced as an anesthetic. It is legally manufactured, distributed and controlled in the United States of America. On the other hand, xylazine was first produced in 1962 and was investigated for potential human use as analgesic, sleeping aid and anesthetic, however these investigations were terminated due to the severe effects that it causes in the nervous system.

¹³**HIV:** human immunodeficiency virus attacks cells that help the body fight infection, making a person more vulnerable to other sickness or disease.

¹⁴**Hepatitis:** Virus that inflames the liver.

¹⁵**Opiate:** a drug retrieved from or related to an opium.

In more recent years, there has been an increase in reports about the amount of casualties and cases related to fentanyl and xylazine abuse. The spread of these drugs in North America continues as Mexican criminal groups source fentanyl, fentanyl prosecutors¹⁶ and pre-prosecutors from the People's Republic of China and then trafficking finished fentanyl to the United States of America. The quick spread of these drugs has evolved into an opioid crisis for many states in the US, and it is important to note that the overdose crisis is not limited to just opioids. The Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) states that just in the United States, 150 people pass away every day from drug overdoses, and more than half of the casualties occur due to drug abuse involving the combination of opioids and stimulants. The United States of America prevention, treatment, harm reduction and law enforcement actions are key to help counter the devastating fentanyl crisis.

Context on Philadelphia's zombie zone

Considering that fentanyl and xylazine have spread rapidly worldwide, the impact that the United States of America has had is concerning. In a small neighborhood in Philadelphia known as Kensington, an area called the Zombie Zone or Zero Area developed, the abuse of fentanyl and xylazine has led to thousands of homeless addicts on the streets. This zone acquired its name in 2021 when the drugs became popular around this zone. The name comes from the way people act once the drug enters their system, ending in a zombie-like behavior. Some of the effects are the complete loss of consciousness; most of the addicts that consume these drugs lay and pass out on the floor; and can also become aggressive.

A report titled INSIDE PHILADELPHIA'S TRANQ ESCAPE released on may 27th 2023 by the Daily Mail UK, shows that in the United States of America, nearly 70,000 people

¹⁶ **Prosecutor:** a person who institutes legal procedures against someone.

have had casualties since 2021 due to the use of fentanyl and xylazine. The spread of the drug worldwide is increasing due to its popularity. Fentanyl and xylazine are becoming the drugs that lead to more casualties in the 50 states of the United States of America. When both drugs mix, the risk of having an overdose is higher. Other effects that people can have are severe wounds depending on the way they use the drug, necrosis¹⁷, and ripping the human tissue. If the problem keeps increasing it could affect millions of people.

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) domestic field divisions for 2023 show that the United States of America has experienced a significant jump in xylazine-positive overdoses from 08 casualties in 2020 to 3,089 casualties in 2021, but these numbers may not represent every xylazine-positive passing. DEA report on *The Growing Threat of Xylazine and its Mixture with Illicit Drugs* reveals that the rise of xylazine across the United States of America appears to be following the same market path as fentanyl, starting in heroin markets in the Northeast, spreading across to the South and ending up in drug markets at the West. This pattern means that the use of xylazine as an adulterant¹⁸ will continue to increase, as well as emerging into a drug of abuse on its own in the future. The expanded use of xylazine and its addition into fentanyl may also increase the profit for traffickers and attract new customers.

Mexico's role on the exportation of fentanyl

According to the report "REGIONAL OVERVIEW AMERICAS" made by UNODC, Mexico has had an important presence in Fentanyl exportation to the United States since 2018, the country works as a connection between the People's Republic of China and The United States of America. This exportation is mainly controlled by criminal groups such as the *Cartel de*

¹⁷ **Necrosis:** Death of the cells in your body tissue.

¹⁸ **Adulterant:** a substance added to a product, but not listed as an ingredient

*Sinaloa*¹⁹ or the *Cartel Jalisco Nueva Generación*²⁰. The country also works as an opioid producer, in the market of opioids, Mexico represents close to 6% of Latin American production, making the country the principal manufacturer in the region. The principal states that produce opioids in this country are Sinaloa, Nayarit, Guerrero, Michoacán and Oaxaca. On several occasions during the Presidency of Andres Manuel Lopez Obrador , the Mexican government has seized illicit pill mills along the country, from the capital to the north. Just in 2018 about 362 kg of fentanyl, made in the country, were seized for illicit production.

Fentanyl is often introduced to the United States as powders or falsified prescription tablets, it is usually smuggled across the United States- Mexico border in low-concentration, high-volume loads. DEA reports continue to indicate that the Sinaloa and Jalisco cartels are the primary source of trafficking groups responsible for smuggling fentanyl into the United States of America, with most fentanyl pills trafficking occurring in territories controlled by these cartels. According to the coverage made by *PBS NewsHour*; the earnings of this drug are at least 100,000 dollars per 11 pounds once it arrives in America, this figure is due to the large number of pills that can be produced in a short time frame. All the profits gained make their way back to the Mexican cartels. The transportation of this drug is done in trafficking corridors in the United Mexican States that connect California and Arizona in the United States, with the permission of certain criminal groups to pass them through.

Xylazine and Fentanyl impact on mental and physical health, society and the world

Dr. Rahul Gupta, director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, stated that the problem of fentanyl and synthetic drugs is not limited exclusively to the United States or

¹⁹***Cartel de Sinaloa***: Founded in the late 1980s and is named after the state of Sinaloa, Mexico. It is known for its involvement in drug trafficking, economic resource laundering, and other illegal activities.

²⁰***Cartel Nueva Generación***: Also known as CJNG, emerged in the early 2010s. It is based in the state of Jalisco, Mexico and is known for its brutal tactics, including the use of extreme violence against its rivals and even civilians

Mexico, it is a global problem involving a global supply chain of narcotics and opioids. Drug overdose is one of the biggest socio-economic problems affecting the physical, mental and social life of individuals and society. Socio-economic impact implies the undesired changes in an individual's life and the negative economic impact on an individual's and their family's lives. It may also lead to poverty due to the constant spending of economic resources on said substances instead of basic needs for the family. The fact about fentanyl is that it is extremely cheap to produce and to get, since it does not require farming fees, it becomes even more attractive towards criminal groups that already know the trafficking routes to the United States and the world making it easier to spread the drug. Mexican cartels profit greatly off fentanyl production and smuggling business, making 2,500 dollars each week running a one-man lab.

As in the physiological consequences of the use of fentanyl, using synthetic opioids can increase the risk of severe depression by a lot. An individual who is used to drug effects may not find happiness or relief in anything other than said drugs, like in the case of fentanyl. Similarly, if this opioid is taken when experiencing other mental conditions it can worsen the symptoms of these, causing low motivation, irritability, mood swings and difficulty to sleep. Regular drug use can also cause socially unacceptable behaviors such as violence, aggression, and selfishness, which can lead to issues with family bondage and trust among family members. The abuse of this narcotic can also cause unresponsiveness for a long term, problems with blood pressure, heart rate issues, and lead to the passing of the individual.

A CBS report released in January of 2023 about the situation in Kensington has revealed residents' and families' opinions on the current situation, with most of them agreeing with the awful situation. Most of the affected live homeless without access to public

restrooms or basic care needs, the city has also gained a “rotting flesh” smell due to the infection by injecting fentanyl mixed with xylazine into open wounds. Hospitals also find themselves in vulnerable positions having over 50 patients that have serious complications daily that have been exposed to these drugs, additionally to the patients they normally receive. Xylazine can knock out a person from five to seven days and since it is not an opioid, there is not a way to reverse the overdose, it is just a waiting game for individuals to get better.

Actions against the abuse of drugs such as fentanyl and its analogs

Due to the spread of xylazine and fentanyl and the casualties caused in the United States, the city of Philadelphia has implemented the Substance Use Prevention and Harm Reduction program (SUPHR), which oversees and acknowledges issues related to drug abuse in Philadelphia. This program was released in October 2020, and it works to create a city free of overdose, and other harms linked with the conflict on drugs by helping people who use drugs find the correct treatment and resources, promoting cross-system collaborations to provide health education and address the root causes of drug use, ensuring scientifically-backed harm reduction practices in all care settings and providing direct support to families and friends after the passing of a loved one to overdose. In addition to providing support, the SUPHR collects and analyzes data on overdose trends and drug treatment facilities. The city of Philadelphia works alongside an opioid response unit and the Department of Behavioral Health and Intellectual Disability Services to facilitate the creation and completion of campaigns and treatments.

In addition to Philadelphia’s measures, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime works with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, an agency for drug-related policies

established in 1946, to ensure the three International Drug Control Conventions are followed and implemented by member states. These three conventions are the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1954, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. Based on these conventions, the UNODC assists member states to develop national legislations on narcotics and helps them regulate various drug-related activities such as the cultivation, production, supply, and transport of substances, as well as laying down a system of regulations like licenses, research, and measures for treatment. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime also implements projects for the prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation of addicted subjects, as well as preventing the transmission of HIV linked to drug use. Moreover, UNODC releases an annual “World Drug Report”, in which main data and trend analysis on production, flow, traffic and consumption are gathered, with the help of member states.

References

1. Admin. (2022, August 30). *How Two Mexican Drug Cartels Came to Dominate America's Fentanyl Supply - Congressman David Trone*. Congressman David Trone. <https://trone.house.gov/2022/08/30/how-two-mexican-drug-cartels-came-to-dominate-americas-fentanyl-supply/#:~:text=The%20plant%2Dbased%20opium%20needed.a%20recent%20bipartisan%20report%20on>
2. Agobian, J. (2023, February 13). *Q&A: Fentanyl Is "Global Problem," US Working With Western Hemisphere to Stop Deadly Drug*. VOA; Voice of America (VOA News). <https://www.voanews.com/a/q-a-fentanyl-is-global-problem-us-working-with-western-hemisphere-to-stop-deadly-drug-/6960676.html#:~:text=%E2%80%9CThe%20problem%20of%20fentanyl%20and%20supply%20chain%20is%20also%20global>
3. anamaria.cobucci. (2021). *UNODC and the response to drugs*. Unodc.org. <https://www.unodc.org/lpo-brazil/en/drogas/index.html>
4. Añover, A. (2022). *Así es Kensington, el barrio "zombie" de Filadelfia donde la droga y la violencia han tomado las calles*. La Razón. Retrieved from <https://www.larazon.es>
5. *A secret look at a Mexican cartel's low-tech, multimillion-dollar fentanyl operation*. (2021, September 14). PBS NewsHour; PBS NewsHour. <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/show/a-secret-look-at-a-mexican-cartels-low-tech-multimillion-dollar-fentanyl-operation>
6. *August 24, 2021 Illicit Fentanyl from China: An Evolving Global Operation*. (n.d.). https://www.uscc.gov/sites/default/files/2021-08/Illicit_Fentanyl_from_China-An_Evolving_Global_Operation.pdf

7. Biddle, M. (2023, April 22). *Philly's next mayor could try to end Kensington's open-air drug market. How that could unfold is uncertain.* WHYY; WHYY.
<https://whyy.org/articles/philadelphia-mayor-kensington-open-air-drug-market/>
8. Breier, K. (2023). *U.S.-Mexico Relations: How to Get Serious about Fentanyl.* Csis.org.
<https://www.csis.org/analysis/us-mexico-relations-how-get-serious-about-fentanyl#:~:text=Fentanyl%20can%20come%20into%20the,their%20way%20back%20to%20Mexico.>
9. *DEA Joint Intelligence Report The Growing Threat of Xylazine and its Mixture with Illicit Drugs.* (2022).
<https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/2022-12/The%20Growing%20Threat%20of%20Xylazine%20and%20its%20Mixture%20with%20Illicit%20Drugs.pdf>
10. DEA. (2020). *Fentanyl Flow To the United States.*
https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/DEA_GOV_DIR-008-20%20Fentanyl%20Flow%20in%20the%20United%20States_0.pdf
11. *DEA Operation Last Mile Tracks Down Sinaloa and Jalisco Cartel Associates Operating within the United States.* (2023). DEA.
<https://www.dea.gov/press-releases/2023/05/05/dea-operation-last-mile-tracks-down-sinaloa-and-jalisco-cartel-associates#:~:text=DEA's%20top%20operational%20priority%20is,methamphetamine%20that%20is%20killing%20Americans.>
12. *DEA Reports Widespread Threat of Fentanyl Mixed with Xylazine | DEA.gov.* (2022).
Dea.gov.
<https://www.dea.gov/alert/dea-reports-widespread-threat-fentanyl-mixed-xylazine#:~:>

[text=Xylazine%20and%20fentanyl%20drug%20mixtures,be%20suffering%20a%20drug%20poisoning](#)

13. DEA. (2020). *What Is Fentanyl?*
https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/Fentanyl-2020_0.pdf
14. Drug Enforcement Administration. (2023). Xylazine. Retrieved from
https://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/drug_chem_info/Xylazine.pdf
15. *Drug Conventions*. (2021). United Nations : Office on Drugs and Crime.
https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CND/Mandate_Functions/Scheduling.html
16. Falco, G. (2023, January 8). China's Role in Illicit Fentanyl Running Rampant on US Streets - Congressman David Trone. Congressman David Trone.
<https://trone.house.gov/2023/01/08/chinas-role-in-illicit-fentanyl-running-rampant-on-us-streets/#:~:text=The%20majority%20of%20fentanyl%20is,then%20sold%20to%20unaware%20buyers>
17. *Felbab, B* (2020). *How the Cartel Sinaloa Rules*.
<https://www.brookings.edu/articles/how-the-sinaloa-cartel-rules/>
18. Fentanyl DrugFacts | National Institute on Drug Abuse. (2023). Retrieved from
<https://nida.nih.gov/publications/drugfacts/fentanyl>
19. *Fentanyl Facts*. (2023).
<https://www.cdc.gov/stopoverdose/fentanyl/index.html#:~:text=Over%20150%20people%20die%20every,to%20synthetic%20opioids%20like%20fentanyl.&text=Drugs%20may%20contain%20deadly%20levels,drugs%20with%20fentanyl%20test%20strips.>
20. Gateway Foundation. (2023, June 30). *Fentanyl Addiction Treatment & Rehab Center in Illinois | Fentanyl Abuse Help*. Gateway Foundation.

<https://www.gatewayfoundation.org/what-we-treat/drug-abuse-treatment/fentanyl-addiction/>

21. General Prosecutor of the Republic(2022). *Communication FGR DPE/0370/2022. FGR incinerates more than 146 kilos of narcotics in Chiapas.*
<https://www.gob.mx/fgr/prensa/comunicado-fgr-dpe-0370-2022-incinera-fgr-en-chiapas-mas-de-146-kilos-de-narcoticos?tab=>
22. Goodman-Meza, D., María Elena Medina-Mora, Magis-Rodriguez, C., Landovitz, R. J., Shoptaw, S., & Werb, D. (2019). *Where Is the Opioid Use Epidemic in Mexico? A Cautionary Tale for Policymakers South of the US–Mexico Border.* 109(1), 73–82.
<https://doi.org/10.2105/ajph.2018.304767>
23. *How Does Xylazine Affect Us?.* (2021). | Pyramid Healthcare. Pyramid Healthcare.
<https://www.pyramid-healthcare.com/what-is-xylazine-and-how-does-it-affect-humans>
24. *How Philadelphia is responding to the overdose crisis in 2023 | Managing Director’s Office.* (2023, April 26). City of Philadelphia.
<https://www.phila.gov/2023-04-26-how-philadelphia-is-responding-to-the-overdose-crisis-in-2023/>
25. *Insightcrime.* (2020). *Jalisco Cártel New Generation (CJNG).*
<https://insightcrime.org/mexico-organized-crime-news/jalisco-cartel-new-generation>
26. Kartalija, J. (2023, January 25). *Animal tranquilizer xylazine sweeping Kensington streets.* Cbsnews.com; CBS Philadelphia.
<https://www.cbsnews.com/philadelphia/news/xylazine-kensington-opioid-epidemic-savage-sisters/>
27. Lammon, A. (2023, March 31). *China’s role in the fentanyl crisis.* Brookings; Brookings.

<https://www.brookings.edu/articles/chinas-role-in-the-fentanyl-crisis/#:~:text=Mexican%20criminal%20groups%20source%20fentanyl,flows%20to%20the%20United%20States.>

28. Mann, B. (2023, May 18). *U.S. drug overdose deaths hit a record in 2022 as some states see a big surge.* NPR. <https://www.npr.org/2023/05/18/1176830906/overdose-death-2022-record>
29. McPhillips, D. (2023, May 3). *New report details the deadly rise of fentanyl in the US* | *CNN.* CNN. <https://edition.cnn.com/2023/05/03/health/fentanyl-overdose-cdc-report/index.html#:~:text=Nearly%2070%2C000%20people%20in%20the,fold%20increase%20over%20five%20years>
30. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (2019). *Production and Export of Xylazine in Mexico.* <https://www.gob.mx/agricultura>
31. Mission Harbor Behavioral Health. (n.d.). Substance Abuse Addiction and Age Groups Guide. Retrieved from <https://sbtreatment.com/addiction-and-age-groups-guide/#:~:text=The%20most%20common%20age%20group,the%20majority%20of%20government%20data>
32. Office. (2023). *FDA Takes Action to Restrict Unlawful Import of Xylazine.* U.S. Food and Drug Administration. <https://www.fda.gov/news-events/press-announcements/fda-takes-action-restrict-unlawful-import-xylazine>
33. On, I. (2020, July 30). Drug Use and Viral Infections (HIV, Hepatitis) DrugFacts | National Institute on Drug Abuse. National Institute on Drug Abuse. <https://nida.nih.gov/publications/drugfacts/drug-use-viral-infections-hiv-hepatitis>

34. *Substance Use Prevention and Harm Reduction | Programs and initiatives.* (2020, October 2). City of Philadelphia. <https://www.phila.gov/programs/substance-use-prevention-and-harm-reduction/>
35. Socio-economic Impact of Drug Abuse, Retrieved from <https://www.gacrkl.ac.in/coursematerial/sem3-ev3-chap2.pdf>
36. The social impact of drug abuse on community life. (1991). Retrieved from <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/1886469/>
37. *United Nations System Common Position on Incarceration.* (2021). https://www.unodc.org/res/justice-and-prison-reform/nelsonmandelarules-GoF/UN_System_Common_Position_on_Incarceration.pdf
38. *Understanding the global opioid crisis.* (n.d). https://www.unodc.org/documents/scientific/Global_SMART_21_web_new.pdf
39. UNODC. (2023). *World Drug report. THE SYNTHETIC DRUG PHENOMENON.* https://www.unodc.org/res/WDR-2023/WDR23_B3_CH1_Synthetic_drugs.pdf
40. UNODC. (2020). *REGIONAL OVERVIEW AMERICAS.* https://www.unodc.org/documents/scientific/Regional_Overview_Americas.pdf
41. UNODC World Drug Report 2022 - World. (2022). Retrieved from <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/unodc-world-drug-report-2022>
42. *What Are HIV and AIDS?* (2022). HIV.gov. <https://www.hiv.gov/hiv-basics/overview/about-hiv-and-aids/what-are-hiv-and-aids/>
43. *What is Viral Hepatitis?* (2023). <https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/abc/index>.
44. *Why Do People Use Drugs? How Do Drugs Work? - Drug-Free World.* (2023). Foundation for a Drug-Free World. <https://www.drugfreeworld.org/drugfacts/drugs/why-do-people-take-drugs.html>

45. Villamizar, M. *[PBS NewsHour PBS NewsHour]*. (2022). A secret look at a Mexican cartel's low-tech, multimillion-dollar fentanyl operation *[Video]*. Recuperado de <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wdoRAjlrhs>

XXXI TECMUN Jr.
Glosary 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 proyects.

Forbidden Words	Permitted equivalents
First world countries	Developed countries
Third world countries	Developing countries
Gay	Member of the LGBTIQ+ community
War ²¹	Belic conflict
Rape	Sexual Harassment
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 ²²	African American

XXXI TECMUN Jr.

²¹ 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.

²² The word black, with regard to race, is not forbidden but it is recommended to limit its use and refer to this sector as African American or Afrodescendants.

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

XXXI 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