

XXXV

TECMUN

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Third Committee on  
Social, Humanitarian  
and Cultural Issues

XXXV TECMUN  
Sessions Schedule

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**Wednesday, march 16**

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, march 17**

Master conference	8:30 – 9:30 h.
Recess	9:30 – 10:00 h.
Forth 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, march 18**

Seventh session	8:00 – 9:30 h.
Recess	9:30 – 10:00 h.
Eight session	10:00 – 12:00 h.
Recess	12:00 – 12:30 h.
Nineth session	12:30 – 14:30 h.
Meal	14:30 – 16:00 h.
Closing ceremony	16:00 – 18:00 h.

XXXV TECMUN  
**General Agenda**

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*Secretary General: Vanessa Arroyo Jerez*

*Chief of General Coordination: Paola Ayelén Hernández Hernández*

**ASAMBLEA GENERAL**

*Subsecretary General: Andrea Michelle Martínez Lozano*  
*Coordinating Supervisor: Anahí Amairany Pérez Escobedo*

**Reunión de Alto Nivel para la Asamblea General**

*President: Gerardo Calderón Huerta*

- A) Estrategias para abordar las políticas aplicadas dentro de la región Xinjiang que constituyen una violación directa al Derecho Internacional por parte de la República Popular China
- B) Medidas para evitar el empleo de diamantes de sangre como fuente de financiamiento de grupos guerrilleros en la región africana

**Third Committee on Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Issues**

*President: Anael Oliveros Aguilar*

- A) Strategies to cope with the various social constraints that people with disabilities face in the region of Latin America and the Caribbean
- B) Strategies to approach the current sanitary and humanitarian crisis in the region of Cuba with emphasis on the acquisition of the citizen's basic human needs

**Sexta Comisión Jurídica de la Asamblea General**

*President: Ixtli Zenit Ramírez García*

- A) Estrategias para fortalecer el derecho internacional humanitario con el objetivo de regular y limitar la proliferación, así como la creación de Sistemas de Armas Letales Autónomas en Asia y Europa
- B) Medidas para garantizar la seguridad y asistencia a grupos kurdos desplazados debido a la ofensiva de las fuerzas militares turcas y sus aliados generada a raíz del Conflicto Turco-Kurdo con énfasis en el cumplimiento de las normas ius in bello y el derecho internacional de los derechos humanos

**International Criminal Police Organization**

*President: Emilio Díaz López*

- A) Strategies to decrease bioterrorism activities, focusing on the potential use of biological weapons and enforcing biosecurity measures in Africa

B) Measures to dismantle and control the impact caused by organized crime groups in the region of the Caucasus, focusing on the decrease of violence and security of the population

**Histórica Organización de los Estados Americanos**

*President: Regina Montserrat Villalpando Camberos*

A) Estrategias para detener el ingreso ilegal de armas a los Estados Unidos Mexicanos provenientes de Estados Unidos de América mediante el clandestino “Operativo Rápido y Furioso” con énfasis en su relación con el narcotráfico mexicano (2013)

B) Estrategias para concretar el fin de la intervención estadounidense en la República de Panamá como consecuencia de la “Operación Causa Justa” en búsqueda de la revocación del mandato de Manuel Antonio Noriega (1990)

**CONSEJO ECONÓMICO Y SOCIAL**

*Subsecretary General: Maria Fernanda Casillas Monroy*

*Coordinating Supervisor: Cinthya Paulina Chávez Hernández*

**Commission on the Status of Women**

*President: Valeria Loera Gómez*

A) Strategies to eradicate threats, harassment, and violent attacks against female journalists and activists in Latin America and the Caribbean

B) Mechanisms to reduce maternal mortality due to the inaccessibility of medical supplies in Sub-Saharan Africa

**Comisión de Prevención del Delito y Justicia Penal**

*President: Abraham Alejandro Carlos Mendoza*

A) Estrategias para garantizar la justicia penal a menores de edad detenidos por el delito de robo de hidrocarburos en los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, teniendo en cuenta la Ley General de los Derechos de Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes

B) Medidas para atender la crisis en la región de Crimea, derivada de las acusaciones entre Ucrania y la Federación de Rusia por el financiamiento de grupos extremistas, considerando el Convenio internacional para la Represión de la Financiación del Terrorismo

**Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia**

*President: Ana Lourdes García Nila*

A) Estrategias para frenar la esclavitud sexual infantil en la región asiática con énfasis la asistencia a las víctimas

B) Acciones para salvaguardar a los niños y niñas sin tutores a consecuencia de la pandemia del Covid-19 en los Estados Unidos de América

**Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Refugiados**

*President: Chiara Trejo Infante*

- A) Acciones para prevenir las discriminación y las barreras sistemáticas de los refugiados, solicitantes de asilo e inmigrantes en el Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte a partir del proceso del Brexit
- B) Medidas para realizar la respuesta de la Unión Europea ante la crisis de refugiados provenientes del Emirato Islámico de Afganistán

### **World Trade Organization**

*President: José Pérez Jiménez*

- A) Measures to limit the economic repercussions of the trade conflict between the United States of America and the People's Republic of China focusing on the European Union
- B) Actions to digitalize the economy of Latin America through the employment of regulations for electronic commerce

## **AGENCIAS ESPECIALIZADAS Y ORGANISMOS REGIONALES**

*Subsecretary General: Javier Márquez Saucedo*  
*Coordinating Supervisor: Andrea Lizet Martínez Olvera*

### **Organización Marítima Internacional**

*President: Mariana Cortés Gallardo*

- A) Medidas para prevenir la contaminación de los mares y océanos a causa de los derrames de buques tanque pertenecientes a la industria petrolera, enfocado en el Golfo Pérsico
- B) Acciones para impulsar una transición energética segura y eficiente en la industria naval mediante el uso de nuevas tecnologías, combustibles alternativos e infraestructuras en Latinoamérica y el Caribe

### **Convención de las Naciones Unidas Contra la Corrupción**

*President: Sofía Victoria Solís Uribe*

- A) Medidas para la regulación de la crisis política de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela a consecuencia de la inestabilidad del régimen y el debilitamiento del sistema democrático con énfasis en el movimiento sindical
- B) Medidas para contrarrestar la criminalización de defensores de derechos humanos con énfasis en comunidades indígenas de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos

### **Liga de Estados Árabes**

*President: Elena Ramírez Sandoval*

- A) Estrategias para confrontar al grupo extremista Wilayat Sinaí a fin de prevenir inestabilidad política en la República Árabe de Egipto
- B) Medidas para contrarrestar los ataques a médicos en zonas de conflicto, con enfoque en la República Árabe de Siria

### **Security Council**

*President: Diego Márquez Sánchez*

- A) Actions to restrain the Russian Federation's military expansion on Republic of Belarus' territory as a result of borderline disputes with the Republic of Poland
- B) Measures to limit the military development of the People's Republic of China focusing on the tensions with Taiwan

**International Court of Justice**  
*President: Elías Dávila Martínez*

- A) Application of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Armenia v. Azerbaijan)
- B) Dispute over the Status and Use of the Waters of the Silala (Chile v. Bolivia)

*“If we lay a strong enough foundation, we’ll pass it on to you  
We’ll give the world to you, and you’ll blow us all away”  
-Lin Manuel Miranda*

For the present, the moment you read this,

The word revolution can be defined as a rapid, profound, and generally violent change that can occur in anything or anyone, although sometimes, in our daily lives, we tend to forget this last and important subject. What do you call a revolution? Maybe the first ideas that come to our mind come from what we know as an event of change that historically marked a region, however, if we break this concept down further, we will find a word that I hope will resonate in you and this is nonconformity.

There are few moments in life when the noise of an injustice overcomes the calm of our daily lives, whether by brief words or scandalous actions, none of us is exempt from feeling nonconformity. The difference lies in what we decide to do with this feeling, our first impulse is to complain, to find more and more factors that justify this discomfort and feed our need to complain. The second is more complex, as it requires courage and bravery, which is our action. And it is this little recognized event that we call revolution, that spark of change that leads us to fight for what we believe is right and to defend with every word, thought and movement what we are passionate about. Whether big or small, the dimension of your revolution can only be measured in its impact and in how many brave people like you have decided to take that first step towards change. I hope that after these three days, having faced the challenges of a debating room, you will give yourself the opportunity to draw inspiration from the world around you. Whether it is from friends, strangers, the committee you were part of or even the street you walked down, being the voice of change knows no boundaries and no place. Think about what moves you, because it is perhaps that brief moment of introspection when we truly understand why we change, and that is all we need to start our own revolution.

This is my last chance to reaffirm to you that a model of nations is not your greatest challenge, but only a tool to begin to challenge your fears. You will find your true challenges every day and then, and only then, will you decide what it is that drives you to fight for what you believe in. Three days are not enough to change the world, but I hope they were enough to make you feel inspired.

TECMUN is a different journey for all of us, but as someone dear to me once said "this journey lasts more than three days; it perpetuates in the minds and in the soul", although mine has been full of folders, badges, unexpected laughter, tears, songs, an office, hundreds of zooms, friendships, chaffis, inspiration, debates, uncertainty, love, fear, change and learning, today I leave all of this in your hands. I hope your journey takes you to a destination of success and that you continue to be the hope of many, just as you have been mine for the past three years.

The words that changed the course of my life came from a room like the one you are about to meet, so today I share them with you: *you are doing well, keep going*. I hope you remember that you are capable of more than you think, and that even when the only constant is that nothing remains, you find in these six words a small impulse to live a new day.

Thank you TECMUN for changing my life, this last trip will always be in my heart.

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Vanessa Arroyo Jerez  
Secretary General for the  
XXXV TECMUN

*“I want to be defined by the things that I love. Not the things I hate. Not the things I’m afraid of. Not the things that haunt me in the middle of the night. I just think that you are what you love.”*  
- Taylor Swift

Participant,

Lately I have been thinking nonstop about beginnings and endings. I admire the idea of tearing out the last page of a book, thus leaving a conclusion open to a million possibilities. And if I could tear out the last page of this chapter, I would certainly do so without a moment of hesitation. Instead, I find myself writing it, while admitting to myself that no matter how much time I got, no amount of hours, minutes, or seconds could ever be enough. That is the effect TECMUN has on a person. Some might see it as three days of tedious debate, or an eye-opening journey, but what I truly think is that it is completely ineffable.

If I had to define it, I would say that TECMUN has been two things for me. The first is a danger zone; it has forced me to speak up, to overcome myself, but most of all, it has helped me get over my insecurities and anxiety, and for that I will be eternally grateful. Ironically, it has also been my safe place, where I walked into a small office that would become one of my favorite locations in the whole world, where I could always expect my greatest smiles to emerge (even over simple words like "fried fish"), where I met the absolute finest friendships the universe could have bestowed upon me, where I found the person I wanted to be and have strived to look her in the eye when a mirror is in front of me, where I created the voice I have spent my life craving for, where I was given the opportunity to share and leave a part of my soul in the people I had the pleasure of guiding, and where I discovered the reason and purpose why I am here. I tend to say that I entered TECMUN to run, literally. Although, in hindsight, I think there was some allegory in that statement, especially when I so mistakenly say that I never got to do it. I know now that I ran and never stopped doing it. I think I just changed the course. I got tired of trying to get away from everything behind and in front of me. I stopped wondering if I would ever get out of the woods and learned that there are monsters that are just trees. Around and around I went, until the little UNICRI coordinator found the Chief of General Coordination.

The XXXV edition of TECMUN is one that was lost due to the unpredictability of the world around us. It is the last I will be a part of, just as it was the first. I like to think that both of us found our way at exactly the right time, just as I am convinced that TECMUN is the place I was meant to be, and that it was a higher-level life force carefully setting up the events that led to me filling that first register, all building up to this very moment. I hope you feel that way when you come out of your last session and wish to repeat the experience until that decision is no longer in your power, for my only request to you is that you make of TECMUN whatever you want to but a memory. Carry it in the lessons you learn, in the relationships you forge, in the questions it has planted for you, and in the lives you have the opportunity to change. I know I will, just as I will carry it as the most beautiful incident I could have come across. There are insufficient words in a language to say goodbye to the place I have called my home for the past couple of years, so I will only say thank you. Thank you, Coordination, you are my pride, my passion, my heart, and the best thing that has ever been mine. And thank you, TECMUN, I had the time of my life fighting dragons with you.

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Paola Ayelén Hernández Hernández  
Chief of General Coordination for the  
XXXV TECMUN

*“No podemos retroceder en el tiempo y hacer un nuevo comienzo, pero sí podemos  
empezar ahora y hacer un nuevo final”  
Prince Ea*

Hace cinco años mi hermano me registró en TECMUN, no estaba muy consciente de lo que era, o de lo mucho que en el futuro cambiaría mi vida. El primer día del modelo me temblaban las manos, estaba ansiosa y no tenía idea de lo que iba a hacer o decir. Entré a la sala de la mano de la persona más importante en mi vida, Aldo, mi hermano, encontré mi lugar y por primera vez dije “Presente y votando”. Algo pasó en ese momento, es algo inexplicable pero maravilloso, que al día de hoy puedo decir que lo recuerdo como el momento exacto en el que mi vida tomó un giro inesperado. Me costó solo un modelo darme cuenta de que quería más, que quería luchar, quería gritar, y quería que todos supieran que mis ganas de cambiar al mundo eran más fuertes que nunca. Tiempo después mi hermano llegó con la noticia de que el registro para el siguiente TECMUN ya estaba abierto, para eso probablemente yo había sido la primera delegada en inscribirme al modelo. Pasaron dos, tres, cuatro simulaciones como delegada, en los cuales pasé de los mejores días de mi vida, donde aprendí, crecí y sentí demasiado, pero nunca imaginé que eso únicamente era el comienzo. Tanto impacto tuvo TECMUN en mi vida que hoy puedo decir que gracias a ese modelo hoy estoy aquí. Tenía un objetivo muy claro: ser parte del comité organizador. ¿Por qué? Porque quería ver a más delegadas de la República de Guatemala, de la República Árabe Siria, de la República de Yemen y del Reino de los Países Bajos, que como yo encontraron su pasión en este modelo. Decidí entrar a TECCM para poder formar parte del Secretariado, en mi primer semestre fui Vicepresidenta, y en mi tercer y cuarto semestre cumplí el objetivo de ser presidenta de la International Criminal Police Organization y de la Historical Trusteeship Council; todo era nuevo y diferente, lloré, me estresé, grité, pero ahora era yo quien tenía que guiar y hacer disfrutar de esta hermosa experiencia a los delegados, tenía que transmitir todo ese amor por TECMUN, y lo hice. Mi trayectoria como presidenta nunca la voy a olvidar, porque me formó a lo que soy ahora, y eso no hubiera sido así sin las personas que conocí aquí, mis presidentes pasados, mis mesas, y mis amigos muners que me apoyan hoy y siempre. Fue un viaje extraordinario, sí, pero aún había más. Cumplí mi sueño, la razón de todo, hoy formo parte del Comité Organizador del modelo de Naciones Unidas más grande de Latinoamérica, siendo Subsecretaría para la Asamblea General. Ha sido inolvidable esta experiencia, más por las personas que me han apoyado en este transcurso, mis dos familias, la de sangre y la que hice en este grupo estudiantil. Todo empezó como un sentimiento de paz, y hoy, cinco años después, ha llegado el momento de decir adiós; hay un final, y el mío ha llegado. He soñado tantas veces con esta carta que francamente no sé como acabar. Esto ha sido mi vida y mi mayor inspiración. No sé qué pasará en el futuro, pero sé que aquí lo viví todo. Logré mi mayor meta: cambiar vidas como lo hicieron con la mía. Anhele con mi alma seguirlo haciendo, dentro o fuera de este grupo. Yo me voy de TECMUN, pero TECMUN no se irá ni de mi alma ni de mi corazón. Gracias por tanto, te llevaré hasta el final.

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Andrea Michelle Martínez Lozano  
Subsecretaria para la Asamblea General  
para el XXXV TECCMUN

*“Aprendí a lidiar con los problemas a través de mis palabras, mi educación y mi inteligencia, los cuales creo que son muy importantes y la mejor manera de enfrentar un problema”*  
*-Zendaya*

Querido participante,  
me gustaría comenzar esta carta felicitándote y agradeciéndote por tu gran valentía, compromiso y pasión con este enorme proyecto. Definitivamente, se requiere de mucho coraje para levantarte del sillón y entrar a un espacio de crecimiento con tu participación en este modelo. Es de admirarse que tus palabras provenientes de tu ardua investigación, le estén dando voz a quienes por distintas razones, ya no la tienen. En el momento en que entras a las salas de debate el día del modelo, adquieres muchos conocimientos, experiencias, amistades, habilidades de comunicación e investigación, pero sobre todo, una mente mucho más abierta hacia los conflictos internacionales más relevantes de nuestra época y sus posibles soluciones. Esto significa que has decidido ver nuestra realidad sin quedarte con los brazos cruzados ante ella, por lo tanto, nunca dudes que tu voz tiene un valor gigante para este mundo que tanto nos necesita. Probablemente, caigas en el camino, probablemente no será fácil ser escuchado ni hacer realidad ese proyecto que tanto anhelas y seguramente habrá errores o contratiempos, sin embargo, jamás olvides que no es imposible y que no hay obstáculo que no se pueda atravesar. Te comparto que gracias a TECMUN, no solo he aprendido de liderazgo, perseverancia, compromiso y de los tópicos que se llegaron a debatir, sino que también he aprendido lo lejos que uno puede llegar cuando trabaja duro y con pasión. Tuve la gran fortuna de estar en esta aventura con personas increíbles que me han ayudado a lo largo del camino, deseo de todo corazón que tú también te apegues a aquellas amistades y miembros de tu familia que cada día te inspiran y te ayudan a crecer. Finalmente, sea este tu primer modelo o no, espero no sea el último. Gracias por ser la razón de que ame mi trabajo y gracias por tener ese deseo de dejar un mundo mejor del que encontraste.

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Anael Oliveros Aguilar

President of the Third Committee on Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Issues

XXXV TECMUN

# Background

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From the time of its foundation in 1945, the Third Committee on Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Issues focuses on designing peaceful, practical, and efficient solutions encapsulated in philanthropic, humanities, and communal matters all around the world. Moreover, it pursues the protection and promotion of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was its main purpose at the time of being founded by the General Assembly as one of its six subcommittees. Among the Third Committee accomplishments, it can be found actions that go from the eradication of racism, social development, protection of children, indigenous people, and refugees to crime prevention strategies and drug control. In order to achieve its aim, the committee continually encourages collaboration with other organizations and bodies of the United Nations, such as UN Women, UNICEF, and UNESCO; through such, it has been the source of quite relevant documents that contributes to the resolution of the predicament in question, for instance, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

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## Faculties

The Third Committee on Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Issues is a quite comprehensive United Nations entity, due to all the affairs where this committee can be involved. The Third Committee includes in its agenda discussions to meet challenges that concern social development, humanitarian actions, and cultural matters. All of the above can be done using the Third Committee faculties:

- Collaborating with other United Nation bodies and a variety of Civil Society Organizations to assist in the citizen's well-being;

- Implementation of a range of programs, policies, and events needed to promote the importance of human rights;
- Encourage the Member States through discussions and negotiations to cooperate on social development;
- Initiation of studies in order to retrieve favorable data for the Member States to have a clearer vision on the humanitarian and social needs.

# Topic A

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Strategies to cope with the various social constraints that people with disabilities face in the region of Latin America and the Caribbean

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*Por: Anael Oliveros Aguilar  
Montserrat Ruiz García  
Dereck Zayd Ibarra Martínez  
José Manuel Cervantes Sánchez  
Ángel Uriel Vega Salinas*

## ***Introduction***

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), a disability is defined as “any condition of the body or mind that makes it more difficult for the individual with the constraint<sup>1</sup> to do certain activities and interact with the world around them”. In order to have a better understanding of disabilities, the World Health Organization (WHO) has classified them into three assorted<sup>2</sup> dimensions: impairments, activities limitations, and participation restrictions. Firstly, the impairment aspect refers to a deterioration in a specific body structure or any kind of malfunction in it. Secondly, the activity limitation encapsulates all difficulties in vision, hearing, walking, or problem-solving. Finally, the participation restrictions occur when the disability in question does not enable the person to partake<sup>3</sup> easily or at all in daily activities such as joining social or recreational affairs, working, cooking, among others (CDC, 2020). In order to make the categorization of incapacities and disorders even wider and more comprehensible, the International Classification of Functioning (ICF), Disability and Health, was established in 2001 after obtaining the approval of the World Health Assembly of that year.

It was through the ICF and the WHO, that the creation of eight subdivisions of disabilities was possible, which would be part of the three previously mentioned dimensions. These conditions are included in the physical, spinal cord, head injuries, vision, hearing, cognitive, psychological or, invisible type. A physical class of disability could embrace<sup>4</sup> broken bones or failure in the mobility of a body part because of age or an in-born cause. Moreover, although the head and the spinal cord are part of the frame<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> **Constraint:** something that controls what you can do by keeping you within particular limits (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>2</sup> **Assorted:** consisting of various types mixed together (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>3</sup> **Partake:** to become involved with or take part in something with other people (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>4</sup> **Embrace:** to include something, often as one of a number of things (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>5</sup> **Frame:** a person’s body when referring to its size or structure (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

as well, they do not encompass the physical category due to the magnitude that an injury in these areas has on the patient's life. The vision and hearing types include from minor to serious difficulties in insight or audition, respectively, regardless of the cause. Despite the fact that the cognitive and psychological categories seem to be identical, they are focused on different mental features, a cognitive disability causes complications during the learning process, such as dyslexia. On the other hand, psychological disorders are mostly focused on feelings or mental health impairments, such as schizophrenia. Finally, the invisible type refers to disabilities that can not be physically seen, such as diabetes or depression. (Disabled World, 2021).

### ***The medical and social models of disabilities***

The designated "models of disabilities" were first proposed as a classification method for these conditions by leaders in the differently-abled rights movements. They have an impact on how society thinks and acts toward this community as well as their ability to participate in the world at large by settling for straightforward ways or tools that help to comprehend and make conscience about this matter. Notwithstanding the fact that the medical model is a valuable reference for comprehending a disease, the physically challenged community has largely rejected it in favor of the social model, which promotes the postulate that modifying social and physical surroundings to benefit people with a variety of functional abilities increases people's standard of living and opportunities, both with and without a disability condition (UCSF, n.d).

As the Office of Developmental Primary Care established in 2013, a medical model refers to a specific diagnosis by a healthcare professional with an emphasis on the idea that the inability is a defect within the individual, since there is a comparison with standard features. As a result of this, it has been strongly criticized for stereotyping people by a condition or their limitations, and it has been reflected in people's attitudes and the

negative outcomes. Since psychiatrist Thomas Szasz coined it in the mid-1950s, the critique of the medical model has taken numerous forms in the psychiatric literature, such as the fact that it sees the condition as the problem and that the disability should be fixed by treatments, although it is not centered on what the people need (The Journal of Medicine and Philosophy, 2016).

On the other hand, regarding the social model, this idea refers to the denominated “environmental barriers”, which allude to<sup>6</sup> the physical and social limitations presented as the living conditions for people with disabilities. It’s objective has a different approach in comparison with the medical model, since it provides help for disabled people to incorporate in daily social interactions without being discriminated against or oppressed because of their condition, all of the above through the implementation of education on the matter, the adaptation of public spaces, products, and more. The social model emphasizes the fact that the differently-abled community does not become disabled because of a health professional’s diagnosis, but due to the obstacles that can be found in their environment that do not allow them to have a quality standard of living (Office of Developmental Primary Care, 2013).

### ***Current status on the matter in Latin America and the Caribbean***

Based on the statistics in the study Social Panorama of Latin America 2012 by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), between the years 2000 and 2011, people with disabilities comprised<sup>7</sup> more than 66 million individuals, equivalent to 12.4 % of the population in Latin America and 5.4 % in the Caribbean countries. This datum<sup>8</sup> corresponds to an increase in pressure on households limited finances to a resource provided by the State, “in Latin America, access to health

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<sup>6</sup> **Allude to:** to mention someone or something in a brief or indirect way (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>7</sup> **Comprise:** to be the parts or members of something; to make up something (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>8</sup> **Datum:** a single piece of information (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

insurance depends on occupational status, so high unemployment rates can deprive<sup>9</sup> people with disabilities” (IDRM, 2004, p. 17). The Latin American Network of Non-Governmental Organizations of Persons With Disabilities and their Families (RIADIS) observes that disabled people are represented in the population that suffers from a lack of resources, as the report International Day of Persons with Disabilities of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) states: “most of the 650 million people with disabilities in the world live in developing countries, and 80 % of them in rural areas, often in extreme poverty” (FAO, 2006).

On the other hand, based on the information of school attendance of people with disabilities between the ages of 13 and 18, in 17 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean provided by the study Social Panorama of Latin America 2012, the Republic of Costa Rica is one of the nations in the region with low levels of appearance. Besides, it is the only state in Latin America that has quite similar access rates in respect of the different types of disability. Although school attendance rates for people with speech and learning difficulties are increasing, the youth who attend school in the 17 countries are those with visual and hearing disabilities, followed in some cases by those with mobility obstacles. The integration of aids such as materials in braille and sign language is not perceived as a complication for school systems and families in the region, resulting in an effective strategy, however, problems of dexterity<sup>10</sup>, behavior, and learning are a problem that cannot be tackled<sup>11</sup> due to the pedagogical rules that govern the school systems. These types of disabilities require a truly inclusive education system, based on a “set of processes aimed at eliminating or minimizing the barriers that limit the learning and

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<sup>9</sup> **Deprive:** to take something, especially something necessary or pleasant, away from someone (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>10</sup> **Dexterity:** the ability to perform a difficult action quickly and skilfully with the hands (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>11</sup> **Tackle:** to try to deal with something or someone (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

participation of all students” (García, 2009). As well as, an environment that adapts to people rather than excluding those who do not have the physical, mental, or cognitive essential aids to be effective in educational systems.

Notwithstanding the fact that people with disabilities have increased their statistical visibility, educational access, and involvement in public and private infrastructures in recent decades, thus far they are likely to live in households where a lack of resources is present, they continue to face unequal opportunities in the labor market, have lower human capital accumulation, and have limited voice and agency in decision-making (National Institute of Health, 2020). The region has demonstrated its resiliency in the face of numerous calamities<sup>12</sup> in the past, nonetheless, today it has reached a critical juncture<sup>13</sup> in which universal policies and economic growth will not be enough to eradicate the exclusion of the community.

### ***How to pursue inclusion?***

The perspectives of professionals and people with disabilities can assist in shaping outcomes for the development of a more inclusive society and as is previously stated, the region of Latin America and the Caribbean lacks an inclusive education system for disabled people, proper infrastructures, medical resources for the most needed communities, among others. Therefore, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) has reported through the document Declaration of Caracas, that in the region of Latin America and the Caribbean in 1990, 64.5 % of countries within the region have specific psychological disability policies, 80.6 % have plans and programs, 67.9 % have mental health legislation, and 87.1 % provide disability benefits for psychiatric patients. The United Mexican States, the Republic of Chile, the Republic of Costa Rica, and the

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<sup>12</sup> **Calamity:** a serious accident or bad event causing damage or suffering (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>13</sup> **Juncture:** a particular point in time or stage in a series of events (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

Federative Republic of Brazil have all made significant progress in this area (UNICEF, 2021). The same organizations, such as PAHO, have recently emphasized the importance of decentralized<sup>14</sup> policies, community and primary care involvement as critical vehicles in mental health provision, a multidisciplinary approach to the care of mental patients and their families, strong educational efforts, and consistent defense of human rights.

In Latin America, human mental health resources are in short supply. The estimated numbers of psychiatrists, psychiatric nurses, psychologists, and social workers per 100,000 are significantly lower than in Europe or the United States of America. Because of the higher concentration of these specialists in urban areas, at least 45 % of the population in need goes neglected<sup>15</sup>. Needless to say, insurance coverage is limited, and cognitive disability experts in most nations are among the lowest paid. Their education occurs in inadequate facilities with insufficient teaching staff, minimal equipment, and a lack of oversight<sup>16</sup> by academic centers or government bodies. Despite a minor increase in the absolute number of psychiatric occupations, the danger of future trainees emigrating remains. Some nations in the area, such as the Argentine Republic, the Republic of Chile, the Federative Republic of Brazil, and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, are striving<sup>17</sup> to form international training, leveraging<sup>18</sup> their particular strengths and better using technological developments (National Institute of Health, 2020).

### *The role of the Third Committee on Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Issues*

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<sup>14</sup> **Decentralized:** used to describe organizations or their activities which are not controlled from one central place, but happen in many different places (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>15</sup> **Neglected:** not receiving enough care or attention (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>16</sup> **Oversight:** systems or actions to control an activity and make sure that it is done correctly and legally (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>17</sup> **Strive:** to try very hard to do something or to make something happen, especially for a long time or against difficulties (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>18</sup> **Leverage:** to use something that you already have in order to achieve something new or better (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

The objective of the Third Committee on Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Issues with this topic is to provide aid to the people with any of the eight types of disabilities in the region of Latin America and the Caribbean in aspects within the currently present social barriers towards the community. For instance, the inadequate public infrastructure, discrimination, lack of acknowledgment on the matter, etc. As stated in the New Urban Agenda of the United Nations General Assembly, “it is recognized the need to ensure equal access to the physical environment of cities, in particular to public spaces, public transport, housing, education and health services, public information and communications” (UN HABITAT, 2021). This, in order to provide them with a quality life-standard and promote inclusion towards this group. The Third Committee is able to contribute to the social model of disability since it is related to two of the main functions of the committee, to provide aid concerning humanitarian and social crises across the globe. Moreover, “the committee addresses important social development questions such as issues related to youth, family, aging, persons with disabilities, crime prevention, criminal justice, and international drug control” (UN, 2020).

For instance, in 2021, Michelle Bachelet, Chile's former president and the current United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, spoke to the Third Committee on Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Issues on the strategies already used across the globe to ensure life quality. “We are painfully aware of how the COVID-19 crisis has had a devastating impact on people and groups who were already in the most vulnerable situations. That includes persons with disabilities, and we have been working to ensure they have access to social protection and the support they need, including humanitarian aid, assistive technologies (such as ergonomic<sup>19</sup> products, smart home appliances, devices to help them move and communicate, among others), transportation, and housing”

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<sup>19</sup> **Ergonomic:** relating to the design of furniture or equipment which makes it comfortable and effective for people who use it (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

(Bachelet, 2021). Bachelet also expressed her gratitude towards the International Paralympic Committee and the International Disability Alliance for launching a campaign along with the committee entitled *We the 15*, whose purpose is to raise awareness of how prevalent<sup>20</sup> disabled people are. The campaign also had the intention to give a forum for the disabled to draw their stories and express their concerns in today's society. The cause had an enormous range with 6.2 billion imprints and reaching an estimated 70 % of the world population. In a press release of the Third Committee done in the year 2000, several Caribbean and Latinamerican nations' representatives, addressed the need to remove subsidies maintained by leading industrialized countries as is the case of the United States of America, People's Republic of China, Republic of Korea, or the Federal Republic of Germany. That would allow developing countries to compete fairly with job-creating programmes in improved social conditions for the disabled population in the region.

Finally, it is of concern the fulfillment of disabled people's necessities and Human Rights established by the United Nations. For instance, article number two, which expresses that "everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms outlined in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status". As well as article number twenty-five which states that "everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood<sup>21</sup>, old age or other lack of livelihood<sup>22</sup> in circumstances beyond his control" (UN, 2020).

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<sup>20</sup> **Prevalent:** existing very commonly or happening often (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>21</sup> **Widowhood:** the state of being a widow or widower (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>22</sup> **Livelihood:** the money people need to pay for food, a place to live, clothing, etc (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

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# Topic B

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Strategies to approach the current sanitary and humanitarian crisis in the Region of Cuba with emphasis on the acquisition of the citizen's basic human needs

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## ***Introduction***

According to the definition of the Humanitarian Coalition declared in 2021, a humanitarian crisis refers to “an event or series of events that represents a critical threat to the health, safety, security or wellbeing of a community or other large group of people, usually over a wide area”, situations that Cubans are currently experiencing within its country in addition to the ongoing sanitary crisis. These emergencies have arisen due to a number of serious events that the state has been through which indicate such status. For instance, the violent and long-lasting<sup>23</sup> protests on the streets and in the media concerning the still present mismanagement<sup>24</sup> of the pandemic of COVID-19, the lack of basic human needs such as food or medicine, and the alarming economic situation in the nation. Besides, the current dictatorship the Republic of Cuba is under, led by Miguel Mario Díaz-Canel Bermúdez, better known by his last name, Díaz-Canel, who is part of the Communist Party of the Republic of Cuba. First as the vice president of the country between 2013 and 2018 and currently as one of the most controversial presidents in Latin America, according to the Barcelona Centre for International Affairs, after being elected in 2019.

According to several interviews done by the BBC, Cubans are marching desperate for aid, since as The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) stated in July 2021, that the Republic of Cuba was the latinamerican country with the highest number of weekly cases since the beginning of the pandemic (PAHO, 2021). This sanitary crisis has led to the lack of medicines and medical equipment, which go from ventilators to an aspirin. Moreover, Cubans are lining up for hours in the streets to buy basic products such as rice, beans or milk. This due to the fact that on July 20<sup>th</sup>, 2020, the Cuban government opened

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<sup>23</sup> **Long-lasting:** continuing for a long period of time (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>24</sup> **Mismanagement:** the process of organizing or controlling something badly (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

stores which sell products in foreign currencies in order to face the lack of liquidity that the country has, however, based on interviews released in the Republic of Cuba by Radio Television Martí, the activist Celina Osoria declared that there is no food in any market for Cuban convertible pesos, besides there are very few families that have dollars to buy in them, therefore the population has to queue for several days in stores that are short of products such as milk, yogurt, meat, and bread, owing to this fact the activist Ramón Salazar stated that “there are many families here who are sleeping without eating or drinking sugar water” (2020). In addition to this situation, pharmacies and hospitals have a shortage of medications such as antihistamines, antidepressants, birth control pills, or the ones that deal with illnesses like diabetes, arthritis and scabies which seriously affect Cuban citizens.

Additionally, as a result of the several restrictions and economic blockades<sup>25</sup> imposed on the country in the last decades, the marketplace has been affected, since they do not allow other countries to do business with the Republic of Cuba, which impacts not only the economy but the citizens, their families, their establishments, etc. Because of this circumstance, blackouts<sup>26</sup> have become more frequent and longer. The organization “Humanitarian Coalition” has emphasized that such a crisis would lead to serious consequences of the population’s vulnerability, besides a huge impairment to the country’s economy, an increase in violence, probable violation of the citizen’s human rights, among others (Humanitarian Coalition, 2021).

### ***Economic blockades and the restrictions it entails***

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<sup>25</sup> **Blockade:** a situation in which a group of people prevent goods or people entering or leaving a place as a way of showing a government or large organization that they do not agree with its decisions (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>26</sup> **Blackout:** a period of time when a service, product, etc. is not available (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

An economic blockade, also known as an economic embargo, is an official ban<sup>27</sup> on trade or any other commercial movement towards a particular territory. The main activities that are likely to be affected at the time it is in force are online transactions, exports, imports, tourism, and foreign investments inside the corresponding territory. The Collins Dictionary defines it as “1. an embargo on trade with a country, which prohibits the receipt of export from that country, to disrupt<sup>28</sup> the country’s economy. 2. an embargo of all trade with a country or region, intended to damage or dislodge<sup>29</sup> the government” (Libreto, 2021). The Customer News and Business Channel International (CNBC) executed a study and a report in 2021 on recent embargoes as it is the case of the Republic of Cuba and the Republic of the Union of Myanmar in the mid 2021, the analysis catalogs the economic blockades as wide-ranging or targeted. Wide-ranging embargoes refer to the influence of a country as a whole while targets have specific individuals or entities of insight, minimizing the general impact on the population.

The study addresses the words of the United Nations on how embargoes and economic sanctions have an effect on a nation. However, the United Nations Security Council established that “the context of any future sanctions’ regime should be directed to minimize unintended adverse side effects of sanctions in the most vulnerable segments of targeted countries” (2021). Moreover, infographics from the previously mentioned research reveal that economic embargoes can lead to an increase in rate of the people suffering from lack of resources in a country, besides, sanctioning a government has a

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<sup>27</sup> **Ban:** to forbid something, especially officially (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>28</sup> **Disrupt:** to prevent something, especially a system, process, or event, from continuing as usual or as expected (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>29</sup> **Dislodge:** to remove something or someone, especially by force, from a fixed position (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

spillover<sup>30</sup> effect on their population and progress in several sectors as well as the causing economic catastrophes and humanitarian crises (CNBC, 2021).

Blockades commonly occur due to unstable diplomatic relationships between two governments and their citizens. This instability may have different roots, the main ones being challenging historical relationships and differences in both nation's ideologies that made them distance apart from establishing trade agreements and political alliances. Blockades can not only be perpetuated<sup>31</sup> by a single state, but they can also be done by two or more international actors. For example, the European Union, the Caribbean Community or the United Nations. Each case is dissimilar, and embargoes around the globe have signed different trade restrictions according to their interests and the reasons why it was put into force. For instance, the blockade from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia between 1993 and 1996, whose economic sanctions were imposed with the objective of reaching solutions towards diplomatic concerns. Notwithstanding, yet none of these cases have been as relevant as the ongoing historical blockade imposed by the United States of America on the Republic of Cuba.

### ***Economic embargo from the United States of America on the Republic of Cuba and its consequences on the country and its citizens***

The United States of America maintains a full-fledged<sup>32</sup> economic embargo against the Republic of Cuba, "it essentially started when the Cuban government began to take from U.S. citizens and companies, properties and businesses around the island without compensation" (Diaz-Canel, 2005). President John F. Kennedy declared an economic blockade on commerce between the United States of America and the Republic of Cuba

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<sup>30</sup> **Spill over:** If an activity or situation spills over, it begins to affect another situation or group of people, especially in an unpleasant or unwanted way (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>31</sup> **Perpetuate:** to cause something to continue (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>32</sup> **Full-fledged:** completely developed or qualified (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

in February 1962 and authorized the Departments of Commerce and Treasury to enforce the embargo. Most corporations from the United States of America, despite the food and pharmaceutical industries, are forbidden from doing business with the Republic of Cuba, and international companies doing dealings in the region are subject to different American restrictions. For instance, any non-US corporation that knowingly traffics in Cuban properties that are confiscated without compensation from an American individual may face legal action. The limitations are intended to restrain<sup>33</sup> the economy and foment enough unrest<sup>34</sup> inside the country that the governing Communist Party is forced to either reform or resign<sup>35</sup>.

With the assistance of then-Vice President Joe Biden, Barack Obama's administration attempted to reconsider the strategy and explore a re-engagement with the Republic of Cuba. The former president Obama loosened<sup>36</sup> sanctions against, allowing direct flights between the two countries and easing limits on doing business in the Republic of Cuba. Nonetheless, Donald Trump's strategy was distinct from Barack Obama's, since he reinstated<sup>37</sup> the Republic of Cuba on the country's list of state sponsors of international terrorism, halted travel between the two nations, and disallowed Americans from sending remittances<sup>38</sup> to relatives in the region, thereby quitting a significant source of income for many Cubans. The economic blockade has cost the Cuban economy \$130 billion over six decades, according to both the country's government and the United Nations. Furthermore, the Chamber of Commerce of the

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<sup>33</sup> **Restrain:** to control the actions or behaviour of someone by force (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>34</sup> **Unrest:** disagreements or fighting between different groups of people (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>35</sup> **Resign:** to give up a job or position (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>36</sup> **Loosen:** to become or make something less firmly fixed (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>37</sup> **Reinstate:** to bring back a rule, agreement, process, etc. that was previously stopped (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>38</sup> **Remittance:** an amount of money that you send to someone (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

United States of America believes that the embargo costs the economy billions of dollars per year.

Despite the economic blockade, the Political Coordinator for the United States of America Mission, Rodney Hunter, stated that the government realizes the difficulties faced by the people within the Republic of Cuba and is a meaningful provider of humanitarian commodities to the Cuban people and one of the main economic partners of the Republic of Cuba. “Every year, we approve billions of dollars in shipments to the Republic of Cuba, including food and other agricultural commodities, medications, medical gadgets, telecommunications equipment, and other products and services to help the Cuban people. Our policy efforts continue to focus on advancing democracy and human rights” (Hunter, 2021). Hard-liners<sup>39</sup> would claim that lifting the embargo would indeed relieve pressure on the Cuban regime by reducing social desperation, which has fueled the protests. While economic crises can inspire widespread outrage<sup>40</sup>, spontaneous anti-authoritarian protests generally result in more repression<sup>41</sup> than regime change (United Nations, 2021).

### ***Cuban citizens’ demonstrations***

The protests originated in working-class neighborhoods with social predicaments within the Republic of Cuba, such as San Antonio de los Baños, where the first demonstration<sup>42</sup> took place on July the 11<sup>th</sup> 2021, extending to Havana and gradually incorporating more Cuban citizens who usually consume content on social networks such as Facebook and Twitter where the current events in the capital were reported using catch words like “Freedom!”, “Down with the dictatorship!” and “*Patria y Vida*”. These marches arise

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<sup>39</sup> **Hard-liner:** someone, especially in politics, who is very severe, for example in refusing to allow something or to reduce or change their demands in any way (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>40</sup> **Outrage:** to cause someone to feel very angry, shocked, or upset (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>41</sup> **Repression:** the use of force or violence to control a group of people (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>42</sup> **Demonstration:** an event in which a group of people march or stand together to show that they disagree with or support something or someone (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

with the objective of expressing the discontent of the Cuban citizens for the economic blockade of the United States of America to the Republic of Cuba, the financial mismanagement and the sharp drop in tourism due to the pandemic, which deprives the government of a vital source of foreign exchange to cover a wide range of needs. As well as demanding the end of the long lines to get food and medicine, the acceleration of the vaccination plan against COVID-19 owing to an increase in infections and an end to power cuts in the Republic of Cuba (Belchi, 2021).

November's protests have been by record the biggest manifestations in the Republic of Cuba since decades. In July 2021, the protest became into serious confrontations with the police forces and protestants, due to nonconformist<sup>43</sup>, tried to access the Plaza de la Revolución where the Central Committee of the Communist Party, the headquarters of the Government, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the headquarters of national newspapers are located. Because of this, six hundred protesters were reported to have been arrested by the police. Besides, violent groups carried out acts of vandalism such as attacking government militants with sticks and stones, however the majority of the marchers were not linked to counter revolutionary organizations, nor were led by counterrevolutionary organizations (Viento Sur, 2021).

### ***Censorship towards the citizens***

As previously stated, Cuban citizens have been summoned<sup>44</sup> to manifest against the Díaz-Canel regime in early November 2021. Yunior García, the main coordinator of the protest, has received numerous threats from the government while he was under house arrest inside his apartment in Havana. His call reached the population and resounded among

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<sup>43</sup> **Nonconformist:** someone who lives and thinks in a way that is different from other people (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>44</sup> **Summon:** to order someone to come to or be present at a particular place, or to officially arrange a meeting of people (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

reporters inside the island and overseas. Forthcoming, Yuniors was censored by the government by placing a Cuban flag in front of his balcony, avoiding him to establish communications, since the authorities accused him of being trained and paid by the United States of America to spy on Díaz-Canel's plans. As a response, Yuniors García held a white rose in his balcony as a symbol of peace to his nation. This event was key to addressing the massive protests against the news blackout and the dictatorship of the Díaz-Canel administration. Testimonials were shared all over social media reporting the abuse from the police before the censorship measures were strengthened inside the island when the internet connection was interrupted. It was clear for Díaz-Canel that the situation inside the Republic of Cuba was already in the international media. "My people ask for freedom, not doctrines. That we no longer shout Homeland and Death, but Homeland and Life" (2021) expressed the Cuban singer, Camila Cabello, to the historical crisis against the right of freedom of speech.

With no inner<sup>45</sup> telecommunications between citizens, the governance strategically altered the data according to Díaz-Canel's perspective. The news spread across the population at a slower rate as what the president said: "they said that the army's general left for Caracas, the army's general is in Cuba with his boots on. All of those are fake pictures. They say that here in Cuba there's total repression and that there are thousands of lives lost. Where are they? All of that is fake news" (Díaz-Canel, 2021). With these kinds of statements, he leaves open wounds for the affected population who lost family and freedom of speech, which makes everything look normal to the international community when it is not (CNN, 2021).

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<sup>45</sup> **Inner:** inside or contained within something else (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

While Cuban authorities allowed access to the internet, social media activity has been encouraged, nonetheless, censorship has also intensified. The cutoff<sup>46</sup> not only silences external voices, but it also silences “the internal voice of the population who has wanted to speak out” (Toker, 2021). Until recently, internet connectivity in the Republic of Cuba was both expensive and scarce, before 2008, the country was largely offline. The most significant development occurred in December 2018, when Cubans for the first time had access to the mobile internet via data plans purchased from the state telecom monopoly. Most Cubans now have real-time internet connections and the capacity to communicate among themselves, regardless of where they are. This access has allowed for frequent, albeit<sup>47</sup> smaller demonstrations and protests on the island since early 2019. Nevertheless, as a result, the government continually blocked access to social media, ostensibly to conceal its repressive techniques from natives and outsiders alike. Virtually all media sources in the Region of Cuba are under control, and access to outside information is restricted. Moreover, many news sites viewed as critical of the government in 2019 were blocked, including *14ymedio*, *Tremenda Nota*, *Cibercuba*, *Diario de Cuba*, and *Cubanet*, before a flawed vote that backed a new constitution (Human Rights Watch, 2021).

### ***The role of the Third Committee on Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Issues***

As it is stated in the United Nations’ Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of

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<sup>46</sup> **Cutoff:** the act of stopping the supply of something (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>47</sup> **Albeit:** although (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood<sup>48</sup> in circumstances beyond his control (2020).

The previously mentioned 25<sup>th</sup> article emphasizes the basic human needs every person must count on regardless of their current economic status, nationality, or any other external factor mentioned as well in the proclamation. In regard to the relation to the Third Committee on Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Issues, this committee among its faculties “makes recommendations to promote international political cooperation, the development and codification of international law and the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms”, therefore the acquisition of the Cuban citizens’ basic human needs in their current sanitary and humanitarian crisis falls within the remit of the committee (United Nations, 2015).

Finally, the Third Committee on Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Issues boasts<sup>49</sup> the faculties to support the individuals since it focuses on communal, altruistic<sup>50</sup> and ethnic subjects. In fact, on October 1<sup>st</sup> 2021, the Third Committee carried out a debate where unequal access to vaccines was discussed among its member states. This event may be classified as the first step towards the understanding of the current situation in the Republic of Cuba, since the delegate of the country expressed concerns regarding the social challenges within the nation due to the COVID-19, emphasizing the lack of rights that Cuban citizens are experiencing.

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<sup>48</sup> **Livelihood:** (the way someone earns) the money people need to pay for food, a place to live, clothing, etc (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>49</sup> **Boast:** to have or own something to be proud of (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>50</sup> **Altruistic:** showing a wish to help or bring advantages to others, even if it results in disadvantage for yourself (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

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XXXV TECMUN  
**Glossary for Resolution Papers**

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***Preambulatory Phrases***

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

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

XXXV TECMUN  
**Glossary for Resolution Papers**

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***Operative Clauses***

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

Accepts	Endorses	Notes
Affirms	Draws the attentions	Proclaims
Approves	Emphasizes	Reaffirms
Authorizes	Encourages	Recommends
Calls	Expresses its appreciation	Regrets
Calls upon	Expresses its hope	Reminds
Condemns	Further invites	Requests
Confirms	Further proclaims	Solemnly
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