

30°

TECMUN Jr.

Caribbean Community

30° TECMUN Jr.
Session Schedule

Wednesday, November 9th

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 10th

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 11th

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.

30° TECMUN Jr.
General Agenda

Secretary General: Ixtli Zenit Ramírez García

COORDINACIÓN GENERAL

Chief of General Coordination: Anael Oliveros Aguilar

Coordinating Supervisor for Media Content: Mariana Goytia López Gutiérrez

ASAMBLEA GENERAL

Subsecretary General: Jade Artemis González Díaz

Coordinating Supervisor: Iris Giselle Balderas Arreola

Sesión Plenaria de la Asamblea General

President: Carmen Dannea García Aguilar

- A) Medidas para disminuir la esterilización forzada a mujeres con VIH en América Latina y el Caribe.
- B) Estrategias para mediar el conflicto civil y crisis humanitaria en la República de Yemen causada por un golpe de estado en 2014.

Entidad de las Naciones Unidas para la Igualdad de Género y el Empoderamiento de las Mujeres

President: Arantxa Olivares Bocanegra

- A) Medidas para contrarrestar el aumento de matrimonios forzados de niñas en el continente asiático, con énfasis en la República de la India.
- B) Medidas para erradicar la prostitución forzada de niñas y adolescentes en América Latina y el Caribe con énfasis en el turismo sexual.

Comisión de Desarme de las Naciones Unidas

President: Gerardo Calderón Huerta

- A) Medidas para contrarrestar la creciente crisis ocasionada por la experimentación de armas de destrucción masiva dentro del Mar del Este.
- B) Estrategias para disminuir la exportación de armas de fuego hacia la República de Yemen, así como atender sus efectos dentro de la región.

Organización Internacional de Policía Criminal

President: Bruno Ramírez Barcelata

A) Medidas para reducir y prevenir la importación y exportación de estupefacientes, con énfasis en la ruta América Latina a África Occidental.

B) Medidas para prevenir y reducir atentados por grupos extremistas activos en Asia Meridional, enfocado en la República Islámica de Pakistán, la República de la India y la República Islámica de Afganistán.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

President: Dereck Zayd Ibarra Martínez

A) Measures to tackle and halt the marketing of counterfeit and substandard medical products in the Asian Mekong region, with special preeminence on pharmaceutical online sales along with the corruption in the drug industry.

B) Approaches to prevent and counter human trafficking and sexual abuse in the Ukrainian border region, particularly among citizens who migrate as a result of the belic conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukraine.

World Health Organization

President: Aretxa Abaunza Díaz de León

A) Strategies to prioritize mental health due to the climate change in response to the adversities caused by the crisis in Asia.

B) Measures to reduce the adverse health effects of the tobacco industry on the Republic of Zimbabwe citizens to reduce their percentage of yearly casualties.

CONSEJO ECONÓMICO Y SOCIAL

Subsecretary General: Elena Ramírez Sandoval
Coordinating Supervisor: Lia Naomi Mejía Vargas

Fonds des Nations Unies pour L'enfance

President: Edgar Arturo López Villegas

A) Mesures pour mettre fin à l'exploitation et le travail des enfants dans l'industrie du Fast Fashion en Asie.

B) Actions pour offrir la santé aux enfants victimes des catastrophes naturelles en République d'Haïti en soulignant son manque de ressources.

Human Rights Council

President: Catherine Romina Espinoza Mora

A) Measures to curb discrimination in the European Union against Muslims with emphasis on the French Republic and the new Islamic Separatism Law.

B) Strategies to counter extrajudicial homicides in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia with a focus on the Tigray region due to civil warlike conflict between the government and regional forces.

United Nations Population Fund

President: Valeria Loera Gómez

A) Strategies to provide sexual and reproductive health services and protection for women in Western Asia, under the context of the current humanitarian crisis in the Republic of Yemen.

B) Mechanisms to diminish obstetric mistreatment and violence towards women while receiving medical care during pregnancy and childbirth, with an emphasis on the vulnerabilities of health systems in Latin America.

Conferencia de las Partes 25

President: Montserrat Gómez Montes de Oca

A) Estrategias para detener la presencia de macropásticos y micropásticos provenientes del continente europeo hacia Mediterráneo con énfasis en el daño a la biodiversidad.

B) Medidas para disminuir las emisiones de CO₂ producidas por la industria textil con énfasis en la República de la India.

Organización Internacional para las Migraciones

President: Daniel Hilario Salazar Melendez

A) Estrategias para promover la asistencia y cooperación internacional a la política de acogida de República de Uganda, con énfasis en la entrada segura de los refugiados y emigrantes desplazados por las milicias locales en el Éste de la República Democrática del Congo.

B) Medidas para asegurar la integridad de la población migrante proveniente de la zona del Cuerno de África durante su traslado hacia la República de Yemen a causa de los traficantes y contrabandistas.

Organización Mundial del Comercio

President: Santiago Gutiérrez Caycedo

A) Estrategias para mitigar la crisis de fletes y costos para la exportación de frutas y hortalizas en América Latina y el Caribe.

B) Métodos para la integración de las microempresas, así como pequeñas y medianas empresas del sudeste asiático en las corrientes comerciales mundiales.

AGENCIAS ESPECIALIZADAS Y ORGANISMOS REGIONALES

Subsecretary General: Diego Márquez Sánchez

Coordinating Supervisor: Akemi Daiana Viveros Moya

Caribbean Community

President: Abraham Alejandro Carlos Mendoza

- A) Strategies to protect agriculture and counter the impact of the Ukrainian-Russian armed conflict on food systems in the Caribbean region with emphasis on food security due to the lack of resources for endangered people.
- B) Measures to avoid the illicit trafficking of American firearms with special emphasis on the increasing violence rate and the presence of organized crime in the Caribbean region.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

President: María Fernanda González Rosales

- A) Strategies to prevent political and military risks to members of the Treaty regarding the development of chemical and nuclear weapons of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and their relation with the extremist group Hezbollah, who attacked the American embassy in the Republic of Iraq in 2019.
- B) Mechanisms to approve and safeguard the integration of The Kingdom of Sweden and The Republic of Finland to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, considering possible territorial and civilian repercussions due to the Russian Federation's threats pointing to increase military forces with Western borders.

Corte Interamericana de Derechos Humanos

President: Manuel Alejandro Grajales Santillán

- A) Atentado terrorista del 18 de Julio de 1994 hacia los recintos de la Asociación Mutual Israelita Argentina (Víctimas y familiares del atentado extremista v. República de Argentina).
- B) Actos de violencia y hostilidad hacia la Corporación Colectivo de Abogados José Alvear desde 1990 hasta la actualidad en la República de Colombia (Miembros de la Corporación Colectivo de Abogados José Alvear Restrepo v. República de Colombia).

Consejo de Seguridad

President: Paulina Moreno Rosales

- A) Acciones para suprimir los ataques armados generados por el despliegue de activos militares estadounidenses en el Golfo Pérsico ante la negativa de cesar las pruebas de armamentos en la República Islámica de Irán.
- B) Estrategias para suprimir la intervención militar externa en la región de Medio Oriente y África del Norte (MENA) para evitar el resurgimiento de conflictos armados desencadenados por la Primavera Árabe.

Histórica Liga de Estados Árabes

President: Karla Isabella Juárez Zarate

- A)** Medidas para contrarrestar el conflicto bélico de Yom Kippur, manteniendo un enfoque en los territorios perdidos de la República Árabe de Egipto y la República Árabe Siria. (1978)
- B)** Estrategias para concluir la invasión de la República de Irak al Estado de Kuwait como consecuencia del saqueo de petróleo. (1991)

“Cuando sientas que pierdes el rumbo, recuerda para qué estás aquí y por qué lo estás haciendo.”

-Anonymous

For your time,

Eleven years ago I stepped into a TECMUN debate room for the first time. That day I accompanied my brother, who was representing the Republic of El Salvador, as he debated about the homicides of rural groups in Latin America caused by drug trafficking. On the other hand, I was just admiring everything he and the delegations that made up the debate were arguing, as well as the tenacity with which they were looking for some way to help those who needed it most. They inspired me in a way that I will never forget in my life. It was then that I realized that I wanted to do it too, I wanted to become what they were at that time, agents of change. Later I had the opportunity to participate as a delegate, in my first model uncertainty and fear prevailed. I felt insecure about myself, I thought my opinion was not important and for that reason I did not express it. At that time I was regressing because I didn't feel like the agent of change that my brother once encouraged me to be. It wasn't until my second year participating in TECMUN that I discovered my potential, I questioned why I should be afraid to speak up for things that deserve to be heard. I was representing the Islamic Republic of Iraq in the Historic League of Arab States, this year I was thinking a lot about the fact that something could go wrong in the debate, that's why I started to remember the reason why I decided to participate in this model; I wanted to get out of my comfort zone. Once I was at the closing ceremony, I promised myself that I would always do my best to leave my mark wherever I went, as well as continue to learn and inspire others. For me, this model represented evolution.

I share with you a part of my story in TECMUN because just like me, you are probably looking to evolve after a period of regression. Regardless of the path you want to take in your life you should never be silent about what seems unfair, participate and give your opinion because the power of change is in the actions you decide to do or not, learn because cultivating your mind is essential to understand yourself and others, help those who need it most because you have privileges that many people in the world can not enjoy, finally try to inspire you and inspire others, you never know if you will become an example for them to follow. Do things with passion, love and purpose every day, do it for you.

Whatever the reason you decided to participate in TECMUN, take advantage of the fact that you are here today. Today you have the opportunity to expand your limits, you have the opportunity to learn, to teach and to motivate whoever needs it. Always remembering that you will have a support network that trusts you so you can achieve your goals. Be that person you always wanted to find to guide you in your learning process and trust you, because you are capable of doing it.

After 5 years being part of TECMUN and this my last TECMUN Jr., I want to thank you for inspiring me, for giving me reasons to go further and further. I thank you for being part of one of my greatest passions. I hope that after these three days nothing will be the same for you, I hope that you have made friends, that your committee has reached a resolution project, that you have found your passion, that you have enjoyed yourself and that you have learned something new. But above all, I hope you have **evolved**.

Ixtli Zenit Ramírez García

Secretary General for the

30° TECMUN Jr.

“Education is the most powerful weapon you can use to change the world”

-Nelson Mandela

Dear participant,

Whenever I have to write a letter or a speech for you I start the same way, expressing how much I admire your presence in this model. It is not easy to talk in public, do an extensive research, defend what you believe, propose innovative and creative solutions and, above all, open your eyes to today’s world. I admire that you are willing to give your best, that you have decided to invest time and energy in seeking to solve the great unknown of today, during these three days of model, "how can I make my world a better place?"

I confess that for me, this is not just a simulation of a United Nations model. I am here, because I love to see more than nine hundred students with a smile on their faces as they enter their debate rooms, happy at the end of the day because they were able to make at least one resolution to their topic hoping one day to make it happen. That passion and dedication is the one that motivates me and that gives me faith that our world will not fall.

This work is one of the best things that has happened to me in life, it makes me feel part of the change and part of those smiles that I love so much to appreciate. I know that the Conference Officer for the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund, who began with all the enthusiasm this great journey in 2020, is now proud to be something she never imagined it could be: member of the High Secretariat as Chief of General Coordination.

So from my own experience I can assure you that you can achieve the unimaginable. There will be many obstacles, stumbling blocks and difficult decisions to make but I can also promise you that with a lot of passion, dedication, patience and the support of the people you love most everything else will gradually go away.

Without further ado, I thank you for making the decision to participate in this model and I wish you to leave those rooms with a big smile as I once did.

Anael Oliveros Aguilar
Chief of General Coordination for the
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Competitor:

Life is too short not to be able to take risks, not to live experiences that can mark you for life. Fear is a barrier that has always limited us, has prevented us from overcoming ourselves every day. The great challenge of life has always been to break that fear, but it is not as easy as it is said. This feeling represses our courage to change the world or our world. But, believe me that when you manage to overcome that barrier, you start living the real life.

There are so many dreams, illusions, and desires waiting to be fulfilled by you, and the biggest obstacle is fear, specifically to fail. But what we never consider is that we begin to fail from the moment we fear failure. Never trying is one of the most frustrating and painful decisions that can exist. However, there are times when this thought does not only affect us.

The world is in a constant crisis, humanitarian, social, military, ecological, and of all possible aspects. And we may not have been the ones who started it, but if not us, who will fight? We have to raise our voices and fight for those who cannot, for those of us who have lost in this fight, we must not leave their names in a sad sigh. We have to act, and we are already a few years behind. Our privileges have blinded us to the problems and all the injustices that plague us as a society every day.

I know that change will never be easy, and that it can scare us. But we have to unite and fight shoulder to shoulder, become that difference for which the world has begged for years and years. The worst mistake we can make is to think that we should not fight just because the person next to us is already fighting, because indifference kills us more every day. We can no longer shut up and although the fear is great, I prefer to die standing than on my knees.

Diego Márquez Sánchez

Subsecretary General for the Specialized Agencies and Regional Organisms for the
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Delegate,

One day you will realize that no one can make decisions about your life except for you. When we pretend that everything we do is perfect, we are just lying to ourselves and to others. Every person in this world has something to improve, something new to try, or even something to stop doing, and comprehending that is the first step to change and solving all those problems that afflict our society. Small actions such as waking up in the morning and taking organic trash into a different bag are valid and contribute to the common good. Anything is better than just keep watching T.V. as if problems will be solved soon and without any effort.

It is the moment to yield your privileged place to those who an oppressor society has silenced, it is the time to open up your mind and puncture the bubble that our ignorance has created, and to be emphatic to the less fortunate. The injustices that our way of living has provoked in others, must be solved. To achieve this, it is only needed to read and to get informed just a bit to understand what is required to do for a better future for everyone.

If you are reading this, it means you decided to invest a few days of your life to create a better place to live for future generations or even for yours. Debate, argue, hear, and learn; this way you will open your eyes to real life. Even with more importance, enjoy, have fun, learn, listen, but above all, remember these days as the days that gave you the opportunity to change the world, because believe me, I have been in your shoes, and I know exactly what it feels like. In a few years, you will remember it with an ephemeral flash, but you will feel full and proud of yourself, of the little or much you have achieved.

Abraham Alejandro Carlos Mendoza

President of the Caribbean Community for the

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Background

The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) is a group formed by 20 nations that promote and supports an inclusive, competitive, prosperous, and sharing association of Caribbean countries, driven by excellence, innovation, and productivity. As aforementioned, seeking that each citizen is safe and has the opportunity to realize his or her potential through guaranteed human rights and social justice; always looking for economic, cultural, and social prosperity. This Community consists of 15 Member States and five Associate Members, which are home to approximately 16 million citizens that belong to the main ethnic groups of Indigenous Peoples, Africans, Indians, Europeans, Chinese, Portuguese and Javanese. CARICOM came into being on 4th July 1973 with the signing of the Treaty of Chaguaramas by Barbados, the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, Jamaica, and the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. The community's integration strategies rest in four pillars: economic integration, foreign policy coordination, human and social development, and security.

Faculties

The Caribbean Community establishes its work through a governance structure that includes organisms, bodies, institutions, and other stakeholders. This way, the Community is empowered to:

- Determine and provide policy direction for the Community to take all appropriate measures to ensure the carrying out of obligations, at the same time as establishing such as organs or bodies as it considers necessary;
- Initiate proposals and create treaties among the Member States;

- Take decisions for establishing the financial arrangements necessary to defray the expenses of the Community, while facilitating the implementation of community decisions.

Topic A

Strategies to protect agriculture and counter the impact of the Ukrainian-Russian armed conflict on food systems in the Caribbean region with emphasis on food security due to the lack of resources for endangered people

By: Abraham Alejandro Carlos Mendoza

Introduction

Although the regions of Latin America and the Caribbean are capable of producing food for almost one sixth of the world's population, derivative from the military conflict fought between the Russian Federation and Ukraine, these regions can face their worst crisis in terms of food security¹ in the last decades. Aforementioned because the States from the Caribbean Community require supplies from the nations currently differing² and that are being affected by the economic restrictions. According to the regional office for Latin America and the Caribbean of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) the conflict has increased the prices of essential materials in the production of foods such as fuel and fertilizer. The sanctions against the Russian Federation applied mainly by the European Union and the United States of America and caused by the conflict with Ukraine, inflation³ caused by the pandemic, and climate change are factors that also put at risk the guarantee of food for around 13.3 million people. All of the above have gained importance after the inflation statistics due to the pandemic and the belic conflict have been shown. The population around the world now face high costs on first need products, but the impact of this is especially important on the Caribbean due to the lack of good wages⁴ and infrastructure.

Aforestated calls attention of heads of state who are looking for effective solutions to maintain people well nourished. Nevertheless, currently there are no strategies capable of affronting this problem. In the same way, the absence of infrastructure and the lack of field support are problems that increase the effects of the conflict. So it is necessary to focus on exploring alternatives to all those supplies that are needed for food production in order to

¹ **Food security:** An economic and social condition of ready access by all members of a household to nutritionally adequate and safe food. (Dictionary, 2022)

² **Differing:** To disagree in opinion, belief, etc; be at variance; disagree; to dispute; quarrel. (Dictionary, 2022)

³ **Inflation:** A persistent, substantial rise in the general level of prices related to an increase in the volume of money and resulting in the loss of value of currency. (Dictionary, 2022)

⁴ **Wages:** Money that is paid or received for work or services, as by the hour, day, or week. (Dictionary, 2022)

keep the production chain as well as develop strong strategies to guarantee food supply for the less fortunate while a solution is found.

The Ukrainian-Russian belic conflict

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union back in 1990, the State of Ukraine stayed as an independent and sovereign country, with economical, social and political stability. Nevertheless, in 2013 some protests against policies implemented by the government resulted in a severe repression that evidenced the independence desires of some isolated regions with a largely Russian population and culture. This is how the Russian Federation annexed the Ukrainian territory of Crimea, supporting its actions on a referendum⁵, considered as illegal by the international community, celebrated months later in the region where apparently the habitants showed their desire to be absorbed by the Russian government. Since then, the diplomatic relations have been tense between both countries, and the Ukrainian government has taken action to retrieve the lost territory with sporadic military clashes, having no success.

In more recent years, the Russian government has shown their support to other independentist groups of the Donbass region, supplying them with belic equipment and some other supplies to fight against the Ukrainian army, such as fireguns, rocket launchers, grenades, etc. In 2014, rebel groups occupied government buildings in eagerness to proclaim their independence such as the republics of Donetsk and Lugansk. During february of 2022, the Russian Federation decided to recognize the independence and sovereignty of these regions, a fact that was taken as a justification to send Russian troops to the Donbass region to maintain peace and, in words of the president Vladimir Putin, to protect Russians from

⁵ **Referendum:** The principle or practice of referring measures proposed or passed by a legislative body, head of state, etc., to the vote of the electorate for approval or rejection. (Dictionary, 2022)

genocide⁶. Since then, both nations have maintained an armed conflict to control strategic zones.

Endangered people in the Caribbean region

According to the Regional Food and Nutrition Security Outlook 2021, hunger in Latin America and the Caribbean increased in 13.8 million people in a single year. This is a publication done as a whole between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the World Food Programme (WFP), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). In this report, it is established that hunger has increased exponentially in this region between 2019 and 2020 with an increase of 30 %, reaching a figure of 59.7 million people, its highest point since 2000. Food insecurity affects 267 million people and 106 million of adults are obese. The prevalence of hunger in the region is situated at 9.1 %, the highest average in the last 15 years, even though it is under the global average of 9.9 %. Following this pattern, between 2014 and 2020, hunger has escalated 70 %.

Although the Covid-19 pandemic and the Ukrainian-Russian conflict has worsened⁷ the situation, this problem has been escalating since several years ago. The Caribbean is the most affected zone between the region of Latin America and the Caribbean, with an average of food insecurity of around 16.1 %, which represents seven millions of its population. Around four of each 10 people in the region (267 millions) experienced moderate or severe food insecurity in 2020, 60 millions more than in 2019, the sharpest increase in relation to the

⁶ **Genocide:** The deliberate and systematic extermination of a national, radical, political, or cultural group. (Dictionary, 2022)

⁷ **Worsened:** To make or become worse. (Dictionary, 2022)

rest of the regions of the world. In addition, the prevalence of severe food insecurity (people who have run out of food or who have gone a day or more without eating) reached 14 % in 2020, a total of 92.8 million people. Nevertheless, this problem did not affect men and women in the same proportion as in 2020, 41.8 % of women in the region experienced moderate or severe food insecurity, in comparison to the 32.2 % of men. This information shows the real impact that food insecurity has, and traces the way to mitigate the problem for the most vulnerable population; expanding the national systems of social security, governments can face this problem.

Before the economic crisis produced by the conflict between Ukraine and the Russian Federation, there were also about 9.3 million people under food security risk. Nevertheless, by the inflation of all products and raw materials such as oil provoked by the belic conflict, the aforementioned figure could reach 13.3 million people with lack of resources to keep well nourished. Additionally, between 2019 and 2020 hunger in Latin America and the Caribbean increased more than any other region, reaching an amount of 59.7 million people. Zones that are difficult to access due to its placement and indigenous communities are more endangered in terms of food supply. In the same direction, urban zones, where food is not able to be produced, will be affected, as it is needed to transport food from other regions, having a direct impact on inflation due to the fact that the prices of fuel for transportation are paid by consumers.

According to the World Food Programme (WFP), as a consequence of the increase in the prices of first need products, there is an alarming possibility of starting a new migration crisis. Wages are not enough to cover the basic needs of the population. In this way, people that can not afford their basic expenses and are forced to migrate, are more in danger of being

food insecure. The above may trigger⁸ waves of violence and insecurity as well as a lack of products in supermarkets.

Impact of the Ukrainian-Russian armed conflict on the Caribbean and the current situation

Before the armed conflict started, wheat⁹ supplies from Russia and Ukraine represented around 30 % of the global commerce. The WFP which buys almost half of its grain supply to Ukraine had advertised of the severe consequences that could have the non-opening of Ukrainian ports. Since the beginning of the belic conflict, Russia has blocked Ukraine from exporting products from its ports, fueling fears of a global food crisis. Volodymyr Zelensky, Ukraine's president, has accused the Russian government of blocking all food exportations and of stealing the supply of grain.

According to some estimates, the incomes of people at risk will not be enough to guarantee three different meals a day due to the high costs of all essential products, which have increased by around 20 %. Even some products of first need have duplicated its costs by their main distributors, something that can be explained as oil prices increased and as a result all goods are more expensive to transport from one place to another. Although the WFP's projections do not consider Latin America and the Caribbean to be the regions most affected by the war, they could still be severely affected as a result. This crisis not only involves food, but also involves fuel, fertilizer and many other supplies that are needed on fields to produce enough products to feed the population of this region. Although there is enough foodstuff for everyone, a high percentage of the Caribbean population cannot afford the elevated costs. Aforesaid obligates consumers to choose low quality products, which additionally put at risk

⁸ **Trigger:** To initiate or precipitate. (Dictionary, 2022)

⁹ **Wheat:** The grain of any cereal grass of the genus *Triticum*, especially *T. aestivum*, used in the form of flour for making bread, cakes, etc., and for other culinary and nutritional purposes. (Dictionary, 2022)

their health, and can be explained as in Latin America and the Caribbean eating healthy is much more expensive than any other part of the world.

Accordant to the WFP of the 69 countries that have been identified as at risk due to the conflict in Ukraine, 19 are situated in the Latin America and Caribbean region. Most of these countries are islands that must transport their food by ship, which implies that products are much more expensive and, for some people, inaccessible. Countries such as the Republic of Cuba are being affected by factors other than economic, as they received their fertilizers from the Russian Federation and as a result of the restrictions, their productions are being affected as it is not being produced enough and also its prices have increased around 300 %. This is because the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus are responsible for the production of around 20 % of the fertilizers in the world and the sanctions against them are endangering the supply chain. However, the Caribbean and Latin American region both have an irreplaceable role on world wide food security, as it is responsible of satisfying the caloric needs of around of a 1.3 billion people

One of the main goals of the Caribbean is to reach self-sufficiency, and in order to meet this goal must guarantee the disponibility, accessibility, and affordability of food. Nevertheless, this goal is hard to achieve since, among other things, it is one of the regions where food is more wasted, caused by deficient harvesting practices, weather conditions exacerbated by climate change, and goods' transportation challenges. In addition to this, the main obstacle to eradicate hunger is the model of production that has been followed until these days. This model prioritizes large scale agricultural production for exporting, like monoculture plantations of soybean, corn, and wheat; which depend on hydrocarbons and have a high impact on societies and environment. In this sense, experts agree on criticizing

the global action to combat the food crisis, which is centered on industrial productions, instead of supporting in an economical and political way the local ecological production.

Measures taken so far and reference models

Experts and institutions around the world insist on the necessity to curb practices that promote dependence on chemical fertilizers and pesticides, in order to avoid the pressure of energy prices and to benefit local ecological production. Following the above, the prices of food can be stabilized, and even reduced in the long term. Also, the WFP, asked for 315 million dollars to cover operating costs in the whole region of Latin America and the Caribbean. The above, due to the fact that the increase on the costs of food and oil are having a negative impact on its operative expenses.

The German non-governmental organization (NGO) *Brot für die Welt* highlight the Food Acquisition Program implemented by the president of the Federative Republic of Brazil, Luis Inácio Lula da Silva (2003-2010), which encourages the local ecological agricultural production. This strategy showed the possibility to self-supply in terms of foodstuff for the sake of eradicating hunger. This NGO establishes that the strategy followed by the Brazilian government during the administration of Lula da Silva is the guide to affront the global food crisis, in particular, in the Caribbean region. Also, it is important to promote the transition of local sustainable food systems to be resilient and inclusive. In this problem, it is key to focus on increasingly environmentally friendly agriculture, and in order to achieve this model of agriculture, it is necessary the collaboration between the State and the private sector.

The Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) has published its CELAC Food Security, Nutrition and Hunger Eradication plan 2025, for the achievement of

the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 UN Agenda for Sustainable Development, including food security. This plan consists of 10 lines of action focused on the development of policies, programs, strategies, and national projects to counter food insecurity in the region. It collects the main initiatives developed in the region that had success in terms of food security. The plan is sustained on four pillars that contemplate coordinated food security strategies for the region, timely and sustainable access to safe food, nutritional well-being for all vulnerable groups, and ensure production stability and timely attention in the event of socio-natural disasters.

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Topic B

Measures to avoid the illicit trafficking of American firearms with special emphasis on the increasing violence rate and the presence of organized crime in the Caribbean region

By: Abraham Alejandro Carlos Mendoza

Introduction

During the last 10 years the Caribbean region has experienced an increase of homicides due to the illicit trafficking of firearms. This is evidenced by the fact that this region accounts for approximately 23 percent of all recorded homicides in the world, with an average of 15.1 per 100,000 people, which is almost three times the world's average (CARICOM, 2022). Thataway the homicides and other types of crime and violence are escalating, and it goes worse when the access to these arms is promoted by the sale of this products in the United States of America, as between 2015 and 2020 at least 6,000 registered weapons from the U.S.A. were found in the States of the Caribbean. The problem takes special importance due to the fact that most firearms come into the hands of either organized crime groups or drug cartels. All of the above has drawn the attention of heads of state from the Caribbean Community, which has said that greater collaboration and partnership is imperative to combat this problem.

The president of the Caribbean Community Council for National Security and Law Enforcement, Horace Chang, has expressed that the illegal trafficking of firearms is one of the most important challenges that the Caribbean region faces. There are several situations that need to be addressed in order to guarantee security and peace in the region. On one hand, it's necessary that all members of the Community discuss their point of view about illegal trafficking of firearms in order to have a better understanding of it. On the other hand, strong strategies in terms of commerce, security on customs, laws, etc., are critical to respond to the problematic due to the fact that most of the illegal weapons that arrive in the caribbean countries are entered by these mechanisms. This way, the nations can successfully face the illegal trafficking of firearms so the security stability can be maintained. So organized crime, small bands, and drug cartels can be successfully combated, preventing firearms trafficking,

although there are some measures that try to combat the problem, none of them are really effective.

Organized crime, the illicit trafficking of firearms and its main causes

Criminal organizations are responsible for an important part of the distribution of smuggling products and drug trafficking in the southeastern states of the U.S.A. that comes from South America. According to the Drugs Enforcement Administration of the U.S. (DEA) around 8 % of all cocaine that arrives in the United States passes through the Caribbean region. This data offers a general vision of the great problem that is organized in this zone. Aforementioned due to the high amounts of illegal capital that come into the hands of drug cartels, who keep increasing violence in the Community States, every time more criminal organizations are looking for a position in this business, something that increases the violence rate when organized crime fights.

Also, in the Republic of Haiti organized crime and gangs have acquired especial importance. Criminal bands such as *400 Mawozo* and *G9 y Familia* have become even stronger than local police departments. In fact, during 2022, have been identified around 95 criminal bands only in the capital Puerto Príncipe, which are engaged in kidnapping of foreigners and armed robbery. These bands are getting stronger in the region and in order to maintain their importance and its strength, they traffic with illicit firearms of which the majority comes from the United States, taking advantage of that in the majority of the countries of CARICOM the right to possess firearms is not supported by their laws and, in fact, are seriously restrictive on this subject, so the necessity and the illegality of possessing a weapon provokes the problem to go worse.

Another cause relies on the U.S.A programs to combat drug cartels in Mexico during 2011 and previous years caused that less attention was focused in Caribbean States,

generating the growth and strengthening of small gangs and bands. Also the free-trade zone that was welcomed in 2006 in agreement of the Caribbean States designed to allow goods, services and skilled workers to move easily through the region, have facilitated the move of smuggled products, including firearms and other small weapons. Additionally, at least 7 CARICOM nations register a prison occupancy over 100 % which means that not all of the criminals in these countries can be prosecuted and go free.

The current political, social, and economical situation in the Caribbean States

Currently this region is facing several challenges that put at risk its stability. On the one hand, since 2020, this region, which depends the most on tourism, has faced a severe economic crisis due to the pandemic of Covid-19. The tourism sector is one of the most affected because of the absence of visitors to the tourist attractions as a consequence of the restrictions. As a result, the economy in the region contracted around 7.7 % in 2020. Only in the Dominican Republic the effects of the pandemic provoked the level of insolvency to pass from 21.4 % in 2019 to 34.6 % in 2020 and extreme insolvency from 3 % to 8.2 % in the same period of time. During this term almost the entirety of the Caribbean governments assumed a significant increase in the debt to front the immediate necessities for the pandemic, limiting the capacity to attend the development of security during the health crisis.

Then, the Caribbean has been seriously affected by intense hurricane record seasons. The phenomenon took relevance in 2020, when around 31 storms occurred, including 14 hurricanes. The damage caused by these natural disasters has caused hundreds of families to lose their heritage, provoking people looking for ways of living, no matter how legal. Due to this, criminal organizations take advantage by offering low payments to those who are desperate to find a way to feed their families, or to those who only are looking for an easier

way to produce capital, so the abundance of weapons aggravate the levels of violence and homicides.

The high levels of Venezuelan immigrants, who arrive mainly to the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and the Dominican Republic, is also a big problem to deal with to the local governments, especially when there aren't enough jobs for citizens and migrants. Approximately 155,000 Venezuelan immigrants had arrived to these countries since 2014. As a result, the informal sector of the economy, which principally includes peddlers, is facing a huge growth. Nevertheless, organized crime is also taking advantage of it as people at risk prefer collaborating to suffer the lack of opportunities. The last has generated political disputes in the region regarding how to manage the flow of migrants in view of the levels of violence and homicides due to the illegal trafficking of firearms. As a consequence of all of the above, the States in the region have hardened their foreign policy.

In addition to all of the above, seven of the States that conform to the region celebrate elections between this year and the next one. Aforestated, could cause an intense wave of violence and aggressions between the society, criminal bands, and political groups, which keep the local institutions in alert. Beyond the criminal, political, economical, and fiscal challenges for the region, the Ukrainian-Russian conflict adds more tension to the socio economic and political situation in the Caribbean considering the high costs of oil and food that must be imported in significant amounts. The increase in the costs of first necessity products forces many families to cooperate with organized crime, which causes society to fall in a vicious circle where violence increases and a greater access to firearms worsens the situation.

Impact of the illicit firearms trafficking

The illegal firearms trafficking seems to be focused on developing countries and States with small economies. The accumulated economic tensions in the Caribbean region, drug trafficking, a greater access to firearms, and the fact that nowadays these weapons are preferred by organized crime to commit homicides and other criminal acts, have caused in several Caribbean States an important increase in the number of deprivations of life during 2021. That is the case of the Republic of Jamaica where the homicides toll increased by 10 % in the last year, reaching a rate of 49.4 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants. The same way the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago reached a rate of 32 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants, which represents an increment of 12 %; in the Republic of Belize, harmed by gang culture, where being part of a band is essential to keep safe, this crime reached a rate of 29 per 100,000 inhabitants. In the same way the Caribbean accounts for approximately 23 % of all recorded homicides in the world, with an average of 15.1 homicides per 100,000 people. This percentage represents almost three times the world's average.

Between 2015 and 2020 at least 6,000 registered weapons from the U.S. were found in the States of the Caribbean and almost 13,000 in Central America, mainly in the Republic of Guatemala, the Republic of El Salvador, and the Republic of Honduras, which are States that maintain strong relationships with the Caribbean region. The above has caused worry between heads of State due to the increase in the violence levels. This can be explained by the fact that drug cartels and small bands use these firearms to defend their positions and to maintain internal order. Despite heads of state having expressed their worry about this problem, they didn't have good strategies to fight with it. The threats to peace and Caribbean society by indiscriminate sales of these types of weapons in the U.S. is incalculable.

Strategic importance of the Caribbean in terms of commerce, world economy and defense

The Caribbean region is extremely important for the global economy due to the trade routes that pass through. The United States of America, Central and South America are some of the most benefited in terms of commerce thanks to the free transit through the Caribbean waters, without neglecting the commercial routes to Europe, Africa and Asia. More than that, it is strategically vital for being the main maritime access to the southeast coast of the U.S.A. due to it is a key center and a transit zone for commercial logistics that serves the eastern coast of the U.S. as well as central and south America. Also the region is attractive for foreign investment due to its natural resources, workforce and tourist attractions.

However, there is a big concern for the security of the commerce routes because organized crime is getting stronger as the market of drug trafficking is increasing. This is the reason by which all the governments that maintain relations with Caribbean States trust in the good governance of all these countries and their capacity to face this problem. In consequence, there is a great interest to stop criminal organizations considering the possibility that they may endanger maritime routes. In addition to this, the Caribbean has an strategic role in the tourism sector, so the damage that firearms trafficking can cause keeps heads of state in continuous alert.

Further, in terms of military logistics the Caribbean basin is a key region for the United States States being the access and routes for the possible troop deployment to Africa, Asia, Central and South America, and Europe. As well as it is a relevant zone to maintain under observation due to the possible presence of the Russian army by cause of the military agreements between the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and the Russian Federation that were signed in february 2022 and the cordial relationship with the Republic of Cuba. This last concern is based on the missile crisis in the 60's between the Soviet Union and the United States, when the comunist country installed missiles in Cuban territory putting at risk the

security of the United States. A similar case comes when during the belic conflicts of the last century several German submarines worked in Caribbean waters to stop supplying allies in Europe from the U.S. Thus this place offers critical positions to American enemies as well as it gives an important advantage to the American army for possible conflicts.

Measures taken so far by the international community

The Caribbean Community Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (CARICOM IMPACS) has implemented strategies that include the enforcement of the capacity of State members for detection and prevention of illicit trafficking of firearms, in order to avoid the entry of these illegal products to Caribbean coasts. In January 2021 CARICOM IMPACS and the Small Arms Survey (SAS), which is a global center that generates impartial, evidence-based, and policy relevant knowledge and analysis on small arms and armed violence, signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to formalize and confirm current cooperation. This agreement supports efforts to improve the capacity of CARICOM States to prevent the illicit circulation of small weapons and light weapons and enhance States' implementation of commitments under international and regional arms control instruments, with a particular focus on advancing more evidence-based policy to reduce armed violence in the Region. The SAS director, Daniel de Torres said that this MoU comes as the region embarks on a roadmap to tackle the illicit arms trade and its impacts. The first instance of cooperation between the two entities dates back to 2011, and has been followed by numerous collaborative efforts centered on assisting States to implement the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects (PoA), the Arms Trade Treaty, and other international arms control instruments.

On August 25 of 2020, before celebrating the Caribbean Forum on Maritime Crime, the Global Program Against Maritime Crime in the Caribbean carried out the second virtual

session on the topic of arms trafficking and smuggling. In this event almost 100 coast guards and prosecutors from more than 25 countries of the Caribbean participated. During the session was examined the overview of smuggling and illicit trafficking in the Caribbean sea and the diplomatic cooperation combating the illegal transit of firearms and the legal basis for the prosecution of arms trafficking offenses. Furthermore, the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs carried out an informative session to the latin american and caribbean embassies in the country about the civil lawsuit filed by the mexican government in the U.S court against eleven firearms manufacturers and distributors for negligent business practices that facilitate the trafficking of firearms to organized crime gangs.

In 2009, the U.S. government recognizing the strategic importance of the Caribbean and as a continuation of the cooperation efforts in terms of security with the United Mexican States and central America, established the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI). Further, between 2010 and 2021, the government of the United States devoted 751 million dollars to the Initiative. Within the framework of the CBSI, the United States has had some success in working with its Caribbean partners. These have focused on the categories of maritime and aviation security cooperation, police capacity building, border and port security, justice sector reform, and crime prevention. However, in light of the dramatically expanded tensions in the Caribbean presented in this paper, its strategic importance to the United States, and its interest to multiple U.S. extra-hemispheric rivals, more needs to be done. On the other side, in 2016 the U.S. congress, aware of the need of a guiding strategy and adequate funding to engage this important region, approved the U.S.-Caribbean Strategic Engagement Act that demands the U.S. Department of State to develop a plan in terms of strategy to keep relations with the region and to face its challenges.

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30° 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 projects.

Forbidden Words	Permitted equivalents
First world countries	Developed countries
Third world countries	Developing countries
Gay, lesbian, bisexual, etc.	Member of the LGBTIQ+ community
War ¹⁰	Belic conflict
Rape	Sexual Harassment
Terrorist ¹¹	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 ¹²	African American

¹⁰ The word war can be used in order to refer to historical contexts, such as the Cold War, the First World War, etc.

¹¹ Only the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Histórica Liga de los Estados Árabes, can make use of the term terrorist and its variants.

¹² 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.

30° TECMUN Jr.
Glossary for Resolution Projects

Preambulatory Phrases

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

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

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Glossary for Resolution Projects

Operative Clauses

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

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

