

XXXI

TECMUN Jr.

Security Council

XXXI TECMUN Jr.
Session Schedule

Wednesday, November 15th

Registry	8:00 – 9:00 h.
Opening Ceremony	9:00 – 10:00 h.
Recess	10:00 – 10:30 h.
First Session	10:30 – 12:30 h.
Recess	12:30 – 13:00 h.
Second Session	13:00 – 15:00 h.
Meal	15:00 – 16:00 h.
Third Session	16:00 – 18:00 h.

Thursday, November 16th

Master Conference	8:30 – 9:30 h.
Recess	9:30 – 10:00 h.
Fourth Session	10:00 – 12:30 h.
Recess	12:30 – 13:00 h.
Fifth Session	13:00 – 15:00 h.
Meal	15:00 – 16:00 h.
Sixth Session	16:00 – 18:00 h.

Friday, November 17th

Seventh Session	8:00 – 9:30 h.
Recess	9:30 – 10:00 h.
Eighth Session	10:00 – 12:00 h.
Recess	12:00 – 12:30 h.
Ninth Session	12:30 – 14:40 h.
Meal	14:40 – 16:00 h.
Closing Ceremony	16:00 – 18:30 h.

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General Agenda

Secretary General: Santiago Gutiérrez Caycedo

COORDINACIÓN GENERAL

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

ASAMBLEA GENERAL

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

Sesión Plenaria de la Asamblea General

Presidente: Regina Covarrubias Rosales

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

Primera Comisión de Desarme y Seguridad Internacional

Presidente: Paulo Souto Núñez

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

Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Refugiados

Presidente: Arantza González de la Peña

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

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

President: Nuri Valentina Galindo Gutiérrez

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

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente

Presidente: Jorge Roel Rodríguez Alcantara

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

Histórica Organización de los Estados Americanos

Presidente: Abril Victoria Rodríguez Aguirre

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

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

President: Valeria Arroyo Jerez

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

CONSEJO ECONÓMICO Y SOCIAL

Subsecretary General: Catherine Romina Espinoza Mora

Coordinating Supervisor: Brenda Noreña Mejía

Comisión de Prevención del Delito y Justicia Penal

Presidente: Miranda Senties Carmona

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

Organización Mundial de la Salud

Presidente: Aranza Michelle Castro Rivero

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

Human Rights Council

President: Regina Lacorte Mariscal

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

Comisión Económica y Social para Asia y el Pacífico

Presidente: Giovanna Gamboa Molina

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

United Nations Convention Against Corruption

President: William Vázquez Hernández

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

Foro Político del Alto Nivel para el Desarrollo Sostenible

Presidente: Sara Sofía Govantes Cruz

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

Commission on Science and Technology for Development

President: María José Parra Meza

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

AGENCIAS ESPECIALIZADAS Y ORGANISMOS REGIONALES

Subsecretary General: Bruno Ramírez Barcelata

Coordinating Supervisor: María Fernanda García Bautista

Organización de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo Industrial

Presidente: María Sigaru Alcantara Nieva

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

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

Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

President: María Fernanda Vázquez Trejo

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

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

International Criminal Police Organization

President: Mariana Carolina Guerrero Zárate

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

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

Comité Internacional de la Cruz Roja

Presidente: Yamir Bandala González

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

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

Organización del Tratado del Atlántico Norte

Presidente: Paulette Mayen Álvarez

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

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

Security Council

President: Yésika Pamela García Trejo

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

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

International Criminal Court

President: Manuel Alejandro Grajales Santillán

A) The Prosecutor v. Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi

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

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

-Fernando Alonso Diaz

For you:

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

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

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

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

Santiago Gutiérrez Caycedo
Secretary General for the
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*“Be a lover. Give love. Choose love. Always”
- Harry Styles*

Dear participant:

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

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

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

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

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

Lía Naomi Mejía Vargas
Chief of General Coordination for the
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Dear participant,

It takes a lot of courage to pass to the front and speak for one minute, to stand up in front of a full committee filled with eyes fixed on you waiting for your delegation's position about a certain topic. However, once you start speaking, information starts flowing and you realize that all the time and effort dedicated to your investigation, to discovering a new topic, to adopting and adapting to a country's position despite possibly not being identified by it completely, all of the interest that you applied on your preparation for those kind of moments become totally worth it. TECMUN is not only a simulation of a United Nations committee, TECMUN goes from discovering new people and making new friends to discovering new abilities that maybe you would not have discovered if it weren't for that first step you took by researching about your delegation and raising your hand to participate and speak to express your delegation's point of view, or even by participating in your resolution projects and leading your fellow companions into various and diverse ideas.

For me, TECMUN has opened many doors to incredible opportunities and fabulous people. I hope it does the same to you, remember the most important thing about this kind of experience is not a meaningless trophy or a distinction that sooner or later will be forgotten. The most important thing is to enjoy this experience and take the best from it in order to grow as an individual. I wish for you to have an amazing experience in this edition, meet new people, participate, and most importantly enjoy the now.

My best regards,

Bruno

Bruno Ramírez Barcelata
Subsecretary for the Specialized Agencies and Regional Organisms for the
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Dear delegates:

Each person in the world, throughout their lives, has experienced exciting, sad, reflexive, or challenging moments; each one has their own special signature that makes you live the moment. This connector between your heart, mind, and world is the different emotions you feel according to the various stimuli that come with life. However, over the years society has mitigated and hid the feeling of empathy, it is in the hands of ours and future generations to bring back this feeling to our hearts. To worry and protect others, as long as we do not affect ourselves.

This Model of United Nations is the perfect opportunity for you to learn and be conscious of the complicated situations people live in your country, continent or even on the other side of the world, be emphatic and care how our world is turning and how we can help. I certainly believe that every big problem can be solved with the little piece of sand each one can cooperate with, it functions as a little smile or laugh that can be contagious and spread by people. In this simple way is how peace can be spread, however, we need to cooperate, and care for others; respect their lives, their emotions, their family and be emphatic with their feelings. Do not be selfish and if you can help someone, do it, at any moment you can be the one that needs the hand of someone to stand and continue the path.

This is why I invite all of you to be open; to hear and learn from others. Your participation during the debate will be essential, do not be afraid to speak; if so, confront your terror and leave every debate with the satisfaction that you did your best effort. Respect others' opinions because every simple or big idea with cooperation can be improved as well as achieved.

Take and be grateful for every opportunity life gives you, get to know people, and form core memories during these days. I hope you enjoy these TECMUN Jr.

Yésika Pamela García Trejo
President of the Security Council for the
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Background

The Security Council (SC) is one of the six main organs of the United Nations (UN), it is in charge of maintaining international peace, security and approaching situations where these two can be threatened. The SC is the unique entity within the UN that has the power to make decisions, and members are obligated to enforce them. Constituted by 5 permanent members along with 10, who are elected for two-years term. Its first session was accomplished on January the 17th, 1946, at Church House, Westminster in London. Currently it is located in the United Nations Headquarters, New York City, where there should always be a representative from each of the 15 members, letting the SC meet any time as needed.

Faculties

- Investigates disputes or situations where peace and security might get disturbed and can mediate, recommend methods or take action for solving the conflict.
- Aims the use of economic sanctions, in order to avoid the use of forces and aggression.
- Creates strategies for regulating armaments and their utilization.
- Can take military action by sea, land or air, as long as peace and security are being compromised or need to be restored. These operations must be performed by the UN peacekeepers.

Topic A

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

*By: Yésika Pamela García Trejo
Amely Muerza Salcedo*

Topic Background

Located among sand dunes, Lake Chad, a substantial body of freshwater, straddles the borders of four countries: Nigeria, Cameroon, Niger, and Chad. Covering an area of approximately 17,000 square kilometers. A unique feature of Lake Chad is its hundreds of inhabited islands, despite the harsh Sahelian¹ climate with substantial temperature variations and limited rainfalls various communities have subsisted on the lake's resources for centuries.

One of the most important resources of the area is water, during October and November the dry season begins lowering water levels, and temperatures can reach 32°C. Although April is the hottest season where temperature occasionally reaches 40°C increasing the urgency of water that leads to community tensions. It is used for their principal activities, as is agriculture, where they use traditional practices to grow sorghum, corn, African millet, beans and different vegetables.

Fishing is the most important source of economy for the people in the area. Furthermore, cattle² are the most important livestock, where they raise sheeps, camels, poultry, goats, and horses among others. In addition, Lake Chad Basin is used for commercial navigation. Lastly, petroleum reserves were found on the shore of Niger and Chad, becoming an important economic resource to exploit.

Boko Haram, extremist group

Boko Haram is an extremist group of people that was created in 2002. In July 2009, they attacked north-eastern Nigeria, then rapidly spread through the rest of the countries in Lake Chad Basin. Since then, numerous aggressions have spread terror. In 2011 they bombarded

¹ **Saherian** related or characteristics of the region of Sahel, located in North Africa

² **Cattle** group of animals that are often kept for their milk and meat.

the United Nations offices located in Abuja, Nigeria, resulting in 23 casualties. In 2012, they organized a series of shooting and bomb attacks targeting police stations in the city of Kano resulting in 187 casualties.

During 4 days in January 2017, they attacked the city of Baga, Doron Baga and Borno, the government declared 150 demises, however Amnesty International³ released satellite photos suggesting 2000 people passed away. In 2018, they kidnapped 300 girls from a school, they were married off and converted to islam, in 2019, 106 of them escaped. These situations caused terror and affected plenty of civilians, therefore the governments of the 4 involved countries took action, they restricted the trade and blocked certain routes where Boko Haram used to attack and explode bombs.

These efforts for improving the security came with more problems, as it was in the economy. In Cameroon, 1,000 girls and women have been reported abducted since 2014. In 2016, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) reported 23.7% of the sexual violence was caused by Boko Haram and 17.8% by armed forces. During the October to March season, this violence gets heightened as a result of the drought periods in Lake Chad Basin.

The Islamic State West Africa Providence

Known as the most important extremist organization in Africa. The Islamic State West Africa Providence (ISWAP) emerged in March, 2017 when Boko Haram's leader Abubakar Shekau alleged⁴ to the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. At that moment the name was changed to The Islamic State West Africa Providence. Since its formation the group has made several attacks including villages and military bases, in addition, they have deprived people of their right of

³ **Amnesty International** organization that persuades government to release people who are in prison for their believes and the torture they receive until death.

⁴ **Alleged** blame someone for doing something illegal or wrong without presenting proofs

living, many of them being Christians, furthermore they have kidnapped students and aid workers.

The aim of ISWAP is to establish a state governed according to radical interpretations of the Islamic laws. Their ideology called Salafi-Jihadist promotes violence. They have control in the surroundings of Lake Chad Basin, they offer protection and promise security, discipline and order in regions with low state presence and extremely low economic resources in exchange of taxes. It is estimated they received between two and three million dollars of taxes per month.

Current situation in Lake Chad Basin

Climate change has come with different consequences to Chad, Nigeria, Cameroon and Niger. According to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) the lake shrunk by 90% in 2001. The competition for land, food and water has gotten tense through the years, creating a crisis in Lake Chad Basin. During 2009, the lack of these resources caused violence and an armed conflict between these countries that continues today, damaging the peace and security of the area.

This conflict has led 2.4 million people to be displaced. Malnutrition scales have significantly increased; 2.7 million children and women need urgent nutrition assistance and services. Over 11 million people are in need of urgent aid, among other difficult situations they have been facing. Additionally, Lake Chad Basin has suffered severe changes affecting water's quality, with significant effects on health of the population of the area.

More than half of the region's population have problems caused by the insufficiency of drinking water with Niger and Chad taking the first and second place as the most affected countries. During droughts in 1973, more than 100,000 people died because of the reduction

of rainfalls and the low agricultural production. The insufficient water brought food security consequences, including the surrounding of the areas who depend on the region's agricultural supply. The shortage of the resources have led to tensions between communities.

Economic consequences

Notably, the droughts in the Sahel during 1972-1974 and 1982-1984, combined with anthropogenic causes, have reduced the water quality and quantity in Lake Chad's rivers and wetlands. This decline directly impacts fish habitats and creates vast fluctuations⁵ in fish production, negatively affecting the regional fishing industry and economy. Another problem is that fishing rights are unregulated, leading to overfishing and increased competition among fishermen from the four lake-bordering states.

This lack of regulation is intensifying the risk to endangered fish populations. Trade in the region is also impacted. Manufactured goods from Nigerian, Cameroonian, Beninese, and Togolese ports, along with fish from various regional markets, have traditionally fueled the economy. However, the ongoing crisis has led to some trade routes' closure between Chadian regions and other Lake Chad Basin countries. Further, COVID-19 restrictions have affected border operations, resulting in increased smuggling.⁶

According to the World Bank, the economic impact of the crisis is substantial, with infrastructure damages reaching nearly 9 billion dollars in Nigeria alone in September 2017. The total estimated cost for recovery and peacebuilding across all intervention areas is 6.7 billion dollars, with infrastructure and social services interventions estimated at 6 billion

⁵ **Fluctuation** continuous changes between levels or things.

⁶ **Smuggling** action to take people to things to secret places that are often illegal.

dollars. These figures are significant compared to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the affected countries, denoting the severity of the economic crisis.

The decline in regional economic activities has disrupted the movement of goods and people, leading transport operators to abandon some localities for others. Fishermen have had to restrict their operations to accessible areas, leading to reduced catches. Those still fishing in Boko Haram-controlled areas face a choice between collaboration with the group or paying fees to continue their activities. The crisis has also driven thousands of people away from their production areas to safer zones, severely impacting agricultural productivity. The situation was worsened by the floods of 2020, which devastated many cultivated fields.

Insecurity

One of the greatest problems of the region is insecurity, during 2022 in Borno there were 2,193 homicides, 906 in Kaduna and 1,176 in Niger. Also, there were numerous kidnaps that usually occur at midnight, and are performed by 4 to 10 people from extremist groups such as Boko Haram. For example, 1,150 abductions were performed in Kaduna and 725 in Niger. There have been survivors, whose testimonies explain their horrifying experiences.

Fati Yahaya is a 24 year old woman who was kidnapped with her 2 daughters and father in law. She explains they were forced to walk 33 kilometers to the place they were retained and tortured, as well as being bitten several times and continuously locked in a room for days without any food. The conflict has shortened agricultural space, leading to greater competition over cultivable land. Tensions, and inter-group conflicts have emerged over certain islands.

Fishers and farming communities who remain in their production zones sustain their

business through alternative contracts with Boko Haram. They pay taxes and other levies⁷ in exchange for security. Security forces with the intention to stop Boko Haram restricted transportation of goods. These are fish, fuel, sugar, fertilizer, batteries, motorcycles and livestock.

According to UNICEF, the education of 3.5 million children is in danger at Lake Chad Basin. Since 2015, 900 schools have been destroyed, 1,500 were closed because of insecurity from which 144 were located in Cameroon, lastly in Niger 55% of children are not able to attend school. Furthermore, unemployment has increased and, in consequence, the scale of poverty. Cameroon has 22.5%, meanwhile Chad has 34.5%, Niger 49.4% and Nigeria 31.9%. Both of these problems have made people take desperate solutions, especially children. That is why Boko Haram has recruited approximately 8,000 children since 2009.

Displacement

In consequence of the crisis, people are seeking better opportunities and conditions of life. The different factors such as economy, security and resources have displaced 3 million people. Within there are 60,000 from Cameroon who are searching for refuge in Chad, in contrast Nigeria has the largest displacement internally in the country, with 2 million people. Most of them went to Borno, Adamawa and Yobe state and the majority are living in host communities.

According to the International Organization for Displacement (IOM) and Niger's government approximately 4,471,459 people have been internally displaced, refugees and

⁷ Levy amount or money that you pay to the government or to an organization such as taxes.

returnees. The IOM has also mentioned 56% of the population have moved inside the boundaries of their own countries, 40% are returnees and 4 percent are out of camp refugees in Cameroon and Niger. On average, between the countries of Chad, Nigeria and Cameroon, 58% of the population displaced are under 18 years of age, where 31% are female and 27% are males, the adult population represent 42% where 23% are female and 19% are male.

Actions that are being taken

There are various organizations helping civilians in Lake Chad Basin, for instance CARE is an Non-governmental organization that has helped with food, water, shelter, hygiene products and given 1.3 million people aid. Moreover, Shelterbox is an organization that has helped over 300,000 people by donating shelters to provide protection in the area. The United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is collaborating with the people living in the basin, who are among the world's poorest population.

They are applying the ideas from their Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme to increase activities that generate income, focusing on environmentally friendly methods. Part of their strategy involves creating a system to alert the population in advance about potential droughts and floods. They're also working on restoring the population of "Kuri" cattle, a local breed, and producing alfalfa for them. This plays a significant role in maintaining social harmony among local residents.

The UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has estimated that the damage caused in the Nigerian margin of Lake Chad Basin is about 3.5 million dollars. They have provided aid to the communities in Lake Chad Basin and to people that had been displaced.

FAO has helped 92,000 people, providing livelihood and agricultural assistance. Furthermore, aim to reach 63,000 families in addition by contributing with 15 million dollars, seeking the purpose of restoring food production and economy.

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Topic B

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

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Introduction

A nuclear accident is a dissemination of radioactive materials likely to harm public health, these events are measured by the International Nuclear and Radiological Scale (INES) which classifies the occurrences in seven different levels, seven meaning the worst-caused scenario. Nuclear accidents began in 1952 at the Chalk River plant in Canada with a magnitude of 5 on the INES scale. Such are caused by a loss of control of nuclear power. One of the many consequences caused by a nuclear accident is the health of human beings being affected in several ways such as genetic defects, fetal malformations, gastrointestinal problems, bone marrow problems which may lead to leukemia or anemia, weakening of the immune system, mental problems such as anxiety, cancer, and thyroid. Above all health concerns, the excess of energy is likely to cause casualties.

Another major consequence of nuclear power is the environmental impact where

water, air, and soil carry radiation, spreading throughout the area, contaminating the complete environment, and affecting all living things in the ecosystem, making the place inhabitable. Nuclear accidents mostly happen during nuclear weapon testing, in nuclear power plants, nuclear fuel treatment plants, and facilities that rely on nuclear energy, such as research laboratories.

Nuclear events throughout history

Throughout history there have been numerous nuclear accidents, with five remarkable ones. Firstly, in 1957 the nuclear facility of Windscale, England during a regular shut down, the reactor collapsed, releasing radioactive gasses to the environment. A total of 740 billion becquerels⁸ contaminated all of England, meaning a large amount of radioactive material was spread throughout the country positioning at risk the nearby population. Additionally, there have been small radioactive traces in the Irish Sea. In 1986 during a reactor system test, in Chernobyl, Ukraine, a malfunctioning reactor was operated by 2 inadequately capacitated personnel, resulting in a massive release of radioactive material. In consequence, workers suffered different health conditions while on duty to clean the disaster. 28 of them died in the first four months. Vast areas needed to be evacuated to protect the residents from any disease or even casualties. Both accidents impacted 7 in the INES.

Three nuclear accidents were caused by failures in the coolant access also known as LOCA; leading to uncontrollable temperatures which greatly increased pressure. In 1957 a nuclear fuel plant suffered an explosion. Causing a cloud of radioactive gasses to spread

⁸**Becquerels:** unit to measure radioactivity

throughout hundreds of kilometers, affecting more than 250,000 people. This terrible accident took the lives of dozens of workers and was the cause of Acute Irradiation Syndrome⁹ in 2000 people. Aiming to avoid an explosion with terrible consequences, an undetermined amount of radioactive gasses was released. In 1979, in the steam generator at Three Mile Island, succeeding to the event, a significant increase in congenital malformations, cancer, and psychological illnesses was detected in the nearby population. According to the INES, the level of the accident was 5. Additionally, in 2011, after an earthquake of magnitude 9, a tsunami struck the Fukushima Dai-ichi nuclear facility. This event 's magnitude achieved the highest level in the INES. The company that manages the Nuclear Plant named Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO) recognized they did not take the adequate measures for the situation, based on the hazard analysis.

Current regulation systems

The United Nations International Atomic Energy Organization (IAEA) is responsible for measuring nuclear accidents and keeping records of them. It promotes a sustainable nuclear safety and security framework among Member States, seeking for the protection of society and the environment from the harmful and negative effects of ionizing radiation.

This organization has five nuclear emergency plans in Spain for Santa María de Garoña in Burgos power plant, for Almaraz nuclear center in Cáceres, José Cabrera and Trillo nuclear facility, Asco and Vandellos in Tarragona plants, besides the Cofrentes nuclear power plant of Valencia. This aims to avoid or reduce the adverse effects of ionizing radiation

⁹ **Acute Irradiation Syndrome** is the reaction caused in humans after receiving ionizing radiation

on the health and property of the population and effectively guarantee measures for protection.

For the opening of a nuclear power plant, six special measurements are required. For the management surveillance each facility should have their independent regulations for the material and processes in the power plant. Furthermore, they must have a Nuclear Security Council, which objective is to control and supervise all nuclear activity, report the government and advise the executive authority. If necessary, the Ministry Industry can take action with initiation of proceedings and sanctions including the closure of the facilities and the loss of the permits. Additionally, there should be an environmental monitoring that analyzes the results of the measurements with the background to determine any negative impact that the facility may cause in the nearby area. For the testing of the various components the administration is responsible for regulating the licensing of the plant's operating personnel, which is renewed frequently. In addition, a process of examinations of multiple options for the design of the facility aiming to meet the requirements for security is required. For these preliminary safety studies it is required to give a description of the project criteria for the installation and provide an analysis of the operation of the different systems and structures. Finally, a security study is required where it should be described and analyzed how the facility has been constructed and must demonstrate that they have completed with the project specifications, and that the official documents of the operation have been approved by the administration.

Countries participation and their regulations

All over the world 9 countries have nuclear weapon armament, however Russia, United

States, China, France and the United Kingdom have an important presence in the field. Each country has its own regulation system, it seeks to prevent as many accidents as possible that can have an impact on the health of the population or the economy that could be affected since radiation damages the infrastructure of buildings which could cause unemployment and a decrease in production.

Russia, with 5,997 nuclear warheads, is the country with the most nuclear weapons. Russia's federal body in charge of regulating the use and impact of nuclear power is the Federal Service for Environmental, Technological and Nuclear Supervision, additionally they license the nuclear facilities and grant the equipment permits. However, it is not responsible for safety during its military usage.

The United States (U.S) is the major generator of nuclear power. They have made 1054 atomic tests. Making one of the biggest on the Marshall Islands which was 1000 times more powerful in comparison with the Hiroshima atomic bomb. Therefore, it has implemented the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) which handles nuclear accident laws in the country. The NRC was created by the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, which assigned the Department of Energy responsible for the development and production of nuclear weapons, and the promotion of nuclear energy. The NRC is in charge of its regulations, which does not include the nuclear defense facilities.

The NRC established the U.S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) which is in charge of seeking the protection of environmental general standards from nuclear materials. Additionally, it mentions that the government is obligated to provide permanent disposal of high radioactive level waste materials with the adequate conditions for its containment.

However, the producer of the material must cover the expenses it can produce. Besides, it states civilian uses of nuclear materials and facilities must be licensed; the development and use must aim for the promotion of world peace, increase the living standards or raise the free competition in private enterprise. For the atomic power use in military purposes within the State, it must show their regulation for the protection of health and safety of the population that must meet the NRC requirements.

In 2021 the third country with major participation in the generation of nuclear power was France. The regulatory body for atomic power usage in the country is The Nuclear Safety Authority (NSA) whose core duties correspond to regulate security norms, perform inspections and provide information. The NSA establishes that every facility must have accident sequences, for its creation they must recreate the behavior of the nuclear plant in a case of emergency. This aims to create the best plan to follow in those events. These studies also help assign each personnel duty during an emergency, which they must follow, therefore they must have a capacitance where their physical and mental performances are studied during alarming situations seeking for a successful execution of the sequence emergency plan in the adequate time.

International cooperation

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), is the international organization aiming for the safe and peaceful use along with the development of nuclear science. It is divided into three categories: Treaties under the auspices of IAEA; agreements to which the IAEA is a party; and IAEA- related treaties. Additionally, the IAEA has helped countries that use nuclear power or atomic weapons within their national regulations seeking for a global

nuclear safety. The agency promotes and offers trainings for the adequate preparation of personnel in nuclear facilities seeking to prevent any possible accident or to have the better response to one minimizing the risk.

The treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) is important to global efforts to prevent the generation of nuclear weapons, implementing cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy with the goal of a full nuclear disarmament. The NPT, which is made up of 191 States, is the treaty with the highest rate of adherence in the field of nuclear non-proliferation, peaceful uses of nuclear energy and nuclear disarmament. Non-nuclear-weapon States Parties undertake not to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. On the other hand, the Nuclear-weapon State Parties have decided not to assist, encourage, or induce any non-nuclear-weapon State Party to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

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XXXI TECMUN Jr.
Glossary of Forbidden Words

Forbidden Words

Defined by the United Nations, are non diplomatic terms participants must avoid to mention during their speeches on the debate and in the writing of resolution projects.

Forbidden Words	Permitted equivalents
First world countries	Developed countries
Third world countries	Developing countries
Gay	Member of the LGBTIQ+ community
War ¹⁰	Belic conflict
Rape	Sexual Harassment
Terrorist	Extremist

¹⁰ The word war can be used in order to refer to historical contexts, such as the Cold War, the First World War, etc. It can only be used in the Security Council to refer to armed conflicts.

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 ¹¹	African American

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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

¹¹ 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.

Convinced

Declaring

Deeply concerned

Deeply conscious

Deeply convinced

Deeply disturbed

Deeply regretting

Further recalling

Guided by

Having adopted

Having considered

Having examined

Having received

Keeping in mind

Recognizing

Referring

Seeking

Taking into consideration

Taking note

Viewing with appreciation

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