

XXXII

TECMUN Jr.

World Bank

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Session Schedule

Wednesday, November 13th

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

Thursday, November 14th

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

Friday, November 15th

Seven Session	8:00 – 9:30 h.
Break	9:30 – 10:00 h.
Eight Session	10:00 – 12:00 h.
Break	12:00 – 12:30 h.
Ninth Session	12:30 – 14:40 h.
Meal	14:40 – 16:00 h.
Closing Ceremony	16:00 – 18:30 h.

XXXII TECMUN Jr.

General Agenda

General Secretary: Paulo Souto Núñez

GENERAL COORDINATION

Subsecretary of General Coordination: Brenda Noreña Mejía

Supervisor of General Coordination for Media Content: Gabriel Morales Villanueva

Supervisor of General Coordination for co. Secretariat: Samuel Alejandro Herrera Tapia

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

General Subsecretary: William Vázquez Hernández

Supervisor of General Coordination: Jennifer Montserrat Abonce Padilla

Reunión de Alto Nivel para la Asamblea General

Presidente: Samantha Salgado Nájjar

- A) Estrategias para frenar el desplazamiento masivo en el Sahel Central y en las subregiones de la zona a causa de la carencia de recursos vitales dentro de la región.
- B) Medidas para contrarrestar la privación de los derechos humanos en la República de Colombia y la República Bolivariana de Venezuela, haciendo énfasis en las acciones cometidas por el Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN) colombiano.

First Committee on Disarmament and International Security

President: Fátima Fuente del Campo González

- A) Actions to curb the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's nuclear ambitions to enhance security cooperation among countries in East Asia and the United States of America to mitigate the risk of military nuclear conflicts.
- B) Strategies to eradicate illicit weapons' trafficking in Latin America and the United States of America to minimize the number of homicides and crime due to criminal organizations in the region.

Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe

Presidente: Beatriz Mena Torres

- A) Acciones para contrarrestar las implicaciones económicas en América Latina como consecuencia del lavado de activos, garantizando el crecimiento económico, con énfasis en la República Federativa de Brasil, la República de Haití y los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.
- B) Estrategias para asegurar un impulso y productividad en la región, abordando la cooperación internacional y proyectos regionales, para potenciar el desarrollo económico de la República de Chile y la República de Colombia.

Committee on Enforced Disappearances

President: Daniela Alexa Alcántara Sosa

- A) Actions to prevent enforced disappearances of migrants crossing the border between the United States of America and the United Mexican States in the presence of the Mexican Cartel, with emphasis on smuggling of migrants in the border state of Tamaulipas.

B) Measures to lower enforced disappearances due to human trafficking of women and children with emphasis on the People's Republic of China and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by the criminal Chinese groups known as the Chinese Triads.

Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas

Presidente: Sofía Dominique Morin Anguiano

A) Medidas para erradicar la crisis de salud de las mujeres, madres e infantes en la República Islámica de Afganistán tras el mandato talibán.

B) Mecanismos para deconstruir normas sexuales y de género en potencias coloniales con énfasis en salvaguardar los derechos reproductivos y salud sexual de la comunidad transgénero.

Committee Against Torture

President: Eirik Alvin Otto Halvorsen de la Peña

A) Measures to stop torture and other offences to human rights by the militant group Boko Haram in the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

B) Strategies to eradicate actions of torture and crimes against humanity towards prisoners in penal institutions in the Arab Republic of Syria perpetrated by the prison personnel.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

President: Ana Mercado Garduño

A) Measures to reduce air pollution as a consequence of the release of toxic substances in the region of South America focusing on the scarcity of sustainable pharmaceutical industrialization.

B) Actions to prevent unemployment due to economic crisis in agribusiness value chains located in Africa, emphasizing in the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the Republic of South Africa.

Grupo Intergubernamental de Expertos sobre el Cambio Climático

Presidente: Andrea Abigail Salazar López

A) Medidas para frenar los cambios en el océano y la criosfera vinculados al cambio climático, procurando la seguridad de comunidades afectadas por el nivel del mar y deshielos en los polos.

B) Acciones para consolidar la modernización y reformación del uso de fósiles tradicionales hacia fuentes de energía sustentables y renovables con enfoque hacia el cumplimiento del cero neto.

Organización de los Estados Americanos

Presidente: Paulette Mayen Alvarez

A) Mecanismos para contrarrestar el uso erróneo de inteligencia artificial dentro del ciberespacio, con el objetivo de erradicar la piratería de información en la región de Latinoamérica.

B) Acciones para verificar el sistema electoral de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela para las elecciones presidenciales, con enfoque al Gobierno que integran la Iniciativa Democrática de España y las Américas (Grupo IDEA) y sus implicaciones sociales dentro de la población.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
General Subsecretary: Miranda Senties Carmona
Supervisor Of General Coordination: María Fernanda Haro García

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
President: Guillermo Pacheco Infante

- A) Actions to combat the large-scale trafficking of synthetic opioids, such as fentanyl, between Eastern Asia and America, with an emphasis on the People's Republic of China and the United Mexican States.
- B) Measures to combat drug trafficking via deep web platforms due to the ease of access, focusing on the European region.

Comité de los Derechos del Niño
Presidente: María José Zárraga García

- A) Medidas para eliminar la explotación infantil en las minas de la República Democrática del Congo debido a la crisis económica y la falta de regulaciones públicas.
- B) Estrategias para contrarrestar el reclutamiento de niños por parte de grupos armados en la República Federal de Somalia debido al actual conflicto armado civil.

Office of Legal Affairs
President: Amaya López de Uralde Argüelles

- A) Measures to guarantee national security in the Republic of Haiti due to the presence of gangs, caused by the civil conflict.
- B) Strategies to assure political freedom in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar given the current increase of tensions due to the military coup of 2021.

Departamento de Asuntos Políticos y Consolidación de la Paz
Presidente: Claudia Guadalupe Pfeiffer Benítez

Tópico único) Procedimientos para favorecer el diálogo y mediación en el actual conflicto armado entre la Federación Rusa y Ucrania.

Histórica Organización para la Prohibición de Armas Químicas
Presidente: Patrick Eduardo Cunillé Paniagua

- A) Medidas para detectar y destruir arsenales químicos en el Estado de Libia tras la caída del régimen de Muamar Gadafi. (2011-2014)
- B) Estrategias para investigar y prevenir el uso de armamento químico en la República del Sudán enfatizando el conflicto de Darfur. (2003-2014)

Organisation Mondiale de la Santé
Président: Emiliano Melchor Romo

- A) Mesures pour garantir le bien-être des enfants et des femmes qui allaitent dans la bande de Gaza en raison du conflit et de son impact sur leurs systèmes de santé.

B) Stratégies pour aider les femmes et les filles de la République du Yémen face à l'impact de la crise humanitaire, en donnant la priorité à la garantie de leurs droits et à la réduction des effets sur leur vie quotidienne.

Unión Africana

Presidente: Leonardo García Mercado

A) Medidas para contrarrestar la crisis alimentaria y sus efectos en la población africana, con énfasis en el Cuerno de África, y la región central y occidental del continente.

B) Medidas para mejorar la infraestructura en el comercio intraafricano dentro del Zona de Libre Comercio Continental Africana (AfCFTA) debido a su limitante económica.

Historical Commission on the Status of Women

President: Abril Valdés Calva

A) Measures to eradicate the forced abortion and female infanticide with emphasis in People's Republic of China and the Republic of India. (2007 - 2014)

B) Strategies to eliminate discrimination and family violence against women in the Arab Republic of Egypt including spousal abuse and female genital mutilation. (1996)

Mercado Común del Sur

Presidente: Daniela Melian Briseño González

A) Medidas para disminuir el impacto del cambio climático en la seguridad alimentaria con énfasis en la República Federativa de Brasil.

B) Estrategias para combatir la desigualdad de género en el ámbito laboral y educativo con énfasis en la República del Paraguay y la República del Ecuador.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND REGIONAL ORGANISMS

General Subsecretary: Aranza Michelle Castro Rivero

Supervisor of General Coordination: Aarón Badillo Aguilar

International Law Commission

President: Mariana Carolina Guerrero Zárate

A) Measures to enhance the legal response, creating a balance between national sovereignty and international justice; taking as a starting point the case of Omar Al-Bashir, the Republic of the Sudan's longtime ruler, accused of genocide.

B) Actions to reduce the impact of the New Pact on Migration and Asylum approved by the European Union, which infringes the international migration law management regime and represents a threat to refugees and asylum seekers leading to forced displacement from Africa.

Organización del Tratado del Atlántico Norte

Presidente: Sara Sofía Govantes Cruz

A) Estrategias para contrarrestar la crisis de seguridad migratoria y de refugiados provocada por los conflictos y la inestabilidad en las fronteras meridionales del Mar Egeo, haciendo hincapié en el tráfico ilegal de personas y las redes delictivas.

B) Mecanismos para frenar la militarización del Mar Negro y el Mar Báltico debido a la lucha por la influencia creada en el conflicto ucraniano entre miembros de la OTAN y la

Federación Rusa, a fin de salvaguardar, gestionar y cooperar en conjunto para la seguridad marítima.

Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica

Presidente: Dulce Regina Ramos Redonda

- A) Medidas para prevenir accidentes y proteger centrales ante ataques nucleares con énfasis en el reciente caso de Zaporíyia.
- B) Estrategias para promover la accesibilidad a la energía nuclear con fines médicos, con énfasis en zonas rurales de África Subsahariana.

International Criminal Police Organization

President: Ana Paula García López

- A) Strategies to combat illicit attacks due to the business and sale of counterfeit medicines in Africa, with emphasis on improving security measures and regulatory compliance.
- B) Actions to counter cybercrime and cyber attacks in the Asia-Pacific region, focusing on the strength and enhancement of cybersecurity measures.

Consejo de Seguridad

Presidente: Paulina de la Victoria Patiño

- A) Estrategias para resolver y prevenir un conflicto armado entre la República Popular de China y la República de China ocasionado por los desacuerdos en torno a la unificación del territorio con énfasis en las provocaciones existentes en el estrecho de Taiwán.
- B) Acciones para frenar las constantes tensiones militares en el Mar Amarillo ocasionadas por el latente conflicto entre la República Democrática Popular de Corea y la República de Corea.

Counter-Terrorism Committee

Presidente: Renata Monroy Montalvo

- A) Strategies to halt the recruitment and radicalization of members for extremist groups with a focus on countering the influence of the ISIS group in the Middle East.
- B) Measures to strive against the organizational structure of extremist attacks led by the Lashkar-e-Taiba entity, with emphasis on South Asia.

Convención de las Naciones Unidas contra la Corrupción

Presidente: María José Parra Meza

- A) Medidas para neutralizar la crisis política dentro de la región del Reino de Tailandia, como consecuencia del conflicto institucional dentro de la región.
- B) Acciones para criminalizar la corrupción de alto nivel por parte de funcionarios públicos ocasionada por inestabilidad gubernamental en la República Bolivariana de Venezuela.

World Bank

President: Gabriel Salazar Valdovinos

- A) Strategies to establish post-conflict reconstruction in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, aiming to reactivate the economy and restore the damages caused by the Tigray civil warlike conflict.

B) Strategies to prioritize the economic and social development in the Republic of Haiti, emphasizing on improving the life quality, as political instability and natural disasters have stopped their development.

Corte Internacional de Justicia

Presidente: Yésika Pamela García Trejo

A) Aplicación de la Convención contra la Tortura y Otros Tratos o Penas Crueles, Inhumanos o Degradantes (Canadá y Reino de los Países Bajos v. República Árabe Siria).

B) Incidente aéreo del 8 de enero de 2020 (Canadá, Reino de Suecia, Ucrania y Reino Unido v. República Islámica de Irán).

“Live to win, dare to fail.”

–James Hetfield

Dear delegate,

Welcome to the World Bank, it's a pleasure for me to have you in this committee for this XXXII TECMUN Jr. Whether it is your first model or your tenth I hope you enjoy it the most and take advantage of it, so after these three days, you are a different version of yourself. Maybe your skills to talk in public are better, maybe you have a different perspective of the world we live in and how it works, or perhaps your desire to change the world has arised, no matter what it is, but I hope you take something with you.

I remember that in my first model I had so much to say, but I was trying to find the perfect moment and started overthinking it, the minutes passed and the fear of failing was getting bigger, in the end I didn't say anything. I think about it and I regret it, nevertheless, I understand that it is part of the process, so the next model, even though I still was nervous, I tried it; the result of course was positive, besides, I lost the fear of public speaking. What I'm trying to say is: don't be afraid to take the risk, dare to fail, we all started in the same place and you never know, maybe someday your voice will be heard in the UN, just take the step!

Finally, thank you for being part of my first presidency in TECMUN, as well as for having the commitment to learn and do your best. I will be guiding you through this wonderful process, so don't be afraid to show your abilities, because each one of you will be an essential part for solving this big puzzle. Enjoy the model, and thank you for being part of my legacy in TECMUN.

Gabriel Salazar Valdovinos
President for the World Bank for the
XXXII TECMUN Jr.

Background

During World War II, in 1944, a new institution was created whose main purpose was to support rebuild Europe and Japan. Nowadays, counting with 189 member countries, the World Bank's (WB) objective is to achieve sustainable solutions to reduce poverty and build shared prosperity in developing countries. The World Bank is conformed by 5 organisms: The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), The International Development Association (IDA), The International Finance Corporation (IFC), The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) and The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID); these institutions work as one to serve the partner countries. In 1947, the World Bank's Board of Governors approved an agreement with the United Nations (UN), which acknowledges the WB as a specialized agency as defined by the Charter of the United Nations. However, the Bank is an independent organization and outlines its freedom in matters of lending and financial management.

Faculties

With the objective of enhancing the sustainable development of a country, as well as reducing its poverty and promoting a better life quality, the World Bank is capable of:

- Create programs which offer economic resources, technical assistance, donations and credits to help countries apply innovative solutions to the challenges they face;
- Promote international cooperation and the foundation of economic alliances, where development issues are addressed;
- Provide financial advice in order to help countries evaluate their politics and investments, so they can achieve their national level commitments;

- Offer loans, guarantees, and advisory services, to countries who are facing regional and global challenges;
- Dialogue with governments to help implement economic, environmental or social policies, whose main approach is to improve their economies, the standard of living and reduce poverty.

Topic A

Strategies to establish post-conflict reconstruction in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, aiming to reactivate the economy and restore the damages caused by the Tigray civil warlike conflict

By: Gabriel Salazar Valdovinos, Daniel Bárcenas Nieto and Juan José Durand Castro

Introduction

For decades, the political scene in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia was dominated by a coalition of four ethnically-based parties, with the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) being the most dominant force. This dominance was largely due to their success in the 1970s and 1980s, when they waged a conflict to seize control of the government from a military junta¹, ultimately leading them to become the leading member of the coalition government that took power in 1991. Since then, they governed until 2018, when they were removed from the federal government due to acts of violence and rebellion. As a result of their government system and decision, it finally staged the scenario for a future crisis.

Nowadays and after the hostilities were ceased², the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia is starting their post-conflict reconstruction, however, due to the extensive damage caused by the armed conflict, a substantial amount of economic resources is required. The warlike conflict has affected more than 20 million people, most of them women and children, as well as, most of Tigray's infrastructure. As a result, health and education systems were devastated, which threatens the life quality and basic human rights of civilians. While the spotlight is on disputes such as the one in Ukraine or the most recent; where the State of Israel and the State of Palestine are involved, there is not much international cooperation towards the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia's conflict, nevertheless, actions must be taken immediately if a devastating crisis wants to be avoided.

Background: The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia's political crisis

Since 1994, the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia has had a federal system where different ethnic groups control the affairs of 10 regions, a system heavily influenced by the

¹ **Junta:** Is a military government that has taken power by force, and not through elections. (Dictionary of Collins, 2024).

² **Cease:** If something ceases, it stops happening or existing. (Dictionary of Collins, 2024).

TPLF. Despite initial prosperity and stability, concerns about human rights and democracy emerged, leading to protests and a subsequent government reshuffle³. Mr. Abiy was appointed prime minister, liberalizing politics, establishing the Prosperity Party, and removing key Tigrayan leaders accused of corruption and repression. Tigray's leaders perceived these reforms as an attempt to centralize power and dismantle the republic's federal system, escalating the conflict when Tigray held its own regional election in defiance⁴ of the central government in September 2020. The rift intensified in October when the central government suspended funding⁵ and severed ties with Tigray, leading to an armed conflict in November 2020.

For two years, the conflict caused chaos and devastation in Tigray and nearby regions, resulting in significant loss of life, destruction of homes, and the disabling of telecommunications and internet access. A total blockade⁶ of Tigray prevented humanitarian aid from entering. Although the conflict formally ended in November 2022 with a peace deal, the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia faces ongoing challenges, including the Amhara and Oromo disputes, debt, economic instability, forced migration, inequality, and poverty. These issues contribute to severe economic and social problems within the country.

Tigray Civil War and the repercussions in Human Rights

In November 2020, the conflict formally started, after the prime minister, Mr Abiy removed important Tigrayan leaders, the TPLF disagreed with the decisions the new government were making, so they decided to carry out the parliamentary elections, which were at that moment suspended due to the pandemic. This political issue led the government to take actions

³ **Reshuffle:** To rearrange or reorganize. (Dictionary of Collins, 2024).

⁴ **Defiance:** Defiance is behavior or an attitude which shows that you are not willing to obey someone. (Dictionary of Collins, 2024).

⁵ **Funding:** Funding is money which a government or organization provides for a particular purpose. (Dictionary of Collins, 2024).

⁶ **Blockade:** A blockade of a place is an action that is taken to prevent goods or people from entering or leaving it. (Dictionary of Collins, 2024).

against the region funds, in consequence rebel groups took up arms, since this moment, the conflict escalated to the point where the neighboring country the State of Eritrea also formed part of the issue, as violence came to its highest. However, that is not the only difficulty the country is facing: famine⁷, drought⁸, mobilization and insecurity are worse than ever. Consequences are imminent, as millions of civilians have been affected, actions to mitigate this crisis must be taken immediately.

The warlike conflict was initially limited to the Tigray region, but it quickly expanded to the neighboring regions of Afar and Amhara, impacting more than 20 million people, nearly three quarters were women and children, and 5.5 million have been forced to abandon their homes and take refuge in other regions within the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. The humanitarian consequences are severe, extensive violence has negatively impacted the country's politics, society, economy, and development. Massacres and airstrikes have been reported, resulting in civilian casualties; moreover, human rights violations have been widespread⁹, including homicides, torture, and sexual violence, severely affecting women and children. Basic infrastructure, such as hospitals and schools, have been destroyed, further worsening living conditions and impeding access to essential services. However, as if the adverse living conditions and structural damage were not sufficiently severe, multiple reports from witnesses accuse the Eritrean Defense Forces (EDF) of having committed abuses against civilians during their involvement in the warlike conflict, alongside the Ethiopian National Defense Forces (ENDF) against Tigrayan forces. Besides the abuses and violations of human rights, both EDF and ENDF forces have bombed, looted, and occupied schools, sometimes using these sites to commit other crimes, including weaponized sexual harassment.

⁷ **Famine:** Is a situation in which large numbers of people have little or no food, and many of them die. (Dictionary of Collins, 2024).

⁸ **Drought:** A drought is a long period of time during which no rain falls. (Dictionary of Collins, 2024).

⁹ **Widespread:** Something that exists or happens over a large area, or to a great extent. (Dictionary of Collins, 2024).

Not only millions of lives have been condemned, but the damage to essential social services is alarming, not just in Tigray, but in the nearby regions of Afar and Amhara, which are severely ruined. The education sector is one of the most affected, according to a study on the damage to Tigray's education sector, the conflict has reversed years of progress, “the study's findings indicate that 88.3% of classrooms were severely damaged.” (Wilson Center, 2024). Adding up the dispute, as well as the COVID-19 pandemic, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, estimates that more than 2.8 million children have been deprived of education in Afar, Amhara and Tigray in 2021. It is crucial to start the reconstruction in the education sector, as millions of children are being affected, so the setback is not significant.

International Response and cease of hostilities

In 2022, the TPLF and the government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia signed the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement (CoHA) taking place in Pretoria, in the Republic of South Africa. The fighting in a full-scale scene stopped and, most importantly, the blockade was lifted, this was fundamental because it finally allowed the entry of humanitarian help. However, the situation is far from solved, Eritrean troops still have control in some border areas, which have been blocking humanitarian aid. According to Human Rights Watch, within the Western Tigray Zone, it still remains largely inaccessible to humanitarian agencies (HRW, 2024). As the spotlight has been previously in other conflicts, the crisis in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia hasn't been attended yet, as the country is in a critic point; people are starving, health and education systems are in ruins, and the access to humanitarian aid is conditioned, it is important to start looking for solutions aiming to improve life quality.

Although the reconstruction is happening at a slow pace, the Federal Democratic

Republic of Ethiopia seeks for international help and funding. In April 2024, in a donor conference in the United Nations European headquarters, they wanted to raise 1 billion USD to attack the humanitarian crisis, as the food emergency is worsening. The United Nations (UN) secured 610 million dollars, as 20 countries contributed and the United States of America being the top donor, with 154 million dollars. The UN said it was necessary to raise that quantity only for help from April until June, and expects that they will need an additional 3.24 billion USD this year alone, so they can assist four million internally displaced people. Even though humanitarian help has started, the whole problem is far from being solved, as it is extremely important to encourage international cooperation in order to look for new solutions and ways of assisting.

Nevertheless, the Ethiopian government continues taking bad decisions, which affect their own people. In March 2023, “the United Nations World Food Program and the United States Agency for International Development suspended food aid to Tigray after reports emerged that food aid was being diverted and sold in the local markets.” (Human Rights Watch, 2023). Furthermore, the agencies extended the suspension to the whole country in June after an investigation uncovered a widespread and coordinated scheme by federal and regional government actors to divert¹⁰ food assistance. As a consequence, reports of hunger-related casualties increased in June, as the pause to the program restricted access to food for an estimated 20 million people who required it. People in displacement and refugee camps were the most affected, as the whole nation urgently needs food, nutrition screening¹¹, water, shelter, medical care and relief items.

Humanitarian Crisis within the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

¹⁰ **Divert:** To divert vehicles or travelers means to make them follow a different route or go to a different destination than they originally intended. (Dictionary of Collins, 2024).

¹¹ **Nutrition screening:** Nutrition screening is defined as a process to identify an individual who may be at risk for malnutrition to determine if a detailed nutrition assessment is indicated. (Dictionary of Collins, 2024).

As a direct consequence of the warlike conflict, famine, displacements, refugees and insecurity, among many other problems, are worse than ever. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee, “An estimated 9 million people across Ethiopia’s Tigray, Afar and Amhara regions need food aid. Nearly 40% of people in the Tigray region are suffering from an extreme lack of food.” (UNHCR, 2023). In addition, as of May 2023, 3.1 million people are internally displaced in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. Despite that, it is still is the third largest refugee hosting country in Africa, more than 930,000 refugees and asylum seekers, coming mainly from the Republic of South Sudan, the Federal Republic of Somalia and the State of Eritrea reside there, only in the first weeks of 2023, close to 100,000 refugees from the Federal Republic of Somalia arrived to the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, but as conditions are worse than ever, they are also being affected, mainly from lack of food.

In addition to severe food insecurity, gender-based violence has increased significantly, as women and children still lack access to proper healthcare, social welfare and justice services. In April 2023, the security situation in the Amhara region worsened after the federal government decided to integrate regional police forces into the federal military. During August and September, intense fighting occurred around cities and towns throughout the Amhara region, resulting in hundreds of casualties and injuries among children and refugees. All of this, conforms to one of the biggest humanitarian crises that the world is facing, as millions of lives are in danger.

Even though there have passed several months since the truce¹², and according to Human Rights Watch “Eritrean forces in Tigray have committed sexual harassment and violence, including sexual slavery, against Tigrayan women and girls, extrajudicial executions, abductions, and pillaged civilian property in areas they occupied.” (Human

¹² **Truce:** A truce is an agreement between two people or groups of people to stop fighting or quarrelling for a short time. (Dictionary of Collins, 2024).

Rights Watch, 2023). In May, Eritrean forces blocked a humanitarian mission from accessing two villages where reports of sexual harassment, looting, and property destruction were ongoing. During the same month, Eritrean forces reportedly impeded the operations of the African Union Monitoring, Verification, and Compliance Mechanism (AU-MVCM), which were the ones established to oversee the implementation of the truce. Apart from the multiple reports of human rights violations, it is essential to implement policies which guarantee the protections of civilians, as well as their basic rights.

Economic repercussions and post-conflict reconstruction

It is clear enough that the damage caused by the armed conflict is huge, as multiple services are in a critical state, in addition with droughts and blockades which have made food aid impossible as millions of lives are at risk. Back in the day, the Ethiopian economy used to be one of the most promising in Africa, “according to World Bank data, Ethiopia’s economy grew at an average of 10 percent annually for 15 years before the warlike conflict broke out.” (Schipani, A., 2023). However, it is now necessarily \$20 billion USD over the next five years for the rebuild. The economic crisis is alarming, before the conflict, the annual inflation rate was from 18% in Tigray, afterward it reached 34.2%. Besides, food prices spiked 40.7%, threatening the living standards and food security of Ethiopians, as a consequence, poverty and unemployment indexes are on the rise. It has also caused a crisis in the exchange market, as well as a lack of foreign investment.

Nevertheless, for some of the funding to be approved, the International Monetary Fund says, “Ethiopia requires clear commitments from development partners and financing assurances from creditors on the overhaul¹³ of up to \$28.2bn of external debt, including some \$7bn to China, under a G20 framework that remains under discussions.” (Schipani, A., 2023).

¹³ **Overhaul:** If you overhaul a system or method, you examine it carefully and make many changes in it in order to improve it. (Dictionary of Collins, 2024).

On the other hand, Canadian miners and German carmakers are exploring opportunities in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. However, foreign companies struggle to repatriate profits¹⁴ and access foreign currency to operate. There are plenty of labor opportunities within the country, as it is crucial to reactivate the economy and come up with new policies which will guarantee, food security, poverty reduction and reconstruction of the health and education systems, nevertheless, it is necessarily an international cooperation in order to carry out the Ethiopian post-conflict reconstruction. Lastly, the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia is willing to receive any type of humanitarian aid, as well as, economic advice, as it is open to work for new policies that could help mitigate the current crisis. Urgent financial help must be given, as the UN has provided more help and sources to conflicts which are more controlled; nevertheless, if millions of lives want to be saved, immediate actions must be addressed.

¹⁴ **Repatriate Profits:** If a company repatriates profits that it has made in another country, it brings them back into its home country. (Dictionary of Collins, 2024).

References

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Topic B

Strategies to prioritize the economic and social development in the Republic of Haiti, emphasizing on improving the life quality, as political instability and natural disasters have stopped their development

Introduction

The Republic of Haiti has suffered political instability throughout their history including dictatorships, violent elections, disagreements, among others. Nowadays, the Republic of Haiti is passing through one of their biggest crises since the homicide of their ex-president Jovenel Moïse in 2021. His mandate was characterized by anti-government protests, often violent, and for allegations of corruption. After this, the Prime Minister Ariel Henry took power, since then, there has been uncertainty about when federal elections will take place, generating political instability and unsureness in the population. The situation continued with the forced resignation of the prime minister in March 2024. Later on, in June 2024, the Republic of Haiti's transitional council, led by the new Prime Minister Garry Conille, announced the establishment of a new government, dismissing all members of former Ariel Henry's cabinet, as the country pushes to tackle economic challenges and rampant¹⁵ gang violence.

The country's situation is worsening as insecurity levels are rising, migration rates are increasing, drug and weapons trafficking is uncontrolled, and the health system is on the brink of imminent breakdown. Added to this, living conditions have worsened due to frequent natural disasters such as earthquakes and hurricanes. The gathering of these antecedents has led to an economical and social damage, causing an intern crisis. Looking forward to an economic reactivation and recovering from the political crisis, the country and their new Prime Minister Garry Conille are working with the support of the international community. Furthermore, it is essential that multilateral organizations, as well as the global community, collaborate to provide the necessary aid to promote a sustainable and lasting reconstruction process.

¹⁵ **Rampant:** If you describe something bad, such as a crime or disease, as rampant, you mean that it is very common and is increasing in an uncontrolled way. (Dictionary of Collins, 2024).

Background: a failed state

Debt, oppression and political instability have complicated the development of the Republic of Haiti; to better understand the current situation, it is necessary to revisit their history. It all started in 1496 when the first Spanish settlement was established on Hispaniola, marking the initial European presence in the western hemisphere. In the 17th century, French settlers founded a colony on Tortuga Island and expanded into the northwestern area of what nowadays the Republic of Haiti's mainland would be, naming the territory Saint-Domingue. Later on, in 1697 the Kingdom of Spain ceded its territory in western Hispaniola to the French Republic, which became the country's richest colony in the 18th Century. However, in 1791 the Haitian Revolution started and lasted more than a decade, devastating agricultural and infrastructural landscapes¹⁶. Finally, French forces surrendered on December 4 1803, marking the country independent, after over 300 years of colonial rule, nevertheless, their freedom came with a heavy burden¹⁷: the French Republic demanded reparations totaling approximately \$20 billion USD in today's currency, which has been paid through high-interest loans.

All the causes have led the Republic of Haiti to be in a fragile state. But in the most recent years, a sequence of events have weakened the country, however, there were two particular ones which affected the most: the homicide of the president, Jovenel Moïse, in 2021 at the hands of Colombian mercenaries with unknown paymasters, and the 2010 earthquake that deprived up to 300,000 people of their lives. These incidents have highly contributed to the political and social instability, as the country hasn't recovered from the events. The Republic of Haiti used to be one of the wealthiest countries in America, but as a consequence of the occurrence "more than half of its population is living below the World

¹⁶ **Landscape:** The landscape is everything you can see when you look across an area of land, including hills, rivers, buildings, trees, and plants. (Dictionary of Collins, 2024).

¹⁷ **Burden:** If you describe a problem or a responsibility as a burden, you mean that it causes someone a lot of difficulty, worry, or hard work. (Dictionary of Collins, 2024).

Bank's poverty line.” (Roy, D., 2024).

After the former president, Jovenel Moïse, was deprived of his life, he had to quickly be replaced by an acting¹⁸ president, Ariel Henry, who was unelected and widely viewed as illegitimate. He agreed to resign¹⁹ once a transitional government was negotiated by other Caribbean nations and parties, including the United States of America. However, the state has failed to carry out elections multiple times, as Henry claimed it was due to logistical problems or violence, multiple protests emerged against him. When he announced elections would be postponed once again, to 2025, armed groups raised up the violence, and crowds came to the streets to protest. A few days after the announcement, there was a wave of violence marked by heavy gunfire in Port-au-Prince.

Natural disasters and their impact on development

The Republic of Haiti is geographically located in a region prone²⁰ to severe storms, as a fact, the country suffers more natural disasters than most Caribbean nations. Uncontrolled deforestation has left the country exposed to flooding and mudslides, but it is also prone to cyclones, hurricanes, and earthquakes. This condition complicates the development of the region, as the cost of reconstruction is really high, moreover, when the country seems to start recovering, another disaster strikes again, giving as a result a slow economic recovery. Over the past decade, the Republic of Haiti has experienced nine disasters, including Hurricane Matthew in 2016 and the 2021 earthquake, causing catastrophic impacts, according to the World Bank “the Republic of Haiti's exposure to multi-hazards and pre-existing sociopolitical vulnerability and fragility make the nation susceptible to the impact of disasters” (Canavire, G., 2023). Still, the nation remains as one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to

¹⁸ **Acting:** serving temporarily, esp. as a substitute during another's absence; not permanent; temporary. (Dictionary of Collins, 2024).

¹⁹ **Resign:** If you resign from a job or position, you formally announce that you are leaving it. (Dictionary of Collins, 2024).

²⁰ **Prone:** To be prone to something, usually something bad, means to have a tendency to be affected by it or to do it. (Dictionary of Collins, 2024).

natural hazards, adding up to this, and that more than 96% of the population is exposed to these types of shocks, it is necessary to address this issue.

Nowadays, the Republic of Haiti is still recovering from the 2010 earthquake which deprived approximately 300,000 Haitians from their lives, as well as displaced 1.5 million more, finally, the estimated cost for repairing the damage was at 8 billion USD. Also, between 2015 and 2017, an enormous drought led to crop losses of 70%, which according to the World Food Program, the Republic of Haiti faced its worst food crisis in 15 years at that moment (WFP, 2023). Simultaneously, in 2016, Hurricane Matthew decimated²¹ housing, livestock, and infrastructure within the country. In 2021, it was struck by back-to-back disasters, a 7.2 earthquake rocked the Southern peninsula, it destroyed 30% of local homes, over 2,000 people lost their lives, and thousands more were displaced. Just a few days later, Tropical Storm Grace caused floods and landslides. There is more than enough evidence that frequent natural disasters affect the whole region, costing large quantities of economic resources to mitigate the damage caused by, however, it is also necessary to build stronger infrastructure that could resist the constant threats.

Every incident has depleted²² billions of USD in damages, nevertheless, results indicate that the 2010 earthquake caused a significant decrease in the country's economic growth in the short-term. The real impact of natural disasters rely on the long term consequences; for instance, such economic declines in growth persisted for ten years after the disaster. Basic infrastructure, including health and education systems were the most affected, over 50% of hospitals were destroyed or damaged and 80% of schools cracked or collapsed. The estimated destruction almost doubled the gross domestic product (GDP) of the country, besides the social damage. More recently, the 2021 earthquake is estimated to reach 1.6 billion USD (9.6% of

²¹ **Decimated:** To decimate something such as a group of people or animals means to destroy a very large number of them. (Dictionary of Collins, 2024).

²² **Deplete:** To reduce something in size or amount, especially supplies of energy, money, etc. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2024).

GDP) in damages. International cooperation must be carried out in order to help the Republic of Haiti confront the economic crisis, new programs should be created so life quality can be improved, as well as a better infrastructure must be built, which can resist the menaces within the region.

Humanitarian emergency within the Republic of Haiti

There are several factors that impede the development of the Republic of Haiti, not just natural hazards threaten the population, there are also social issues that must be addressed. Violence, food insecurity and health system are in an alarming state, as the Republic of Haiti is now experiencing its worst-ever famine²³, with 4.7 million people facing acute hunger, representing almost half of its population. On the other hand, there are almost 100 gangs just in Port-au-Prince, they are in control of major roads and draw income from customs, water and electricity distribution, and even bus services. Membership has become so desirable for some young men that there are even waiting lists for new recruits. “If you are displaced or your family doesn’t have a place to sleep, you may need to join armed groups just to cover your needs,” Save the Children Haiti food adviser Jules Roberto said (Jazeera, A, 2024).

Since the homicide of former president Jovenel Moïse, violence has severely increased, particularly committed by gangs, according to The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) “gang violence and political instability have forced a record 578,074 internal displacements in 2024 including over 310,000 women and girls and 180,000 children” (OHCHR, 2024). This is more than the double recorded in 2022, making it the country with the largest number of displacements globally due to crime-related violence. In addition, the first 3 months of 2024 had a 53% increase in casualties from the previous reporting period, making it the deadliest for Haitians with around 2,500 people

²³ **Famine:** Famine is a situation in which large numbers of people have little or no food, and many of them die. (Dictionary of Collins, 2024).

deprived of their lives or injured, as a consequence of gang violence. This is a concerning situation, as the most vulnerable are children, “30-50% of armed groups have minors in their ranks with the UN having verified over 400 grave rights violations against that population” (UN, 2024). Moreover, the education system has also been affected by violence, as it has forced the closure of nearly 900 schools, affecting almost 200,000 children. According to the 2020 Human Capital Index, “a child born today in Haiti will grow up to be only 45 percent as productive as they could be if he or she had enjoyed full access to quality education and healthcare” (World Bank, 2020).

Furthermore, the health system is also in a concerning situation, mainly caused by insecurity, but also because other reasons such as scarcity and a restricted capacity are making the access to healthcare, as well as essential social services extremely limited. The Haitian health ministry estimates that almost 40% of facilities providing beds for treatment have been shut down²⁴ in the last months due to insecurity and looting²⁵, mainly gangs being responsible for it. On the other hand, multiple health facilities have closed and other more have highly reduced their operations because they are running out of medicine and vital medical supplies; mostly because they have been looted. As a result, the available medical staff has decreased, “UNICEF estimates that around 40 per cent of healthcare providers have left the country recently due to extreme levels of insecurity” (UN, 2024).

Economic crisis

Since claiming independence from French colonial rule over two centuries ago, the Caribbean state has faced multiple foreign interventions, political instability, social unrest²⁶, and catastrophic natural disasters. Adding up all of these forces, what used to be the

²⁴ **Shut down:** If a business shuts down or if someone shuts it down, work there stops or it no longer trades as a business. (Dictionary of Collins, 2024).

²⁵ **Looting:** stealing from shops or houses during a warlike conflict or riot. (Dictionary of Collins, 2024).

²⁶ **Unrest:** If there is unrest in a particular place or society, people are expressing anger and dissatisfaction about something, often by demonstrating or rioting. (Dictionary of Collins, 2024).

wealthiest colony in the Americas is now one of the countries in Latin America which have the most lack of resources. Over half of its population lives below the poverty line, lacking access to basic services, causing many people to rely on subsistence farming²⁷ to feed their families. The country's economy heavily relies on external revenue: just between 2010 and 2020, the United Nations (UN) designated more than \$13 billion USD in international aid for the Republic of Haiti, most of it was destined for disaster-relief missions and development programs.

However, the Republic of Haiti remains in a precarious state, belonging to the countries with the lowest income levels in the world. According to World Bank data, the Republic of Haiti's Human Development Index (HDI) value for 2022 was 0.552 which means that the country is in the Medium human development category, positioning it at 158 out of 193 countries and territories on this UN metrics. In the last 5 years, the economy has contracted, being 2020 the worst with 3.3%. Even though inflation decelerated during the second half of 2023, the annual inflation rate remained at 44.2% which is a concerning percentage. In 2024, it is still expected to be another year of negative growth (-1.8 percent) mainly due to high levels of insecurity, nevertheless, natural disasters also have a direct impact on the economy; for example the one of 2010, it was “estimated that per capita income would have been \$410 higher in 2020 (about 40 percent of its 2013 level) if Haiti had not suffered one of the worst earthquakes in recent decades” (Joseph, 2022).

International Response

Even though multiple agencies, as well as many other countries have contributed to aiding the Republic of Haiti, it hasn't been enough, as positive results haven't been seen yet. In 2022, despite the unstable security situation in Port-au-Prince, the World Food Programme

²⁷ **Subsistence Farming:** a type of farming in which most of the produce (subsistence crop) is consumed by the farmer and his or her family, leaving little or nothing to be marketed. (Dictionary of Collins, 2024).

(WFP) provided emergency aid to more than 100,000 people within the metropolitan area. The WFP continues to prioritize the Republic of Haiti' strengthening of food systems which are essential for the country's recovery and long-term development. Also, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has been providing emergency livelihoods²⁸ support to small-scale vulnerable farming households, in addition, FAO urgently requires some 33 million USD to assist more than 470,000 of the most vulnerable people. Moreover, there have also been plans to help treat these issues, such as the 2024 Humanitarian Response Plan which was released in late February, it requires 674 million USD to reach 3.6 million people, nevertheless, donors had funded just 23.2% of it, as of mid-June.

Not only agencies have helped, also multiple nations have contributed, for instance, Commonwealth of the Bahamas, the People's Republic of Bangladesh, the Republic of Barbados, the Republic of Benin and the Republic of Chad “have formally notified the United Nations of their intent to contribute personnel to an international force to help Haitian national police fight armed gangs.” (Nichols, M., 2024). Furthermore, contributions of \$10.8 million USD have been deposited into a trust fund to support the multinational security support mission. In March, Secretary Antony Blinken announced that the United States of America is providing 33 million USD, through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), in additional humanitarian assistance for the people of the Republic of Haiti. Until now, the United States of America remains as the single largest donor of humanitarian assistance to the country, only since Fiscal Year 2023, USAID has provided nearly \$146 million USD in emergency assistance, helping more than 1.5 million people. The European Commission has recently contributed 20 million EUR. It is clear that the Republic of Haiti is in search of economic resources and specific plans which can be able to decrease violence and improve life quality.

²⁸ **Livelihood:** Your livelihood is the job or other source of income that gives you the money to buy the things you need. (Dictionary of Collins, 2024).

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XXXII 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 equivalent
First world countries	Developed countries
Third world countries	Developing countries
Gay	Member of the LGBTIQ+ community
War ²⁹	Belic conflict
Rape	Sexual Harassment
Terrorist	Extremist
Kill or murder	Deprive someone of their life
Death	Casualties
Assassination	Homicide
Army	Military forces
Money	Economic resources
Poor	Lack of resources
Okay	Yes or agree
Black ³⁰	African American

²⁹ 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.

³⁰ 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.

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Glosary 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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Glosary 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

