

# General Assembly Third Committee / GA 3

## Agenda A

### Protecting the rights of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse

#### 0. Committee Introduction

The United Nations is an international organization that takes action on the issues confronting humanity in the 21st century. In the means issues confronting humanity, it includes international peace and security, humanitarian and health emergencies, or gender equality. Its power is vested in its Charter of the United Nations, that state's purposes and principles, memberships, organs and more.



Drawing attention to the organs of the United Nations, it is composed of 6 principal organs, and one of such is the General Assembly (which further will be written as the Assembly). It consists of all of the members of the United Nations with 193 countries. Following the Charter of the United Nations, the Assembly may make recommendations through a resolution to States that are related to certain international issues. It also may discuss, with the same exception, and make recommendations on any questions within the scope of the Charter of affecting the powers of any organ of the United Nations. Its recommendations do not have any legal force as the United Nations may not violate any sovereignty of the States, however, the recommendatory nature of the Assembly has also been repeatedly stressed by the International Court of Justice. Although the decisions of the Assembly have no legally binding force for governments, they carry the weight of world opinion on major international issues, as well as the moral authority of the world community. Moreover, some resolutions-in particular, General Assembly declarations-reflect customary international law, which is legally binding on all States.

In its General Committee, a subsidiary organ of the Assembly, is composed of six committees. One of such is the Third Committee, which discusses in Social, Humanitarian & Cultural Issues. Its role is to further strengthen over the past few sessions on specific issues under consideration by or pertaining to work of the Assembly. Not only the Third Committee discusses on the examination of human rights, it also emphasizes the advancement of women, protection of children, indigenous issues, the treatment of refugees, and promotion of fundamental freedoms through the elimination of racism and racial discrimination, and the right to self-determination.

#### 1. Backgrounds

Currently around the world, whether the scale is big or small, every society has religions or cultures that are discriminatory towards women and such issues don't get enough attention as they should get because of its casualty in daily life. Laws and institutions are not taking action to prevent such abuse from happening as well as protect the rights of the victims. Unequal gender relationships are at the core of every incident that adds up to this problem and it serves as a threat to women all around the world at

places right in front of our eyes. These unequal gender relationships can be produced from different cultural norms in different countries. Some cultures unintentionally promote the dominance of men over women and men's sexual entitlement. Cultural norms that lower the value of women or excessively value male dominance create a subculture that promotes sexual violence within the followers. The spotlight lays on women because nearly all victims of sexual exploitation and abuse are women and girls. Sexual abuse is the action of forcing unwanted sexual activity through force and taking advantage of the victims. The age range of the victims varies from a very young age to old. The crisis of sexual violence against children, however, holds a significant place in the whole issue. It is a violation of children's rights and spread over all countries and social groups. The development of the internet contributes to the overwhelming rate of children at risk of sexual violence as adults utilize internet sources to pursue such relationships with children. According to the 2014 UNICEF study, it was estimated that around 120 million girls under the age of 20 have been forced in sexual intercourse at some point in their lives. Boys also experience the same thing but at an overwhelming lesser extent than girls. The true seriousness and magnitude of this issue failed to shine throughout the rapidly ongoing society due to the sensitive and illegal nature of the topic. Children hesitate to report their experiences to their parents or a reliable person due to the traumatizing experience and the fear. Children might hold these experiences throughout their lifetimes without telling their parents even once. Not only children but families also struggle to report cases of abuse and exploitation due to the lack of social acceptance and tolerance regarding the topic. However, it is crucial that these reports are made in a fast manner because evidence shows that such experiences can have short-term and long-term effects on both women and men.

## **2. Major Issues**

After any form of sexual exploitation and abuse, what the victims have to go through is tough. A somatic psychologist, Susanne Babbel Ph.D., M.F.T., has listed several symptoms which can occur to the victims of sexual abuse in their childhood. The list has included the followings: withdrawal and mistrust of adults, suicidality, frequent accidents or self-injurious behaviors, prostitution, forcing sexual acts on other children, extreme fear of being touched and unwillingness to submit to physical examination. Reading through the list of symptoms, it is not hard to conclude that those victims will not only live with a great fear, but also the fear can spread out to the society as well. Although crimes committed by the victims of the SEA (Sexual Exploited and Abuse) have not yet been reported, however, its possibility still remains.

SEA done by United Nations Peacekeepers (UN PKOs) also continues to be another problem regarding the issues of the SEA. Associated Press (AP) has reported that although a 14-year-old Congolese girl was supposed to be protected by the UN PKOs, one day, she was rather harmed by the UN PKO. One of the Pakistani peacekeepers broke into her house and done SEA. Accordingly, the Congolese girl has reported the rape, but no help neither contact came from the United Nations. This is not just a story that fits the 14-year-old Congolese girl, but a story that fits 2,000 women all around the world.

Children SEA also shows its seriousness. Study by the National Center for Victims of Crime has shown that 20% of the woman and 5% of man were children in victims of sexual abuse, in the United States, annually 16% of the youth from 14 to 17 had been sexually victimized and children are most vulnerable to child sex abuse between the ages of 7 and 13.

Despite the fact that the victim is a victim, victims of sexual violence can not easily tell and they have to endure the terrible suffering alone; just as there was no perpetrator to pay the price. After this mental shock, Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), also known as trauma along with mental symptoms such as anger, damage consciousness, and shame headaches, indigestion, and even a variety of physical symptoms such as fainting can occur. Especially when a trauma appears at a young age when the self is not fully formed, the child shows a deep sense of self-defeating, anger, and grudge against the victim himself. They turn very aggressive and violent because the trauma is difficult to cure appears almost throughout its lifetime. Severe cases include borderline personality disorder (personality disorder with extreme and unstable emotional ups and downs)

### **3. Previous Actions**

Accordingly to the major issues, United Nations and relative international organizations have done quite an amount of actions to prohibit the sexual exploitation and abuse, and furthermore, protect the rights of the victims. Each organization and member states are focusing on their specific social status. For instance, UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund is a United Nations programme) or Plan International focus on sexual exploitation and abuse which targets children, whereas UNHCR (United Nations Children's Fund is a United Nations programme) focuses crimes which victims are refugees.

In the United Nations, the Secretary-General has established a Trust Fund in Support of Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in March 2016. The Trust fund aims to engage in community outreach and address service gaps in the provision of assistance and support for complaints, victims, and children born as a result of sexual exploitation and abuse. It has recently revised itself to provide appropriate and additional assistance for the victims including medical care, psychosocial support, legal assistance or necessities. Other than the Trust Fund, a former Chief of the Women's Rights Section in the Division for the Advancement of Women in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in New York, Ms. Jane Connors was appointed as a system-wide Victim's' Rights Advocate (VRA). VRA has a duty of collaborating with various of organizations which includes from governments institutions to Non-Governmental Organizations. Through such collaborations with organizations, the VRA has the mission of establishing networks of supporting and helping the corresponding local laws come into its full effect. Lastly, the Secretary-General has developed a Protocol V – Plan of Action on Victim Assistance. The protocol was fermented in 2006 and states the needs and rights of victims. It includes 4 actions of what the States Parties can or must do for each and individual victims. The specific actions can be found in the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs.

Plan International is another international organization which is active in a total of 71 countries. Focusing on the Philippines, Plan International have done numbers of legislative efforts to narrow the gaps between national policies and programmes among countries. The legislative efforts include prohibiting commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) and online sexual exploitation of children (OSEC).

Following the “Conclusion on Protection from Sexual Abuse and Exploitation Conclusion on Protection from Sexual Abuse and Exploitation” by UNHCR, there are policies, codes of conduct, and guidelines for such crimes of protecting the rights of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse. The policies include “zero-tolerance”, which is active in the whole United Nations, and furthermore, policy can be found in UNHCR's Policy on Harassment, Sexual Harassment, and Abuse of Authority(2005). The document include the investigation policy as well as disciplinary phase. The code of conduct can be

found under the title of Code of Conduct & Explanatory Notes (2004), which contains the Commitment to the UNHCR Code of Conduct.

Individual member states as well are establishing a variety of institutions in order to protect the rights of victims, those who have been sexually exploited and abused. In the United Kingdom, for example, has a government agency for providing services to victims of sexual abuse: ISVAs (Independent Sexual Violence Advocates). The ISVAs provide services from one, individual support for each and every victim, two, emotional and practical support, three, legal procedure and four, professional service.

#### **4. Possible Actions & Solutions**

Many concerns arise when discussing protecting the rights of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse. The core of the situation starts at the lack of women empowerment; in many places, sexual exploitation happens due to the superiority of men, and further, victims aren't addressed due to the factors of shame and embarrassment. However, even when victims speak out for protection of their rights, in the most plagued areas, there is no adequate public safety system that is capable of protecting their rights. To formulate an effective solution of protecting the rights of victims and address all parts of the issue, there must be two aspects: one that combats the absence or lack of public safety and governing systems in areas that are the most vulnerable and the other that attacks the unequal gender relations.

First, to address the lack of public safety systems and proper legal systems in the most vulnerable countries, the UN and subsidiaries such as the UNHCR should cooperate with NGOs to provide humanitarian assistance and intervention to the victims in these countries. Many times, in countries with the highest modern sex slavery levels, the government reaction is at the lowest. One example out of many is in the Central African Republic, where the lack of a legal system ends up with no response to the thousands of sex slaves in the military, sometimes officers even committing the atrocity themselves. (Modern Slavery Index) However, NGOs have been working to protect the rights of the slaves and because the change in government will not happen in a short period of time, the UN should encourage all MEDCs to cooperate with NGOs to provide humanitarian assistance to victims of sexual exploitation and abuse in places where their countries are incapable of doing so.

While providing constant humanitarian aid to the most vulnerable and solving the urgent, MEDCs should lead the movement in the change of women empowerment. According to data provided by a UN report on sexual exploitation early 2017, almost all of the victims of sexual exploitation and abuse are women and girls. The long-term solution to this problem would be to eradicate gender equality so that there are no victims of sexual exploitation. Whether it be taking sexual exploitation cases more seriously and increasing funding to raising awareness through media, countries should be able to encourage its citizens to firstly, be comfortable enough to report any acts of exploitation, and secondly, for their rights to be properly protected.

#### **5. Definition of Key Terms**

Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA): a combined terminology for sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. The meaning of the term is distinctly defined in the resolution ST/SGB/2003/13 as the followings. *Sexual exploitation* means any actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power, or trust, for sexual purposes, including, but not limited to, profiting monetarily, socially or politically from

the sexual exploitation of another. On the other hand, *sexual abuse* means the actual or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature, whether by force or under unequal or coercive conditions.

Victim Assistance: Assistance and support for medical, psychosocial, legal and other services to be provided to a complainant, a victim or a child born as a result of sexual exploitation and abuse.

UN Peacekeepers: the United Nations Peacekeeping helps countries navigate the difficult path from conflict to peace. They have unique strengths, including legitimacy, burden sharing, and an ability to deploy troops and police from around the world, integrating them with civilian peacekeepers to address a range of mandates set by the UN Security Council and General Assembly. These peacekeepers who are sent to maintain peace in certain areas are found to have been part of numerous crimes regarding sexual abuse. A total of 150 reports of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation by the peacekeeping force in Haiti from 2004 to 2016 were reported by the Associated Press. Bangladesh, Brazil, Jordan, Nigeria, Pakistan, Uruguay, Sri Lanka, and some other countries are some of the victim countries of this ironic catastrophe. At least 134 of the Sri Lankan peacekeepers dispatched to Haiti have sexually exploited nine children between 2004 and 2007. However, when a total of 114 peacekeepers were returned to their home country, but none were punished.

Whistle-Blower: According to the UN Glossary on SEA, a whistle-blower is a staff member of the UN or other related personnel that reports sexual exploitation. Under the Secretary General, whistle-blowers are automatically entitled to legal protection against any acts of SEA.

## **6. Affiliated Documents & Organizations**

United Nations (2016). “Glossary on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse”: a glossary published by the United Nations regarding the SEA happening within its UN personnel. It is divided into three sections of normative, individuals and procedural, and gives brief as well as in-depth definitions of any terminology that are relative to the situation.

United Nations General Assembly Resolution. “71/278. (A/RES/71/278): a resolution written under the agenda of “United Nations Action on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse”. It reaffirms the zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse throughout the United Nations system, which is a policy that strictly allowing absolutely no excuse for such crimes. It also expresses the importance of the obligations of the member States to be involved in such heinous crimes.

Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC): the primary mechanism for inter-agency coordination of humanitarian assistance. It is a unique forum involving the key UN and non-UN humanitarian partners.

Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN): RAINN is the world’s biggest anti-sexual violence organization. They are in charge of creating hotlines where victims of sexual abuse are able to freely express any experiences or pain they have been through or are going through at the moment. Along with this, they have partnerships with numerous local sexual assault service providers in small regions to provide them with programs and operations of local helplines.

Victims' Rights Advocate: The Victims' Rights Advocate strengthens the UN support to victims of sexual exploitation and abuse through assistance, protection and reliable justice.

## 7. Critical Questions

1. Why are the numbers of exploitation statistics rising even with newly implemented solutions?
2. Should the governments of certain countries be liable for the exploitation of refugees from other countries?
3. How can we hold a government liable for exploitation without infringing on national sovereignty, for example, would Transparency International be an unbiased third party?
4. If abuse is happening from personnel even from places such as the United Nations, is it possible to fully ensure that every organization is not corrupt?
5. How can we draw clear lines and definitely define terms such as sexual exploitation and determine if someone's a victim?

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# General Assembly Third Committee / GA 3

## Agenda B

### Measures to ensure progress of peace, freedom, democracy and development in Central America

#### 0. Committee Introduction

The United Nations is an international organization that takes action on the issues confronting humanity in the 21st century. In the means issues confronting humanity, it includes international peace and security, humanitarian and health emergencies, or gender equality. Its power is vested in its Charter of the United Nations, that state's purposes and principles, memberships, organs and more.



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#### 1. Backgrounds

This research guide will cover detailed and thorough information about the issue regarding peace, freedom, democracy, and development in Central America. Currently in Central America, except for Costa Rica, all countries are ruled by dictatorships. For example, in Nicaragua, the Somoza family had ruled since 1933 and military regimes dominate the political systems. In the 1970s and the 1980s,



inequality amongst political minorities stirred up numerous civil wars in much of the isthmus. Such conflicts resulted in Central America is in the frontline of the Cold War. After the Cuban Missile Crisis, the Soviets found that they could have influence over Central American regions, especially, Nicaragua, Guatemala, and El Salvador. These particular countries had issues regarding “populism” where the contrast between the common people and the privileged caused problems such as corruption in big businesses. Throughout history, Central America, under right-wing dictatorships, failed to recognize the majority of society which was the ones in poverty, lack of property and basic rights. Meanwhile, the privileged minority at the top of the system was growing stronger and richer every second. The voice of the civilians was nowhere to be recognized and resulted in rebellions which were easily manipulated by Communist propaganda. Continuous proxy wars in this region have brought up the issue to now ensure the progress of gaining peace and most importantly stability within freedom and democracy. Successive attempts of political courage by political leaders and pressure from the outside seemed like there was finally an end to the region’s ongoing negotiations. Leaders were replaced democratically, some being rather brutal. It seemed like there was a potential loss of interest on external actors such as the United States however recently Central America is back under the spotlight.

For example, Peru has recently celebrated their 100th year anniversary of the Battle of Ayacucho. This is a battle that gave the country its’ independence. In the period of time that was then beginning the liberator foresaw “mob frenzies” and the rule of tyrants of every race and color. A hundred years have passed and there still remains political turbulence within these states. They are struggling to set up a stable rule without using the method of revolutions.

Countries such as Honduras, Nicaragua, and Guatemala, once again, are facing political instability with elected leaders. Violence has taken place as a very common issue in such countries. Due to the division of the National party and the Libre Party which is relatively new, it represents the gap between classes of society. Especially in the Honduras, poverty has been taking over dominantly. Non-governmental organizations, activists, and religious groups are working to fill in these holes in the ineffective government. In Colombia and Mexico, illegal drug smuggling happening through the coastal regions of the Honduras caused a great loss of money and political corruption.

The old development challenges which are yet to be revised are an obstacle that should be called upon, as well as the complex modern-day political changes.

## **2. Major Issues**

The issue of peace, freedom, democracy, and development in Central America consists mainly of two aspects: controllable ones and uncontrollable aspects. According to Transparency International’s corruption index, excluding Panama and Costa Rica, all the countries in Central America are rated after 120/176 countries in the corruption index, with Nicaragua ranking at 146. Although in many of these countries there are passed laws against corruption, many times the government themselves are the ones who abuse the same laws. Countries that call themselves constitutional republics often have the highest corruption rate; Nicaragua elects a president as a democracy. Undemocratic principles with high corruption rates often hinder development in Central America. This direct issue comes into seriousness as corrupt governments are not taking action to sustain their countries and pursue further development. Many times, these governments cause turmoil as well, with rebel groups causing violence, hindering peace even more.

Second, mainly development has been hindered because, in addition to high corruption rates with the government itself, natural disasters have been constantly hitting Central America. Just recently, Hurricane Harvey hit Nicaragua, Honduras, and Belize, and have caused setbacks to already slow development. Earthquakes are also prevalent in Central America making it hard for corrupt governments to redevelop damaged areas. The extent of natural disasters can be shown as lives are taken from these countries.

Finally, peace and freedom is much hindered in Central America due to high levels of human trafficking and forced labor. According to the 2016 Global Slavery Index, Guatemala is ranked 12 out of all 167 countries studied in the index. Almost 1% of their whole population is enslaved and their government response rate is rated with a B. The majority of Central American governments have a common low government response rating to modern slavery with Nicaragua having a B, Costa Rica with a BB, and Panama, Honduras, and El Salvador all with CCCs. Not only is modern slavery itself such a grave issue in Central America, but the government has not done much to prevent it, leaving slavery to increase without resistance.

### **3. Previous Action**

From the 66th plenary meeting of the Forty-first session in the General Assembly, which was held in November 11th, 1986 to nowadays, the Central American situation was one of the agenda that kept its seat for quite an amount of time. Through myriads of sessions, the United Nations, as well as the local region, has following actions in order to overcome the situation.

Under the support of the Assembly in the United Nations, Central American countries have established The Central American Integration system (abbreviated into SICA following its Spanish spelling) in 1991. It composes with the members of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama; Belize and the Dominican Republic as well, the Dominican Republic as an associate member state, others as regular member states. The SCIA is an institutional framework of Regional Integration in Central America and as the Article 3 of the Protocol to the Charter of the Organization of Central American States (ODECA) reads, its objective is to bring about the integration of Central America as a region of peace, freedom, democracy, and development.

Drawing attention to the SICA, it has a parliamentary body called Central American Parliament, also known as Parlacen. It aims to integrate Central America so as to form a region of peace, freedom, democracy, and development, and is composed of 6 member states, including Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Dominican Republic, Panama. With the goal of strengthening democratic system in Central America, as well as promoting mutual cooperation among the countries, Parlacen holds forums on agendas of Central American politic, economic, social, cultural, and security issues. Accordingly, following the process of 5 steps of economic integration by B.Balassa, the member states have also established a common market, which is a step further from customs union, allowing a free pass of citizens without passport examination.

Another organization working on promoting freedom, and democracy is Central American Court of Justice (CCJ). CCJ can be divided into two: one which was established in 1907, another that was established in 1991. 1907 version of CCJ was established under the respect for the law in the interpretation and execution of the present Protocol and its supplementary instruments or acts pursuant to it. CCJ has jurisdiction to resolve situations such as one, disputes between states, two, Disputes between government organs, three, actions challenging the legitimacy or compliance of State law or actions with

SICA agreements, and four, actions by individuals affected by a SICA agreement or actor. It has done its role to alleviate a tension which was caused by the cold war, with the mediation of the United States and Mexico. However, following its charter, it was deactivated after 10 years of activation. In its 1991 version of CCJ is a subsidiary organization under SICA, and acts in the field of jurisdiction, however, its practical function is doubtful.

#### **4. Possible Actions & Solutions**

The issues around Central America are many times not discussed upon and hindered by other issues such as the European Refugee Crisis. However, the situation in Central America must be brought to the discussion. Countless unstable governments and recovery from previous legislations plague Central America including high levels of corruption and lack of government action to address high levels of poverty and crime. An effective solution to the issue of peace, freedom, the democracy, and development in Central America should encompass, firstly, having humanitarian aid and intervention in the Central American countries directly and secondly, spreading awareness of the issue.

Due to the instability in Central America, issues such as poverty and crime have just been growing. Fundamental laws such as freedom are many times abused in Central America. Slavery has been a prevalent issue, and democracy and development have been at extremely low levels. Many times it's due to a low response rate and high corruption from the governments themselves. Transparency of corruption from institutions such as Transparency International and incentives and consequences from an international level should be implemented. Solutions to this issue can also include having the UN and its subsidiaries to cooperate with fiscal organizations such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Organization in collecting data and statistics to distribute appropriate aid to each country. Also, due to many hurricanes affecting Central America with Hurricane Harvey heavily affecting Nicaragua, Honduras, and Belize, rapid humanitarian aid for the reconstruction of infrastructure and provision for residents would also be a fundamental part of the solution. A standardized system of distributing aid would also be an effective solution to be devised.

Secondly, the long-term problem with the issue in Central America comes back to awareness and attention. Currently, due to many other sudden issues rising such as the European Refugee Crisis and the Rohingya exile, the ongoing turmoil, and underdevelopment in Central America have been overlooked and hindered. A main way of change is to get the public's attention and increase spark and sentiment towards what is happening in Central America. In the 21st century, media coverage is one of the most effective ways to spread the movement. Also, aid NGOs should increase attention towards the conflicts in Central America.

#### **5. Definition of Key Terms**

Freedom: the condition or right of being able or allowed to do, say, think, etc. whatever you want to, without being controlled or limited. The fine line between having freedom and not having it has been a controversial issue throughout history. This is an overarching concept in the agenda because citizens in Central America are deprived of this basic human right due to their lack of development in certain areas.

Democracy: a government in which the supreme power is vested in the people and exercised by them directly or indirectly through a system of representation usually involving periodically held free elections.

In developing countries, liberty is limited only in political activities, but not in other social life. Even if the system of developing countries is more democratic than communism, there are many problems in comparison with the Western liberal democracy. This is because two or more political parties are not functioning properly, civil rights are not guaranteed, and freedom of speech, publication, and association is limited.

Proxy wars: a war fought between groups or smaller countries that each represent the interests of other larger powers, and may have help and support from these. This policy itself originates from Lenin's attempt to replace the war of the Soviet Union by supporting the democratic forces of the colonies and minorities that are subordinated to the capitalist powers.

Populist: a member or adherent of a political party seeking to represent the interests of ordinary people. Populism is in line with democracy in that it appeals to the public to establish policies for the majority and to strive for greater support, emphasize the domination of the majority, and emphasize direct political participation. In other words, unlike the vested political forces, they express their voice directly at the eye level of the masses and break the reality for a true democracy.

Peace: in a perspective of *inner peace*, it is defined as a form of highest happiness. Being peaceful gives the feeling of relaxed, calm and safe: protected from any kind of disturbance including violence. Likewise, to have a peace in the international relations, it is having to met the ultimate goal of diplomacy as defined in *Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations*, "building up a friendly relations with other countries". Having a peaceful current in a regional state will be having as less conflicts as possible, and an amicable relations among the states.

## **6. Affiliated Documents & Organizations**

United Nations General Assembly Resolution. "49/137. (A/RES/49/137): Resolution written under the agenda of "The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development". It has recognized the importance of international support for Central America, within an appropriate global frame of reference, in order to preserve and extend the progress made in the process of consolidating peace, democracy and sustainable development and thereby to overcome the obstacles that are preventing Central America from becoming a region of peace, freedom, democracy and sustainable development.

Organization of American States: a regional organization established to fulfill its regional obligations in the American continent. It is to strengthen the following principles of one, maintaining the peace and security of the continent and two, promoting and consolidate representative democracy, with due respect for the principle of nonintervention, and more.

Central American Integration System: a regional integration in Central America, created by the States of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. Subsequently, Belize joined afterwards as a full member; in 2013, The Dominican Republic did likewise. It is largely supported by the UN General Assembly, was founded to bring the region peace, freedom, democracy and development.

## 7. Critical Questions

1. Why is the situation in Central America not a prevalent means of discussion compared to the European refugee crisis and Rohingya exile?
2. Are the governments in Central America liable for the current situations or are outside, unpreventable factors such as hurricanes more impactful?
3. What would be the most efficient way to distribute aid all over Central America?
4. Because aid can't be provided everywhere, in a short term, rapid solution which specific countries should be targeted first?
5. Would solutions be developed upon a means of past actions or completely new devised systems?

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