



GA5: Legal Committee

Student Officer: Şirin Pamir Şirikçi

Issue: Addressing certain governance issues in Latin America

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I. Introduction

Latin America, consisting of the entire continent of South America in addition to Mexico, Central America, and the islands of the Caribbean whose inhabitants speak a Romance language, refers to the peoples who have experienced colonization by the Spaniards and Portuguese from the late 15th century through the 18th century who have gained their independence in the early 19th century.

The political landscape of Latin America goes all the way back to the colonial period when economic dependency and centralized governments led to inequality that still persists in the 21st century. Following their independence movements inspired by the Enlightenment in the early 19th century, Latin America faced a period of prolonged instability where military groups frequently seized power. Despite liberation movements across the continent, Latin America's economic reliance on foreign powers (initially Europe, later the United States of America) persisted and these political instabilities fueled authoritarian regimes throughout the 20th century.

In the past 50 years, the region experienced a third wave of democratization which saw a leftward shift in ideologies. However, recent years have seen a swing back toward conservatism in some countries. With scandals involving high-ranking government officials, corruption remains one of the biggest issues in Latin America. This report, addressing certain governance issues in Latin America, will focus on the lack of political transparency and judicial independence in the region. Also, the rise of digital technology poses challenges for traditional sectors, which are highly dependent on the countries in the area. Additionally, the issue of climate change adds another level of complexity, as many economies rely on environmentally sensitive industries. It is essential that Latin American governments work towards addressing these challenges, given this complex set of social, economic, and political crises.

II. Involved Countries and Organizations

Brazil

As Latin America's largest economy, Brazil has played a key role in both economic modernization and judicial reform initiatives. Brazil is known for its scandalous corruption news such as the "Lava Jato" operation, which began as a probe into money laundering and exposed systematic issues within its



governance structures. These scandals sparked national and regional conversations on transparency by exposing government officials. Later on, the government took measures to support judicial reforms but faced criticism for inconsistency and prioritizing economic growth over accountability. Current leaders try to advocate for these reforms but Brazil's view on them often varies depending on the political administration.

Mexico

Given its proximity to the U.S., Mexico is deeply engaged in governance reform with a unique perspective on issues such as trade, drug trafficking, and judicial integrity. Extremely high levels of organized crime have made governance reform a priority for Mexico, with the current administration's anti-corruption agenda, though critics argue these reforms lack depth. For example, Mexico created the Unidad de Inteligencia Financiera (Financial Intelligence Unit) to investigate money laundering and President Andrés Manuel López Obrador launched the "Fourth Transformation" campaign. Mexico's policy formally supports anti-corruption measures but often struggles with deeply entrenched political influences on the judiciary branch, making it a critical case study in judicial reform.

Colombia

Colombia has long battled governance issues related to drug trafficking, armed conflict, and human rights violations. Its current administration supports justice reform but faces obstacles in balancing reconciliation with accountability for past crimes. For example, the establishment of Justicia Especial para la Paz (Special Jurisdiction for Peace) exposed gaps in judicial infrastructure. Also, the peace agreement signed between the Colombian government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) was a huge milestone but brought up new judicial challenges in prosecuting human rights abuses.

Venezuela

Venezuela's governance crisis is one of the most severe in the region, with government institutions weakened under the leadership of Presidents Hugo Chávez and Nicolás Maduro. The judicial system is largely seen as an arm of the executive, stifling opposition and limiting political freedoms. The current administration frames external criticism of Venezuela's judiciary as foreign interference and dismisses requests for judicial reform by calling them politically motivated. The situation in Venezuela brings up the question of the fine line between sovereignty and international intervention in cases of governance collapse.

Argentina

Argentina has a history of political corruption and institutional crises. Also, there are still ongoing cases involving bribery and misuse of public funds such as those involving former President Cristina Fernández de Kirchner. Judicial review proceedings are often delayed and political influence interferes with



the independence of courts of law. The Argentinian government argues that an independent judiciary is essential for democratic integrity but critics say that the government has not done enough to reduce political interference.

Chile

Chile's judiciary needs greater transparency and accountability despite some recent developments. For the most important example, the protests in 2019 showed genuine public frustration which led to a process to rewrite the country's constitution. With the current government committed to making governance more inclusive and responsive to citizens' needs, Chile is trying to reform the judiciary to restore public trust and address long-standing grievances around inequality. Also, this constitutional reform process provides a unique example of governance renewal, raising questions on how judicial reforms can be made within broader democratic transformations.

Peru

Peru's political environment is highly volatile, with multiple former presidents like Alejandro Toledo and Pedro Pablo Kuczynski facing ongoing cases of corruption. With frequent turnover in leadership, this instability has damaged Peru's judiciary system. The Peruvian administration is focused on stabilizing governance while promoting judiciary reforms. Now, Peru's policy supports anti-corruption measures but faces implementation challenges alongside skeptical public opinion on these reforms.

III. Focused Overview of the Issue

1. Political History of Latin America

In order to understand the basis of why Latin American countries' governance issues exist, a brief political history of this region needs to be reviewed. The political history of Latin America dates all the way back to the late 15th century. From Columbus's 1492 arrival to the 16th century onward, Spain and Portugal had profound control over Latin America. This shaped the social, political, and economic landscapes of the Colonial Era and continues to do so. Similar to how Spain and Portugal functioned mainland at the time, Latin America was divided into viceroalties which heavily depended on Indigenous labor and later African slavery. Colonial governance operated under the encomienda and hacienda systems where colonists were granted land and labor for their loyalty. The Catholic Church was also a dominant force which led to the brutal treatment of indigenous and African people. Additionally, the economic situation shaped Latin America's future of export-oriented economies.



In the early 19th century, Latin America saw a series of independence movements. European Enlightenment values, the American, and the French Revolutions heavily influenced and inspired these movements. Important figures like Simón Bolívar and José de San Martín aimed to break free from European rule. By the 1820s, most colonies had already acquired independence. These newly independent states, which were culturally and politically influenced by European rule, struggled to establish themselves as stable political systems with their own identity and consequently experienced major power struggles between federalists and centralists. During the mid-19th century, strongmen with military backgrounds called "Caudillos" ruled Latin America. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the region entered an economic growth period driven by the export of commodities such as coffee. In the meantime, the U.S. began asserting its influence in the region.

After World War II, Latin America faced a series of revolutionary movements inspired by Marxism. These leftward developments challenged the status quo of the area and caused global concerns. The most notable one was the Cuban Revolution, led by remarkable figures like Che Guevara and Fidel Castro, which alarmed the U.S. to stop the spread of socialism and communism. The U.S. pursued a policy of containment by supporting right-wing military regimes. For instance, the Operation Condor program of the 1970s allowed dictatorships to collaborate on suppressing leftist opposition. Leaders such as Augusto Pinochet and Jorge Videla presided over these brutal military regimes. This period was marked by human rights abuses and neoliberal reforms, which only ended in the restriction of civil liberties and the intensification of economic inequality.

The late 20th century saw a wave of democratization, which transformed many dictatorships in the region. With the rise of neoliberalism, countries experienced economic growth while deepening social equality. By the 1990s, there was a rise in poverty rates which sparked protests demanding justice. In the early 2000s, Latin America experienced a movement called the "Pink Tide," which was a left-wing resurgence. Leaders like Hugo Chávez in Venezuela, Evo Morales in Bolivia, and Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva in Brazil introduced this idea of 21st-century socialism: their policies included wealth redistribution, land reform, and social welfare programs. However, most of these new administrations became increasingly authoritarian, raising concerns about democratic backsliding. The Pink Tide's influence was weakened by the early 2010s which was marked by a backlash against leftist leaders, with a rise in right-leaning governments. In recent years, Latin America has remained one of the most unequal regions in the world despite immense progress, especially through large-scale protests.



Reimagining Regional Governance in Latin America, by Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

2. Governance Issues

Latin America faces complex and ongoing governance challenges that jeopardize democratic stability, economic growth, and social equity throughout the region. While each country has its own political and social contexts, several key issues are prevalent throughout the region, including corruption, political instability, a lack of judicial independence, economic inequality, and human rights violations. These governance issues frequently intersect, perpetuating inequality and fueling social unrest.

Corruption is one of Latin America's most widespread governance issues, affecting all levels of government and undermining public trust in political institutions. According to Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index, many Latin American countries are among the world's most corrupt, with Venezuela, Nicaragua, and Honduras facing particularly serious challenges. Corruption diverts public funding away from vital services such as healthcare and education, worsening poverty and inequality. It also discourages international investment and economic progress since businesses may see significant risks in countries with rampant corruption. In Brazil, the Lava Jato investigation revealed a network of corruption including politicians and business executives, resulting in over 1,000 indictments and the impeachment of former President Dilma Rousseff. Despite legal proceedings, current surveys reveal that many residents believe corruption remains rampant, highlighting the challenge of maintaining reforms.



Authoritarian inclinations have risen again in some portions of Latin America over the last decade. Leaders in Nicaragua and El Salvador have been accused of eroding democratic values by consolidating power, suppressing dissent, and restricting human rights. These acts frequently result in political instability as administrations confront growing opposition from both domestic and international parties. Civil freedoms are undermined, political diversity is suppressed, and polarized society is produced by authoritarian methods. As demonstrated in recent years in Bolivia, Nicaragua, and Venezuela, political instability frequently ensues, with protests and unrest intensifying. Governments occasionally respond with tougher policies, which result in diminished political liberties and abuses of human rights. President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua has received widespread worldwide criticism for his government's harsh repression of protests in 2018 and continued crackdowns on political dissent. The country's 2021 elections were widely criticized as unfree and unfair, with Ortega's regime arresting opposition leaders and restricting independent media.

Latin America is still one of the world's most unequal areas in terms of income distribution. High levels of economic inequality are caused by structural issues such as reliance on export commodities, limited access to education, and limited work possibilities for marginalized people. Economic disparities are made worse by governance failings, such as corruption and inadequate social safety nets, which restrict equitable distribution of resources. Inequality and poverty limit social mobility and perpetuate poverty cycles, making it harder for residents to obtain education, healthcare, and other basic services. Economic inequality also promotes social discontent, as seen in major protests in Chile (2019) and Colombia (2021), in which residents wanted improved social protections and greater responsibility from their government. A recent example is Chile's 2019 protests, which were sparked by an increase in subway prices but quickly grew into a national movement advocating for a new constitution to replace the one drafted during the Pinochet dictatorship. The protests highlighted systematic inequalities in access to education, healthcare, and pensions, triggering a national vote that resulted in the creation of a new constitution.

3. Judicial Aspect

Latin American judicial systems are complex, shaped by colonial legacies, ongoing political challenges, and efforts to modernize. Despite recent reforms, many countries in the region continue to face persistent issues, such as political influence over the judiciary, corruption, limited access to justice, and difficulties in upholding the rule of law. This article investigates the current state of Latin American judicial systems, examining the major challenges they face, recent progress in judicial reform, and the role of regional cooperation in promoting judicial integrity.

Most Latin American countries adopted civil law-based legal systems, which they inherited from Spanish and Portuguese colonialism. Civil law focuses on codified statutes and often lacks the flexibility



found in common law systems. Although each country has customized its judiciary to meet local needs, structural limitations remain due to the rigidity of these codes, limiting their adaptability in an era of rapidly changing social and economic issues. Furthermore, Latin American legal systems are frequently hampered by bureaucratic inefficiencies and a lack of resources, limiting the judiciary's ability to resolve cases quickly and fairly. Many countries need more case backlogs, more funding, and more training for judges and legal professionals. This lack in resources slows down justice processes, lowers the quality of rulings, and denies the public access to effective legal remedies.

Judicial independence is essential for a strong rule of law, but in many Latin American countries, political interference remains a significant barrier. In several countries, judges and prosecutors are subject to executive branch pressure, with political appointments frequently taking precedence over merit-based selection. This lack of independence undermines public trust in the judiciary and creates an environment in which legal decisions can be influenced by political motives rather than impartial legal principles. For example, in certain circumstances, judges have been removed or replaced due to bad verdicts for the government, indicating how political considerations may overpower judicial integrity. Such acts not only weaken the judiciary, but also foster a culture of fear and self-censorship among judges, reducing their ability to make fair decisions and jeopardizing the values of justice and accountability.

Corruption is another pressing issue in Latin American judicial systems, affecting all levels of government and undermining the rule of law. Bribery, embezzlement, and other forms of corruption distort court decisions and disproportionately harm low-income communities that rely on fair legal systems to protect their rights. In countries where corruption is particularly pervasive, judicial proceedings tend to lean in favor of the wealthy and powerful, exacerbating social and economic disparities. Corruption in the judiciary also makes it difficult to hold political and corporate actors accountable, as those with financial resources may be able to avoid legal penalties. High-profile corruption scandals have exposed systemic flaws in Latin America's judicial systems, and while some reforms have been implemented to address these issues, significant challenges still exist in rooting out corrupt practices. Strengthening internal oversight mechanisms, increasing transparency in judicial appointments, and protecting judges from financial pressures are all necessary steps toward a more accountable judiciary.

Many Latin American countries face human rights violations, such as arbitrary detention, police brutality, and discrimination against marginalized groups. Access to justice remains limited, particularly for indigenous peoples, women, and low-income communities, who frequently face significant barriers in the legal system. Language barriers, a lack of representation, and socioeconomic disadvantages keep these groups from receiving equal treatment and due process. In response to these challenges, several countries have implemented judicial reforms aimed at strengthening human rights safeguards and ensuring more equitable access to justice. Some have established specialized courts or units to address human rights



violations, while others have enhanced legal aid programs that help underserved populations. However, consistent enforcement remains a challenge because local courts may lack the resources or commitment required to effectively protect these rights.

To address these challenges, many efforts have been made in recent years to reform Latin American judicial systems. Countries have attempted to increase transparency in judicial appointments, reduce case backlogs through digitization, and promote stricter anti-corruption measures within the judiciary. Judicial reform initiatives are also encouraging greater independence from political influence, intending to select judges based on merit rather than political allegiance. Some countries have implemented public oversight mechanisms to hold judges accountable and build public trust. Efforts to train and educate judges and court personnel on new legal frameworks, particularly in environmental law and digital rights, demonstrate the judiciary's response to contemporary challenges. These reforms, while gradual, are positive steps toward a more impartial and effective judiciary.

Pink tide (Spanish: *marea rosa*, Portuguese: *onda rosa*) or Turn to the Left: Left-Wing Electoral Victories in Latin America



Attempts to Map Latin America's Political Spectrum, by Geo Currents

IV. Key Vocabulary



Rule of Law: As opposed to rule by law, the rule of law is the principle that all individuals and institutions are subject to and accountable to law that is fairly applied and enforced. It guarantees that no one is above the law, ensuring equality and predictability in legal proceedings. In Latin America, uneven application of the law and corruption have weakened the rule of law, particularly in countries with high political influence on legal systems. Delegates may explore strategies for restoring the rule of law as a basis for improved governance.

Civil Law: As opposed to common law, the civil law tradition is a legal system derived from Roman law, emphasizing codified statutes and laws rather than case-based judgments. This system is the foundation of most Latin American legal systems, distinguishing them from common law systems. The civil law tradition creates a formal legal structure that, while systematic, can be inflexible. Reforming this structure or adapting it to modern governance needs may be part of the discussion on strengthening judicial systems.

Corruption: Corruption refers to the abuse of entrusted power for private gain. It can involve bribery, embezzlement, or favoritism and weakens institutions by diverting resources and undermining fairness and accountability. Corruption within Latin American judicial systems limits access to fair justice and affects governance across the region.

Clientelism: Clientelism is a political system in which goods or services are exchanged for political support, often at the expense of the public good. It leads to favoritism and often reinforces corruption, as officials prioritize personal loyalty over merit or legality. Clientelism is a significant governance issue in several Latin American countries, where political loyalty often determines access to resources and judicial outcomes. Addressing clientelism could be key to promoting fair and equitable governance reforms.

Judicial Impartiality: Judicial Impartiality is the principle that judges and judicial officials must make decisions based solely on facts and law, without any bias or influence from external factors. Impartiality is foundational to a fair legal system. Many Latin American countries struggle with judicial impartiality due to political interference and corruption. Promoting impartiality within the judiciary is essential for ensuring fair rulings and maintaining public confidence in legal systems.

V. Important Events & Chronology

Date	Event
1948	Founding of the Organization of American States (OAS): The OAS is established to promote regional solidarity, peace, and democratic governance across the Americas. The OAS plays a central role in addressing political crises, supporting electoral integrity, and promoting human rights protections across Latin America.



1959	Cuban Revolution: Che Guevara and Fidel Castro leads a revolution in Cuba, overthrowing the Batista regime and establishing a socialist government. The revolution inspires leftist movements and insurgencies throughout Latin America, influencing political ideologies and increasing tensions with the United States.
1973	Military Coup in Chile: General Augusto Pinochet leads a coup that ousts democratically elected President Salvador Allende, establishing a military dictatorship in Chile. Pinochet's rule is marked by widespread human rights abuses and suppression of political opposition. Chile's judicial and governance structure is deeply affected by authoritarian policies and repression.
1983	Democratic Transition in Argentina: Following the defeat in the Falklands War, Argentina's military government collapses, and democratic rule is restored. This transition initiates a period of democratic governance in Argentina, with efforts to prosecute those responsible for human rights abuses during the "Dirty War."
1991	Adoption of New Colombian Constitution: Colombia adopts a new constitution to address the challenges of drug trafficking, corruption, and violence. The constitution introduces reforms to strengthen the judiciary, protect human rights, and establish the independence of the constitutional court, though challenges persist due to ongoing violence and corruption.
1992	Overthrow of Dictatorship in Peru: President Alberto Fujimori dissolves the Peruvian Congress and judiciary in an "autogolpe" (self-coup), later enacting policies that concentrate power. Although initially popular for combating insurgency, Fujimori's administration is later discredited by corruption and human rights abuses, leading to his eventual exile and conviction.
2001	Enactment of Brazil's Anti-Corruption Law: Brazil enacts the Anti-Money Laundering Law, which establishes stricter penalties for corruption and organized crime. This law became a foundation for later anti-corruption initiatives in Brazil, though corruption persists as a significant governance issue.
2014	Start of Operation Car Wash in Brazil: Brazil's "Operação Lava Jato" (Operation Car Wash) investigation exposes widespread corruption involving state oil company Petrobras, top politicians, and business executives. The operation results in numerous convictions and reveals systemic corruption across Latin America, impacting political leaders in multiple countries.
2015	Guatemala's "La Línea" Corruption Scandal: Guatemalan President Otto Pérez Molina and other high-ranking officials are implicated in a customs corruption scandal known as "La Línea." The scandal leads to massive public protests, and



	Pérez Molina eventually resigns and faces prosecution. This case underscores the importance of anti-corruption efforts in improving governance.
2016	Peace Agreement between the Colombian Government and FARC: After decades of conflict, the Colombian government signs a peace agreement with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). The peace process brings new challenges to the Colombian judiciary in terms of transitional justice, as the country grapples with reparations, reintegration of former combatants, and addressing past human rights abuses.
2019	Protests Across Latin America: Massive protests erupt across Latin America, including in Chile, Ecuador, and Bolivia, largely driven by public dissatisfaction with economic inequality, corruption, and government policies. These protests highlight demands for greater transparency, social equity, and government accountability. In Chile, protests lead to a referendum for a new constitution.
2021	Constitutional Reform Process in Chile: Chile initiates a process to rewrite its constitution, aiming to replace the 1980 constitution established during Pinochet's dictatorship. The reform represents a significant shift toward addressing systemic inequalities and improving governance. The process is seen as an opportunity to strengthen democratic principles.

VI. Past Resolutions and Treaties

- [Resolution 58/4 \(2003\)](#)

This General Assembly resolution established the UNCAC, a legally binding international agreement that tackles corruption. It emphasizes prevention, law enforcement, international cooperation, and asset recovery. Almost every Latin American country is a party to this convention, which serves as a guide for strengthening anti-corruption efforts.

- [Resolution 2014/32 \(2014\)](#)

While centered on development, this resolution recognizes that addressing corruption and promoting good governance are essential for progress in Latin America. It calls for increased international cooperation to tackle corruption and support institutional development.

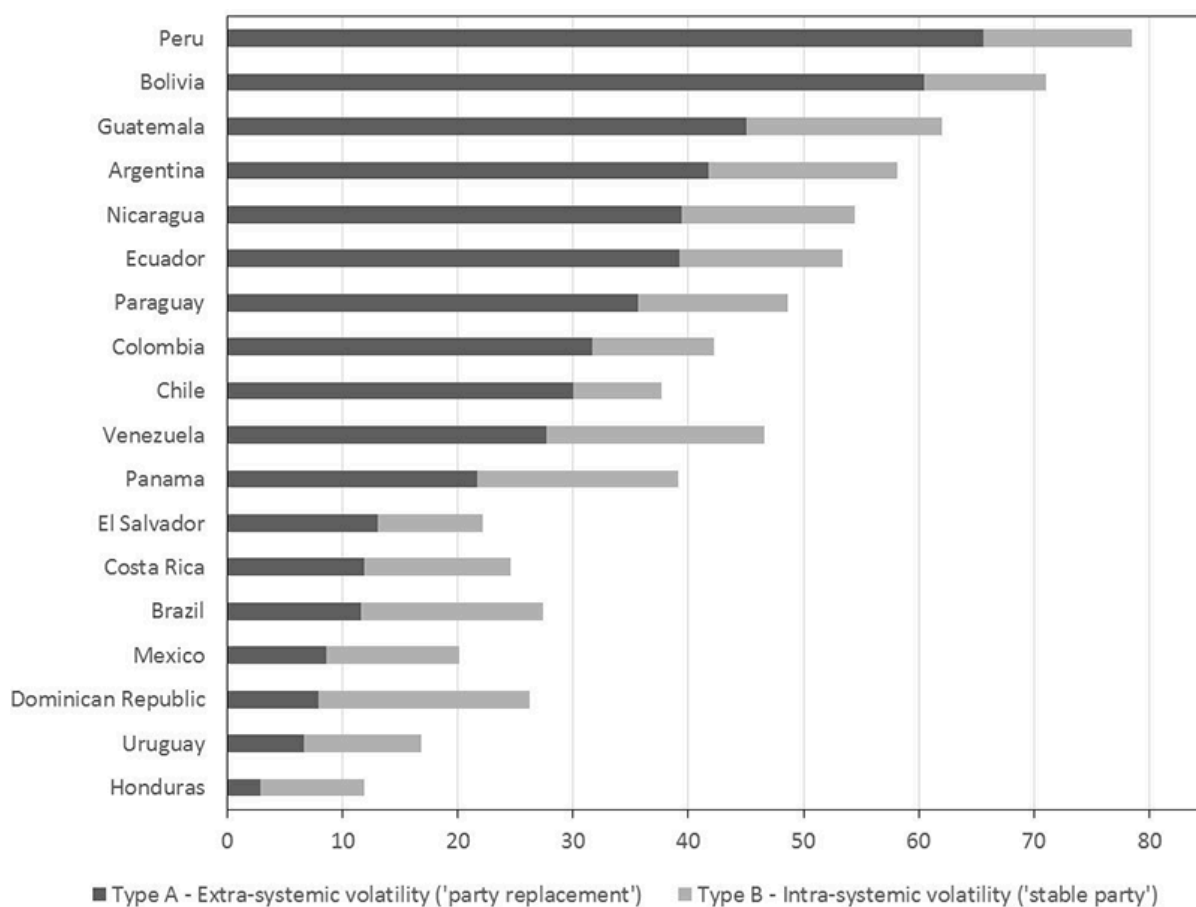
- [Resolution 74/210 \(2018\)](#)



This resolution promotes the rule of law as essential for sustainable development and social stability. It calls for robust legal frameworks, transparent institutions, and fair judicial processes. For Latin America, it underscores the need for strong justice systems to handle corruption effectively.

- [Resolution 74/154 \(2019\)](#)

This resolution addresses the deteriorating human rights situation in Venezuela amid an ongoing political crisis. This resolution reflects widespread international concern over the state of civil and political rights in the country and calls for urgent action to address these violations.



Electoral Volatility in Latin America, by Oxford Research Encyclopedias

VII. Failed Solution Attempts

One major approach has been the imposition of economic sanctions, particularly by the United States and the European Union, targeting specific Latin American countries facing severe governance issues. Sanctions imposed on Venezuela and Nicaragua aimed to pressure their governments to reform and curb human rights abuses. Designed to cut off funding to state officials responsible for human rights



violations, these sanctions sought to limit these governments' repressive control. Nonetheless, the effectiveness of sanctions has been mixed. Rather than encouraging meaningful reforms, sanctions often intensified economic hardship for civilians, failing to achieve significant political changes. In many instances, these sanctions led to unintended consequences, exacerbating poverty and worsening humanitarian crises, undermining international credibility and reducing the willingness of other nations to support similar measures.

Diplomatic pressure and public condemnation by regional organizations have been other attempts to resolve governance issues, notably the Organization of American States (OAS) and the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC). Both bodies have issued resolutions condemning human rights violations and political repression in Venezuela and Nicaragua. The OAS has made attempts to mediate discussions among Latin American states to promote adherence to democratic principles. Unfortunately, these measures have been largely symbolic, lacking strong enforcement mechanisms. Some countries in the region, citing concerns over sovereignty and historical distrust of outside interference, have resisted external pressures and disregarded these condemnations.

In recent years, some Latin American countries have sought solutions through domestic reforms, such as constitutional amendments and anti-corruption campaigns, with international support. Brazil's anti-corruption operation, "Lava Jato" (Operation Car Wash), was a prominent example, uncovering a large-scale corruption network involving politicians and major corporations. However, despite initial successes, this campaign ultimately exposed the fragility of judicial independence in Brazil. The operation itself became politicized, and accusations of bias and misuse of judicial power emerged, which led to decreased public confidence in the judiciary.

Another diplomatic attempt has been the Lima Group, a coalition of several Latin American countries established in 2017 to address the Venezuelan crisis. This coalition has worked to isolate the Venezuelan government diplomatically, calling for free and fair elections and condemning human rights abuses. However, the Lima Group's influence has been limited by regional divisions and the absence of strong enforcement mechanisms. Despite numerous statements and calls for action, the group's impact has been hindered by divergent interests among member states, some of which are reluctant to push for significant intervention. As a result, the Venezuelan government has largely ignored the group's appeals, continuing its policies with little effective resistance.

VIII. Possible Solutions

Addressing governance and judicial issues in Latin America demands a multi-faceted approach, recognizing the region's complex historical context and political landscape. First, judicial independence is



crucial, promoting reforms that enhance autonomy from political influences. Initiatives may involve independent bodies to oversee judicial appointments, ensuring accountability while increasing the capacity of judicial personnel with training programs focused on human rights and anti-corruption practices.

Enhancing civil society engagement is also vital; empowering local NGOs and community organizations can lead to greater accountability. Governments should facilitate an environment where civil society can operate freely, which means protecting freedom of speech and assembly, essential for fostering active public participation. Furthermore, international collaboration plays a significant role, as countries in the region must engage in dialogue with one another, sharing best practices. Regional organizations like the OAS could facilitate this exchange, but these dialogues need to be substantive, aiming to build consensus on governance norms and judicial reform strategies. Addressing economic roots is important too; economic inequality fuels corruption and weakens institutions. Policymakers should implement inclusive economic policies promoting fair access to resources and opportunities. Investing in education and vocational training can empower communities, reducing dependency on corrupt practices. Finally, it's essential for international bodies to offer technical assistance to strengthen institutional capacities, supporting anti-corruption agencies or judicial reform initiatives, providing resources for effective governance practices while respecting the sovereignty of Latin American nations. Solutions need to be tailored to specific contexts in each country.

In conclusion, the path forward demands coordinated efforts among national governments, regional organizations, civil society, and international partners. Solutions must be realistic, addressing immediate governance challenges and underlying socio-economic factors contributing to instability, with careful monitoring and evaluation to ensure efficacy. Without commitment to these recommendations, the cycle of governance failures is likely to continue, leaving the region vulnerable to ongoing issues.

IX. Useful Links

- [Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean](#)

ECLAC works to promote equitable long-term economic growth and effective financial resource allocation to support development and equality in the region. The commission focuses on integral human development with a rights-based approach, addressing issues like education, health, and social protection. ECLAC contributes to evaluating progress in public policies and promoting inclusive economic activity with a smaller environmental footprint.

- [Organization of American States](#)



The OAS aims to promote democracy, peace, security, and development in the region. It focuses on human rights, electoral oversight, social and economic development, and multidimensional security

- [Americas | Country Page | World | Human Rights Watch](#)

The Human Rights Watch reports on abuses and violations in various countries, such as political repression, violence, and discrimination. Information on HRW's efforts to promote and protect human rights through advocacy, research, and public campaigns and detailed reports on the human rights conditions in specific countries, highlighting key issues and recommendations are present in this page.

- [Latin America and Caribbean: Development news, research, data | World Bank](#)

The World Bank works to promote sustainable economic growth, reduce inequalities, and improve living conditions in the LAC region. The page highlights various projects and programs focused on areas such as infrastructure, education, health, and environmental sustainability. The World Bank also provides data and research on economic and social indicators, helping to inform policy decisions and development strategies.

- [Latin America | Council on Foreign Relations](#)

CFR offers in-depth analysis on political and economic developments in Latin America, including elections, trade policies, and economic reforms. This page covers topics related to security challenges, such as organized crime and drug trafficking, as well as human rights issues. CFR examines the relationship between the United States and Latin American countries, focusing on areas of cooperation and conflict.

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