



SC: Security Council

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Issue: The Situation in the Northern Triangle

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## I. Introduction

The nations of the Northern Triangle, Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador, have been struggling with poverty, chronic violence, and corruption for many years. Violence in the area is so worrying, that people have no choice left but to leave their own homes and flee to an unknown country to seek asylum. Thus, the number of immigrants from this region of Central America has soared, due to the immense issue of security and economic inadequacy. Council on Foreign Relations estimates that each year approximately 311.000 leave their homes to migrate to northern countries (CFR).

One of the countries of the Northern Triangle, Honduras is ranked as the most internally disputed nation, followed by El Salvador and Guatemala, according to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's (UNODC) statistics of 2012 (UNODC). These countries have attempted to solve the aforementioned problems by national and international aid, however, the situation has been exacerbated with the current COVID-19 pandemic as well as the environmental crises. Unforeseen environmental disasters in the region and the pandemic have certainly created uncertainty. Citizens of Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala are deprived to achieve resilience after horrific actions that they have and continue to experience.

The geographic location of these countries makes it more difficult to keep the region away from performing illegal activities. The narrow landmass of Central America is a chokepoint between the coca fields of the Andes and the world's largest market of cocaine, the United States of America. The Northern Triangle, therefore, serves as a bridge for drug trafficking and illegal flows. With such illegal actions, comes the issues of border insecurity resulting in the situation becoming an international one.

## II. Involved Countries and Organizations

### Guatemala

Guatemala faces challenges in conserving the rights of its people (HRW). Powerful criminal organizations have been asserting dominance in the region for years. These organizations situated in Guatemala are one of the most advanced, with their networks including government officials, military members, drug traffickers, and more. Their crimes often include transporting drugs, human trafficking, money laundering, kidnapping, and other illegal enterprises. However, the government has shown



negligence to stress the issue (HRW, Guatemala). The International Commission Against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG) has previously revealed over 60 corruption schemes in the year 2015, prompting the arrest and resignation of Guatemala's then-president and vice president.

In March 2019, Congress passed a bill that would violate international human rights laws, legislation assuring the amnesty for genocide. Following this act, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights ordered the shelving of the proposed law.

Guatemala's judicial system has also been one of the aggravating factors to the unrest in the region, as it consists of corruption, institutional weakness, and lack of resources, and high impunity rates.

## El Salvador

In El Salvador, much like the other two Northern Triangle countries, advanced gangs hold exclusive control over the residents of the country, luring children into joining them, assaulting women and children. Gangs kill, make disappear, rape, or displace those who withstand them. About 60 thousand gang members are estimated to operate in El Salvador, dominating the territory while extorting and gathering intelligence on the people through public transport, neighborhoods, schools, etc.

Moreover, security forces are unfulfilling in their duties, too, proven to commit crimes themselves such as extrajudicial executions, sexual assaults, and torture. In fact, in between the years 2014 and 2018, extrajudicial killings accounted for 116 people's lives in which only two of the cases resulted in a conviction. Numerous security and government officials have been confirmed to work with criminal organizations for criminal operations. Media reports and negotiations were made between all political parties and gangs for different occasions and purposes, even for electoral campaigns. The current Bukele administration negotiated with MS-13 (an international criminal organization) members in order to decrease violence all over the country, by granting their members jail privileges in 2019.

Another problem is that the country is struggling with the rising amount of disappearances. Police registered around 12 thousand missing people between January 2014 and October 2019, with more than 400 of them being children (HRW, El Salvador). These numbers actually surpass the number of disappearances encountered during the civil war in 1979-1992.

## Honduras

The Honduran society is highly affected by the unrest and unsafety in their country, and today Honduras ranks the second country to have the highest murder rate, and in fact, in 2012 it was at the top of the list. San Pedro Sula is called the murder capital of the world where a woman is killed every 23 hours on



average. The lack of protection push many residents to flee to Mexico or the United States. LGBTQIA2S+ members, people with disabilities, activists, journalists, and especially females are heavily discriminated against, often receiving violence.

Efforts to reconstitute public security have ceased due to corruption, law enforcement services are ineffective (HRW, Honduras). Security forces also committed violence in COVID-19 lockdown to enforce the confinement. An audit of government purchases of medical supplies to prevent the spread of COVID-19 revealed the disappearance of supplies worth millions of dollars.

Gang violence is all around Honduras from urban to rural areas, and about 5 to 40 thousand people of the population are estimated to belong actively to a gang, particularly Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13) and the 18th Street gang (Barrio 18). These gangs are responsible for the augmented homicide rate in Honduras. The government has responded to this by constructing a special force to counterattack gangs, consisting of police and military officers.

### United States of America

Hundreds and thousands of refugees are arriving at the southern border of the United States of America, on account of the unsafe, violent, and poor conditions in their country of origin. The United States' deportation policies -deporting immigrants who are seeking asylum back to their home countries- have helped immensely in aggravating the issue in the Northern Triangle. When the United States deports these refugees, they are not guaranteed safety, as the [studies](#) of HRW explain. The United States (the US) and Mexico have deported around 200.000 Salvadorans from 2014 to 2018. Because of the lack of systematic monitoring from the UN, governments, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), what happens when deportees return to their countries remains unknown. The United States must protect Northern Triangle civilians' from return as conditions in the area gangs and violent authorities harm them.

The newly elected president of the United States is showing interest in reviewing policies that Barack Obama had pursued in the region, rather than the unhelpful policies chosen by former President Donald Trump's administration. Barack Obama's administration has supported the Northern Triangle countries politically and financially, with the cooperation of the European Union. Thus, helped promote stronger and more transparent judicial institutions in these countries. Nonetheless, these efforts have failed as the governments did not fully deliver on these commitments.

The current Biden administration is investing 4 billion dollars into the countries to help them ensure development, security, and anti-corruption. The US also named a special envoy to cooperate with the local governments and partners to settle unauthorized migration. President Biden is also in the work to provide safety to the immigrants that are unaccompanied minors, families, victims of abuse and harassment by





reactivating the US asylum system - which differed from the Trump administration. Former President Trump had negotiated in 2019 to authorize the US to deport certain asylum seekers back to the Northern Triangle Countries (NTC) to apply for protection in those countries rather than in the United States. Medical data, patient surveys, and testimonies collected by Doctors Without Borders (MSF) showed that the NTC are still pestered with extreme violence not discrete from the conditions found in war zones. If migrants and refugees are deported, they are sent back to the same violence they are fleeing from.

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has been commissioned by President Biden's administration to increase emergency food, income support programs, protection for vulnerable individuals, and other humanitarian aids. USAID had allocated about 112 million dollars and resources to the Northern Triangle's ongoing crises. The Central American Minors program, originally halted by the Trump administration was also rereleased; to reunite minors who separated from their families in the US.

## Mexico

To alleviate the impacts of emigration, one of which is the spread of the COVID-19 virus, the Mexican government closed its borders and deployed Mexico's National Guard and army on the southern border with Guatemala. These efforts, along with global confinement, resulted in a decline in migration. Mexico has also improved its own asylum programs to protect all Central American migrants in its own country. The state is also estimated to set a national record for the number of asylum requests received and processed.

Mexico is the region where most of the Northern Triangle residents flee, in fact, data reports the presence of 66,868 Central Americans in the country. The country is also a transit route to the United States. For most immigrants, Mexico is still unattractive for Central American labor as Mexico's wage ranks the lowest minimum wage in the region while the United States' wage is eight times higher. In 2014, Mexico began to track these transient migrants more heavily, with projects such as the Southern Border Plan which is designed to retake control of the southern border and protect migrants from transnational organized crime groups. More than 45,000 migrants from Central America were deported from Mexico between January and April 2019. In 2020, Mexico detained 800 illegal migrants who entered from Guatemala. The detainees were said to be transit migrants wanting to arrive in the United States. Such strict measures are taken by the Mexican authorities to reduce migration to the United States through Mexico.





### III. Focused Overview of the Issue

The region's problems of criminal organizations, gang groups, surging femicides, overall violence and refugees; has been going on for ages and the root of it is believed to be the decades of civil war and political instability thereafter. The civil war left the region without a developed security infrastructure and illicit trafficking of firearms arose.

#### 1. Central American Crisis (Civil Wars)

The Central American crisis signifies a series of civil wars mainly in Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras in the late 1970s. After communist revolutions stemmed in these countries, the US was concerned that these countries would become isolated if there would be pro-Soviet communist governments and sought its interests through puppet governments.

From 1960 to 1996, Guatemala experienced the longest civil war in Central America, which was between a US-installed dictatorship and leftist groups. The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) provided intelligence, training, and armed support to the Guatemalan government throughout the war, to fight against communism. The war claimed more than 200 thousand lives, over half a million people were displaced and over 40 thousand disappeared (USIP, El Salvador). The United States was also involved in El Salvador when civil war broke out between the US-backed military junta and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), a coalition of leftist groups. The purpose of the involvement was to stop the spread of communism throughout the world by giving arms, munitions, war implements, money, etc. to one side of the civil unrest. The Salvadoran Civil War which was between the years 1980 and 1992, took over 75 thousand lives, and about a quarter of the population was displaced. According to the United Nations Truth Commission, 85 percent of the violence was attributed to the US-backed governments and 5 percent to the FMLN (USIP, El Salvador).

After the crisis, a good portion of the infrastructure which belonged to the Northern Triangle countries (NTC) was damaged and they were dragged into even more poverty. Almost one million Nicaraguans, Salvadorans, Hondurans, and Guatemalans fled to the United States between 1980-1991 to escape political repression and economic hardship. Los Angeles alone received 70 thousand immigrants during the 1980s, seeking asylum. However, many asylum applications of these refugees were denied, which forced them to work multiple jobs to survive. As refugees wanted to gain easier money, gangs and transnational criminal organizations started forming. In 1996, the United States' Illegal Immigration Reform & Immigrant Responsibility Act expanded the criteria for those who were deportable; such as people who were green card holders, immigrants who had committed a crime or anyone in a gang. The US deported





over 50 thousand criminals from their prisons back to the NTC, countries with broken law enforcement systems because of the civil war. These gangs easily reconstituted in NTC and gained immense power, now fighting with the local government to rule the country.

## 2. Transnational Criminal Organizations

High rates of crimes in the Northern Triangle Countries make the region as lethal as a war zone. People feel unsafe walking home, going to school, or work, even in the daytime because of the constant fear of getting threatened, killed, raped by criminal organizations and gangs (World Vision). The illegal trade of drugs within the NTC for many years has caused a loophole in the security infrastructure, which is mainly corruption and a weak rule of law. The United States is a great market for illegal substances, spending around 150 billion dollars in 2016 alone, according to Science Daily. Thus, the NTC is considered to be the highest value drug flow, in terms of transporting drugs to the US. With the combination of the Northern Triangle countries' geographical location and their weak institutional systems, international criminal organizations have gained influence in the region.

To these aspects must be added the US deportation policies, which caused the organized crime groups to grow massively. After the terrible civil war in El Salvador, many people escaped to the US. These immigrants there created gangs, to protect themselves from other gangs in the States. For instance, the Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13) is a gang turned into a transnational criminal organization, originated in Los Angeles, California after immigrating from the El Salvadoran Civil War. 18th Street Gang is another example of a Los Angeles street gang, turned into an international criminal organization. When many of these gang members got arrested in the US, they got deported back to their country of origin where they rose out of control, influencing all of Central America and even making the police feel outgunned.

## 3. Femicides

Honduras and El Salvador are two of the most dangerous countries in the world to be a woman, being in the top five countries worldwide in terms of femicide rates. Women are murdered by boyfriends, husbands, and strangers, sometimes by hitmen willing to kill for as little as 60 dollars. Honduras is considered the world's murder capital, after the Mexican drug cartels moved in from the United States, gang violence increased, and went overboard, leaving many women killed in revenge attacks often involving sexual assault. In 2014, nearly two women were killed in Honduras every day, a country with a population of just 8 million. To further highlight the severity of femicides, in El Salvador and Honduras alone the number of femicides surpasses the combined rate of male and female homicides in some of the 40 countries with the highest murder rates in the world, such as Ecuador, Nicaragua, and Tanzania (The Global Americans).





According to the government of Honduras, the murder rate was brought down after a military crackdown but local human rights groups claim that while the homicide proportions have declined, the number of unexplained deaths has rocketed. Many cases are labeled unsolved by the government, in fact, 98 percent of Latin American femicide cases were left unresolved in 2016.

One of the main reasons for femicides in these Latin American countries are embedded in the culture of machismo, an ideology that favors men over women. This can be proven by the data of the Organization of Salvadoran Women for Peace (ORMUSA) in El Salvador, affirming that in 12 percent of the violence cases against women, the perpetrators in question were judges, prosecutors, lawyers, and even police officers. The [Women on the Run report](#) from UNHRC states that 10 percent of the women interviewed for the report disclosed that the police or other authorities were causing them harm as they were illegally cooperating with criminal armed groups. Moreover, policewomen from the Northern Triangle countries that were interviewed explained how gang members would threaten them and their families unless they agreed to work with the “maras”. With this problem in the security infrastructure, women struggle with seeking protection and often choose to migrate from their country of origin.

#### 4. Refugee Problem

Immigration from the Northern Triangle countries has various motives, some of which include; socioeconomic difficulties, security conditions, natural disasters, and poor governance. (SPG). After the civil wars, instability in the countries intensified the life standards of their people. In areas such as Western Guatemala, residents are suffering from malnutrition and illiteracy, limiting access to improved job creation. Without improved job opportunities, new workers have to pick between being employed in an unstable, unregulated informal sector or fleeing their country to seek better professions elsewhere.

Environmental disasters and the ongoing pandemic have also exacerbated the situation. Bearing in mind climate change, scientific research illustrates that Central America has become hotter and drier in the past years and droughts have distressed the residents. For instance, the coffee industry, which is vital in the Northern Triangle as it is a source of income for about 1.3 million families, has experienced decreasing job opportunities due to repeated crop losses.

In addition, the governments of the Northern Triangle have struggled to justify the underdeveloped socio-economic and security conditions or how to establish serenity after natural disasters. All three countries have histories of autocratic governance and shifting to democracy has been problematic. Their states failed to dedicate enough resources to the public sector, which left government institutions powerless.





## 5. Corruption

The weak rule of law and public corruption are among the most critical challenges that prevent the development of democracy in the Northern Triangle countries. According to the 2020 Corruption Perceptions Index from Transparency International; Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador were ranked out of 180 countries as 157th, 148th, and 104th respectively.

Influence of forces such as the penetration of criminal organizations into local governance and politics, fiscal measures that the COVID-19 pandemic, and natural disasters have opened new ground for corruption. In order to prevent corruption, long-term approaches, holistic plans, and negotiations between governments should be practiced. As the situation at the US southern border escalates, the Biden administration is devoting resources and strategic focus, strengthening cooperations with local partners, and finding new collaborations to combat corruption over the long term in the Northern Triangle.

## 6. Difficulties on Maintaining the International Security

A phenomenal expansion of immigrants, political instability, and security crises ongoing in the NTC region have alerted policymakers and citizens as it has grown into a transnational issue. The issue of international security in the Northern Triangle is often overlooked, as it is not labeled as a conflict-stricken region. However, the region remains as deadly as a war zone, flooded with violence spread by transnational criminal groups and street gangs. UNICEF's report "Hidden in Plain Sight" states that El Salvador and Guatemala are the first two countries in proportions of children and adolescent homicide, while all three of the NTC are in the top five globally, for rates of femicides. With these challenging conditions, comes the rising desire to move out of the country, citizens are unable to live safely in their homes. Neighboring and nearby countries are receiving surging numbers of refugees each year.

The problematic result of the rising amounts of immigrants is border insecurity. The borders between the NTC and Mexico are mostly uncontrolled and insecure. Police and customs agents are found on the urbanized sections of the borders such as major highways, airports, and main ports. Outside of these locations are unmarked, which makes crossings of immigrants and illegal trafficking actions easier. In 2011, Guatemalan officials detected around 125 cases of unmonitored crossings (Wilson Center). Along the Guatemala-Mexico border, only four of the eight official crossing points are open and manned. Moreover, hundreds of illegal airstrips operating to unload illegal substances can be found in these areas. This insecurity within these borders is a result of poorly trained and under-resourced security personnel. Security and defense policies have been largely ignored in Guatemala and El Salvador since the end of the civil wars and today, the process of police reform and rebuilding has been slow due to budget cuts.





Several causes of border insecurity in the NTC are: insufficient funds, weak institutions which are unable to coordinate their migration control agencies, poorly trained and equipped police forces, unreliable judiciary institutions, and corruption. Insufficient funds are mainly due to inefficient tax regimes and their civilian governments' lack of interest in national security issues which is directly related to corrupt governance. In fact, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras spent approximately \$580 million, \$439 million, and \$335 million respectively on total defense, while their drug trafficking profits are estimated at about 10-15 billion dollars as explained by the [Wilson Center Report](#).

## IV. Key Vocabulary

**The Northern Triangle:** The Northern Triangle is a region in Central America consisting of three countries, Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador. Each country shares a border with the other two, forming a "triangle".

**Transnational criminal groups:** Transnational criminal groups are organizations that operate illegal acts such as drug and sex trafficking, illegal poaching, conveying arms; in more than one country. These organizations are one of the main causes of unease and territorial tensions, as they operate in several countries.

**Mara Salvatrucha (the MS-13 gang):** MS-13 is a transnational criminal group, labeled by the US Department of the Treasury in 2012. The group originated from a street gang in Los Angeles in the 1980s. Its main purpose when it was first created, was to protect fellow immigrants from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua from other gangs and violence in the area. Though, it grew to be one of the most violent and cruel criminal groups. MS-13 is also known for its rivalry with the 18th street gang. The gang is currently active in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Central America. Their acts of violence in the region have helped make the NTC the most violent place on Earth, that is not in a state of war.

**18th Street gang:** The 18th Street Gang or Barrio 18 is one of the most notorious gangs located in the Western Hemisphere. Likewise, its rival gang, the MS-13, Barrio 18 was once a street gang that emerged in Los Angeles and comprised Latin American members. The organization is mostly known for its activities of kidnapping, small-time drug trafficking, money laundering, and contract killings and for operating around 120 cities in 30 states. According to Fox News, as a result of gang violence in the region, El Salvador averaged 14 murders per day and the government resolved such an issue by making a truce between the 18th Street gang and the MS-13 (Fox News).

**Femicide:** Term used for homicides of females, murdered just because they were born a female.

**Maras:** Maras is a term for gang groups, based mainly in the Northern Triangle countries



**Asylum:** Asylum is a term used to describe the protection obtained by an immigrant from the state that they've migrated to.

**Machismo:** Machismo is a term equivalent to toxic masculinity and strong masculine pride. Machismo ideology is strongly embedded within certain cultures in the world and is, unfortunately, one of the deep root causes of femicides happening in the NTC.

## V. Important Events & Chronology

Date (Day/Month/Year)	Event
13 November 1960	The Guatemalan Civil War officially commenced after a group of military officers attempted a coup.
15 October 1979	The El Salvadoran Civil War was stimulated by the murders of anti-coup protesters.
16 March 1988	President Ronald Reagan ordered over 3 thousand US troops to Honduras to put pressure on the leftist Nicaraguan government.
16 February 1992	The El Salvadoran Civil War ended with the signing of the "Chapultepec Peace Accords", peace was established between the Salvadoran government and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN)
29 December 1996	The Guatemalan Civil War came to an end after the rebels and the government signed a peace agreement. More than 200 thousand people died in the conflict.
2012	Coffee rust, caused by a fungus, hit coffee-producing areas in Central America, deteriorating the economy of the NTC.
7 January 2019	The International Commission Against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG)'s activity was ended by the Guatemalan president.
20 January 2021	President Biden proposes a 4 billion dollar plan to resolve the immigration issue from the root

## VI. Past Resolutions and Treaties

- [UNFPA Report](#): The report commissioned by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) with funds from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, 23 April 2018.





- [UNHRC Report](#): The report prepared by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) named “Women on the Run”, October 2015.
- [CEDAW/C/GTM/CO/8-9](#): Resolution/Treaty adopted by the United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner, Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, 23 October-17 November 2017.
- [CRC/C/GTM/CO/5-6](#): Resolution/Treaty adopted by the United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner, Committee on the Rights of the Child, 28 February 2018.
- [CCPR/C/GTM/CO4](#): Resolution/Treaty adopted by the United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner, Human Rights Committee, 20 May 2018.
- [CAT/C/GTM/CO/7](#): Resolution/Treaty adopted by the United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner, Committee Against Torture, 28 December 2018.
- [CMW/C/GTM/CO/2](#): Resolution/Treaty adopted by the United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner, Committee on Migrant Workers, 2 May 2019.
- [CERD/C/GTM/CO/16-17](#): Resolution/Treaty adopted by the United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner, Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, 27 May 2019.
- [Resolution](#): adopted by The Member States of the Comprehensive Regional Protection and Solutions Framework (Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Panama), 8 December 2020
- [A/57/384/Add.1](#): Resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly, 20 December 2002.

Reports conducted by the UNFPA and UNHRC were very informative and beneficial, although one focused on the youth's security solely than the whole nation's. On the issue of the increasing gang violence, its influence on governments refugees, homicides, and femicides; no resolutions by the Security Council have been adopted. Resolutions provided in this section of the report were rather passed upon certain subjects such as discrimination, torture, rights of children, etc. Also, these resolutions are not up to date with the most recent issues such as the unavailability to achieve economic prosperity after environmental disasters and the COVID-19 pandemic, border insecurity, and the augmented criminal activities as a result of corrupt governments. In consequence, there was no concrete action taken on the subject other than the work from involved countries, sub-organizations of the UN, a few international organizations, and NGOs.

## VII. Failed Solution Attempts

Apart from the fairly new aid that the Northern Triangle countries are receiving from the Biden administration, all solution attempts have failed to solve this issue, because the problem is in the implementation of policies by the governments of these three countries. The gangs hold so much power



over the governments that governments do not have a choice other than to negotiate with the gangs to decrease homicide rates in their countries (Atlantic Council). The CICIG had a great impact on making Guatemala's criminal rates diminish, however, the government declined further help from the organization, going back to the state it was at before CICIG's help.

## VIII. Possible Solutions

First of all, the implementation of existing policies that are meant to protect people in their own countries should be regulated strictly. There is no doubt that the legislation in these countries is not working. People often are confronted with death and forms of violence when seeking assistance and protection in their countries of origin. These regulations could be done with the assistance of UN employees so that acts of human rights violation would be proven to have diminished.

In addition, the governments should follow transparent procedures in their tax collection and expenditure with ways such as releasing reports to the public, to make sure taxes are allocated properly to productive projects with social and economic benefits.

The establishment of an organization similar to the CICIG for all three Northern Triangle Countries, in order to reduce homicide rates, is also highly encouraged. The CICIG investigated and prosecuted serious crimes, convicting over 400 people, including a president. Such organization would also be helpful in terms of corruption, as it is a direct reason for the rise of violence with criminal organizations and gangs taking over the governments' decisions. To increase the effectivity, the commission should remain active at all times, since the CICIG ceased all activity.

Moreover, new national and regional security frameworks should be constructed, especially to determine illegal activity happening near the borders. The borders are generally secured by civilian authorities, which could be supported by militaries when necessary. However, in the NTC militaries are becoming ever more involved in public security. Governments should define through proper legislative mechanisms the authority and responsibility of both police and military forces. Similar alignment and coordination of forces should be implemented by the neighboring countries as well, as it is impossible to control a border from only one side.

Finally, it is recommended that the Northern Triangle's governments should participate in open dialogue with private sector actors to achieve economic prosperity.





## IX. Useful Links

- [Women on the Run by UNHRC](#)
- [Regional Response to the Northern Triangle of Central America Situation by UNHRC](#)
- [Where are the Northern Triangle Countries headed? And what is the US Policy? By CSIS](#)
- [Undocumented Migration from the Northern Triangle of Central America by International Crisis Group](#)

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