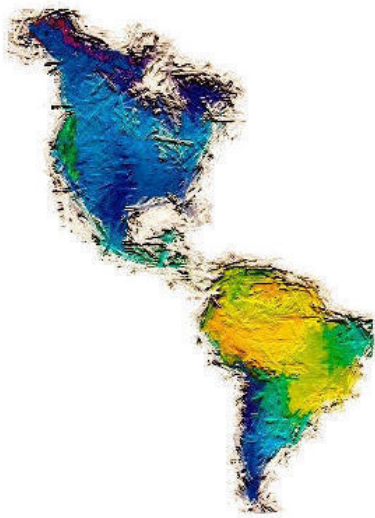


**2021 Washington Model Organization of
American States General Assembly**

Final Packet

First Committee



Washington Model

Organization of American States

Institute for Diplomatic Dialogue in the Americas



OAS

More rights for more people

March 29 – April 2, 2021

**IMPROVING INFORMATION COMMUNICATION AND TECHNOLOGY INFRASTRUCTURE
FOR INDIGENOUS ENGAGEMENT**

First Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Guyana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 45 section (f) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) which calls for “The incorporation and increasing participation of the marginal sectors of the population, in both rural and urban areas, in the economic, social civic, cultural, and political life of the nation, in order to achieve the full integration of the national community”;

RECALLING:

Article 18 section 4 of AG/RES. 2888 (XLVI-O/16), “American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,” which asserts that “indigenous peoples have the right to use, without discrimination of any kind, all the health and medical care institutions and services accessible to the general population”;

Section vii, “Open and transparent digital government” of resolution AG/RES. 2931 (XLIX-O/19), “Strengthening Democracy,” and previous resolutions sought to strengthen democracy through digital, open and transparent e-Government;

EXPRESSING CONCERN:

That this push for e-government during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has greatly expanded the digital divide between developed and developing countries of the Americas and, in particular, between the developed communities of the Americas and those of the rural indigenous communities. With respect to the latter, these divides, owing mostly to historically subpar information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructure in the hinterlands, have already created significant barriers to access preventing the use of digital information, online services, and civic engagement;

That adequate online e-health service are not available to rural indigenous communities due to the lack of or substandard ICT infrastructure;

About the national security and threats posed by terrorism, human trafficking, and porous unmonitored borders due to the lack of ICT infrastructure in rural areas;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The AG/DEC. 79 (XLIV-O/14), “Rights of the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas,” that supports the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and reaffirms that progress in promoting and effectively protecting the rights of the indigenous peoples of the Americas is a priority for the Member States;

Resolution AG/RES. 2917 (XLVIII-O/18), “The Leading Role of the Organization of American States in Developing Telecommunications/Information and Communication Technologies through the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL),” adopted on June 4, 2018;

The vision of the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) CITEL/RES. 79 (VII-18)1 Strategic Plan of CITEL for 2018-2022 which explicitly seeks to promote digital inclusion;

Resolution 11 of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 2017) which calls for ICT services in rural, isolated and poorly served areas and indigenous communities understanding that several fast, reliable and cost-effective communication options exist, "... and that a clear correlation between the availability of universal telecommunication/ICT services and environmental, cultural, economic and social development has been firmly established" and the importance of ICT infrastructure to enhance access to deliver services, particularly to indigenous communities;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The significant contributions to the development, plurality, and cultural diversity in the Americas made by indigenous people and other ethnic minorities, and the commitment of OAS Member States to their economic and social well-being;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION:

The growing success that several Member States of the OAS including Colombia, Peru, Canada, and the United States have made in leveraging Universal Service Funds and fees to provide broadband service to schools and indigenous communities in rural areas;

COGNIZANT:

That in addition to the Universal Service Fund, other funds such as the Norway Guyana REDD+ Investment Fund, the Rainforest Fund, the Global Environment Facility's Small Grants Programme, the World Intellectual Property Organization, and the United Nations IFAD Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF) can be used to support ICT efforts for indigenous communities within developing countries; and

REAFFIRMING:

The importance of indigenous peoples' full, free, and equal participation in all aspects of political, economic, social, and cultural life in the countries of the Americas, and recognizing the importance of eliminating obstacles that may hinder their participation,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Member States their work in promoting the rights of indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities in the Hemisphere.
2. To invite Member States to strengthen collaboration with the industry and indigenous communities in taking steps to build out wireless broadband access in rural areas, thereby empowering indigenous communities to be more involved in the mainstream of national life by:
 - a. Allowing them to benefit financially from ICT projects, through their economic inclusion in all sectors of the labor market, including as general contractors and laborers in the engineering

survey, deployment, and maintenance phases thereby improving their capabilities and capacity to participate in all future local content projects.

- b. Improving telematic access to social services like Covid-19 contact tracing.
 - c. Connecting rural and indigenous schools.
 - d. Enabling closer monitoring of indigenous resources for the purpose of preservation and more accurate compensation to indigenous communities.
3. To invite Member States and industry stakeholders to share their rural project successful experiences and best practices, with a view to collaborating with and assisting other Member States bridge the digital divide and reduce internet deserts.
 4. To urge Member States, through their Telecommunication Administrations, to submit biannual reports on the subject of indigenous ICT access, for study by the relevant CITELE bodies and as a result of which to include in CITELE's Annual Report a chapter on this subject, highlighting:
 - a. The total size of internet deserts that affect indigenous communities.
 - b. Infrastructure advances being made to reduce the size of indigenous internet deserts; and,
 - c. Regulatory measures and/or government policies passed or adopted to support public or private efforts on this issue.
 5. To recommend the use of existing Universal Service Funds or assistance funds like the Rainforest Fund, Global Environment Facility's Small Grants Programme, and United Nations IFAD Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF) for connectivity projects aimed at remote or underserved rural areas and ensuring they are equipped with the facilities that would make it possible for them to gain access to all kinds of operators.
 6. To call on international development partners such as the International Telecommunication Union's ICT Development Fund to reaffirm their support to providing financing and technical support to initiatives that would support technological advances in indigenous communities in the Americas.
 7. To request that the General Secretariat report to the General Assembly at its next regular session, the progress and impact of ICT implementation efforts to bridge the digital divide in the indigenous communities.

Approved for form and substance: _____

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____

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**INTRODUCING J.U.S.T.I.C.E INITIATIVE (JOURNALISTS UNITED WITH STUDENTS
TO IMPROVE COMMITMENT AND ENGAGEMENT) FOR THE PROMOTION OF
FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN THE AMERICAS**

First Committee

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Paraguay

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 30 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, that establishes that Member States “pledge themselves to a united effort to ensure international social justice in their relations and integral development for their peoples, as conditions essential to peace and security” and that “integral development encompasses the economic, social, educational, cultural, scientific, and technological field (...)”;

Article 18 of the United Nations (UN) Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which establishes that “Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance, ”

Article 4 of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Men, which proclaims that “every person has the right to freedom of investigation, of opinion, and of the expression and dissemination of ideas, by any medium whatsoever”;

CONSIDERING:

That the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in an abatement of fundamental rights where governments have had to carry out exceptional measures to prevailing international law, facing the spread of misinformation and controlling the role of the media as a potential way of communication; and

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2514 (XXXIX-O/09) “Access to Public Information: Strengthening Democracy” where Member States resolved “to respect and promote respect for everyone’s access to public information and to promote the adoption of any necessary legislative or other types of provisions to ensure its recognition and effective application”;

AG/RES. 2287 (XXXVII-O/07) “Right to Freedom of Thought and Expression and the Importance of the Media” which recommends States “reaffirm that free and independent media are fundamental for democracy and for the promotion of pluralism, tolerance, and freedom of thought and expression; and to facilitate dialogue and debate, free and open to all segments of society, without discrimination of any kind”;

AG/RES. 2908 (XLVII-O/17) “Protection and Promotion of Human Rights” which recommends “the creation of appropriate opportunities for dialogue and cooperation, in order to continue working to promote and ensure the work of human rights protection on the region,”

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Member States for their commitments and efforts on implementing projects and activities for the protection and guarantee of freedom of expression in their territories, especially in supporting freedom of speech in public areas as a mechanism to encourage democracy in the hemisphere.
2. To recommend Member States promote and support the rights of all citizens to freely express and hold opinions, especially among university students and journalists, being part of the development of future generations in an increasingly diverse and democratic society.
3. To implement the Journalist United with Students to Improve Commitment and Engagement (J.U.S.T.I.C.E) Meetings aimed at promoting the importance of freedom of thoughts and the role of the media in the Hemisphere as a fundamental right in order to achieve the discussion and exchange of ideas in public universities of the Americas. The initiative will work as follows:
 - a. Meetings will be coordinated by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights' (IACHR) Office of the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression alongside Member States' universities willing to be part of the initiative.
 - b. Participants will include students of mass communication and other careers related to journalism selected by each Member State's public university based on academic merits.
 - c. Journalists will be special participants and will be invited by the Office of the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression according to its criteria, taking into account their activism on the human rights field;
 - d. Meetings will be virtual through the platform suggested by the Office of the Special Rapporteur.
4. To direct the Office of Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression to draft the agenda including topics such as the protection of journalists when exercising their job, the impact of the media in electoral processes and the limits of freedom of thought in social media.
5. To suggest the meetings start on September 8th, 2021, International Journalist Day, and finish before October 2021.
6. To solicit a final report written by the Office of Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression with the conclusions and recommendations from the JUSTICE meetings and that the report be signed each Member State that participated.

7. To ask for technical support from IACHR and funding from the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank, as well as from any voluntary donations from Member States and Observer Members.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

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**PROMOTING GIRLS' AND YOUNG WOMEN'S RIGHTS THROUGH EDUCATION
ON GENDER IDENTITIES AND PROTECTION FROM GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

First Committee
Draft Resolution presented by the Delegation of Ecuador

Topic No 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 45 of the Charter of Organization American States, which declares that “the Member States, convinced that man can only achieve the full realization of his aspirations within a just social order, along with economic development and true peace, agree to dedicate every effort to the application of the following principles and mechanisms: (a) all human beings, without distinction as to race, sex, nationality, creed, or social condition, have a right to material well-being and to their spiritual development, under circumstances of liberty, dignity, equality of opportunity, and economic security”;

Article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations (1948), which establishes that “everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status”;

Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which declares “everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person”;

Article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, according to which “no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment”;

Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which proclaims that “everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including ... medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control”;

Article 2 of the 1979 United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), which states that “States Parties condemn discrimination against women in all its forms, agree to pursue ... a policy of eliminating discrimination against women and, to this end, undertake:[...](f) to take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices which constitute discrimination against women”;

Article 10 of CEDAW, which asserts that “States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in order to ensure to them equal rights with men in the field of education and in particular to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women: [...] (h) access to specific educational information to help to ensure the health and well-being of families, including information and advice on family planning”;

Article 16 of CEDAW, according to which “States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in all matters relating to marriage and family relations and in particular shall ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women: [...] (h) the same rights to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and to have access to the information, education and means to enable them to exercise these rights”;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That according to the UN Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-Agency Group (MMEIG), several countries in Latin American and Caribbean countries still have a maternal mortality ratio above the target of the Sustainable Development Goals, which seeks to reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030;

That the COVID-19 pandemic has magnified gender inequality in Latin America, with women and young girls being particularly vulnerable to the threats of physical violence and femicide. In El Salvador, the records of the National Civil Police show a 30% increase in the number of phone calls related to violence against women during the quarantine between March and June of 2020. Furthermore, 45 percent of people who identify as gender non-conforming experienced violence;

That the global economic downturn has also had an enormous impact on women. More broadly, the crisis could mean the reversal of hard-won gains in women's health, economic participation and equal rights;

That online gender-based violence is a key factor preventing or inhibiting women's use of the internet. Young women, women belonging to ethnic or racial minorities, indigenous women, lesbian, bisexual and transgender women, women with disabilities, women human rights defenders, journalists, bloggers, women from marginalized groups, and those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination may be particularly affected by online gender-based violence; and

RECALLING:

Press Release No. 165/17 of The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), which is concerned that: "Sexual violence is widespread throughout the region and has an irreparable impact on women, girls, and adolescents. As particular cases being processed by the IACHR have shown, these forms of violence, its magnitude and the general situation of impunity, negatively affect their reproductive health and frequently result in unwanted and high-risk pregnancies, illegal and unsafe abortions, and an increased risk of sexually transmitted diseases";

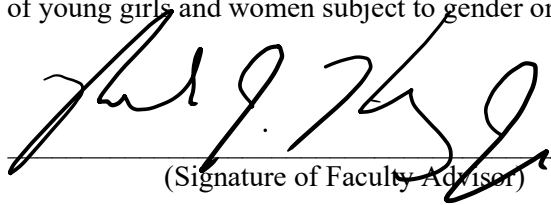
Press Release No. 074/20 of The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) that calls on the States: "to fulfil their duty of due diligence by promptly and thoroughly investigating the facts, bringing the authors to trial and convicting those responsible, and providing reparation to the victims and their families. These procedures must adopt a gender perspective and comprehensive protection for the victims. In the context of the pandemic, in addition to comprehensive sex education initiatives, States should promote mass media and social media campaigns focused on disseminating information on available reporting mechanisms and assistance to the victims. Moreover, States must keep their sexual and reproductive health services, including the distribution of contraceptive methods, prenatal and postnatal care, services to prevent sexually transmitted infections, as well as, where is permitted by their internal laws, the termination of pregnancy";

RESOLVES:

1. To praise the Member States of the OAS for establishing the fundamental importance of the protection and promotion of the right to health universally and comprehensively, including for women, adolescents, and girls, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender, and intersex (LGBTI) people.
2. To congratulate the Member States on their achievement of decreasing significantly the maternal mortality ratio in recent years.

3. To encourage Member States to acknowledge concerns expressed by IACHR about the irreparable negative impact of sexual violence on women, girls, and adolescents, and the increase of sexual and domestic violence against them during COVID-19 pandemic.
4. To create a new committee, called Women’s Reproductive Rights and Education Committee (WRREC) as a subcommittee under the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM), which will support the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and conduct programs for young girls and women at community centers, schools, and hospitals:
 - a. To teach them about their sexual and reproductive rights.
 - b. To provide them with comprehensive sexual education to help them to identify their gender identity and sexual orientation.
 - c. To give them comprehensive information on safe sex, contraception, and family planning methods.
 - d. To empower them to make life-determining decisions through education, raising awareness, and training related to self-defense.
 - e. To provide them with psychological care after experience of rape and any violation of reproductive rights.
 - f. To support them medically and psychologically with mentor guidance during unwanted pregnancy.
 - g. To comprise the WRREC of one representative of each Member State who reports to the Member State’s representative on CIM.
5. To seek funding from United Nations Development Fund for Women, United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women, United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, Global Fund for Women in coordination with the Inter-American Commission of Women and Inter-American Children's Institute.
6. To call upon the OAS, along with CEDAW Committee and Human Rights Committee, to work on achieving each of the initiatives and organizing and supporting programs created to enhance the well-being and safeguard the rights of young girls and women subject to gender or identity-based violence.

Approved for form and substance:



(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____ (Signature of Delegate) _____ (Country Represented)

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**CREATION OF THE “PRIVATE SECTOR INTEGRITY PROGRAM” TO ENCOURAGE
THE ROLE OF PRIVATE SECTOR IN FIGHTING CORRUPTION**

First Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Trinidad and Tobago

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2(b) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states: “To promote and consolidate representative democracy, with due respect for the principle of nonintervention”;

Article 5 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which establishes that “combating corruption and other unethical practices in the public and private sectors strengthens a culture of transparency and is fundamental for long-term growth and poverty reduction”;

Article 4 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which asserts that “transparency in government activities, probity, responsible public administration on the part of governments, respect for social rights, and freedom of expression and of the press are essential components of the exercise of democracy”;

Article 2 of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, which pledges “to promote, facilitate and regulate cooperation among the States Parties to ensure the effectiveness of measures and actions to prevent, detect, punish and eradicate corruption in the performance of public functions and acts of corruption specifically related to such performance”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

Article 3(10) of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, which establishes “deterrents to the bribery of domestic and foreign government officials, such as mechanisms to ensure that publicly held companies and other types of associations maintain books and records which, in reasonable detail, accurately reflect the acquisition and disposition of assets, and have sufficient internal accounting controls to enable their officers to detect corrupt acts”;

Article 6(e) of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, which mentions “participation as a principal, co-principal, instigator, accomplice or accessory after the fact, or in any other manner, in the commission or attempted commission of, or in any collaboration or conspiracy to commit, any of the acts referred to in this article”;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That the problem of corruption is not a matter exclusive to the public sector; it is a multi-causal and multi sectoral issue, where international and national regulation also place responsibility on the private sector in the fight against this scourge;

That corrupt practices have adverse repercussions on international trade and investment flows;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The Regional Meeting on Private Sector Responsibility in the Fight against Corruption held in Colombia in 2013, in which government experts from countries of different regions of the Americas stated: “To generate knowledge and learnings to foster policy development and public-private partnerships in establishing commitments in the fight against corruption by the private sector through the exchange of experiences from Europe and Latin America is destined to support the work plans of struggle against corruption in the implementation component of international conventions and instruments”; and

RECALLING:

IACHR/RES. 1/18 16 May 2018, “Corruption and Human Rights,” that establishes obligations of active transparency of the information necessary for effective accountability and the fight against corruption, in particular in relation to identity of the legal and natural persons involved in the management of companies in the private sector;

AG/RES. 1943 (XXXIII-O/03) 10 June 2003, “Follow-up of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption and its Cooperation Program,” which urges the States Parties to the Inter-American Convention against Corruption to provide the broadest cooperation and reciprocal assistance, in accordance with their domestic law, to investigate or prosecute acts of corruption described in the Convention, in order to fight against impunity;

AG/RES. 1159 (XXII-0/92) 22 May 1992, “Corrupt practices in international trade”, which considers that corrupt practices have detrimental effects on international business transactions that attract investment, financial resources, technology, expertise and other important resources,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the Member States for their recent efforts in promoting cooperation to ensure the effectiveness of measures and actions to prevent, detect, punish and eradicate corruption in the field of public administration and the private sector.
2. To praise the Mechanism for the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC) for its efforts in strengthening hemispheric cooperation against corruption.
3. To create a program entitled “Private Sector Integrity Program” whose goal will be the design of guidelines and mechanisms to prevent, detect, report and eradicate corruption in the private business sector in its relations with the public sector.
4. That the Program will aim at, but not be limited to, exchanging recommendations, good practices, and strategies regarding the following goals:
 - a. Encouraging the private sector to prevent bribery in the framework of international commercial transactions with financial audits.
 - b. Creation of mechanisms to prevent acts of corruption in bidding process, execution of administrative contracts or any interaction between the public and private sector.
 - c. Fostering the creation of codes of ethics.
 - d. Establishing recommendations to encourage and benefit companies that report internal acts of corruption.

- e. Organization of online conferences and workshops related to compliance and the prevention of corruption.
 - f. Promoting the participation of Ministers of Economy and Justice of each Member State, chief executive officers of multinational companies and directors of small and medium companies in the creation of the aforementioned recommendations.
5. To instruct the Department of Legal Cooperation (DLC) to organize and oversee the Private Sector Integrity Program focused on the promotion of integrity in the private business sector of the Hemisphere.
 6. To create an annual report that contains recommendations on compliance and tenders between the public and private sector, which will be available at the DLC website.
 7. To request that this Program be financed with funds allocated in the DLC budget and voluntary donations from Member States, Permanent Observer States, and registered non-governmental organizations (NGO's) such as Transparency International, Alliance for Integrity, inter alia.

Approved for form and substance:

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

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**UPDATING PROTECTONS FOR FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION IN THE SOCIAL MEDIA
REALM**

First Committee

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Belize

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2(b) of the 1948 Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establishes as one of its main purposes to: “promote and consolidate representative democracy, with due respect for the principle of non-intervention”;

Article 13 of the 1969 American Convention on Human Rights, which establishes that the right to freedom of expression comprises the freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas, regardless of borders and by any means of communication;

Article 4 of the 2001 Inter-American Democratic Charter which recognizes “freedom of expression and of the press are essential components of the exercise of democracy” and Article 26 that commits to carrying out “programs and activities designed to promote democratic principles and practices and strengthen a democratic culture in the Hemisphere”;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

Actions such as those taken by the Belizean Government in conjunction with the Embassies of the United States and the Republic of China in 2020 through an official forum to promote digital literacy “Navigating the Changing Media Landscape and Democracies”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That Statista, a leader in reliable business data world-wide, reported in January 2021 over seventy percent of the total populations of North, Central, and South America used social media and that during this same time 81 percent of those fifteen years old or older use social media in Latin America;

HAVING EXAMINED:

The creation of the independent Facebook Oversight board, whose members include Noble Peace Prize laureate Tawakkol Karman and former Denmark Prime Minister Helle Thorning-Schmidt, and which has taken on the role of overseeing Facebook’s content moderation and protecting free speech rights; and

NOTING:

The success of the Meetings of Ministers of Justice or Other Ministers or Attorneys General of the Americas (REMJA) in fostering cooperation on issues related to justice and legal and judicial cooperation within the hemisphere;

The efforts of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression who recognized in the April 2020 Joint Declaration on Freedom of Expression and Elections in the Digital Age the importance of digital media and the protection of online expression,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Member States working to protect freedom of speech on social media platforms.
2. To request REMJA call for a special conference on social media to recommend best practices with regards to the protection of freedom of expression on social media:
 - a. This special conference shall invite experts on social media including activists, academics, government officials, and the leadership of social media companies.
 - b. To invite the IACHR Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression to speak on how to best protect freedom of expression on social media.
 - c. These experts and other members of the conference shall discuss the unique challenges to freedom of expression on social media sites.
3. The special conference shall issue a report three months after the conclusion of the conference advising best practices for effectively protecting free speech on social media platforms:
 - a. The report should include defining classes of speech to that should be protected.
 - b. The report should include technical details on what actions most effectively protect freedom of expression and democracy.
 - c. This report shall be published on website of the Secretariat for Strengthening Democracy.
4. This special conference should be held virtually on October the 19-21, 2021.
5. This conference shall be funded by voluntary donations from Member States, permanent observer states, private funds such as the Mackenzie Scott Foundation, and pertinent non-governmental organizations, such as Freedom House.
6. To request the General Secretariat to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-second regular session on the implementation of this resolution, the execution of which shall be subject to the availability of financial resources in the program-budget of the Organization and other resources.

Approved for form and substance: _____

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1.	_____	_____
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**IMPLEMENTING REGULATORY PROTECTIONS FOR CIVIL SOCIETY AND THE
PRIVATE SECTOR IN COMBATING SYSTEMIC CORRUPTION**

First Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Republic of El Salvador

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 31 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which highlights: “[That] integral development is the common and joint responsibility of the Member States, within the framework of the democratic principles and the institutions of the Inter-American system. It should include the economic, social, educational, cultural, scientific, and technological fields”;

The Preamble of the Organization of American States’ Inter-American Convention Against Corruption (IACC), which recognizes: “That representative democracy, an essential condition for stability, peace and development of the region, requires, by its nature, the combating of every form of corruption in the performance of public functions, as well as acts of corruption specifically related to such performance”;

Article 13 of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, which declares: “Each State Party shall take appropriate measures to promote the active participation of individuals and groups outside the public sector, such as civil society, non- governmental organizations and community-based organizations, in the prevention of and the fight against corruption”;

RECALLING:

Article 3(8) of the Organization of American States’ Inter-American Convention Against Corruption (IACC), which highlights: “Systems for protecting public servants and private citizens who, in good faith, report acts of corruption, including protection of their identities, in accordance with their Constitutions and the basic principles of their domestic legal systems”;

The Follow-Up Mechanism for the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption’s (MESICIC) Resolution 1784 at the Buenos Aires Convention, which recognizes: “To promote and strengthen the development, by each of its States Parties, of the mechanisms needed to prevent, detect, punish, and eradicate corruption, and to promote, facilitate, and regulate cooperation among the States Parties to ensure the effectiveness of measures and actions to combat acts of corruption in the performance of public functions”; and

EMPHASISING:

The OAS’s 2017 Inter-American Commission Resolution 1/17, which affirms: “The fight against corruption is inextricably linked to the exercise and enjoyment of human rights. Impunity fosters and perpetuates acts of corruption. Therefore, the establishment of effective mechanisms to eradicate corruption is an urgent obligation in order to achieve effective access to an independent and impartial justice and to guarantee human rights”;

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the Organization of American States (OAS) in continuing to uphold the values outlined in the Charter of the Organization of American States and in the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption (IACC):
 - a. To applaud Member States in continuing their commitment to uphold the OAS's values in combating corruption throughout Latin America.
 - b. To especially congratulate civil society organizations in the fight to stop corruption and anti-democratic practices throughout the region.
2. To establish the Fight Against Corruption Enterprise (FACE), a conference of voluntarily participating regional civil society organizations (CSOs) to discuss the ongoing implementation of anti-corruption and transparency practices throughout Latin America:
 - a. To meet once every two years, in which the location is chosen based on voluntary nomination by any Member State.
 - b. To collaborate with participating CSOs to report on problems of corruption.
 - c. To work in cooperation with the Follow-Up Mechanism for the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC) to follow the mandates necessary to continue to fight corruption.
3. To propose the creation of the Civil Organizations Regulating Protections in the Americas (CORPA):
 - a. CORPA will seek to foster implementation of the UN's Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and the OAS's Inter-American Convention Against Corruption (IACC).
 - b. CORPA will be open to voluntary participation from any CSOs in Member States.
 - c. The objectives of CORPA will be:
 - i. Development of public information and communications technology databases for increased transparency of public procurement data.
 - ii. Support ongoing official anti-corruption efforts in Member States, such as the International Commission Against Impunity in El Salvador (CICIES) or the International Commission Against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG).
 - iii. Support anti-corruption efforts by CSOs, such as such as Transparency International's Advocacy and Legal Advice Centers.
 - iv. Advocate for legal protections of participating CSOs and civil society activists within each Member State. This will include upholding the legal principles as outlined by Article 45(i) of the OAS's Charter of the Organization of American States.
 - v. Engage with private sector actors to promote transparency and encourage individuals to speak out against corruption.

4. To propose that CORPA be funded by voluntary contributions, and that the Secretary General should seek contributions from the Inter-American Development Bank and other multilateral funding organizations.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

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THE CORRUPTION CLEAN UP CERTIFICATION SYSTEM (CCU)

First Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the United States of Mexico

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

Article 45 of the 1948 Organization of American States (OAS) Charter, in which Member States acknowledged the principles of: “fair and efficient systems and procedures for consultation and collaboration among the sectors of production, with due regard for safeguarding the interests of the entire society [... and] the operation of systems of public administration, banking and credit, enterprise, and distribution and sales, in such a way, in harmony with the private sector, as to meet the requirements and interests of the community”;

The 1996 Inter-American Convention Against Corruption (IACAC), which states “that corruption undermines the legitimacy of public institutions and strikes at society, moral order and justice, as well as at the comprehensive development of peoples”;

The 2003 United Nations Convention Against Corruption, which found “the prevention and eradication of corruption is a responsibility of all States and that they must cooperate with one another, with the support and involvement of individuals and groups outside the public sector, such as civil society, non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations, if their efforts in this area are to be effective”;

HAVING SEEN:

The 2001 AG/RES. 1784 (XXXI-O/01) Mechanism for Follow-up of Implementation of the Convention Against Corruption (MESICIC) which looked to increase participation in the IACAC as well as look for follow-up mechanisms;

The work of the body in combating corruption, namely establishing the MESICIC network that investigates best practices for preventing and combating corruption (now available virtually on the OAS website), as well as creating a team of experts that craft Model Laws to reflect the highest international standards in the subject matter they address;

BEARING IN MIND:

The comprehensive reforms the United States of America set in its 2002 Sarbanes-Oxley Act, which set standards for public companies to avoid corruption, and actions taken by other Member States to prevent corruption from infiltrating their political, economic, and societal systems;

FULLY AWARE:

That Transparency International, a global coalition working to end corruption, stated in 2021 that “corruption erodes trust, weakens democracy, hampers economic development and further exacerbates inequality, poverty, social division and the environmental crisis”; and

CONVINCED:

It is necessary to shore up representative democracy by enhancing civil and private sector participation, two important elements serving as bulwarks against all forms of corruption,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the MESICIC network for its work against corruption.
2. To create a pilot program in Mexico, where a corruption-free certification system for private companies will be created:
 - a. That MESICIC and its existing committee of experts manage the certification system.
 - b. That the program be divided into three separate groups based on the economic sectors: agricultural, industrial, and service sectors:
 - i. That companies submit their application voluntarily to the committee of experts.
 - ii. That MESICIC will select three companies from each sector.
 - c. That these companies will work in cooperation with MESICIC to implement anti-corruption measures within their company's infrastructure.
 - d. That once these anti-corruption measures are developed, they are implemented with cooperation from the private company, and evaluated two years later by the MESICIC expert committee:
 - i. That the committee of experts draft a report on the anti-corruption measures and the specific problems confronting each sector, in cooperation with the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development (IAACD).
 - ii. That if the committee of experts decides the company has implemented anti-corruption measures successfully; the company will receive a CCU certificate valid for two years stating it is cleaning up corruption.
 - e. That MESICIC evaluate this program in four years to evaluate its efficacy and anti-corruption abilities.
3. That this program be funded by the Organization in cooperation with the Pan American Development Fund, the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank, and will not accept any funding from private organizations or companies to avoid corruption within the program.

- 4. To request the General Secretariat report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth and fifty-sixth regular sessions on the implementation and progress of this resolution, the execution of which shall be subject to the availability of financial resources in the program-budget of the Organization and other resources.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

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**SUPPORTING THE INTER-AMERICAN PLAN TO COMBAT CORRUPTION AND
PROMOTING ADVISORY MEETINGS AMONGST
SOCIETY AND CONSULTING FIRMS**

First Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Argentina

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 33 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which proclaims: “Development is a primary responsibility of each country and should constitute an integral and continuous process for the establishment of a more just economic and social order that will make possible and contribute to the fulfillment of the individual”;

Article 5 of the OAS Social Charter, which asserts that “combating corruption and other unethical practices in the public and private sectors strengthens a culture of transparency and is fundamental for long-term growth and poverty reduction”;

Article 4 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which asserts that “Transparency in government activities, probity, responsible public administration on the part of governments, respect for social rights, and freedom of expression and of the press are essential components of the exercise of democracy”;

Article 13 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which asserts that “The promotion and observance of economic, social, and cultural rights are inherently linked to integral development, equitable economic growth, and to the consolidation of democracy in the states of the Hemisphere”;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The efforts by The Americas Society/Council of the Americas (AS/COA) Anti-Corruption Working Group (AWG), an action-oriented network focused on producing concrete results and contributing to the reduction of corruption in Latin America;

The VIII Summit of the Americas, held in Lima in April of 2018, which adopted 57 concrete mandates to fight against corruption and impunity;

The work of the London based firm ‘Control Risks’ in its role in creating the 2020 Capacity to Combat Corruption Index and other efforts, such as conducting multinational investigations on corruption and fraud falling under their ‘Resolving Critical Issues and Crises’ services;

The Rule of Procedure of the Follow-Up Mechanism for the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC), which create a way for civil society organizations to present a relevant research or analysis topic to the Committee of Experts by contacting the technical Secretariat;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

Article 6 of the OAS Social Charter, which affirms that “the individual is at the center, as principal participant and beneficiary, of an inclusive, just, and equitable economic development process. Important goals of these policies include the fight against poverty, reduction of social inequalities, promotion of equal opportunities, and improvements in standards of living. The foregoing requires the *effort of both governments as well as civil society as a whole*”;

The Inter-American Convention Against Corruption (Res B-58) stating that “corruption undermines the legitimacy of public institutions and strikes at society, moral order and justice, as well as at the comprehensive development of peoples”;

Article 45 (f) of the OAS Charter, which supports “the incorporation and increasing participation of the marginal sectors of the population, in both rural and urban areas, in the economic, social, civic, cultural, and political life of the nation, in order to achieve the full integration of the national community, acceleration of the process of social mobility, and the consolidation of the democratic system. The encouragement of all efforts of popular promotion and cooperation that have as their purpose the development and progress of the community”;

Article 45 (g) of the OAS Charter which proclaims “Recognition of the importance of the contribution of organizations such as labor unions, cooperatives, and cultural, professional, business, neighborhood, and community associations to the life of the society and to the development process”;

RECALLING:

That in a Resource for Lecturers published online in 2020 by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) entitled “E4J University Module Series: Anti-Corruption, Module 7: Corruption and Human Rights,” it is emphasized that, “Corruption constitutes one of the major obstacles to the effective promotion and protection of human rights, particularly as regards the activities of businesses. It also undermines a State’s ability to mobilize resources for the delivery of services essential for the realization of economic, social and cultural rights. It leads to discriminatory access to public services in favour of those able to influence authorities, including by offering bribes or resorting to political pressure”;

The 2018 MESICIC report on Inter-American Cooperation Against Corruption, which assures that: “The Inter-American Convention against Corruption’s (IACAC) comprehensive approach to fighting corruption is not limited to the establishment of legal provisions. Although it is of the utmost importance for States to have suitable legal frameworks, if they lack the appropriate institutions for enforcement, and if those institutions do not have the cooperation of civil society and the private sector, they will be unable to tackle the problem effectively”;

That civil society organizations play a fundamental role in strengthening cooperation against corruption within the MESICIC framework by, among other things, making substantive contributions in the review of a State’s implementation of the Convention; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED WITH:

OEA/Ser. L/V/II. Doc. 236, 6 December 2019, “Corruption and Human Rights in the Americas: Inter-American Standards,” where it is asserted that, “It is the IACHR’s view that the main factors facilitating corruption are institutional and cultural in nature. The institutional factors that foster corruption are: a) institutional weakness of the State, defined by an inability to cover its territory and by

institutions that are not capable of fully performing their functions; b) a monopoly or concentration of power in areas with significant economic or social impact (where resources are managed or decisions taken that have political and social impact); c) broad leeway for discretion in decision-making by State agents; d) lack of oversight of government actions, as a result of a lack of transparency and accountability,”

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the Member States for their long-term efforts in promoting transparency in the private sectors of their societies.
2. To commend collaborative work by the private firm ‘Control Risks’ and the organizations: Americas Society and Council of the Americas. Control Risks’ efforts to conduct fraud and corruption investigations provided essential data for the formation of the Capacity to Combat Corruption Index alongside Americas Society/Council of the Americas.
3. To request that MESICIC extend an invitation to ‘Control Risks’ to present their research findings on the mechanisms used to assess corruption to its Committee of Experts and Member States anticorruption representatives. Their presentation should address the following:
 - a) how to best combat corruption in each of the Member States on a local/regional basis.
 - b) research findings on each of the 15 countries within the CCC Index and how they can best promote strong practices to combat corruption.
 - c) the prospects of incorporating all Member States into the CCC Index in future reports.
 - d) Acknowledging the issue of corruption in the region and how to better promote integrity while promoting democracy and best practices.
4. To commend the Committee of Experts of MESICIC for listening to members of civil society and civil society organizations with regard to relevant topics of research studies, analysis, etc. if approved by the technical Secretariat.
5. To urge the General Secretariat and the Member States to continue to support the role of the IACHR in combatting corruption from a human rights perspective as stated in document OEA/Ser. L/V/II. Doc. 236.
6. To congratulate civil society members for providing support to Member States in implementing the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (IACC) and its Mechanisms recommendations.
7. To commend civil society organizations for incorporating best combatting corruption practices in neighborhoods and across the region as well as strengthening cooperation within the MESICIC framework.
8. To request the Secretariat for Hemispheric Cooperation release sufficient funds from its Specific Funds to the Department for Legal Cooperation for the purpose of funding the MESICIC meeting.

Approved for form and substance: _____
 (Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

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THE PROMOTION OF POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF ETHNIC MINORITIES IN PUBLIC ROLES IN THE AMERICAS

First Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Chile

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) which establishes that “The Organization of American States, in order to put into practice, the principles on which it is founded and to fulfill its regional obligations under the Charter of the United Nations” proclaims in clause (b) “The promotion and consolidation of representative democracy as one of the essential goals of the organization”;

Article 45 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states that “The member states convinced that man can only achieve the full realization of his aspirations within a just social order, along with economic development and true peace” declares in clause (f) “The importance of the integration and increasing participation of the marginal sectors of the population in the economic, social, cultural, and political life of the nation”;

Article 12 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which asserts that “Member States have the responsibility to promote and achieve social development with equality and social inclusion for all”;

Article 26 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which states that “Member States recognize that different cultures coexist and interact in societies and that it is, therefore, necessary to promote policies and programs that foster cooperation and solidarity between and among them, as well as the full and effective participation of all people and groups with cultural identities in the framework of democracy and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms”;

FULLY AWARE:

That in accordance with the 2011 health policy brief of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, racial and ethnic minorities have worse overall health than White Americans. Health disparities may stem from economic determinants, education, geography and neighborhood, environment, lower-quality care, inadequate access to care, inability to navigate the system, provider ignorance or bias, and stress;

That in the Americas, Afro-descendant women have suffered triple historical discrimination, based on their gender, ethnic and racial origin and, for many women, their situation of poverty;

Of the lack of success and poor participation regarding the ethnic minorities’, political parties in the Hemisphere and the absence of public charges in the Americas’ governments;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That the United Nations (UN) Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities declares that “Persons belonging to minorities have the right to participate effectively in decisions on the national and, where appropriate, regional level concerning the minority to which they belong or the regions in which they live, in a manner not incompatible with national legislation”;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The effort of the international community to recognize ethnic minorities in a political environment, looking to grant them the opportunity to have useful and effective participation in order to fight the problems that these groups face in their territories; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED BY:

The UN report on the world situation of 2018 that stated, “Indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities are generally worse off in terms of education and health than the ethnic majority. Young people from indigenous and ethnic minority groups are less likely than their non-indigenous and ethnic majority peers to complete lower-secondary school and go on to higher levels of schooling”;

The National Center for Education Statistics of the U.S. Department of Education’s 2015 race report’s conclusions that “From 2000 to 2013 the dropout rate between racial groups narrowed significantly. However, high school dropout rates among Latinos remain the highest, followed by African Americans and then Whites”;

The race reports’ statistics of the Equality and Human Rights Commission that found “if you are an ethnic minority person, you are still more likely to live in poverty. Our evidence shows that 35.7 percent of ethnic minorities were more likely to live in poverty compared with 17.2 percent of White people”;


According to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the number of illiterate people tends to be three times higher in ethnic groups than the majority of population,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Member States for their commitment to provide political participation and inclusion for all.
2. To encourage each Member State to work toward promotion of political development of ethnic minorities based on the objectives established by the Secretariat for Strengthening Democracy (SSD) of the OAS which recommends states implement:
 - a. Campaigns that help ethnic minorities to carry out the voter registration process through informative talks about the importance of participating and voting in public affairs.
 - b. Increasing the number of polling places in ethnic minority areas.
3. To call on all Member States to create in cooperation with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) a plan of action for the promotion and protection of political rights of ethnic minorities in the Americas, whose main goal will be to implement regional strategies to facilitate an effective political involvement of ethnic minorities. This plan of action will:

- a. Encourage assignment of public positions from these groups in order to assure their right to engage in decisions taken within their territory.
 - b. Work in accordance with local political parties to guarantee a fair representation and inclusion of ethnic minorities.
 - c. Propose implementation of financial aid to support the campaigns of ethnic minorities, funded by each Member States' Ministry for Social Inclusion or any other organism that acts as such.
 - d. Suggest local mass media provide open spaces where the representatives of these groups can make a public appearance and get involved in political debates.
 - e. Encourage ethnic minorities to participate in their right to vote and take place in public roles.
4. To call upon Member States to work alongside entities such as the United Nations Commission on Population Development (CDP) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), whose goals aim towards the reduction of poverty and inequality, for the purpose of giving ethnic minorities opportunities within society and public roles, encouraging them to act upon the following strategies:
- a. Increase investment in education to reduce the illiteracy rate of this groups;
 - b. Improve their chances to enter the political scenario of their respective State; and
 - c. Promote the implementation of follow-up mechanisms to ensure that their political participation is being granted.
5. To request from each Member State a complete report submitted annually to the General Assembly on the work and progress with ethnic minorities to measure adoption of the suggested measures in the proposal abovementioned. This report should be presented in the chosen location of the General Assembly.

Approved for form and substance:



(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____

(Signature of Delegate)

(Country Represented)

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**HEMISPHERIC PROJECT FOR THE PROMOTION OF CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT AMONG ETHNIC MINORITIES**

First Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution presented by the Delegation of the United States

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 34 and Article 45 paragraph (f) of the Charter of the Organization of the American States, in which the Member States “agree that equality of opportunity, the elimination of extreme poverty, equitable distribution of wealth and income and the full participation of their peoples in decisions relating to their own development are, among others, basic objectives of integral development”, and emphasize that for the consolidation of the democratic system the incorporation and increasing participation of the marginal sectors of the population is crucial;

RECALLING:

Article 6 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which establishes that “it is the right and responsibility of all citizens to participate in decisions relating to their own development. This is also a necessary condition for the full and effective exercise of democracy. Promoting and fostering diverse forms of participation strengthens democracy”;

Article 15 of the Social Charter of the Americas, in which the Member States “recognize the need to adopt policies to promote inclusion and to prevent, combat, and eliminate all forms of intolerance and discrimination, especially gender, ethnic, and race discrimination, in order to safeguard equal rights and opportunities and strengthen democratic values”;

EMPHASIZING:

United Nations (UN) A/RES/47/135 “Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities”, in which the Member States emphasize that “the constant promotion and realization of the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, as an integral part of the development of society”;

Article 2 paragraph (3) of the above-mentioned Declaration, which establishes that “persons belonging to minorities have the right to participate effectively in decisions on the national and, where appropriate, regional level concerning the minority to which they belong or the regions in which they live, in a manner not incompatible with national legislation”;

RECOGNIZING:

The hemispheric need to adopt policies that eradicate discrimination and intolerance, while promoting equality, equal opportunity, and inclusion, including the possibility for all groups to be part of public affairs, public service, and to have equal protection of the law;

That inclusive citizen participation in political processes, regardless of social status, ethnicity, language, sex, race, literacy, is fundamental in the construction of collective interests, and in the search for a development that incorporates greater equity and social justice, laying the foundations of a sound democracy; and

CONSIDERING:

That according to a study from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), in 2018, 15 percent of the individuals from ethnic minorities from some countries in the region were without political power or excluded, which is more than double of the registered average among members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD),

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Member States for their efforts to increase the participation of ethnic minorities at all political levels, while recognizing that there are still important obstacles for these communities to attain a more equitable enjoyment of their rights in political participation processes.
2. To reaffirm the efforts of the Secretariat of Hemispheric Affairs (SHA) through its Department of Effective Public Management (DEPM) in the implementation of practices and strategies, in coordination with the Member States, that foster government institution-building to promote open government, including the regional cooperation efforts through the Inter-American Cooperation Mechanism for Effective Public Management (MECIGEP).
3. To instruct the Department of Effective Public Management (DEPM) and the Department of Social Inclusion (DSI) from the Secretariat for Access to Rights and Equity (SARE), to establish the Hemispheric Project for the Promotion of Citizen Participation in Public Management among Ethnic Minorities, with the following objectives:
 - a. Coordinating joint efforts to provide technical assistance and capacity-building in institutions of Member States to generate conditions that promote citizen participation in public management among ethnic minorities.
 - b. Design and implementation of mechanisms and instruments that increase and strengthen citizen participation in public management among ethnic minorities.
 - c. Guarantee that the strategies it creates are present in all stages of public management.
 - d. Create awareness about the processes and forms of organization that are specific to the cultural diversity and plurality of ethnic minorities and their influence on their participation in public management.
4. To instruct the DEPM and the DSI to support jointly the Member States on evaluation of existing participatory policies of public management to identify barriers that hinder ethnic minorities participation in these processes and, if necessary, provide the required technical assistance on the best way to adapt policies that promote inclusion of these communities in public policy management processes.
5. To invite the Member States to cooperate and share their experiences, through the MECIGEP, about practices that have led to positive outcomes on the active citizen participation of ethnic minorities in public management at the local, regional, and national level in the process of implementation of this hemispheric project described in this resolution.

PROMOTING GREATER RECOGNITION OF HUMAN RIGHTS FOR LGBTI PERSONS

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of St. Kitts and Nevis

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

Article 106 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) provides that: “There shall be an Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, whose principal function shall be to promote the observance and protection of human rights and to serve as a consultative organ of the Organization in these matters...it shall determine the structure, competence, and procedure of this Commission”;

REMEMBERING:

AG/RES. 2961 (L-O/20), “Protection and Promotion of Human Rights,” which reiterates that although Member States have made progress in human rights, “lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, and intersex (LGBTI) persons continue to be subjected to violence and discrimination based on their sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, and sexual characteristics”;

That AG/RES. 2961 (L-O/20) places a special concern on “violence against girls, boys, and adolescents that manifests itself both in the public and private spheres... as a consequence of discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity or expression”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) 2019 report, “Advances and Challenges towards the Recognition of the Rights of LGBTI Persons in the Americas,” which stresses that “states, through their action and inaction, enable this discrimination and intolerance, and in some instances even fuel it”;

The 2015 IACHR report, “Violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, and intersex persons in America,” which raised awareness that the “available data does not reflect the full dimension of the violence suffered by LGBTI persons in any given state”; and

RECOGNIZING:

The 2018 Human Rights Watch report that suggests buggery and gross indecency laws “reinforce prejudices and provide social and legal sanction for discrimination, violence, and prejudice against LGBTI people”;

RESOLVES:

1. To thank the Member States for their promotion of human rights for LGBTI persons and recognize the efforts made by Member States to eradicate discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity.
2. To encourage Member States to recognize and address existing buggery laws which criminalize consensual relations between LGBTI persons and understand how these laws perpetuate negative societal attitudes and discrimination by:

- a. Supporting Member States' efforts to evaluate laws which criminalize same sex consensual relations within the framework of their state constitutions and public policies.
 - b. Identifying the nature and extent of attitudes, beliefs, customs, and practices that perpetuate violence and discrimination.
3. To urge Member States to work with the IACHR'S Rapporteurship on the Rights of LGBTI Persons to:
- a. Complete a report on homophobic and transphobic violence and discrimination that includes:
 - i. Information on buggery and indecency laws.
 - ii. Statistics about discrimination, hate crimes, and violence toward LGBTI persons.
 - iii. Data on housing, employment, education, medical prejudice, and acceptance among family and society for LGBTI person..
 - b. Utilize the data collected to help Member States assess the steps needed within the framework of their legal systems to promote the protection of human rights for LGBTI persons.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

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PROMOTION OF THE RIGHTS AND INCLUSION OF ETHNIC MINORITIES IN THE AMERICAS

Political and Juridical Affairs Committee

Topic No. 2 on the Agenda

Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Venezuela

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 16 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) emphasizes that Member States have a duty exercise equally their jurisdiction over all inhabitants, “whether nationals or aliens”;

Article 33 of the OAS Charter states that development is a primary responsibility of a country and provides resources for the establishment of a more economic and social order that will “contribute to the fulfillment of the individual”;

Article 45A of the OAS Charter states that all countries must be dedicated to the advancement of man and that “[a]ll human beings, without distinction as to race, sex, nationality, creed, or social condition, have a right to material well-being and to their spiritual development, under circumstances of liberty, dignity, equality of opportunity, and economic security”;

Article 6 of the Inter-American Convention Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, and Related Forms of Intolerance establishes that state parties will undertake measures to “provide equitable treatment and generate equal opportunity for all persons”;

Article 12 of the Inter-American Convention Against Racism directs state parties, “to conduct research on the nature, causes, and manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, and related forms of intolerance . . .” as well as to disseminate and publicize such data;

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2934 (XLIX-O/19) which holds that participation in Member States and OAS activities by indigenous peoples and peoples of African descent is integral to fulfilling the OAS mission;

AG/Res. 1022 (XIX-O/89) which requests the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to prepare a juridical instrument relative to the rights of the Indian peoples;

AG/RES. 1479 (XXVII-O/97) instructing the Permanent Council to “convene a meeting of government experts in this field” and allocate a budget to fulfill the Proposed American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; and

CONSIDERING:

The rampant discrimination on the basis of race and ethnicity in multiple Member States, and the detrimental effect this has on upholding human rights and the mission of the OAS;

The necessity for the inclusion of diverse perspectives in government and society throughout the world, and in Member States,

RESOLVES:

1. To condemn all forms of discrimination and all human rights violations against ethnic minorities which constitute a disregard for the standards of this organization as well as international standards.
 - a. To hold Member States and private actors accountable for all such violations of the rights of ethnic minorities.
 - b. To complete the above action via annual reviews of the conditions of ethnic minorities in Member states by the General Assembly, wherein severe violations (to be defined as severe human rights violations on the basis of race or ethnic group) shall place a Member State under review. Following such the Member State should produce an action plan to delineate steps to be taken to rectify such conditions.
2. To promote awareness and education campaigns within Member States on the violations against ethnic minorities, and to encourage Member States to obtain and distribute data regarding such violations. Such action will be conducted and monitored by the Secretariat for Access to Rights and Equity (SARE)
3. To employ SARE as well as the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI) to promote the economic, social, and political inclusion of ethnic minorities in all sectors of civil society by Member States.
 - a. Including but not limited to - voting rights, involvement in civil society discourse, ability to hold public office, and access to education and healthcare.
 - b. Including measures to ensure cultural preservation of ethnic minority traditions, languages, and other cultural aspects.
4. To urge Member States to include cultural education and diverse perspectives in school curricula, and to incorporate the history of ethnic minorities into curricula to be monitored by SARE.
 - a. Including measures to further bridge the gap between indigenous and non-indigenous students; i.e. years of schooling, literacy rates, primary school completion.
 - b. To suggest and support intercultural and bilingual education policies within all countries of the OAS membership.
5. To give special attention and monitoring to issues involving climate change, particularly as they relate to indigenous groups, and work to mitigate the effects of such issues on indigenous groups to be monitored by SARE with the aid of organizations tailored to indigenous rights such as the International Working Group on Indigenous Affairs.
 - a. Including upholding the Indigenous Peoples portion of the Paris Climate Agreement.
 - b. Protecting the rich biodiversity of indigenous land from rising global temperatures in order to not disrupt or destroy the livelihoods of these populations.

6. To call upon the Inclusion of Vulnerable Populations Section at the OAS to hold annual meetings to monitor the progress of the above resolutions and propose additions or modifications as needed.
7. To request that Member States produce an annual report regarding the state of ethnic minorities in their country (with regards to education, inclusion, and rights violation) to be submitted for review to the Secretariat for Access to Rights and Equity.
8. To call upon non-governmental advocacy groups and organizations to participate in the efforts listed above, and other such efforts to stop racial and ethnic discrimination in the Americas, such as (but not limited to) - Amnesty International, the International Working Group on Indigenous Affairs, and the Council on Hemispheric Affairs.
9. To request funding from member states as well as the World Bank to support the initiatives outlined above.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____
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**INVESTING IN TECHNOLOGICAL CENTERS AS A STRATEGY TO PROMOTE
AND PROTECT THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF THOUGHT AND EXPRESSION AND
THE IMPORTANCE OF MEDIA**

First Committee

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Haiti

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 47 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) establishing that "Member States will give primary importance within their development plans to the encouragement of education, science, technology, and culture, oriented toward the overall improvement of the individual, and as a foundation for democracy, social justice, and progress";

That the American Convention on Human Rights adopted at San José, Costa Rica on November 22, 1969, highlighted "Everyone has the right to freedom of thought and expression. This right includes freedom to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing, in print, in the form of art, or through any other medium of one's choice";

Article IV of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man that asserts "Every person has the right to freedom of investigation, of opinion, and of the expression and dissemination of ideas, by any medium whatsoever";

CONSIDERING:

That the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) published a news release in 2020 noting that in total, 32 percent of the Latin American and Caribbean population, that is 244 million people, have no Internet access;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The report "The age of digital interdependence" by the United Nations (UN) Secretary-General's High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation, demonstrating that access to the Internet has become a fundamental aspect for the full exercise of human rights. The Internet enables greater access to information and sources of knowledge, expands the exercise of rights and freedoms, and allows access to opportunities and services such as employment, government services and others;

The report "Policy Recommendations: Freedom on the Net 2020" published by Freedom House, that demonstrates the increasing digital divide and of the worsening repercussions of unequal access to the Internet. In response, the report encourages community-based initiatives to provide secure public access points and a program to lend electronic devices to individuals who need them; and

RECOGNIZING:

That the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) and its Office of the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression work on promoting policies to expand access to Information Communication Technology (ICT) and on reducing the digital divide, as well as making visible and raising awareness of the lack of access to the Internet;

That Inter-American Telecommunications Commission (CITEL) partnered in the 2030 Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) Alliance with the satellite services company ViaSat to connect all public schools to the Internet by 2030, promote digital training, develop talents for the digital economy, and strengthen democratic participation through new technologies,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend all OAS Member States for their efforts to promote the right to freedom of thought and expression.
2. To request Member States invest in technology centers to seek, receive, and impart information across the Americas in order to empower freedom of expression by providing individuals with new means of expression.
3. To request that the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) create Internet centers specifically tailored to communities in need selected by each Member State across the Americas. This initiative will be called “My Community Cybercafe.”
4. That the initiative My Community Cybercafe setup will:
 - a. Be open in communities that Member States deem necessary due to a high population without access to Internet.
 - b. Have 20 computer units including the hardware and software, Internet connection, routers, printer and headphones.
 - c. Provide the community with scanning and printing services.
 - d. Have schools in the community host these Internet centers.
5. That Member States will seek administrative support from the Office of the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression.
6. That Member States will work with CITEL to build partnerships with Internet service providers to bring Internet service to Cybercafes.
7. That Member States partner with WorldTel, with the support of CITEL, to request technical expertise that will train officials at the national level who will then train community members to install and manage community cybercafes.

8. That the initiative My Community Cybercafe will have an average cost for first time setup of \$15000 and for maintenance the average cost will be \$1500 per month including salaries, technical support and software updates.
9. That the initiative My Community Cybercafe will emphasize:
 - a. These centers are open to any member in the community regardless of gender, ethnicity, disability, sexuality, age, religious affiliation, socio-economic background, size or nature of family, literacy level or any other such characteristic.
 - b. The Internet centers will be open after school hours until 10PM; Member States will work with the community school to adjust hours if necessary.
10. To request charitable funding from FRIDA, an initiative of the Internet Address Registry for Latin America and the Caribbean (LACNIC), that supports efforts to strengthen the Internet in Latin America and the Caribbean.
11. To request funding from WorldTel to invest in My Community Cybercafe that will provide secure public access points and to lend electronic devices to individuals who need them with the purpose of promoting their exercise of rights and freedoms.
12. To call upon the Secretary General to direct CITELE to submit a plan of action for implementing the “My Community Cybercafe” in the 39th COM/CITELE meeting in Colombia in February 2022.

Approved for form and substance

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

Signature of Delegate	Country Represented
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**INCREASING FREEDOM OF THOUGHT AND EXPRESSION IN THE PUBLIC REALM
GIVEN THE EXPANSION OF INTERNET USE AND ACCESSABILITY**

First Committee

Topic No. 3 of Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Jamaica

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 47 of the Charter of the Organization of the American States (OAS), which details that “The Member States will give primary importance within their development plans to the encouragement of education, science, technology and culture, oriented toward the overall improvement of the individual, and as a foundation for democracy, social justice, and progress”;

Article 4 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter (2001), which states that “Transparency in government activities, probity, responsible public administration on the parts of governments, respect for social rights, and freedom of expression and of the press are essential components of the exercise of democracy”;

The preamble of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states that “education is an effective way to promote citizens’ awareness concerning their own countries and thereby achieve meaningful participation in the decision-making process, and reaffirming the importance of human resource development for a sound democratic system”;

RECALLING:

The 2000 Declaration of Principles on Freedom of Expression’s emphasis: “Every person has the right to seek, receive and impart information and opinions freely under terms set forth in Article 13 of the American Convention on Human Rights. All people should be afforded equal opportunities to receive, seek and impart information by any means of communication without any discrimination for reasons of race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinions, national or social origin, economic status, birth or any other social condition”;

In the Inter-American Human Rights Joint Declaration on Freedom of Expression and Elections in the Digital Age (2020), “the essential role that freedom of expression and information, free, independent and diverse media and a free and accessible Internet play in ensuring free and fair elections, including referenda, in particular by informing the public about parties and candidates and their platforms”;

That the Department of Electoral Cooperation and Observation (DECO) has designed a “Methodology for Media Observation During Elections,” as well as another document, “Observing the Use of Electoral Technologies: A Manual for OAS Electoral Observation Missions” (2010);

CONSIDERING:

That the internet is the leading force in the transmission of educational information;

That “One-third of the population of the Americas is still not connected to the internet,” as stated in the 2016 Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression’s Standards for a Free, Open and Inclusive Internet”;

AG/RES. 2254 (XXXVI-O/06), “MODERNIZATION AND USE OF ELECTORAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE HEMISPHERE,” which notes the reports of the various electoral observation and technical assistance missions, in particular their diverse recommendations on the need to improve electoral processes, which constitutes an important contribution to strengthening democratic institutional systems”; and

ACKNOWLEDGING:

That as internet use is expanded, the uptick in hate speech, fake news, pornography, and other concerning forms of expression may also increase, so that, as stated in AG/RES. 1932 (XXXIII-O/03), “The goal of achieving an informed citizenry must sometimes be rendered compatible with other societal aims such as safeguarding national security, public order, and protection of personal privacy, pursuant to laws passed to that effect”,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend all preceding efforts of Member States in promoting freedom of thought and expression through the internet.
2. To emphasize the importance of internet and other digital media to improve governmental transparency, effectiveness, and efficiency, in particular:
 - a. Greater access to the internet results in more citizens empowered with the means to freedom of expression.
 - b. The importance of government transparency during elections
3. To request that DECO and the Office of the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression create a working group focusing on the relationship between democracy and internet use, as well as conduct research regarding, but not limited to:
 - a. Internet news traffic rates surrounding election times.
 - b. Political discourse on public and private online forums.
 - c. The effects of social media campaigns on voters.
4. Following a research timeline of five years, it is requested that the working group submit its findings to all OAS member states, as well as publish the findings on the OAS website, working with the aid of the e-government section under the Secretariat for Political Affairs.
5. To request that DECO and the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights (IACHR) organize a Specialized Conference in Kingston, Jamaica, in January of 2027 following the working group’s research findings, whereby:
 - a. Attendees should total no more than 102 members, with two representatives and one media specialist from each Member State.
 - b. In their deliberations, participants should:
 - i. Discuss how current internet usage affects OAS Member States.
 - ii. Determine the degree of need for more internet capability and access across the Hemisphere.
 - iii. Establish ways in which Wi-Fi connectivity and broadband usage can be increased throughout Member States, with particular attention to rural areas.
6. To request that funding for the working group created by DECO and Office of the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression come from the current fiscal-year budget of the IACHR.

7. To request that funding for the 2027 Specialized Conference come from the following, but are not limited to:
- a. Relevant organs of the United Nations
 - b. OAS observer nations
 - c. NGOs such as Amnesty International, the International Freedom of Expression Exchange, Freedom House, and the SHARE Foundation.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

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IMPROVE TRAININGS IN THE INTER-AMERICAN NETWORK FOR POLICE DEVELOPMENT AND PROFESSIONALIZATION (REDPPOL)

First Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Colombia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 1 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establishes the achievement of “an order of peace and justice”;

Article 2 (a) of the OAS Charter, which calls on Member States “to strengthen the peace and security of the continent”;

Article 3.11 of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, in which States Parties agree to consider the applicability of measures within their own institutional systems to create, maintain and strengthen mechanisms to encourage participation by civil society and nongovernmental organizations in efforts to prevent corruption;

Article 4 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which declares that “transparency in government activities, probity, responsible public administration on the part of governments, [and] respect for social rights, ... are essential components of the exercise of democracy”;

Article 43 of the OAS Charter, which states that “in order to strengthen and accelerate integration in all its aspects, the Member States agree to give adequate priority to the preparation and carrying out of multinational projects and to their financing, as well as to encourage economic and financial institutions of the inter-American system to continue giving their broadest support to regional integration institutions and programs”;

RECALLING:

The preamble of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, which emphasizes the importance of making people in the countries of the region aware of this problem and its gravity, and of the need to strengthen participation by civil society in preventing and fighting corruption;

The mission statement of the Department of Public Security of the Secretariat of Multidimensional Security of the OAS, which “...is to promote and coordinate cooperation among the OAS member states and between them and the inter-American system and other bodies in the international system, in order to assess, prevent, confront, and respond effectively to threats to security, with a view to being the leading point of reference in the Hemisphere for developing cooperation and capacity-building in the OAS member states”;

CONSIDERING:

That a primary goal of the Inter-American Network for Police Development and Professionalization (REDPPOL) is to continuously and systematically contribute to strengthen the professional development of the police institutions of the Member States;

That a staple value of REDPPOL is ethics and active transparency, but among the training modules part of this program, there is not currently a module specifically dedicated to ethical and active transparency training; and

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION:

That as a result of trainings of the first REDPPOL course:

- a. 58 police officials of the 27 Member States have graduated from their one month training which was certified by the University of São Paulo,
- b. The new Police of Paraguay Code of Ethics was developed and used to train 750 police officers,
- c. International Organization for Standardization norms have been implemented in the police forces of the region,
- d. The OAS was instructed to consolidate a study plan and training modules on research and the fight against transnational organized crime within the framework of REDPPOL,
- e. Member States have been urged to implement, as appropriate, the recommendations included in the Hemispheric Plan of Action to Guide the Design of Public Policies to Prevent and Reduce Intentional Homicide,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States' efforts to ensure peace and democracy in the Hemisphere by participating in REDPPOL and recognize efforts to combat all forms of crime.
2. To propose adjustments to the On-Site Police Training Seminar to develop its curricula to include a training module specifically addressing ethical practice and active transparency in the police force.
3. To propose adjustments to REDPPOL to invite key civilians to participate in and observe the training of the On-Site Police Training Seminars.
4. To encourage Member States to share and commend results of their respective police officers' participation in and completion of REDPPOL with the public, including the civil society and private sector.

5. To request increased funding from OAS Peace Funds, United Nations, Member States and Permanent Observers to cover the costs of the added training module and participation.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

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**REINFORCING TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY OF
GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS THROUGH CIVIL SOCIETY AND THE
PRIVATE SECTOR IN ORDER TO ADDRESS CORRUPTION IN THE REGION**

First Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft resolution presented by the Delegation of The Republic of Peru

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 47 of the Organization of American States (OAS) Charter, which states that “the Member States will give primary importance within their development plans to the encouragement of education, science, technology, and culture, oriented toward the overall improvement of the individual, and as a foundation for democracy, social justice, and progress”;

Article 4 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter of the OAS, which states that “transparency in government activities, probity, responsible public administration on the part of governments, respect for social rights, and freedom of expression and of the press are essential components of the exercise of democracy”;

Article 23 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter of the OAS, which asserts that “Member states are responsible for organizing, conducting, and ensuring free and fair electoral processes”;

CONSIDERING:

That according to Transparency International, “corruption erodes trust, weakens democracy, hampers economic development and further exacerbates inequality, poverty, social division and the environmental crisis”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The Report of the 8th session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (CAC/COSP/2019/17), which bears in mind that “the prevention and eradication of corruption is a responsibility of all States and that they must cooperate with one another, with the support and involvement of individuals and groups outside the public sector...” such as civil society, non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations;

RECOGNIZING:

That one of the purposes of the Inter-American Convention against corruption is “to promote, facilitate and regulate cooperation among the States Parties to ensure the effectiveness of measures and actions to prevent, detect, punish and eradicate corruption in the performance of public functions and acts of corruption specifically related to such performance”;

UNDERLINING:

That the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), in the report “What Role for Civil Society? The Experience of the OECD” recognized civil

societies as a key actor in the fight against corruption, from monitoring public services and denouncing bribery to raising awareness of all economic and political actors;

That International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA) “supports implementing best practices in democracy by developing comparative knowledge, providing technical assistance and influencing global agendas to support citizen engagement”;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

By the 2019 Transparency International study, "Citizens' views and experiences of corruption," which concluded that the countries with the highest perception of corruption among governments are the Latin American and Caribbean members of the OAS. More than half of the citizens think corruption is getting worse in their country and that their government is doing a bad job at tackling it;

By the statement given by the United Nations Special Rapporteur on corruption, which established that “civil societies in many countries, especially the developing democracies, have undertaken to sensitize citizens on the effect of selling their votes. In some countries, voters expect presents and gifts from political parties and candidates and make their decisions on the basis of the amount and quality of gifts”; and

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2927 (XLVIII-O/18), Strengthening Democracy, adopted on June 5 2018, which resolves “to coordinate, through collaboration among the competent authorities in member states and with the active participation of civil society, academia, and the private sector, the crafting of a proposal for an Inter-American Open Data Program to strengthen policies for openness with information, transparency, and to increase government and citizen capacity to prevent and fight corruption, taking into account the important work done at the inter-American level in this area, as well as other regional and global initiatives.”

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate all Member States for their efforts and improvement in the support of civil society and the private sector by involving them in the participation in the struggle against corruption, through the creation and the stretching of policies that allow civil society organizations to actively participate in the democratic process.
2. To advise Member States to guarantee an effective participation of civil society in the battle with corruption while reinforcing three key factors:
 - a. The construction of a legal framework that enables civil society participation.
 - b. The willingness of the state to engage constructively with civil society.
 - c. The consultation with citizens and civil society in decision-making and policy-making processes by the government.
3. To propose Member States ensure the following actions for the right involvement of civil society in the fight against corruption by:
 - a. Recommending the provision of legal accountability to the citizens and organizations of civil society about governmental actions in order to allow the citizens access to clear, concise and transparent information on governmental institutions.

- b. Ensuring that citizens and civil societies are informed about the governments' anti-corruption work and bodies, their role, their agendas and their actions by using the existing media platforms.
 - c. The creation of spaces that allow the proposal of new legislation and working groups for drafting the law.
- 4. To appeal to the Mechanism for the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC) as the Anti-Corruption Mechanism of the OAS to track the reports of Member States in order to strengthen their legal framework and institutions and to effectively combat corruption alongside civil society and private sector participation.
- 5. To promote the active participation of individuals and groups of non-public sector, such as Civil Society, non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations, in the prevention and confrontation against corruption, to raise public awareness regarding the existence, causes, gravity and threats posed by corruption.
- 6. To combine efforts between the International IDEA and the OAS for the realization of annual conventions that help Member States develop dialog spaces regarding innovative forms of creating and strengthening a culture for civil society's deep involvement with the democratic process and the governmental actions.

Approved for form and substance: _____

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____ (Signature of Delegate) _____ (Country Represented)

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**BATTLING HATE SPEECH WHILE PROTECTING FREE AND TOLERANT
COMMUNICATION**

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Nicaragua

Topic No.2 of the Agenda

The GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 13 of the Organization of American States (OAS) Charter, which affirms that “the State has the right to defend its integrity and independence, to provide for its preservation and prosperity, and consequently to organize itself as it sees fit, to legislate concerning its interests, to administer its services, and to determine the jurisdiction and competence of its courts”;

Article 15 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which calls on member states to “prevent, combat, and eliminate all forms of intolerance and discrimination, especially gender, ethnic, and race discrimination, in order to safeguard equal rights and opportunities and strengthen democratic values”;

Article 30 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which states that “it is both necessary and appropriate for member states to generate and ensure a climate conducive to freedom of thought, expression, and information, as well as conditions that facilitate creative expression and promote research and imagination in an environment of tolerance”;

Article 9 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which asserts that “the elimination of all forms of discrimination, especially gender, ethnic and race discrimination, as well as diverse forms of intolerance, the promotion and protection of human rights of indigenous peoples and migrants, and respect for ethnic, cultural and religious diversity in the Americas contribute to strengthening democracy and citizen participation”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The growing reliance of Latin Americans on social media for their news, as documented by AmericasBarometer, whose polls show that the percent of respondents who report receiving or sharing political information on social networks such as Facebook has risen from 11 percent in 2012 to 61 percent in 2019;

The 2017 Joint Declaration on Freedom of Expression and “Fake News”, Disinformation and Propaganda by the United Nations (UN) Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Opinion and Expression, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) Representative on Freedom of the Media, the Organization of American States (OAS) Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression, and the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression and Access to Information, which notes the growing prevalence of deliberately misleading information in legacy and social media, and denounces the harm caused by such disinformation;

NOTING WITH CONCERN:

Public opinion data from the Pew Research Center showing that between 63 percent and 75 percent of survey respondents in Latin American countries believe that “access to mobile phones, the internet, and social media have made people easier to manipulate with false information and rumors”; Research on social media use in Latin America, published in the **Journal of Democracy** (vol. 31 no. 3), which indicates that “frequent exposure to the false claims and emotive, often hateful, messages spread on social media can indeed breed dissatisfaction with political systems and distrust of democratic institutions” and that “fact-checking is an important tool in the fight against misinformation”;

The Council on Foreign Relations finding that online hate speech is linked to a global increase in violence against minorities, including mass shootings, lynchings, and ethnic cleansing;

Latin America's epidemic of hate crimes against women, as documented by the 2016 Small Arms Survey, which found that "among 25 countries with the highest rates of femicide in the world, 14 are from Latin America and the Caribbean";

The rise in hate speech and hate crimes targeting LGBT communities, as reported by the Regional Information Network on Violence against LGBTI People in Latin America and the Caribbean, which found that Four LGBT+ people are murdered every day in Latin America and the Caribbean;

KEEPING IN MIND:

The UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 7, which affirms "all are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination";

The American Convention on Human Rights, Article 13 (5), which states "any advocacy of national, racial, or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to lawless violence or to any other similar action against any person or group of persons on any grounds including those of race, color, religion, language, or national origin shall be considered as offenses punishable by law";

The conclusion of the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) that the right to freedom of speech does not "protect . . . hate speech that constitutes incitement to violence or publicly and directly incites genocide";

The implementation of the Network Enforcement Act in Germany, aimed at combating agitation and fake news in social media, which has reduced the spread of hate speech and provided fact checking to ensure that speech is based on evidence and credibility;

CONSIDERING:

That freedom of expression is vital to democracy, and that hate speech can undermine the tolerant and legitimate forms of communication that serve the public good;

That Member States should work to preserve the rights of individuals who have been subject to hate speech, racism, hate crimes, violence, or other crimes related to prejudice;

That the OAS plays an important role in not only preserving freedom of expression, but also in rejecting discrimination and fake news; and

EMPHASIZING:

That hate speech policies have the potential to protect legitimate freedom of speech by curtailing fake news, deterring the spread of inflammatory disinformation that can spur hate crimes and violence, and encouraging tolerant and truthful communications within societies,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the Member States for their work in combating hate speech as incompatible with democratic values.

2. To encourage Member States to consider implementing hate speech policies that promote free, tolerant and respectful speech, and to establish media monitoring systems that help distinguish between free speech and hate speech and provide fact checking within media platforms.
3. To propose that Member States assemble legal teams to establish definitions of hate speech and fake news. These teams should include members with diverse backgrounds and extensive knowledge of hate speech and best practices for effective fact checking.
4. To recommend that hate speech policies include:
 - a. Prohibitions against hate speech directed against a specific group or persons due to race, religion, gender, sexuality, color, nationality.
 - b. Prohibitions against “fake news” or propaganda meant to incite violence.
5. To recommend that media monitoring systems include:
 - a. Tracking the impact of media on the growth of extremist groups that promote hate, discrimination, and violence.
 - b. Fact checking information to combat the dissemination of hate-provoking fake news.
6. To invite the IACHR to support these initiatives by:
 - a. participating in an advisory capacity in the development of Member States’ hate speech policies and media monitoring systems.
 - b. organizing and hosting a conference for Member States and their legal teams to report on the outcomes of new hate speech policies and media monitoring systems. At the conference, the IACHR and member states will share best practices and lessons learned in handling hate speech and fake news.
 - c. at this conference the IACHR Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression shall present a report detailing the IACHR's advisory work on these regulations and the impact of these new regulations on the prevalence of hate speech and freedom of expression more generally.
7. To encourage transparency among Member States in developing and implementing hate speech policies, in order to build cooperation to improve the social and political climate of all member states.
8. To request funding for research into hate crimes legislation from the Media Diversity Institute (MDI), which works internationally to combat negative stereotypes and disinformation, and from the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) which works toward justice and fair treatment for all.

Approved for form and substance: _____
 (Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____
 (Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

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PROMOTION OF ETHNIC MINORITIES' RIGHTS THROUGH EDUCATION

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Argentina

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 9 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter which emphasizes, "The elimination of all forms of discrimination, especially gender, ethnic and race discrimination, as well as diverse forms of intolerance, the promotion and protection of human rights of indigenous peoples and migrants, and respect for ethnic, cultural and religious diversity in the Americas contribute to strengthening democracy and citizen participation";

Article 3 of Chapter 2 of the Inter-American Convention Against all Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance which promotes, "Every human being has the right to the equal recognition, enjoyment, exercise, and protection, at both the individual and collective levels, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in their domestic law and in the international instruments applicable to the States Parties";

Presentation by Cynthia Morel, Legal Officer, in the meeting of the Working Group to prepare a Draft Inter-American Convention against Racism and All Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance, which emphasizes the importance of the protection of minority rights through education by "ensuring an education system where everyone's religion, language, and culture is respected";

ACKNOWLEDGING:

That the Inter-American Committee on Education (IACE) was formed by the Ministers of Education of the Member States of the OAS. The purpose of the IACE is "to promote dialogue in the field of education, provide follow-up to the mandates of the Summits of the Americas, as well as the agreements and consensus resulting from the Inter-American Meetings of Ministers of Education, identify, implement and promote multilateral initiatives to promote the exchange of knowledge and practices, as well as technical cooperation to develop and strengthen capacities in Member States;" and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That the IACE holds meetings regularly to continue "to promote policy dialogue, review and provide follow-up to the activities carried out in response to the mandates and plans of actions emanated from the Inter-American Meetings of Ministers of Education and the Summits of the Americas, as well as plan the organization of ministerial meetings,"

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage the Member States to create diverse education systems throughout the Americas through the IACE.

2. To encourage the Member States through the IACE to promote a diverse learning environment where children in ethnic minorities do not feel excluded.
3. To request that IACE organize seminars for leading members of each Member State to attend, which will include the following:
 - a. Discussing the struggles that a majority of ethnic minorities must endure due to the discrimination imposed upon them.
 - b. Highlighting at least five indigenous cultures, religions, or languages from any of the American States to bring awareness.
 - c. Recommending steps to take in order to acknowledge these indigenous cultures, religions, or languages to unify countries in the American states.
4. To request funding from non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the World Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

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**ESTABLISHING POLICIES TO PROHIBIT VIOLENCE AND DISCRIMINATION AGAINST
PEOPLE OF AFRICAN DESCENT AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES WHO IDENTIFY AS
MEMBERS OF THE LGBTI COMMUNITY**

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of St. Kitts and Nevis

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

Article 106 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) states: “There shall be an Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, whose principal function shall be to promote the observance and protection of human rights and to serve as a consultative organ of the Organization in these matters...An inter-American convention on human rights shall determine the structure, competence, and procedure of this Commission, as well as those of other organs responsible for these matters”;

Article 145 of the Charter of the OAS states: “The present InterAmerican Commission on Human Rights shall keep vigilance over the observance of human rights”;

REMEMBERING:

AG/DEC. 99 (XLIX-O/19), which recognized the Sixtieth Anniversary of the Creation and Installation of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, Fiftieth Anniversary of the Adoption of the American Convention on Human Rights (Pact of San José, Costa Rica), and Fortieth Anniversary of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights;

The reports by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), Office of the Rapporteur for the Rights of LGBTI Persons, “Violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans and intersex persons in America” (2015) and “Progress and challenges towards the recognition of the rights of LGBTI persons in the Americas” (2018); and

RECOGNIZING:

The Inter-American Convention Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, and Related Forms of Intolerance recognizes victimization of people of African descent and indigenous peoples;

AG/RES. 2961 (L-O/20) provides “that trans persons and in particular trans women are in a situation of particular vulnerability as a result of the combination of various factors such as prejudice, exclusion, discrimination and violence in public and private spheres”;

RESOLVES:

1. To thank the Member States for their efforts to combat discrimination against people of African descent and indigenous peoples, particularly those who identify as members of the LGBTI community.
2. To urge Member States to take measures recognizing the vitality of LGBTI communities that include people of African descent and indigenous peoples as institutional tools are developed.
 - a. Asking Member States to provide legal, family and mental health resources for survivors.

- b. Strengthening Member States' coalitions through the promotion of human rights and the recognition of intersectionality within communities.
- 3. To create educational programs within the workforce and school systems that promote ending discrimination against persons of African descent, indigenous peoples, and those who identify as LGBTI.
 - a. Asking for programs to be incorporated in the new-hire orientation or training that will focus on limiting the amount of discrimination in the workplace.
 - b. Suggesting that the school systems within Member States continue to strengthen their institutions by teaching acceptance.
- 4. To urge Member States to continue reinforcing public policies that end discriminatory practices facing persons of African descent, indigenous peoples, and members of the LGBTI community.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____ (Signature of Delegate) _____ (Country Represented)
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UTILIZING CIVIL SOCIETY AND PRIVATE SECTOR RESOURCES TO COMBAT CORRUPTION IN AMERICAN GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2(e) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which obliges member-states “to seek the solution of political, juridical, and economic problems that may arise among them”;

Article 3(d) of the Charter of the OAS that makes clear one of the guiding principles of the organization, that: “The solidarity of the American States and the high aims which are sought through it require the political organization of those States on the basis of the effective exercise of representative democracy”;

Article 45(e) of the Charter of the OAS, which notes the importance of organizing “in harmony with the private sector, as to meet the requirements and interests of the community”;

Article 45(f) of the Charter of the OAS, which emphasizes “the encouragement of all efforts of popular promotion and cooperation that have as their purpose the development and progress of the community”;

Article 95(c(3)) of the Charter of the OAS, which calls for “strengthening of the civic conscience of the American peoples, as one of the bases for the effective exercise of democracy and for the observance of the rights and duties of man”;

CONSIDERING:

That corruption undermines democratic institutions and contributes to political instability within states, leading to misuse of taxpayer funds, misallocation of resources, and the hindrance of economic growth;

That fighting corruption legitimizes governments and increases public trust in institutions, demonstrating the social value of the rule of law;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The Convention A/58/422 (2005) “United Nations Convention Against Corruption”, which, having been signed and ratified by all OAS members, seeks to promote anti-corruption domestic frameworks, international anti-corruption networks, and greater integrity and transparency;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

With the knowledge that corruption scandals have become an inextricable part of everyday life in Latin America, and an example of this is the unlawful Maduro regime which continues to extort votes and exploit the Venezuelan peoples;

With regards to the jailing and ongoing investigations of eleven presidents and former presidents in the Americas involved in high-profile corruption scandals; and

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2576 (XL-O/10), “Follow-Up on the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption and on the Inter-American Program for Cooperation in the Fight Against Corruption,” in June 2010, which established the Follow-up Mechanism for the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC),

RESOLVES:

1. To applaud the member states of the OAS for their continuing efforts to actively combat corruption in the region, most notably the previous establishment of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption.
2. To recommend that the General Assembly of the OAS create a new committee, dubbed the Committee for Corruption Accountability (CCA), which will be composed of members that:
 - a. Are of civil society and/or private sector organizations;
 - b. Have not worked in an official capacity for an OAS member state’s government;
 - c. Have demonstrated commitments to transparency and justice;
 - d. Are willing to cooperate with an inter-American anti-corruption network.
3. To utilize the resources of the CCA as an independent accountability mechanism for the collection of data regarding political processes, electoral outcomes, and auditing of state budgets and resource allocation, thereby ensuring that states operate with consistency.
4. To call on Member States to encourage private sector firms doing business in the Americas to only engage in trade with governments that have demonstrated a firm commitment to anti-corruption, with this metric being determined by:
 - a. Transparency International’s Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI), which will be accessed via cooperation with said NGO,
 - b. Results of the CCA’s independent accountability mechanism studies.
5. To call on Member States through the Permanent Council to take intervention action against corrupt regimes, with special interest paid to:
 - a. The unlawful, rampantly corrupt Maduro regime in Venezuela,
 - b. The decreasing trust of the populace in democratic and electoral mechanisms,
 - c. The OAS member-states’ previously acknowledged commitments to:
 - i. Maintaining sovereignty;
 - ii. Upholding democracy;
 - iii. Protecting human rights.

6. To request funding of the CCA's endeavors via the required financial contribution quotas of every OAS member states as well as the contribution of relevant NGOs such as, but not limited to:
 - a. The Global Fund Policy to Combat Fraud and Corruption
 - b. The World Bank's Integrity Vice Presidency IDA19 fund which supports the world's poorest and most vulnerable countries

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____ (Signature of Delegate) _____ (Country Represented)
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**ESTABLISHING STANDARDS TO PROTECT AGAINST THE TRAFFICKING OF YOUTH
AND LGBT PERSONS**

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Antigua and Barbuda

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

Article 30 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) which states: “The Member States, inspired by the principles of Inter-American solidarity and cooperation, pledge themselves to a united effort to ensure international social justice in their relations and integral development for their peoples, as conditions essential to peace and security”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

AG/RES. 1948 (XXXIII-O/03), “Fighting the Crime of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women, Adolescents, and Children,” which urged Member States to adopt necessary measures to protect women and children from human trafficking;

REMEMBERING:

CIM/RES. 225/02 (XXXI-O/02) of the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM), recommending that “a multilateral response from governments, in consultation with civil society organizations, is necessary in order to formulate policies to prevent trafficking in persons, protect victims, and punish traffickers”;

RECALLING:

The report by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, “Violence against Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Persons in the Americas,” which details the unique vulnerability of the LGBTI community to violence and human rights violations to include trafficking in persons; and

REAFFIRMING:

That trafficking in persons is not only a modern form of slavery, but an egregious criminal act that exploits vulnerable persons, especially children and LGBT persons,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the Member States for their continued cooperation to protect all LGBT persons and youth against human trafficking.
2. To call upon the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) to establish standards for Member States to meet in order to effectively and continuously combat the trafficking of youth and LGBT persons. These standards should include:
 - a. Adopting national legislation that prohibits trafficking in persons for the purposes of forced labor, debt bondage, or sex trafficking.
 - b. Involving law enforcement in combatting the trafficking of persons in any way.
 - c. Creating judicial processes that protect the rights of victims of human trafficking by:

- i. Preventing revictimization.
 - ii. Providing legal resources for victims.
 - d. Punishing those convicted of human trafficking according to the severity of their offenses.
- 3. To develop and implement educational campaigns highlighting the prevalence and consequences of trafficking youth and LGBT persons.
- 4. To call upon Member States to establish an international hotline to report suspected acts of human trafficking.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____ (Signature of Delegate) _____ (Country Represented)
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INITIATIVES FOR THE PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, SEXUAL ORIENTATION, AND GENDER IDENTITY IN YOUTH

First Committee

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Panama

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

The Inter-American Democratic Charter, which establishes that “essential elements of representative democracy include, inter alia, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, access to and the exercise of power in accordance with the rule of law”;

The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights Strategic Plan of Action 4.6.i on LGBTI persons, as well as the role of the Rapporteurship on Freedom of Expression and the Rapporteurship on the Rights of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Trans and Intersex Persons (LGBTI) of the Inter- American Commission on Human Rights, in working to enhance “good practices implemented in the Member States of the OAS in regard to the recognition of the rights of LGBTI persons;

The Rapporteurship on Persons Deprived of Liberty, which notes the lack of mechanisms for fully guaranteeing the human rights of groups and populations in the greatest situations of risk such as women, indigenous peoples, Afro-Descendants, LGBTI persons, and children and adolescents;

The Inter- American Court on Human Rights ruling (2018) that the American Convention of Human Rights mandates and requires the recognition of same-sex marriage;

The Declaration on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity, presented to the United Nations General Assembly on December 18, 2008;

REAFFIRMING:

The provisions and essential purposes and principles identified in the Charter of the Organization of American States;

Faith in the preamble and provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and International Covenant on Social and Cultural Rights;

BEARING IN MIND:

That the State has the primary responsibility for recognizing and protecting the human rights and fundamental dignity of all its citizens, and people living under the law of the land;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

By the rise of intolerance and division in society based upon separate identities because of different sexual orientation and gender;

RECOGNIZING:

The fact that human beings are born free, and are entitled to live in peace and harmony, while being able to enjoy their freedom of thought, belief, sexual orientation, and expression; and

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2504 (XXXIX-O/09), “Human Rights, Sexual Orientation, and Gender Identity,” which “urged states to ensure adequate protection for human rights defenders who work on the issue of acts of violence and human rights violations committed against individuals because of their sexual orientation and gender identity”;

AG/RES. 2721 (XLII-O/12), also titled “Human Rights, Sexual Orientation, and Gender Identity”, which “requests the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) to pay particular attention to its work plan titled “Rights of LGBTI People” and, in keeping with its established practice, to prepare a hemispheric study on the subject; and to urge member states to support the efforts of the Commission in this area,”

RESOLVES:

1. To continue to condemn the rise of xenophobia, intolerance, and violence against members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex (LBGTQI) community in the member states of the OAS.
2. To continue promoting democratic cooperation and protection of the human rights, sexual orientation and gender identities of youth; to enhance the rule of law and bring about the full exercise of human rights; and to reduce gender discrimination and inequality and social exclusion.
3. To work with legislators towards positive implementation of non-discrimination instruments.
4. To request member states to recognize the importance of education of principles, the values of freedom of thought and expression, the enjoyment of life with dignity and freedom of sexual orientation and gender identities, and the primary role of the state in creating safe spaces for children and youth at schools and communities for awareness and empathy building.
5. To further promote and align the education policies of the member states with United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, in particular with Sustainable Development Goal 4, SDG 5, SDG 16, and SDG 17, and further promote sex education and gender awareness through design campaigns, hosting conferences at schools, and further requesting member nations to include human rights and legal rights as a part of the school/ university curriculum.
6. To urge member states to have strict complaint and redressal mechanisms which are easily accessible free of charge to youth, while also requesting the member states to establish fast track courts to dispose of the complaints in due time.
7. To urge the member states to promote, collaborate with, and support the functioning of Non-Governmental Organizations, Civil Society Organizations, and Community Based Organizations for awareness building and advocacy of gender rights, and to further create safe spaces for youth to find support for right being and action.
8. To recommend that member states create legal instruments and policies through which youth, parents, teachers, and employees at different workspaces could get exposed to right knowledge and awareness

of their human and legal rights and corresponding duties, for holistic development of society and a safe space creation where stakeholders do not become divisive because of identification with different sexual orientations and gender identities.

Approved for form and substance: _____

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____

(Signature of Delegate)

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STRATEGIES TO PROMOTE THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION FOR LGBTI PERSONS

First Committee

Topic No.4 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of The Bahamas

HAVING SEEN:

Article 49 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states that “the Member States will exert the greatest efforts, in accordance with their constitutional processes, to ensure the effective exercise of the right to education”;

Article XII of the OAS Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, which states that “every person has the right to an education, which should be based on the principles of liberty, morality and human solidarity” and that “the right to an education includes the right to equality of opportunity in every case, in accordance with natural talents, merit and the desire to utilize the resources that the state or the community is in a position to provide”;

Article 13 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states that “the promotion and observance of economic, social, and cultural rights are inherently linked to integral development, equitable economic growth, and to the consolidation of democracy in the states of the Hemisphere”;

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2961 (L-O/20), “Promotion and Protection of Human Rights,” which urges Member States to “continue strengthening their institutions and public policies to eliminate the barriers faced by LGBTI persons in the enjoyment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms” and resolves to “condemn violations and abuses of human rights, which involve discrimination, speeches and manifestations of hatred, incitement and acts of violence motivated by prejudice against persons because of their sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, or their sexual characteristics”;

The Report on Trans and Gender Diverse Persons and Their Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights from the IACHR, which found that challenges facing LGBTI persons seeking to exercise their fundamental right to education include violence and discrimination, a lack of recognition of gender identity, discriminatory school rules, and bullying and harassment at school;

The ruling of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, in Advisory Opinion OC-24/17, which establishes that “sexual orientation and gender identity, as well as gender expression, are categories protected by the Convention” referencing the American Convention on Human Rights;

That the IACHR report on Violence Against LGBTI Persons found that “exclusion, discrimination and violence within the family, regarding education, and in society at large” and a lack of recognition of their gender identity are all contributing factors to the violence faced by LGBTI persons;

NOTING:

The efforts undertaken by Member States to promote the right to education, consistent with their international human rights obligations and their official constitutional processes;

RECOGNIZING:

That despite the continued efforts of Member States to ensure the right to education, the IACHR has outlined several concrete solutions for addressing the remaining issues of violence and discrimination toward LGBTI persons including, “the adoption of hate crimes laws, the inclusion of sexual orientation and gender identity as factors which increase criminal penalties, and the legal prohibition of non-medically necessary surgeries or interventions on intersex children and adults, without informed consent”;

That a lack of data collection measures in the hemisphere make it significantly more difficult for states to identify specific problems, assess the extent of problems, and develop solutions to problems facing LGBTI persons seeking equal and dignified treatment in educational institutions and spaces; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That despite sustained efforts by Member States, barriers and challenges that restrict the right to education for LGBTI persons continue to exist in the hemisphere,

RESOLVES:

1. To urge Member States to continue strengthening their protections of human rights consistent with their constitutional processes and international human rights obligations and take measures to guarantee the recognition of gender identity before the law and in the educational system.
2. To urge Member States to adopt measures to guarantee dignified and equal treatment of LGBTI persons in educational systems by students, teachers, administration, and staff.
3. To urge Member States to coordinate and consult with organizations that represent LGBTI persons in order to design and execute strategies to eradicate barriers limiting LGBTI persons’ access to dignified and equal treatment in the education system such that:
 - a. Methods of data collection will be developed through collaboration among Member States, Observer States, organizations that represent the interests of LGBTI persons, and organs of the OAS.
 - b. The data collected will be used to better analyze violence and discrimination in educational institutions, identify specific problems, and suggest targeted solutions.
4. To encourage Member States to establish a voluntary fund to support methods of data collection, OAS Youth programs, scholarships, tuition subsidies, free or affordable tutoring and advisory services, or encouraging university enrollment for LGBTI Persons.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____
 (Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)
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**THE ETHNIC MINORITIES PROMOTING LEGAL EQUITY AND REPRESENTATION (EMPLER)
PROGRAM IN THE AMERICAS**

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Nicaragua

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2(1) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states that “the American States proclaim the fundamental rights of the individual without distinction as to race, nationality, creed, or sex”;

Article 30 of the Charter of the OAS, which establishes that “the Member States, inspired by the principles of inter-American solidarity and cooperation, pledge themselves to a united effort to ensure international social justice in their relations and integral development for their peoples, as conditions essential to peace and security”;

Article 34 of the Charter of the OAS, which expresses that “the Member States agree that [...] the full participation of their peoples in decisions relating to their own development are, among others, basic objectives of integral development”;

Article 45(a) of the Charter of the OAS, which affirms the right of “all human beings, without distinction as to race, sex, nationality, creed, or social condition” to “liberty, dignity, equality of opportunity, and economic security”;

CONSIDERING:

Article 1 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which expresses that “the peoples of the Americas legitimately aspire to social justice and their governments have a responsibility to promote it”;

Article 27 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which asserts that “cultural diversity is one of the characteristics of the nations and the peoples of the Hemisphere”;

Article 6 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which emphasizes that “it is the right and responsibility of all citizens to participate in decisions relating to their own development. This is also a necessary condition for the full and effective exercise of democracy. Promoting and fostering diverse forms of participation strengthens democracy”;

Article 9 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which proclaims that “the elimination of all forms of discrimination, especially [...] ethnic and race discrimination, as well as diverse forms of intolerance, the promotion and protection of human rights of indigenous peoples and migrants, and respect for ethnic, cultural and religious diversity in the Americas contribute to strengthening democracy and citizen participation”;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

Article 4(1) of the United Nations (UN) Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National, or Ethnic, Religious, and Linguistic Minorities, which calls on states to “take measures where required to ensure that persons belonging to minorities may exercise fully and effectively all their human rights and fundamental freedoms [...] in full equality before the law.”

RECOGNIZING:

The struggle of ethnic minorities for legal representation, as noted by the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights (IACHR), which found that “Afro-descendants and indigenous peoples living in poverty often encounter additional barriers to gaining access to justice. Together with their lack of economic resources, these barriers double the discrimination, preventing them from gaining access to effective judicial remedies against discrimination or human rights violations to which they have been subjected”;

The struggle of ethnic minorities for recognition of the barriers they face to full access to justice and legal rights, as noted in a 2019 report by the Economic Commission for Latin American and the Caribbean (ECLAC), which observed that “statistical invisibility can be considered a manifestation of the lack of recognition of these populations (ethnic minorities) and, therefore, such visibility is part of the recognition demands of these groups”;

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2891 (XLVI-O/16), “Plan of Action for the Decade for Persons of African Descent in the Americas (2016-2025),” which emphasizes the need to train Member States’ attorneys in how to combat ethnic and racial discrimination within the legal system;

“Exploring the Legal Framework for Minorities in the Criminal Justice System- an IACHR Perspective”, which found that poverty intensifies patterns of discrimination against ethnic minorities in the criminal justice system; and

NOTING WITH APPROVAL:

The OAS Department of International Law (DIL) Program of Action on Indigenous people in the Americas, which provides members of indigenous communities with legal assistance for those who feel they are deprived of their right to liberty and/or are internally displaced;

The Minority Rights Group (MRG)’s Strategic Litigation Programme, which has successfully aided indigenous peoples in defending their legal rights to demarcate and title their lands;

The work of Lawyers Without Borders (LWOB) to support ethnic minority rights in the Hemisphere by providing legal advice and trainings to members of civil society,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the OAS Member States in their continued efforts to improve the lives of ethnic minorities through promoting their rights, including the right to legal representation.
2. To encourage Member States to strengthen the legal representation of ethnic minorities across the Americas by creating the Ethnic Minorities Promoting Legal Equity and Representation (EMPLER) program, which will include the recruitment of ethnic minority students for law school, seminars on the barriers to the legal representation of ethnic minorities, and a workshop on skills for representing ethnic minority individuals and communities.
3. To request that Member States work with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to create recruitment programs to encourage students from ethnic minority communities to attend law schools, whereby:
 - a. Member States will create scholarship programs for ethnic minority law school students.
 - b. Law schools will engage in outreach to identify and recruit ethnic minority applicants.

