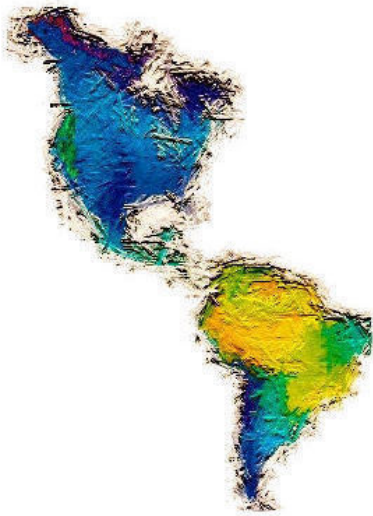


**2021 Washington Model Organization of  
American States General Assembly**

# **Final Packet**

## **Second 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**

**MAINTAINING BORDER SECURITY DURING TIMES OF INTERNATIONAL CRISES AND  
MASS MIGRATION**

Second Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Ecuador

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 (a) of the Charter of the Organization of the American States, which proclaims the function of “strengthening the peace and security of the continent” as one of its main purposes;

Article 15 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which notes, “The right of each State to protect itself and to live its own life does not authorize it to commit unjust acts against another State”;

Article 37 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which states, “The Member States agree to join together in seeking a solution to urgent or critical problems that may arise whenever the economic development or stability of any Member State is seriously affected by conditions that cannot be remedied through the efforts of that State”;

Article 38 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which requires, “The Member States shall extend among themselves the benefits of science and technology by encouraging the exchange and utilization of scientific and technical knowledge in accordance with existing treaties and national laws”;

Article 133 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which states, “The Organization of American States shall enjoy in the territory of each Member such legal capacity, privileges, and immunities as are necessary for the exercise of its functions and the accomplishment of its purposes”;

BEARING IN MIND:

That international crises impact Member States, either directly or indirectly, and are not often solved through one state, but rather a conjoined effort;

That international crises are not limited to, but include economic instability, natural disasters, insufficient healthcare opportunities, and political instability;

That Member States can use these experiences as foundations for future relationships and cooperation;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

United Nations International Migration Policies 3.3 (2013), that “Initiatives by Governments to facilitate the return of migrants to their home countries may be undertaken only by the destination country or they may be part of joint co-development strategies promoted by sending and receiving countries”;

The Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) acknowledges the “importance of specific regional dynamics of irregular migration from and to countries in less developed regions, and stressed that further examination of regional differentials in irregular migration was needed”;

The primary mission of the Inter-American Strategic Plan for Policy on Vulnerability Reduction, Risk Management, and Disaster Response (IASP) is to reduce the loss of human life and property;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That the increase in COVID-19 cases across the Americas, nearing 30 million cases alone, has resulted in an unequal distribution of resources and the need for support;

That the lack of sufficient healthcare availability is currently the primary factor in illegal or irregular migration;

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2738 (XLII-O/12), “Strengthening the Topic of Migration in the OAS: Establishment of the Committee on Migration Issues” which constituted the Committee on Migration Issues (CAM) “as a permanent committee of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) of the Organization of American States (OAS) with a mandate to act as the main forum of the Organization dealing with migration issues;”

AG/RES. 2729 (XLII-O/12), “The Human Rights of Migrants, Including Migrant Workers and Their Families” which recognizes “The global character of the migration phenomenon and, therefore, the importance of international, regional and bilateral cooperation and dialogue, as appropriate, as well as the need to protect the human rights of migrants, especially in view of the changing nature of migration flows in the globalized economy in a context marked by new security and safety concerns,”

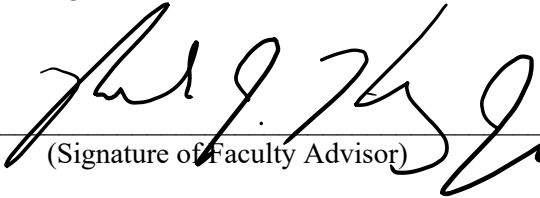
RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States and the Global Forum on Migration and Development on the inclusive efforts already made during uncertain times.
2. To promote the acceptance of migrants and migration during times of crisis.
3. To create a new committee called the Inter-American Committee on Migration During Crisis Situations (IACMDCS) as a subcommittee under the Committee on Migration (CAM) which will convene to review migration policies during times of international crises, such as COVID-19, to consider the following:
  - a. To address border security concerns.
  - b. To assist with the relocation of those requiring immediate action, such as:
    - i. Serious health related issues;
    - ii. Insecurity or those in immediate danger; and,
    - iii. Other special situations deemed fit by the committee;
  - c. To coordinate with the Member States to establish the understanding for the need for relocation.
  - d. To comprise the IACMDS with one representative of each Member State who reports to the Member State’s representative on the CAM. Ad hoc membership by specific agencies and organizations may be determined by the particular crisis and region impacted, such as

the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), for health related crisis like COVID, directly affecting migration.

5. To request funding from the CAM, as well as the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS) due to the complex nature of how migration impacts borders and security during crises.
6. To encourage further and future cooperation among Member States on border security and migration during times of crisis through the IACMDCS.

Approved for form and substance:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

2. \_\_\_\_\_

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**CREATION OF A VIRTUAL PLATFORM CALLED “JOINT ACTIONS TO PROMOTE  
FOOD SECURITY IN THE HEMISPHERE” (JAPFS)**

Second Committee  
Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Trinidad and Tobago

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 34 (j) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establishes as one of the basic objectives, to promote: “Proper nutrition, especially through the acceleration of national efforts to increase the production and availability of food”;

Article 18 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which states “Everyone is entitled to adequate food without discrimination. Member states commit to making every effort needed to eradicate hunger and malnutrition. Member states commit to taking the steps needed to achieve full access to adequate, safe, and nutritious food, including steps to foster the conditions required for everyone to be free from hunger”;

Article 4 (3) of the Plan of Action of the Social Charter of the Americas, which emphasizes that to fulfill the objective of promoting food and nutrition security in the region, it is necessary to: “Promote policies and programs to facilitate the availability of and physical, social, and affordable access to suitable, healthy, and nutritional food for all persons”;

CONSIDERING:

That the right to food is inherent to every man, woman and child, accessible and available to the people in all circumstances, stable, durable, safe and hygienic;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) document “The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World” (2020), which states “Current estimates are that nearly 690 million people are hungry, or 8.9 percent of the world population – up by 10 million people in one year and by nearly 60 million in five years”, and that “the total affected by moderate or severe levels of food insecurity, an estimated 2 billion people in the world did not have regular access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food in 2019”;

The FAO working paper entitled “Climate change and food security and nutrition Latin America and the Caribbean” (2017), which affirms, “Climate change can affect directly the production with the potential reduction of the physical amount and variety of food available. In the post-production stage, climate change can affect the environmental conditions for storage of the harvest (for instance, due to higher temperature and humidity), subject to cause losses”;

The United Nations (UN) study “Food and nutrition security and the eradication of hunger CELAC 2025: Furthering discussion and regional cooperation” (2016), which emphasizes that “The causes of food losses and waste in low-income countries are mainly connected to financial, managerial and technical

limitations in harvesting techniques and storage facilities in difficult climatic conditions, infrastructure and marketing systems”;

REAFFIRMING:

Article 25 (1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which declares “the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food (...)”;

Article 11 (2) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, adopted by the UN General Assembly resolution 2200A (XXI) (1966), which establishes that: “The States Parties to the present Covenant, recognizing the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, shall take, individually and through international co-operation, the measures, including specific programs, which are needed (...)”;

Article 24 (2.c) of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, which states “combat disease and malnutrition, including within the framework of primary health care, through, *inter alia*, the application of readily available technology and through the provision of adequate nutritious foods and clean drinking-water, taking into consideration the dangers and risks of environmental pollution”; and

RECALLING:

AG/DEC. 88 (XLVI-O/16), Declaration on Climate Change, Food Security, and Migration in the Americas, June 14<sup>th</sup>, 2016, which proclaims: “Its interest in promoting exchanges of experience among member states with respect to social protection programs, mechanisms, public policies on migration and consular cooperation issues, climate change, disaster risk reduction, and other measures being pursued to adapt to, mitigate, and counteract the adverse effects of climate change and its potential impact on food security and migration”;

AG/DEC. 69 (XLII-O/12), Declaration of Cochabamba on “Food Security with Sovereignty in the Americas”, June 5<sup>th</sup>, 2012, which declares: “Fostering regional humanitarian cooperation and the promotion of food transfers and donations, strengthening solidarity among states and peoples in emergencies, in keeping with international agreements, according to the needs of the beneficiaries and the will of states”,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Member States on their ongoing efforts to protect the right on food security in the Western Hemisphere.
2. To request that the Inter-American Telecommunications Commission (CITEL) create a virtual platform called “Joint Actions to Promote Food Security” (JAPFS), under its platform available in all the official languages, with the goal to provide information on Food Security.
3. That the JAPFS Platform will be based on four pillars:
  - a. Training, using pedagogical and technical material related to food safety, nutritional quality control and the prevention of foodborne diseases.
  - b. Information, which will consist in an interactive library by topic, in order to search information and educational resources, composed by documents provided by Member States on the existing and used technologies requested by the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) and the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development ( IACD).



## TECHNICAL GROUP ON CARIBBEAN BORDER SECURITY

Second Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Belize

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

The 1948 Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) Chapter VI, Article 29 that states, “If the inviolability or the integrity ... of any American State should be affected by an armed attack or by an act of aggression ... the American States, in furtherance of the principles of continental solidarity or collective self-defense, shall apply the measures and procedures established in the special treaties on the subject”;

AG/RES. 2945 (XLIX-O/19) “Advancing Hemispheric Security: A Multidimensional Approach” 2019 that urges member states to request that the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS), through the Declaration on Security in the Americas (DSA), “modernize their legislative framework”;

Work Plan 2020-2021 that states the growing danger of small states in the Caribbean are facing. That as pressure increases on trafficking groups in other Member states these groups migrate into the Caribbean as they do not have the capabilities as much larger Member States;

GUIDED BY:

The Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2016-2020 calling for “. . . cooperation and the exchange of information among the domestic law enforcement agencies . . . [and] . . . promotion and strengthening of the exchange of information and intelligence on matters of interdiction and effective border control measures to prevent drug trafficking by air, land and sea”;

The Declaration on Security in The Americas 2003 that targeted transnational organized crime by “strengthening the domestic legal framework. . . [and improving] cooperation and the technical cooperation to strengthen national institutions dedicated to preventing and sanctioning these transnational crimes and identifying and prosecuting members of transnational criminal organizations”;

The Williamsburg Principals (1996) establishing that “Without security there can be no peace, . . . the concept of security should cover aspects such as democracy, poverty, human rights, drug trafficking, the environment, education, culture, an opening of international markets, fair and balanced rules of participation, disarmament and migration”;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION:

The 2019 Seventh Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Public Security in the Americas (MISPA) and the second on-site Police Training Course of the Inter-American Network for Police Development and Professionalization (REDPPOL) that fosters cooperation among Member States and improving border security;

The United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime 2000 where its three protocols establish that “. . . money laundering, kidnapping, illicit trafficking in human beings, corruption, and other



related crimes are criminalized so that the assets from these crimes are identified and traced ultimately leading to disposal of them as well as to improve coordination and cooperation to strengthen national institutions dedicated to preventing and sanctioning these transnational crimes and prosecuting its members”;

BEARING IN MIND:

The fifth special meeting in 2007 of the Counter-Terrorism Committee with international, regional and sub-regional organizations on “Prevention of Terrorist Movement and Effective Border Security” where “The relevant international, regional and sub-regional organizations are engaged in continuous efforts to promote their border control and security instruments and measures, developing and disseminating supporting guidance material”;

The importance of strengthening existing international law enforcement agencies and projects such as Project CRIMJUST and LIONFISH from International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) that aim to eliminate drug trafficking by land, air, and sea;

The pressing need to prevent and extirpate the growing, cultivating, selling, and distribution of illicit substances through the hemisphere due to the repeated violence and destabilizing that occurs on the security of each state and region as a whole;

CONSIDERING:

That cooperation among Member States is vital for securing a peaceful Hemisphere where all citizens are protected from the threat of crime, and where transnational organized crime is eliminated;

That border security is a concern for all Member States and the successful protection of a Member State is directly correlated to security for itself and the Hemisphere as a whole; and

REAFFIRMING:

That different Member States have their own domestic laws and regulations about border security, and recognizing this does not commit Member States to enact legislation regarding border security, and further recognizing that Member States will enact their own laws and regulations in a manner consistent with the findings of the Technical Group proposed in this resolution;

The principles of sovereignty, nonintervention, and the juridical equality of states,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate all Member States who adopted measures introduced in the Hemispheric Plan of Action Against Transnational Organized Crime 2019, and to urge all members who have not done so to begin the process of adopting these measures.
2. To urge Member States that have not joined The Police Community of the Americas (AMERIPOL) to do so, as cooperation is vital to both Hemispheric and border security.
3. To request that the Secretariat of Multidimensional Security (SMS) create the Technical Group on Border Security in the Caribbean:



**PREVENTION OF VIOLENT EXTREMISM THROUGH  
PEACE BUILDING AND EDUCATION**

Second Committee  
Draft Resolution presented by the Delegation of Argentina

Topic No.2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 3(J) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), that states “Social Justice and social security are bases of lasting peace”;

Article 3(L) of the Charter of the OAS, which states that “The American states proclaim the fundamental rights of the individual without distinction to race, nationality, creed, or sex”;

Article 17 of the Charter of the OAS states that, “Each State has the right to develop its cultural, political, and economic life freely and naturally. In this free development, the State shall respect the rights of the individual and the principles of universal morality”;

Article 25 of the Charter of the OAS establishes that, “The following are peaceful procedures: direct negotiation, good offices, mediation, investigation and conciliation, judicial settlement, arbitration, and those which the parties to the dispute may especially agree upon at any time”;

Article 30 of the Charter of the OAS 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. Integral development encompasses the economic, social, educational, cultural, scientific, and technological fields through which the goals that each country sets for accomplishing it should be achieved”;

Article 1 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter states that, “The peoples of the Americas have a right to democracy and their governments have an obligation to promote and defend it. Democracy is essential for the social, political, and economic development of the peoples of the Americas”;

Article 6 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter states 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 states 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”;

Article 47 of the Charter of the OAS establishes 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”;

## ACKNOWLEDGING:

The Joint Declaration on Freedom of Expression and Countering Violent Extremism presented by the United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner that recommends (f) “States and public officials should encourage open debate and access to information about all topics, including where they touch upon issues such as ethnicity, religion, nationality or migration, in schools and universities, and in academic, scholarly or historical texts. Academic institutions should respect pluralism, promote intercultural understanding, and support the ability of members of all communities, and particularly marginalized groups, to voice their perspectives and concerns”;

The Joint Declaration on Freedom of Expression and Countering Violent Extremism also suggests that “The concepts of “violent extremism” and “extremism” should not be used as the basis for restricting freedom of expression unless they are defined clearly and appropriately narrowly. Any restrictions drawing upon a CVE/PVE framework should be demonstrably necessary and proportionate to protect, in particular, the rights of others, national security or public order. The same applies whenever the concept is invoked to limit the activities of civil society, including in relation to their establishment or funding, or to impose restrictions on fundamental rights, including the right to protest”;

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights presented by the Human Rights Committee (2011) Article 19: Freedoms of Opinion and Expression states that “ States parties should put in place effective measures to protect against attacks aimed at silencing those exercising their right to freedom of expression. Paragraph 3 may never be invoked as a justification for the muzzling of any advocacy of multi-party democracy, democratic tenets and human rights.<sup>44</sup> Nor, under any circumstance, can an attack on a person, because of the exercise of his or her freedom of opinion or expression, including such forms of attack as arbitrary arrest, torture, threats to life and killing, be compatible with article 19. Journalists are frequently subjected to such threats, intimidation and attacks because of their activities. So too are persons who engage in the gathering and analysis of information on the human rights situation and who publish human rights-related reports, including judges and lawyers. All such attacks should be vigorously investigated in a timely fashion, and the perpetrators prosecuted, and the victims, or, in the case of killings, their representatives, be in receipt of appropriate forms of redress”; and

## REAFFIRMING:

The Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism declaration to strengthen the hemispheric efforts to address and counter violent extremism that is conducive to terrorism declares that:  
 “8. Their willingness to improve timely information sharing on foreign terrorist fighters, through appropriate channels and arrangements, and consistent with domestic law and international law, including human rights law, and domestic law, on foreign terrorist fighters, especially among law enforcement, intelligence, counterterrorism, and special services agencies, to aid in determining the risk foreign terrorist fighters pose, and preventing them from planning, directing, conducting, or recruiting for or inspiring others to commit terrorist attacks,”

## RESOLVES:

1. To request that the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism, the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development and the Justice Studies Center of the Americas jointly work together to develop a unique curriculum that could be adopted by Member States to help prevent the development and spread of violent extremism.
2. To encourage Member States who are experiencing cases of violent extremism to actively investigate what the root causes of extremism are in their countries in order to develop their own

unique solutions to counter extremism.

3. To request that the Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism, the OAS Peace Fund, and the Department of Human Development, Education, and Employment jointly host a series of three seminars entitled “Peace Building”, “The Root Causes of Extremism”, and “The Best Ways to Prevent Violent Extremism in your Homeland,” to which representatives of the Member States will be invited.
4. To fund the Seminar Series through Specific Funds designated for the Secretariat of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism
5. To recommend that Member States develop youth development programs that provide a safe space for the youth to express their views and feel safe in their own identity without fear of judgement or discrimination, as students express themselves; that allows them to identify the diversity of their different cultures, races, and identities. Such programs should counsel students against violence, and aggressive behavior. Teach them how to reflect and present peace in difficult or challenging situations; programs that educates and empower youth in identity, peace building, and problem-solving skills.

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

Cosignatories:

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|-------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. _____<br>(Signature of Delegate) | _____ |
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**VIRTUAL CONFERENCE “HEMISPHERIC ACTIONS TOWARDS FOOD SECURITY DURING AND POST COVID-19 PANDEMIC” TO WORK AGAINST HUNGER AND MALNUTRITION IN THE MOST VULNERABLE REGIONS OF THE HEMISPHERE**

Second Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Chile

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 34 (j) of the Organization of American States (OAS) Charter which emphasizes that “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, to achieve basic goals as: (j) Proper nutrition, especially through the acceleration of national efforts to increase the production and availability of food”;

Article 8 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter which claims that “Any person or group of persons who consider that their human rights have been violated may present claims or petitions to the inter-American system for the promotion and protection of human rights in accordance with its established procedures. Member states reaffirm their intention to strengthen the inter-American system for the protection of human rights for the consolidation of democracy in the Hemisphere”;

Article 18 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which states that, “Everyone is entitled to adequate food without discrimination. Member states commit to making every effort needed to eradicate hunger and malnutrition. Member states commit to taking the steps needed to achieve full access to adequate, safe, and nutritious food, including steps to foster the conditions required for everyone to be free from hunger”;

BEARING IN MIND:

The World Food Summit, held in 1996 by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), which establishes that “Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life”;

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, focusing on the second goal “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture” fully aware that by 2018, before the COVID-19 pandemic, food insecurity was already on the rise affecting the population by 25,9% by moderate or severe food insecurity, and due to the pandemic represent a threat to food systems comprising 40% - 85% of all food producers in developing regions;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The Resolution of the United Nations AG/RES/75/235 (2020), “Expressing concern also that the multiple and complex causes of the food crises that occur in different regions of the world, affecting developing countries, especially not food importers, and their consequences for food security and nutrition require a comprehensive and coordinated response in the short, medium and long term by national Governments, civil society, the private sector and the international community, reiterating that the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition are poverty, growing inequality, inequity and lack of access to resources and income earning opportunities”;

Article 11 of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man stresses that “Every person has the right to the preservation of his health through sanitary and social measures relating to food, clothing, housing and medical care, to the extent permitted by public and community resources”; and

#### DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) states that “as a result of the crisis prompted by the COVID-19 pandemic, the population living in extreme poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean could reach 83.4 million people in 2020, which would entail a significant rise in hunger levels due to the difficulties these people will face in accessing food;

With the World Food Program (WFP) assessment in Latin America and the Caribbean last year estimated that eleven million people in the region would be food insecure in 2020. Because of COVID-19, WFP now projects that number will rise to 14 million people who will be threatened with severe food shortages this year;


That the agencies of United Nations FAO, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), The Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), WFP, and IFAD presented the new edition of Regional Overview of Food Security and Nutrition in Latin America and the Caribbean 2020, which analyzes malnutrition's territorial inequality and calls on countries to focus their investments and policies where they are most needed. It warns on the pandemic's impact where food security had already been declining, hunger grew by 13 million people in the last five years alone, and one out of every three inhabitants of Latin America did not have access to sufficient and nutritious food in 2019,

#### RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the efforts made by the OAS through the virtual forum on June 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2020 in which the topic addressed was food security as a challenge in post-COVID-19, highlighting the fact that the pandemic exposed vulnerabilities in the food system, both globally and locally.
2. To applaud Member States for their efforts made during this pandemic towards the ending of hunger and the strategies implemented to reduce the impact of the COVID-19 within the most vulnerable people.
3. To urge the Member States, the Organization of the United Nations and its international agencies such as the FAO, to keep working towards the achievement of the second goal in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, building resilience in the face of crisis and achieve food security for today, as well as for future generations.
4. To propose the virtual annual conference, “Hemispheric Actions Towards Food Security During and Post COVID-19”, commending all Member States to be part of this conference to establish new strategies to combat food insecurity growth in the most vulnerable regions affected by the pandemic, through the evaluation of the food security and nutrition policies established by each

Member State to stop the exacerbation of the nutrition crisis as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic:

- a. This virtual conference will be held annually, no later than June 2021 if possible, for a period of two days, to inspect the progress made by each Member State and the initiatives being implemented by them after the conference;
  - b. One representative from each Member State will be participating in the conference and will be chosen for a period of two years by each government, led by the Health Ministry or its equivalent:
    - i. A vice-representative will be also selected; in case the official representative cannot attend the conference or any of the duties that may come from it; and
    - ii. A president and vice-president will be elected by the representatives from each Member States. They will act as a head and moderator for the conference;
  - c. This conference will collect data from every Member State to provide an overview of the current situation in the hemisphere regarding food security in the face of the COVID-19 crisis and the challenges of the post pandemic period:
    - i. The virtual conference will create reports based on the data provided by each Member State; therefore, it will contain initiatives and strategies that can be implemented in the Americas.
    - ii. Reports will be presented each year to check the progress made, to determine the effectiveness of each measure taken and if needed, the strategies will be evaluated in case no progress has been made.
  - d. Work towards the creation of alliances with different organizations interested in the end of hunger such as the FAO through projects and programs similar to “Coherent Food Security Responses: Incorporating Right to Food into Global and Regional Food Security Initiatives”, which addresses national food security governance by strengthening the response capacity of FAO to support countries in the implementation of the right to food and good governance practices; and
  - e. Suggest the participation of an expert from each Member State, that will be selected by each Health Ministry or its equivalent, to enrich the conference by their knowledge and expertise in the topic; this will secure effective strategies and ways to tackle malnutrition problems in the region.
5. To request necessary funding from the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), the FAO, the UNICEF, the PAHO and voluntary donations from Member States

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

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (Signature of Delegate) \_\_\_\_\_ (Country Represented)  
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**INTER-AMERICAN INITIATIVE FOR INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS FOR  
EFFECTIVE BORDER SECURITY AND MANAGEMENT**

Second Committee  
Agenda

- Topic No. 1 of the

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

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND:

Article 30 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which declares that the Member States, inspired by its principles “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 15 of the Social Charter of Americas, which establishes that the “Member States recognize the contributions of indigenous peoples, afro-descendants, and migrant communities to the historical process of the Hemisphere and will promote recognition of their value”;

BEARING IN MIND:

OEA/Ser.K/XXXVIII “Declaration on Security in the Americas”, adopted in Mexico City in October 2003, establishing that “the new concept of security in the Hemisphere is multidimensional in scope, includes traditional and new threats, concerns, and other challenges to the security of the states of the Hemisphere, incorporates the priorities of each state, contributes to the consolidation of peace, integral development, and social justice, and is based on democratic values, respect for and promotion and defense of human rights, solidarity, cooperation, and respect for national sovereignty”;

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2735 (XLII-O/12) “Advancing Hemispheric Security: A Multidimensional Approach” which reaffirms the purpose of the OAS “to strengthen peace and security in the Hemisphere, in accordance with the legal system of each country and respecting international law, and that cooperation among member states is fundamental for the attainment of that goal”;

AG/RES. 2356 (XXXVIII-O/08) “Migrant populations and migration flows in the Americas” which reinforces the importance of migration data, and of international cooperation around legal frameworks, regulations, policies, and programs that address migration issues and flows;

NOTING WITH CONCERN:

The II Annual Report of the Regional Comprehensive Protection & Solutions Framework (MIRPS) (2019), developed by the OAS and the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), according to which approximately 70.8 million people are either refugees, asylum-seekers, or internally displaced, 16% of them in the Americas;

The 2019 Border Patrol Report of the United States Customs and Border Protection, which declares that illegal border crossings affect all border of the United States, bringing irregular migrants and migrants the represent security threats into the country;

The critical challenge that the region currently faces due to the combined dynamics of regular migration, irregular migration, forced displacement, and other complex scenarios at the intra-regional level which have led to increased pressure in terms of border security, human trafficking, and international organized crime, as well as in terms of the provision for the basic needs of those migrants that are in conditions of vulnerability; and

#### ACKNOWLEDGING:

The work of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) of the United Nations on Border Management, working with Member States to improve “policy, legislation, operational systems, human resources, and administrative and technical structures” to address the challenges of immigration and border management and to facilitate “orderly, safe and regular migration and mobility”;

#### RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the OAS Member States in their efforts to address the challenge of border security and management, as a requirement to strengthen peace and security following the legal system of each country and to the principles and dispositions established by international law.
2. To reaffirm the commitment of the Member States to continue strengthening and revitalizing the Inter-American mechanism established for hemispheric security, promoting increased cooperation among them, and enhancing collaboration with national governments to address old, new, and future threats to the homeland and hemispheric security.
3. To express the support to the Continuous Reporting System on International Migration in the Americas (SICREMI) which aims to contribute to the monitoring of international migration flows in the region through rigorous and up-to-date information on migration cases, and on principal policies and programs.
4. To request that the Secretariat of Multidimensional Security coordinates the work of the Department of Public Security and the SICREMI, in collaboration with other agencies such as the Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism (CICTE), to design and implement an Inter-American initiative to develop the Migration Security Surveillance for the Americas, with new information and technology systems for effective border security and management, which objectives would be the following:
  - a. Establishment of an information exchange mechanism through the Department of Homeland Security or their equivalent, that collects data on border-crossings among the Member States.
  - b. Development of an official database with existing information from migrants and their conditions.
  - c. Enhancement of the security of identity and migration documents.
  - d. Design of the required information and technical tools to minimize the risks that migration brings to border security.
  - e. Monitoring and assessment of migration flows and their negative impact on human security.



**STRATEGIES TO IMPROVE MARITIME AND AIRSPACE SECURITY**

Second Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Saint Kitts and Nevis

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

Article 6 of the Organization of American States (OAS) Charter provides that “Any other independent American State that desires to become a Member of the Organization should so indicate by means of a note addressed to the Secretary General, in which it declares that it is willing to sign and ratify the Charter of the Organization and to accept all the obligations inherent in membership, especially those relating to collective security expressly set forth in Articles 28 and 29 of the Charter”;

BEARING IN MIND:

AG/RES.07975 (L-O/20), adopted during the Fiftieth General Assembly of the OAS, held in Washington, D.C., United States in October 2020, encouraged Member States “to bolster cooperation and enhance international collaboration, particularly in border security management, information sharing and maritime security actions in order to ensure an effective response to emerging challenges including illicit trafficking and smuggling of migrants, drugs, and weapons, as criminal groups and transnational organized crime are adapting to the dynamics of the COVID-19 pandemic and exploiting new vulnerabilities”;

That the Fiftieth General Assembly of the OAS invited Member States that had not ratified or acceded to the Agreement Concerning Co-operation in Suppressing Illicit Maritime and Air Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances in the Caribbean to do so and to “continue bolstering and supporting regional and sub-regional efforts that address and mitigate security concerns in Central America”; and

REAFFIRMING:

The importance of continued efforts to share intelligence and to promote collaboration to “identify, deter, and dismantle transnational criminal organizations, gangs, and other actors who engage in human trafficking and migrant smuggling”;

RESOLVES:

1. To thank the Member States of the OAS for recognizing the importance of maritime and airspace security for the welfare of the region.
2. To urge Member States to collaborate with the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) Commercial Crime Services (CCS) to develop a hemispheric strategic plan to prevent the illicit smuggling of persons, firearms, and drugs through maritime avenues by:

- a. Requesting the CCS to provide training to Member States' police forces, intelligence support, monetary and material support, and operational guidance for Member States to prevent the illegal transportation of persons through maritime means.
  - b. Partnering with the CCS to prevent the waterborne transportation and distribution of illegal and unregistered firearms through sharing intelligence of frequented routes and arms trafficking behavior.
  - c. Developing a plan with Member States to prevent the spread of illicit drugs through closer cooperation, coordination of maritime resources and police forces, and legislation to aid those affected by the drug epidemic.
3. To encourage Member States to collaborate and develop a hemispheric strategic plan, with support of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) to prevent the illicit smuggling of persons, firearms, and drug airspace avenues by:
- a. Pursuing closer relations with the ICAO to modernize and facilitate airspace travel to prevent the illicit movement of persons from private airspace avenues to have a standardized travel plan for Member State flights.
  - b. Working with the International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA) to help develop an initiative to reduce the spread of illegal firearms transported through the air.
  - c. Approaching the World Federation Against Drugs (WFAD) for monetary support for Member States to invest in police training and rehabilitation efforts.

Approved for form and substance: \_\_\_\_\_  
*Sara Grove*  
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

2. \_\_\_\_\_

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**STRENGTHENING HEMISPHERIC EFFORTS TO ADDRESS THE INTERNET'S  
ROLE IN FACILITATING RADICALIZATION AND VIOLENT EXTREMISM**

Second Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Venezuela

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article I of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, which lists as a fundamental individual right, the right to the “security of [one’s] person”;

Article 2(a) of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which establishes as a core purpose of the organization, the duty to “strengthen the peace and security of the continent”;

Articles 4, 17, and 18 of the Inter-American Convention Against Terrorism, which commit member states to adopting domestic measures to “prevent, combat, and eradicate the financing of terrorism” and sharing information and experiences through pertinent organs of the OAS such as the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE);

RECOGNIZING:

That the OAS’ commitment to promoting both citizen and state security is critical in light of the increasingly active presence of both regional groups such as the National Liberation Army of Colombia (ELN) and offshoots of foreign groups like Hezbollah within Latin America and the Caribbean;

That violent extremism comes in many forms, including but not limited to the financing and actions of terrorist groups, incendiary speech with the intention of violence, and organized criminal activity; and that extremist groups have become increasingly adept at leveraging the Internet to facilitate the radicalization of vulnerable individuals and finance and facilitate their operations;

That while violent extremism and terrorist actions often target vulnerable individuals from specific religions, nationalities, civilizations, or ethnic groups, such activity cannot and should not be broadly associated with any single group;

That the threat of extremism has often been weaponized by governments against political opponents, a phenomenon which was warned against in the 2008 Joint Declaration on Defamation of Religions and Anti-Terrorism and Anti-Extremism Legislation which stated that “criminalization of speech relating to terrorism should be restricted to instances...understood as a direct call to engage in terrorism which is directly responsible for increasing the likelihood of a terrorist act occurring, or to actual participation in terrorist acts”;

That many member states have developed existing infrastructure and policies to counter violent extremism within their borders, but acknowledging that they have largely been insufficient at addressing the new digital dimension of recruitment and developing the capacity to resist and counter radicalization to violent extremist propaganda—directed primarily at youth—online;

That given the borderless nature of online radicalization and the facilitation of crime through the Internet, international and regional cooperation are needed more than ever to robustly counter the threat posed by terrorist fighters and other loosely affiliated violent extremists;

#### TAKING INTO ACCOUNT

Resolution 2482 of the United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee, which is concerned that “terrorists can benefit from organized crime, whether domestic or transnational, as a source of financing or logistical support, while recognizing that the nature and scope of the linkages between terrorism and organized crime vary by context” in Latin America and the Caribbean;

Resolutions 1373, 1624, 2178, 2242, 2178, and 2396 of the United Nations Security Council, which concern the adoption of necessary measures by Member States to combat terrorism and counter violent extremism, in addition to the vital nature of including women, youth, and other community stakeholders in the discussion and implementation of these measures; and

#### RECALLING

The 2015 Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism: Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and its recommendations for multilateral action by offering programs and funding to support the capacity-building of Member States to prevent violent extremism, encouraging community dialogue and empowering youth, and “encourag[ing] more research on the relationship between the misuse of the Internet and social media by violent extremists”;

Article 1 of the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime Report on The Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes which lists the following as means by which the Internet is utilized for terrorist purposes: propaganda including recruitment, incitement and radicalization, financing, training, planning including publicly available information and preparatory secret communication, execution, and cyber-attacks;

The 2020 Strengthening Youth Resilience to Radicalization: Evidence From Tajikistan study, supported by the World Bank, which investigated effective strategies to identify and counter youth radicalization and recruitment into violent extremist groups,

#### RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism (CICTE) and Member States of the Organization of American States for their continued efforts in promoting regional cooperation to counter violent extremism and recruitment into extremist movements:
  - a. Highlighting in particular CICTE’s partnership with the Council of Europe in organizing a Conference on Terrorism and Cyber Security (2009) to discuss the use of the Internet by extremist groups to support or perpetrate their illicit activities.
2. To call on Member States to condemn the proliferation of violence throughout the Americas, particularly when levied against vulnerable religious, ethnic, or otherwise marginalized populations, which constitute a violation of the principles of individual and collective security and equality within this organization.

3. To encourage CICTE to commission a report investigating the state of online radicalization, disinformation, and incitement to hatred and violence in Latin America, focusing in particular on the online recruitment patterns of existing violent groups.
4. To work jointly with and seek funding from the World Bank to develop a multi-country study in Latin America investigating the drivers and processes behind youth and specifically online radicalization:
  - a. This serves as an acknowledgement that other regional organizations and individual governments, such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Global Counterterrorism Forum, and the Government of Tajikistan have paved the way on research and policies countering the use of the Internet for violent extremist purposes; CICTE and member states of the OAS should use their infrastructure as a framework for its own comprehensive response to Internet-driven extremism.
  - b. The study should incorporate qualitative survey research on young people directly, who are clear stakeholders in the conversation around online radicalization.
5. To encourage member states to robustly adapt their national strategies countering violence and extremism to the Digital Age, particularly by emphasizing community awareness and digital education.
6. To advise member states to increase investment into media and information literacy campaigns to combat the spread of disinformation and violent rhetoric online.
7. To build upon the fledgling Inter-American Network on Counterterrorism, developed by the Inter-American Committee on Terrorism in 2019, with the purpose of facilitating information and strategy sharing among member states:
  - a. Specifically, to establish a task force within this committee dedicated to monitoring and combating online radicalization and the use of the Internet for terrorist/other violent purposes. This task force should develop metrics to assess individual member states' successes in addressing extremists' exploitation of the Internet and should make recommendations accordingly.
8. To urge both CICTE and member states to make use of the United Nations' existing funds and capacity-building programs that serve to strengthen national and regional capacities, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Trust Fund for Counterterrorism, to develop institutional plans to prevent violent extremism and to combat disinformation through cooperation with impartial media sources.



9. To seek out public-private funding and strategic partnerships with non-governmental organizations and private sector companies in industries including but not limited to social media and the broader technology sectors, and to encourage OAS member states to continue funding domestic efforts towards implementing the above proposals themselves.

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

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

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**INCREASING HEMISPHERIC FOOD SECURITY THROUGH  
DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS**

Second Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Haiti

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2(f) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) establishes that one of its main purposes is “to promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development”;

Article 13 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states, “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”;

Chapter I-XI of the American Declaration of Rights and Duties of Man that declares, “Every person has the right to the preservation of his health through sanitary and social measures relating to food, clothing, housing and medical care, to the extent permitted by public and community resources”;

RECALLING:

That in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by the United Nation, the global community agreed that the fight “to end hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture” is critical for stability;

The final report of the 1996 World Food Summit states that food security "exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life”;

AG/DEC. 69 (XLII-O/12) Declaration of Cochabamba on “Food Security with Sovereignty in the Americas” concludes with the consensus of OAS Member States to promote agricultural development to strengthen food security while considering modernization, technical innovation, sustainable agriculture, conservation, nutrition, and development policies; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That according to the Pan American Health Organization, 47.7 million people in Latin America and the Caribbean lived in hunger in 2019 and that in 2030 a projected 67 million people in the region, without consideration for the COVID-19 pandemic’s effects, will be affected by “moderate or severe food insecurity”;

That the Coronavirus has disrupted global supply chains and impacted food security at all levels of economic development which is suspected to have doubled the number of people experiencing food insecurity worldwide in 2020;

That the global pandemic has exposed vulnerabilities in the preexisting system, presenting an opportunity to rebuild food and agricultural systems on the principles of social, economic, and environmental sustainability,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend both global and regional organizations for their ongoing efforts to guarantee food security in the less developed regions of the Americas.
2. To encourage Member States to renew their commitments endorsed in the Declaration of Cochabamba on June 3-5, 2012 and reevaluate their progress towards these goals.
3. To encourage Member States to develop community agricultural education and production programs in regions experiencing food insecurity by:
  - a. Designating unoccupied, community land for agricultural production in at-risk communities, considering that, if land is unavailable or not arable, spaces within schools and municipal buildings will be utilized for a smaller-scale operation.
  - b. Engaging community members in self-sustenance through preparing, growing, harvesting and storing produce.
  - c. Dividing agricultural outputs among community members by:
    - i. Setting aside an eighth of agricultural produce to be stored for emergency purposes in a designated community space.
    - ii. Distributing half of the agricultural output to the neediest members of the community (as determined by community members and program participants).
    - iii. Distributing the remainder of the produce among program participants and other community members.
  - d. Creating a classroom component to educate community members and children in successful, sustainable agricultural production that is immediately applicable:
    - i. Classes for younger students incorporated into standard curriculum.
    - ii. Adults and older students being given opportunities for more advanced agricultural classes outside of school hours.
  - e. Enlisting the assistance of local master gardeners throughout the region to develop and teach the agricultural curriculum to the community within the pre-established educational structure.
  - f. Preparing community members for active community involvement and participation in agriculture that is valuable to themselves, their neighbors, and their children as well as the environment by increasing food-security and sustainability in meaningful and visible ways.
4. To employ agricultural specialists and water engineers to advise local governments and program participants on sustainable agricultural practices, program logistics, and resource management during the first five years of program implementation.
5. To appoint the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture to determine where the program will be implemented and to monitor its success and timely execution by partnering with local governments and administrations.
6. To request that the global and regional organizations who have partnered with the OAS on the project of “Coherent Food Security Responses: Incorporating Right to Food into Global and



**SPECIALIZED CONFERENCE TO FURTHER DISCUSS THE RELATIONSHIP  
BETWEEN EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL VIOLENT EXTREMISM**

Second Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Jamaica

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, stating that member states have an obligation “to strengthen the peace and security of the continent”;

Article 3 of the OAS Charter, which reaffirms the principle that “an act of aggression against one American State is an act of aggression against all the other American States”;

Article 33 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which states that “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 35 of the Social Charter, stating that “in hemispheric cooperation, member states will promote inclusive mechanisms that favor the development of horizontal, South-South, and triangular cooperation actions, complementing traditional cooperation mechanism”;

RECALLING:

The Third Summit of the Americas (Quebec City, Canada, 2001), in which the Heads of State and Government recognize “that democracy is essential for peace, development and security in the Hemisphere which, in turn, are the best basis for furthering the welfare of our people, and noting that the constitutional subordination of armed forces and security forces to the legally constituted authorities of our states is fundamental to democracy”;

The Declaration of the Sixth Summit of the Americas (Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, 2012), which is “deeply concerned that the activities of transnational organized crime constitute one of the greatest threats to the safety and welfare of our people, since: i) it has moved beyond the sphere of drug trafficking to engage in other criminal activity, ii) its financial resources and powers of corruption, as well as its wide access to large quantities of high-power weapons, have increased levels of violence and affected the social fabric of many countries in the Americas, and iii) these negative effects impact territories of production, transit and consumption of illicit drugs”; and

CONSIDERING:

That the vast majority of member states and observing states have been and continue to be affected by both internal and external violent extremism, that there are also multiple different types of violent extremism and that in many cases these actions—of violent extremism—are connected to outside sources and/or groups;

The Third Summit of the Americas (Quebec City, Canada, 2001), which reaffirmed the continuation to “support the work initiated by the Inter-American Committee on Terrorism (CICTE) established within the OAS as a result of the Commitment of Mar del Plata adopted in 1998, and encourage hemispheric cooperation to prevent, combat and eliminate all forms of terrorism”;

The 2010 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) report, “*The Globalization of Crime,*” which states: “the value of the documented global authorized trade in firearms has been estimated at approximately \$1.58 billion in 2006, with unrecorded but licit transactions making up another \$100 million or so. The most commonly cited estimate for the size of the illicit market is 10% - 20% of the licit market”;

The 2016 United States Congressional Research Service Report on Gangs in Central America, which states that “in 2012, State Department officials estimated that there were roughly 85,000 Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13) and 18th Street (M-18) gang members in northern triangle countries”;

The 2019 Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) Annual Report on Drug Use in The Americas, which noted the impact of cocaine in the Hemisphere: “cocaine is the fourth most commonly used controlled substance globally. In the Americas, 8.5 million people (1.3% of the population) used cocaine in the past year, representing half of all users worldwide”;

The 2020 speech given by Alison August Treppel, the Executive Secretary of the CICTE, during the Virtual Open Briefing of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, which highlighted “the threat of terrorism in Latin America and the Caribbean”, and further stated: [the Hemisphere currently has] “low capacity to counter online radicalization and violent extremist propaganda conducive to terrorism. As the reliance on the Internet increased opportunities for telework and tele-education around the globe, it also increased opportunities for the spread of misinformation and disinformation, and for online recruitment and radicalization. We therefore must increase our awareness and understanding of violent extremism and how it affects our region in particular”;

That the numerous and different actions, events and factors that are characterized as violent extremism—internal and/or external—which a majority of members states collectively face, calls for the need to more precisely understand, measure, and prioritize the linkages between internal and external factors in violent extremism in order to further increase hemispheric security,

#### RESOLVES:

1. To commend member states for their prior efforts in responding to the 2001 terrorist attack that occurred in the United States.
2. To instruct the Intern-American Committee Against Terrorism (CICTE)—working with the Intern-American Defense Board—to organize a Specialized Conference, exploring the relationship between internal and external violent extremism, given the amounts of threats that are have been and continue to be present within the Hemisphere.
3. To request that Canada be asked to host the Specialized Conference, holding it in Ottawa, in early 2022, inviting all OAS Member States to send representatives, totaling no more than 145, with each Member State sending no more than 4 experts.
4. To suggest to the member states that the experts attending the conference have background experiences in one or more of the following:
  - a. General violent extremism.

- b. Organizations and or groups, already established in the member state, which are engaged in the fight against internal or external violence.
  - c. The current pressing issues that the member state faces due to violent extremism, whether the violence be internal or external.
5. That the Specialized Conference shall discuss the relationship between internal and external violent extremism, and also focus on related issues, such as, but not limited to:
- a. Transnational gangs.
  - b. Human, drug, and firearm trafficking.
  - c. Other transnational crimes that are a present issue in the Hemisphere.
6. To request funding from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and from voluntary donations from the Member States, observer nations and relevant NGOs.
7. To request that the recommendations that are produced from this Specialized Conference be included in the draft agenda for the upcoming Summit of the Americas to allow the Head of State and Government to further discuss and finalize recommendations for the General Assembly at its 52<sup>nd</sup> meeting.

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

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (Signature of Delegate) \_\_\_\_\_ (Country Represented)  
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## **AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT TARGETING FOOD INSECURITY**

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

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2(e) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) establishes one of its main purposes being “to seek the solution of political, juridical, and economic problems that may arise among them”;

Article 34(j) of the OAS Charter states that Member States agree to devote their utmost efforts to achieve “proper nutrition, especially through the acceleration of national efforts to increase the production and availability of food”;

Article 39 (b)(i) of the OAS Charter states that all Member States should take individual and united efforts to bring “continuity in their economic and social development by means of improved conditions for trade... also [considering] measures designed to promote the expansion of markets...[as well as] adequate dependable supplies for consumers, and stable prices that are both remunerative to producers and fair to consumers”;

Article 94 of the OAS Charter establishes the purpose of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development is “to promote cooperation among the American States for the purpose of achieving integral development and, in particular, helping to eliminate extreme poverty...”;

BEARING IN MIND:

That the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) specifies four pillars of food security: accessibility, availability, utilization, and stability;

That at the World Food Summit (WFS) hosted by the FAO, delegates acknowledged that “food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious foods which meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life”;

RECOGNIZING:

That one of the goals of the Global Action Programme on Food Security and Nutrition in Small Developing Island States (SIDS) includes that food systems need to support local family-based production, while supplying sufficient, high-quality, affordable, and diverse quantities of food while promoting the use of natural resources;

The FAO’s focus on domestic markets in order to improve security and nutrition while advancing rural development;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:



That the FAO recognizes that SIDS typically import sixty percent of their food and that export restrictions imposed by countries to ensure domestic supplies during COVID-19 have further disrupted food availability;

With the burden of COVID-19, the Office for the Coordination of Human Agriculture (OCHA) analyzed that the agricultural sector has witnessed steep declines in productivity and competitiveness; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

AG/RES. 2869 (XLIV-O/14) reiterates the decision of Member States to strengthen and promote public policies designed to stimulate sustainable farming and access to technologies, as well as measures for the management of risks associated with natural disasters and climate change adaptation,

RESOLVES:

1. To thank the Member States for addressing the issue of food insecurity and fulfilling their commitment to attain proper nutrition, production, and availability of food for all.
2. To congratulate the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) for its efforts in the promotion of safe and quality agri-food systems, increasing the resilience of rural areas to extreme events, and improving international and regional trade for countries within the western hemisphere.
3. To recommend the creation of a new committee, the Food Security Council for Developing States (FSCDS) as subcommittee under the administrative supervision of IICA, which will oversee and address instances of food insecurity across the Caribbean and investigate technology and marketing strategies that can either directly address or aid in addressing regional food insecurity:
  - a. Observe instances of food insecurity, recommend policy, and deliver aid to mitigate the effects of food insecurity.
  - b. Investigate and research instances of non-terrestrial agriculture as a means of promoting food security in SIDS that do not have the landmass to support traditional agriculture.
  - c. Share findings with Member States in order to develop programs that can be implemented either by Members States, the FSCDS, or the IICA.
  - d. Recommend that the FSCDS consist of eleven members including:
    - i. Seven independent experts from the fields of hydrology, agricultural sciences, horticulture, botany, oceanography, and marine biology;
    - ii. Three members elected by the General Assembly from a pool proposed by affected Member States; and
    - iii. One member to serve as the chairperson.
  - e. To recommend that the FSCDS deliver quarterly progress reports and development updates to the General Committee as well as affected Member States.



**PROMOTING THE UNION OF MEMBER STATES TO FIGHT AGAINST VIOLENT  
EXTREMISM IN THE HEMISPHERE THROUGH INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENT  
AND COOPERATION**

Second Committee  
Draft resolution presented by the Delegation of Peru

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 3(d), Chapter II of the Charter of the Organization American States (OAS), that reaffirms the principle whereby 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 15, Chapter IV of the OAS Charter, which establishes that “the right of each State to protect itself and to live its own life does not authorize it to commit unjust acts against another State”;

Article 2(d), Chapter I of the OAS Charter, which contemplates the need "To provide for common action on the part of those States in the event of aggression”;

Article 33, Chapter V of the Social Charter of the Americas, which states that “Inter-American cooperation is a common and shared responsibility in the framework of democratic principles and the institutions of the inter-American system”.

BEARING IN MIND:

That violent extremism is a grave social issue that leads to terrorism and affects all spheres of the society, democratic security, life in community and peace of all the States in the Hemisphere, but also increases insecurity and inhibits the States’ development;

That it is a complex problem that has to be approached with additional support, effort and coordination of all American States;

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2928 (XLVIII-O/18), Promotion and protection of Human Rights, June 5, 2018, which acknowledges that “the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family are the foundation of freedom, justice and peace, and that social inclusion is an essential precondition to the full realization of human dignity, respect for human rights, sustainable development and lasting peace in our democratic societies”;

Annex II of the UN Counterterrorism Strategy (A/RES/60/288), “To strengthen coordination and cooperation among States in combating crimes that might be connected with terrorism, including drug trafficking in all its aspects, illicit arms trade, in particular of small arms and light weapons, including man

portable air defense systems, money-laundering and smuggling of nuclear, chemical, biological, radiological and other potentially deadly materials”; and

**TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:**

The resolution of United Nations (A/RES/70/291), “The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy”, which recognizes “ the role of the partnerships of regional and subregional organizations with the United Nations in combating terrorism, and encouraging the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, in accordance with its mandate, to closely cooperate and coordinate with regional and subregional organizations in their efforts to combat terrorism”,

**RESOLVES:**

1. To commend the Member States for their continued effort in combating violent extremism in their respective Nations: Their compromise with the strategies established in the “Declaration: Strengthening Hemispheric Efforts to Address and Counter Violent Extremism that is Conductive to Terrorism.”
2. To reiterate the relevance of the Interamerican Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) in the protection of human rights and in the fight against violent extremism and modified violent extremism.
3. To reaffirm the will of the OAS to contribute to an international information exchange as mentioned in the “Declaration Project” of the CICTE (2020), in concordance with the international law and respecting the sovereignty of the states, in order that the international community be aware of the existence of common enemies and combat all forms of violent extremism.
4. To call upon Member States to prepare government officials involved in the prevention and response against terrorist acts, for the improvement of the agency’s capacity in dealing with violent extremist groups that could threaten the peace of the hemisphere, by:
  - a. Setting up informational campaigns within the police commissioners, in order to specify the definition of violent extremism, and the identification and knowledge of its different forms and consequences in national and international scopes;
  - b. Inviting Member States to request CICTE to give support through political and technical aid to confront violent extremism.
5. To suggest Member States strengthen their cooperation ties in cybersecurity in order to control the spread of violent extremism and its ideologies, through:
  - a. The promotion of a support net, via the CSIRTamericas.org platform, enabling Member States to assist each other in the development of public policies in cybersecurity as proposed in the “Work Plan 2020-2021” provided by the Cybersecurity program of the CICTE;
  - b. The continuous supervision and update of the tools that member states have in order to protect their cyber space with the support of the CICTE.



## **PROMOTING SCHOOL COMMUNITY GARDENS TO DECREASE FOOD INSECURITY**

Second Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of The Bahamas

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

### **HAVING SEEN:**

Article 31 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states “Inter-American cooperation for integral development is the common and joint responsibility of the Member States. It should include the economic, social, educational, cultural, scientific, and technological fields, support the achievement of national objectives of the Member States, established by each country in its developmental plans, without political ties or conditions”;

Article 34 (d) of the OAS Charter, which promotes “the modernization of rural life and reforms leading to equitable and efficient land tenure systems, increased agricultural productivity, expanded use of land, diversification of production and improved processing and marketing systems for agricultural products; and the strengthening and expansion of the means to attain these ends”;

Article 34 (j) of the OAS Charter, which promotes “proper nutrition, especially through the acceleration of national efforts to increase the production and availability of food”;

Article 47 of the 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 49 of the OAS Charter which states that “the Member States will exert the greatest efforts, in accordance with their constitutional process, to ensure the effective exercise of the right to education”;

Article 27 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter establishing that “special attention shall be given to the development of programs and activities for the education of children and youth as a means of ensuring the continuance of democratic values, including liberty and social justice”;

### **TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:**

That UN Resolution A/RES/74/306: “Comprehensive and Coordinated Response to the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Pandemic” calls upon Member States to prevent the harmful effects of the pandemic on children by mitigating the damaging socioeconomic impacts, including by ensuring the continuity of child-centered services on an equal access basis, upholding the right of children to education;

That UN Resolution A/71/283: “Agriculture Development, Food Security and Nutrition” calls for ending hunger and malnutrition by doubling agriculture productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers by 2030;

### **RECOGNIZING:**

That the UN Food Assistance Convention 2012 set out objectives to save lives, reduce hunger, improve food security and improve the nutritional status of the vulnerable populations;

That the non-profit organizations, such as Hands for Hunger, has provided over 200,000 meals per year, and Save the Children, has helped over 144 million children in the hemisphere;

The special challenges that COVID-19 exposed for states that suffer from barriers to delivering food and aid to rural areas;

CONSIDERING:

That COVID-19 has caused a large decline in food security, causing large populations to lose the ability to access food with some 350 million students across the world losing daily meals due to school closures;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

That the OAS describes food security as “all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to food to meet their needs and preferences, in order to maintain an active and healthy life”; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That 805 million people are undernourished globally, with 37 million people being citizens of rural populations in Latin America and the Caribbean,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the Member States of the Organization of American States for recognizing the intimidating task of searching for an effective solution to food insecurity.
2. To encourage Member States establish gardens for students and the local community:
  - a. This initiative will be implemented by school authorities in Member States to ensure that schools of all levels partner with community farmers to grow food for and with students and members of the community.
  - b. To encourage Member States to introduce community gardens on every school property that can be maintained by the students and the local community for the learning and benefit of all.
  - c. To encourage the sharing of seeds and best practices between farmers and the community for school gardens.
  - d. To request funding from OAS Permanent Observers, the United Nations Development Program, Non-Governmental Organizations, the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation of Agriculture for this effort.

3. To encourage Member States to cooperate to the fullest extent with the initiative to increase the availability of food to all peoples in the Hemisphere ensuring that communities have the resources they need to dramatically decrease child wasting, famine, and other nutrition related injuries.

Approved for form and substance: \_\_\_\_\_  
*Joan Andorfer*  
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

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**PREVENTING AND COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM THROUGH COMMUNITY-BASED OUTREACH CENTERS**

Second Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Nicaragua

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 30 of The Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which asserts 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 45(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” as a means to strengthen communities and democracies;

Article 3 of The Social Charter of the Americas, which declares that “Member states, determined and committed to combating the serious problems of poverty, social exclusion, and inequity and to address their underlying causes and their consequences, have the responsibility to create favorable conditions for achieving development with social justice for their peoples”;

Article 34(c) of The Social Charter of the Americas, which calls on member states to “foster conscious and creative public participation in their development process”;

Article 9 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which asserts that “The elimination of all forms of discrimination...as well as diverse forms of intolerance...contribute to strengthening democracy and citizen participation”;

NOTING WITH CONCERN:

The United Nations (UN) finding that “in the past 15 years, more than half of the world’s population has lived in direct contact or proximity to significant political violence”;

The French Mission to the UN statement that “violent extremism when conducive to terrorism is a generational challenge. It undermines social and political inclusion, spreads fear and hate, and threatens lives”;

The OAS Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (OAS/CICTE) conclusion that “the region has low capacity to counter violent extremism” and that information sharing to combat the threat is needed;

The Counter-Terrorism Committee’s report that governments in Latin America and the Caribbean face an “evolving and decentralized threat” and that “the risk of recruitment to terrorism and radicalization to violent extremism conducive to terrorism, and the growing volume and accessibility of terrorist propaganda...remain matters of concern”;

The ongoing pandemic, which is increasing inequality and insecurity and thereby heightening vulnerability to recruitment into extremist organizations;

BEARING IN MIND:

The UN Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism (2015), which declares that “preventing violent extremism is a commitment and obligation under the principles and values enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,” and which calls on governments to address the drivers of violent extremism (including marginalization and discrimination) and to engage in dialogue with citizens as part of efforts to prevent violent extremism;

RECOGNIZING:

The global work of the Strong Cities Network, which partners with city officials to establish community-based mechanisms to prevent violent extremism, including local risk assessments, de-radicalization programming, and youth engagement strategies, all of which ensure that local responses address local needs;

The advice of the Inter-American Network for the Prevention of Violence and Crime, which calls on member states to “establish and support dialogue, the exchange of knowledge and practices among policy makers, academics, specialists, government officials, the private sector, and the general public in the field of crime and violence prevention in the Americas”; and

The efforts of Germany’s Violence Prevention Network, which has helped individuals break the pattern of violent extremism, and which has found that “ideologically vulnerable people and violent offenders motivated by extremism change their behavior through de-radicalization efforts, lead independent lives, and become part of the democratic community,”

RESOLVES:

1. To commend member states for their efforts to prevent violent extremism and strengthen hemispheric security.
2. To recognize the central role played by community participation in the prevention and countering of violent extremism, and to encourage Member States to set up community-based outreach centers that will mobilize their communities to defuse the threat of violent extremism.
3. To ask the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security to organize a conference to help interested member states plan the establishment of community-based outreach centers, with advice and guidance from organizations and governments that have already created such centers.
4. To recommend that the activities of community-based outreach centers include:
  - a. Collecting information that will contribute to research on the drivers of violent extremism and the effectiveness of various approaches to counter it locally.
  - b. Creating public information campaigns to spread awareness of strategies to prevent and counter violent extremism.
  - c. Mechanisms for community members to report information regarding violent extremism, including anonymous telephone tip lines, community drop boxes, website submission sites, and meetings with center staff.
  - d. Counseling that will be available for both victims of violent extremism and individuals who have become involved in extremism.

- 5. To propose that the planning conference be funded by the OAS Secretariat for Multidimensional Security, with additional financial support from Transparency International, the United Nations, and the United Network of Young Peacebuilders (UNOY).

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

Cosignatories:

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**RECOMMENDATION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PERMANENT ADVISORY  
COMMITTEE TO PROACTIVELY COMBAT POLITICAL VIOLENCE IN THE  
HEMISPHERE**

Second Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Costa Rica

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 1 of the Charter of The Organization of American States (OAS) that this organization has been established, “to achieve an order of peace and justice, to promote their solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence”:

Article 3(b) of the OAS Charter which establishes that, “The American States reaffirm the following principles: “International order consists essentially of respect for the personality, sovereignty, and independence of States, and the faithful fulfillment of obligations derived from treaties and other sources on international law”:

Article 53 of the OAS Charter which states that, “There may be established, in addition to those provided for in the Charter and in accordance with the provisions thereof, such subsidiary Organs, agencies, and other entities as are considered necessary”:

RECALLING:

OAS Resolution AG/RES. 1607 (XXIX-O/99) which states that, “strengthening peace and security in the Hemisphere is an essential purpose of the Organization of American States”;

OAS Resolution AG/RES. 1179 (XXII-O/92) which emphasizes the importance of, “the commitment of the organization to effectively contribute to the efforts being made at the international level towards the strengthening of peace and security”; and

CONSIDERING:

That during the year 2020, South America experienced 22,742 accounts of political violence that produced a reported count of 6,273 fatalities across the region,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the participation of Member States that provide the necessary conditions for free and fair political engagement.

2. To call upon Member States to condemn violent behaviors by all political actors and continually enact policies that effectively deal with the root causes of crime, violence, and insecurity within the hemisphere while aiming to resolve domestic and international crises in a diplomatic fashion.
  
3. To instruct the Permanent Council, with support of the leading authorities of the Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Public Security in the Americas (MISPA) as well as the participation of other international organizations competent on the subject to construct a committee with the responsibilities of:
  - a. Preparing a fair and balanced conference to inform participating Member States of emerging and recent developments of violent extremism as well as creating a discussion on how to appropriately respond.
  - b. Preparing biennial reports aimed at raising awareness, implementing future actions, and further securing the hemisphere.
  - c. Systematically addressing the important risk factors that incentivize the narrative of antagonism, destruction, and exclusion.

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

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

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**STRENGTHENING REFUGEE AND MIGRANT WELFARE MANAGEMENT IN THE  
WESTERN HEMISPHERE THROUGH BORDER SECURITY**

Second Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegations of Colombia and Panama

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 16 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which states that, “the jurisdiction of States within the limits of their national territory is exercised equally over all the inhabitants, whether nationals or aliens”;

Article 30 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which states 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 94 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states the importance for Member states to assist one another in, “achieving integral development and, in particular, helping to eliminate extreme poverty...with respect to the economic, social, educational, cultural... fields”;

Article 1 of the Declaration of The Rights and Duties of Man, adopted by the nations of the Americas in Bogota Columbia, which calls for the Protection of human rights for everyone such as life, liberty, security;

The Social Charter of the Americas which establishes “the contributions of indigenous peoples, afro-descendants, and migrant communities to the historical process of the Hemisphere” and states the need for governments 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”;

CONSIDERING:

That the United Nations Refugee Agency pleaded with Latin American countries for help stating, “This humanitarian crisis cannot be addressed in an isolated manner. It is fundamental to promote a regional response to address all the challenges, particularly on matters like humanitarian needs, legal status, documentation and inclusion”;

Per UNICEF (United Nation International Children’s Emergency Fund) Panama, there is a large population of migrants moving between the Southern and Northern Hemisphere through Panama as a gateway and thousands of migrants have been trapped in Panama awaiting borders to re-open;

Migrants are steadily documented and aid such as immunizations and medical exams are administered by UNICEF and IOM (International Organization of Migration);

The global compact emanates from fundamental principles of humanity and international solidarity and seeks to operationalize the principles of burden- and responsibility-sharing to better protect

and assist refugees and support host countries and communities. The global compact is entirely non-political in nature, including in its implementation, and is in line with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. It is grounded in the international refugee protection regime, centered on the cardinal principle of non-refoulement;

That many OAS countries are experiencing high fluctuations of Refugees into their respective territories; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees defines the term “refugee” as, “persons who are outside their country of origin for reasons of feared persecution, conflict, generalized violence, or other circumstances that have seriously disturbed public order and, as a result, require international protection”;

Adolescent and Youth migrants are susceptible to illicit activities and highly dangerous environments as they cross various borders and through the Darien Gap,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States for the actions they have taken to ensure safe refuge, food, water, clothes and shelter for all refugees and migrants, and to encourage further efforts on the part of all Member States.
2. To reaffirm each Member State’s commitment to provide shelter, food, water, and the opportunity for work to aid fleeing refugees and migrants as they relocate to new Member States throughout the Hemisphere.
3. To urge that, as part of their commitment to refugee crises in the Western Hemisphere, each Member State work toward:
  - a. Preparing food security plans to prevent further refugee crises from causing emergency needs that go unmet.
  - b. Working with Independent Global Programs such as the World Bank and WHO through funding to aid refugees and migrants.
  - c. Utilize grants from the International Development Association or the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency or funding from UNICEF and the UN from the \$50 million dollars (February 25th, 2021) received from the World Bank to help with pandemic response.
4. To create a Board of Refugee Monitoring, under the direction of the OAS to aid countries in:
  - a. Organizing refugees into manageable groups for countries to process.
  - b. The formation and funding of this committee will be addressed in the OAS General Committee’s agenda in September 2021.
  - c. Request funding from UNICEF and the UN from the \$50 million dollars (February 25th, 2021) received from the World Bank to help with pandemic response and aid by using the funds provided to acquire ample immunizations, vaccines, and test kits for the migrant population.

- d. To utilize the Database of Migration Legislation in the Americas to document Member States' provision of temporary protected status to migrants and refugees in order to access their immunization records for accurate policy creation (e.g. subsequent immunization initiatives). As the Database already identifies and documents the status of migrants and refugees, Member States and groups such as the United Nations, UNICEF, and International Organization for Migration would provide records that could be matched with this information. The proposed Board of Refugee Monitoring should take the utmost precaution to ensure that these sensitive records are properly protected outside of the Board's and cooperating groups' usage and that relevant information outside this usage is not identifiable at the individual level.

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

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

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**CREATING THE "SAFE" INITIATIVE TO TEACH YOUNG PEOPLE FROM  
UNIVERSITIES OF THE HEMISPHERE TO PREVENT VIOLENT EXTREMISM**

Second Committee  
Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Paraguay

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 (a) (f) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which highlights the OAS's essential purposes of "strengthen the peace and security of the continent" and "promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development";

Article 47 of the OAS Charter, which explains 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";

Article 16 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which recognizes that "Education is key to strengthening democratic institutions, promoting the development of human potential, and alleviating poverty and fostering greater understanding among our peoples (...)";

CONSIDERING:

That violent extremism is the main threat that accompanies different countries on their steady path to progress. According to UNDP data of the World Humanitarian Summit, 2016, more than 33,000 young people have died in the last five years and there are more than 1.2 million people displaced as a result of this scourge, aggravating their sustainable development and causing educational vulnerability in the youngest;

According to the Organization United Hands and the International Centre for Counter-Terrorism the 70% of radicalization comes from social networks on the internet, allowing the impulse of hate speech, giving way to violence and extremism, to penetrate all strata of society;

In addition to the socioeconomic factors play a key role in fostering violent extremism and recruitment, such as lack of opportunity, discrimination and exclusion, exacerbate grievances and perceptions of injustice according to World Bank data on Fragility, Conflict, and Violence; and

RECALLING:

AG/CP/GTDSS-6/11, Declaration of San Salvador on "Citizen Security in the Americas", 7 June 2011, which establishes "That the individual is at the center of citizen security, understood as a component of public security and should therefore be a partner in the definition and implementation of ways to build more secure and sustainable communities and societies that conform to their aspirations for democracy and for socioeconomic and cultural development";

AG/DEC. 74 (XLIV-O/14), Declaration of Asunción on "Development with social inclusion", June 4, 2014, which emphasizes "To strengthen a multidimensional approach in their citizen security policies that contributes to integral development and social justice, promotes community participation, and contributes to reducing and preventing violence and crime in all its forms, bearing in mind that development and security are interlinked and mutually reinforcing";

AG/RES. 2834 (XLIV-O/14), “Toward the implementation of a strategy on youth for the Americas”, June 4, 2014, which propose “To consider developing policies, programs, and initiatives, where relevant, to ensure the advancement of youth in the Americas; collaboration and integration among institutions and organizations involved with the issue; and promote the active participation of young people in the social, political, economic, and cultural development of their countries”,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Member States for their commitments in promoting national and regional projects that foster cooperation and dialogue in order to fight and prevent violent extremism to contribute to the creation of safer and more peaceful societies in the Hemisphere.
2. To encourage Member States to continue contributing to the expansion of initiatives that facilitate integration, interaction, and human security among different sectors and mostly in universities to expand knowledge and promote the development of more efficient policies against violent extremism.
3. To propose the implementation of the “SAFE” initiative in public and private universities of the Americas, in order to prevent the recruitment of young people by violent extremist groups, through training and creation of spaces for the exchange and debate of ideas about hateful acts and messages promoted by these groups, with the purpose of acknowledge young leaders to respond and counter violent messages.
4. To develop the SAFE initiative through holding training sessions for students to discuss the susceptibility of recruitment and radicalization in young people. This will be moderated by a panel of experts from the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS), the Anti-Defamation League Center on Extremism and technical assistance will be requested from other institutions related to security and violence issues if necessary. The initiative will take place according to the following stages:
  - a. A theoretical stage will be implemented according to three main concerns of acts of extreme violence, to improve the management of these situations in the hemisphere. These concerns will be associated with the issues that young people are most exposed to in terms of violent extremism.
  - b. The following stage will consist of the development of interactive debates where dialogue and exchange of ideas are promoted to seek solutions and the development of critical thinking in the face of violent acts and hate messages.
  - c. Interuniversity debates will be held at the national level in each country, after the previous two stages have been completed within the same university.
  - d. Finally, conclusions will be discussed after the debate sessions by students to promote leadership with local and national incidence. These conclusions can be published on the official website of the Universities so that the information is available to the university community for its diffusion.
5. To adopt for the implementation of the SAFE initiative the coordination of the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security in the respective universities that accept the initiative in their spaces. According to this, the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security will send an invitation letter to the board of directors of universities in the Hemisphere and the universities that want to be part of the initiative shall send a confirmation letter to the headquarters of the SMS from July to September 2021.
  - a. The initiative will last one year and it is at the discretion of the panel of experts to establish the duration of each stage during that training year and will be held at the headquarters of each university.
  - b. A final report will be written with the conclusions and proposals from the debate sessions by the SMS and this report shall be taken into account by Member States for the implementation of future policies to prevent violent extremism.
6. To ask technical assistance from the Global Center on Cooperative Security and The International Centre for the Study of Radicalization (ICSR) to support the advances on expansion of spaces for the exchange and debate of ideas inside the campuses of public and private universities from all the States of the Americas proposed by the SAFE initiative.

7. To request funding from the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank, United Nations Development Program, United Nations Fund for Population Activities, The Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund, all of which have promoted social development of young people, as well as to accept voluntary funds from the Member States and the private sector.

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

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

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**CONVENTION TO ESTABLISH DEFINITIONS OF EXTREMISM, VIOLENT EXTREMISM,  
AND TERRORISM AND BEST PRACTICES TO REDUCE THEM**

Second Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Belize

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2(a) of the 1948 Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), where the purposes of the organization are defined, one being to “strengthen the peace and security of the continent”;

Article 3(h) of the Charter in which Member States agreed, “An act of aggression against one American State is an act of aggression against all the other American States”;

The 2002 Declaration of Bridgetown, AG/DEC. 27 (XXXII-O/02), in which Member States agreed that “the development of common approaches to the various aspects of security in the Hemisphere would lead to harmonization within the inter-American security system and is therefore, essential for increasing confidence and security among Member States”;

GUIDED BY:

The 2016 United Nations (UN) Resolution 70/262, which established that sustaining peace requires cooperation between the UN, its Member States, organs, national governments, and international, regional, and sub-regional groups;

The 2018 Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism’s (CICTE) Declaration, Strengthening Hemispheric Efforts to Address and Counter Violent Extremism that is Conducive to Terrorism, which condemned “terrorism and violent extremism in all its forms and manifestations, regardless of whom, where and for what purpose it is committed” and promoted the “organization of virtual forums and other activities geared to raising awareness and understanding of the violent extremism phenomenon ;

Closing remarks to the UN Virtual Counter-Terrorism Week in July 2020, given by Alison August Treppel, Executive Secretary of CICTE, which established that violent extremism and terrorism exist together and that “through these reflections, we know that we need to promote greater awareness of the risks of terrorism and violent extremism in our region, particularly with all of the societal changes the pandemic is expected to bring about”;

RECOGNIZING:

The Ministers of Justice or Other Ministers or Attorneys General of the Americas (REMJA) and their efforts to act as a hemispheric authority for public policy coordination and information sharing, as outlined in the 2012 “Document of Washington”;

The efforts of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) in ensuring the rights of all citizens within Member States;

FULLY AWARE OF:

The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Counter-Terrorism Strategy adopted in 2018 that establishes “ violent extremism is a multi-faceted problem that requires a comprehensive and inter-institutional approach that is endorsed at all levels including the community level”; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED BY:

The rise of extremism, and with the lack of clear and concise definitions for extremism, violent extremism, and terrorism,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the CICTE on its efforts to combat terrorism and ensure hemispheric security through its work to counter the assistance and funding of terrorism.
2. To enhance CICTE’s collaboration with the UN Office of Counter-Terrorism by establishing a Rapporteur-Liaison position from CICTE:
  - a. That the Rapporteur-Liaison position be tasked with participating in the UN office and coordinating activities and information sharing between the two organizations.
  - b. That the Rapporteur-Liaison should also work with Member States in working on issues of violent extremism and terrorism.
3. To direct CICTE to call a virtual special meeting on violence with the goal of creating a convention to set out clear definitions of extremism, violent-extremism, and terrorism as well as best practices in addressing these challenges:
  - a. This convention should include members of Meetings of Ministers of Justice or Other Ministers or Attorneys General of the Americas (REMJA), representatives from Member States, and the Rapporteur-Liaison.
  - b. That this virtual meeting take place over a two-week period in July 2021 coordinated from the OAS General Office Building in Washington, D.C. during which experts on the topic will present their findings, and smaller group sessions will be tasked with drafting parts of the new convention.
  - c. That at the end of the conference, the Rapporteur-Liaison with assistance from CICTE and REMJA will coordinate the final draft of the new convention within three months.
4. That once completed the convention will be posted on the CICTE website for six months and open for comment by any Member State and after the closing of comments the Rapporteur-Liaison will prepare a document summarizing the comments made.
5. To request funding support needed come from the Organization’s operating budget and supplemented by voluntary contributions from the UN Office of Counter-Terrorism, INTERPOL, AMERIPOL, Member States, permanent observer states, and other pertinent non-governmental organizations such as CDRF Global, the Canadian Coalition Against Terror (C-CAT), National Conciliation Commission, Strength to Strength, and Tuesday’s Children and any other pertinent organization wishing to contribute.
6. To request that the proposed convention and its comments document be presented to the General Assembly at its fifty-second regular session in 2022 for consideration and adoption.

7. That the execution of this resolution 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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**ADDRESSING SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS TO COMBAT EXTREMISM**

Second Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Mexico

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING:

The inexorable links that connect violence, criminal behavior, and extremism, and the importance of social as well as economic components in determining the likelihood of indoctrination;

AFFIRMING:

Article Three of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) which states that “International order consists essentially of respect for the personality, sovereignty, and independence of States. . .” and that “Every State has the right to choose, without external interference, its political, economic, and social system and to organize itself in the way best suited to it, and has the duty to abstain from intervening in the affairs of another State”;

GUIDED BY:

The mandate in the Seventh Summit of the Americas held in Panama City in 2015 in which Heads of State and Government agreed to “strengthen holistic efforts with special attention to socio-economic factors to prevent juvenile delinquency through actions and mechanisms that foster livelihood, sociability, self-esteem, and well-being among young people”;

REMEMBERING:

The maxim “Abrazos, no balazos” as a key feature of Mexico’s domestic policy and as a guiding philosophy to making substantive changes. The government of President Lopez Obrador emphasizes proactively addressing the root of the problems of violent crime and extremism, not just simply reacting to them as they occur. The government of Mexico has placed emphasis on youth education and employment programs for the roughly 2.6 million Mexican youth 18-29 that are neither employed nor enrolled in school;

NOTING:

The Federal Bureau of Investigation of the United States of America recognizes seven personal needs, which, if not met, increases the susceptibility to accept extremist rhetoric: power, achievement, affiliation, importance, purpose, morality, and excitement. It further notes that social factors such as social alienation, anxieties, unchecked frustration and traumatic experiences can further push people towards extremist ideologies;

RECOGNIZING:

D.G. Davydov’s 2015 paper on the causes of youth extremism in Russia isolates several factors and the possible solutions to prevent it. The crisis of identity among youth, their tendency to risk taking, as well as social and economic conditions particularly leading to “frustration that builds up in young people, ensuing under conditions that prevent the attainment of a desired goal.” He also found that

financial problems of families cause frustration, which can then morph into aggression. He furthers this, arguing that “Frustration can be caused not so much by objective factors such as lack of well-being but, instead, by expectations that are too high. For example, as a result of comparing one’s own social position and living conditions with that of other people, a sense of relative deprivation develops. The more a person has, the more strongly he envies others who have more”;

HIGHLIGHTING:

The work of Promundo-US in the paper Youth and the Field of Countering Violent Extremism (2019), which note the warped views of youth among research and government as “problems” to repress can lead to more dissent. It also notes the failures of governments and society to provide youth with economic and education opportunities, as well as social status. They note that “youth humiliation and exclusion” from government and society leaves the possibility for extremist organizations unaffiliated with the government to fill in the gaps. They note these five factors underlie youth exclusion: un- and underemployment and lack of livelihood opportunities; insufficient, unequal, and inappropriate education and skills; poor governance and weak political participation; gender inequalities and socialization; and legacy of past violence. Factors for individuals joining violent extremist organizations include relative deprivation, a sense of purpose, rhetoric, and various gender-specific issues for both men and women;

BEARING IN MIND:

That the crisis of identity compounded with the tendencies of youth, as well as economic factors at home, are factors which make violent extremism all the more likely. Social anxieties, social alienation, the need to find one’s place and “role” in society, are all pull factors to entice teens, young adults, and even older people into extreme ideologies. In order to successfully combat terrorism, one must be prepared to address the economic factors as well as the social factors; and

AFFIRMING:

The work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), which emphasize the link between youth development programs and drug and crime reduction, as it provides “an alternative to engaging in criminal behavior, it can provide a sense of belonging and an outlet for emotions. More importantly, it offers a tool for informal education, teaching life skills, and promoting social inclusion”;

The UNODC’s youth crime prevention and sport initiative pilot programme, Line Up Live Up, was tested in 12 countries (including Brazil, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, and Peru), saw success among students. 97 percent of students indicated the training content was appropriate, respectful, engaging, and relevant, with 95 percent attending seven or more sessions out of the ten session intervention;

The UNODC found that the program was not only socially beneficial to the children, but that it was also economically sound, with the monetizable social benefits outweighing the initial cost anywhere between sixteen and thirty-two times over,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate all Member States in their efforts to prevent the conditions that lead to violent extremism.



2. To create a subcommittee with the expressed purpose of addressing root causes of extremism, to be overseen by the Secretariat of Multidimensional Security (SMS), the Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI), and the Department of Public Security (DPS), and requesting the input of the Inter-American Children's Institute (IIN), and to commission a multi-pronged study to focus on preventing extremism and crime in regards to both youth development and economic development:
  - a. That the subcommittee will be divided into two sub sub-committees: youth development and economic development:
    - i. The youth development subcommittee will be composed of members from SMS and DPS, and requests the IIN in an advisory role.
    - ii. The economic development subcommittee will be composed of members from SMS and SEDI.
    - iii. That each sub-sub-committee has the ability to consult and involve various experts, sociologists, economists, and any relevant persons and compensate them if necessary; and request the involvement of member states, regional organizations, and international organizations such as the UN.
    - iv. That each part of the subcommittee function independently, but have biannual meetings to allow for updates.
  - b. That the study in regards to youth development:
    - i. Expand on and tailor the findings of the UNODC's study and pilot programme to fight extremism.
    - ii. Seek out innovative ideas to empower youth and young adults in society to prevent them from being enticed by extremist rhetoric.
    - iii. Compile a list of tools, methods, and potential partners for member states to utilize.
  - c. That the study in regards to economic development:
    - i. Determine areas most likely to be hotspots for extremism through analyzing socio-economic factors and demographics.
    - ii. To identify tools that member states can implement to increase economic development and combat extremism.
    - iii. That the study will focus on the following areas: Permanent jobs creation, Infrastructure Improvement, Reducing inequality in regards to socio-economic and racial status, and promoting long term growth.
3. To request that, upon the adoption of this proposed draft resolution, the results of the study be reported to the General Assembly at the fifty-third meeting, and that the report and its recommendations be freely available and easily accessible for all member states to utilize.

- 4. That funding for the study come from willing Member States, permanent observer states, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as Generations for Peace, Instituto da Criança, Instituto Promundo, Iniciativa Latinoamericana, the International Youth Foundation, and any other pertinent organization wishing to contribute.

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

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

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**PROMOTING BORDER SECURITY BY COMBATING MARITIME DRUG TRAFFICKING  
(MDT)**

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

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) establishes one of its main purposes being “to strengthen peace and security of the continent” and to “seek the solution of political, juridical, and economic problems that may arise among them”;

Article 3 (a) of the Charter of the OAS states that members reaffirm their commitment to “international law [as] the standard of conduct of States in their reciprocal relations”;

Article 29 of the Charter of the OAS states that “if the inviolability or the integrity of the territory of the sovereignty or political independence of any American State should be affected... by any other fact or situation that might endanger the peace of America, the American States, in furtherance of principles of continental solidarity or collective self-defense, shall apply the measures and procedures established in the special treaties on the subject”;

BEARING IN MIND:

That Article 3(2) of the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 provides that “subject to its constitutional principles and the basic concept of its legal system, each Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary to establish as a criminal offence under its domestic law, when committed intentionally, the possession [and trafficking] ... of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances”; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That the use of the Caribbean islands and waters for Maritime Drug Trafficking (MDT) continues to offer organized crime a safe route to move their products from production fields in South and Latin America to markets throughout Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and northern America;

While the focus of COVID-19 has led to an increased focus on terrestrial borders to prevent the spread of the virus, maritime borders remain neglected in their surveillance not only for the transit of the virus, but more pressingly, the transportation of illicit substances by smugglers and cartels,

RESOLVES:

1. To thank the Member States for their continued commitment towards combatting the trade and abuse of illicit substances within their borders.
2. To commend the OAS Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) for its continued efforts in promoting policies that combat the trade and trafficking of illicit substances throughout the Americas.

3. To recommend the formation of the Inter-American Maritime Interdiction Bureau (IAMIB), a dedicated maritime investigative unit under the jurisdiction of CICAD for the express purpose of:
  - a. Investigating instances of maritime trafficking of illicit substances throughout the Caribbean.
  - b. Conducting interdiction efforts to apprehend parties involved with trafficking of illicit substances through the utilization of local agencies and resources in apprehending those complicit in the trafficking of illicit substances.
  - c. Improving the legal and law enforcement apparatus of SIDS, which are commonly used as way stations for traffickers.
  
5. To request that Member States cooperate with the IAMIB to better assist in carrying out their duties, with respect to:
  - a. The legal authority to arrest and extradite those responsible for MDT to their country of origin for legal proceedings;
  - b. The legal authority to allow for the documentation of evidence and the testimony of IAMIB officials to be presented in court;
  - c. To liaise with Member States to keep law enforcement organizations apprised of investigations carried out by the IAMIB.
  
4. To request that CICAD allocate financial resources to IAMIB to support its operations.

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

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

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