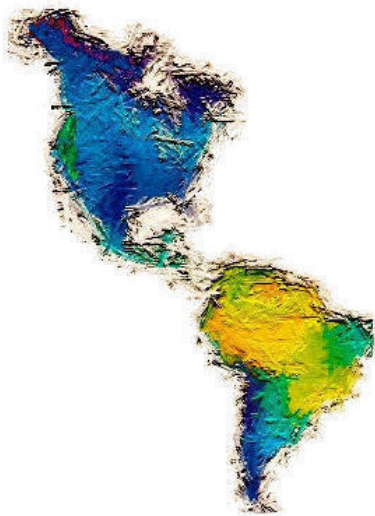


**2021 Washington Model Organization of  
American States General Assembly**

# **Final Packet**

## **General Committee**



**Washington Model**

**Organization of American States**

Institute for Diplomatic Dialogue in the Americas



**OAS**

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**March 29 – April 2, 2021**

**JOINT ACTION TO FIGHT RACISM AND PROMOTE EQUALITY IN THE AMERICAS:  
GUYANA—A CASE STUDY**

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Guyana

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 1. (1) of the Organization of American States (OAS), Inter-American Convention Against All Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance (A-68), which describes racial discrimination as “Any distinction, exclusion, restriction, or preference, in any area of public or private life, the purpose or effect of which is to nullify or curtail the equal recognition, enjoyment, or exercise of one or more human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in the international instruments applicable to the States Parties,” and which also identifies that “racial discrimination may be based on race, color, lineage, or national or ethnic origin”;

Article 149 of the Constitution of Guyana, which mandates that “(a) No law shall make any provision that is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect; and (b) no person shall be treated in a discriminatory manner by any person acting by virtue of any written law or in the performance of the functions of any public office or any public authority”;

Article 4 of the United Nations Office of Human Rights, International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD), which requires that “States Parties condemn all propaganda and all organizations which are based on ideas or theories of superiority of one race or group of persons of one color or ethnic origin, or which attempt to justify or promote racial hatred and discrimination in any form, and undertake to adopt immediate and positive measures designed to eradicate all incitement to, or acts of, such discrimination and, to this end, with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights”;

CONSIDERING:

That Guyana has a literacy rate of 88.5 percent and is the only Anglophone country in South America that aligns itself culturally, historically, and politically, with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM);

That Guyana’s population was approximately 750,204 in 2020 and is both multicultural and multiethnic with a depressed population growth;

That Guyana’s development has been hindered by racial divisions and political polarization;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That the Guyana Constitutional Amendment Act 11 of 2000 established the Ethnic Relations Committee (ERC) to address Conflict Resolution, Legal and Investigative, Education and Public Awareness, Research and Development, charged with promoting acceptance, and tolerance of the diversities among Guyanese; and

CONSCIOUS:

Of the endemic nature of racism in the Americas and fully cognizant of its destructive effects on the peoples of the Americas,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the OAS and UN's arguments for equality, while highlighting the negatives of racism in the Americas.
2. To congratulate Guyana's ERC's on its efforts in December 2020 and February 2021, to seek judicial action under the Racial Hostility Act, against eight persons on charges of inciting hostility or ill-will on the grounds of race and for causing racial or ethnic violence or hatred, resulting in five persons pleading guilty.
3. To instruct the Human Development Education Sector to work with the Department of Social Inclusion to develop programs to reduce partisan politics and promote political acumen and integrity in leaders, in order to:
  - a. Promote national identity above racial or ethnic identity; and
  - b. Implement policies to outlaw the incitement of racial tension, especially during elections.
4. To urge Member States to foster anti-discriminatory actions and policies in the private/public workforce, including:
  - a. Implementing policies to minimize racial profiling;
  - b. Implementing zero-tolerance guidelines regarding racial discrimination within the workplace regarding hiring and firing of individuals;
  - c. Ensuring that hiring practices should be on meritocracy rather than race; and
  - d. Establishing an ethics board with a clear understanding of racial discrimination.
5. To emphasize that race has no biological basis and merely reflects an artificial social construct and to call on Member States to:
  - a. Promote intercultural education through history and social studies, with a focus on each ethnic group; and
  - b. Establish school policy against racially charged behaviors, with a no-tolerance approach to racism within the classroom by teachers and students.

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

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (Signature of Delegate) \_\_\_\_\_ (Country Represented)  
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**RECOMMITTING TO THE REINFORCEMENT  
OF CYBER SECURITY EFFORTS IN THE AMERICAS**

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Suriname

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

The Global Rise of Cyber Criminal activity and interference from foreign governments in the political affairs of Member States through cyber warfare;

That the 2020 Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic has forced governments and private sector employers to quickly create alternate home-based workspaces, introducing extreme cyber vulnerabilities and creating the urgency for recommitment to cyber security efforts and training;

The 2017 statement issued by the Executive Secretary of the Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism (CICTE), Alison August-Treppel: “Cyber security should contribute to keeping the internet a place where democracy can be fully realized, socio-economic development can continue moving ahead, and human rights are respected”;

Article 28 of the Charter of the Organization of American States on Collective Security, which states that “Every act of aggression by a State against the territorial integrity or the inviolability of the territory or against the sovereignty or political independence of an American State shall be considered an act of aggression against the other American States”;

Article 38 of the Charter, which states that the “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”; and

BEARING IN MIND:

That in the Declaration on Security in the Americas the states of the Hemisphere reaffirmed “that the Meetings of Ministers of Justice or Ministers or Attorneys General of the Americas (REMJA) and other meetings of criminal justice authorities are important and effective for promoting and strengthening mutual understanding, confidence, dialogue, and cooperation in developing criminal justice policies and responses to address new threats to security”;

That at the 2004 OAS General Assembly, the Member States approved Resolution AG / RES. 2004 (XXXIV-O/04), titled “The Inter-American Integral Strategy to Combat Threats to Cyber Security,” and in doing so provided a mandate calling on the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) Secretariat to begin working on cyber security issues;

That the CICTE Secretariat employs an integral approach to building cyber-security capacity in OAS Member States, recognizing that the responsibility for securing cyberspace lies with a wide range of national and regional entities from the public and private sectors working on both policy and technical issues,



**IMPROVING LONG TERM DIALOGUE INSTANCES IN THE AMERICAS  
TO FIGHT RACISM AND INEQUALITY**

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Trinidad and Tobago

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 3 (l) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establishes as one of its principles that “the American States proclaim the fundamental rights of the individual without distinction as to race, nationality, creed, or sex”;

Article 45 (a) of the Charter, which states “all human beings, without distinction as to race, sex, nationality, creed, or social condition, have a right to material well-being and to their spiritual development, under circumstances of liberty, dignity, equality of opportunity, and economic security”;

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

Article 1 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which claims: “Everyone is born free and equal in dignity and rights. Member states reaffirm their commitment to universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms as essential elements to achieve social justice and strengthen democracy”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

Article 9 of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, “Declaration of Durban”, which noted that “racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance may be aggravated by, *inter alia*, inequitable distribution of wealth, marginalization and social exclusion”;

Article 2, regarding Protected Rights, of the Inter-American Convention against Racism Racial Discrimination and related forms of Intolerance, which claims that “every human being is equal under the law and has a right to equal protection against any form of discrimination and intolerance in any sphere of life, public or private”;

Article 24 of the Declaration of Mar del Plata at the Fourth Summit of the Americas (2005), in which the Heads of State and Government reaffirmed: “[their] strong commitment to confronting the scourge of racism, discrimination, and intolerance in our societies. These problems must be fought at all levels of government and the wider society. The Inter-American System also has a vital role to play in this process by, among other activities, analyzing the social, economic, and political obstacles faced by marginalized groups and identifying practical steps, including best practices, on how to combat racism and discrimination”; and

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2961 (L-O/20), “Promotion and Protection of Human Rights,” in which the Member States agreed to “condemn all forms of racism and discrimination against African-descendants People in the Hemisphere, recognizing that continue to be realities that limit their economic and social well-being and that the Member States need to combat and eradicate them”;

Resolution 1/2020 of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, “Pandemic and Human Rights in the Americas, “April 10, 2020, in which the Commission recalled “that when issuing emergency containment measures to address the COVID-19 pandemic, the countries of the region should apply an intersectional approach and pay particular attention to the needs and differentiated impact of those measures on the human rights of historically excluded or high-risk groups”;

AG/RES. 2891 (XLVI-O/16), “Decade Plan of Action of Afro-descendants in the Americas (2016-2025), in which the Member States compromised to “gradually adopt and strengthen public politics, administrative, legislative, judicial and budgetary measures to ensure Afro-descendant populations in the Americas the enjoyment of their economic, social, cultural, civic and political rights and their full and equal participation in all areas of society with the support of the OAS”;

AG/RES. 2878 (XLV-O/15), “Plan of Action for the Social Charter of the Americas,” I which the Member States resolved to “promote a comprehensive social protection approach that addresses the different dimensions and manifestations of poverty, vulnerability, and exclusion and reduces inequalities through a wide range of measures and an intergenerational and life-cycle perspective”;

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the Member States for their efforts in fighting against racism and promoting dialogue, reaffirming their compromise adopted in the “Decade Plan of Action of Afro-descendants in the Americas”.
2. To congratulate the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) for its work in the protection of Afro-Descendants and racial minorities through the Rapporteurship on the Rights of Afro-Descendants and against Racial Discrimination.
3. To request the General Secretariat to instruct the Secretariat for Access to Rights and Equity (SARE) to cooperate with the IACHR in the creation of a “Forum for Equality in the Americas”, committed but not limited to:
  - a. Promoting dialogue regarding ongoing challenges to racial equality in the Hemisphere, through:
    - i. Regular annual meetings to evaluate the state of racial equality in the Americas, including the elaboration and publication of an annual report.
    - ii. Collaboration with Member States, the private sector, and universities.
  - b. Serving as a permanent instrument for discussion on this matter.
4. That the “Forum for Equality in the Americas” be comprised as follows:
  - a. A SARE representative.
  - b. An IACHR representative.
  - c. A representative for each Member State participating in the Forum.

5. To request the Forum for Equality in the Americas to evaluate the creation of a “Follow up Mechanism for the Decade Plan of Action of Afro-descendants in the Americas”, dedicated to assessing the progress on the implementation of the Forum’s outcomes, by:
  - a. Enumerating indicators over equality and fair access to rights, requesting that Member States provide related information to create national reports, including suitable recommendations;
  - b. Arranging follow-up meetings and consulting instances on legal, juridical, political, social, or economic issues with Member States;
  - c. Focusing on, but not limited to:
    - i. Right to Equality and non-discrimination;
    - ii. Education on Equality;
    - iii. Access to Justice and political rights;
    - iv. Social protection, labor and fighting against poverty, and
    - v. Access to Healthcare services.
  
6. To request funding from the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the IACHR, the Inter-American Developing Bank, and voluntary donations of Member States, Permanent Observer States and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

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

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (Signature of Delegate) \_\_\_\_\_ (Country Represented)  
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## CREATING THE INCLUSION OF WOMEN IN SECURITY ACCORDS (IWSA)

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Belize

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

REAFFIRMING:

Article 45 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which reads that “all human beings, without distinction as to race, sex, nationality, creed, or social condition, have a right to material well-being and to their spiritual development, under circumstances of liberty, dignity, equality of opportunity, and economic security”;

AG/RES. 2945 (XLIX-O/19), AG/RES. 2925 (XLVIII-O/18), AG/RES. 2906 (XLVII-O/17), and AG/RES. 2850 (XLIV-O/14), which all focus on integrating gender equality into the multidimensional security efforts of the OAS through the Inter-American Defense Board (IADB), other OAS organs, and its member states;

The 2019 OAS General Assembly Annual Report, which states in the section on Capacity-building in cybersecurity that the body plans to increase “Support in developing national cybersecurity strategies in Belize and Ecuador, and in strengthening the Hemispheric Computer Security Incident Response Team (CSIRT) Network, which has 26 CSIRTs in 18 countries,” specifically “specialized cybersecurity training for . . . 790 women participating in the Cyberwomen Challenge initiative”;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION:

The programs established by the Inter-American Police Development and Professionalization Network (REDPPOL) to foster “international cooperation mechanism[s] for the generation and management of police knowledge appropriate to the new security circumstances in the region and the exchange of good practices and lessons learned,” specifically in regard to identification of good practices and creating an ISO Standard for Excellence Management across the hemisphere;

The 2020-2021 Work Plan published by the Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism’s Cybersecurity Program, which explains the need to include further “women on cybersecurity through programs tailored to promote greater diversity and a larger body of people qualified to work in the cybersecurity industry”;

NOTING WITH APPROVAL:

Belize’s 2013 National Gender Policy, specifically The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), as part of Belize’s ongoing commitment “to safeguard women’s right to equal opportunities for employment, remuneration, benefits, treatment and work evaluation, on an equal basis with men,” as well as the inclusion of women in the Belizean armed forces since 1980; and

CONCERNED THAT:

In many Member States of the OAS, there is a significant discrepancy in the number of women hired into law enforcement, security and military forces, and that such discrepancies by nature go against any intentions of gender inclusivity, specifically for women in the field of security;

That multiple police enforcement studies done in the United States of America—namely the National Center for Women & Policing’s report “Recruiting & Retaining Women: A Self-Assessment Guide for Law Enforcement”—have found that hiring more women for law enforcement leads to more successful security forces,

RESOLVES:

1. To applaud all Member States for their continued commitment to multidimensional security and including women in all security-related careers.
2. To task REDPPOL to create a forum for experts in the Hemisphere to convene and establish the Inclusion of Women in Security Accords (IWSA), to outline best practices to give women an equal opportunity to participate in security forces locally, nationally, and internationally, whereby:
  - a. The attendees of this forum be representatives from Member States wishing to participate, and other representatives from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) whom REDPPOL deems as qualified.
  - b. The attendees at this forum create the IWSA based on recommendations on topics such as:
    - i. Establishing effective but non-biased qualifications for careers in security.
    - ii. Gender-inclusive hiring practices.
    - iii. Ways to establish an inviting, inclusive workplace so as not to discourage women from applying.
    - iv. Any other topic deemed necessary by REDPPOL.
  - c. The willing contributors sign the IWSA as an indication that the state/organization they represent will operationalize the practices outlined in the accords, but will not force them to enact any practices against their wishes.
  - d. That the forum for the IWSA be held at the Belize Convention Center, in Belize City, Belize on November 10-12, 2021, or virtually during the same timeframe depending on the state of the COVID-19 pandemic and recommendations from official international health organizations.
3. That funding for the convention proposed in this draft resolution, regardless of whether it is conducted in-person or virtually, come from the country of Belize, and through contributions of willing member states, permanent observer states, and NGOs such as: the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security; Association for Women's Rights in Development; Peace, Women, and Hivos People Unlimited Latin America, as well as any other pertinent organizations wishing to contribute.

4. To request that, upon approval of this proposed draft resolution, that the IWSA authored at the forum be sent to the General Secretariat from REDPPOL and reported to the General Assembly at its fifty-second regular session, the execution of which shall be subject to the availability of financial resources in the program budget of the Organization and other resources.

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

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

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**ESTABLISHMENT AND INSTITUTION OF CYBERSECURITY STANDARDS AND PRACTICES FOR HEMISPHERIC INFORMATION SECURITY COOPERATION**

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of El Salvador

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 28 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which reads: “Every act of aggression by a State against the territorial integrity or the inviolability of the territory or against the sovereignty or political independence of an American State shall be considered an act of aggression against the other American States”;

Article 110 of the Charter, which states that “The Secretary General may bring to the attention of the General Assembly or the Permanent Council any matter which in his opinion might threaten the peace and security of the Hemisphere or the development of the Member States”;

Article 19 of the Charter, which states: “No State or group of States has the right to intervene, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatever, in the internal or external affairs of any other State. The foregoing principle prohibits not only armed force but also any other form of interference or attempted threat against the personality of the State or against its political, economic, and cultural elements”;

Article 21, of the Charter, which affirms: “The territory of a State is inviolable; it may not be the object, even temporarily, of military occupation or of other measures of force taken by another State, directly or indirectly, on any grounds whatever. No territorial acquisitions or special advantages obtained either by force or by other means of coercion shall be recognized”;

REAFFIRMING:

The United Nations Resolution on “Combating the Criminal Misuse of Information Technologies” (A/RES/56/121), which states that combating the criminal misuse of information technology is best aided by international cooperation;

Article 25 of the Convention on Cybercrime, which asserts that “The Parties shall afford one another mutual assistance to the widest extent possible for the purpose of investigations or proceedings concerning criminal offences related to computer systems and data, or for the collection of evidence in electronic form of a criminal offence”;

Article 27 of the Convention on Cybercrime, which outlines procedures and standards for mutual assistance in investigating cyberattacks, cybercrime and information cybersecurity incidents;

EMPHASIZING:

That the achievement of greater cybersecurity benefits all nation states, as well as their residents, by ensuring the values of collective security outlined in founding the Organization of American States;

That cybercrimes serve as a source of income for criminal organizations that undermine the rule of law; and

NOTING WITH CONCERN:

That there is currently a lack of international frameworks and treaties tasked with advancing international collaboration in addressing challenges pertaining to cybersecurity, as well as the rise in cybercrime associated with increasing in remote-work in response to COVID-19,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the cooperation between OAS Member States who are sharing cybersecurity best practices and alerting fellow OAS Member States of potential threats to both national and international cybersecurity, and further encourage this behavior.
2. To establish an ad-hoc Cybersecurity Operations Committee of the Americas via the Permanent Council, with the first meeting to be hosted by El Salvador, which will be comprised of delegates from each OAS Member State in good standing to promote international collaboration on cybersecurity efforts, whereby:
  - a. The scope of this Committee shall be to investigate potential tampering of electronic voting machines, as well as other duties as delegated by the General Secretariat of the OAS.
  - b. This Committee will be able to convene emergency sessions should a threat be detected which poses an immediate and urgent threat to hemispheric cybersecurity.
3. To strongly urge Member States to endorse collective cybersecurity initiatives to enhance cybersecurity in the region, which would include, but not be limited to:
  - a. Assisting in establishing and codifying universal standards regarding cybersecurity.
  - b. Investigating allegations of offensive security operations between Member States, including those against state and non-state actors.
  - c. Establishing domestic laws that would prosecute cybercrimes against both domestic and Member State targets.
  - d. Instituting extradition procedures for perpetrators in crimes pertaining to cybersecurity.
4. To request that a conference be held annually, including both member-state delegations as well as security experts in both the private and public sector, to discuss the following:
  - a. Emerging cybersecurity threats.
  - b. Best practices in securing both national and private computer networks.
  - c. Collaboration of legislative frameworks to prosecute and prevent cybercrime.

5. To request the head of the Permanent Council to present a report on the implementation of this resolution in the next assembly of the OAS Council.
6. To request funds from the Permanent Council (subject to the availability of financial resources) as well as other technologically based NGO's.

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

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

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**FAIR AND TRANSPARENT COURTS INITIATIVE (FTCI)**

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

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND:

Article 17 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), in which Member States affirmed that “Each state has the right to develop its cultural, political, and economic life freely and naturally. In this free development the states shall respect the rights of the individual and the principles of universal morality”;

That the Preamble to the American Declaration on the Rights and Duties of Man, adopted by the Ninth International Conference of American States in 1948, declared that “moral conduct constitutes the noblest flowering of culture, it is the duty of every man always to hold it in high respect”;

The Inter-American Convention Against Corruption (IACC), which stated at its 1996 Third Plenary Session that its purpose was “To promote, facilitate and regulate cooperation among the States Parties to ensure the effectiveness of measures and actions to prevent, detect, punish and eradicate corruption in the performance of public functions and acts of corruptions specifically related to such performance”;

Section 1, Article 4 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter (2001), which states that “Transparency in government activities, probity, responsible public administration on the part of the governments, respect for social rights, and freedom of expression and of the press are essential components of the exercise of democracy”;

HAVING SEEN:

Article 11, Clause 1 of the United Nations (UN) Conventions Against Corruption (2004), which states that “The independence of the judiciary and its crucial role in corruption, each State Party shall, in accordance with the fundamental principles of its legal system and without prejudice to judicial independence, take measures to strengthen integrity and to prevent opportunities for corruption among members of the judiciary”;

That the 2008 Campeche Declaration of the Latin American Federation of Judges (FLAM) held that “The impartiality of the judge, as an indispensable condition for the exercise of the jurisdictional function, has to be real, effective, and evident for the citizenship”;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION:

The UN Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary (1985), which clearly articulated that “Judges whether appointed or elected, shall have guaranteed tenure until a mandatory retirement age or the expiry of their term of office, where such exists,” and also that “The independence of the judiciary entitles and requires the judiciary to ensure that judicial proceedings are conducted fairly and that the rights of the parties are respected”;

That the 2007 Commentary on the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct produced by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime sets out in article 26 (a) that “Security of tenure: that is a tenure, whether for life, until the age of retirement, or for a fixed term, that is secure against interference by the executive or other appointing authority in a discretionary or arbitrary manner”;

That the World Justice Project’s report from 2018 found that Mexico’s transition from an Inquisitorial legal model to an Adversarial legal system increased the attendance and attentiveness of judges at a trial, judges explained charges to the defendant more frequently, more people could clearly understand the decision of the courts, and overall transparency in judicial processes increased;

The efforts of many Member States across the Americas in combating corruption in the courts—most notably the efforts to grant security of tenure—create fair and transparent trial procedures, and appoint impartial and qualified judges; and

CONCERNED BY:

A 2019 Report by The Washington Office on Latin America (WOLA), finding: “Tough messaging and strict corruption laws will be rendered useless if the institutions and that form part of the system at all levels of government lack the power and autonomy to enforce them. Strengthening the institutional capacity of these institutions to comprehensively prevent, detect, investigate, and sanction corruption is critical to Mexico’s anti-corruption fight”;

A foreword of the UN Conventions Against Corruption that stated: “Corruption is an insidious plague that has a wide range of corrosive effects on societies. It undermines democracy and the rule of law, leads to violations of human rights, distorts markets, erodes the quality of life and allows crime, terrorism, and other threats to human security to flourish”;

That corruption within the judicial branch stands in the way of Inter-American development because it weakens the peoples trust in government when the institution charged with holding government responsible is corrupt itself,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States on their efforts to combat corruption by introducing and adopting legislation aimed at increasing accountability and transparency in the judicial institutions of their respective countries.
2. To urge Member States that have not already done so to adopt policies, introduce legislation, and pass amendments seeking to increase the independence and authority of juridical bodies, especially ones susceptible to pressures or coercion asserted by exterior political and economic forces.
3. To create the Fair and Transparent Courts Initiative (FTCI) under the Meeting of Ministers of Justice or Other Ministers or Attorney General of the Americas (REMJA) to outline three major issues surrounding corruption in the courts of the Americas, and suggest solutions to decrease corruptive practices within judicial institutions.



4. That this Initiative not be in the form of requirements, but best-practices recommendations made to Member States, which may or may not choose to enact them as legislation, and that these recommendations include:
  - a. Lifetime appointments or mandatory term limits for federal judges so that they may be free from insecurity of tenure, and therefore less susceptible to pressures from the executive and legislative bodies.
  - b. No guarantee of tenure under the circumstance of immoral or unethical behavior resulting in a legal infraction and that removal is subject to successful impeachment and conviction.
  - c. Adoption of accusatorial legal systems, including oral arguments as opposed to a written inquisitorial method, such that:
    - i. These oral trials be made accessible to the public through transcript, observation, radio, television, livestream or any other broadcasting technology available so that transparency is increased, and the public can be assured of fair proceedings.
    - ii. There be exceptions to public access to trials in situations that threaten national security.
  - d. Consideration, in place of Executive and Legislative appointments, of recommendations that selection of lower court judges by independent judicial appointment councils, to increase merit based and less politicized judicial appointments.
5. That funding for the FTIC come from the Organization's program budget (subject to the availability of financial resources), and grants and voluntary contributions from member states, permanent observer states, the World Bank, and non-governmental organizations, such as the Ford Foundation, the Law and Justice Funds, and other pertinent organizations.
6. That the Follow-up Mechanism for the implementation of the Inter-American Convention against corruption (MESICIC), under the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, generate a report on the adoption and success of FTIC, and submit it to the General Assembly, starting with the fifty-third regular session, and then every two years after that.

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

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

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**PROMOTING THE INCORPORATION OF WOMEN INTO THE LOCAL, NATIONAL,  
AND HEMISPHERIC SECURITY SECTOR**

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Argentina

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2(a) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which aims “to strengthen the peace and security of the continent”;

Article 3(e) of the Charter, which emphasizes 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”;

Article 14 of the OAS Social Charter, which asserts that “Member states have a responsibility to develop and implement comprehensive social protection policies and programs, based on the principles of universality, solidarity, equality, and non-discrimination, and equity that give priority to persons living in conditions of poverty, vulnerability, taking account their national circumstances”;

Article 34 of the OAS Social Charter, which argues that “Hemispheric cooperation contributes to the integral development of individual; to the elimination of poverty, social exclusion, and inequity; to the consolidation of democracy; and to prosperity for all peoples in the Americas”;

Article 28 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which proclaims that “States shall promote the full and equal participation of women in the political structures of their countries as a fundamental element in the promotion and exercise of a democratic culture”;

CONSIDERING:

That the authors of *The Routledge Handbook of Gender and Security* emphasize that “When women’s organizations and peace activist groups are sitting at the same table as military officials, police or other senior officials, people’s minds are opened to the many ways that women’s rights and gender equality are, in fact, critical considerations to national, regional, and global peace and security concerns”;

That, as stated by the United Nations’ Secretary General (2019): “In situations of conflict, and in preventing violence, women’s mediation and peacemaking efforts have been proven to be more effective, (...) Women’s meaningful participation is also essential for designing and delivering effective responses and durable solutions to humanitarian contexts. In post-conflict contexts, it is women who are often the first to pick up the pieces of shattered societies and broken relations, to pave the way to social cohesion and reconciliation”;

That according to data collected by the United Nations’ Department of Peacekeeping Operations in 2011, of the “14,669 police officials deployed to 17 peace missions, only 9.7% [were] women. Of 84,713 military personnel deployed to 17 peace missions, only 2.5% [were] women”, that in the United States in 2006, 10.5% of military personnel were women, and that in Latin America, women composed 19% of high-level positions in the justice sector;

That UN Women asserts that “Women’s participation increases the probability of a peace agreement lasting at least two years by 20 percent, and by 35 per cent the probability of a peace agreement lasting 15 years, (...) Data from 39 countries shows a positive correlation between the proportion of female police and reporting rates of sexual assault”;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That according to the Inter-American Commission for Women, the murder rate in Latin America and the Caribbean is “double the world average,” accounting for 42% of total homicides;

That UN Women states that “ALL forms of violence against women and girls increase during conflict,” facing the heightened threat of systematic rape, mass displacement, food insecurity, inadequate access to sanitary conditions, “human trafficking by organized crime; harassment, exploitation and discrimination by landlords and employers; and arbitrary arrest, detention and expulsion by authorities”;

That according to *Red de Seguridad y Defensa de América Latina (RESDAL)*, from the most recent data collected in 2008, women make up only 4% of armed forces and around 12.5% of police personnel in Latin America, and that “The first experiences of women involved in peace operations are still recent or nonexistent in some cases, (...) and given that police participation from the region is minimal, the restrictions to the incorporation of women are in fact political hurdles against the general participation of the police in peace operations. A dramatic rise in female personnel is not likely to happen in this case at a medium term”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The United Nations’ Fourth Conference on Women (1995), “The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,” which urges governments and intergovernmental institutions to “Take action to promote equal participation of women and equal opportunities for women to participate in all forums and peace activities at all levels, particularly at the decision-making level, (...) and integrate a gender perspective in the resolution of armed or other conflicts and foreign occupation and aim for gender balance when nominating or promoting candidates for judicial and other positions in all relevant international bodies”;

United Nations Security Council S/RES/1325/1 (2000), which urges States “to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict”;

The First Meeting of the Ministers Responsible for Public Security in the Americas (2008), the “Commitment to Public Security in the Americas,” which requests to “Continue training human resources in public security issues, including the OAS Inter-American Police Training Program,” and to take “(...) a multidimensional approach and in accordance with domestic law, strengthen channels of communication and the exchange of information, practices, and experiences among the member states in combating and preventing crimes affecting public security”;

The Seventh Summit of the Americas (Panama City, 2015), which mandates “To strengthen efforts and prioritize actions to effectively address violence against women and girls, particularly through the promotion of initiatives to empower women, and the implementation of effective public policies focused on achieving this goal, including measures to prevent, investigate, punish, and eradicate such violence; training for public officials at national and local levels; implementation of programs to educate, sensitize, and raise awareness about this phenomenon; and the collection of data and statistics within, as applicable, the framework of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women”,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM) for its efforts to mainstream gender perspectives in humanitarian conflict and to urge the involvement of women in diplomacy and peacebuilding.
2. To encourage Member States to recognize that women’s rights and gender equality are critical components for local, regional, and hemispheric multidimensional security by:
  - a. Incorporating women into and strengthening female roles in the local, national, and hemispheric security sector.
  - b. Encouraging female participation in local and regional police forces and ensuring sufficient and equal training.
  - c. Continuing to mainstream gender perspectives on peacebuilding, conflict resolution, armed force training, and police force training as appropriate.
3. To request that the Department of Public Safety (DSP) implement a change in the curriculum of the OAS Inter-American Police Training Program (REDPPOL) to encourage and strengthen female participation by:
  - a. Implementing gender perspectives on peacebuilding and security as a main objective at the Third On-Site Police Training Program.
  - b. Expanding REDPPOL to more willing police agencies within Member States to increase the number of participants and raise the gender-based quota.
  - c. Providing funding for this initiative from beneficiary countries of REDPPOL and collaborating universities.
4. To recommend that the Inter-American Commission on Women (CIM) create and administer the “Women for Peace” scholarship for female students interested in joining the peacebuilding and security sector, under the following criteria for recipients:
  - a. To suggest that female students must be pursuing an advanced degree in criminal justice, public safety, international law, or another security-related field, or the training equivalent.
  - b. To recommend that eligible students must commit to serving at least five years in the military, police force, or any position within the security and peacekeeping sector.

5. To suggest that the CIM solicit voluntary funding from the Working Group on Women, Peace, and Security, and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

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

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

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**DEVELOPMENT OF A NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION ON BUSINESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS AS A STRATEGY TO REDUCE SOCIAL INEQUALITY AND DISCRIMINATION**

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Chile

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

Article 9 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which proclaims “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 people and migrants, and respect for ethnic, cultural and religious diversity in the Americas contribute to strengthening democracy and citizen participation”;

Article 1 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which asserts: “Everyone is born free and equal in dignity and rights. Member states reaffirm their commitment to universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms as essential elements to achieve social justice and strengthen democracy”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

Article 7 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which specifies: “All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination”;

Article 191(a) of the Program of Action included in the United Nations conference A/CONF.189/12, which “Calls upon States to elaborate action plans in consultation with national human rights institutions, other institutions created by law to combat racism, and civil society and to provide the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights with such action plans and other relevant materials on the measures undertaken in order to implement provisions of the present Declaration and the Program of Action”;

The principles included in the Human Rights Council report HR/PUB/11/04, “Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights,” which provides a foundation on the responsibilities of States and companies regarding the protection and promotion of human rights;

**RECALLING:**

AG/RES. 2805 (XLIII-O/13), “Inter-American Convention against Racism, Racial Discrimination, and Related Forms of Intolerance,” which highlights the commitment of the OAS in favor of the total and unconditional “eradication of racism, racial discrimination and all forms of intolerance,” as well, “the conviction that those discriminatory attitudes represent a denial of the universal values such as the inalienable and inviolable rights of the human being and the purposes, principles and guarantees consigned in the Organization of the American States Charter, the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, the American Convention of Human Rights, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Social Charter of the Americas and the Inter-American Democratic Charter”;

**NOTHING WITH SATISFACTION:**

Previous interventions by the Republic of Chile in the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance of 2001 that took place in Durban, South Africa, in which it was expressed: “Chile’s commitment to the process that led to Durban was strongly evidenced in the Regional Conference in Santiago. The Americas scrutinized their societies from a historical standpoint, with a critical view and with political will; fencing the effort to include the specificity of the Americas, with its difficulties and hopes, in the overall document”;

**REAFFIRMING:**

Work as a fundamental human right for all people in order to have a good quality of life, including fair wages, health system, education, food and the general welfare of a family; based on the equality and no discrimination principles between human beings, which propitiate the promotion of juridical equality and presuppose the duty of States in adopting special measures in favor of the people or groups that are vulnerable to racial discrimination and social exclusion in any aspect of the society, with the objective to promote equitable opportunities and combat individual, structural and institutional discrimination;

The targets expressed in the tenth United Nations Sustainable Development Goal “Reduction of inequalities,” which read: “10.2. By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status [...] 10.4. Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality”; and

**ALARMED BY:**

The critical situation lived by afro-descendants in the continent that has led to, according to a World Bank report in 2018, “Afro-descendants in Latin America: Toward a Framework of Inclusion,” a 2.5 times larger probability of living in extreme poverty in contrast to whites or mestizos in Latin America;

How rates of women participation in the economy, as said by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in 2017, had diminished its growth, stalling around 53%;

The statistics provided by the World Bank, which reveal that “While indigenous peoples make up 8 percent of the population in the region, they represent approximately 14 percent of the poor and 17 percent of the extremely poor in Latin America”;

That according to the Forum on Minorities Issues, held on 12 and 13 November 2009 in Geneva, Switzerland, “Minorities are, however, vastly underrepresented in the political process and governing institutions of most countries because they are either actively and intentionally restricted from participation, inadvertently disadvantaged by a variety of laws or policies, or because there is a lack of political will in the larger society to dismantle structural barriers to the full equal participation of minorities”,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Member States for their efforts in the prevention and reduction of economic and social inequalities, especially in the most vulnerable regions of the Hemisphere, in order to improve people’s quality of life.
2. To promote the creation of a committee in each country that is composed by delegations of business guilds, trade unions, civil society and academia under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice or any other body that acts as such, with the committee’s purpose being to develop a 5-year plan of action for the protection of human rights in business, based on the guiding principles of business and human rights proclaimed by the United Nations Human Rights Council, which dictate:
  - a. The States’ duty to protect human rights;
  - b. The institutions’ responsibility to respect human rights through the due diligence in regards to The Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
  - c. The task to guarantee a mechanism for the reparation of victims of abuses related to the activity of institutions.
3. To recommend that Member States prepare yearly reports through the committee, regarding the completion of said plan of action, and to share it so it can be revised and discussed by those that willingly carry out such initiatives, in an annual meeting hosted in a proposed location.
4. To encourage the private sector to work alongside governments of the Member States to decrease labor inequality, especially regarding the inclusion of vulnerable and marginalized groups by:
  - a. Participating actively in the development of the plan of action for the preservation of human rights in business;
  - b. Fulfilling their corporate social responsibility in order to mitigate social and labor discrimination within their own company, and the economic sector of which they are part.



5. To invite Member States to find social and economic strategies to encourage existing private sector companies in their countries to act in favor of efforts made by the Government to fight social inequality and discrimination, considering the financial and technical support that could be provided by hemispheric institutions such as the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Development Bank of Latin America (CAF).



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

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

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## WOMEN'S FORUM FOR EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC SECURITY

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

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 14 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which establishes that all “Member States have a responsibility to develop and implement comprehensive social protection policies and programs, based on the principles of universality, solidarity, equality, non-discrimination, and equity that give priority to persons living in conditions of poverty and vulnerability, taking into account their national circumstances”;

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

ACKNOWLEDGING:

AG/RES. 2454 (XXXIX-O/09), “Promotion of Women's Rights and Gender Equity and Equality,” which allowed the allocation of funds and efforts to support the work of the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM) and calls upon the Member States to “continue their efforts to develop public policies, strengthen institutional mechanisms for the advancement of girls and women, including young women, and enforce laws that promote respect for their human rights and gender equity and equality, including equal opportunity for women and men at all levels”;

KEEPING IN MIND:

Article 45(b) of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which reaffirms that “work is a right and a social duty, it gives dignity to the one who performs it, and it should be performed under conditions, including a system of fair wages, that ensure life, health, and a decent standard of living for the worker and his family, both during his working years and in his old age, or when any circumstance deprives him of the possibility of working”;

DEEPLY REGRETTING:

Various statements by the CIM presented in the 2011 Briefing Note, “A Rights-based and Gender Equality Approach to Citizen Security in the Americas,” which affirms that “women experience violence, dispossession, trafficking and other security threats in a different way than men,” the difference being “primarily a result of the social construction of gender roles and the relegation of women to the private sector”, and that this represents a threat that makes women more vulnerable to becoming victims of human and drugs trafficking, crime, and gender-based violence;

The assessments of the International Labour Organization (ILO), whose Economic Security Programme considers that women are among countries’ most insecure groups and that there is a close relationship between economic equality and equity, and security, since the possibilities for upward mobility and economic earnings are a key foundation for general security;

## TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION:

Data from the last Gender Inequality Index reported by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), which indicates that gender inequality remains a major barrier to human development across the Hemisphere and that even though girls and women have made major strides since 1990, they have not yet gained gender equality across all the continent, where countries such as the United States rank 5<sup>th</sup> and Honduras, 129<sup>th</sup>;

That according to the same report, the disadvantages women and girls face are a major source of inequality, violence, and lack of economic opportunities, which is evidenced by the compelling situation of millions of women in the Americas, calling for immediate actions and measures to accomplish a more just and equal society for all regardless of gender; and

## CONCERNED BY:

The data shown by the CIM Report “Advancing in gender equality in the context of decent work”, which evidences that even though women’s participation in the labor force in the region continues increasing, improving women’s economic autonomy, there are still challenges in terms of labor market conditions of inequality, lack of protection, income gaps, instability, and lack of coverage of social security,

## RESOLVES:

1. To applaud the efforts and achievements made by the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM) and of the Organization of Women of the Americas (OWA) in their partnership with the OAS, for their fight against gender inequality in the last decades, efforts that have allowed the implementation of laws and policies focused on the reduction of the gender insecurity and the creation of equal development opportunities for everyone.
2. To request that the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM) work on the creation of a hemispheric initiative—denominated the Women’s Forum for Employment and Economic Security (WFE)—to develop a cooperation mechanism to provide women in conditions of vulnerability more and better opportunities for employment, vocational training, formal participation in economic development, and access to social security, as a foundation to fight against gender inequality, assure economic security for women in the Americas, and give women an economic foundation that allows them to protect themselves from other gender-based threats that affect their sense of multi-dimensional security.
3. To call on the CIM to work with the Member States, the private sector and NGOs, in the establishment of national chapters of the WFE, whose strategies and activities should be oriented to reduce gender economic insecurity and gender-based economic discrimination, including but not limited to:
  - a. The establishment of a national job search program that prioritizes women in conditions of vulnerability and inequality, collecting employment opportunities and vacancies through private sector networks, Chambers of Commerce, and Departments of Labor, or their equivalent, to make them available through an online platform that would operate in each Member State.
  - b. The identification of sub-national regions and communities where the challenge of gender-based violence and inequality is more acute, to prioritize them in the efforts of the WFE.
  - c. The promotion of the formalization of female employment and the inclusion of women in the social security system.



**PROMOTING INCREASED PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN  
IN DIPLOMATIC POSITIONS  
THROUGH LEADERSHIP TRAINING PROGRAMS IN THE REGION**

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

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

Article 45 of the Charter, which claims “that man can only achieve the full realization of his aspirations within a just social order, along with economic development and true peace”;

Article 28 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which asserts that “States shall promote the full and equal participation of women in the political structures of their countries as a fundamental element in the promotion and exercise of a democratic culture”;

REMEMBERING:

That at the Forty-Ninth Session of the General Assembly, AG/RES. 2941 (XLIX-0/19), “Promotion and Protection of Human Rights,” was adopted to “encourage member states to promote women’s leadership and empowerment at all levels and in all areas of public, political, and civil life as well as in the private sector, in order to strengthen democratic governance”;

BEARING IN MIND:

That the “Triennial Program of Work of the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM) 2019-2022,” aims to “Strengthen women's skills for political leadership through training initiatives and offer tools to respond to the different forms of gender-based discrimination and violence that women face in the exercise of their political rights”;

The adoption of A/RES/70/1, “Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,” by the Seventieth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations (UN), paying particular attention to the fifth of the Sustainable Development Goals, which aims to “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls”, and

CONSIDERING:

That research by Towns and Niklasson (2017) shows that women are underrepresented in states in the Western Hemisphere in high-level diplomatic positions,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Member States on the work completed to increase and encourage the political participation of women.
2. To reaffirm the commitment of Member States to organizations working to achieve greater political participation for women, such as the Inter-American Commission on Women (CIM) and United Nations Women (UN Women), by:
  - a. Encouraging Member States to allow the continued operation of these organizations' offices in the territories of the Member States.
  - b. Recommending that the Member States support the initiatives of these organizations working to increase the political participation of women.
3. To encourage Member States to develop leadership training programs that promote increased gender equity in diplomatic services, by:
  - a. Identifying the number of high-level positions, including ambassadors and senior staff in the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, held by females in comparison to the number of high-level positions held by men.
  - b. Assessing the impact one's gender has on achieving high-level positions in diplomatic service.
  - c. Evaluating mechanisms used to increase the numbers of women and to promote women's opportunities to hold high-level diplomatic positions.
  - d. Instituting the leadership training programs no later than 2024, with a follow-up every two years to help record and ensure the future success of women in the region.
  - e. Reporting the results of the leadership training programs to the OAS beginning in 2024 and continuing on a biennial basis.

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

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

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## PROMOTING THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN MATTERS OF CYBERSECURITY

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Venezuela

Topic No. 24 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2(a) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establishes as one of its main purposes to: “strengthen the peace and security of the continent”;

Article 30 of the Charter, which states that Member States “pledge themselves to a united effort to ensure international social justice in their relations and integral development for their peoples, as conditions essential to peace and security,” with integral development encompassing “the economic, social, educational, cultural, scientific, and technological fields through which the goals that each country sets for accomplishing it should be achieved”;

Article 4(j) of the 1994 Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women (Belém do Pará Convention), which clarifies “[t]he right [of women] to have equal access to the public service of her country and to take part in the conduct of public affairs, including decision-making”;

Articles 6(a) and 6(b) of the Belém do Pará Convention, which recognizes the “[t]he right of women to be free from all forms of discrimination; and [t]he right of women to be valued and educated free of stereotyped patterns of behavior and social and cultural practices based on concepts of inferiority or subordination”;

Article 8 of the Belém do Pará Convention, which obligates signatory states to undertake measures “to modify social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women, including the development of formal and informal educational programs appropriate to every level of the educational process, to counteract prejudices, customs and all other practices which are based on the idea of the inferiority or superiority of either of the sexes or on the stereotyped roles for men and women”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The Resolution of the United Nations Security Council S/RES/1325 (2000), “Women, Peace, and Security”, which urges “Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict;

RECALLING:

CIM/RES.231 (XXXII-O/04), “Promoting the Role of Women in Conflict Prevention, Conflict Management, and Conflict Resolution and Post-Conflict Peace-Building,” which urges member states to increase the representation of women in senior-positions and among all levels of conflict prevention;

AG/RES. 1939 (XXXIII-O/03): “Development of an Inter-American Strategy to Combat Threats to Cybersecurity,” which directed the creation of an OAS security strategy that “addressed the multidimensional and multidisciplinary aspect of cybersecurity”;

CONCERNED:

By the fact that women are more likely to be harmed by the outbreak of violence and conflict;

NOTING:

That women are an integral part of preventing security threats and establishing peace;

The fact that cybercrime currently poses a serious threat to the sovereignty, the integrity of democratic practices, and the physical security of the member states of the OAS;

That states' vulnerability to cyberattacks is heightened because many Member States are not in compliance with the guidelines established in the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime, which establishes best practices for preventing and prosecuting cybercrimes, according to the joint report "Cybersecurity: Are We Ready in Latin America and the Caribbean?", produced by Inter-American Development Bank and the OAS (2016); and

REALIZING:

That women are severely underrepresented in cybersecurity, as evidenced in a 2017 survey by Frost & Sullivan reports, showing that women make up only 8% of the cybersecurity workforce in Latin America,

That research indicates that by 2022 there will be a shortage of 1.8 million cybersecurity professionals, and with proper education and training, women could fill this gap,

RESOLVES:

1. To call upon Member States to implement national action plans to increase the "representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict."
2. To recommend that Member States draft and implement legislation to combat the sexual harassment and employment discrimination of women in the technology and cybersecurity industry, recommending that Ministries of Labor or equivalent organizations establish appropriate mechanisms and review boards for the investigation and settlement of claims under new anti-discrimination legislation.
3. To encourage the establishment of national and regional educational programs on cybersecurity that target women, by:
  - a. Recommending the creation of national scholarships and grants for women pursuing technology related fields;
  - b. Encouraging continued collaboration with the private and non-profit sector on programs such as the CyberWomen Challenge created by the OAS and the Trend Micro Incorporated in 2018;
  - c. Creating resources that educate women about opportunities in cybersecurity and the ways in which to access higher education in technology and security fields; and
  - d. Acknowledging the importance of working with the private and nonprofit sector to achieve all the goals outlined in Resolve 3.



4. To request that the Inter-American Commission on Women and the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security collaborate on a joint report to investigate the importance of women in cybersecurity and the barriers to their entrance into the field.
  
5. To seek funding from non-profit organizations focused on increasing the representation of women in the tech industry and private technology corporations, as well as encouraging OAS member states to contribute funding towards the domestic implementation of the above resolves.

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

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (Signature of Delegate) \_\_\_\_\_ (Country Represented)  
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**IMPLEMENTING “PARA” FOR THE PROMOTION OF GENDER EQUALITY AND  
COMBATING SEXUAL VIOLENCE VIA AWARENESS AND PREVENTION SEMINARS**

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Haiti

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 31 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which highlights that “The American States proclaim the fundamental rights of the individual without distinction as to race, nationality, creed, or sex”;

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

Article 34 of the Social Charter, which states that “Inter-American cooperation supports the efforts of Member States to improve the quality of life of the inhabitants of the Americas,” and that “Cooperation is based on respect, solidarity, and complementarity”;

CONSCIOUS:

Of reports by United Nations Women (UNW), published in 2020, which show: “calls to helplines have increased five-fold in some countries as rates of reported intimate partner violence increase because of the COVID-19 pandemic. Restricted movement, social isolation, and economic insecurity are increasing women’s vulnerability to violence in the home around the world”;

That according to UN Women, “by September 2020, 48 countries had integrated prevention and response to violence against women and girls into COVID-19 response plans, and 121 countries had adopted measures to strengthen services for women survivors of violence during the global crisis, but more efforts are urgently needed”;

That the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey published by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in 2018 reports that 27.3% of women and about 11.5% of men have experienced sexual assault at least once in their lives; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) has called on Member States to “strengthen services to respond to gender-based violence, particularly domestic violence in the context of confinement”;

That the Pan American Development Foundation (PADF) is recognized for its dedication to working with vulnerable populations, and to improve human development and human security;

The findings of the California Coalition Against Sexual Assault in 2020, which show: “states with higher gender inequality (unequal labor participation, higher adolescent birth rate, and less female representation in elected offices) also had higher prevalences of completed or attempted rape using physical force against women. However, states that had lower levels of gender inequality (more equal labor participation, lower adolescent birth rate, and more female representation in elected offices) had lower levels of unwanted physical violence”.

RESOLVES:

1. To commend all the OAS Member States for their efforts to promote gender equality across the Americas.
2. To partner with the Peace Corps and their Sexual Assault Risk-Reduction and Response Program to bring awareness to sexual violence and create safer communities and more opportunities for women across the Americas.
3. To implement PARA, a domestic violence awareness program dedicated to educating high school students (ages 14-18) about sexual violence in countries with the highest rates of reported cases, by:
  - a. Requesting trained volunteers from the education sector of the Peace Corps, who will bring awareness to sexual violence prevention.
  - b. Conducting voluntary pilot programs as annual five-week seminars that will be conducted in schools, during their normal hours, for one hour a day in countries that have higher rates of domestic violence, asking the Inter-American Commission to determine in which member states the voluntary pilot programs will be.
  - c. Including in these pilot-program seminars the key topics of:
    - i. Identifying major indicators of abusive relationships;
    - ii. Actions for liberation from a violent situation;
    - iii. Reference programs for protective services; and
    - iv. The dynamics of healthy relationships.
4. To encourage Member States to prioritize bringing awareness to sexual violence against women by participating in PARA, which will in turn create a safer environment, stimulate productivity in the community, promote gender equality, and create a more united OAS community.
5. To call upon the Inter-American Commission of Women to prioritize the improvement of treatment towards women and the rights of women in the member states.

- To request charitable donations from the Pan American Development Foundation (PADF), the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM), and United Nations Women (UNW) to fund the awareness program.

Approved for form and substance:

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(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1.

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(Signature of Delegate)

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**INVESTIGATION OF THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC  
ON CYBERSECURITY OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES AND CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

General Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Jamaica

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2a. of the Charter of the Organization of American States(OAS), which states, as one of the essential purposes of the Organization, “to strengthen the peace and security of the continent”;

Article 23 of the Charter, which states: “Measures adopted for the maintenance of peace and security in accordance with existing treaties do not constitute a violation of the principles set forth in Articles 19 and 21”;

Article 33 of the Social Charter of the Organization of American States, 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”;

AG/RES. 1939 (XXXIII-O/03), “Development of an Inter-American Strategy to Combat Threats to Cybersecurity,” which expands the responsibility of the following organizations to include cybersecurity: Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE), Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL), and the Group of Governmental Experts on Cyber Crime of the Meeting of Ministers of Justice or of Ministers or Attorneys of General of the Americas (REMJA);

AG/RES. 2994 (XXXIV-O/04), “Adoption of a Comprehensive Inter-American Strategy to Combat Threats to Cybersecurity: A Multidimensional and Multidisciplinary Approach to Creating a Culture of Cybersecurity,” which emphasizes the role of Member States to assess and control cybersecurity risks;

RECALLING:

That the Declaration on Security in the Americas (Mexico, 2003) identified the significance of developing a culture of cybersecurity in the Americas as “preventive measures to anticipate, address, and respond to cyber-attacks, whatever their origin, fighting against cyber threats and cybercrime, criminalizing attacks against cyberspace, protecting critical infrastructure and securing networked systems”;

That the report from the OAS Department of Legal Co-operation—“A Comprehensive Inter-American Cybersecurity Strategy: A Multidimensional and Multidisciplinary Approach to Creating a Culture of Cybersecurity” (2004)—highlighted the need for “a comprehensive strategy for protecting information infrastructures that adopts an integral, international, and multidisciplinary approach”;

That the CICTE report, “Declaration Strengthening Cyber-Security in the Americas” (2012), stressed “the importance of enhancing the security and resilience of critical information and communications technology (ICT) infrastructure against cyber threats, with a particular focus on critical governmental institutions as well as those sectors critical to national security, including energy, financial, transportation and telecommunications systems”;

That REMJA's goal is to ensure that OAS Member States have the tools to manage "criminals such as 'hackers', organized crime groups, and terrorists [which] are increasingly exploiting the Internet for illicit purposes and engineering new methods of using the Internet to commit and facilitate crime";

That the OAS and the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) report, "Cybersecurity: Risks, Progress and the Way Forward in Latin America and the Caribbean" (2020), states that "considering the borderless nature of crimes enabled by cyberspace, regional cooperation in capacity building is vital in order to react to organized cybercrime and stop cyberattacks before they become uncontrollable"; and

#### CONSIDERING:

That the World Economic Forum's Global Risks Report 2020 recognizes that "cyberattacks on critical infrastructure [is] rated the fifth top risk in 2020 by our expert network . . . [and] have become the new normal across sectors such as energy, healthcare, and transportation";

That inadequate cybersecurity increases vulnerabilities to "terrorist groups . . . [who] exploit information and communications technology (ICT) for the purpose of incitement, recruitment and the facilitation of terrorist activities . . . [and that] this growing ICT expertise is a significant element of the foreign terrorist fighter threat" (United Nations, 2015);

That "the COVID-19 pandemic and the increase in digital activity that has [been] generated in the region, has further exposed the vulnerabilities of the digital space in LAC [Latin American Countries]" (Contreras & Porrua, 2020, p. 16),

#### RESOLVES:

1. To commend the continued efforts of Member States in the promotion of cybersecurity related to, but not limited to: devising cybersecurity strategy; developing cybersecurity knowledge; creating effective legal and regulatory frameworks; and controlling cyberattack risks.
2. To encourage each Member State to develop a national cybersecurity strategy and strengthen any current cybersecurity policies and programs.
3. To call upon CICTE to research and write a report called "Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Cybersecurity of Essential Services and Critical Infrastructure," whereby:
  - a. The content of the report will include analysis of:
    - i. Current cybersecurity policies and risks of essential services and critical infrastructure.
    - ii. Differentiation of policies regarding public versus private entities, related to essential services and critical infrastructure.
    - iii. Cybersecurity risks of essential services and critical infrastructure comparing-2017 (pre-pandemic) and 2020 (during the pandemic).
    - iv. Potential policies to address the lack of cyber preparedness of essential services and critical infrastructure.
  - b. The findings will be presented and discussed during the Fifty-Second Regular Session of the General Assembly in 2022.
  - c. The report will be available for all Member States on the CICTE website.

4. To call upon CICTE to research and write a follow-up report in 2024 with the purpose of comparing cybersecurity risks pre-pandemic (2017), during the pandemic (2020), and during the recovery period after the pandemic (2023), whereby:
  - a. The findings of the follow-up report will be presented and discussed during the fifty-fourth regular session of the General Assembly in 2024.
  - b. The report will be available for all Member States on the CICTE website.
5. To request funding—should expenses exceed the funds budgeted for CICTE in the current fiscal year—from the Inter-American Development Bank, other International Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations, and donations from Member States.

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

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

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## INCREASING CYBERSECURITY THROUGHOUT THE HEMISPHERE

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

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 28 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states: “Every act of aggression by a State against the territorial integrity or the inviolability of the territory or against the sovereignty or political independence of an American State shall be considered an act of aggression against the other American States”;

Article 95(a) of the Charter, which directs the Inter-American Council for Integral Development “to formulate and recommend to the General Assembly a strategic plan which sets forth policies, programs, and courses of action in matters of cooperation for integral development”;

Article 51 of the Charter, which provides that “Member States will develop science and technology through educational, research, and technological development activities and information and dissemination programs”;

REMEMBERING:

The Inter-American Committee on Terrorism’s (CICTE) annual reports on capacity-building and training courses, and their recognition that cyberspace has no borders;

CONSIDERING:

That the Charter of the OAS, in Article 29, conceives of “acts of aggression” as both armed and unarmed conflicts, and that technological advances require an updated view of threats to Member States’ security; and

RECOGNIZING:

The OAS’s contribution to countering cybercrime, which started with the beginning of an advanced training course, the Computer Security Incident Response Teams (CSIRTs),

RESOLVES:

1. To thank the Member States for promoting the creation of safer cyberspaces and increasing overall cybersecurity.
2. To invite the Inter-American Juridical Committee (CJI) to share its plan and reports focusing on transparency in cyber-operations, by:
  - a. Identifying areas of convergence in how Member States understand and interpret specific international laws applying to cyberspace.
  - b. Setting up a dialogue regarding areas of potential confusion in international law regarding cybercrime and cyberterrorism.



3. To urge Member States to support the Caribbean Community's (CARICOM) initiative to help increase overall cybersecurity, by:
  - a. Building infrastructure allowing for the prompt detection and investigation of cybercrime.
  - b. Increasing public awareness of cybercrime.
  - c. Clarifying the legal environment surrounding cybercrime.
  
4. To request Member States to support the Cybersecurity Policy launched by United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research to:
  - a. Assess risks of cyber-threats and the development of means to prevent them.
  - b. Improve access to critical information in a single, user-friendly tool.
  - c. Compile cybersecurity policy profiles of all Member States and share these profiles to promote cooperation.
  
5. To suggest that interested Member States receive funding from the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, other international organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations, observer states and donations from other Member States.

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

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

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**REINFORCING NATIONAL CYBERSECURITY IN THE REGION AGAINST  
CYBERCRIMES TARGETTING MEMBER STATES' PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Perú

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2(a) of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which emphasizes that one of the main purposes of the Organization is “to strengthen the peace and security of the continent”;

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 38 of the OAS Charter, which claims that “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”;

CONSIDERING:

That according to the insight report “COVID-19 Risks Outlook A Preliminary Mapping and Its Implications”, from the World Economic Forum, cybersecurity risks have increased due to the greater dependence on technologies that is taking place because of the Covid-19 crisis;

That even though American States have advanced on the creation of policies that regulate digital governance, stronger strategies on cybersecurity have not been successfully implemented by the states;

The “Cybersecurity Risks, Progress, and the Way Forward in Latin America and the Caribbean” report from the OAS on Cybersecurity, in conjunction with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), which identified “Latin America as a focus for account creation fraud, with around 20 percent of the total volume against an industry average of 12.2 percent”;

UNDERLINING:

That in 2017 the CSIRT Americas facilitated the identification and early isolation of infection hotspots of the WannaCry ransomware across the region to restrain its spread;

That the CICTE's Cybersecurity Program has achieved eleven cybersecurity national strategies, fourteen cyber exercises, and the creation of 21 national CERTS;

That several private actors have shown commitment to the mission of reinforcing and improving cybersecurity in the nations, by working in joint actions with some of the Member States; and

## RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2907 (XLVII-O/17), “Advancing Hemispheric Security: A Multidimensional Approach,” which resolves “to reaffirm its commitment to promoting a free, open, and secure cyberspace; promoting the development and implementation of national policies on cybersecurity and— depending on the definition used by member states—digital security that include participation by relevant actors from the private sector and civil society”;

AG/RES. 2880 (XLVI-O/16), “Advancing Hemispheric Security: A Multidimensional Approach,” which resolves to instruct the General Secretariat to provide, through the CICTE Secretariat, support to the states members to establish and strengthen “national alert, monitoring, and response groups known as computer security incident response teams (CSIRTs)”;

AG/RES. 2004 (XXXIV-O/04), “Adoption of a Comprehensive Inter-American Strategy to Combat Threats to Cybersecurity: A Multidimensional and Multidisciplinary Approach to Creating a Culture of Cybersecurity,” which resolves to adopt the strategy proposed that pursued the creation and support of a culture of cybersecurity,

## RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) for its commitment and efforts to maintain high security standards in the region against cyber-attacks through the creation of the Cybersecurity Program.
2. To congratulate the Member States that have created policies and CSIRTs that improve the cybersecurity of their nations against cyberespionage and confidential data theft.
3. To encourage the strategic partners of the Cybersecurity Program of the OAS to keep investing and financing the creation and support of the CSIRTs and the training of government officials of Member States, all of which should pave the way for the improvement and development of a safe digital space in the region.
4. To strongly urge the CICTE to boost cooperation through its Cybersecurity Program between:
  - a. All of the Member States, by strengthening communication between their national CSIRTs for information exchange, the identification of ransomwares that can affect a country, and the prevention of national cybercrimes in a more efficient way;
  - b. The Region and International Organizations and countries with more advanced knowledge in cybersecurity, in order to reinforce and complement the good practices and the infrastructure in digital environments and data classification; and
  - c. The Member States and the academic community to promote human resource training in cybersecurity and knowledge in the development of technologies to challenge new types of cybercrimes.
5. To promote an active interaction with private actors, identified as stakeholders by the national CSIRT, to cooperate in detecting and reporting cybercrime, considering that the companies from this sector are the ones that participate the most in the manufacture and development of technologies used in informational technology (IT) and information security.

6. To request that the Cybersecurity Program of the OAS persists in the mission of training government officials of the Member States, so that they become capable of challenging cybersecurity attacks and managing crisis related to cyberespionage and data theft, and to keep accomplishing one of its goals of supporting the capacities of the governments to “prevent, identify, respond and recover from cyber-incidents”.
7. To encourage Member States to adopt a Cybersecurity Education Plan (CEAP), in order to:
  - a. Design policies to help “strengthen the cybersecurity national strategies”, such as the promotion of careers aimed at cybersecurity; and
  - b. Close the gap between the offer of professionals in these areas and the demand presently required by States and companies due to the costs generated by cybercrime in the Americas.

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

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (Signature of Delegate) \_\_\_\_\_ (Country Represented)  
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## PROMOTING WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EQUALITY THROUGH EDUCATION

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Nicaragua

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

Article 49(b) of the Charter, which states that “middle-level education shall be extended progressively to as much of the population as possible, with a view to social improvement”;

Article 12 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which emphasizes: “Poverty, illiteracy, and low levels of human development are factors that adversely affect the consolidation of democracy. The OAS member states are committed to adopting and implementing all those actions required to generate productive employment, reduce poverty, and eradicate extreme poverty”;

Article 19 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which affirms that “access to quality education at all levels and modalities is vital to achieving greater equity, improving standards of living, fostering sustainable development, developing human capital, reducing poverty, strengthening democratic institutions, transmitting civic and social values, creating citizens committed to society, and promoting social inclusion”;

Article 16 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which emphasizes: “Education is key to strengthening democratic institutions, promoting the development of human potential, and alleviating poverty and fostering greater understanding among our peoples. To achieve these ends, it is essential that a quality education be available to all, including girls and women, rural inhabitants, and minorities”;

Article 4(f) of the OAS Declaration on Security in the Americas (Mexico, 2003), which recognizes that education for peace plays a key role in “strengthening of stability of our Hemisphere”, and Article 4(h) of that Declaration, which calls for “enhancing the participation of women in all efforts to promote peace and security”;

REAFFIRMING:

The objectives of the Inter-American Program on Women's Human Rights and Gender Equity and Equality, which aim “to promote the full and equal participation of women in all aspects of economic, social, political, and cultural development,” and support “women's full and equal access to education at all levels and to the various field of study”;

CONSIDERING:

That despite progress, many young women in OAS member states continue to experience unequal access to education and skills development, and face barriers to securing decent employment and opportunities to thrive as entrepreneurs;

NOTING WITH CONCERN:

Research by the International Labor Organization (ILO) documenting continued gender disparities in employment in Latin America and the Caribbean, as seen in ILO findings that in 2017, 23% of young women versus 16% of young men were unemployed in the region, and that young women with less education face greater delays in acquiring stable jobs than do young men;

Recent findings by the International Monetary Fund that the average female labor force participation rate across countries is still 20 percentage points lower than the male rate;

The United Nations' estimate that gender gaps cost the world economy some 15% of annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP);

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION:

The ILO's conclusion that women's greater participation in the labor market is associated with more economic growth, lower income inequality, and more economic resilience;

The World Bank's finding that every year of secondary school education is correlated with an 18% increase in a young woman's future earning power;

FULLY AWARE OF:

The United Nations' determination that for every dollar invested into girl's education, developing nations could see a return of \$2.80;

The ILO's estimate that GDP growth for Latin America and the Caribbean would increase by 4% if the gender gap in economic participation rate were reduced by 25%;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

*Fundación Paraguay's* Self-Sustaining School model, which works in rural communities to help shape youth into rural entrepreneurs through a model of "Learn by Doing, Selling, and Earning" and a curriculum combining theory classes with hands-on practice;

The Teach A Man to Fish network, which supports Self-Sustaining Schools through partnerships with organizations from more than 100 countries around the world; and

EMPHASIZING:

Gender mandates from the OAS Poverty, Inequality, and Inequity Summit of Cartagena (2012), which calls on Member States "to take specific steps to improve access to quality education for girls, especially in rural areas, as well as promoting improved capacities of schools, teachers, civil society, and communities to reduce the barriers to regular attendance to women and girls";

Gender mandates from the Fourth Summit of the Americas' Plan of Action (Mar del Plata, 2005), which calls on member states to eliminate discrimination against women through "the implementation of a range of policies that will increase women's access to decent, dignified, and productive work, including policies addressing training and education,"

## RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Member States for their ongoing efforts to reduce gender inequality in education and employment.
2. To propose that Member States implement a Self-Sustaining Secondary School Model for rural girls that provides practical business skills to promote their educational success and economic equality, while also developing the leadership skills to contribute to their nations' peace and security.
3. To encourage Member States to support the establishment of Self-Sustaining Schools in rural areas, following the *Fundación Paraguay* model, whereby:
  - a. Each school will offer a curriculum that complies with the Member State's secondary school requirements so that students will receive official diplomas.
  - b. The curriculum will also include instruction in leadership skills and in the importance of human security as a dimension of national security.
  - c. Each school will develop an on-campus business that would sell products and services in order to pay the school's expenses and ensure the school's long term financial stability.
  - d. These businesses would provide girls with the opportunity to gain hands-on technical and business skills to succeed in the formal agricultural sector or in self-employment.
4. To call upon the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) to organize a summit for Member States with an interest in supporting the Self-Sustaining School model, in which:
  - a. CIDI will work with *Fundación Paraguay* and The Teach A Man To Fish network to identify non-governmental organizations with relevant expertise and invite them to participate in the summit as potential partners in Self-Sustaining Schools.
  - b. The Secretariat for Multinational Security will be invited to provide advice on the integration of security studies into the Self-Sustaining Schools' curricula.
  - c. The summit will provide workshops led by *Fundación Paraguay* and the Teach A Man to Fish network to teach best practices in the establishment of Self-Sustaining Schools.
5. To request that the World Bank, as a member of Teach A Man To Fish Network, review the business plans of proposed Self-Sustaining Schools.
6. To recommend that the performance of Self-Sustaining Schools be monitored by the Executive Secretariat of Integral Development through annual reports, which will:
  - a. Be prepared by school administrations in conjunction with the Ministries of Labor and Education of Member States with Self-Sustaining Schools.
  - b. Include documentation of the employment and income of recent Self-Sustaining School graduates.





**PROMOTING HEALTHCARE EQUALITY  
FOR AFRO-DESCENTS AND INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES**

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Costa Rica

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 9 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which 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”;

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

Article 17(a) of the Social Charter of the Americas, which affirms: “Member states reaffirm that the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is a fundamental right of all persons without discrimination and they recognize that health is an essential condition for social inclusion and cohesion, integral development, and economic growth with equity. In that context, member states reaffirm their responsibility and commitment to improve the availability of, access to, and quality of health care services. Member states are committed to these country efforts in the health area, in keeping with the principles promoted by the Health Agenda for the Americas 2008-2017: human rights, universality, comprehensiveness, accessibility and inclusion, Pan American solidarity, equity in health, and social participation”; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The United Nations’ data that illustrate that race continues to be the primary predictor of poverty in the Americas, and that racial discrimination against those of African descent and Indigenous communities has led these populations to be mired in poverty, contributing to basic health concerns;

That, according to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Afro-descendants have higher mortality rates, lower life expectancy, higher maternal mortality, and more premature births than the general population, and that the 2010 Census of Costa Rica calculated the average infant mortality rate of an Afro-Latino to be 10 per 1,000, while in other member states it is much higher;

That Indigenous communities throughout Latin America frequently lack access to basic infrastructure services, receive lower-quality healthcare services even when controlling for income level, and that those living in rural areas receive health care that is equivalent to the quality of the poorest quintile of non-Indigenous;

That given these conditions, Afro-descendant and Indigenous children have a higher probability of suffering from under- 5 mortality, morbidity, less access to healthcare services (immunizations or prenatal care), stunting, and anemia,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the Member States on their efforts in tackling inequality towards the Afro-Latinx and Indigenous communities in their healthcare systems.
2. To recognize the need to gather the Member States to discuss the severity and the persistent drivers of inequality within these two communities, in order to:
  - a. Target racial discrimination by combating discrimination in social services.
  - b. Provide more access to opportunities in the community by working with local community hospitals to provide more resources.
  - c. Advance equal economic opportunities to combat the contributing factors of poor healthcare.
  - d. Present an annual report to all Member States on the progress of combating racial discrimination, improving social services, and providing healthcare equality.
3. To emphasize the importance of promoting healthcare equality with a campaign that is supported with non-profit organizations, which will encourage the collaboration with NGOs:
  - a. To create a project to address inequality in education, healthcare, and employment that will incorporate Afro-Latinos and Indigenous communities in society.
  - b. That will emphasize the importance of health and having access to health services for children within these two communities.

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

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

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**STRATEGIES TO PROMOTE CYBERSECURITY EDUCATION AND TO REINFORCE  
COOPERATION ON CYBERSECURITY IN THE HEMISPHERE**

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegations of Paraguay and The Bahamas

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2(a) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) which establishes as one of its main purposes to “strengthen the peace and security of the continent”;

Article 28 of the Charter of the OAS, which states that “every act of aggression by a State against the territorial integrity or the inviolability of the territory or against the sovereignty or political independence of an American State shall be considered an act of aggression against the other American States”;

Article 30 of the Charter of the OAS which establishes that “the Member States, inspired by the principles of InterAmerican 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 51 of the Charter of the OAS, which defines that “The Member States will develop science and technology through educational, research, and technological development activities and information and dissemination programs. They will organize their cooperation in these fields efficiently and will substantially increase exchange of knowledge, in accordance with national objectives and laws and with treaties in force”;

CONSIDERING:

Article 10 of the Social Charter of the Americas which emphasizes that Member States “recognize that public and private investment in human capacity building, in physical infrastructure, and in scientific and technological research and innovation are fundamental to reducing inequalities and to promoting inclusive, just, and equitable economic development”;

RECOGNIZING:

That the internet has become essential for Latin America and Caribbean socio-economic development and the consequences of failing to protect it can impact the trust in online activities and potentially have negative results in the internet economy and society, as stated in the 2016 Cyber Security Report Latin America and the Caribbean;

That according to the Heritage Foundation, cybercrimes have cost global economies \$2.1 trillion, a figure that has quadrupled since 2015;

That according to the 2020 Cybersecurity Report Risks Progress and the Way Forward in Latin America and the Caribbean, cyber security policies are fundamental to protect citizens’ rights and that the COVID-19 global pandemic has highlighted the vital role of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in the delivery of essential services and their deep integration in our societies, given the lack of skilled human capital on cyber security issues which estimated just about 600,000 cyber related workers in the region;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That the Organization of American States, Cisco and the Citi Foundation have created the Cybersecurity Innovation Fund to support and spread business initiatives in Latin America and the Caribbean and create the necessary workforce to fill cybersecurity related jobs in the region;

That critical infrastructures, on which essential services depend, are largely managed by private companies that have public and private clients which utilize their solutions to protect key processes and information; and

RECALLING:

CICTE/Dec 1/16 Declaration “Strengthening Hemispheric Cooperation and Development in Cybersecurity and Fighting Terrorism in the Americas” where Member States declared “the importance of acknowledging the Internet as a global facility along with developing measures for promoting an open, secure, and peaceful ICT environment”;

AG/RES 2958 (L-0/20), “Strengthening Democracy”, which seeks to improve transparency in cyber operations taking place across the region and the commitment to improve transparency in cyber operations taking place across the region,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) for its efforts in preventing and fighting all forms of threats to hemispheric cybersecurity reducing vulnerabilities and improving mechanisms, as well as the Member States’ commitment in previous regional agreements.
2. To urge Member States to continue supporting initiatives from the Organization of American States (OAS) and from private companies to face the growing information and communication technologies (ICTs) challenges in order to:
  - a. Share current industry practices that enhance cybersecurity information, reporting and defense mechanisms across the hemisphere.
  - b. Leverage these practices to increase cybersecurity for government institutions.
3. To promote the D.A.T.A Program (Defending the Application of Technology in the Americas) to encourage college students and professionals in the cybersecurity field to develop a broader array of potential solutions through the creation of educational and capacity building spaces, considering the COVID-19 context and the increasing consequences of the uses of cyberspace. Those potential solutions will be based on a virtual cyber bootcamps projects with the following considerations:
  - a. Virtual cyber bootcamps that will be established for students or recently graduated professionals from cybersecurity related careers in order to increase capacity building to young people in the Americas as well as strengthening cyber security labor field in both the public and private sectors.
  - b. These cyber bootcamps will be organized by the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS) with the private sector, and they will invite experts from universities around the hemisphere and officials from Member State governments.
  - c. The number of bootcamp participants will be based on a proportional fee proposed by the SMS following geographical representation
  - d. In this matter, bootcamps promote the improvements of capacities in order to prepare students and professionals for the practical reality of cybersecurity and to land entry-level jobs in workspaces.

- e. Bootcamps will be done by a digital platform that the SMS may suggest and will consist of master classes of two (2) - three (3) hours per day for two (2) weeks starting on August 12th 2022 on Youth International Day.
  - f. The agenda and schedule will be drafted by the SMS including topics such as international penal law on cyber security, COVID-19 technology challenges, population at risk of cyber-attacks and the role of international cooperation when dealing with cybercrimes. Finally, a certificate of participation endorsed by the involved actor will be given to the outgoing students.
4. To recommend that, as the last part of the program, participants in the virtual cyber bootcamps deliver open Tech Talks for their own countries for the promotion of public awareness, cyber culture, best practices regarding cybersecurity and the responsible use of technology back to their home universities alongside the Ministry of Information and Communication or its equivalent.
  5. To request technical cooperation between public – private partnerships, the academic sector and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as The Spamhaus Project, Cisco, the Citi Foundation and financial support from the Inter-American Bank and the Innovation Fund for Cybersecurity Projects and voluntary donations from other stakeholders.

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

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)  
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**EDUCATING INDIVIDUALS ABOUT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND PREVENTION IN  
THE CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA**

General Committee

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of St Kitts and Nevis

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

Article 3 of the Charter of the OAS states “Social justice and social security are bases of lasting peace”;

CONSIDERING:

According to the World Bank’s report, *Caribbean Women Count: Ending Violence Against Women and Girls*, “nearly half of Caribbean women surveyed in 5 Caribbean countries face at least one form of violence: physical, sexual, economic, or emotional”;

That report further discusses intimate partner violence and notes: “Unequal power relations between women and men lead to controlling behaviors within intimate relationships...the research found higher rates of intimate partner violence from partners who had controlling, aggressive, and strong conservative patriarchal behaviors. Another common factor was the experience of violence during both the perpetrator’s and victim's childhood”;

RECOGNIZING:

The United Nations (UN) in 2015 found that “Only 40 percent of women seek help of any sort after experiencing violence, and only 10 percent go to the police due to a number of factors, including the shame related with the violence, fear of payback, the high costs of accessing services, or a lack of knowledge of how, and where, to access services”;

That the UN Commission on the Status of Women stresses that “Prevention is the only way to stop violence before it even occurs. It requires political commitment, implementing laws that promote gender equality, investing in women’s organizations, and addressing the multiple forms of discrimination women face daily”; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That according to the UN’s Commission on the Status of Women, “Calls to help lines have increased five-fold in some countries as rates of reported intimate partner violence increase because of the COVID-19 pandemic”;

That the Council on Foreign Relations (2020) noted that: “economic security measures for women workers, especially those serving on the front lines of the pandemic or in the informal economy,” are vital to states’ domestic stability and security,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the Member States and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) on their previous efforts to end violence against women.
2. To encourage IACHR to work with Member States to establish national hotlines for survivors to report violence against them and to seek resources and help by:
  - a. Partnering with UNiTE to End Violence Against Women to create national hotlines accessible via phone, text, or email that can provide a streamlined list of services available to people in each Member State.
    - i. Establishing corporate partnerships with major cell phone providers including America Movil, Telefonica, Digicel, and FLOW.
    - ii. Establishing corporate partnerships with major internet providers including Vizocom and GroundControl.
  - b. Creating an awareness campaign to inform the public of the hotline.
    - i. Discussing the hotline with students at school and giving them pamphlets to share with their families.
    - ii. Placing advertisements in women’s restrooms in public buildings to raise awareness.
    - iii. Encouraging businesses visited by women to post advertisements in their spaces.
  - c. Recommending that businesses work with employees who are survivors of domestic violence to maintain their jobs while seeking legal remedies.
  - d. Working towards the goal of an international hotline by 2031.
3. To partner with the Spotlight Initiative to create an educational initiative focused in the Caribbean and Latin America to educate young boys and men about domestic violence and violence against women and the patriarchal organization of society that contributes to it by:
  - a. Increasing education efforts in school aimed at preventing domestic violence.
    - i. Teaching students about acts that are considered domestic violence and what resources are available if they need help.
    - ii. Empowering young girls to have the skills to be less susceptible to abusive relationships and to have the confidence to leave them.
  - b. Creating a public awareness campaign similar to the UN’s International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women that:
    - i. Focuses on education and prevention within communities of adults through the sharing of available resources.
    - ii. Provides posters and informational pamphlets in places where women frequent to raise awareness.

4. To urge Member States to streamline reporting processes so survivors can more easily report crimes committed against them by:
- a. Removing bureaucratic barriers that impede efficient persecution of offenders.
  - b. Providing sensitivity training to local law enforcement to make survivors feel more comfortable.
  - c. Providing more economic resources to survivors to empower them to leave abusive situations, including basic housing and necessities.

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

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

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

3. \_\_\_\_\_

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5. \_\_\_\_\_



**STRENGTHENING TRANSPARENCY THROUGH CITIZEN-LED  
ANTICORRUPTION ORGANIZATIONS**

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Nicaragua

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 13 of the Organization of American States (OAS) Charter, which explains that “the State has the right to defend its integrity and independence, to provide for its preservation and prosperity, and consequently to organize itself as it sees fit”;

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

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

Article 3(11) of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, which calls for “mechanisms to encourage participation by civil society and nongovernmental organizations in efforts to prevent corruption”;

Article 3(8) of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, which emphasizes the need for “systems for protecting public servants and private citizens who, in good faith, report acts of corruption”;

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

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That Transparency International reports that “85% of people within countries surveyed in Latin American and the Caribbean think that corruption in governments is a big issue”;

That Global Americans.org finds that in Latin America, one in three people pay bribes to access some type of service in the form of school, hospital services, identity document requests, parking tickets, and court processes;

That the International Monetary Fund notes that corrupt officials take advantage of their positions to issue deliberately confusing tax regulations which can induce citizens to overpay taxes;

That the Council on Foreign Affairs concludes that corruption in OAS Member States “favors connections over quality, stifles entrepreneurship, and scares away foreign direct investment” and that as these nations “work to break out of the middle-income trap, and struggle to grow in the face of global economic headwinds, the ability to take on corruption will increasingly matter”;

That the Development Bank of Latin America (la Corporación Andina de Fomento) notes that “51% of Latin Americans consider corruption to be the main problem in their countries”;

That Transparency International has documented a spike in corruption during the COVID-19 pandemic;

FULLY AWARE:

That the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption asserts that “fighting corruption strengthens democratic institutions,” and calls for “oversight bodies with a view to implementing modern mechanisms for preventing, detecting, punishing and eradicating corrupt acts”;

That the Global Barometer reports high citizen confidence in their abilities to fight corruption, as “77% of people think that citizens can stop corruption” in Latin America and the Caribbean;

That Article 5(1) of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption mandates citizen participation in anti-corruption efforts, stating: “Each State Party shall, ... develop and implement or maintain effective, coordinated anti-corruption policies that promote the participation of society and reflect the principles of the rule of law and public property, integrity, transparency and accountability”;

That Article 13(1) of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption requires states to “promote the active participation of individuals and groups outside the public sector in the prevention of and the fight against corruption”; and

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION:

The success of citizen anti-corruption programs implemented by OAS Member States such as Mexico, where members of the state-citizen participation committee have worked to expose corruption scandals and bring them to the attention of judicial authorities and state prosecutors;

The success of the Corruption Eradication Commission of Indonesia, which established a body that ran parallel to the police and the attorney general’s office and was entrusted with the power to investigate and prosecute any public official for corruption; this body secured a conviction rate of nearly 100% and sentenced over 1,000 corrupt public officials,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the OAS and the Member States for their support of government transparency as an essential part of democracy.
2. To encourage OAS Member States to establish a citizen-led organization within their government that specializes in fighting corruption by conducting investigations, calling witnesses, and issuing findings, thereby strengthening transparency and reducing barriers between citizens and their governments.
3. To recommend that OAS Member States establish citizen-led anti-corruption organizations within their governments as follows:
  - a. Each Member State will set up its citizen anti-corruption organization in accordance with its own laws, needs, and priorities.
  - b. The citizen anti-corruption organizations will investigate acts of corruption that undermine democracy, extort from citizens, and destabilize the society, with a particular

focus on corruption stemming from foreign agents attempting to influence the government or non-government organizations.

- c. Members of the citizen anti-corruption organizations will be elected by citizens of each Member State.
4. To encourage Member States to collaborate with the OAS in establishing their citizen anti-corruption organizations:
- a. The OAS Department of Legal Cooperation will organize a conference for citizen representatives of interested Member States to discuss possibilities for implementing a citizen anti-corruption organization within their country.
  - b. Once established, the new citizen anti-corruption organizations will submit annual reports on their activities to the Committee of Juridical and Political Affairs of the General Assembly.
5. To suggest that the Member States seek funding to support this initiative from the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the United Nations Development Program, all of which have previously funded programs to build transparency and accountable institutions within Latin America and the Caribbean.

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

Cosignatories:

1.	_____	_____
	(Signature of Delegate)	(Country Represented)
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____
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