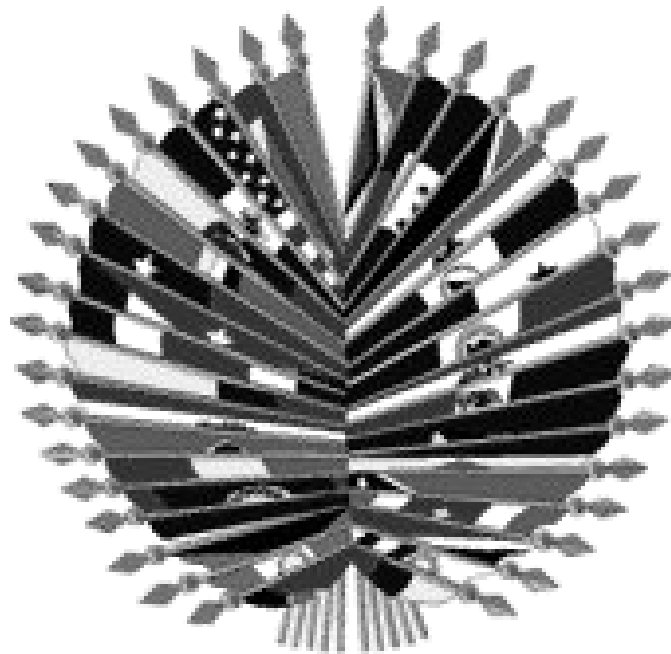


**2022 Washington Model Organization of  
American States General Assembly**

# **Final Packet**

## **General Committee**



## **WMOAS CRISIS SCENARIO 2022**

### **Venezuela Invades Guyana, Brazil Reacts**

News reports from Reuters and Agence France Presse confirm that Venezuelan troops and tanks have crossed the Cuyani River into Guyana. It is unclear what precipitated this incursion but local officials in Venezuela charge that aggressive moves by Guyanese into Venezuelan territory and a recent incident of explosions near the Venezuelan border have heightened tensions. The region is relatively remote so information is sparse as to the extent and damage of this incursion. Brazil, a longtime ally of Guyana, is reported to be moving troops to the border with Venezuela in a show of support. Observers are saying that Russia's invasion of Ukraine has emboldened Putin's ally Maduro to take an aggressive posture.

Guyana has called upon the OAS Permanent Council and the UN Security Council to meet and condemn the Venezuela invasion. Venezuela has disputed sovereignty of this region with Guyana since the 19<sup>th</sup> century and renounced a 1899 arbitration award to Guyana in 1962 calling it an "Anglo-Russian Conspiracy". The Venezuelan Ministry of Foreign responded to a news inquiry by stating, "It is time for the legacy of British imperialism to be extinguished."

## WMOAS CRISIS SCENARIO 2022

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Crisis Scenario Committee

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Chapter V, Article 25 of the 1948 Charter of the Organization of American States which emphasizes the pacific settlement of disputes by recommending diplomatic channels to Member States in the case of an event including: “direct negotiation, good offices, mediation, investigation and conciliation, judicial settlement, arbitration, and those which the parties to the dispute may especially agree upon at any time;”

Article 1 of the OAS Charter, which aims “to achieve an order of peace and justice, to promote their solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence;”

Article 15 of the OAS Charter which expresses “the right of each State to protect itself and to live its own life does not authorize it to commit unjust acts against another State”;

Article 18 of the OAS Charter which asserts that “Respect for and the faithful observance of treaties constitute standards for the development of peaceful relations among States. International treaties and agreements should be public”;

Article 27 of the OAS Charter, which states “a special treaty will establish adequate means for the settlement of disputes and will determine pertinent procedures for each peaceful means such that no dispute between American States may remain without definitive settlement within a reasonable period of time.”

CONSIDERING:

The shared values and common approaches contained in the Declaration on Security in the Americas (2003), and that peace is a value and a principle in itself and is based on democracy, justice, respect for human rights, solidarity, security, and respect for international law;

That the Americas as a zone of peace is based on respect for the principles and provisions of international law, including the international instruments to which member states are parties, and the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter and the Charter of the OAS;

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 that every state has the duty to abstain from intervening in the affairs of another State;

## EMPHASIZING:

That threats to global peace and security affect the security of the Hemisphere and that a stable and secure Hemisphere depends on world peace and security;

The desire of all Member States to retain and promote stability and peace throughout the Hemisphere;

## RECALLING:

AG/RES. 1756 (XXX-0/00), Fund for Peace: Peaceful Settlement of Territorial Disputes, which creates a pathway for the OAS to provide funds to Member States of the organization so a peaceful resolve between Member States can be reached in regards to territorial disputes;

The small budget of the OAS and its programs, including the OAS Peace Fund, intended to aid in the pacific settlement of disputes, which has, since its creation in 2000 as a part of AG/RES. 1756 (XXX-O/00), only received five million dollars, and;

Article 1 of the Rio Pact, which states “The High Contracting Parties agree that an armed attack by any State against an American State shall be considered as an attack against all the American States and, consequently, each one of the said Contracting Parties undertakes to assist in meeting the attack in the exercise of the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense recognized by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.”

## DEEPLY CONCERNED WITH:

The lives of 786,559 citizens in Guyana that could be affected due to the military invasion by Venezuela and the possibility of armed conflict involving more countries, even those outside the continent;

The violence demonstrated by the actions taken which infringe upon the national sovereignty of independent Member States, in clear violation of the foundational documents of the OAS.

## RESOLVES:

1. To condemn the aggressions of countries that infringe on sovereignty, as it violates the principles and values established in the founding documents of the OAS, referencing the International Court of Justice (ICJ) which has ruled that it has jurisdiction over Guyana’s claim against Venezuela.
2. To congratulate the efforts of all OAS Member States who prioritize peacekeeping and security efforts and wish to find an amicable solution to the crisis scenario.
3. To invite the countries of Venezuela, Guyana, and Brazil, to maintain diplomatic negotiations in San José, Costa Rica in order to find peaceful solutions in a neutral territory.

4. To recognize the government of Brazil, that has agreed to refrain from taking further military action before diplomatic solutions are pursued.
5. To propose that the OAS Member States work collectively to provide humanitarian aid and decrease tensions between Venezuela, Guyana, and Brazil, through an immediate course of action which will comprise of, but not limited to:
  - i. Gather information with a fact-finding body for the status of the invasion and the situation in the remote region of Guyana.
  - ii. To direct an immediate session of the Permanent Council to vote on calling a Meeting of Consultation of Foreign Affairs to discuss the pacific resolution of the conflict primarily between Venezuela and Guyana.
  - iii. Collaborating with the United Nations to find peaceful solutions and humanitarian aid if needed.
  - iv. Establishing connections with non-governmental organizations, such as the White Helmets Initiative and the Red Cross, to provide humanitarian assistance as needed. 3
6. To propose a future resolution goal of developing a comprehensive peace accord that establishes a framework to end the territorial dispute that will be titled Tratado de Libertad y Nueva Esperanza (TLNE) and under the treaty will begin formal demarcation of border regions.
7. To propose a financial means to support these initiatives through voluntary donations from member states, observer states, and nongovernmental or international aid organizations that would contribute.

**THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMPENDIUM OF BEST PRACTICES FOR  
DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES AND PRESERVING OPEN GOVERNANCE  
THROUGH GUARDING THE ELECTORAL RULES AND SYSTEMS TO  
INCREASE ELECTORAL TRANSPARENCY AND PARTICIPATION**

General Committee  
Draft Joint Resolution Presented by the Delegates of the General Committee

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 1 of the Charter of the OAS, which asserts that “the peoples of the Americas have a right to democracy and their governments have an obligation to promote and defend it”;

Article 23(1b) of the American Convention on Human Rights, which promises the right “to vote and to be elected in genuine periodic elections, which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and by secret ballot that guarantees the free expression of the will of the voters”;

Article 2 (b) of the Charter of the OAS, which establishes as one of its essential purposes “To promote and consolidate representative democracy, with due respect for the principle of nonintervention”;

Article 26 of the Charter of the OAS, which asserts that “The OAS will continue to carry out programs and activities designed to promote democratic principles and practices and strengthen a democratic culture in the Hemisphere, bearing in mind that democracy is a way of life based on liberty and enhancement of economic, social, and cultural conditions for the peoples of the Americas”;

Article 95(3) of the OAS Charter states that, “Strengthening of the civic conscience of the American peoples, as one of the bases for the effective exercise of democracy and for the observance of the rights and duties of man.”

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

Article 10 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which asserts that “The promotion and strengthening of democracy requires the full and effective exercise of workers’ rights and the application of core labor standards”;

That the Tenth Inter-American Meeting of Electoral Management Bodies, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on November 19 and 20, 2015, underscored the importance of public confidence in electoral processes;

REMEMBERING:

Article 24 of the Charter of the OAS, which establishes that “The electoral observation missions shall be carried out at the request of the member state concerned”;

The establishment of the Inter-American Cooperation Mechanism For Effective Public Management (MECIGEP) as a tool for facilitating peer dialogue, the exchange of experiences, and the recommendation of best practices in order “to deliver public services in an effective, transparent, and participatory manner and reaffirm the legitimacy of democratically-elected governments while facilitating good governance in the region”;

CONSIDERING:

That public faith in the electoral process is a key element to the success of Democratic institutions;

That according to data collected by LAPOP at Vanderbilt University, three out of five people in Latin America believe most if not all politicians are corrupt;

That according to data collected by LAPOP at Vanderbilt University 42% of Latin Americans do not trust have trust in elections and electoral integrity;

That a breakdown of trust in the political system is a threat to all member states; and

The right to equality and non-discrimination must be respected so that all citizens are ensured equal access to participation in electoral processes;

FULLY AWARE:

Of the advances during the last decade on democratic participation and electoral activities in the countries of the Americas, supported by the assistance of the different missions and departments of the OAS for electoral guarantees,

REAFFIRMING:

The urgent need in the hemisphere to promote democratic values among citizens through strategies and studies that emphasize participation, political will and the integration of political and social interests in accordance with the fundamental principles of the Organization of American States.

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States and the OAS for promoting free elections, upholding the tenets of democracy and for maintaining transparency throughout the electoral process
2. To create a mandatory annual summit, for the purpose of establishing Compendium of Best Practices for Democratic Processes (CBPDP) on February 5-10, where ideas, resources and technologies for free elections are available to evaluate the performance of OAS member states as well as to discuss.
  - a. To hold this summit along with the Summit of the Americas on a voluntary rotating basis, hosted by the Department of Electoral Cooperation and Observation (DECO).

3. To create a Hemispheric Compendium of Best Practices for Democracy, which is not mandatory but a recommended resource that can be used by any Member State, that includes but is not limited to:
  - a. Methods on increasing voter participation and modernizing voter technology via new technologies, increased access to such technologies, proxy votes and other related methods.
    - i. Note an increased focus on bringing voting technology and methods to rural areas and indigenous people that may not have these resources.
  - b. Encouraging countries to develop incentives to vote that do not include elements of socioeconomic status.
  - c. The OAS, NGOs, and DECO acting as a forum for open collaboration and as a body that provides the funding and resources for those who wish to draw from the compendium.
  - d. DECO will oversee the creation of the Hemispheric Compendium of Best practices for Democratic Processes.
  
4. A data collection and distribution method over electoral transparency to reduce electoral corruption in collaboration with the Inter American Open Data Program (PIDA) program that also highlights:
  - a. Increased cybersecurity in collaboration with:
    - i. The Corruption Perception Index (CPI) as a measure of corruption.
    - ii. Strengthening Electoral Observation Missions(EOM) as an optional investigatory body.
    - iii. To publicize the reports in order to increase transparency.
  - b. Information from Member States regarding party integration, electoral processes and other electoral information that is generated in a collective report.
  - c. Potential in-depth analysis requested by Member States as needed.
  - d. Methods and systems that can lessen the levels and intensity of deep or fake news on social media websites.
  
5. To establish an observer body under DECO and PIDA, entitled Preserving Open Governance through Guarding the Electoral Rules and Systems (POGGERS) to advise countries and to silo the electoral processes from fraud.
  - a. Member States can request to voluntarily collaborate with POGGERS, and upon establishment POGGERS can consult with each Member State to determine necessary length for sustained collaboration and degree of involvement between POGGERS and Member State.
  - b. That POGGERS work with countries to come up with best practices suited for each Member State to guarantee security in the electoral process, pertaining to but not limited to voter security, voter identification, vote counting, and other related fields and to build trust in the public and the OAS.
  - c. To instruct that POGGERS to operate as a mediating party between member states and the OAS should any issues arise between the two in regards to electoral security, and to provide context and insight in regards to factors unique to each Member State that might otherwise be overlooked.



- d. That this be funded by DECO, supplemented with voluntary donations from willing Member States, observer states, and any applicable NGOs.
  - e. The results of POGGERS will be publicized biennially at the General Assembly, beginning in 2024, for the purpose of disseminating practices, results, achievements, and conclusions to the body.
6. To request that DECO create a report on the state of agreements and timetables for the implementation of electoral reforms, leading to free, fair, competitive, observed, and legitimate elections, for the OAS General Secretariat to receive, and published as often as deemed necessary.

**ORGANIZED MIGRATION GATE AND TEMPORARY PROTECTION STATUTES**

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 1 (A) on the United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (1951), which defines the term refugee as “refugee shall apply to any person who owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it”;

Article 1 (1) of The Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, which defines “Stateless” as “a person who is not considered as a national by any State under the operation of its law”;

AG/RES. 2232 (XXXVI-O/06), PROTECTION OF ASYLUM SEEKERS, REFUGEES, AND RETURNEES IN THE AMERICAS, in which member states agreed on “Recognizing the responsibility of States to provide international protection to refugees as well as the need for international technical and financial cooperation to find durable solutions within the framework of a commitment to consolidate the rule of law in Latin American countries, universal respect for human rights and the principles of international solidarity and responsibility sharing,” and on recognizing the commitment to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol;

BEARING IN MIND:

The report released by the OAS Working Group on the Crisis of Venezuelan Migrants and Refugees, which notes that over 5.6 million Venezuelans have fled their country, a worrying number of migrants because it is greater than the total population of countries such as Costa Rica, Ireland and Norway, is a number of refugees not very far behind Syria's 6.7 million—and yet with ten times less funding to support each refugee compared to those in Syria;

That, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). 186,800 Venezuelans have the condition of refugees and 952,300 are in the condition of asylum-seekers, and that it estimates that 73% of Venezuelan citizens displaced abroad live in countries neighboring Venezuela, Colombia being the main receptor of refugees with over 1,743,000 migrants;

APPRECIATING:

Colombia's effort to protect Venezuelan migrants' Human Rights through the establishment of the Temporary Protection Status, which allows this population access to identification documents, formal employment and state services, and COVID-19 vaccination, thereby ensuring a dignified life to the over 1,7 million Venezuelan citizens in their territory,

RESOLVES:

1. To acknowledge that migration, both international and internal, can be an important enabler of social and economic development, with millions of people around the world relying on it to escape from conflict and seek opportunity.
2. To keep working and enhancing efforts that work towards safe, orderly and regular migration, which is necessary to attain a more equalitarian balance regarding population dynamics, a balance that is human-rights based, gender-responsive and non-discriminatory, which, together, will harness the opportunities population dynamics has to offer in matters of sustainable development and socioeconomic progress.
3. To create a system in which intended positive migration is created—known as **Organized Migration Gate**—in which countries will consensually mobilize people, therefore alleviating the pressures that can be caused locally through these harmful dynamics, whereby:
  - a. Incentives are created related to education, job opportunities and quality of life, in order to make it appealing for people to actually migrate and flee conflictive situations that can compromise their future.
  - b. By endorsing this plan, a long-term solution will be found that will result in more egalitarian regions where the most vulnerable are taken into consideration at the forefront.
4. To recognize how vital it is to ensure that human-rights-based, gender-responsive and non-discriminatory policies are the ones being endorsed both at the domestic and international levels, such policies being designed with full respect for, and protection of, the human rights of migrants and migrant workers, having the power to generate large economic and social gains from migration, while ensuring decent living and working conditions for migrants.



**IMPLEMENTING PARIS AGREEMENT COMMITMENTS  
THROUGH DIALOGUE AND CARBON PRICING**

The General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Panama

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 4, Section 6 of the Paris Agreement, which states that less developed states may prepare strategies for reducing greenhouse gas emissions which reflect their circumstances;

Article 4, Section 19 of the Paris Agreement, which states that “[a]ll Parties should strive to formulate and communicate long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies, mindful of Article 2 taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances”;

Article 4, Section 5 of the Paris Agreement, which states that “[s]upport shall be provided to developing country Parties for the implementation of this Article, in accordance with Articles 9, 10 and 11, recognizing that enhanced support for developing country Parties will allow for higher ambition in their actions”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That roughly 600 million people reside in areas that depend on economic sectors that are highly vulnerable to being disrupted by climate change, including agriculture and tourism;

That Latin America has an abundance of renewable energy resources, and as such is considered an attractive region for clean energy investment.;

The existence of OAS bodies that aim to facilitate the development of positive climate policy and technology, which are funded by wealthy states, specifically the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas (ECPA).

RECALLING:

That the Paris Agreement states that by 2025, \$100 billion should be made available by developed countries to developing countries for investment in renewable energy and the mitigation of harms caused by climate change; and

CONCERNED:

That Latin America is particularly dependent upon agriculture as a revenue source for its large rural population, as an important export sector and as an accessible and reliable source of food, especially as international trade has been interrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

That current models estimate that climate change may create as many as 17 million internal climate migrants in Latin America by 2050, as natural disasters become more common and sea levels continue to rise,

RESOLVES:

1. To reaffirm the commitments made by member states to decrease emissions and economically support developing countries in their efforts to develop positive climate policies.
2. To establish the Inter-American Carbon Pricing Commission (IACPC), whereby:
  - a. The primary goal of the IACPC shall be to introduce and regulate an equitable carbon pricing system among all signatory states, such that the IACPC shall:
    - i. Work alongside lawmakers and industry leaders in signatory states to establish carbon pricing laws, with the aim of incentivizing the biggest polluters to make a rapid shift towards renewable energy.
    - ii. Work to offset the potential government deficits resulting from these policies through a combination of public and private funding.
    - iii. Facilitate supportive funding from larger, wealthier Member States to ensure that Member States which are more dependent on carbon heavy sectors are not obstructed by economic impacts.
  - b. The IACPC shall work alongside regional governments, industry leaders, and scientific experts to record the environmental impact of these policies and monitor their economic effects.
3. To urge Member States to support cooperative and focused efforts toward proposing, funding, and developing infrastructure and policy dedicated toward the mitigation of climate change, while implementing the necessary changes of the Paris Agreement in each respective nation.
4. To call on Member States to make information concerning the impacts of climate change, as well as potential solutions, easily accessible to citizens in all OAS Member States.
5. To call on Member States to encourage private investment—both domestic and international—in sustainable, clean energy and infrastructure projects to diversify funding across a variety of sectors, especially in OAS Member States that rely on a broad spectrum of different industries.
6. To applaud Member States for standing by their commitments to environmental policy through adversity, stress, and scrutiny, while serving as a united front against climate damage.
7. To urge Member States to work with the Global Environmental Facility, the United Nations Environmental Programme, the World Bank, and other multilateral institutions, to designate funding for the IACPC’s initiatives and promote Member States to fund more renewable energy programs.

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

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

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

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

4. \_\_\_\_\_

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

**COMBATING CLIMATE CHANGE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PARIS CLIMATE AGREEMENT  
THROUGH GEOTHERMAL ENERGY DEVELOPMENT**

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of El Salvador

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 6 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which establishes that “It is the right and responsibility of all citizens to participate in decisions relating to their own development”;

Article 15 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which “promotes the preservation and good stewardship of the environment,” and stresses that “It is essential that the states of the Hemisphere implement policies and strategies to protect the environment”;

Article 22 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which establishes: “Natural and manufactured disasters affect populations, economies, and the environment. Reducing the vulnerabilities of countries to natural disasters is essential to ensuring nations’ progress and the pursuit of a better quality of life”;

REAFFIRMING:

Area of Intervention 6.7 in the Plan of Action of the Social Charter of the Americas, which establishes a goal to promote access to a safe and healthy environment, with special attention to fostering measures for adaption to climate change;

The Inter-American Program for Sustainable Development (PIDS), which employs strategic actions to ensure that the work of the General Secretariat on sustainable development is aligned with the implementation in the Hemisphere of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on climate change;

CONSIDERING:

That climate change has adverse effects for all Member States, and that these impacts are shown in the deterioration and unpredictability of the environment, worsening living conditions, and in the economy;

That all member states of the OAS have signed the Paris Climate Accords, an international treaty on climate with three long-term goals: to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions to limit the global temperature increase to 2 degrees in this century and 1.5 in the next century; to review member countries’ national climate action plan and commitment every 5 years; and to provide aid and financing for developing countries to help them achieve their climate goals;

That the OAS Member States, along with the international community, have a collective responsibility to find effective solutions to lessen and mitigate climate change impacts;

That sustainable living reduces personal and societal environmental impacts by making positive changes, which counteract climate change and other negative environmental concerns;

A report from the Inter-American Development Bank, which states: “Latin America and the Caribbean have a geothermal potential of between 55GW and 70GW. However, at present only Mexico, Chile and some countries in Central America and the Caribbean have operating power generation plants with an installed capacity of about 1.8GW”;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That the Americas is vulnerable to climate change, since in many Member States, natural disasters due to increased climate change have suffered losses in agriculture and livestock sectors due to changes in rainfalls, droughts, storms, floods, and changes in growing seasons, in turn, has had an impact on the economic sectors rooted in agriculture; and

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2644 (XLI-O/11), “Report of the second Inter-American Meeting of Ministers and High-Level Authorities on sustainable development within the framework of CIDI,” which establishes that the CIDI is responsible for promoting dialogue on sustainable development and the environment as one of its priority areas, and further expressed support for the Declaration of Santo Domingo for the Sustainable Development of the Americas, which promotes actionable efforts on sustainable development in the region;

AG/RES. 2649 (XLI-O/11), “Climate Change in the Countries of the Hemisphere,” which includes resolves to strengthen the resilience of the OAS member states to the adverse impacts of climate change, especially the most vulnerable states of the Hemisphere, and to support the development of climate change adaptation activities;

AG/RES. 2818 (XLIV-O/14), “Climate Change in the Context of Sustainable Development in the hemisphere,” which reaffirms commitments to sustainable development, encourages OAS members to work together, and updates the Inter-American Program for Sustainable Development (PIDS),

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the efforts of OAS member states to promote economic development and environmental protection in a comprehensive manner, consistent with climate-change-related activities.
2. To propose that OAS member states collectively endorse the development of geothermal energy as a sustainable living initiative to enhance climate-change reduction in the region, which would include, but is not limited to:
  - a. Supporting the development of social licenses and fundamental environmental studies in the areas of influence of geothermal prospects to facilitate the first stages of projects.
  - b. Facilitating the adaptation of the legal and regulatory frameworks for geothermal energy and strengthening the technical-economic knowledge of the public stakeholders responsible for geothermal research to optimize development programs and standardize the quality of conceptual production models.
  - c. Further developing technology and equipment in member states that already have some production of geothermal energy to increase energy production and energy storage capacity.
  - d. Sharing technology and knowledge of geothermal energy processes by member states who have increased geothermal energy production, especially to those with lower capacities and capabilities for the production of geothermal energy.





**PROMOTING CIRCULAR ECONOMY IN THE AMERICAS  
TO IMPROVE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND FIGHT GLOBAL WARMING**

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Costa Rica

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

**HAVING SEEN:**

Article 3(k) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which proclaims that “economic cooperation is essential to the common welfare and prosperity of the peoples of the continent”;

Article 38 of the OAS Charter, which states 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”;

Article 10 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which considers that “Member States, in partnership with the private sector and civil society, will promote sustainable development by means of economic growth, social development, and conservation and sustainable use of natural resources”;

Article 15 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which asserts that “it is essential that the states of the Hemisphere implement policies and strategies to protect the environment, including the application of various treaties and conventions, to achieve sustainable development for the benefit of future generations”;

**REAFFIRMING:**

Article 2 of the 2015 Paris Agreement, which aims to “strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change” by “holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change”;

Article 10 of the Declaration of Santo Domingo for the Sustainable Development of the Americas (2010), which declares that “unsustainable production and consumption patterns result in complex challenges to sustainable development and human well being; and also, the deterioration of the goods and services provided by ecosystems has an impact on economies and on the livelihoods of the communities that depend on them and affects their capacity for resilience”;

**TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:**

That, according to the Ellen MacArthur Foundation, 55% of global greenhouse gas emissions are generated by the supply of energy and its consumption in buildings and transport, with the remaining 45% being directly linked to the production of goods and the management of land;

That, as defined by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the circular economy consists in “extending product lifespan through improved design and servicing, and relocating waste from the end of the supply chain to the beginning—in effect, using resources more efficiently by using them over and over, not only once”;

That, according to a 2014 study by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), “the opportunities build on circular economy strategies, which reduce the input of raw materials, improve the use of existing assets and reduce the output of harmful waste, including greenhouse gasses”;

That, according to a 2020 Chatham House report, in the Latin American and Caribbean region “transitioning to a circular economy is critical for achieving the targets of the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, but it “requires significant investments in infrastructure – in particular, in waste collection, management and recycling”;

That, according to the UNIDO ‘Circular Economy’ report, developing countries struggle to access the knowledge and new technologies that make the circular economy possible;

NOTING:

That the Department of Sustainable Development (DSD) implemented the Closed Looped Cycle Production in the Americas (CLCPA) program from 2010 to 2015, achieving remarkable progress in the development of circular economy strategies in Colombia, Ecuador, Panama and Trinidad and Tobago; and

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2967 (LI-O/21), which reiterates “the importance of fostering integral development including building resilience, as one of the essential purposes of the Organization of American States (OAS) as contained in instruments of the inter-American system, such as the Charter of the Organization of American States, the Inter-American Democratic Charter, and the Social Charter of the Americas, as well as OAS mandates and the initiatives emanating from the Summits of the Americas”;

AG/RES. 2954 (L-O/20), which recognizes “the positive role of business initiatives and activities, together with investment, entrepreneurship, and private innovation as contributory drivers of the economies of member states and their progress in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals”;

AG/RES. 2939 (XLIX-O/19), which reaffirms “the importance of striking an appropriate balance among economic, social and environmental needs, in the context of efforts towards achieving sustainable development in several ways, including in harmony with nature”;

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Member States for their abiding commitment in the fight against climate change and their continued efforts to reach the global temperature objectives set in the 2015 Paris Agreement.
2. To call upon Member States to create incentives for enterprises to adopt circular business models and provide benefits to those which already implement them.
3. To instruct the DSD to introduce circular economy in nations throughout the Hemisphere and in its ongoing programs and initiatives, facilitating Member States and their enterprises’ transition to sustainable productive models, through actions which will include, but not limited to:
  - a. Promoting cooperation and partnerships with international organizations, foundations and companies that have taken actions towards a circular economy with the aim of stimulating a flow of relevant know-how and information on the matter.
  - b. Establishing connections with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) to guarantee access to green technologies in developing countries.
  - c. Collaborating with Member States and the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) to provide developing countries with opportunities for the creation of infrastructure projects related to resource management.

- d. Encouraging innovation, entrepreneurship, technology transfer and research and development on circular production methods.
  - e. Working along national organisms and enterprises from Member States to ensure that businesses are informed on the viability and benefits of circular design and manufacturing techniques and to support them in identifying opportunities for their implementation.
  - f. Fostering the creation of regional circular supply chains by promoting international trade for reusable materials.
4. To include circular economy in the agenda of the Inter-American Dialogue of High-Level MSME Authorities and to invite leading companies that already implement circular production methods to share their experience and serve as a model for other enterprises.
5. To request the DSD to issue annual reports informing on the Hemisphere's circular economy progress and future possibilities.
6. That funding for circular-economy-related actions be requested from the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI) budget, as well as to seek additional financial support from pertinent international organizations, non-governmental organizations and voluntary contributions from the OAS Member States.

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

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

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**REDUCING CARBON DIOXIDE LEVELS BY UTILIZING PHOTOSYNTHETIC STRATEGIES  
TO MITIGATE CLIMATE CHANGE.**

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

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 95 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which directs the Inter-American Council for Integral Development to address, as one of the stated purposes, to “Promote, coordinate, and assign responsibility for the execution of development programs and projects to the subsidiary bodies and relevant organizations, on the basis of the priorities identified by the Member States, in areas such as: (i) Economic and social development, including trade, tourism, integration and the environment”;

REAFFIRMING:

Article 4 of the Paris Climate Agreement, which encourages that “All Parties should strive to formulate and communicate long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies”;

Article 5 of the Paris Climate Agreement, which states that “1. Parties should take action to conserve and enhance, as appropriate, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1 (d), of the Convention, including forests and 2. Parties are encouraged to take action to implement and support, including through results-based payments, the existing framework as set out in related guidance and decisions already agreed under the Convention for: policy approaches and positive incentives for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries”;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

Article 2 of the Paris Climate Agreement, which calls for “(a) Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change; (b) Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production”;

Article 3 (b) of the Charter of the OAS, which asserts the principle of “faithful fulfillment of obligations derived from treaties and other sources of international law”;

CONSIDERING:

That the sun is the ultimate source of energy for planet Earth, and that this energy becomes available to almost all life forms via photosynthetic processes, which captures carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) (a greenhouse gas) from the environment, and that photosynthetic organisms can then convert carbon dioxide to carbohydrates, which means that almost all food sources on Earth can be traced back to photosynthesis;

That carbon dioxide levels today are higher than at any point in at least the past 800,000 years, such that the last time the atmospheric carbon dioxide amounts were this high was more than 3 million years ago, during the Mid-Pliocene Warm Period, when temperature was 2°–3°C (3.6°–5.4°F) higher than during the pre-industrial era, and sea level was 15–25 meters (50–80 feet) higher than today (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) 2021);

That photosynthesis has been in existence on Earth for approximately 3.5 billion years; evidenced by a rare finding in the 1990s of clumps of bacteria resembling the contemporary photosynthetic cyanobacteria, or “blue green” bacteria in ancient rocks of Australia (*Microfossils of the Early Archean Apex Chert: New Evidence of the Antiquity of Life* by J. William Schopf (1993)), the importance of using photosynthesis being to mop up excess carbon dioxide from the atmosphere should not be underestimated;

That, according to Georg Feulner (2017): “The bulk of Earth’s coal deposits used as fossil fuel today was formed from plant debris during the late Carboniferous and early Permian periods. The high burial rate of organic carbon correlates with a significant drawdown of atmospheric carbon dioxide at that time;” and to the International Energy Agency (IEA, 2022) “Coal accounted for over 40% of the overall growth in global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in 2021, reaching an all-time high of 15.3 billion tonnes.”

That carbon dioxide previously captured from the atmosphere by photosynthesis and stored in plants is being released at an alarming rate by the burning of fossil fuel such as coal, and thus more plants and other photosynthetic organisms being needed to recapture this carbon dioxide from the atmosphere at a rate proportional to its current rate of release; such that there is currently an imbalance between the sources and sinks for carbon dioxide, with more sinks (e.g., photosynthetic strategies) needed to accomplish net zero emissions;

That “A reduction of global forest cover has accompanied human history since the dawn of the agricultural revolution 8000 years ago ... by 1990 ca. 20-30% of original forest area had been lost. This loss of forest cover has contributed 45% of the increase in atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> observed since 1850. In recent decades, carbon emissions from fossil fuels have surpassed those from deforestation, but land-use change still contributes ca. 25% of current human-induced carbon emissions” (*Forest, Carbon and Global Climate* by Yadvinder Malhi *et.al*, 2002);

That climate change due to buildup of carbon dioxide will affect all life forms on Earth, including all OAS Member States—especially the Caribbean and other small island developing states (SIDS), the latter being “most vulnerable to the changing weather patterns, such as storms, hurricanes, flooding” (*What climate change means for Trinidad and Tobago and the world*. NEWSDAY 2021);

#### TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC\_AR6 SPM.C.2.3) (2022), which indicates that “Restoring natural forests and drained peatlands and improving sustainability of managed forests, generally enhances the resilience of carbon stocks and sinks”;

The Resolution of the United Nations AG/RES/70/SDG 15 (2015), which seeks to “Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss”;

## BEARING IN MIND:

That many photosynthetic organisms (such as diatoms) that aid with the remove of carbon dioxide from the environment live in the ocean, such that: “About one-fifth of the photosynthesis on Earth is carried out by microscopic, eukaryotic phytoplankton known as diatoms. These photosynthetic workhorses are found in waters worldwide, wherever there is sufficient light and nutrients ... Each year, diatom photosynthesis in the sea generates about as much organic carbon as all the terrestrial rainforests combined. But unlike much of the carbon generated by trees, the organic carbon produced by diatoms is consumed rapidly and serves as a base for marine food webs” *The Life of Diatoms in the World’s Ocean* by Virginia Armbrust (2009); and

## NOTING WITH SATISFACTION:

That all the members of the OAS have signed the Paris Climate Agreement, and that 193 countries in total signed the Paris Climate Agreement excepting four others,

## RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate all Member States for indicating their intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) to reduce carbon emissions.
2. To advise that Member States give consideration to the removal of carbon dioxide emissions already built up in the atmosphere as a strategy to limiting the global average temperature to below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels as agreed to in the Paris Climate Agreement.
3. To recommend that attention be given to amplifying the use of the process of photosynthesis as a means of removing carbon dioxide emissions from the atmosphere, which could be accomplished by:
  - a. Establishing more photosynthetic green spaces that are conducive to member states.
  - b. Reducing/preventing deforestation (e.g., establishing more protected green spaces).
  - c. Promoting reforestation.
  - d. Protecting photosynthetic organisms in the ocean, by mitigating oceanic pollution.
  - e. Advising Member States to educate their citizens about climate change and the role of photosynthesis in mitigating climate change by capturing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, which Member States can do by:
    - i. Integrating climate change education curriculum into all levels of the education system.
    - ii. Broadcasting climate change programs on state-owned television and radio.
  - f. Encouraging Member States to seek funding from the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to aid with the implementation of the aforementioned projects.
4. To recommend that attention be given to the co-benefits that can be had from removing carbon dioxide emissions via increasing the photosynthetic process, including:
  - a. Increasing food security.
  - b. Increasing oxygen production.
  - c. Reducing soil erosion.
5. To recommend that all Member States give an annual update at the OAS General Assembly on the implementation of their INDCs, this update being done to facilitate accountability and transparency.





## REGIONAL REFUGEE TREATY

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Jamaica

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING:

Article II of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, in which it is emphasized that “All persons are equal before the law and have the rights and duties established in this Declaration, without distinction as to race, sex, language, creed or any other factor”;

Article 33 of the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, which states that “No Contracting State shall expel or return (“refouler”) a refugee in any manner whatsoever to the frontiers of territories where his life or freedom would be threatened on account of his race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion”;

The 1984 Declaration of Cartagena on Refugees, which concluded that “it is necessary to consider enlarging the concept of a refugee...Hence the definition or concept of a refugee to be recommended for the use in the region is one which...includes among refugees persons who have fled their country because their lives, safety or freedom have been threatened by generalized violence, foreign aggression, internal conflicts, massive violation of human rights or other circumstances which have serious disturbed public order”;

;

The Advisory Opinion by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (OC-21/14), in which the Court found (paragraph 235) that “in order to meet the general obligations to respect and ensure human rights, and – in this case in particular the principle of non-refoulement – it is not sufficient that States merely abstain from violating this principle; rather it is imperative that they adopt positive measures”;

In that Advisory Opinion by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, the Court specifically noted (paragraph 237) a need for “some type of standardized protection should exist for persons who have not been recognized as regular migrants nor qualifying under refugee status, but whose return would, however, be contrary to the general obligations of nonrefoulement under international human rights law”;

EMPHASIZING:

Resolution 4/19 of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, which reaffirmed the principle of non-refoulement for refugees, stating: “International protection covers, in the case of refugees and asylum seekers, all actions aimed at ensuring equal access and enjoyment of the rights of women, men, boys and girls benefited. Such protection includes interventions by States or international organizations in the interest of asylum seekers and refugees to ensure that their rights, security and well-being are guaranteed according to international standards, such as: guaranteeing respect for the principle of non-refoulement, access to physical security, and access to fair procedures for determining refugee status, to standards of human treatment, and the implementation of durable solutions”; and

NOTING:

That the international community is experiencing a significant increase of asylum seekers, refugees, and displaced persons and that their families—who, as a result of heightened discrimination and persecution in the Americas as a result of race, religion, sexual orientation, political opinion or oppression—are outside their country of origin and are unable or unwilling to return to it;



**CONVENTION ESTABLISHING RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES  
OF REFUGEES AND STATES (CERRRS)**

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Dominican Republic

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

GUIDED BY:

Article 2(c) of the 1948 Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establishes as one of its essential purposes, “To prevent possible causes of difficulties and to ensure the pacific settlement of disputes that may arise among the Member States”;

Article 10 of the Charter, which establishes: “States are juridically equal, enjoy equal rights and equal capacity to exercise these rights, and have equal duties. The rights of each State depend not upon its power to ensure the exercise thereof, but upon the mere fact of its existence as a person under international law”;

Article 13 of the Charter, which recognizes that each Member State: “...Has the right to defend its integrity and independence, to provide for its preservation and prosperity, and consequently to organize itself as it sees fit, to legislate concerning its interests, to administer its services, and to determine the jurisdiction and competence of its courts. The exercise of these rights is limited only by the exercise of the rights of other States in accordance with international law”;

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

EMPHASIZING:

The 1948 AMERICAN DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF MAN, which establishes that “Since culture is the highest social and historical expression of that spiritual development, it is the duty of man to preserve, practice and foster culture by every means within his power”;

RECOGNIZING:

The parameters of diplomatic asylum as outlined in the 1954 A-46: CONVENTION ON DIPLOMATIC ASYLUM;

The 1984 CARTAGENA DECLARATION ON REFUGEES, which outlined that a lasting solution to migrants in the Hemisphere is essential to the lasting peace of the Americas;

The work of the Migration and Development Program (MIDE) to contribute to the understanding of, and hemispheric cooperation with regard to, international migration to and from the Hemisphere;

WELCOMING:

Article XXXVIII of the 1948 AMERICAN DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF MAN, which states that “It is the duty of every person to refrain from taking part in political activities that, according to law, are reserved exclusively to the citizens of the state in which he is an alien”; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED BY:

The observation of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) of “an increase in large-scale mixed migration movements in the region,” and the significant rise of refugees and asylum seekers throughout the last decade, as stated in their June 2021 World Refugee Day press release,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the Rapporteurship on the Rights of Migrants of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) and the Committee on Migrant Issues (CAM) for their work protecting the rights of migrants throughout the Hemisphere.
2. To ask that the Rapporteurship on the Rights of Migrants work closely with the CAM to implement a Convention Establishing Rights and Responsibilities of Refugees and States (CERRRS).
3. To request that CERRRS be held every two years and hosted by willing Member States with:
  - a. The first CERRRS to occur no later than July 1, 2023.
  - b. A virtual option for those who wish to participate in CERRRS but are hindered by the COVID-19 pandemic or other issues such as natural disasters.
4. To request that the CERRRS made up of willing participants from Ministers of Justice or Attorneys General of the Americas (REMJA), the IACHR, and CAM, whereby:
  - a. The purpose of CERRRS should be to establish hemispheric standards of best practice for Member States that accept refugees and migrants and should include, but not be limited to:
    - i. Ensuring that each accepting Member State shares an equitable proportion of migrants to ensure that each Member State who accepts migrants can provide them with adequate support and protect their rights,
    - ii. Establishing methods to ensure that no Member State experiences an undue social or economic burden due to their support of migrants and protection of their rights, and
    - iii. Protecting the unique cultures that make up each Member State and create a diverse Hemisphere.
  - b. The Universal Civil Identity Program in the Americas (PUICA) and the Latin America and Caribbean Council for Civil Registration, Identity and Vital Statistics (CLARCIEV) provide support with identifying displaced persons and providing them with appropriate national identification cards.
5. To request that Member States who choose to apply these best practices within their own states prepare a report that will be sent to the Rapporteurship on the Rights of Migrants and CAM and that:
  - a. These reports will be made to the Rapporteurship and CAM biennially, and
  - b. That the Rapporteurship and CAM consolidate these reports and present them at the Regular Sessions of the General Assembly, the execution of which shall be subject to the availability of financial resources in the program-budget of the OAS and other resources.

6. To request that CERRRS be funded by donations from willing Member States, the host state, donations from the United Nations, permanent observer states, and other pertinent Non-Governmental Organizations including United We Dream, Refugees International, and Asylum Access.

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

Cosignatories:

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|    | (Signature of Delegate) | (Country Represented) |
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**PROTECTING REFUGEES THROUGH THE VENEZUELAN LABOR INTEGRATION PROGRAM**

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Brazil

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 30 of the Organization of American States (OAS) Charter, in which Member States “pledge themselves to a united effort to ensure international social justice in their relations and integral development for their peoples,” and commit to “fair wages, employment opportunities, and acceptable working conditions for all”;

Article 45(b) of the OAS Charter, which affirms 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”;

BEARING IN MIND:

The preamble of the Social Charter of the Americas, which affirms “the universality, indivisibility, and interdependence of all human rights,” and emphasizes that “these essential rights are not derived from one’s being a national of a certain state, but are based upon attributes of the human person”;

CONCERNED BY:

Reports of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) warning that Venezuelan refugees and migrants are suffering grave consequences from the growth of their nation’s refugee crisis, with serious negative impacts on their civil, political, economic, and social rights;

A report from the General Secretariat of the OAS stating that the number of Venezuelan refugees and migrants rose to 7 million in 2021;

The UNHCR’s report that 44 percent of Venezuelan university students have fled to complete their degrees and find work in other nations;

Data collected by the Inter-Agency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela (R4V), which reveal that refugees and migrants from Venezuela tend to have educational and professional credentials equal to or higher than those of the receiving-country population, yet only 10 percent of Venezuelans in Chile, Colombia and Peru report having had their academic and professional credentials recognized, and 47 percent of Venezuelans have not been able to get their credentials recertified in their new countries of residence;

RECOGNIZING:

That the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has made it their responsibility to work with countries in protecting uprooted people and finding them permanent solutions, making the UNHCR crucial in the resettlement of refugees around the world;

That the UNHCR, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and the R4V have been working with Latin American governments and non-governmental partners to ramp up the humanitarian response for the growing number of Venezuelan migrants and refugees;

That Member States have taken major steps to integrate displaced Venezuelans into their economies through opening pathways to residency and issuing permits that allow refugees to obtain work; and

ACKNOWLEDGING:

That Brazil's "Operation Welcome," a voluntary relocation program for Venezuelan refugees, has relocated and provided homes for tens of thousands Venezuelan refugees;

That R4V and its partners provided overall assistance, including job search assistance, to many Venezuelans who relocated from the states of Amazonas and Roraima to other parts of Brazil as part of the *Interiorização* program,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States, the Inter-Agency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela (R4V), the International Labor Organization (ILO), the IOM, and the UNHCR for playing key roles in the relocation of Venezuelan migrants and refugees throughout the hemisphere.
2. To ask Member States to take steps to integrate Venezuelans into their societies by establishing Labor Integration Programs—overseen by their Ministries of Labor in collaboration with R4V, ILO, IOM, and UNHCR—that facilitate the recognition of migrants' and refugees' credentials and their integration into host countries' labor markets.
3. To recommend that Member States develop harmonized standards for the recognition of refugees' identity documents and credentials, and establish a hemispheric database to support the processing and recognition of identity documents and education and work credentials, whereby:
  - a. Member States will collaborate with the IOM, the OAS Committee on Migration (CAM), and the Continuous Reporting System on International Migration in the Americas (SICREMI) to develop the database.
  - b. Once a refugee's credentials are processed and certified in the database, they will be universally accepted throughout the hemisphere.
4. To suggest that Member States collaborate with the OAS's Inter-American Network for Labor Administration (RIAL), the ILO, and the UNHCR to develop labor integration programs that allow refugees to work in host member states, whereby:
  - a. RIAL will work with Member States to develop an online job search app that can be accessed across OAS member states and that will match participants with job openings according to their educational and professional credentials.
  - b. Participating Member States will commit to ensuring equitable access to the app and its job listings with no discrimination on the basis of age, gender, sexual orientation, or ethnicity.
  - c. The job-search app will contain links to online workshops and guidelines to help refugees create resumes and apply for jobs that match their credentials, while also containing a portal for refugees to network with each other and potential employers.
  - d. Participating Member States and their partners will launch campaigns to encourage businesses that are open to hiring refugees to list their job openings on the app.
5. To propose that Member States submit data on migrant and refugee employment status to R4V and SICREMI, which will use those data to monitor the impact and outcomes of the Venezuelan Labor Integration Program.

6. To request that that the ILO, the UNHCR, the BRICS New Development Bank, the R4V, and the IOM contribute to funding the Venezuelan Labor Integration Program.

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

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

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**PROMOTING THE CHARLOTTE ACCORDS AS A REGIONAL STRATEGY  
FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT IN THE AMERICAS**

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

Topic No. 1 in the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

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

Article 15 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter of the OAS, which emphasizes: “The exercise of democracy promotes the preservation and good stewardship of the environment. It is essential that the states of the Hemisphere implement policies and strategies to protect the environment, including application of various treaties and conventions, to achieve sustainable development for the benefit of future generations”;

CONSIDERING

That according to the “Climate Change: Comparative Overview of the Rights Based Approach in the Americas” 2016), Latin American and the Caribbean economies rely greatly on natural resources which are climate dependent in a region where 22 of the 97 Parties to the Paris Agreement account for 25.35% of global emissions;

That accelerating climate change hazards have potentially affected the wellbeing of the Americas populations and pose substantial risks to the natural, managed, and human systems on which they depend, as stated in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Sixth Assessment Report (2022);

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT

Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (2015), which recognizes the crucial role of the interconnected support among developed countries, developing countries and small island developing states when tackling the long-term temperature goal through the nationally determined contributions;

That there is a fifty-fifty percent chance that global warming will exceed 1.5°C in the next two decades, and that unless there are immediate, rapid and large-scale reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, limiting warming to 1.5°C or even 2°C by the end of the century will be beyond reach, as stated in the Emissions Gap Report 2021; and

RECALLING

IACHR/RES. 3/21 31 Dec 2021, “Climate Emergency: Scope of Inter-American human rights obligations”, which “recognizes that climate change is a human rights emergency, constituting one of the greatest

threats to the full enjoyment of human rights by present and future generations, to the health of ecosystems and all species that inhabit the hemisphere”;

AG/RES. 2967 (LI-O/21), “Advancing Hemispheric Initiatives on Integral Development: Promoting Resilience”, which urged Member States to “accelerate the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals through concrete, integrated, multisectoral and cooperative approaches to equitable and sustainable economic recovery, enhanced environmental protections, and the implementation of universal health care coverage that contribute to human well-being”;

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Member States for their commitment on the implementation of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and for their tireless efforts in the promotion of international instruments to tackle the increasing consequences of global warming.
2. To encourage Member States to continue promoting and executing programs and projects throughout the Hemisphere and beyond in order to reduce the spread of Greenhouse Gas (GHG), as well as to keep in touch with the specialized agencies from other regions and from the United Nations’ Framework Convention on Climate Change.
3. To recommend the establishment of the Charlotte Accords for the discussion of the regional policies regarding GHG reduction in the Hemisphere, consisting of a series of biennial meetings in which Member States will be able to first evaluate the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) stated in Article 3 of the Paris Agreement, and aiming to create a space to further investigate, debate and support the results and progress that each Party from the Americas is preparing to attend the meetings of the PA.
4. The Charlotte Accords will be developed as follows:
  - a. The Department of Sustainable Development (DSD) shall be in charge of the organization of the meetings and these will be made up of representatives from Member States appointed to the Inter-American Committee for Sustainable Development.
  - b. The expected goal is for this to be an intergovernmental environment in which each participant has the opportunity to share the lessons learned, recommendations, and requirements when working internally on their NDCs that they will present before each formal meeting of the agreement.
  - c. The DSD will determine the exact schedule, time frame of the meetings, preferably, before the first global stock in 2023 and, depending on the COVID19 context, the meetings will be held in person in Charlotte Amalie in the United States Virgin Islands.
5. To request that the Executive Secretariat report to the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) on progress made as soon as the meetings are over and so that the outcomes can be taken into consideration for the next session of the General Assembly

- 5. To seek technical cooperation in the OAS-related bodies willing to join the initiative and seek financial aid from the Inter-American Development Bank, voluntary Member-State donations and Observer Members, alongside the Financial Mechanism for the Convention, and from other stakeholders.

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

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

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**WELFARE INFORMATION-GATHERING SYSTEM TO PROTECT REFUGEES, ASYLUM  
SEEKERS, MIGRANTS AND STATELESS PEOPLE**

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Suriname

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 30 and 32 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), in which Member States ascertain their pledge to international social justice, and reaffirm their purpose to “contribute to inter-American cooperation for integral development in accordance with their resources and capabilities and in conformity with their laws”;

Article 45 paragraph (a) of the Charter of the OAS, which declares 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”;

EMPHASIZING:

Article 15 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which establishes the recognition by Member States of the contributions of migrant communities to the hemisphere, promotes the recognition of their value, and reaffirms 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”;

CONSIDERING:

Article 24 of the American Convention on Human Rights, “Pact of San José, Costa Rica,” which emphasizes that “all persons are equal before the law” and are therefore “entitled, without discrimination, to equal protection of the law”;

Article 22 of the same convention, which establishes that “every person has the right to leave any country freely, including his own” and that “the right to seek and be granted asylum in a foreign territory, in accordance with the legislation of the state and international conventions, in the event he is being pursued for political offenses or related common crimes”, establishing mechanisms to protect aliens from deportation, expulsion or violations to freedom;

REAFFIRMING:

AG/RES.2047 (XXXIV-O/04) and AG/RES. 2232 (XXXVI-O/06), “Protection of Asylum Seekers, Refugees, Returnees, and Stateless Persons in the Americas,” which stress “the importance of international dialogue, solidarity, and cooperation among states and the international community to strengthen the international framework of protection for refugees and to address new challenges”, and highlight the importance of “cooperation among the organs of the inter-American system and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in an effort to ensure that innovative regional approaches are taken regarding refugee issues in the Americas”;

BEARING IN MIND:

That in 2014, the region reaffirmed the commitment adopted thirty years earlier in the Declaration of Cartagena, through the adoption of the Brazil Declaration, “A Framework for Cooperation and Regional Solidarity to Strengthen the International Protection of Refugees, Displaced and Stateless Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean”, establishing new guidelines to address the new circumstances that surround the individuals leaving their homes in search of safety;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The mandate established in 1998 for the Rapporteurship on the Rights of Migrants, to respond to the multiple challenges of human mobility in the region, focusing on respecting and ensuring the rights of migrants and their families, asylum seekers, refugees, stateless people, victims of human trafficking, internally displaced people, and other vulnerable categories of people;

RECALLING:

That the UNHCR's overarching purpose is to preserve and enhance protection space for those who have been forced to flee, including stateless persons; and

NOTING WITH CONCERN:

That the region is experiencing the second largest external displacement crisis in the world, with 5.6 million refugees and migrants, and is home to 20 percent of the forcibly displaced people on the planet;

That according to the UNCHR and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), among the countries in the region, the Caribbean countries are particularly affected by these challenges, and that among the displaced populations, women and children represent a high percentage, which enhances the urgency of this crisis, and the vulnerability of refugees, asylum seekers and stateless people,

RESOLVES:

1. To acknowledge the efforts of the OAS and its Member States in their independent pursuits to aid refugees, asylum seekers, migrants and stateless people throughout the Hemisphere, implementing policies, initiatives, and protective mechanisms according to international law and the overarching goals of defending human rights, and promoting equality and social justice.
2. To recognize the outcomes of the Inter-American Program for the Protection of the Human Rights of Migrants, the Department of Social Inclusion's Migration and Development Program, and of the Continuous Reporting System on International Migration in the Americas (SICREMI) to address the complex social and economic impacts of migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, and stateless people in the countries of origin, transit and destination, highlighting the critical need for adequate, accurate and up-to-date information on mobility and the living conditions of these vulnerable groups.

3. To request that the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) work through its Committee on Migration Issues (CAM) and representatives of Member States to establish a centralized Welfare Information Gathering System that collects data about the extent to which migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and stateless people impact host nations, and that said system include, but is not limited to, the following elements:
  - a. Information on basic social security services provided to the groups vulnerable because of migration and displacement, in terms of education, health, housing, unemployment, food security, among others.
  - b. Development of a comprehensive database to collect information.
  - c. The design and implementation of specific protocols for information gathering and sharing.
  - d. The elaboration and publication of biannual reports that support Member States' policies and regional cooperation mechanisms.
  - e. Dedicated access for governments and NGOs working on the relevant policy issues.
4. To firmly recommend that the Committee on Migration Issues (CAM) expand the scope of its work by cooperating with grassroots organizations that work at the national level in each of the Member States, identifying local initiatives that seek to assist asylum seekers, refugees and stateless people, to collect the required data and to define a curated rundown of facilities or local programs that are supporting these vulnerable populations.
5. To propose that the Secretariat for Access to Rights and Equity (SARE) work on strengthening the partnership between the MIDE and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), so that countries can effectively request funding and financial support from both entities to support the implementation of the Welfare Information Gathering System and for the provision of services to broadly support the current human mobility crisis.
6. To suggest that, based on the data established by the Welfare Information Gathering System, the SARE work on the definition of a series of policy instruments that protect the human rights of the vulnerable populations affected by mobility in areas that include, but are not limited to:
  - a. Drafting of national legislation to attend human mobility concerns in situations of natural emergencies and disasters.
  - b. Standardization of a legal health framework to provide healthcare to vulnerable migrants, especially with regards to refugees and asylum seekers.
  - c. Identification of sources of risks for affected populations.
7. To entrust the Member States and the OAS with continuing to partner with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in this initiative, to take advantage of the UNHCR's experience in conducting successful campaigns for refugees.

8. To request that the SARE monitor and supervise the implementation of this resolution, incorporating its outcome as part of the SICREMI, reporting back to the Fifty-third session of the General Assembly in 2023 and the Ninth and Tenth meeting of the Summit of the Americas.

Approved for form and substance:

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

Cosignatories:

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|    | (Signature of Delegate) | (Country Represented) |
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**DEVELOPMENT OF A THREE-BRANCHED TEMPORARY MAINTENANCE SYSTEM THAT PROMOTES THE LIVELIHOODS OF DISPLACED UKRIANIANS WITHIN MEMBER STATES IN TERMS OF EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT, AND HOUSING**

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

The Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which was established to achieve an order of peace and justice, promote solidarity, strengthen collaboration, and defend sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence of States;

The shared values and common practices contained in the Declaration on Security in the Americas (México, 2003), one of which is that “peace is a value and a principle in itself and is based on democracy, justice, respect for human rights, solidarity, security, and respect for international law”;

Article 31 of the OAS Charter, which states: “Inter-American cooperation for integral development is the common and joint responsibility of the Member States, within the framework of the democratic principles and the institutions of the inter-American system. It should include the economic, social, educational, cultural, scientific, and technological fields, support the achievement of national objectives of the Member States, and respect the priorities established by each country in its development plans, without political ties or conditions”;

Article 27 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states: “The objectives of the programs and activities will be to promote good governance, sound administration, democratic values, and the strengthening of political institutions and civil society organizations. Special attention shall be given to the development of programs and activities for the education of children and youth as a means of ensuring the continuance of democratic values, including liberty and social justice”;

EMPHASIZING:

That the security of the Hemisphere is affected by threats to global peace and security and that a stable and secure Hemisphere constitutes an essential component of world peace and security;

GREATLY ALARMED:

At the Russian Federation’s unlawful, unjustified, and unprovoked invasion of Ukraine, its continued violation of Ukraine’s sovereignty and territorial integrity by military attacks on several of its cities, and its earlier unlawful decision to recognize the independence of certain areas of Ukraine;

That the act of aggression by the Russian Federation may cause more death, destruction, and displacement of the Ukrainian people; and

CONSIDERING:

That the maintenance of the displaced Ukrainian people is essential to upholding peace, solidarity, and integral development not only within the Western Hemisphere but globally;



The Press Release Statement from the OAS General Secretariat on the Russian Attack on Ukraine, on February 24, which stated: “The General Secretariat of the Organization of American States (OAS) condemns the Russian Federation's invasion of Ukraine and calls for an immediate cessation of the hostilities that it has irresponsibly initiated. Russian aggression constitutes a crime against international peace. The armed attack perpetrated against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine is reprehensible and constitutes a very serious act in violation of international law. Aggression has been defined as the “supreme international crime” and it undoubtedly constitutes an attack against the peace and security of humanity, as well as civilized relations between States”;

The Press Briefing from the United Nations Office of the Spokesperson for the Secretary General (March 5, 2022), which stated: “civilians continue to bear the brunt of the war in Ukraine, where intense fighting is reported in the north, east and south of the country... The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) said that 3 million people have now crossed international borders out of Ukraine,” and noting in particular in “The Education Cluster in Ukraine, which is led by UNICEF and Save the Children, access to education has affected about 5.7 million children and adolescents between 3 and 17 years of age”;

That a refugee maintenance system—temporarily integrating Ukrainian refugees, displaced persons, and asylum seekers into Member States’ economies, education systems, and communities, but without being overwhelmed by this influx of refugees—would enable the Americas to assist the growing refugee crisis in Europe,

#### RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States for their participation in previous refugee maintenance programs and to encourage them to abide by the declarations made within the OAS Charter, Inter-American Democratic Charter, and Social Charter of the Americas.
2. To introduce a three-branched maintenance system that would temporarily integrate Ukrainian refugees, displaced persons, and asylum seekers into Member States’ economies, education systems, and communities.
3. To create three working groups that are responsible for assisting Member States’ governments—willing to accept refugees, displaced persons, and asylum seekers coming from Ukraine—in funding allocation, program development, and refugee maintenance (documentation of refugee influx, resource identification, and facilitation of various resources), consisting of:
  - a. A housing working group responsible for facilitating talks with the Member States’ national governments in securing viable housing for refugees, asylum seekers and displaced Ukrainians, by locating, implementing, and maintaining housing for Ukrainians so that they can find employment and educational opportunities for their children.
  - b. An education working group responsible for ensuring displaced children continue their primary education, and for securing local enrollment and curriculum development/integration of Ukrainian children into Member States’ public education institutions.
  - c. An employment working group responsible for assisting in employment application processes, allocation, and resource management, aiding Ukrainians in engaging within the labor market for the time period in which they are displaced.
4. To request that the following OAS organs cooperate to facilitate, allocate, and comprise the working groups: the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development and its departments/sections concerned with education, development, and employment; the Secretariat for Hemispheric Affairs; the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights; the Pan American Development Foundation; and the Strategic Counsel for Organizational Development and Management for Results.

- 5. To request that Member States participating within this maintenance system report how many refugees they are serving within each branch, and evaluate if the system is diminishing the effects of displaced persons onto local communities in two years, with the termination of the program in five years when refugees are expected to return home.
- 6. To take note of AG/RES. 2018 (XXXIV-O/04), the White Helmets Initiative, recognizing that the White Helmets are already engaged in emergency humanitarian assistance efforts and in development activities in countries within and outside the Hemisphere, and to request funding from the OAS/IDB White Helmets Program-Fund should the White Helmets be called upon for assistance.
- 7. To request that participating Member States seek funding, if needed, from outside sources such as the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the United Nations Refugee Agency, the World Health Organization, and the United Nations Children's Fund.

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

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

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**STRENGTHENING THE PROTECTION OF REFUGEES, ASYLUM SEEKERS,  
AND STATELESS PEOPLE IN THE HEMISPHERE  
BY SECURING INTERNET ACCESS FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES**

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Argentina

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

The 1951 Refugee Convention relating to the status of refugees and the 1967 Protocol relating to the status of refugees, which define the term refugee and their rights to which the OAS has acceded, and the 2004 Mexico Declaration and Plan of Action to Strengthen the International Protection of Refugees in Latin America;

AG/RES. 2047 (XXXIV-O/04), “Protection of Asylum Seekers, Refugees, Returnees, and Stateless Persons in the Americas,” which moves the discussion about such displaced peoples from one in which resolutions are relying on human rights protocols to one that is addressed directly;

HAVING SEEN:

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

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

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

Article 26 of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights (1948), which states: “Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit”;

Article 22. 2 of the United Nation Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951), which asserts that “The Contracting States shall accord to refugees’ treatment as favorable as possible, and, in any event, not less favorable than that accorded to aliens generally in the same circumstances, with respect to education other than elementary education and, in particular, as regards access to studies, the recognition of foreign school certificates, diplomas and degrees, the remission of fees and charges and the award of scholarships”;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That, according to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), 84 million people are forcibly displaced worldwide as of mid-2021, to which 31 million are refugees and asylum seekers;

That, according to the UNHCR, 5.1 million Venezuelans have left their country as of 2021, including 186,800 refugees, 952,300 asylum-seekers and 3.9 million Venezuelans displaced abroad;

That it is estimated that 85% of the world's refugees and Venezuelans displaced abroad are hosted by developing countries;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION:

That, according to the United States Agency for International Development, Peru hosts over 1.29 million refugees from Venezuela;

That, according to the UNHCR, Colombia hosted more than 1.7 million people displaced across border—7 percent of the global total, overwhelmingly from Venezuela;

That, according to the Center for Migration Studies, Argentina has granted residency permits to 210,071 migrants and refugees as of September 21, 2020., and that than 145,000 Venezuelans have settled in Argentina;

BEARING IN MIND:

That, even though the use of computers and internet were important for education prior to the COVID 19, they have become crucial tools to access knowledge, educational resources, and increase opportunities since the onset of this pandemic; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That, according to the UNHCR, globally, refugees are 50 per cent less likely than the general population to have an Internet capable phone, while 30 percent of rural refugees have no access to connectivity;

That the World Bank estimates that around 170 million students living in Latin America were affected by school closures and lack of digital access during the pandemic;

That, according to The International Telecommunication Union and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), in Latin America 40 percent (74 million) of children aged 3-17 years, have no internet connection at home;

That, according to the Observatory of Argentines for Education (*Observatorio de Argentinos por la Educacion*), a think-tank based in Buenos Aires, lack of internet connectivity is one of the major factors that drove one in four primary school students who live in the poor settlements of Argentina known as “*barrios populares*” to abandon their schooling at some point in 2020,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) and The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for their commitment to human prosperity and the protection of human rights for all.
2. To congratulate Member States on their efforts to help refugees, asylum seekers and stateless people, particularly those newly displaced by the conflict in Ukraine, assisting them by, among other things:
  - a. Welcoming these displaced people into your states;
  - b. Providing access to basic resources such as housing, clothing, food and medical care;
  - c. Providing school-age children with access to education and;
  - d. Providing access to the internet for communication and education purposes.

3. To encourage State Members to continue working on the well-being of asylum seekers, refugees, and stateless people, assisting them by, among other things:
  - a. Welcoming these displaced people into your states;
  - b. Providing access to basic resources such as housing, clothing, food and medical care;
  - c. Providing school-age children with access to education and;
  - d. providing access to the internet for communication and education purposes.
  
4. To recommend the creation of a new working committee—as part of the Department of Human Development, Education and Employment—to be called the Inter-American Committee on Digital Access, which focuses on promoting the well-being of refugees, asylum seekers, and stateless people by:
  - a. Meeting within three months of the closing of this General Assembly to discuss options for:
    - i. Securing digital access for asylum seekers, refugees, and stateless people when entering a host nation.
    - ii. Providing more digital educational platforms that would allow refugees, asylum seekers, and stateless people access to essential information about their host nation and general knowledge in multiple languages.
  - b. Providing a report to the General Assembly at its next meeting regarding the available resources for providing such digital access and platforms in each nation.
  - c. Looking to develop creative ways to leverage existing national capacities for supporting refugees, asylum seekers and stateless peoples with greater access to the technologies and internet access that will allow them to thrive.
  
5. To recommend that this initiative be funded by requesting funds from the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the United Nations, NGO's, IGO's, and voluntary donations from State Members.

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

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

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**ACCELERATING THE TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY FOR RENEWABLE ENERGIES BETWEEN COUNTRIES TO BETTER LOWER GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS**

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Haiti

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 31 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which reads that the “Inter-American cooperation for integral development is the common and joint responsibility of the Member States, within the framework of the democratic principles and the institutions of the Inter-American system”;

Article 15 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which demonstrates that “The exercise of democracy promotes the preservation and good stewardship of the environment, as it is essential that the States of the Hemisphere implement policies and strategies to protect the environment, including application of various treaties and conventions, to achieve sustainable development for the benefit of future generations”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That out of the Seventh Summit of the Americas (Panama City in 2015), Member States of the OAS agreed to “promote the exchange of information and data in the climate field, and capacity building for data collection and analysis to favor resilient development and adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change”; and

EMPHASIZING:

That the latest assessment cycle led by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) for its sixth report just released states that “climate change vulnerability in the Caribbean, Central America and in some countries of South America is high and will be severe and intense in 2030, while the vulnerability of the North American economy to the impacts of climate change will also be high”;

That the problem of climate change seriously needs to be addressed as soon as possible without further debate, as the Pew Research Center stated that Latin Americans are “among the most alarmed, as 63% of them say that they are very concerned that climate change will impact them personally”, while the Inter-American Development Bank affirms that “Latin America is the second most endangered region of the globe related to the effects of climate change”,

RESOLVES:

1. To applaud all Member States for their continued commitment towards the protection of the environment that can be seen through an ongoing regional cooperation, all the way from their coordinated response during their approval of the Paris Agreements back in 2015.

2. To encourage the establishment between Member States of a joint, innovative and dynamic support mechanism called the Hemispheric Gateway to Technological Transfer in the Americas (HGTTA), aiming at lowering greenhouse gas emissions significantly, whereby:
  - a. The HGTTA would be a joint collaborative project joined by every Member State, constituting a sub-branch of the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI).
  - b. This initiative would be targeted at strengthening capacity and knowledge sharing of climate change technologies and experiences for adaptation and mitigation in the whole region and for every Member State, in an effort to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
3. That the HGTTA will be responsible of the following:
  - a. To request Member States to engage into the sharing of climate change information, the gathering of experiences, the dissemination of cutting-edge knowledge and the building of a stronger connection among relevant individuals from several sectors and sub-regions.
  - b. To supply the technical support for the development of the regional strategy to accelerate market transformation to environmentally sustainable technologies.
  - c. To create a set of criteria to objectively determine the vulnerability and the needs of each country of the hemisphere related to technology and climate change.
4. To request, in implementing this new mechanism, that Member States call upon the Global Environment Facility Agency, which has a long commitment towards developing countries in the pursuit of enabling them to finance any initiative related to climate change, and that they also rely on the already-existing financial plans of the Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Unit of the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB).
5. To recommend to Member States to pursue this initiative:
  - a. Overall, on a 10-year basis.
  - b. After a 5-year trial, a check by the Risk Management and Adaptation to Climate Change Department (for more objectivity) would be pursued to analyze the true impact of this initiative on greenhouse gas emissions on the region.

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

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (Signature of Delegate) \_\_\_\_\_ (Country Represented)  
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**THE RECOMMENDATION FOR THE CREATION OF REGULATIONS  
CENTERED AROUND THE CRUISE INDUSTRY**

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of The Bahamas

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 15 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which asserts: “The exercise of democracy promotes the preservation and good stewardship of the environment. It is essential that the states of the Hemisphere implement policies and strategies to protect the environment, including application of various treaties and conventions, to achieve sustainable development for the benefit of future generations”;

Article 36 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states that “Transnational enterprises and foreign private investment shall be subject to the legislation of the host countries and to the jurisdiction of their competent courts and to the international treaties and agreements to which said countries are parties, and should conform to the development policies of the recipient countries”;

Article 95 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establishes that the Inter-American Council for Integral Development shall “Promote, coordinate, and assign responsibility for the execution of development programs and projects to the subsidiary bodies and relevant organizations, on the basis of the priorities identified by the Member States, in areas such as: Economic and social development, including trade, tourism, integration and the environment”;

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2967 (LI-O/21), Section I, Clause 10, which urges “member states to accelerate implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals through concrete, integrated, multisectoral and cooperative approaches to equitable and sustainable economic recovery, enhanced environmental protections”;

AG/RES. 2952 (L-O/20), Clause 1, which calls on “all member states to take robust and integrated action to prevent and address the negative impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, drive growth, and build resilience in their economic response to the pandemic, while making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development, as well as respecting the human rights of individuals in situations of vulnerability”; and

CONSIDERING:

That the total cost of negative environmental externalities, such as air pollution and subsequent health issues, are seven times more than the benefits to the local economy;



That one cruise ship’s carbon emissions are greater than that of 12,000 cars total;

The many health problems that come with global warming and climate change from greenhouse gases, such as asthma and other cardiovascular diseases,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States for their ongoing efforts at combating climate change, and their continued support in promoting environmental sustainability.
2. To request members of the OAS to institute policies that would promote the use of sustainable transport in the cruise industry as it is related to the tourism sector, including some guidelines for these policies, whereby:
  - a. Member States create legislation in consultation with private cruise liners to ensure compliance and accommodation from within the industry.
  - b. Countries aim to meet certain standards in greenhouse gas emissions as a method of lowering greenhouse gas emissions in the hemisphere as a whole.
  - c. Member States adjust their future regulations periodically to ensure that the Americas are playing an active role in the battle against climate change.

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

Cosignatories: 1.	_____	_____
	(Signature of Delegate)	(Country Represented)
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**DECELERATING DEFORESTATION AND IMPLEMENTING ECOTOURISM  
AS AN ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTION**

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Bolivia

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

Article 30 of the Organization of American States Charter, which establishes that 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”, calling on member states to pledge themselves to a united effort to meet conditions essential of peace and security;

NOTING:

AG/DEC. 81 (XLVI-O/16), which calls on member states commit to “promoting the strengthening and creation, as appropriate, of transparent, effective, responsible, and inclusive institutions at all levels of government that facilitate the achievement of the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the goals of the Paris Agreement (2015), and fight climate change”;

RECALLING:

The challenges facing the fight against climate change and the causes of it, as seen in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, whose goals for the planet are “determined to protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainably managing its natural resources and taking urgent action on climate change, so that it can support the needs of the present and future generation,” and in the Paris Agreement’s goal is to “limit global warming to well below 2.0, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius, compared to pre-industrial levels”;

That the destruction of forests in the South American region has an average loss of 2.6 million hectares per year from 1990 to 2020, and that as of 2019, three Member States account for over 70% of the total deforestation in the region, and that, nonetheless, many Member States participate in high statistics of deforestation in the region with their agriculture, logging, and urbanization all playing a role in deforestation and acting as a main source for their economies;

That the Tourism Security Plan is a “program [that] seeks to increase the professional and technical experience of public and private security officials in the OAS Member States that depend on tourism [and] encourages the creation of public-private partnerships to guarantee security in tourist destinations”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That the forestry sector is heavily invested by Member States, and that lumber is one of the main exports that brings in vast amounts of revenue, but that this revenue comes with a cost of exploiting natural resources and the degradation of forests and that the depletion of this sector will lead Member States looking for other resources to export goods;

REAFFIRMING:

That the deceleration of deforestation is an important factor to fight climate change, which will not only meet the needs of international agreements, such as the Paris Agreement, but will also meet the needs of a Member States' environmental sustainability; and

EMPHASIZING:

That ecotourism is defined by The International Ecotourism Society as “responsible travel to natural areas that conserve the environment, sustains the well-being of the local people, and involves interpretation and education”;

The importance of ecotourism and the way in which it affects a country's environmental sustainability and its economy at the same time;

The lack of involvement in the ecotourism sector by Member States and, instead, a heavy emphasis on tourism through the Tourism Security Program,

RESOLVES:

1. To thank Member States for their efforts towards fighting against climate change and their promotion of the implementation of environmental health.
2. To encourage Member States to enforce Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, which focuses on the use of non-market approaches in combating climate change by:
  - a. Strengthening the joint mitigation and adaptation for the integral and sustainable management of forests, energy efficiency measures, and a shift to renewables sources of energy.
  - b. Including fiscal measures, such as putting a price on carbon or applying taxes to discourage emissions.
3. To advocate Member States working with different international organizations and institutes that help allocate money for economic and environmental development by:
  - a. Investing in the World Bank Green Bonds and using the money to decelerate deforestation and find climate solutions, with repayment of the bond not being linked to the credit or performance of the projects, and investors not assuming the specific project risk.
  - b. Partnering with the World Wide Fund and participating in Initiative 20x20 grants for economic, agricultural, and environmental benefits to the participating Member State.
  - c. Investing in grants that are provided by institutes through the Gates Foundation in order to decelerate deforestation and promote ecotourism, including:
    - i. The World Resources Institute, a global research organization that focuses on economic and environmental issues in different regions.
    - ii. The Global Green Growth Institute, a treaty-based international, inter-governmental organization dedicated to supporting and promoting strong, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth in developing countries and emerging economies.

4. To recommend that Member States add more emphasis on the benefits of ecotourism and promote its purpose through:
  - a. Training and education of ecotourism.
  - b. Sharing of resources.
  - c. Publicizing ecotourism on the OAS website by the 10 beneficiary countries of the Tourism Security Plan.
  - d. Establishing an Ecotourism Initiative Committee, which will:
    - i. Be composed of a delegate from each beneficiary country in order to promote ecotourism in small, vulnerable states through positive publication on different media platforms.
    - ii. Reconvene every year to analyze economic data in smaller states that have taken the initiative of implementing ecotourism.
    - iii. Fall under the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) and will report to the General Assembly starting in 2023.
    - iv. Reach out to Member States that have successfully implemented ecotourism in order to provide insight on their success.

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

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

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## CREATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REFUGEE AFFAIRS WITHIN THE OAS

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegations of Ecuador, Chile, and Mexico

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Articles 3(c) and 3(i) and 3(j) and 3(l) of the Charter of the OAS, which establishes that the American States reaffirm the principles of “Good faith shall govern the relations between States”, “Controversies of an international character arising between two or more American States shall be settled by peaceful procedures”; “Social justice and social security are bases of lasting peace,” and “The American States proclaim the fundamental rights of the individual without distinction as to race, nationality, creed, or sex”;

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

Article 33 of the Charter of the OAS, which proclaims 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 37 of the Charter of the OAS, which claims that “The Member States agree to join together in seeking a solution to urgent or critical problems that may arise whenever the economic development or stability of any Member State is seriously affected by conditions that cannot be remedied through the efforts of that State”;

Chapter XVIII of the Charter of the OAS, titled: The Specialized Organizations, which establishes and details their formation, functions, and the way they should develop and operate;

Article 8 of the Inter American Democratic Charter of the OAS, which announces that “Member States reaffirm their intention to strengthen the Inter American system for protection of human rights for the consolidation of democracy in the Hemisphere”;

Article 22(7) of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, which asserts that “Every person has the right, in case of pursuit not resulting from ordinary crimes, to seek and receive asylum in foreign territory, in accordance with the laws of each country and with international agreements”;

Article 4(1) of the American Convention on Human Rights, which declares: “Every person has the right to have his life respected. This right shall be protected by law and, in general, from the moment of conception. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life”;

Article 22(8) of the American Convention on Human Rights, which proclaims that “In no case may an alien be deported or returned to a country, regardless of whether or not it is his country of origin, if in that country his right to life or personal freedom is in danger of being violated because of his race, nationality, religion, social status, or political opinions”;

Article 25 of the American Convention on Human Rights, which mandates the principle of the Right of Equal Protection: “All persons are equal before the law. Consequently, they are entitled, without discrimination, to equal protection of the law”;

**REMEMBERING:**

The 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, which defined refugee, established the rights of refugees, and legal obligation of States to protect refugees;

AG/RES. 1892 (XXXII-O/02), “The Protection of Refugees, Returnees, and Internally Displaced Persons in the Americas,” which urged member states to implement their obligations under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol in order to “to strengthen asylum and render refugee protection more effective”;

AG/RES. 1693 (XXIX-O/99), “Situation of Refugees and Returnees in the Americas,” which restated the importance of member states implementing “domestic law to ensure the effective application of these international instruments”;

The Colloquium on Asylum and International Protection of Refugees in Latin America (Cartagena, 1984), which established important landmarks for the analysis and consideration of the protection of refugees, and asylum seekers in Latin America;

The Cartagena Declaration on Refugees (1984), which sought to expand the rights and protections of rights of refugees, and asylum seekers through expanding the definition of refugees and providing regulations for implementation;

**TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:**

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

The 2019 Global Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications Concerning Higher Education, designed to facilitate international academic mobility and promote the right of individuals to have their higher education qualifications evaluated through a fair, transparent, and nondiscriminatory manner;

**DEEPLY CONCERNED:**

About the requests for asylum in the United States, Mexico, and Costa Rica, which increased 56% in 2017, based on the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR);

About the amount of people that died (810) in 2019 in American routes trying to get shelter, making this the most lethal year, according to the United Nations (UN) section on Migrants and Refugees;

About the statistics provided by the UNHCR, which state that in 2020 alone, more than 430.000 people migrated internationally within the Americas;

Regarding the data provided by the UN, which states that the American continent holds 20% of the 82.4 million of the stateless people around the world;

For the over seven million people that are stateless and asylum seekers, especially in the Americas, as reported by the UNHCR;

CONSIDERING:

That the rights of refugees, asylum seekers, and the stateless are, by definition, human rights;

That, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in 2019 there were more than 79 million forcibly displaced persons in need of protection worldwide, the highest number recorded since World War II, and that in 2022 there are currently over seven million people who are currently displaced;

Ongoing patterns of migration in Western Hemisphere and the potential for future migrant crises in the Western Hemisphere;

RECOGNIZING:

The efforts made by member states in addressing ongoing migrant crises;

The success of Ecuador's process of labor competency recognition, executed in conjunction with the United Nations Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Technical University of Loja, which is used to recognize the knowledge and skills of people to perform an occupation, regardless of whether they have a professional degree,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States for their efforts in extending protection to asylum seekers, refugees, and the stateless, faithful to their generous tradition of asylum even under difficult socioeconomic conditions.
2. To reiterate the importance of taking care of refugees who are inside each country to maintain order, public health, and security in the State.
3. To urge Member States that have not already done so to adopt procedures fully and effectively for the recognition and treatment of refugees and asylum seekers consistent with those presented in the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol.
4. To create a "Commission for Refugees in the Americas (CORA)" as an advisory specialized organization under the OAS Charter; whose objectives are:
  - a. Produce and compile an updated compendium of best practices and strategies for the identification and treatment of refugees, asylum seekers, and the stateless annually.
  - b. Produce an annual report on protection and treatment of refugees, asylum seekers, and the stateless within Member States.
  - c. Investigate the causes of the refugee problem.
  - d. Advise host countries of international refugees and asylum seekers regarding technical, logistical, and infrastructural issues pertaining to the entry, maintenance, and due diligence in the process with said population; and
  - e. Provide strategies for host nations to prevent, or in due situation, solve humanitarian, food, water, and health situations that may emerge from refugee crises in the hemisphere.
  - f. Coordinate collaborative efforts for the Protection of Refugees, Asylum Seekers, and Stateless people between Member States and outside organizations.
  - g. Coordinate with other OAS departments to create such new agencies as needed without duplicating existing efforts.





**PROMOTING GREATER ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES, ASYLUM SEEKERS,  
STATELESS PERSONS, THE ADOLESCENT AND THE YOUTH WITH MENTAL  
HEALTH PROTECTIONS**

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Paraguay

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

Article 106 of the 1948 Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) which provides that: “there shall be an Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, whose principal function shall be to promote the observance and protection of human rights and to serve as a consultative organ of the Organization in these matters...it shall determine the structure, competence, and procedure of this Commission”;

REMEMBERING:

AG/RES. 2961 (L-O/20), “Promotion and Protection of Human Rights” which reiterates the commitment assumed by OAS Member States to continue extending protection to asylum seekers, refugees, and the stateless, based on the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, and to seek lasting solutions to their situation;

REAFFIRMING:

The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR)’s Resolution 04/19 “Inter-American Principles on the Human Rights of all migrants, refugees, stateless persons and victims of human trafficking” which highlight “the importance of combatting all forms of hate speech, violence, criminalization, discrimination, racism, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance against migrants, regardless of their migration status, and any against person in need of international protection, in the region and in the world”;

BEING COGNIZANT OF:

Principle 12 of IACHR Res. 04/19 which accentuates that, “in order to prevent discrimination and xenophobia against migrants, states should implement positive measures such as educational and awareness campaigns aimed at promoting multicultural societies and prevent, investigate and punish all acts of racism, xenophobia and hate speech”;

Principle 35 of IACHR Res. 04/19, “Right to health”, which exemplifies that “every migrant has the right to enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of mental health...medical attention cannot be denied due to migration status and states shall take into account the differentiated attention that certain groups require... highest being women, children and adolescents”; and

HIGHLIGHTING ALSO:

Principle 35 of IACHR Res. 04/19 which underscores how children and adolescents have “the right to receive child sensitive and rights-based consular protection, when it is appropriate and not contrary to international refugee law” and “to have their best interests evaluated before the making of any decision regarding their life”,

## RESOLVES:

1. To thank the Member States for their promotion of human rights for refugees, asylum seekers, and stateless persons and recognize the efforts made by Member States to enforce international protection in hopes of eradicating forms of discrimination.
2. To encourage Member States to recognize and address existing discrimination laws and understand how these laws perpetuate and protect negative societal attitudes and discrimination by:
  - a. Supporting Member States' efforts to evaluate laws which limit the quality of life for refugees, asylum seekers, and the stateless within the framework of their state constitutions and public policies.
  - b. Identifying the nature and extent of attitudes, beliefs, customs, and practices that perpetuate violence and discrimination.
3. To urge Member States to work with the IACHR's Rapporteurship on the Rights of Migrants to complete a report on violence, discrimination, and mental health that examines the relationship between discrimination and mental health, including:
  - a. Data collection on statistics about discrimination, hate crimes, suicide rates, mental health accessibility and services, education, and acceptance of society.
  - b. Utilize the data collected to help Member States assess the steps needed within the framework of their legal systems to promote mental assistance to promote the protection of human rights for refugees, asylum seekers and the stateless.
  - c. Request for the support of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) mental health and psychosocial support program (MHPSS) assist with funding this report.
4. To recommend that Member States take steps to develop care protocols and procedures that target migrant and refugee children and adolescents and provide assistance to those children who are alone or separated.

5. To propose that the Member States work with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and other organizations to assist these programs, and to have voluntary contributions from governments, intergovernmental organizations, and the private sector; and to use these funds to implement essential education, child migrant discrimination, mental health, social protections services, and adolescent and youth programs

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

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

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**STRATEGY FOR THE PROTECTION OF REFUGEES, ASYLUM SEEKERS,  
AND THE STATELESS IN THE AMERICAS**

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Colombia

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

Article 45(a) of the Charter, which emphasizes 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”;

Article 22(8) of the American Convention on Human Rights, which affirms that in no case may an alien be deported or returned to a country, regardless of whether or not it is his country of origin, if in that country his right to life or personal freedom is in danger of being violated because of his race, nationality, religion, social status, or political opinions;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The 2019 report presented by the OAS Working Group on Venezuelan Migrants which calls on the entire international community: “to give a global response to the crisis of Venezuelan migrants and refugees. This should not be considered a regional or much less sub-regional issue,” and emphasizes that “despite the difficulties, the migrant and refugee crisis also create an immense opportunity to integrate millions who are willing to work, study, and positively impact the countries that receive them”;

The Cartagena Declaration, which defines refugees as “persons who have fled their country because their lives, safety or freedom have been threatened by generalized violence, foreign aggression, internal conflicts, massive violation of human rights or other circumstances which have seriously disturbed public order”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The Inter-American Principles on the Human Rights of all Migrants, Refugees, Stateless Persons and Victims of Human Trafficking, which aims to “guide OAS Member States in their obligations to respect, protect, promote, and guarantee the human rights of all persons, regardless of their nationality or migration status, including refugees, stateless persons, and victims of human trafficking”, and to “encourage migration through regular channel, avoiding, in particular, precarious workplace conditions and other consequences of irregular migration status”;

The 2014 Brazil Declaration, which underlines that “States have the primary responsibility to protect refugees, displaced and stateless persons, and that international cooperation and solidarity are fundamental for responding to humanitarian challenges”;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION:

Canada's role in hosting the 2021 International Donors' Conference in Solidarity with Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants, and the donors who together raised over US\$2.79 billion in pledges, including US\$653 million worth of grants;

The efforts of the Member States in the Quito Process and its Group of Friends in underlining the importance to reinforce reception policies for Venezuelan migrants, coordinating efforts through international organizations, fighting discrimination, intolerance and xenophobia, and strengthening regulations to promote and respect the rights of migrants;

RECOGNIZING:

Deep concern over the worsening political, economic, social, security and humanitarian crisis in Venezuela and its serious impact on the stability of the region;

The importance for the Organization of American States and the international community to continue supporting the Venezuelan people and reaffirm their commitment to defend and protect all refugees, asylum seekers and stateless persons in the Americas; and

NOTING WITH CONCERN:

The lack of legal protection or refugee status for millions of Venezuelans, preventing them from receiving access to health, education, opportunities to enter the labor markets, and other essential services, and who will likely be displaced for a protracted period,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the significant ongoing efforts by Member States to host and integrate Venezuelan migrants and refugees;
2. To praise participating Member States of the Quito Process and its Group of Friends for underlining the importance to reinforce reception policies for Venezuelan migrants, coordinating efforts through international organizations, fighting discrimination, intolerance and xenophobia, and strengthening regulations to promote and respect the rights of migrants.
3. To propose the creation of a task force to facilitate the process for Member States receiving a large flux of asylum seekers to implement Temporary Protected Status (TPS), with the Refugee, Migrant and Stateless Protection Task Force (RMSPTF) acting as a sub-committee under the administrative supervision of the IACHR. This task force will overview the appropriate allocation of funds to Member States that have committed to granting TPS to Venezuelan refugees, and be characterized by transparency, oversight and the efficient allocation of funds, with the purpose of this task force being to:
  - a. Encourage the integration of refugees into the Member States' societies by the granting of temporary protected status;
  - b. Raise and mobilize the per-capita funding for Member States hosting Venezuelan refugees, from \$500 USD to a minimum of \$1,050 to help address the financial stress placed on Member States' public services, and
  - c. Promote self-sufficiency and reduce the risk of labor exploitation.
4. To encourage regional consensus through the RMSPTF, with Member States adhering to the following steps to receive funding:
  - a. Grant TPS to Venezuelan refugees and issue a regional identity card;

- b. Communicate the information to the RMSPTF through a shared regional database, and allocate funds, once verified by the RMSPTF, to the host country through secure and efficient means.
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- 5. To request that the RMSPTF shall consist of the following:
    - a. 8 independent experts to be tasked with working in certain regions with prior experience in citizenship and/or refugee policy, emergency response operations, and/or with budgetary or financial expertise, elected by simple majority at the General Assembly, whose elections shall be considered among a pool of independent experts proposed by the IACHR, and
    - b. 3 non-permanent observers elected by the ambassador to the OAS of the affected member states and the representative assigned by IACHR.
  - 6. To recommend that the time frame for the creation of the RMSPTF be within 4 months from today and the election of the experts within the following 4 months.
  - 7. To host and organize a 2023 international donors' conference in Solidarity with Venezuelan refugees and migrants to mobilize additional resources, with a goal of raising 7.5 billion USD, and to highlight progress achieved to date, raise awareness of key priorities and to direct the funds raised to support the RMSPTF.
  - 8. To request additional funding from volunteer donations from the UN development program, the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Federation of the Red Cross, the Pan American Health Organization, the Caribbean Development Bank, and other non-governmental organizations.

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

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

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## **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PARIS CLIMATE AGREEMENT THROUGH THE PREVENTION OF DEFORESTATION**

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Guatemala

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 states that one of the essential purposes of the OAS is “to strengthen the peace and security of the continent”;

Article 95(c)(1) of the OAS Charter, which dictates that Member States will “[p]romote, coordinate, and assign responsibility for the execution of development programs and projects to the subsidiary bodies and relevant organizations, on the basis of the priorities identified by the Member States, in areas such as: Economic and social development, including...the environment”;

Article 3(m) of the OAS Charter, which states that “the spiritual unity of the continent is based on respect for the cultural values of the American countries and requires their close cooperation for the high purposes of civilization”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

Article 5(2) of the Paris Climate Agreement, which states that “[p]arties are encouraged to take action to implement and support, including through results-based payments, the existing framework as set out in related guidance and decisions already agreed under the Convention for: policy approaches and positive incentives for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries; and alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, while reaffirming the importance of incentivizing, as appropriate, non-carbon benefits associated with such approaches”;

The Decision of the United Nations -/CP.26 (2021) “Glasgow Climate Pact”, an agreement reached at the 2021 United Nations Climate Change Conference, which aims to further progress towards the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement through transparency and reporting, adaption funding, and stronger cooperation;

The Glasgow Leaders’ Declaration on Forests and Land Use, which reaffirms “. . .our respective commitments to sustainable land use, and to the conservation, protection, sustainable management and restoration of forests, and other terrestrial ecosystems”;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION:

The various efforts made by Member States to protect forests, prevent deforestation, and combat the adverse effects of climate change; and

CONSIDERING:

The continued threats to health, safety, and environmental health caused by deforestation;

Research showing that 31 percent of outbreaks of new and emerging diseases are linked to deforestation;

That approximately 89.7 percent of forests in Latin America and the Caribbean are located in South America, and at least 22 million hectares of South American forests were lost from the years 2010-2018;

The Glasgow Leaders’ Declaration on Forests and Land Use, which emphasized “[t]he critical and interdependent roles of forests of all types, biodiversity and sustainable land use in enabling the world to meet its sustainable development goals,”

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Member States for their participation in the Paris Climate Agreement, especially for those efforts being made to conserve land, forests, and the environment in general.
2. To encourage the continued efforts being made to comply with commitments made by Member States as part of the Glasgow Climate Pact (COP26) to end and reverse the effects of deforestation by the year 2030 by:
  - a. Commending Member States who have signed the Glasgow Climate Pact; and
  - b. Encouraging Member States who have not yet joined the Glasgow Climate Pact to do so.
3. To propose that Member States evaluate and discuss efforts to combat deforestation by increasing or implementing regulations to stop illegal logging, mining, narcotrafficking, and other harmful practices.
4. To strongly urge Member States to consider the implementation—or continuation—of programs that:
  - a. Provide citizens with a greater degree of awareness regarding the dangerous and destructive practices of deforestation and climate change;
  - b. Educate local governing bodies and communities about conservation and environmental sustainability; and
  - c. Provide ways to involve citizens in the efforts to reverse the effects of deforestation.
  - d. Provide incentives to land owners to preserve forests by the sustainable use of land and forest-management techniques.

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

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_

(Signature of Delegate)	(Country Represented)
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**PROVIDING COVID-19 VACCINES FOR VICTIMS OF COMPLEX  
HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCIES**

General Committee  
Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Canada

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda      Draft

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Section 1, Article 3 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which affirms that representative democracy is defined by the following elements: “respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, access to and the exercise of power in accordance with the rule of law”;

Section 3, Article 12 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which recognizes that “poverty, illiteracy, and low levels of human development are factors that adversely affect the consolidation of democracy”;

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

Chapter III, Article 17 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which states that “Member states reaffirm that the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is a fundamental right of all persons without discrimination... strengthen their capacity to prevent, detect, and respond to chronic non-communicable diseases, current and emerging infectious diseases, and environmental health concerns. Member States also commit to promote their peoples’ well-being through prevention and care strategies and, in partnership with public or private organizations, to improve access to health care”;

RECALLING:

Section 3 of AG/RES. 2941 (XLIX-O/19): “Promotion and Protection of Human Rights,” which reestablishes the need for hemispheric observance of the Global Compact on Refugees and stresses the importance of proactive and improved responses to situations of refugees throughout the Hemisphere;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The contributions and efforts made toward public health by the COVID-19 vaccine sharing mechanism COVAX, which has helped to deliver over 500 million COVID-19 vaccines to underdeveloped and underprivileged areas and communities in areas where these vaccines are not readily available; and

NOTING WITH ALARM:

The complex humanitarian emergencies in many Member States which have resulted in the mass exodus of more than 6 million refugees, whose wellbeing is compromised by the COVID-19 pandemic,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the efforts of Member States on the development and distribution of vaccines to their respective citizenries to protect against COVID-19 infections.
2. To expand the COVID-19 vaccine sharing COVAX program to incorporate a division that is specifically dedicated to the distribution of vaccines to refugees displaced or fleeing from their home countries, due to ongoing complex humanitarian emergencies.

- a. To connect this expanded program and its entities to fall under the advisement, discretion, and direction of both PAHO as well as the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States, in association and agreement with the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI), the Global Vaccine Alliance (GAVI), World Health Organization (WHO), and the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF).
  - b. To encourage Member States to recognize and work with CEPI, GAVI, WHO, UNICEF, and PAHO in providing information and support of the expanded COVAX program so that COVID-19 vaccines can reach as many people as possible.
  - c. To continue to fund this expanded COVAX program through the means of the PAHO Revolving Fund for Access to Vaccines.
  - d. To encourage Member States to provide a universally recognized refugee status and identification papers to help account for and officially recognize those who have left their home countries fleeing from complex humanitarian emergencies.
3. To encourage Member States to recognize, account for, and keep track of displaced persons who have entered their respective countries, and to provide these persons with the information necessary to receive a COVID-19 vaccination through the COVAX program.
  4. To request that Member States track delivery and administration of COVID-19 vaccines delivered by COVAX to refugees through the combined efforts of this identification system and PAHO resources to determine the successes and working points of the COVAX system.
  5. To encourage those humanitarians who can afford to donate to the COVAX Refugee system to defray the expenses related to the acquiring and distribution of COVID-19 vaccinations through the COVAX system.

Approved for form and substance: \_\_\_\_\_

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_

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**COMMITMENT TO THE PROTECTION OF REFUGEES, RETURNEES, AND STATELESS AND INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN THE AMERICAS**

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Bolivia

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

The Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) Chapter VII, Article 45 declare, "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";

The 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees Convention Article 2.1 states, "The States Parties to the present Protocol undertake to co-operate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, or any other agency of the United Nations which may succeed it, in the exercise of its functions, and shall in particular facilitate its duty of supervising the application of the provisions of the present Protocol";

The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights points to the need to guarantee certain rights, access to which must be provided to all migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers, and others needing international protection in the 2019 Resolution 04/19 Inter-American Principles on the Human Rights of all Migrants, Refugees, Stateless Persons, and Victims of Human Trafficking, as stated in Section IX (Adequate standard of living), such protection encompasses access to the whole pool of economic, social, cultural, and environmental rights, such as the right to health (Principle 35), work (Principle 36), education (Principle 37), housing (Principle 38), and culture (Principle 39);

UNDERSCORING:

AG/RES. 2047 (XXXIV-O/04) "Protection of Asylum Seekers, Refugees, Returnees, and Stateless Persons in the Americas" 2004 states, "that the protection of refugees is a responsibility shared by the entire international community and that durable solutions depend on the will and capacity of states, guided by a spirit of humanitarianism and international solidarity";

AG/RES. 2232 (XXXVI-O/06) "Protection of Asylum Seekers, Refugees, Returnees, and Stateless Persons in the Americas" 2006 states, "the importance of cooperation among the organs of the inter- American system and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), to ensure that innovative regional approaches are taken regarding refugee issues in the Americas"; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

By the fact that according to UNHCR, "In the first half of 2021, more than 84 million individuals were forcibly displaced worldwide because of persecution, conflict, violence, or human rights violations. That was an increase of 1.6 million people from the previous year, and the world's forcibly displaced population remains at a record high";

That, according to UNHCR, “In recent years, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras have experienced a dramatic escalation in violence by organized criminal groups, locally called mara, which have resulted in the number of refugees and Venezuelans displaced abroad reaching over 4 million by the end of 2021, Colombia hosting more than 1.7 million people displaced across borders, and 890,000 people originating from El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras remaining forcibly displaced,”

RESOLVES:

1. To thank Member States for their continuous support of refugees, returnees, stateless peoples, and internally displaced and to recognize the efforts and the progress that the Member States have made to aid and support persons seeking asylum.
2. To urge those Member States, that have not already done so, to consider ratifying or acceding to the documents imperative to refugee rights: the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and/or the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees.
3. To use the “Migrant” section of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) website to keep track of the most accurate and recent statistics on refugees affecting the Western hemisphere to keep the public informed on the refugee crisis, ways to help, and trusted partners the public can collaborate with and/or donate to:
  - a. Correct the OAS website so that the Refugees hyperlink under “Topics” on the OAS homepage is redirected to the “Migrants” section of the IACHR, where the most recent reports are located.
  - b. Create a comprehensive and easily accessible list of existing NGOs within Member States that share our goal in providing aid to asylum seekers, refugees, returnees, internally displaced and stateless persons on the IACHR website for public use.
  - c. Collect data on each Member States’ asylum seekers, refugees, returnees, internally displaced and stateless persons’ populations for the purpose of transparency and to ensure duties are being fulfilled.

4. To urge Member States to collaborate more proactively with UNCHR and other NGOs within their borders to ensure that their commitment to aiding and providing rights to refugees is being upheld and to report these collaborations to the Rapporteur on the Rights of Migrants to be logged in annual reports.

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

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

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**PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF MEDICAL ATTENTION FOR  
REFUGEES, ASYLUM SEEKERS, AND STATELESS**

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of El Salvador

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 15, (1) of the Organization of American States (OAS), Social Charter of the Americas, which asks Member States to “recognize the contributions of indigenous peoples, afro-descendants, and migrant communities to the historical process of the Hemisphere and will promote recognition of their value”;

Article 3, (1) of the Charter of the OAS, which ensures that “the American States proclaim the fundamental rights of the individual without distinction as to race, nationality, creed, or sex”;

BEARING IN MIND:

Americas Comprehensive Regional Protection and Solutions Framework (MIRPS for its Spanish acronym), which states that “the reasons for [refugees] leaving are multiple and complex, including socioeconomic factors as well as violence and insecurity – mainly caused by organized crime –, forcing populations to move both inside and outside of the region,” and that “in recent years, a significant increase in the number of asylum seekers, refugees, and other persons in need of international protection has been noted”;

Goal 11, “Reduce inequality and inequity in health through intersectoral, multisectoral, regional, and subregional approaches to the social and environmental determinants of health”, of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), from the Sustainable Health Agenda for the Americas 2018-2030, states that “promoting healthy environments and access to health services equitably to improve health and well-being and to reduce preventable deaths and the burden of diseases throughout the life course, while preventing any disproportionate impacts on public health among disadvantaged populations or communities, including displaced populations, refugees, and migrants”;

The Cartagena Declaration on Refugees, which states that “countries of asylum that refugee camps and settlements located in frontier areas should be set up inland at a reasonable distance from the frontier with a view to improving the protection afforded to refugees, safeguarding their human rights and implementing projects aimed at their self-sufficiency and integration into the host society.”;

Brazil Declaration and Plan of Action of “A Framework for Cooperation and Regional Solidarity to Strengthen the International Protection of Refugees, Displaced and Stateless Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean” which reaffirms the importance of governments “working closely with UNHCR regarding asylum-seekers, refugees, returnees, displaced and stateless persons and those without a clear nationality or at risk of statelessness.”;

The Refugee Convention of 1951 of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) which provides proper definitions for the terms: Refugee, Asylum Seeker, Stateless, and Returnee and gives more information on proper procedures for dealing with these groups,

Section 1, Principle 4: Right to recognition as a person before the law, (2) from the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) of the Organization of the American States (OAS), recognizes that “Every migrant, regardless of migration status, has the right to access and possess all documents necessary to enjoy and exercise their rights, such as passports or valid travel documents, identity documents, birth certificates and marriage certificates. Countries of transit and destination must facilitate the issuance of identity and civil status documents, as well as coordinate with appropriate consular offices to ensure access to identity documents,”;

Resolution AG/RES. 2232 (XXXVI-0/06), “Protection of Asylum Seeker, Refugees, and Returnees in the Americas” which urges “member states and the international community to support and collaborate in the establishment and consolidation of the Regional Solidarity Resettlement Program, proposed in the Mexico Plan of Action, which constitutes an innovative regional solution based on the principles of international solidarity, responsibility-sharing, and international cooperation”; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That the Refugee Data Finder, of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), reported 1,069,671 refugees in the Americas in 2021, 4% more than in 2020;

That according to the Vision of Humanity 2021 Global Peace Index Report, 56% of the people in South America and 50% in Central America fear violence in their neighborhoods, with a total economic impact of over \$14.4 trillion,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States for their collaboration in the protection of asylum seekers, refugees, stateless and returnees.
2. To request that the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), in conjunction with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), contact Doctors Without Borders to create an initiative – denominated Medical Assistance and Care for Refugees Abroad (MACRA) – to focus and expand efforts to assist asylum seekers, refugees, stateless and returnees at temporary camps and receive basic medical help during their stay.

