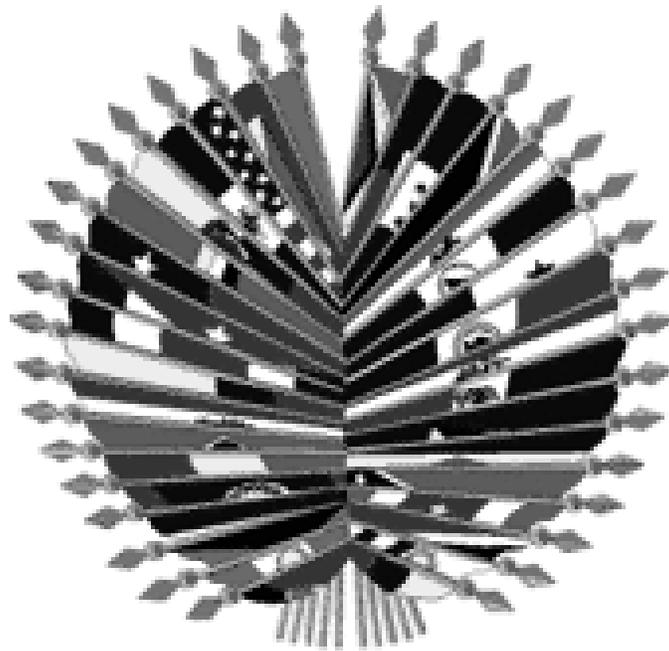


**2022 Washington Model Organization of
American States General Assembly**

Final Packet

First Committee



**DIGITAL PLATFORM AND NETWORK FOR THE REPORT AND COMMUNICATION
OF POSSIBLE CASES OF ABUSES AGAINST FREEDOM
OF THE PRESS IN THE AMERICAS**

First Committee
Joint Resolution Presented by the Delegates of the First Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 17 of the 1948 Charter of the Organization of American States OAS Charter, which establishes as one of its main purposes to assert “Each State has the right to develop its cultural, political, and economic life freely and naturally. In this free development, the State shall respect the rights of the individual and the principles of universal morality”;

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

Article 24 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter of OAS, which establishes that Member States “shall guarantee conditions of security, free access to information, and full cooperation with the electoral observation mission”;

Article 30 of the 2012 Social Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establishes that it is: “necessary and appropriate for member states to generate and ensure a climate conducive to freedom of thought, expression, and information, as well as conditions that facilitate creative expression and promote research and imagination in an environment of tolerance”;

Principle 1 of the OAS Declaration of Principles on Freedom of Expression which establishes that: “Freedom of expression in all its forms and manifestations is a fundamental and inalienable right of all individuals. Additionally, it is an indispensable requirement for the very existence of a democratic society”;

GUIDED BY:

Article 13 of the 1969 American Convention on Human Rights which asserts the right to freedom of thought and expression which “may not be restricted by indirect methods or means, such as the abuse of government or private controls over newsprint, radio broadcasting frequencies, or equipment used in the dissemination of information, or by any other means tending to impede the communication and circulation of ideas and opinions”;

The Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACHR Court) ruling on Article 13 of the 1969 American Convention on Human Rights in *Granier et al. v. Venezuela* (2019) which reaffirms that the State is required to “protect news organizations from restriction and provide access to free communication, as these organizations are fundamental to democracy due to their essential role in disseminating information and opinions to the public. As journalists use legal entities to communicate restrictions on legal entities can restrict the rights of natural persons”;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The United Nations Economic, Social, Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as the Specialized organism of the UN mandate to defend freedom of expression, press and information and considers

these rights as the foundation to stable democracy, development, and dialogue, and are basic for the protection and promotion of all other human rights;

The efforts of the International Press Institute and the Committee to Protect Journalists to defend freedom of media and the rights of every journalist who works to inform and the exercise of true journalistic integrity, and advocating for their rights and providing safety resources.

The International Labor Organization protects the rights of freedom of opinion and expression and establishes that: “Freedom of opinion and expression constitutes one of the basic civil liberties, essential for the normal expression of trade union rights”;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That the International Program for the Development of Communication of UNESCO determined that by 2018 at least 827 journalists were killed in the last ten years, revealing the degree of risks associated with expression of opinions and the dissemination of information;

That Latin America has been the continent with the most journalists killed because of their profession in 2020, with 80% of journalists’ murders committed during the last decade were concentrated in Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, and Honduras, with 139 journalists and media collaborators killed in those countries between 2011 and 2020;

That according to Reporters Without Borders (RSF) assassinations of press professionals often occur during coverage and journalistic investigations of politics, corruption, and organized crime carried out in cities across the Hemisphere, with at least 45% of the victims of murders and aggression having had reported that they had received threats and did so publicly (in the media outlets for which they worked, or from their social media accounts, or even directly to the security forces of the cities where they lived);

That the 2021 Reporters Without Borders (RSF) Press Freedom Index reveals a general deterioration of the freedom of press and journalist protections in Latin America, and indicates how the work environment has increased in hostility for journalists and press members, and has been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic;

RECOGNIZING:

The Office of the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression “Declaration of Principles on Freedom of Expression” establishes that there is an hemispheric need for a legal framework to regulate an effective protection of freedom of expression in the hemisphere that would incorporate the principal doctrines set forth in different international instruments;

A recent report by the Washington Office on Latin American Affairs, explains that the main causes of censorship in the Hemisphere are diverse in nature and complexity, including government censorship, organized crime, and criminal groups, and the situation is aggravated by weak and unused mechanisms to protect journalists in countries where governments do not openly censor the press;

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate all the Member States for respecting liberty of press and creating mechanisms for the protection of free and independent press in the Hemisphere.
2. To encourage all nations of the Hemisphere to prevent and stop crimes against members of the press to evolve and make the continent a safer place for the exercise of freedom of press.\

3. To establish the creation of an e-platform and network overseen by the Department of Sustainable Democracy and Special Missions under the OAS Secretariat for Strengthening Democracy.
4. That this e-platform entitled be dedicated to receiving and reporting cases of possible crimes against the press in the Hemisphere with the goal of reducing high impunity rates by:
 - a. Being available in English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French.
 - b. Requesting the user to complete a form to explain the possible crime, the location of the possible crime, relevant names of involved persons, and additional information.
 - c. Allowing the user to also anonymously report various cases of crime to be gathered and stored in the database and made available offline.
 - d. Be analyzed by the Department of Sustainable Democracy and Special Missions to help monitor and prevent the persecution of journalists and press in the Hemisphere:
 - i. By determining legitimacy of reports and collecting data on repeating factors to be made available to the competent authority of each country.
 - ii. By creating a guide and a video tutorial to aid in the completion of questions with explanations on how to use it most effectively.
 - iii. By working alongside the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression and the OAS School of Governance to make reports available by request on specific cases and results be used to create necessary dialogue in each Member State to strengthen practices of institutional transparency, citizen participation, and human rights security.
5. That the Department of Sustainable Democracy implement security systems to prevent abuse of this platform by:
 - a. Restricting unauthorized access and use by implementing strong and multifactor access and data management controls.
 - b. Load/stress testing and capacity testing the database to ensure it does not crash during a distributed denial of service (DDoS) attack or user overload.
 - c. A firewall to protect information by denying access to unwanted parties by only allowing traffic from the authorized applications or web servers.
 - d. Regular data backups can be planned as part of a database security protocol, and multiple copies be stored off-site to provide backups and emergency recovery.
6. To ask the Office of the Special Rapporteur in conjunction with the Development Bank of Latin America (CAF), the Inter-American Development Bank and the International Development Association (IDA) to finance the creation and implementation of this platform.

**POLICY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LABOUR CONDITIONS OF TRANSITIONING
AND TRANSGENDER PEOPLE SEEKING RESPECT AND
EQUALITY IN THE WORKPLACE**

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Mexico

Topic No.3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 10 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establishes as one of its main purposes to reaffirm that: “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 9 of the Democratic Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establishes as one of its main purposes to reaffirm that: “The elimination of all forms of discrimination, especially gender, ethnic and race discrimination, as well as diverse forms of intolerance, the promotion and protection of human rights of indigenous peoples and migrants, and respect for ethnic, cultural and religious diversity in the Americas contribute to strengthening democracy and citizen participation”;

Article 10 of the Democratic Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establishes as one of its main purposes to reaffirm that: “The promotion and strengthening of democracy requires the full and effective exercise of workers rights and the application of core labor standards, as recognized in the International Labour Organization (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and its Follow-up, adopted in 1998, as well as other related fundamental ILO conventions. Democracy is strengthened by improving standards in the workplace and enhancing the quality of life for workers in the Hemisphere”;

Article 1 of the Social Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establishes as one of its main purposes to reaffirm that: [...] “Everyone is born free and equal in dignity and rights. Member states reaffirm their commitment to universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms as essential elements to achieve social justice and strengthen democracy”;

Article 3 of the Social Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establishes as one of its main purposes to reaffirm that: [...] “Member states will strengthen and foster policies and programs directed towards the achievement of societies that offer all people opportunities to benefit from sustainable development with equity and social inclusion”;

Article 14 of the Social Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establishes as one of its main purposes to reaffirm that: “Member states have a responsibility to develop and implement comprehensive social protection policies and programs, based on the principles of universality, solidarity, equality, non-discrimination, and equity that give priority to persons living in conditions of poverty and vulnerability, taking into account their national circumstances”;

FULLY AWARE:

That the right to freedom of development of personality and identity must be protected, and it is the duty of the States to guarantee that is being respected and fulfilled properly;

That, despite the progress that has been achieved through the years in terms of the rights of transgender, transitioning and LGBTQ+ individuals, there's still a high rate of discrimination and violation of their rights, including labor ones;

That this group of people tends to have fewer labor opportunities, lower payments, and are constantly judged for their identity;

The fact that it is important to protect transgender, transitioning and LGBTQ+ labor rights and assure that they are being treated with equality, equity and respect;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

AG/RES. 2721 (XLII-O/12) the Declaration on Sexual Identity and Gender Orientation presented on December 18, 2008 to the General Assembly of the United Nations (UN) includes a condemnation of violence, harassment, discrimination, exclusion, stigmatization and prejudice based on sexual orientation and gender identity. It also includes the condemnation of murders and executions, torture, arbitrary detention and the denial of economic, social and cultural rights based on these reasons. The Declaration was signed by 67 Member States; among them, 14 OAS Member States;

RECOGNIZING:

Article 1(3) of the UN Charter, “. . . in the development and encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction for reasons of race, sex, language or religion”;

That the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in Article 1, establishes that “all people are born free in dignity of right, and that such entitlement cannot be hindered by reason of sex”;

That in 2011 the Human Rights Council issued the first resolution on sexual orientation and gender identity, condemning this type of discrimination;

That in June 2013, in the city of Antigua, Guatemala, the nations that make up the OAS approved the new Inter-American Convention against Racism, Discrimination and All Form of Intolerance, a binding instrument for States that, for the first time, recognizes, guarantees, protects and promotes the right to non-discrimination based on identity and expression of genre; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) recognizes the systemic problems faced by the LGTBIQ+ communities, including criminalization, discrimination in access to services (including health and justice services), exclusion and violence;

With the fact that the invisibility of these violations towards the LGTBIQ+ communities face great challenges in their work advocacy on public policies towards greater respect for their human rights;

Of the lack of statistics and public information concerning human rights violations based on sexual identity and gender; creating an urgent need to produce studies that can establish the extent of discrimination and violence against people in these communities and how they affect access to services, prevention, and protection programs;

That according to CEDOLSTAC (Centro de Documentación de la situación Trans de América Latina y el Caribe) nearly 90% of transgenders in Latin America and the Caribbean end in sexual work due to the lack of opportunities;

The community suffer violence from a young age, and, according to the Red Latino Americana de Personas Trans, 77% of the teenagers recognized as transgender or in a transitioning process are kicked out of their families;

That in 2021, there is still no direct reference to sexual or gender orientation in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, nor in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate all of the Member States for their efforts in protecting transitioning and transgender individuals from discrimination and violence in the hemisphere and promoting their rights.
2. To encourage all nations of the hemisphere to prevent and stop discrimination and violence against transitioning and transgender individuals in all dimensions.
3. To create a regional policy for the protection of labor conditions of transitioning and transgender people seeking respect and equality in the workplace, including to guarantee:
 - a. Transparent and nondiscriminatory recruitment and selection process based on capacities, qualities, and aptitudes.
 - b. Training of institutional staff of private and public organizations, to avoid discriminatory practices towards transitioning and transgender individuals in the workplace.
 - c. Updating of the disciplinary code of conduct of private and public organizations in terms of warnings and sanctions towards employees that engage in discriminatory practices against transitioning and transgender.
4. To suggest the ministries of labor or any other organization that acts as such to create an office that protects and guarantees the rights of transitioning and transgender individuals, including their access to work, the proper execution of their rights and a safe channel to report discriminatory practices.
5. Invite all Member States to provide transparent information and statistics regarding cases of abuse, discrimination, and violence in the workplace to the IACHR.

- 6. To encourage cooperation with the International Labor Organization (ILO), Governments and Organizations on the proper mechanisms to execute and validate the labor rights of transitioning and transgender individuals.

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

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

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**IMPROVING THE REPRESENTATION OF VIOLENCE
FOR THE LGBTQ COMMUNITY**

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Paraguay

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

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

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

Article 194 from Proceedings Volume I of the Fiftieth Regular Session of the General Assembly reiterates “the joint commitment of member states to appropriately mainstream gender and human-rights perspectives”;

AG/RES. 2941 (XLIX-O/19) section xiii (1) of the Forty-Ninth Regular Session states the intention “to encourage member states to take measures at a national level to widely publicize the available posts and consider balanced gender and population group representation”;

AG/RES. 2941 (XLIX-O/19) section xvii (4) of the Forty-Ninth Regular Session encourages Member States “to consider producing and collecting data on bias-motivated violence and discrimination against individuals based on their sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, or sex characteristics in order to contribute to the preparation of effective public policies to prevent and respond to such acts”;

RECALLING:

The Inter-American Network for the Prevention of Violence and Crime aims to facilitate interaction and cooperation among different sectors to increase knowledge and promote the development of more efficient and effective policies, initiatives and programs to prevent violence and crime and to create safer and more peaceful societies in the hemisphere;

UNDERSCORING:

The importance of promoting proper representation of the LGBTQ+ community; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The fact that according to the Inter American Commission on Human Rights, most of the OAS Member States do not currently collect data regarding LGBTQ+ persons and the violence and discrimination they face,

RESOLVES:

1. To express gratitude to the Member States for the promotion and protection of human rights for LGBTQ+ persons and to recognize the efforts made by Member States at the fifty-second regular session of the General Assembly.
2. To encourage Member States to work in conjunction with an educational network to increase knowledge of Member States regarding issues in the LGBTQ+ community:
 - a. Providing data that provides equal representation among all communities.
 - b. Educating Member States and political leaders with knowledge to promote the creation of future laws, policies, and protections for the LGBTQ+ community with the backing of statistical evidence.
 - c. Proposing a variety of resources necessary for the LGBTQ+ community as a well-defined list for support.
3. To urge all Member States to work alongside the Inter-American Network for the Prevention of Violence and Crime's virtual platform to collect accurate data on LGBTQ+ based violence in one collective database for all Member States:
 - a. Supplying information about homophobic and transphobic violence.
 - b. Providing statistics on discrimination and hate crimes in the LGBTQ+ community across age groups.
4. To employ emergency and security systems to join this community to share useful information to operate, protect and manage information:
 - a. Implemented by countries that have already established policies and laws that promote LGBTQ+ rights and protections.
 - b. Adopted data from housing and employment rates in the LGBTQ+ community to exhibit the lack of equitable security.
5. To advise Member States to make efforts in making a widely accessible database for Member States on the basis of the already top leading existing database, Oracle.
6. To establish the activities envisaged in this resolution, financial resources as needed will also be collected through the instructions by the General Secretariat to negotiate and raise funds by means of voluntary funding through international cooperation, permanent observers, and the international community.

7. To request the General Secretariat to continue supporting member states in the implementation of this project with the availability of additional funds coming from Non-Government Organizations (NGOs).

Approved for form and substance: _____

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____

| (Signature of Delegate) | (Country Represented) |
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PROMOTION OF THE TASK FORCE ON INDIGENOUS POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Panama

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

TAKING NOTE OF:

The Preamble of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) which states, “Confident that the true significance of American solidarity and good neighborliness can only mean the consolidation on this continent...of a system of individual liberty and social justice based on respect for the essential rights of man”;

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

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

The Preamble of American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples which emphasizes “the urgent need to respect and promote the inherent rights of indigenous peoples, which derive from their political, economic, and social structures and from their cultures, spiritual traditions, histories, and philosophies, especially their rights to their lands, territories, and resources”;

RECOGNIZING:

Article 3 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples which establishes “Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development”;

Article 8(2)(a) of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples which condemns “Any action which has the aim or effect of depriving them of their integrity as distinct peoples, or of their cultural values or ethnic identities”;

The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) reaffirmed, in Case 12.534 that “From the standpoint of the right to equal protection of the law and to non-discrimination, the sequence of violations committed against these two indigenous peoples constitutes a form of discrimination”; and

CONCERNED:

About the lack of political participation of Indigenous populations, especially women, at all levels of government;

About the lack of awareness of Indigenous people’s rights to self-determination and right to informed consent;

At the high levels of political misinformation and falsification being spread within Indigenous populations;

**PROTECTING TRANSGENDER AND TRANSITIONING INDIVIDUALS BY
COMBATING HIV/AIDS**

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of El Salvador

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

Section 2, subsection 2.2 of the Plan of Action of the Social Charter of the Americas, which aims to “Seek to organize the social protection systems in such a way as to consider different approaches and schemes in an effort to ensure comprehensive coverage and an equitable distribution of benefits, taking national circumstances into account”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

United Nations General Assembly Resolution AG/RES/65/277 (2011) “Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Intensifying Our Efforts to Eliminate HIV and AIDS” which states, “Therefore, we solemnly declare our commitment to end the epidemic with renewed political will and strong, accountable leadership and to work in meaningful partnership with all stakeholders at all levels to implement bold and decisive actions as set out below, taking into account the diverse situations and circumstances in different countries and regions throughout the world”;

Goal 3 of the 2018-2030 Sustainable Health Agenda for the Americas which aims to “ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages” and “by 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases” and using as an indicator the “number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations”; and

CONSIDERING:

The 2021 data on HIV conducted by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), in which transgender women are a key population for reducing HIV because they have a 34 times greater risk of contracting the virus than other adults;

That these key populations are considered by UNAIDS to be severely undertreated in all countries combatting HIV/AIDS;

That the UNAIDS data lists transgender women representing 2% of all global HIV infections in 2020, in Latin America they represent 7% of total infections in the region, and in the Caribbean they represent 6% of total infections in the region;

The UNAIDS data reporting that in 2020 Latin America had 2.1 million adults living with HIV/AIDS, 100,000 newly infected adults and children, and 31,000 adult and child deaths due to AIDS, while the Caribbean had a total of 12,500 new cases in 2020;

That countries that do not criminalize transgendered or transitioning individuals see a reduction in transmission of HIV according to UNAIDS;

There is just an 8% gap in the Latin American region and a 16% gap in the Caribbean between the resources in 2020 and the amount needed in 2025;

RESOLVES:

1. To applaud the Member States for their continued efforts and attention to stopping the spread of HIV/AIDS.
2. To effectively combat the spread of HIV/AIDS in the transgender key populations with resource security in Member States through:
 - a. Solicitation of funds from UNAIDS to acquire approximately 350 million USD.
 - b. Annually reviewing the total budget dedicated to HIV/AIDS to ensure member states are on track to have the required amount to effectively combat HIV/AIDS.
 - c. Using funds to target at risk transgendered populations through:
 - i. Expansion of the provision of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP).
 - ii. Expansion of self-testing facilities and capabilities.
 - d. Allocating funds based on UNAIDS data to countries with highest HIV/AIDS transgendered population.
3. To request that Member States create medical and cultural awareness campaigns for the purpose of educating their populations on the importance of ending discrimination against transgender and transitioning individuals, as well as the need for HIV/AIDS awareness among these populations.
4. To request that funding for the above-mentioned campaigns come from the budgets already reserved for the combat of HIV/AIDS in each Member State.

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

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

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CREATION OF “GUIDELINES FOR A SAFE WORK-ENVIRONMENT FOR TRANSITIONING AND TRANSGENDER INDIVIDUALS”

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Costa Rica

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

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

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

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

Article 1 of the American Convention on Human Rights, which declares that “The States Parties to this Convention undertake to respect the rights and freedoms recognized herein and to ensure to all persons subject to their jurisdiction the free and full exercise of those rights and freedoms, without any discrimination for reasons of race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, economic status, birth, or any other social condition.”;

Article 2 of the Inter-American Convention against All Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance, which establishes that “Every human being is equal under the law and has a right to equal protection against any form of discrimination and intolerance in any sphere of life, public or private.”;

Article 4 of the Inter-American Convention against All Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance, which proclaims that “The states undertake to prevent, eliminate, prohibit, and punish, in accordance with their constitutional norms and the provisions of this Convention, all acts and manifestations of discrimination and intolerance.”;

BEARING IN MIND

That, according to the International Labor Organization (ILO), transgender individuals are the ones that faced the most severe types of discrimination in work environments; That, according to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), one basic measure for protecting trans and gender-diverse persons as regards their right to work is the enactment of laws explicitly prohibiting discrimination based on gender identity or expression;

That the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), through the UN

Free & Equal campaign, has recommended to States to adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination laws and policies that prohibit discrimination based on gender identity and gender expression, including in employment;

REAFFIRMING

The Yogyakarta Principles, that were developed and unanimously adopted in 2006 by a distinguished group of human rights experts, which states in its 12th principle that “States shall: (...) b) Eliminate any discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity to ensure equal employment and advancement opportunities in all areas of public service, including all levels of government service and employment in public functions, including serving in the police and military, and provide appropriate training and awareness-raising programs to counter discriminatory attitudes.”; and

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2961 (L-O/20), which recommended Member States to “continue strengthening their institutions and public policies to eliminate the barriers faced by lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans and intersex (LGBTI) persons in the enjoyment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as to adopt measures focused on preventing, investigating, and punishing acts of violence and discrimination against persons based on their sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, or sexual characteristics”;

AG/RES. 2863 (XLIV-O/14), which resolved to “encourage member states to consider, within the parameters of the legal institutions of their domestic systems, adopting public policies against discrimination by reason of sexual orientation and gender identity or expression.”;

The “Report on Trans and Gender Diverse Persons and Their Economic, Social, Cultural, and Environmental Rights” of the IACHR which declares that “The lack of a protective legal framework enhances the vulnerability faced by trans and gender-diverse persons and (...) allows for their arbitrary exclusion from hiring processes, for discrimination against them, for harassment and mistreatment as they do their work; or for their arbitrary dismissals for the simple fact of being trans or gender-diverse”;

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) for its ongoing efforts to protect human rights of the LGBTI community across the Hemisphere.
2. To advise Member States to reinforce policies for the protection of transitioning and transgender individuals against discrimination and violence, and to continue supporting the work of the IACHR.
3. To instruct the IACHR to create the “Guidelines for a Safe Work-Environment for Transitioning and Transgender Individuals” to combat the discrimination and violence that this group of individuals experiences in their jobs as a result of their gender identity.
4. That the Guidelines will, but not limited to:
 - a. Focus on three fundamental pillars: prevention, training, and approaching of discriminative and violent situations against transitioning and transgender individuals in workplaces.
 - b. Recommend preventive procedures, initiatives, and actions that public organisms and private enterprises may take to rapidly identify and eliminate behaviors that could lead to discrimination and violence against this group.
 - c. Include written and audiovisual supplies regarding sexual and gender education, mainly directed

towards employers, public authorities, and human resources personnel or similar, in order to support them to achieve the guideline's goals and assist them on the creation of safe work environments.

- d. Suggest what kind of protocols and actions may be taken to approach and solve incidents of violence and discrimination that transitioning and transgender individuals may suffer on workplaces, specially recommending the creation or improving of safe complain mechanisms.
 - e. Be published on the IACHR's website.
5. To encourage the participation of NGOs related to transitioning and transgender individuals on the elaboration of these guidelines.
 6. To recommend the Member States to apply the Guidelines in the public administration and other governmental areas, as well as to take actions in order to encourage the use of them by private enterprises and other work environments.
 7. To instruct the IACHR to report on the progress of the "Guidelines for a Safe Work-Environment for Transitioning and Transgender Individuals" at the next session of the General Assembly.
 8. To fund this project with resources allocated in the IACHR's budget, the UN Free & Equal campaign, as well as voluntary donations from Member States and Permanent Observer States.

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

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

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**PROMOTING REGIONAL COOPERATION TO ADVANCE
THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES**

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

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 34 of the Charter of the Organization of the American States (OAS), in which the Member States “agree that equality of opportunity, the elimination of extreme poverty, equitable distribution of wealth and income and the full participation of their peoples in decisions relating to their own development are, among others, basic objectives of integral development”;

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

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

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

RECALLING:

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

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

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

RECOGNIZING:

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

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

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The United Nations (UN) A/RES/47/135 “Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities”, in which the Member States declare that “Persons belonging to minorities have the right to participate effectively in decisions on the national and, where appropriate, regional level concerning the minority to which they belong or the regions in which they live, in a manner not incompatible with national legislation”;

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

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The numerous initiatives that have been adopted in OAS Member States geared towards the promotion of the rights, interests, and welfare of indigenous peoples. In Trinidad and Tobago, such initiatives include: the Declaration of October 14 as the Amerindian Heritage Day; the recognition of the Santa Rosa First people as the legitimate representatives of the Trinidad and Tobago indigenous peoples; and the provision of twenty-five acres of land to the Santa Rosa First Peoples for the creation of an Amerindian village and a museum that will help to promote indigenous food, craft, agriculture, and medicine; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED BY:

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean report (2021) which confirms that “The health and socioeconomic crisis triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic has hit the countries of Latin America hard and laid bare the profound inequities in the region;

The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs report (2021) on indigenous people which asserts that “Indigenous peoples experience a high degree of socio-economic marginalization and are at disproportionate risk in public health emergencies, becoming even more vulnerable during this global pandemic, owing to factors such as their lack of access to effective monitoring and early-warning systems, and adequate health and social services”; and

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

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the government and people of Trinidad and Tobago and all Member States of the OAS for their commitment to promoting and protecting the rights and welfare of all citizens regardless of their racial and ethnic origins.
2. To reaffirm the will and the commitment of OAS Member States to respect and support the decisions agreed in the American Declaration on the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples and adopted during the General Assembly of the OAS held on June 15, 2016, in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.
3. To call on the OAS Member States to cooperate with institutions such as the United Nations Commission on Population and Development (CPD) and the IDB, as well as other international organizations, national development agencies, and NGOs whose goals aim to reduce poverty and inequality, as well as those that promote the rights of ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples. Such cooperative efforts will:

- a. Lead to increased investment in education resulting in a reduction in the illiteracy rate among indigenous peoples in Member States of the OAS.
 - b. Improve the chances of indigenous peoples to participate in the making of policy decisions that affect them in OAS Member States.
 - c. Promote the formulation of policies that favor indigenous peoples politically, economically, and socially in OAS Member States.
4. To urge Member States of the OAS to channel more efforts towards:
- a. Protecting the historical arts, artefacts, and sacred sites of indigenous peoples.
 - b. Investing in school curriculum revival to increase public awareness about the contributions of indigenous peoples to national development.
 - c. Facilitating cultural exchanges among indigenous peoples in the Americas.
5. To implore Member States of the OAS to create a plan of action to further consolidate the rights of indigenous peoples in the region. This plan of action will help to:
- a. Harmonize the policies of Member States of the OAS aimed at promoting the rights of indigenous peoples.
 - b. Address the concerns of indigenous people in Member states of the OAS by:
 - i. Proposing policies that will facilitate, promote, and protect the rights of indigenous people in member states of the OAS.
 - ii. Establishing timelines for the implementation of policy proposals aimed at promoting the rights of indigenous peoples.
6. To request that Member States of the OAS submit an annual report to the General Assembly on efforts to promote the rights of indigenous people in their respective countries. This annual report will enable an assessment of the implementation of the prayers of this resolution.

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

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

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THE PROMOTION OF THE PROTECTION OF THE LGBTQI PERSONS IN REGARD TO VIOLENCE AND DISCRIMINATION

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Jamaica

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

The preamble to the American Convention on Human Rights which states “that the essential rights of man are not derived from one's being a national of a certain state, but are based upon attributes of the human personality, and that they therefore justify international protection in the form of a convention reinforcing or complementing the protection provided by the domestic law of the American states”;

Furthermore, Article 1 of the American Convention on Human Rights establishes that “The States Parties to this Convention undertake to respect the rights and freedoms recognized herein and to ensure to all persons subject to their jurisdiction the free and full exercise of those rights and freedoms, without any discrimination for reasons of race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, economic status, birth, or any other social condition”;

Article 10 of the Charter of the Organization of American States which establishes that “States are juridically equal, enjoy equal rights and equal capacity to exercise these rights, and have equal duties”;

Resolution AG/RES. 2887 (XLVI-O/16) which condemned “acts of violence and human rights violations committed by reason of sexual orientation and gender identity or expression” and committed members of the OAS to “ensuring due judicial protection for victims on an equal footing”;

Resolution AG/RES. 2721 (XLII-O/12) which condemned “discrimination against persons by reason of their sexual orientation and gender identity”;

AG/RES. 2908 (XLVII-O/17), in which the General Assembly resolved to “eliminate, where they exist, barriers faced by lesbian, gays, bisexual, trans, and intersex (LGBTI) persons to equal access to political participation and other areas of public life, and to avoid interferences in their private life”;

EMPHASIZING:

Article 12 of the Charter of the Organization of American States which establishes that “The fundamental rights of States may not be impaired in any manner whatsoever”; and

NOTING:

The preamble to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which begins with the “recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world”,

RESOLVES:

1. To urge nations to condemn violence targeting LGBTI persons living in their countries.

2. To urge nations to condemn discrimination targeting LGBTI persons living in their countries.
3. To condemn violence and discrimination targeting LGBTI persons living in their countries and ensuring the ability of people from the LGBTI community to carry out their lives without harassment.
4. To encourage nations to not pass new legislation that has the potential to impede on the livelihoods of LGBTI persons.
5. To promote strengthened coordination efforts amongst the OAS member states to support the implementation of anti-discrimination and anti-violence legislation appropriate to the national understandings and context, including the following guidelines will support these efforts:
 - a. The fundamental rights of member states should be a priority in OAS coordination efforts to advance the rights of LGBTI persons.
 - b. The OAS and their organs will not guide these processes but will support state efforts to uphold rights of LGBTI persons to domestic interpretation of international standards.
 - c. Diversity and inclusion training appropriate to the circumstances of the state.
 - d. Educational policies on these issues appropriate to the understanding and circumstances of the state.
 - e. Training of police towards preventing violence targeting LGBTI persons and responding to crime in an equitable manner.

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

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

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INDIGENOUS CIVIC EDUCATION AND CULTURAL AWARENESS PROGRAM (ICECAP)

First Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Dominican Republic

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 (b) of the 1948 Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states one of its main purposes is “to promote and consolidate representative democracy”;

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

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

Article 47 of the OAS Charter, which asserts 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”;

RECALLING:

The 2001 Inter-American Democratic Charter that states “that education is an effective way to promote citizens’ awareness concerning their own countries and thereby achieve meaningful participation in the decision-making process, and reaffirming the importance of human resource development for a sound democratic system”;

Article III of the 2016 American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples which recognizes the right of indigenous peoples “to self-determination...they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development”;

FURTHER RECALLING:

The establishment under the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) of the Rapporteurship on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (1990) and its dedication to addressing the primary challenges facing indigenous groups, including, “in all of its dimensions, the right to prior, free, informed, and culturally adequate consultation, consent, and effective participation in decisions that are relevant to the indigenous peoples,” and “institutional, cultural, linguistic, economic, and geographical barriers to gaining access to justice”;

The Universal Civil Identity Project of the Americas’ (PUICA) successful initiatives to increase the civil registry of indigenous persons through technical assistance, public training, and infrastructure to ensure the right to identity of all persons living in the Hemisphere under its mandate “to foster regional and horizontal

cooperation in the many facets of civil identity” through initiatives to achieve sustainability including “training activities of officials, registration authorities and community leaders”;

The Inter-American Strategy for the Promotion of Public Participation in Decision-Making for Sustainable Development (ISP) (OEA/Ser.D/XXIII.1) was completed in 2001 by the OAS after the 1996 Bolivia Summit Conference on Sustainable Development, which “seeks to promote transparent, effective, and responsible public participation in decision-making and to foster formulation and execution of sustainable development policies in the Americas” by “working with public sector and civil society organizations in the 34 Member States in conducting technical studies, seminars, and extensive consultations” to give “governments, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders in the Americas the opportunity to exchange ideas and opinions regarding the recommendations and principles to be taken into account in the design, implementation, and evaluation of participatory projects, policies, or programs”;

GUIDED BY:

The pledge in the Plan of Action from the 1998 Santiago Summit of the Americas by Heads of State and Government to “develop, with the participation of civil society, principles and recommendations for legal and institutional frameworks to stimulate the formation of responsible and transparent non-profit and other civil society organizations [and] encourage public sector-civil society partnerships”;

The principles and policy recommendations from the ISP “aimed at achieving greater involvement of all sectors of society in the making of decisions on sustainable development and environment” including expanding legal frameworks by recommending “public servants who are allowed to innovate in support of public participation. And to reach out to citizens and communities. . .bring vitality to public dialogue and promote the constant improvement of the democratic processes”;

The IACHR Report “Right to Self-Determination of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples” (2021) detailing primary concerns to indigenous tribes in the Hemisphere, and identified elements of self-determination which must be “understood as a reparative measure in the face of historical and contemporary violations of their human rights” with “its exercise and readapts to changes in historical relations, political conditions, and cultural transformations”;

NOTING WITH APPROVAL:

The promotion and other activities regarding the rights of indigenous peoples undertaken by the IACHR Rapporteurship on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples including several courses and advanced courses sponsored by the OAS in conjunction with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), governments, and academic institutions where specialist attorneys, IACHR lawyers, specialists from the Executive Secretariat, and other experts presented classes on rights afforded to indigenous peoples under the OAS Charter and American Declaration on the Rights and Duties of Man;

AFFIRMING:

The steps taken by the Constitutional Convention of Chile which is consciously including members of its indigenous population in the establishment of government by approving a provision to increase indigenous consultation and to require consent for matters affecting indigenous communities and their rights; and

RECOGNIZING:

The need for additional initiatives from OAS organs related to fostering public, political participation in the democratic process for indigenous peoples by combining the cultural knowledge and awareness of indigenous issues,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Member States on their continued efforts to promote and protect the political, social, cultural, economic rights of indigenous peoples in the Hemisphere.
2. To encourage Member States to legally recognize traditional territories of indigenous peoples and promote transparent, free, and open communication between Member States and indigenous leaders.
3. To instruct the Rapporteurship on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples to establish the Indigenous Civic Education and Cultural Awareness Program (ICECAP) to host public information sessions to educate their communities on local and national politics and their constitutional and human rights.
 - a. The Rapporteurship will appoint the ICECAP Leadership Board consisting of volunteer indigenous leaders, legal experts, and Member State officials involved with indigenous populations, and independent experts on indigenous issues and political rights.
 - b. The ICECAP Leadership Board with its collective expertise will review the work previously completed by the Rapporteurship, the ISP, and the IACHR on the prevalent concerns and cultural knowledge of indigenous groups in the Hemisphere to:
 - i. Create a plan of action for education programs lead by relevant specialists within each Member State to promote democracy and political participation of indigenous peoples.
 - ii. Engage specialists, chosen by the ICECAP Leadership Board, based on their legal expertise, human rights advocacy, indigenous cultural knowledge, and other relevant experience to indigenous political rights within their respective State to assist with the implementation of the plan of action.
 - iii. Bring together volunteers across NGOs, political and government organizations, and indigenous groups for the purpose of implementing the plan of action in Member States.
 - iv. Promote outreach by specialists and volunteers to recognized and non-voluntarily isolated indigenous groups and their respective leaders within Member States to make groups aware of the program.
 - v. Hold public information sessions and workshops to educate indigenous people on their Member State and the universal rights afforded to citizens throughout the Hemisphere with particular attention to how indigenous persons can participate in their respective Member State's political system for the betterment of their communities by addressing their primary concerns.
 - c. To create the Indigenous Political and Democratic Participation Portal of the Americas under the IACHR website to publish a list of best practices to promote civic engagement for indigenous groups and Member State leaders that highlights the primary issues identified within indigenous communities.
4. To collaborate with PUICA to provide indigenous persons with the appropriate documentation to participate in the democratic process of their Member State and to ensure accessibility to political participation.

INDIGENOUS DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS FOR POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Brazil

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

Article 11 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which asserts that “Democracy and social and economic development are interdependent and mutually reinforcing”;

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

Article 9 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which recognizes “the important role of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises...that contribute to the full incorporation into the labor market of women, youth, persons with disabilities, and other excluded groups,” and affirms that “[T]he business sector plays a key role in creating jobs, expanding opportunity, and contributing to poverty reduction”;

Article 28 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which declares that “Indigenous peoples have the right to practice and preserve their traditions, customs, and traditional knowledge, and deserve to have the dignity and diversity of their cultures, traditions, histories, and aspirations respected and promoted”;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That research from Amnesty International that highlights vast socio-economic differences in which “indigenous communities represent about 5% of the world's population but make up 15% of the world's extreme poor. Even when they can accumulate human capital [i.e., education or training opportunities], they are unable to convert that to significantly greater earnings or to reduce the poverty gap with the non-indigenous population”;

That indigenous peoples face barriers including lack of funding, education, support from the electorate, and expertise when trying to enter politics according to the Inter-Parliamentary Union explored these issues at the world conference, “The Participation of Indigenous Peoples in Parliament;”

RECOGNIZING:

Article 2 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples that recognizes that “[I]ndigenous peoples and individuals are free and equal to all other peoples and individuals and have the right to be free from any discrimination in the exercise of their rights”;

The role of the Inter-American Development Bank in the socio-economic development of indigenous peoples, which focuses on "strengthening the capacities of indigenous organizations to improve the technical and sociocultural viability of their business initiatives or projects and facilitating access to financing for indigenous business initiatives";

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) finding that the indigenous business sector is crucial in local communities, with some enterprises are competitive in national and worldwide markets;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

OAS AG/RES. 2888 (XLVI-O/16) "American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples," which in Article III establishes that "Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right, they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social, and cultural development";

OAS AG/RES. 2913 (XLVII-O17) "Plan of Action on the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples," which promotes, "the strengthening of sustainable development for indigenous peoples, ensuring full respect for their rights recognized in the ADRIP, including the establishment or strengthening of consultation mechanisms to achieve their free, prior and informed consent"; and

NOTING WITH APPROVAL:

The OAS Department of International Law's workshop on good governance and political participation for indigenous leaders, NGOs, and government officials, which addressed decision-making processes, policy formulation, institutional development, and methods for formulating public policies;

The Inter-American Development Bank's efforts to promote a new economic model for indigenous development, which have had a transformative effect on indigenous peoples, creating new opportunities for political empowerment through personal business investment,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the OAS's collaboration with the Inter-American Development Bank on projects to empower indigenous people, and the World Indigenous Business Forum's focus on increasing indigenous empowerment through economic growth.
2. To recommend that the OAS combat the political exclusion experienced by indigenous peoples through promoting development councils in indigenous communities that give indigenous people both a political voice and an economic stake in their communities.
3. To propose that the OAS Secretariat for Strengthening Democracy (SSD) and the Department of International Law support the establishment of the indigenous development councils in participating Member States through:
 - a. Collaboration with the World Indigenous Business Forum to organize training programs to help indigenous people set up the development councils in their communities.
 - b. Training will cover networking abilities, negotiation skills, team-work skills, and fiscal management.
 - c. Training will be provided by certified private-sector businesses, fiscal management professionals, and NGO officials specializing in political advocacy and empowerment through economic advancement.

**CREATING THE ZUNI INITIATIVE TO PROMOTE THE POLITICAL PARTICIPATION
OF INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES IN THE AMERICAS**

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of United States

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 45 (a) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), 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 33 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), in which Member States agreed 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 48 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which recognizes “Member States will cooperate with one another to meet their educational needs, to promote scientific research, and to encourage technological progress for their integral development. They will consider themselves individually and jointly bound to preserve and enrich the cultural heritage of the American peoples”;

CONSIDERING:

That the 43% of all indigenous peoples in Latin America live in moderate poverty, compared to 21% of non-indigenous persons in the region. Further, the percentage of indigenous persons who live in extreme poverty in Latin America is three times as high as it is among non-indigenous persons, interfering in their development, and evidence of the historical discrimination of these communities, according to the World Bank (2020);

That in accordance with the International Labor Organization (ILO) (2020), Latin America carries a social debt of discrimination and lack of opportunities for indigenous and tribal peoples that is reflected in situations of poverty, marginalization, and limited participation in development processes, with the 31.7% have no education, creating more obstacles for the indigenous peoples’ development;

That in addition, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) (2020) warns that, due to structural discrimination, large groups of indigenous peoples do not have access to the Internet, with 90% of the territories that indigenous communities occupy lacking internet access, so the imposition and implementation of consultative processes through digital platforms would represent a violation of the right to real and effective participation for these groups; and

RECALLING:

CIDH/RES NO. 1/2020 “Pandemic and Human Rights in the Americas”, adopted by the IACHR on April 10, 2020, which highlights the need to ensure the participation of indigenous peoples, by including their traditional representatives, leaders, and authorities in efforts to design and implement public policies aimed at preventing the spread of the virus and providing these communities with the relevant medical services;

CP/RES. 1094 (2144/18) “Inter-American Week For Indigenous Peoples”, adopted by the OAS on February 21, 2018, which urges Member States “to promote and draw attention to the culture of indigenous peoples in order to promote their traditions, recognize the value of their languages, transmit their history, and draw attention to their contributions in different fields”;

AG/RES. 2913 (XLVII-O/17) “Plan of Action on the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2017-2021)”, adopted June 20, 2017, which promotes “the incorporation and implementation in a crosscutting and intercultural way of the rights of indigenous peoples recognized in ADRIP in all areas of public life of states”,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Member States for their commitments and efforts on implementing projects and activities for the protection and development of the indigenous peoples of the Americas, especially in focusing national and international attention on their political, socio-economic, and cultural situations in the Hemisphere.
2. To recommend that Member States actively promote and support the rights of all their indigenous communities to foster their free participation as fundamental political actors, to establish measures that reduce the vulnerabilities of these communities with specific responses that ensure the respect for their worldviews and cultural diversity.
3. To create the ZUNI Initiative to establish lines of action promoting best practices of indigenous political participation at the national, regional, and local levels.
 - a. The initiative will be developed through a partnership between the Member States and various NGOs using reports generated by the IACHR.
 - b. The Office of the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples will oversee the selection of NGOs. NGOs specializing in issues of human rights for indigenous communities would be invited to participate and would need to confirm participation by October 2022.
 - c. The Office of the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples will develop a guide with the NGOs of each Member State that evaluates the specific cases of discrimination on the exercise of their political rights.
 - d. The information from this guide will be aimed at indigenous peoples to promote knowledge about their political rights as well as economic and social growth.
 - e. The guide will contain information on indigenous peoples’ rights in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic focused on access to the Internet, health systems, and education; changes in indigenous peoples’ living conditions; and political participation as well as other topics deemed appropriate by the Office of the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
 - f. The information will be disseminated through workshops by the Office of the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, NGOs, and government agencies addressing indigenous rights in each Member State.
 - g. Workshops will be held under the supervision of the Office of the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples with NGOs in each Member State providing any necessary technical assistance.
 - h. Final reports will be made by the Office of the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples to representatives of each Member State and participating NGOs to evaluate the results of initiative within each Member State. The initiative will start in November 2022 and will last two (2) years.

4. To seek funding from the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank, the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF), the Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean (FILAC), as well as from any voluntary donations from Member States and permanent observers to accomplish the implementation of the initiative.

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

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

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**CREATION OF A WORKING GROUP FOR THE EVALUATION AND
REFORMULATION OF THE PLAN OF ACTION ON THE AMERICAN DECLARATION
ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES**

First Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Suriname

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AWARE OF:

Article 45 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) in which the Member States agree to dedicate every effort to “incorporation and increasing participation of the marginal sectors of the population” to the “economic, social, civic, cultural, and political life of the nation, in order to achieve the full integration of the national community, acceleration of the process of social mobility, and the consolidation of the democratic system”;

Article 28 of the Social Charter of the Americas in which Member States commit to “promote respect for and knowledge of the diverse indigenous cultures, as well as to encourage harmonious intercultural relations” and declares that indigenous peoples have “the right to practice and preserve their traditions, customs, and traditional knowledge, and deserve to have the dignity and diversity of their cultures, traditions, histories, and aspirations respected and promoted”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

AG/DEC. 79 (XLIV-O/14) “Rights of the Indigenous Peoples of The Americas” which affirms that progress in promoting and effectively protecting the rights of the indigenous peoples of the Americas is a priority for the OAS;

AG/RES. 2888 (XLVI-O/16) “American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples” which was adopted to promote the exercise of the rights of indigenous peoples, together with their full participation in national activities and for the creation of the conditions that allow them to overcome poverty, social exclusion, and inequality;

AG/RES. 2913 (XLVII-O/17) “Plan of Action on the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2017-2021)” whose mission was the promotion of public administrative, legislative, judicial, and budgetary policies to ensure that indigenous peoples in the Americas enjoy and exercise all their rights through the support of the OAS and other bodies of the inter-American system;

HAVING HEARD:

The Statement of the Indigenous Nations and Organizations Coalition to the Fifty-First General Assembly of the OAS in which the President of the American Council of Indigenous Peoples (ACIP), Clement Chartier, stated that the four-year Plan of Action on the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2017-2021) needed improvements in order to achieve its goals and that it was important to include indigenous communities in the working groups that reviews the implementation of the American Declaration on the Rights on Indigenous Peoples; and

OBSERVING:

That, according to the World Bank, in 2020, while indigenous peoples make up 8 percent of the population in Latin America, they represent approximately 14 percent of the poor and 17 percent of the extremely poor in Latin America, facing challenges that have been worsening due to the COVID-19 pandemic such as the poor access to basic services like healthcare, education and food,

RESOLVES:

1. To acknowledge the efforts of the General Assembly and the OAS Member States regarding the protection of the rights of indigenous people through different plans and mechanisms that have being helpful in safeguarding of human rights and equity in the Americas.
2. To draw attention to the role that Member States have played in the creation and implementation of an inter-American framework for the promotion of indigenous rights, which has strengthened the legal protection of these communities and helped them improve their political, social, juridical, and economic conditions.
3. To request that the Department of Social Inclusion of the Secretariat for Access to Rights and Equity works with the Member States through their Ministries of Justice or the equivalent to create a Working Group for the Evaluation and Reformulation of the Plan of Action on the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2017-2021) and presents a report in which they:
 - a. Review the progress towards the five strategic lines in the Plan of Action, collecting and analyzing data on the results achieved during the period covered by the plan.
 - b. Evaluate the mechanisms that were implemented for the plan at the hemispheric level, recognizing the difficulties and challenges that were faced.
 - c. Examine the work of each Member States in the implementation of the plan, identifying the level of commitment regarding the actions promoted in the plan.
 - d. Propose modifications for the reformulation of the plan of action, considering the previous evaluation, to increase its effectiveness in the protection of the rights of indigenous peoples.
4. To propose that the Indigenous Nations and Organizations Coalition, together with other regional and national NGOs working on the defense and promotion of indigenous rights, such as the Organization of the Indigenous Peoples of Suriname, participate in the aforementioned Working Group, presenting recommendations regarding areas that require improvement in the previous plan and new proposals to contribute to the strengthening of the rights of indigenous peoples and the application of the inter-American framework.
5. To encourage the Working Group to also take into consideration actions to tackle the negative consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic on the indigenous communities such as the socio-economic marginalization that they are currently facing and the disproportionate vulnerability to public health emergencies and their socio-economic consequence.
6. To offer that the City of Paramaribo, Suriname hold the final meeting of the Working Group, which should take place no later than March 2023, to present the evaluation report and to adopt a reformulated plan of action that includes improvement to policies and a greater commitment on the part of the Member States to the protection of the rights of indigenous peoples at the hemispheric and national level.

7. To trust the Secretariat for Access to Rights and Equity to monitor the implementation of this resolution and to present a report of progress together with the new plan at the Fifty-Third meeting of the OAS General Assembly in 2023.

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

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

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**PETITION FOR STRONGER TRANSGENDER REPRESENTATION
IN LEGISLATIVE DECISIONS**

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

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

Article 14 of the Social Charter, which states that “Member states have the responsibility to develop and implement comprehensive social protection policies and programs, based on the principles of universality, solidarity, equality, nondiscrimination, and equity”;

Article 9 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which calls for “The elimination of all forms of discrimination, especially gender, ethnic, and race discrimination as well as diverse forms of intolerance... contribute to strengthening democracy and citizen participation”;

Article 2e of the Charter of the Organization of the American States, which states that one of the purposes of the Organization of the American States is “to seek political, juridical, and economic problems that may arise”;

RECALLING:

The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights Strategic Plan of Action 4.6.i (2011-2012) LGBTI Persons, which states that “LGBTI communities face great challenges when trying to influence public policy towards greater respect for their rights”;

The 2020 Report on Trans and Gender-Diverse Persons and Their Economic, Social, Cultural, and Environmental Rights, which notes: “In Uruguay, the Youth Employment Act requires State agencies and nonstate public persons to set aside 2% of positions for young trans persons. Additionally, the Ministry of Social Development has opened some hiring processes exclusively to trans persons with the objective of supporting their inclusion in society and the workforce and for the symbolic effects it will have on society as a whole”;

CONSIDERING:

That “[a]s public policy is generally shaped by majority political parties, minority groups can often be discriminated against when it comes to decision-making” (Minority Rights Group) and conversely, that the foremost way to ensure minority group rights is through political participation;

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

That “[t]he Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs is held in order to consider problems of an urgent nature and of common interest to the American states, and to serve as the Organ of Consultation,” as stated on the Organization of the American States (OAS) Permanent Council’s website overview; and

ACKNOWLEDGING:

That the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) has reiterated “that States do not have reliable statistics that reflect the true dimension of discrimination suffered by LGBTI persons in the Americas,” and “that the absence of data and, consequently, the invisibility of the situation, result in the absence of adequate public policies, or in the making of very difficult political decisions aimed at confronting the structural problem of discrimination against LGBTI persons in the American continent,” as stated in the 2019 Inter-American Commission on Human Rights’ Advances and Challenges towards the Recognition of the Rights of LGBTI Persons in the Americas;

That moving towards a safer Hemisphere will require the work of LGBTQ+ members and allies alike in all sectors of life, as they are effectively and appropriately represented in the political life of Member States, including that of the political electorate;

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate all preceding efforts of Member States in increasing the rights of transgender persons, specifically through support in the following political areas:
 - a. Voting
 - b. Officeholding
 - c. Security
 - d. Human Rights
2. To emphasize the need for greater transgender presence in policy-making positions, in order to ensure minority representation and that those best suited to advise on transgender issues are included.
3. To request that in the next Plenary Session of the General Assembly, the topic of strengthening transgender representation in member-state legislatures be added to the draft agenda.
4. To request that in any future crisis scenario that directly involves the rights of transgender persons, that a Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs will be invoked promptly, and consist of no less than one transgender advocate per participating member state to sit in on discussions and provide guidance on the issue at hand.
5. To request funding for the implementation of any procedures or policies developed during the Plenary Session of the General Assembly (cited in Resolve 3) come from the current fiscal-year budget of the IACHR, or, if not fiscally feasible, to request voluntary funding from Member States, OAS Observers, or external organizations.

6. To request funding for the additional transgender members of the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs to come from Member States, with the option of the following sources also serving as funding options, but not limited to:
- a. Relevant organs of the United Nations, including: the Economic and Social Council, as well as the International Labor Organization.
 - b. OAS Observers
 - c. NGOs such as OutRight Action International, Amnesty International, and RedLacTrans.

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

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

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**PROMOTING AND PROTECTING THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS GROUPS
THROUGH AND WITHIN THE VOTING PROCESS**

First Committee
Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Haiti

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

Article II of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, which dictates 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”;

RECALLING:

Article XIV (2) of the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples declares that “States shall adopt adequate and effective measures to protect the exercise of this right [systems of knowledge, language, and communication] with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples”;

The Declaration of Quebec City, which affirms to “protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all, including those who are vulnerable, marginalized, disabled, or require special protection”; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That according to census data reported in a World Bank study, *Indigenous Latin America in the Twenty-First Century*, “60 percent of the indigenous population in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras, and Panama still lives in rural areas”;

That Amnesty International reports that “Indigenous peoples are often marginalized and face discrimination in countries’ legal systems”;

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the OAS Member States on their efforts and commitment to promoting human rights such as political participation.
2. To invite each Member State to work towards promoting and protecting the right to vote for indigenous peoples by:
 - a. Removing any potential barriers for the voter registration process by implementing automatic voter registration with the participation of the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) to provide support and assistance in order to strengthen democracy, right to participate, and the electoral process.
 - b. Ensuring that information on the ballots is presented in various languages that are spoken within the country to increase accessibility for all indigenous groups.
 - c. Encouraging the use of OAS oral translation services for languages that are not communicated through written word.

- d. Increasing the use of absentee ballots across the region and implementing more voting centers in isolated geographical areas to increase accessibility for indigenous peoples living in rural areas.
 - i. If buildings to house polling places do not exist, Member States are encouraged to use temporary tents for this purpose.
 - ii. The OAS can reallocate existing funds and resources to implement these plans.
- e. Creating a page on the OAS website dedicated to displaying information on how best to implement inclusive voting practices.

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

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

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PROMOTING THE USE OF DATA COLLECTION MECHANISMS TO DOCUMENT RESEARCH CONCERNING THE TRANSGENDER COMMUNITIES

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Chile

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

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

Article 47 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establishes that "Member States will give primary importance within their development plans to the encouragement of education, science, technology, and culture, oriented toward the overall improvement of the individual”;

Article 3 of Chapter 2 of the Inter-American Convention Against all Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance which promotes, “Every human being has the right to the equal recognition, enjoyment, exercise, and protection, at both the individual and collective levels”;

RECALLING:

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

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

That the Inter American Commission on Human Rights and the Office of the Special Rapporteur on Economic, Social, Cultural, and Economic Rights note once more how important it is for OAS Member States to adopt a range of legislative, legal, and executive measures and public policies that prohibit discrimination on the grounds of gender identity and expression, and other specific actions in favor of the legal recognition of gender identity;

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

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

In how the IACHR “Noted that violence and discrimination against trans children and trans youth begins early because they are often expelled from their homes, schools, families, and communities because of their gender identity”;

That on November 11, TGEU’s Transrespect versus Transphobia Worldwide (TvT) research project published its annual Trans Murder Monitoring (TMM) report, released every year on the eve of November 20, International Transgender Day of Remembrance. According to the data, between October 1, 2020, and September 30, 2021 there were 375 murders of trans people worldwide, of which 311 occurred between Mexico, Central and South America. Globally, the total represents a 7% increase from the previous report (October 2019 – September 2020);

Of the fact that, according to the International Bar Association, trans women in Latin America tend not to live past 35 years of age;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

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

FULLY AWARE:

That the International Bar Association recorded that, “transgender persons face poverty, social exclusion, and a lack of access to housing, pressing them in highly criminalized informal economies, such as sex work or survival sex. As a result, the Inter-American commission says that transgender women are profiled as dangerous, making them vulnerable to police abuse, criminalization and to be imprisoned”; and

CONSIDERING:

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

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States for their participation and efforts in promoting and protecting the rights of Transitioning and Transgender individuals.
2. To encourage Member States to resume the Data Collection Mechanisms signed into agreement in 2018 by the OAS, IACHR, and the National LGBT Chamber of Commerce.
3. To request that the Data Collection Mechanisms research and investigate for a period of two years the violence and discrimination brought against Transgender persons including statistics on homelessness, domestic violence, and sex work.
4. To suggest that Member States meet for a conference in an OAS Member State to discuss findings of research and investigation:

PROMOTION AND CONTINUED PRESERVATION OF THE RIGHTS OF YOUNG WOMEN, LGBTQIA+, AND INTERSEX PEOPLES IN THE HEMISPHERE

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of The Bahamas

Topic No.3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2(J) of the Charter of The Organization of American States, which asserts that “Social justice and social security are bases of lasting peace”;

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

Article 45(A) of the Charter of The Organization of The American States, which recognizes 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 47 of the Charter of The Organization of The American States, which affirms 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”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

Article 1.1 of the American Convention on Human Rights, which proclaims: “The States Parties to this Convention undertake to respect the rights and freedoms recognized herein and to ensure to all persons subject to their jurisdiction the free and full exercise of those rights and freedoms, without any discrimination for reasons of race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, economic status, birth, or any other social condition”;

Article 1 of the Organization of American States (OAS) Declaration of Principles on Freedom of Speech, which states: “Freedom of expression in all its forms and manifestations is a fundamental and inalienable right of all individuals. Additionally, it is an indispensable requirement for the very existence of a democratic society”;

Article 1 of the OAS Declaration of Principles on Humane Treatment Freedom of Speech, which establishes that “They shall be protected from any kind of threats and acts of torture, execution, forced disappearance, cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment, sexual violence, corporal punishment, collective punishment, forced intervention or coercive treatment, from any method intended to obliterate their personality or to diminish their physical or mental capacities; and

CONSIDERING:

That freedom of people of any orientation is one of the core human rights principles

enshrined in multiple OAS documents;

That the preservation of the freedom of expression in the region is essential to its democratic development;

That certain actors within the hemisphere continue to ignore the violation of basic freedoms, including the freedom of bodily autonomy, inherent rights through direct and discrete means;

That sexual violence is widespread throughout the Western Hemisphere and has irreparable impacts on young women, and both the LGBTQ+ and Intersex peoples and communities,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the Member States who are committed to maintaining and preserving the integrity of the freedoms and rights that are inherent amongst all peoples, including young women, LGBTQIA+ community in their respective states.
2. To call upon the Member States to continue to cooperate and support each country in their journey to protect and expand the rights of women and LGBTQIA+ in the Americas.
3. To enable the OAS Office of the Rapporteurship on the Rights of Lesbians, Gay, Trans, Bisexual, and Intersex Persons and the Rapporteurship on the Rights of Women to establish a voluntary Committee within the Office that would have the ability to host a yearly conference that Member States can attend and participate in a discussion regarding the further implementation of protections and promotion of the rights of all girls, young women, and LGBTQIA/Intersex peoples of our countries.
4. The funding for this advisory panel will come from a small guest registration fee for each country choosing to attend and an increase in funds for the Office of the Rights of Lesbians, Gay, Trans, Bisexual, and Intersex Persons and the Office of the Rights of Women.

Approved for form and substance: _____

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____

(Signature of Delegate)

(Country Represented)

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THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A TASK FORCE FOCUSED ON UPHOLDING LGBTQ+ RIGHTS, PROTECTIONS, AND INCLUSIVITY IN THE AMERICAS

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Bolivia

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

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

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

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

DEEPLY CONCERNED BY:

The lack of momentum toward increasing the rights of the LGBTQ+ community in the Americas and the pushback against freedoms being adopted for the community by various groups after a showing of strong support for the community for many years among Member States;

The levels of mistreatment transgender individuals are subjected to on a daily basis in the Americas due to their gender identity, including political persecution in a number of countries, which impacts their general wellbeing and mental health;

UNDERSCORING:

The importance of educating the public about the LGBTQ+ community in terms of the issues and discrimination it faces as well as the need for support for the community to combat these issues taking place within communities; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The need for a program in schools, grades eight to twelve, that provides support and a more inclusive environment for the LGBTQ+ community and encourage discussion about discrimination against the LGBTQ+ community among the entire school,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate and commend the Member States for their promotion of human rights for LGBTQ+ persons and recognize the efforts made by Member States at the fifty-second regular session of the OAS General Assembly.
2. To create the Task Force on LGBTQ+ Protections:
 - a. Establish the Together for the Inclusion of Gender and Sexual Diversity (TIGSD) program in schools, grades eight to twelve, to promote knowledge and understanding of the setbacks in the LGBTQ+ community:
 - b. Implement the teachings of policies regarding the treatment and discrimination of the LGBTQ+ community.
 - c. Establish the use of inclusive curriculum in terms of sexual education courses.
 - d. Provide support services for LGBTQ+ students who may want to go by a different, preferred name or who face discrimination, either at school or otherwise.
 - e. Promote cooperation with advocacy groups and members of the LGBTQ+ community itself to prevent violent crimes and promote awareness about discrimination faced by the marginalized LGBTQ+ community in the educational setting and in communities in general.
 - f. Allow for collaboration with current and former educators to account for the inner workings of the education system and provide an educator's perspective on the goals of the GSAITA.
3. To urge members of the Task Force on LGBTQ+ Protections work collaboratively and democratically:
 - a. Establish the election of one member to represent each of the participating organizations and allow individual organizations to determine how they wish to elect their own representative to the task force.
 - b. Select one member of the OAS to oversee the Task Force to ensure that operations are running effectively and accomplishing proper goals.
 - c. Allocate two hours each month for a meeting in which the entire Task Force will meet to discuss what achievements have been made, what is currently being worked on, areas of concern to focus on, and future concerns.
 - d. Create a yearly report that summarizes the objectives and accomplishments of the Task Force to track the effectiveness of the Task Force and make changes to operations as necessary.

- 4. To seek funding for the Task Force from the ARCUS Foundation, an international charitable foundation focused on issues related to LGBT rights and social justice, to allow for these programs to be established in schools throughout the region.

Approved for form and substance: _____

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

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PROMOTING THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES THROUGH CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Barbados

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

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

Article 34 of the OAS Charter, which proclaims that “equality of opportunity, the elimination of extreme poverty, equitable distribution of wealth and income and the full participation of [Member States’] peoples in decisions relating to their own development are, among others, basic objectives of integral development”;

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

CONSIDERING:

That indigenous peoples have been discriminated against widely across the Americas and have been subjected to “colonization, dispossession of their lands, territories and resources, oppression and discrimination as well as lack of control over their own ways of life”, as stated by the United Nations’ 2010 report, *The State of the World’s Indigenous Peoples*;

That due to the displacement, social discrimination, and political disenfranchisement indigenous people have suffered, indigenous people are still facing at a disadvantage in comparison to their non-native counterparts. The aforementioned 2010 report asserts that “even in developed countries, indigenous peoples consistently lag behind the non-indigenous population in terms of most indicators of well-being. They live shorter lives, have poorer health care and education and endure higher unemployment rates”;

That indigenous people are not able to play an active part in representative democracy when they are facing human rights violations as asserted within the United Nations’ Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous People which states that the UN is “Reaffirming that indigenous peoples, in the exercise of their rights, should be free from discrimination of any kind,” and that the body is “[C]oncerned that indigenous peoples have suffered from historic injustices as a result of, inter alia, their colonization and dispossession of their lands, territories and resources, thus preventing them from exercising, in particular, their right to development in accordance with their own needs and interests”;

That according to the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs’ 2020 Annual Report, specifically the sections on Territorial Governance and Global Governance, political advancement, social development, and cultural appreciation for indigenous people are all prohibited by the special vulnerability

indigenous people face as minorities in many Member States, and they must be allowed to advocate for themselves in any room where decisions are made for their communities;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The Quebec City Plan of Action adopted at the Third Summit of the Americas (2001) which affirms that “the unique cultures, histories and demographic, socio-economic and political circumstances of indigenous peoples (as the term is explained in the section of this Plan of Action entitled "Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms") in the Americas necessitate special measures to assist them in reaching their full human potential, and that their inclusion throughout our societies and institutions is a valuable element in the continuous strengthening, not only of human rights in our hemispheric community, but also, more broadly, of our democracies, economies and civilizations; noting that although progress has been made, it is necessary to strengthen participation of indigenous peoples, communities, and organizations, to promote an open and continuous dialogue between them and governments”;

Article 18 of the United Nations’ Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples which states that “Indigenous peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures, as well as to maintain and develop their own indigenous decision-making institutions”;

The steps taken by the Plurinational State of Bolivia in its constitutional revision in 2009 when it emphasized in Article 26 that “The right to participate [in the formation, exercise and control of political power] includes [...] the direct election, designation and nomination of the representatives of the nations and the rural native indigenous peoples, in accordance with their own norms and procedures”;

The additional support for the rights of indigenous peoples incorporated by the Plurinational State of Bolivia in its 2009 Constitution, Article 30 which affirms that indigenous peoples hold these rights: “To be free; to their cultural identity, religious belief, spiritualities, practices and customs, and their own world view; To self-determination and territoriality; That its institutions be part of the general structure of the State; To the collective ownership of land and territories; To the protection of their sacred places; To create and administer their own systems, means and networks of communication; That their traditional teachings and knowledge, their traditional medicine, languages, rituals, symbols and dress be valued, respected and promoted; [...] To the practice of their political, juridical and economic systems in accord with their world view; To be consulted by appropriate procedures, in particular through their institutions, each time legislative or administrative measures may be foreseen to affect them; [...] To participate in the organs and institutions of the State”;

Paragraph 42 from the Third Session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), which “recommends that Governments: (a) Respect the fundamental rights of indigenous peoples, in particular women and children, and ensure that they are able to exercise these rights in accordance with international human rights standards; (b) Include relevant information on the rights of indigenous peoples, in particular indigenous women, in the reports presented to the Committee on the Elimination of All Discrimination against Women and other relevant human rights bodies; (c) Create mechanisms to ensure access to legal processes, especially for indigenous women, to enable them to take advantage of available juridical instruments including free legal aid, in cases of violations of their fundamental rights; (d) Encourage the appointment of qualified indigenous women to decision-making positions in the areas of administration and public service”;

Paragraph 43 from the Report on the Third Session of the UNPFII, which recommends “that the relevant United Nations entities...[E]ncourage the dissemination of information in indigenous languages at the local level...[E]ncourage and support the training of indigenous women in human rights and rule of law...and [P]rovide technical assistance to governments to establish fundamental rights of indigenous peoples”; and

RECOGNIZING:

That the OAS has adopted the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,

RESOLVES:

1. To urge that the Member States of the OAS reform or amend their constitutions to include specific and direct language to declare special protections for the rights of indigenous peoples, following the example of the Bolivian government in its 2009 Constitution; these rights include, but are not limited to:
 - a. The right to self-determination;
 - b. The protection of their sacred lands;
 - c. The collective ownership of land and territories;
 - d. The collective ownership of intellectual property; and
 - e. Consultation in matters regarding their community, territorial property, and intellectual property.

2. To recommend the development of an OAS Advisory Board for Indigenous Issues (ABII), made up of representatives of indigenous peoples in the Americas, to ensure that the voices of indigenous peoples are included in the Hemispheric decision-making process.

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

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

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**ALLOCATION OF FUNDS TO AID INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES IN THE
RESTORATION OF RESOURCES AFFECTED BY
CRUDE OIL DRILLING IN THE AMAZAON**

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Ecuador

Topic No.1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

Article 45 (A) of the OAS Charter provides 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 95 (C) and (C) (1) of the OAS Charter states that “[Member States] must promote, coordinate, and assign responsibility for the execution of development programs and projects to the subsidiary bodies and relevant organizations...in areas such as: economic and social development, including trade, tourism, integration and the environment”;

CONSIDERING:

Article 72 of Ecuador’s Constitution notes, “Nature has the right to be restored...In those cases of severe or permanent environmental impact, including those caused by the exploitation of nonrenewable natural resources, the State shall establish the most effective mechanisms to achieve the restoration and shall adopt adequate measures to eliminate or mitigate harmful environmental consequences”;

Article 73 of Ecuador’s Constitution asserts, “The State shall apply preventive and restrictive measures on activities that might lead to the extinction of species, the destruction of ecosystems and the permanent alteration of natural cycles”;

The Introduction to the Paris Agreement states, “*Noting* the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, including oceans, and the protection of biodiversity, recognized by some cultures as Mother Earth, and noting the importance for some of the concept of ‘climate justice’, when taking action to address climate change”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

Two oil spills have occurred in the Amazon Rainforest in 2022, affecting the Indigenous communities that occupy the region;

According to Vargas, Au, and Izzotti (2019), “Public health issues from crude-oil production in the Ecuadorian Amazon territories,” “epidemiological surveys indicate that crude oil production has been associated with cancers of the stomach, rectum, kidney, and cervix in adults and leukemia in children”;

Corporación Eléctrica del Ecuador (CELEC EP) invested \$100 million USD to prevent the country's power supply from being threatened by the constant oil spills that are likely to affect the power plant; and

RECOGNIZING:

The effects of pollution across international boundaries, affecting agreements such as the Paris Agreement, and the spread of oil contaminated water for human beings, plants, and animals;

Indigenous groups live with the effects of oil spills for years following these events;

Indigenous peoples in the Amazon have turned to bioremediation, using living organisms like plants, fungi and microbes, in order to break down pollutants such as crude oil;

That Ecuador's limited resources pose a challenge to initiatives that serve to restore and repair the Amazon rainforest following the oil spills,

RESOLVES:

1. To prioritize the protection of the “Pachamama” or Mother Earth, from unsafe mining practices.
2. To focus on resolving the negative environmental impacts caused by drilling accidents in the Amazonian region and all other environmentally sensitive zones by:
 - a. Addressing the pollution that flows down rivers, ignoring international boundaries.
 - b. Cleaning up the damage caused by oil spills so oil production can continue in an environmentally cautious manner.
 - c. To honor the political rights of indigenous peoples by seeking and respecting agreements made with the state for the protection of land.
3. To direct the Secretary General of the OAS to create an Environmental Protection Fund and an administrative board to oversee its operation.
 - a. The Fund will make recommendations for financial contributions based on oil consumption by Member States.
 - b. Member States contributions to the Fund will be based on a formula established by the administrative board. Members States that consume more oil will be asked to contribute more to the Fund.

4. To partner with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to address cleanup and the provision of resources to communities that have suffered as a result of oil spills. Partner NGOs may include:
- a. Fundación Pachamama (the Pachamama Foundation);
 - b. Acción Ecológica (Ecological Action); and
 - c. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

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

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

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GRADUAL IMPLEMENTATION OF SEMI-AUTONOMOUS GOVERNMENT IN INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Colombia

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

Article 28 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which states that: “Indigenous peoples have the right to practice and preserve their traditions, customs, and traditional knowledge, and deserve to have the dignity and diversity of their cultures, traditions, histories, and aspirations respected and promoted”;

Article III of the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples which provides that: “Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social, and cultural development”;

Article XXIII (1) of the aforementioned Declaration which asserts that: “Indigenous peoples have the right to full and effective participation in decision making, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own institutions, in matters which affect their rights, and which are related to the development and execution of laws, public policies, programs, plans, and actions related to indigenous matters”;

CONSIDERING:

That all human beings are equal in rights and duties, and that the full participation of indigenous peoples in the negotiation process is important for the implementation of efficient public development programs;

That the plight of indigenous people is common to all states in the Americas because their presence is fully recorded throughout the continent and in the Caribbean;

That neoliberalism exacerbates the globalization of capital, destroying the means and ways of life of the indigenous people within their ancestral territories and in the region;

That indigenous peoples are disproportionately victims of brutal aggression, criminal networks, bullying, murders, deforestation, and forced displacement;

That the indigenous population in Colombia includes 2 million people and approximately for 45 to 50 million peoples in all Latin America spread across more than 850 different communities;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples which recognized that indigenous peoples, in exercising their right to self-determination, have the right to autonomy or self-government in

matters relating to their internal and local affairs, as well as ways and means for financing their autonomous functions; and

RECALLING:

AG/DEC. 79 (XLIV-O/14), “Rights of the Indigenous Peoples in the Americas,” which reaffirms that progress in promoting and effectively protecting the rights of the indigenous peoples of the Americas is a priority for the OAS,

RESOLVES:

1. To acknowledge the ongoing work by the Member States to promote the political rights of indigenous peoples and increase their well-being in the Americas.
2. To reinforce self-autonomy and the distinctness of indigenous peoples across the Americas.
3. To create a program representing decentralized municipalities in indigenous communities:
 - a. To protect indigenous people through a security system approved by them and tailored to their cultures.
 - b. To promote the representation of indigenous peoples in their state’s political life.
 - c. To create an advisory board composed of indigenous representatives tasked with finding sustainable solutions to the problems facing the communities.
 - d. To promote the freedom of expression and the right to protest of indigenous peoples.
 - e. To progressively abolish laws that discriminate against indigenous minorities and to establish laws that would strengthen their access to equality at the municipality level.
4. To encourage the education of indigenous peoples in their own language with open and free access to schools in areas populated predominantly by indigenous peoples.
5. To promote access to post-secondary education and enriching careers for indigenous peoples through the establishment of scholarship and grants administered as part of the aforementioned program to generate opportunity for indigenous communities.
6. To improve the legal recognition of indigenous communities which would promote connections and networking among aboriginal communities across the Americas.

**PROMOTING THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
BY BRINGING THEM TO THE OAS TABLE**

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Argentina

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

RECALLING:

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

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

Article III of the American Declaration on the Right of Indigenous Peoples which asserts that the “Indigenous peoples have the right to freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social, and cultural development”;

EXPRESSING CONCERN:

The United Nations Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Peoples has criticized the lack of consultation with the communities that may be affected by development projects and exploitation of natural resources;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

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

Article XX of the American Declaration on the Right of Indigenous Peoples reaffirms the political rights of the Indigenous community stating, “Indigenous peoples have the rights of association, assembly, organization and expression, and are entitled to exercise them without interference”;

Article XXII (2) of the American Declaration on the Right of Indigenous Peoples binds the Member States of the OAS to respect the “Indigenous law and legal systems shall be recognized and respected by national, regional and international legal systems”;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

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

REAFFIRMING:

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

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Member States for their commitments and efforts promoting the rights of the indigenous peoples, pledging to promote the protection and guarantee of all human rights in their territories, continuing to promote democracy in the hemisphere.
2. To encourage member states, in accordance with their national laws and policies and official public defender institutions, to guarantee indigenous peoples' access to:
 - a. the right to participate fully and effectively in decision-making through representatives that align with their perspectives as well as understand and respect local, state, and national laws and regulations.
 - b. the right to fully and effectively participate in decision-making through the development and execution of laws, public policies, programs, plans, and actions related to indigenous matters.
3. To invite the Secretariat for Legal Affairs (SLA) to establish, in coordination with the Member States, a framework for involving indigenous peoples in practicing their right to the recognition, observance, and enforcement of treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements concluded with Member States or their successors.
4. To call upon the OAS, along with the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues to address and enforce the indigenous community rights in national and international labor law including special measures necessary to prevent, punish and remedy any discrimination against indigenous peoples and individuals.

5. To establish and request that a representative is appointed on behalf of the indigenous population in all member states of the OAS to report on progress and complaints to the General Assembly, to ensure a framework of minimum standards of human rights in coordination with political rights are being applied and met.

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

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

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LINKING EDUCATION TO POLITICAL REPRESENTATION AMONG INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Guatemala

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 (e) of the Charter of the Organization of States (OAS), which emphasizes “seek[ing] the solution of political, juridical, and economic problems that may arise among them”;

Article 2 of Chapter 1 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which affirms that “[m]ember states commit to promoting and to progressively realizing the full achievement of economic, social, and cultural rights and principles, through policies and programs that they consider are the most effective and appropriate for their needs, in accordance with their democratic processes and available resources.”;

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

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

By the lack of political representation of indigenous populations within all levels of politics. In Latin American states where statistics were able to be gathered, there was a representation gap ranging from 27 percent to 100 percent when comparing the percentage of indigenous population and the percentage of total seats in national legislatures;

CONSIDERING:

The strong correlation between education and political representation and participation, including the significant impact education has on the acquisition of skills and knowledge needed for political involvement. The Cambridge University Press highlights that “[e]ducation enhances participation more or less directly by developing skills that are relevant to politics – the ability to speak and write, the knowledge of how to cope in an organizational setting.” Furthermore, more formal education leads to an increase in political interest, a greater confidence in political participation, and a stronger commitment to contribute to society;

The World Bank report “Indigenous Latin America in the Twenty-First Century” which states that “[t]hrough schools, indigenous communities often gain access not only to institutionalized education, but also to an array of opportunities to change the terms of their relationship with non-indigenous society and increase their voice and agency within the states”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The purpose of the Inter-American Committee on Education (CIE), which is “to coordinate the implementation of inter-American ministerial dialogue on education...to identify multilateral initiatives, and to contribute to the execution of OAS policies in the area of partnership for educational development”;

The meetings of the CIE which “promote policy dialogue, review and provide follow-up to the activities carried out in response to the mandates and plans of actions emanated from the Inter-American Meetings of Ministers of Education and the Summits of the Americas, as well as plan the organization of ministerial meetings”;

The Working Group 1 of the CIE, formed during the ninth plenary session, which focuses on “Quality, Inclusive and Equitable Education” and,

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION:

The improvement of school attendance by indigenous children. The World Bank report, cited above, states that “[b]etween the two rounds of censuses considered for this report, the percentage of indigenous children age 6 to 11 attending school increased from 73 percent to 83 percent in Brazil, from 87 percent to 96 percent in Ecuador, from 78 percent to 92 percent in Panama, and from 85 percent to 93 percent in Peru”;

The United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean report “Guaranteeing Indigenous People’s Rights in Latin America: Progress in the Past Decade and Remaining Challenges” found that “children between 6 and 11 years of age are now starting school earlier, remaining in school for more time, and completing the various levels of schooling at a higher rate.” Basic education has expanded and become more generalized increasing the opportunities for indigenous communities to gain indispensable knowledge,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend all Member States that recognize the need to improve the rights and participation of indigenous groups in local and national politics.
2. To commend Member States for acknowledging the importance of education in fostering political involvement of indigenous groups and for their efforts in accomplishing notable expansion of primary education within their indigenous populations.
3. To recommend a targeted evaluation of the accessibility and quality of current education programs among indigenous communities in each Member State. Such evaluation, done in partnership with the CIE and its Working Group 1, could:
 - a. Conduct research on the degree of indigenous inclusion in elementary, secondary and university-level education.
 - b. Conduct research on the social, economic, geographic, and linguistic barriers that impede indigenous populations from attending and participating in schools.
 - c. Assess what types of programs can facilitate indigenous education and help break down observed barriers to political involvement.
 - d. Reconcile the findings of this targeted evaluation with previous surveys or research done by the Member State.

- 4. To recommend that each Member State create a plan, based on its evaluation of indigenous education programs, to implement more accessible and effective education for indigenous communities.
 - a. Each plan should place particular emphasis on political education, including the history, structure, and government of the Member State.
 - b. Member States will present these plans to the CIE at its next Regular Meeting.

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

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

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**PROMOTING POLITICAL RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS GIRLS
AND WOMEN THROUGH EDUCATION**

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Canada

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

Article 7 of the Social Charter of the OAS which states that “Member states will strive, based on respect for human rights and the rule of law, and within the framework of democratic institutions, to make efforts, domestically and internationally, as appropriate, to eliminate obstacles to development with a view to achieving full enjoyment of civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights;”

Article 19 of the Social Charter of the OAS which states that “Everyone is entitled to education without discrimination. Access to quality education at all levels and modalities is vital to achieving greater equity, improving standards of living, fostering sustainable development, developing human capital, reducing poverty, strengthening democratic institutions, transmitting civic and social values, creating responsible citizens committed to society, and promoting social inclusion;”

Article 19 of the Social Charter of the OAS which states that “Member states commit to ensuring equal and universal access to quality primary and secondary education and promote access to education at all levels, with an inclusive approach, especially early childhood education, in accordance with their domestic law;”

Article 6 of The Inter-American Convention Against All Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance which provides that “The States Parties undertake to formulate and implement policies the purpose of which is to provide equitable treatment and generate equal opportunity for all persons in accordance with the scope of this Convention, including policies of an educational nature, labor or social measures, or any other kind of promotional policies and the dissemination of legislation on the subject by all possible means, including the mass media and the Internet;”

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2961 (L-O/20) Promotion and Protection of Human Rights which resolves to “encourage member states, in accordance with their national laws and policies and in particular official public defender institutions, to guarantee access to justice with an intercultural perspective for the effective enjoyment of all human rights of indigenous peoples, especially their economic, social, cultural, and environmental rights;”

AG/RES. 2961 (L-O/20) Promotion and Protection of Human Rights which resolves to “promote the highest possible level of protection for the rights of indigenous peoples in the region, including the individual and collective right to the enjoyment of physical and mental health, as well as to ensure access, without discrimination, to all services, including health care. Likewise, to promote actions so that inclusive rights-focused responses to COVID-19 respect and protect the rights of indigenous peoples;”

REALIZING:

That through the promotion of education, indigenous women and girls can expand their participation in civic affairs which will increase their state's overall economic prosperity;

That women make up about half of the total population, yet only hold about 30 percent of parliamentary seats in the Western Hemisphere;

That the Malala Fund, established in 2013 to expand girls' access to education and ensuring safe learning environments in areas of conflict and disaster, has benefitted hundreds of indigenous girls in the Western Hemisphere, and, in turn those girls are helping other girls and becoming active members in their communities;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The United Nations (UN) Gender and Indigenous Peoples' Education Briefing Note No. 3 which states "that for women and girls, equality of access to quality and appropriate education is also crucial means of empowerment to participate fully in the economic, social, and political lives of their communities and States;"

That according to the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, "the deprivation of access to quality education is a major factor contributing to social marginalization, poverty, and dispossession of indigenous peoples; the content and objective of education to indigenous peoples in some instances contributes to the assimilation of indigenous peoples into mainstream society and the eradication of their cultures, languages, and ways of life;" and

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That according to the UN Educational, Scientific, Cultural Organization, indigenous girls often need to drop out of school at young ages to take care of homes and families, not allowing them the same formal education as their male peers or the ability to participate in civic activities;

That in parts of the Western Hemisphere, only 54 percent of indigenous girls are in school, compare with 71 percent of indigenous boys, and by age 16, only a quarter of indigenous girls are enrolled, compare with 45 percent of boys;

That according to the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) and the International Labour Organization (ILO) large numbers of indigneous women in various regions of the Western Hemisphere are illiterate,

RESOLVES:

1. To recognize Member States' commitment to the promotion of the political rights of Indigenous peoples by expanding access to decision making processes to indigenous people.
2. To recognize the positive impact of the Malala Fund within the Western Hemisphere, and throughout the world in providing resources for communities to further the safe learning environment of girls.
3. To encourage Member States to provide expanded educational opportunities to indigenous women and girls through collaboration with the Malala Fund to create plans to expand the education of indigenous women and girls:

- a. To utilize mission groups to provide information to communities about the benefits of educating female children through pamphlets or flyers in various native languages, as well as visual representations, and through conversations;
 - b. To provide resources, such as grants and school supplies, for local community leaders to help indigenous girls reenter school and stay in school; and
 - c. To ensure safe and reliable transportation to and from school.
4. To request continued funding from the Malala Fund, the United Nations Children’s Fund, Pencils of Promise, Permanent Observers to the OAS, and civil society organizations.

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

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

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PROTECTING INDIGENOUS LAND AND ECONOMIC SECURITY

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Paraguay

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

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

BEARING IN MIND:

As referenced in the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, rights involving indigenous peoples are essential both in historical significance and within the present and future of the Americas. The OAS recognizes the urgent need to respect and promote the inherent rights of indigenous peoples politically, economically, spiritually, culturally, and historically;

Article 3 of the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples states that “Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right, they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social, and cultural development”;

Article 10 (2) of the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples asserts that “States shall not carry out, adopt, support, or favor any policy of assimilation of indigenous peoples or of destruction of their cultures”;

Article 6 of the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples declares that “In that regard, States recognize and respect the right of indigenous peoples to their collective action; to their juridical, social, political, and economic systems or institutions ... to use their own tongues and languages; and to their lands, territories and resources. States shall promote, with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples [...]”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

Article 19 (4) of the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples proclaims that “Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programs for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination”;

Article 27 (4) of the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples ensures “States shall take measures to promote employment of indigenous individuals”;

CONSIDERING:

According to a report by the World Bank on indigenous peoples in Latin America in the twenty-first century, there are 42 million indigenous people in South America and that is approximately 8% of the population. However, they make up 17% of the poorest people in South America. The report noted that when comparing two similar households in Ecuador the chances of poverty increased by 15%, if the head of the household is indigenous, 6% if the head of the household is a woman, and 26% if the family lives in a rural area;

A study conducted by the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA), draws attention to the Horacio Cartes administration (2013-2018), during which the lack of policies for overcoming poverty led to the rights of indigenous peoples being ignored, while their lands were viewed as areas for expansion of major business projects;

The Inter-American Court of Human Rights issued three rulings related to standards for indigenous rights, specifically territorial rights. However, there has been a noticeable decline in respect for guaranteeing of the rights of indigenous peoples;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

According to the United Nations (2021), Paraguay failed to prevent toxic contamination of indigenous people's traditional lands by commercial farming. Furthermore, land represents "home." "Home should be understood in the context of their special relationship with their territories, including their livestock, crops and way of life." Guarani people in eastern Paraguay recounted that "the area where they live is surrounded by large commercial farms which produce genetically modified soybeans through fumigation, a process which involves the use of banned pesticides." The fumigation process occurred continuously for more than 10 years and affected the indigenous community's whole way of life, including killing livestock, contaminating waterways and harming people's health. With the disappearance of natural resources needed for hunting, fishing and foraging, it has resulted in the loss of traditional knowledge and their way of life; and

COGNIZANT:

When it comes to advocacy and program funding to help indigenous people acclimate to growing trends within society, cooperation with organizations such as the World Bank, the Pan American Development Fund, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the United Nations IFAD Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF) is important,

RESOLVES:

1. To call on Member States to establish recognized boundaries as indicated by the indigenous tribes themselves:
 - a. To request fines to impose on those who violate boundaries.
 - b. Limit commercial businesses and subsidized farming within the recognizable boundaries.
 - c. The Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF) can fund projects through small grants ranging from US\$20,000 up to US\$50,000 for a maximum duration of two years, working with IPAF to help establish boundaries is a least costly option.
2. To encourage Member States to collaborate on projects to foster innovation towards bettering their indigenous populations in the economic sector:

IMPROVEMENT OF THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES THROUGH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of El Salvador

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

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

Article 45 (f) of the OAS Charter which states that, “The incorporation and increasing participation of the marginal sectors of the population, in both rural and urban areas, in the economic, social, civic, cultural, and political life of the nation, in order to achieve full integration of the national community, acceleration of the process of social mobility, and the consolidation of the democratic system”;

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

CONSIDERING:

Indigenous people disproportionately face poverty, unemployment, and labor discrimination, and are under-represented in legislatures and high-level government positions;

According to Global Americans, *Report on Indigenous Political Representation (2017)*, an overall representation gap in national legislatures exists between indigenous and non-indigenous peoples;

Indigenous populations across Member States still lag behind non-indigenous populations across the hemisphere, both in terms of social inclusion and political representation; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

Article 5 of the United Nations Declaration of Indigenous Peoples which demands that, “Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions, while retaining their right to participate fully, if they so choose, in the political, economic, social, and cultural life of the State”;

Article 4 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights on Indigenous Peoples, which notes that, “Indigenous peoples, in exercising their right of internal self-determination, have the right to autonomy or self-government in matter relating to their internal and local affairs, as well as ways and means for financing their autonomous functions”;

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples provides access for indigenous communities and organizations with the proper resources to use United Nations’ procedures to combat issues that are relevant to indigenous issues,

INTER-AMERICAN COORDINATION WITH THE OAS ON PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANCE THROUGH HEMISPHEREIC AND GLOBAL NGOs FOR THE PROVISION OF BALLOTS IN INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Bolivia

Topic No.1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

The significant contributions to the enrichment of humanity made by the indigenous peoples of the Americas;

The commitments undertaken by Member States set forth in the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples [AG/RES. 2888 (XLVI-O/16)], adopted by the General Assembly on June 15, 2016, during its third plenary session;

REAFFIRMING:

The commitments highlighted in Article 21 (3) of the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples [AG/RES. 2888 (XLVI-O/16)], stating that indigenous peoples have the right to equal opportunities in accessing and participating fully and effectively as peoples in all national institutions and forums, including deliberative bodies;

The commitments highlighted in Article 14 (4) of the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples [AG/RES. 2888 (XLVI-O/16)], stating that Member States, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, shall make efforts to ensure that those peoples can understand and be understood in their own languages in administrative, political and judicial proceedings, if necessary through the provision of interpretation or by other effective means; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

By the exclusion and discrimination endured by indigenous communities in the hemisphere throughout history, and the continued stigmatization of their languages that persists in Member States to this day, further separating these peoples from greater society;

With the lack of participation in national political processes on behalf of indigenous peoples, especially concerned with matters that have the potential to affect the status and well-being of their communities,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Member States for their efforts and commitments on progress toward recognizing and promoting the rights of indigenous peoples and their communities across the hemisphere.
2. To further promote indigenous peoples' equal access to the political process in their respective states by offering electoral ballots in languages spoken by indigenous communities.

3. To direct the Department of Electoral Cooperation and Observation (DECO) to develop guidelines for the provision of electoral ballots including:
 - a. Indigenous languages that have 500,000 or more native speakers (first language) should have ballots made available upon request;
 - b. Indigenous languages that have 1,000,000 or more secondary speakers should have ballots made available upon request; and
 - c. Should a language lack a written form, methods of ballot interpretation consistent with commitments made in Article 14 (4) of the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples [AG/RES. 2888 (XLVI-O/16)], should be made available upon request.

4. To urge Member States to implement programs in coordination with and under the supervision of the OAS and the Department of Electoral Cooperation and Observation (DECO), and with professional assistance through hemispheric and global NGOs for the purposes of translation and interpretation:
 - a. NGOs such as the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) and Minority Rights Group International (MRG) are both groups concerned with the advancement and protection of the rights of ethnic and linguistic minority communities across the globe; and
 - b. The cost of producing ballots can present challenges to governments throughout the hemisphere, so working with NGOs for the purposes of translation and interpretation will offset the costs of producing multiple ballots.

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

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

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