

**2024 Washington Model Organization of
American States General Assembly**

Electronic Packet

Second Committee



Washington Model

Organization of American States

Institute for Diplomatic Dialogue in the Americas



OAS

More rights for more people

April 8-12, 2024

INCREASING PREVENTION OF CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY UTILIZING UNIVERSAL JURISDICTION

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Costa Rica

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

Article 7 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court's (ICC), which defines the term crime against humanity as "any of the following acts when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population, with knowledge of the attack: (a) Murder; (b) Extermination; (c) Enslavement; (d) Deportation or forcible transfer of population; (e) Imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty in violation of fundamental rules of international law; (f) Torture; (g) Rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization, or any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity; (h) Persecution against any identifiable group or collectivity on political, racial, national, ethnic, cultural, religious, gender as defined in paragraph 3, or other grounds that are universally recognized as impermissible under international law, in connection with any act referred to in this paragraph or any crime within the jurisdiction of the Court; (i) Enforced disappearance of persons; (j) The crime of apartheid; (k) Other inhumane acts of a similar character intentionally causing great suffering, or serious injury to body or to mental or physical health";

Article 5 of the Rome Statute, solidifying the jurisdiction of the ICC over genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and crimes of aggression;

Twenty-nine member states of the Organization of American States acceded to or ratified the Rome Statute;

CONSIDERING:

The Responsibility To Protect (R2P) Principle of the United Nations (UN) which declared in the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document that each state is responsible to "protect its populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity," and permits the international community to assist in that prevention, and take collective action if the state is unwilling or has failed to protect its populations;

The definition put forth by TRIAL International for universal jurisdiction is "States have the option – and sometimes the obligation – to prosecute perpetrators of international crimes who are on their territory, regardless of where the crimes may have been committed or of the nationality of the perpetrators and the victims"; and

NOTING:

Article 62 of the American Convention on Human Rights, recognizing the necessity of States Party to a case to “declare that it recognizes as binding, ipso facto, and not requiring special agreement, the jurisdiction of the Court on all matters relating to the interpretation or application of this Convention,”

RESOLVES:

1. To reaffirm OAS Member State’s commitment to the ICC Rome Statute and the R2P Principle, recognizing their role in preventing and effectively responding to mass atrocities and crimes against humanity.
2. To encourage all Member States, which have not done so, to ratify the American Convention on Human Rights and recognize the jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACHR).
3. To hold a meeting in San José, Costa Rica of Ministers of Foreign Affairs from the 15th to 19th of July 2024 where the topic of discussion will be the creation of a protocol amending the American Convention on Human Rights, in order to create jurisdiction for the IACHR to adjudicate cases concerning crimes against humanity, including the following provisions:
 - a. Universal jurisdiction as the foundation of the jurisdictional functioning of the IACHR.
 - b. Enable the IACHR to pursue crimes against humanity regardless of the findings or efforts of domestic courts.
 - c. Enact the same provisions as the International Criminal Court in their process of trying cases related to crimes against humanity, which allows:
 1. The crimes were committed by a State Party national, or in the territory of a State Party to the American Convention on Human Rights.
 2. The crimes were referred to the IACHR by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights in accordance with Article 61 of the American Convention on Human Rights.
4. Request the IACHR prepare and share a report with the General Assembly discussing their progress in addressing crimes against humanity through its use of the protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights at the 54th General Assembly of the OAS.

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

Cosignatories: 1. _____ (Signature of Delegate) _____ (Country Represented)
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**SUPPORTING REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO ADDRESS
HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY**

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Brazil

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

The preamble of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) states that “the true significance of American solidarity and good neighborliness can only mean the consolidation on this continent, within the framework of democratic institutions, 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 states that “the American States proclaim the fundamental rights of the individual without distinction as to race, nationality, creed, or sex”;

Article 106 of the Charter of the OAS states 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”;

Article 3 of the United Nation Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that “everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person”;

BEARING IN MIND:

That according to the United Nations (UN) Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect; “atrocities crimes, particularly genocide and crimes against humanity, are not spontaneous acts. Instead, they develop as a process over time, as a result of which it is possible to identify warning signs that they may occur”;

That of the ten stages of genocide identified by the Genocide Education Project, the first eight are events that take place before a genocide is committed, including: (1) Classification (2) Symbolization (3) Discrimination (4) Dehumanization (5) Organization (6) Polarization (7) Preparation (8) Persecution, making it possible to monitor these warning signs and intervene, whether diplomatically, politically, or militarily, before they lead to atrocities;

With the above clauses being the case, the OAS and its Member States can actively monitor for situations and places where such crimes may be liable to happen, and seek to intervene in various capacities before such crimes are committed;

DEEPLY CONCERNED

That since the end of World War II and the Holocaust, and despite the lessons learned from those events, genocides and human rights violations have continued to be issues facing humanity.

That since the end of World War II and the Holocaust, and despite the lessons learned from those events, millions of deaths have occurred as a result of genocide and crimes against humanity; and

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The work already done by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), their mission being “to promote and protect human rights in the American hemisphere”;

The work already done by other groups, commissions, and offices whose goal is to address issues related to genocide and human rights violations;

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage the IACHR, in the pursuance of its mandated goals as listed on its website, to focus its attention, efforts, and resources not just on the “general situation of human rights in the Member States,” but also on the above mentioned 10 stages of genocide as these stages relate to the Member States.
2. To strengthen the work of the IACHR by increasing the social media presence of the IACHR so as to better spread awareness of issues relevant to its work. This will be done in the following ways:
 - a. Increase the social media presence of the IACHR through online advertisements.
 - b. Make existing IACHR social media more accessible by ensuring that its posts are in both Spanish, English, and other appropriate languages in given situations.
3. To allow for the IACHR to raise awareness of various "warning signs" that could indicate a path towards human rights violations when it detects them within a country, and by so doing allow for other states and organizations to intervene before human rights violations can occur.

4. To encourage the OAS and the IACHR to offer themselves as a “good office” in domestic conflicts in which genocide or other human rights violations could be propagated.

5. To solicit donations for the aims described above from member states, NGOs and other organizations, and/or from private individuals.

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

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

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COMBATING THE TOLL OF ARMS TRAFFICKING IN THE AMERICAS THROUGH IMPLEMENTATION OF CIFTA

Second Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Argentina

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) which, “in order to put into practice the principles on which it is founded and to fulfill its regional obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, proclaims the following essential purposes: (a) To strengthen the peace and security of the continent... (h) To achieve an effective limitation of conventional weapons that will make it possible to devote the largest amount of resources to the economic and social development of the Member States”;

Article 29 of the OAS Charter, states, "If the inviolability or the integrity of the territory or the sovereignty or political independence of any American State should be affected by an armed attack or by an act of aggression that is not an armed attack... or by any other fact or situation that might endanger the peace of America, the American States, in furtherance of the principles of continental solidarity or collective self-defense, shall apply the measures and procedures established in the special treaties on the subject";

Article 32 of the OAS Charter, states that “The Member States shall contribute to inter-American cooperation for integral development in accordance with their resources and capabilities and in conformity with their laws”;

The Preamble of the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacture of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (A-63) (1997) (hereinafter referred to as “CIFTA”), which reaffirms “that State Parties give priority to preventing, combating, and eradicating the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials because of the links of such activities with drug trafficking, terrorism, transnational organized crime, and mercenary and other criminal activities”;

The Preamble of the CIFTA, reminding that “combating the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials calls for international cooperation, exchange of information, and other appropriate measures at the national, regional, and international levels”;

The Introduction of the Questionnaire On The Implementation And Effectiveness Of CIFTA, states that “to measure the scope of the various provisions of the Convention and to determine its impact on the national legislation of the member states, in 2000 a “Questionnaire on the Ratification and Implementation of CIFTA” was created. Based on the results obtained, a general overview of the scope and implementation of the Convention has been developed;”

RECALLING:

The Tlatelolco Commitment, adopted during the Second Conference of States Parties to the CIFTA, Mexico City, 20-21 February 2008 “urges the OAS Member States to incorporate into their

national law, as appropriate, legally binding subregional, regional, and international instruments to strengthen border control in the region to combat illicit trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials. To that end, the Technical Secretariat shall provide technical and legal assistance to OAS member states at their request”;

AG/RES. 2986 (LII-O/22), Advancing Hemispheric Security: A Multidimensional Approach, Lima, Peru, 5-7 October 2022, “continue to provide technical assistance to those member states to strengthen their abilities to prevent and address the illicit manufacture and trafficking of small arms, light weapons (SALW), and their ammunition, including preventive initiatives to reduce illicit access to them, in accordance with CIFTA and the provisions of the Inter-American Program for the Prevention of Violence and Crime and the Hemispheric Plan of Action to Guide the Design of Public Policies to Prevent and Reduce Intentional Homicide; and develop and seek funding for initiatives to strengthen institutional capacities of the police forces of OAS member states to trace and investigate the illicit origin of SALW used to commit crimes, in collaboration with police cooperation agencies, such as INTERPOL, as well as with agencies from OAS member states with tracing mechanisms”;

AG/RES. 2986 (LII-O/22), Advancing Hemispheric Security: A Multidimensional Approach, Lima, Peru, 5-7 October 2022, moves “To extend the “2018-2022 Course of Action” for the operation and implementation of the CIFTA until the next meeting of the Conference of States Parties and that the OAS General Secretariat, through the Department against Transnational Organized Crime and the Department of Public Security, provide technical assistance and promote cooperation among member states that require it”;

STRESSING:

The illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials (CIFTA), REQUIRES international cooperation, exchange of information, and greater measures at the national, regional, and international levels for the collective security of the hemisphere;

The importance of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) work and training programs to develop Member States' ability to address the proliferation of and the illicit trafficking of weapons;

The critical role of law enforcement and the utilization of existing tools such as the International Weapons and Explosives Tracking System (IWETS) to counter illicit activities;

INTERPOL's global tools such as the Illicit Arms Records and Tracing Management System (IARMS) and the INTERPOL Ballistic Information Network (IBIN), to trace and link firearms across international borders;

Collaboration of Member States with OAS departments of Transnational Organized Crime (DTOC), Public Security (DPS), and Program of Assistance and Control of Arms and Munition (PACAM) to better cohesively secure the hemisphere;

The OAS CIFTA reports that “past and current successes make it clear that the OAS can play a key role in combating the threats posed by uncontrolled firearms, ammunition, and explosives”; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED BY:

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime reports “the increase in the circulation of weapons such as handmade weapons, ghost guns, replica weapons, weapons with obliterated serial

numbers, and others. Social media has seen a surge in content that encourages the use of firearms in perpetrating crime and violence. There has been a spike in domestic violence and violence against women involving firearms; highlighting the importance of promoting gender mainstreaming at a policy as well as operational level. Smugglers are taking advantage of South America's vast coastline, densely forested mountains, and numerous clandestine airstrips to transport stolen firearms in and out of the continent illegally”;

The Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime report reveals that in the Americas, the flow of weapons primarily moves South following the US federal assault weapons ban expiration in 2004 which has had a direct correlation to the increase in homicides in the hemisphere;

The Report furthermore adheres that from 2015 to 2020, an average of 69 percent of all guns seized in Mexico had been manufactured in or legally imported from the US. Similar percentages were recorded in additional Member States throughout the hemisphere. Canada has also been impacted by illicit flows of weapons originating in the US – in 2020, 66 percent of weapons in the country came from its southern neighbor;

Statistics of the report show the Americas have the highest rate of assassinations worldwide with the primary method being shootings. They also show that the Americas have the highest homicide rate globally with gun violence having increased up to 70 percent since the year 2000 in some member states. The Americas globally have the highest gun-related homicide rates per 100,000 inhabitants with special attention centered on member states that have not ratified CIFTA;

The OAS CIFTA report “estimated that there were some 2.85 million illegal firearms in Central America, more than one for every 16 people living in the region. According to the Inter-American Observatory on Security, six of the American states reported this past decade that more than 65 percent of homicides occurring in their countries involved the use of firearms”;

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the Member States for their efforts in fighting illegal arms trade.
2. To praise Member States for signing the CIFTA, with particular commendation for those Member States who have ratified it.
3. To commend Member States who have implemented laws in the promotion of CIFTA and encourage those who have not yet done so to urgently incorporate those into law.
4. To further enhance intelligence sharing among Member States to monitor arms movement through the hemisphere, Member States are encouraged to:
 - a. Hold annual meetings at local, regional, and global levels to exhibit the collective work of Member States in addressing illicit arms trafficking.
 - b. Report to the General Assembly on the implementation of this resolution and request the Secretary-General to present a report to the General Assembly on the implementation of Member States and their efforts in fighting illegal arms trade and promoting a safer hemisphere.
 - c. Urge Member States to collectively share data and trend analyses of trafficked materials by reporting in the questionnaire provided by the OAS furthermore, sending them to the General Secretariat to compile improved data on CIFTA implementations.

5. To encourage signatory states that have not yet done so to ratify CIFTA to strengthen coordination and cooperation mechanisms, and to consolidate the effective implementation of the Convention.
6. To bring to bear the collective power of the Member States to implement this ratified binding agreement as a means to promote the security of individuals throughout the hemisphere.
7. To achieve the 2030 CIFTA target of 16.4 and analyze data on the success of the agreement to determine if an amended agreement is needed to better secure the hemispheric security of Member States.

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

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

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**ADDRESSING SMALL ARMS TRAFFICKING IN THE AMERICAS THROUGH
TRANSNATIONAL INITIATIVES**

Second Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Belize

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2(a) of the Organization of American States (OAS) Charter, which states, “The Organization of American States, in order to put into practice the principles on which it is founded and to fulfill its regional obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, proclaims the following essential purposes: To strengthen the peace and security of the continent”;

Article 2(h) of the Charter of the OAS acknowledges that achieving “an effective limitation of conventional weapons that will make it possible to devote the largest amount of resources to the economic and social development of the Member States”;

Chapter III Section 27 of the Declaration on Security in the Americas asserting that “Multilateral cooperation, based on shared responsibility, integrity, balance, mutual trust, and full respect for the sovereignty of states, is essential for addressing the global drug problem and related crimes, which constitute a threat to the security of the region”;

Article 2 (b) of the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (CIFTA) aiming “to promote and facilitate cooperation and exchange of information and experience among States Parties to prevent, combat, and eradicate the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials”;

CONSIDERING:

That the large internal market for illicit arms in the Americas is partially due to some Member States having corrupt officials and military professionals who make arms easily accessible to the public by selling them to gangs. The Federal Bureau of Investigation Report on the 2011 National Gang Threat Assessment states that “Gang members acquire firearms through a variety of means, including illegal purchases; straw purchases through surrogates or middle-men; thefts from individuals, vehicles, residences, and commercial establishments; theft from law enforcement and military officials, from gang members with connections to military sources of supply, and from other gangs”;

The unfortunate rise of armed violence and illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons across some member states detailed in the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Global Study on Homicide 2023 has led to “at the national level, thirteen countries registered increases in homicidal violence between 2021 and 2022”;

Considering that some Members States have been challenged by an increasing number of small weapons circulating through their borders, according to the Global Organized Crime Index 2023, “This initial flow sets off a chain reaction, turning all countries in Central America into transit and destination points in the illicit arms trade, and fueling violence and insecurity”;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The joint efforts of the Caribbean Community’s members and the United States of America through the “CARICOM-U.S. Initiative to Combat Illicit Arms Trafficking in Small Arms and Light Weapons” in 2007 to tackle arms trafficking by agreeing to “(i) enhance import and export controls consistent with common international practices and standards”, “(ii) improve information sharing on entities and individuals involved in illicit trafficking, and the routes they use to traffic arms”, and “(v) enhance national stockpile control, management, and security practices”, as well as “(viii) provide technical and other assistance, as appropriate, to affected states to support their efforts to combat this threat;” and finally “(ix) promote programs aimed at reducing the availability and use of illicit firearms”;

The 2018 Report of the UN (United Nations) Secretary-General A/73/168 stating that ammunition tracking and “enhanced coordination on small arms control, the arms trade and ammunition and stockpile management” are issues of “growing importance... to many States”;

The resolution S/res/2616 adopted by the United Nations Security Council at its 8942nd meeting in 2021, “the important contribution of Council-mandated arms embargoes in countering the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons, and noting the need to improve information sharing on possible arms embargo violations between groups of experts, peacekeeping missions within their mandates and other relevant United Nations entities”; and

The 2023 resolution of the United Nations General Assembly A/RES/78/46 “The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects” which asked states “to convene regional meetings to consider and advance the implementation of the Programme of Action, as well as the International Tracing Instrument” and implement “in their national reports the name and contact information of the national points of contact and information on national marking practices used to indicate the country of manufacture and/or country of import, as applicable”,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the other Member States for the work that has already been done with arms trafficking initiatives in the Americas.
2. To congratulate cooperation efforts between International Organizations in fighting against illicit firearms, especially those in anti-trafficking projects such as:
 - b) The National Ballistics Intelligence Management Course provided to Belizean authorities in 2020 by the OAS and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament, and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean as a part of the greater Caribbean Firearms Roadmap. This project proposes a ‘Roadmap for Implementing the Caribbean Priority Actions on the Illicit Proliferation of Firearms and Ammunition across the Caribbean in a Sustainable Manner by 2030’.
 - c) Project DISRUPT, developed within the period of 2021 and 2024, with the partnership between the International Criminal Police Organization and the UNODC aims “to fight illicit firearms

trafficking by linking law enforcement efforts with broader criminal justice responses in Central and South America" by 2030.

3. To expand the scope of the phenomenally successful Caribbean Firearms Roadmap by inviting more Member States to join and work together towards a safer Caribbean.
4. To employ emerging technologies in ammunition tracking like identification on ammunition packaging through both radio frequency identification (RFID) and chip strip technology and laser tracking of ammunition markings to avoid pitfalls of traditional marking of illicit arms with serial numbers.
5. To call for small arms trafficking to be among the priority topics at the next defense ministerial, especially regarding whether weapons originally sold to the military and police are entering the private market.

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

Cosignatories:

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**ADDRESSING ARMS TRAFFICKING THROUGH TRANSNATIONAL COOPERATION
AND INFORMATION SHARING**

Second Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Bolivia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

Article 30 of the OAS Charter, which commits members to “united effort to ensure international social justice in their relations and integral development for their peoples, as conditions essential to peace and security”;

Article 4 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states that “respect for the rule of law on the part of all institutions and sectors of society are ... essential to democracy.”;

Article 2 of the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (CIFTA), which seeks to “to prevent, combat, and eradicate the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials”;

Article 14 of the CIFTA, which urges states to “cooperate at the bilateral, regional, and international levels to prevent, combat, and eradicate the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials.”;

CONSIDERING:

That according to a United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) report, murder and violent crime rates are rising throughout the Americas, illicit trafficking of weapons is responsible for a significant proportion of this violence, and illegal arms transactions, particularly of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), are often associated with drug trafficking as well;

That arms trafficking leads to instability, democratic backsliding, and loss of safety and security throughout the Americas; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The Resolution of the United Nations AG/RES/55/255 (2001) “The Protocol Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms”, to “promote, facilitate and strengthen cooperation among

States Parties in order to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition”,

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2108 (XXXV-O/05), The Proliferation of and the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in all Its Aspects, which encourages countries to coordinate efforts to combat arms trafficking, in accordance with the UN’s Programme of Action;

AG/RES. 2297 (XXXVII-O/07), Addressing Illicit Trafficking in Small Arms and Light Weapons: Stockpile Management and Security, which encourages states to comply with the CIFTA and follow guidelines regarding arms trafficking prevention;

RESOLVES:

1. To acknowledge and applaud the past efforts of the OAS Committee on Hemispheric Security to combat illegal arms trafficking.
2. To urge member states to reaffirm their commitment to the security, education, and general anti-arms trafficking measures laid out in AG/RES. 2108 and AG/RES. 2297 in an effort to increase knowledge of norms and standards.
3. To encourage Member States to develop individualized national action plans that adequately address the differing and diverse needs of each country. Such national action plans would accompany more generalized and overarching recommendations implemented by the OAS.
4. To encourage Member States to increase their collection of firearm trace data on any SALW purchased, sold, confiscated, or otherwise identified in order to locate trafficking networks and develop countermeasures.
 - a. Member States can share new technologies and best practices related to firearm tracing with one another in order to:
 - i. Increase standardization and development.
 - ii. Facilitate hemispheric cooperation and security.
 - b. Member States can contribute to the establishment of a central firearm tracing database through which arms trafficking data can be shared internationally.
 - c. Member States can also ensure that the manufacturers of firearms and other weaponry are properly reporting the development of their production in order to mitigate the number of smuggling instances.
5. To recommend the creation of a special task force designated for the purpose of addressing arms trafficking within the Committee on Hemispheric Security.
 - a. The task force would be comprised of:
 - i. Representatives from each Member State.
 - ii. Experts on the subject matter.

- b. The purpose of the task force would be to facilitate conversations between Member States and implement check-in periods in which Member States can confer and share information and updates.
 - c. The task force would also serve as an important accountability mechanism for ensuring that Member States prioritize the matter of arms trafficking and swift and meaningful action.
6. To encourage Member States to seek funding for the creation of the database and the task force via voluntary contributions from Member States, contributions from NGOs, assistance from technology companies and other experts in the field.

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

Cosignatories:

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**ENCOURAGING INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO PREVENT CRIMES AGAINST
HUMANITY**

Second Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of El Salvador

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING CONSIDERED:

Article 3(j) of the Charter of The Organization of American States, which confirms that, “Every State has the right to choose, without external interference, its political, economic, and social system and to organize itself in the way best suited to it and has the duty to abstain from intervening in the affairs of another State. Subject to the foregoing, the American States shall cooperate fully among themselves, independently of the nature of their political, economic, and social systems”;

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

Article 4 of the Inter-American Convention against All Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance, substantiates 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”;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

Article 2(a) of the Charter of The Organization of American States, announces “The Organization of American States, in order to put into practice the principles on which it is founded and to fulfill its regional obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, proclaims the following essential purposes: To strengthen the peace and security of the continent”;

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime asserts, “The Global Programme recognises that people in contact with criminal justice systems are often in vulnerable situations or belong to groups that have specific rights and needs in the criminal justice system and seeks to promote people-centered and human rights-based responses to crime, that are effective in securing public safety. It supports efforts to achieve targets under several of the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular, SDG 16”; and

RECOGNIZING:

Article 7 of the Social Charter of the Americas asserts 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 9(a) of the Charter of the Organization of American States establishes “The power to suspend shall be exercised only when such diplomatic initiatives undertaken by the Organization for the

purpose of promoting the restoration of representative democracy in the affected Member State have been unsuccessful”;

According to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, “With regard to citizen security, the IACHR acknowledged the efforts made since the change of government in June 2019, in particular, the drastic reduction of the homicide rate to the lowest ever levels since the Peace Accords were signed in 1992”;

RESOLVES:

1. To recognize Member States that are committed to enacting laws or strengthening existing legislation for their efforts of promoting human rights and freedoms;
2. To provide executive advice to other Member States willing to attend a conference hosted by El Salvador in which Member States will have the opportunity to congregate, listen to government experts and share ideas on how other countries may reform their criminal justice systems to substantially reduce crimes against humanity.
3. To collaborate with Member States and seek funding from the UNODC to host workshops and develop the most efficient method of reducing and preventing crimes against humanity while simultaneously observing statistical data to see what has been efficient in El Salvador.

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

Cosignatories: 1.	_____	_____
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ARMS TRAFFICKING AND THE APPLICATION OF INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW TO PROTECT HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE AMERICAS

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the United Mexican States

Topic No.2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 35 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which declares that “The Member States should refrain from practicing policies and adopting actions or measures that have serious adverse effects on the development of other Member States”;

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

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

Article 1 of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, which guarantees that “Every human being has the right to life, liberty and personal security”;

Article 4 of the American Convention on Human Rights, which states that “every person has the right to have his life respected. This right shall be protected in law and, in general, from the moment of conception. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life”;

The preamble of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in which United Nations Member States have “reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom”;

RECOGNIZING:

The fight against the illicit trafficking of firearms and ammunition as a top priority to put an end to the loss of life and degradation of peace and wellbeing in the Americas;

The link between the illicit trafficking of firearms and ammunition, illicit trafficking of narcotics, and organized crime;

The subsequent adverse effects on people's right to life, liberty, and personal security;

The need to address international human rights law and the violations thereof as a result of unregistered arms and ammunition being too easily available; and

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION:

United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 16 to significantly reduce the illicit financial and arms flows, combating violence and organized crime;

The 2017 report A/HCR/35/8 by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, which affirms that “Arms may be used in conflict and non-conflict situations to commit or facilitate acts that violate a wide range of human rights, from the right to life, liberty and security of the person to the right to be free from slavery and from torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. The use or threat of use of arms may also undermine the realization of the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly”;

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) study on *Arms Availability and the Situation of Civilians in Armed Conflict* which observed that “the unregulated transfer of weapons and ammunition can increase tensions, heighten civilian casualties and prolong the duration of conflicts”;

RESOLVES:

1. To praise the bodies composing the Inter-American Human Rights System for upholding its mission to protect and promote human rights in the American Hemisphere.
2. To acknowledge the efforts of the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and other Related Materials (CIFTA) to establish regulations for stronger hemispheric security.
3. To propose the creation of a new committee, the Inter-American Human Rights Violations Overwatch Committee as an organ of CIFTA, which will be responsible for the following:
 - a. The committee will monitor, analyze, and report on human rights violations in the Americas that stem from the illicit manufacturing, trafficking and use of firearms.

- b. Convening twice annually to observe the situation of human rights and arms manufacturing and trafficking, employ investigations into specific human rights abuses, present findings and propose plans of action.
 - c. The committee will aid the Inter-American Human Rights System and work cooperatively with those bodies to promote and protect human rights in the American hemisphere.
4. To request that the committee will consist of a team of ten members which will be formed in the following manner:
- a. The ten members will be elected by a simple majority at the General Assembly for a term of 3 years and the possibility of a second term.
 - b. No two members may be the same nationality.
 - c. Committee members must be from a Member State which has ratified CIFTA.
5. To request additional funding through volunteer donations from Member States, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Caribbean Development Bank, and other interested parties.
6. To recommend that the elections for the members of the committee be no later than July 31, 2024, and the first session of the committee to be held no later than September 31, 2024.

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

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

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**A HEMISPHERIC EFFORT TO PREVENT HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS
AND TO PROTECT NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY
THROUGH CROSS-BORDER ETHICS FOR INTERNATIONAL ACTORS**

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Haïti

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 3 e. of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which declares: “Every State has the right to choose, without external interference, its political, economic, and social system and to organize itself in the way best suited to it, and has the duty to abstain from intervening in the affairs of another State. Subject to the foregoing, the American States shall cooperate fully among themselves, independently of the nature of their political, economic, and social systems”;

Article 17 of the Charter of the OAS- which declares: “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 91 d. of the Charter of the OAS, which states: “Prepare, at the request of the Member States and with the cooperation of the appropriate organs of the Organization, draft agreements to promote and facilitate cooperation between the Organization of American States and the United Nations or between the Organization and other American agencies of recognized international standing. These draft agreements shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval”;

Article 129 of the Charter of the OAS, which states: “The Specialized Organizations shall establish cooperative relations with world agencies of the same character in order to coordinate their activities. In concluding agreements with international agencies of a worldwide character, the Inter-American Specialized Organizations shall preserve their identity and their status as integral parts of the Organization of American States, even when they perform regional functions of international agencies”;

Article 95 e. of the Charter of the OAS, which declares: “Establish cooperative relations with the corresponding bodies of the United Nations and with other national and international agencies, especially with regard to coordination of inter-American technical cooperation programs”;

Article 1 of the OAS Social Charter of the Americas, which states: “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 4 of the Social Charter, which stipulates: “Each member state has the primary responsibility for its development and, in choosing its economic and social system within a framework of democracy, should further the establishment of a more just economic and social order that will enable and contribute to the fulfillment of the individual. In this context, they reaffirm the imperative for the hemispheric community to support national development efforts consistent with the principles of the OAS Charter and the commitment of member states to deepening solidarity and inter-American cooperation on development”;

RECOGNIZING:

The American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man (Bogota, 1948), Article XXXVIII, which declares that “It is the duty of every person to refrain from taking part in political activities that, according to law, are reserved exclusively to the citizens of the state in which he is an alien”;

AG/RES.57 (I-O/71), which in Chapter V establishes the two types of relationships between the OAS and NGOs as General and Special, listing the guidelines and requirements for NGOs to participate with OAS Organs;

CP/RES. 759 (1217/99), which establishes participation for Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in public meetings of the Permanent Council, the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI), and other bodies; CSOs were also granted access to Draft Resolutions and Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and are allowed to apply for funding from the OAS;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The importance of international assistance and cooperation in addressing humanitarian challenges, and the promotion of sustainable development that Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have done for Member States;

In particular, the success NGOs have made in education, water sanitization, and forms of aid and relief after natural disasters, such as that of the Costa Rican Humanitarian Foundation (CRFA), dedicated to Poverty Eradication;

That there are external observers and advocates for preserving and aiding human rights and security, including the OAS Observer Nations, the United Nations, the Ibero-American Summits, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), and many others;

InterAction, a voluntary NGO alliance based in the United States of America, which focuses on creating communication and accessibility to funding for NGOs in the U.S.A., and which is committed to monitoring, taking accountability, educating, and ensuring ethical practices and professional competence from the NGOs who are a part of the alliance while maintaining their independence;

The work of NGOs who are dedicated to educating and training others on ethics and cross-cultural communication, including but not limited to: Universal Consensus, Cultural Awareness International (CAI), CRFA, and the National Education Association (NEA);

NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN:

The documented instances, by Amnesty International, of sexual exploitation involving United Nations' Peacekeepers during the MINUSTAH peacekeeping mission to Haiti, leading to pregnancies without adequate support (as well as reports indicating sexual assault against two Haitian men by soldiers from Pakistan and Uruguay), and of the cholera outbreak in Haiti in 2010, attributing it to aid provided by the UN's peacekeeping mission;

The economic shift in Bolivia after the over lending of microloans to people in the 1990s, which left Bolivia dependent on the microfinance sector (20% of its banking), and indirectly causing social and political unrest due to the accumulated debt;

The overall lack of culture awareness in the training of employees and volunteers by many NGOs,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Member States and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights for the progress they have made in maintaining Human Rights throughout the Hemisphere, and all international actors who provide aid when it is required.
2. To recommend that the Committee on Hemispheric Security (CHS), Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) and the Inter-American Committee of Human Rights (IACHR) establish a working group—called the Cross-Cultural Ethics, Sovereignty, and Accountability CCESA—to address the ethical challenges associated with the provision of aid across borders and the need for better accountability, such that the Working Group shall:
 - a. Establish protocols for:
 - i. Conducting impact assessments of aid programs—considering the potential impact on a country's autonomy and sovereignty once the international aid has ended—prior to and annually, of the programs said NGOs will be involved in for one or more years.
 - ii. Developing comprehensive and clear ethical guidelines for organizations providing cross-border aid, ensuring self-determination and protection of human rights in the recipient country.
 - iii. Coordination and respectful information-sharing mechanisms among aid organizations, government agencies, and international bodies, ensuring that recipient countries actively participate in decision-making processes.
 - iv. Monitoring and evaluation frameworks to assess the effectiveness of the guidelines in promoting ethical cross-border aid, respecting human rights and national sovereignty.
 - b. Explore the incorporation of conditionalities in aid agreements, including clauses that reinforce the recipient country's commitment to its own governance structures and national priorities.
 - c. Foster constructive dialogue with the governments of aid-recipient countries to align assistance efforts with local laws, policies, and national development plans while promoting community engagement and meaningful national consultation in the design and implementation of aid programs, respecting the self-determination of local communities and the nation as a whole.
 - d. Establish independent oversight mechanisms that include considerations for a country's sovereignty, respecting its right to manage and regulate aid within its borders.
 - e. Provide capacity-building programs for aid organizations, emphasizing ethical decision-making, and conflict-sensitive programming.
 - f. Conduct research on cases where cross-border aid had an impact on a country's sovereignty, analyzing both positive and negative examples and developing a repository of best practices and lessons learned, giving specific attention to preserving the sovereignty of aid-recipient nations.
 - g. Devising a monitoring and evaluation framework to assess the effectiveness of the guidelines in promoting ethical cross-border aid, respecting human rights, and national sovereignty, which should involve periodic reviews, impact assessments, and adjustments based on lessons learned.
3. To establish optional certification and training programs for each Member State for NGOs that implement aid programs in the Hemisphere, which will require that:
 - a. This certification must be renewed annually to partake in opted countries.
 - b. Such certified NGOs must upload monthly reports of its goals and progress to the databases.

4. That the working group should be selected by the IACHR, drawing representatives from Member States, SEDI, IACHR, CRFA, CAI, and any other human rights experts, development specialists, legal experts, and representatives from civil society organizations that the IACHR deems vital to ensure a diverse representation that reflects the various perspectives and expertise relevant to cross-border aid, such that:
 - a. The Working Group should be made up of 16 people, at least some of whom should be specialists in Human Rights and International Efforts, with the rest being made up of representatives with expertise in development, legal affairs, and civil society, with the added requirement that all board members of the CCESA have a background in working with NGOs and/or directly dealing with international aid.
 - b. The working group will send out public bi-annual reports—along with recommendations and progress—and additionally will submit regular reports to the OAS Secretariat, updating on progress and seeking input from member states.
 - c. The Secretary-General is tasked with disseminating the guidelines among member states, relevant stakeholders, and incorporating these principles into cross-border aid initiatives.

5. To fund this Working Group through the fees from the annual certification, and through requests for additional funding to the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank, CAI, and CRFA.

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

Cosignatories: 1. _____ (Signature of Delegate) _____ (Country Represented)
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**ENHANCING SECURITY THROUGH MORE EFFECTIVE ACTION TO ADDRESS
ARMS TRAFFICKING IN THE AMERICAS WHILE STRENGTHENING RESPECT
FOR STATES' SOVEREIGNTY**

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Venezuela

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

Resolutions AG/RES. 1642 (XXIX-O/99), AG/RES. 1744 (XXX-O/00), AG/RES. 1796 (XXXI-O/01), AG/RES. 1797 (XXXI-O/01), AG/RES. 1888 (XXXII-O/02), AG/RES. 1968 (XXXIII-O/03), AG/RES. 1997 (XXXIV-O/04), AG/RES. 2108 (XXXVII-O/05), AG/RES. 2145 (XXXV-O/05), AG/RES. 2246 (XXXVI-O/06), and AG/RES. 2297 (XXXVI-O/07), the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials, the United Nations Program of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, and the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty;

REAFFIRMING:

The commitment of Member States, in the Declaration on Security in the Americas, to “combat the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials by, among other actions, destroying excess stocks of firearms designated by each State, securing and managing national stockpiles, and regulating firearms brokering, including sanctions for illicit arms brokering for the purpose of avoiding their diversion through illicit channels and their proliferation,” and the two principal purposes of the Charter of the Organization of American States (Article 1) which are to defend the sovereignty and the independence of each Member State;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That while ambitious efforts have been diligently conducted for nearly twenty-five years by the membership to implement the above-noted resolutions of the General Assembly, the flow of weapons has continued at a high pace notwithstanding commendable action by many governments in the region, and that, on the other hand, some Member States remain that are yet to ratify the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials, as well as to sign and ratify the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty, which urges action to reduce the flow of arms that sustain illicit behavior; and

ACKNOWLEDGING:

That the global juncture has recently turned severely toxic and gravely dangerous, with major conflicts elsewhere around the world resulting in a vast increase in the global production and flow of arms as well as the mass annihilation of thousands of innocent civilians and the tragic death of conscripted soldiers fighting conflicts fostered by third parties that refuse to recognize the legitimate national security concerns of other sovereigns, with the some states openly opting away from peace negotiations and choosing instead to support war and other aggressive action, such as sanctions, which—in the case of this region—directly contravene articles 15 and 16 of the Charter of the Organization of American States; and

That certain Member States have unilaterally sought to punish neighboring states and their citizens for decisions and behaviors that—while considered against the evolving idiosyncratic interests, values, and desires of sanctioning governments—fall fully within the legitimate sovereign purview of the states unduly targeted for castigation.

RESOLVES:

1. To thank the authorities of Member States that for nearly twenty-five years have diligently sought to implement actions urged by the resolutions of the General Assembly aimed at addressing the unending flow of arms, including those exported by certain member countries.
2. To encourage all Member States that have fallen behind the necessary national adoption of relevant regional and global conventions and treaties to work without further delay to:
 - a. Ratify the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials.
 - b. Sign and ratify the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty.
3. To encourage the membership to seek agreement on and urgently implement a five-year ban on the intra-continental exportation, importation, and transfer of all arms and ammunition of all kinds and every nature across the entire membership, to be carefully monitored by the customs authorities in every member country, with annual reports on enforcement to be delivered for information to the General Assembly.
4. To strongly urge immediate and unconditional cessation of the unilateral application of new sanctions and the abrogation of all sanctions previously imposed by countries unilaterally acting as self-appointed regional arbiters with no regard for *due process* as well as the duties specified in articles 9 and 13 of the Charter of the Organization of American States in flagrant contravention of the principle of nonintervention.
5. To encourage all Member States to publicly and firmly reiterate unambiguous recognition of the principle of sovereignty, and to decisively afford—without exception—to the other states the outmost respect for:

- a. Domestic policy decisions made by governments duly elected by their citizens.
 - b. Legitimate national security concerns (including as regards border issues).
 - c. Results of elections conducted according to the country's specific local arrangements duly sustained by its constitutional, political, and legal frameworks, as determined domestically.
6. To encourage timely reporting by Member States on the evolving situation concerning the actions noted above which are fully geared to increase hemispheric security through curtailing arms trafficking in the Americas, elevating respect for state sovereignty, and courageously denouncing the dangerous behavior by members engaged in the growing exportation of arms and the irresponsible support for the further escalation of conflict and war at this very perilous juncture.

Approved for form and substance: _____

 (Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1.	_____	_____
	(Signature of Delegate)	(Country Represented)
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STRENGTHENING HEMISPHERIC EFFORTS TO COMBAT SEX TRAFFICKING

Second Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Guyana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 30 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) which states: “The Member States...pledge themselves to a united effort to ensure international social justice in their relations and integral development for their people, as conditions essential to peace and security. Integral development encompasses the economic, social, educational, cultural, scientific, and technological fields through which the goals that each country sets for accomplishing it should be achieved”;

Article 4(n) of the OAS Charter which states that Member States should uphold the agreement that the education of peoples should be directed toward justice, freedom, and peace;

The Commission on Human Rights Resolution 2002/46 which states that “the promotion and protection of human rights is a basic prerequisite for the existence of a democratic society, and recognizing the importance of the continuous development and strengthening of the inter-American human rights system for the consolidation of democracy”;

RECOGNIZING:

That a safe environment is essential to the integral development of the human being, which contributes to democracy and political stability;

The importance of establishing or reviving Dynamic Safe Haven programs for victims of sex trafficking, with key components including heightened awareness initiatives in high-risk areas, providing temporary housing, and enhanced security measures to safeguard Safe Haven facilities;

The difficulty in accurately approximating how many individuals are victims of Sex trafficking per year, research shows the most vulnerable populations are women and girls between the ages of 9 and 17; and

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The efforts of Member States in implementing and supporting preventive measures against sex trafficking, particularly through initiatives like The Second Work Plan, and expressing gratitude for their commitment to combat this heinous crime,

RESOLVES:

1. To express gratitude to Member States for implementing and supporting prevention efforts of Sex Trafficking such as The Second Work Plan, Chaired by Brazil in 2014.
2. To recommend Member States to create or rehabilitate an existing Dynamic Safe Haven program for sex trafficking victims with components that include:
 - a. Increased awareness of Safe Haven programs in high-risk areas.
 - b. Temporary housing until suitable long-term arrangements can be agreed upon.
 - c. Increased protection of Safe Haven facilities.
 - d. Focus on restoration by partnering with business in the community to help victims obtain jobs to aid in joining back into society.
3. To strongly urge youth educators and health care professionals to be trained to identify and educate others on the indicators of sex trafficking and set protocols to address it as effectively as possible:
 - a. For newly employed youth educators and health care professionals, part of their job training will include training on sex trafficking prevention.
 - b. For already employed youth educators and healthcare professionals, there will be a mandatory presentation from representatives of Dynamic Safe Haven and/or other anti-sex trafficking groups educating them on prevention methods.
 - c. For all employed youth educators and health care professionals, there will be an annual mandatory module refreshing them on the information learned in their primary anti-sex trafficking presentation.
4. To encourage finding volunteers to offer self-defense and therapy sessions within the Safe Havens to former sex trafficking victims at no cost to the victim.
5. To urge enforcing legislative measures to protect victims from being prosecuted for crimes that were committed while they were captive.
6. To acquire funding to create a specialized task force that focuses specifically on eradicating Sex trafficking:
 - a. Member States in close proximity are encouraged to combine resources and create one task force (with no more than three member states each);
 - b. All law enforcement should submit detailed reports of all sex trafficking crimes to said specialized task force to expose repeating patterns; and
 - c. Task Force should be responsible for collecting data, submitting reports, organizing busts, and pressing charges against offenders.
7. To acquire funding for this initiative through organizations such as the UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking (UNVTF), U.S. Department of State's office to monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (TIP Office), and the European Commission which allocated substantial funds to support the fight against human trafficking.

8. To request a member of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) to do quarterly check-ins with the Specialized task forces to ensure that they are utilizing resources efficiently and making progress on the Initiative.
9. To require that the Task Force prepare a comprehensive report detailing their findings and proposed recommendations to IACHR to be disseminated to relevant entities within the OAS.

Approved for form and substance:

Kamla Decnauth

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1.	(Signature of Delegate)	(Country Represented)
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**PROMOTING PARTNERSHIP WITH THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT TO PROSECUTE
CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY**

Second Committee

Topic No.1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Jamaica

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 45 of the Organization of American States (OAS) Charter, which notes 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 and dignity”;

Article 106 of the OAS Charter, which states “There shall be an Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, whose principal function shall be to promote the observance and protection of human rights and to serve as a consultative organ in these matters”;

Article 7 of the Social Charter of the Americas, in which “member states reaffirm their intention to strengthen the inter-American system for the protection of human rights”;

BEARING IN MIND:

The crucial role played by the International Criminal Court (ICC) in preventing and prosecuting crimes against humanity; as the Preamble of the Rome Statue affirms: “The most serious crimes of concern to the international community as a whole must not go unpunished and their effective prosecution must be ensured by taking measures at the national level and by enhancing international cooperation, determined to put an end to impunity for the perpetrators of these crimes and thus to contribute to the prevention of such crimes”;

The ICC’s definition of crimes against humanity, outlined in Article 7 of the Rome Statue, which includes the following acts when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against civilians: murder, enslavement (including trafficking in persons), deportation or forcible transfer of population, imprisonment, torture, rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, and persecution against groups on political, racial, national, ethnic, cultural, religious, or gender grounds;

The ICC’s call for cooperation with organizations like the OAS, as noted in Article 87 of the Rome Statue, which states “The Court may ask any intergovernmental organization to provide information or documents. The Court may also ask for other forms of cooperation and assistance which may be agreed upon with such an organization and which are in accordance with its competence or mandate”;

ACKNOWLEDGING WITH CONCERN:

The epidemic of femicide affecting some member states, as documented by the Gender Equality Observatory for the Latin America and the Caribbean (GEO), which finds that over 4000 women were victims of femicide in 26 countries and territories in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2022. Widespread femicide could be considered a crime against humanity on the basis of murder and persecution;

According to United Nations Latin America and Caribbean Statistics, human rights violations in countries with high risk of conflict, including human trafficking and forced labor, have increased since 2020,

and international humanitarian law has been ignored; these abuses potentially qualify as violations of the Rome Statute;

According to Walk Free Global Slavery there are 3,930,000 million people in Latin America and Caribbean in modern slavery in 2021, which potentially qualifies as crime against humanity on the basis of enslavement;

The Pan American Health Organization, a sub-group of the World Health Organization, notes that more than 80% of the Afro-Latino descendants in Latin America and the Caribbean experience discrimination, high levels of mortality, gender inequalities, imprisonment, and other crimes against humanity in 2021;

The United Nations Office of Drugs and Crimes records that 8 out of 10 countries with the highest crime rate due to gang violence in 2021 are located in the Latin America and Caribbean area; 16.9 per 100,000 for Latin America and 12.7 per 100,000 for the Caribbean. Gang violence against civilian populations could constitute violations of the Rome Statute;

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees notes that of the 42 million Indigenous people living in Latin America and the Caribbean, 21 million Indigenous people have been displaced in 2023, which highlights the vulnerability of indigenous peoples to crimes against humanity based on forcible displacement; and

RECOGNIZING:

OAS AG/RES. 2176 (XXXVI-O/06), which “recognizes the adoption of the Statue of International Criminal Court, on July 17th, 1988, in Rome, is a milestone in efforts to combat impunity, and that Court is an effective tool for consolidating international justice and peace”;

OAS AG/RES. 2577 (XL-O/10), which “encourages member states to consider ratifying or acceding to, as the case may be, the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court and, in the case of those states that are already party to that Agreement, to adopt the necessary measures for its full and effective implementation at the national level”;

OAS AG/RES. 2582 (XLIV-O/14) which encourages member state collaboration with the International Criminal Court;

OAS AG/RES. 2974 (LI-O/21), which “instructed the General Secretariat to continue strengthening cooperation between the Organization of American States (OAS) and the International Criminal Court (ICC) within the sphere of its competencies and requested the Permanent Council to hold, in the second half of 2022, a technical working meeting for member states to discuss measures that could strengthen cooperation with the International Criminal Court”;

The commitment of Parliamentarians for Global Action, whose mission is to support the creation of a rules-based international order, to work with the OAS and its Member States on ratifying the ICC Rome Statute and harmonizing national laws with ICC statutes;

The ICC and General Secretariat’s progress towards establishing a Framework Cooperation Agreement that promotes the exchange of information and documents,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend OAS efforts to develop its collaboration with the International Criminal Court (ICC), and to commend the 29 OAS member states that are Signatories and State Parties to the ICC Rome Statute.
2. To recommend that the OAS and its Member States work with the ICC to prevent and punish crimes against humanity by clarifying the definition of such crimes, incorporating ICC language into national statutes, holding joint judicial training exercises, and strengthening collaboration on investigations and prosecutions of crimes against humanity.
3. To request the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights to work with the Inter-American Judicial Committee (CJI) to develop suggestions for expanding the definition of crimes against humanity:
 - a. The suggestions would focus on crimes that are prevalent worldwide and of particular concern to OAS members, notably femicide and gang violence against civilians.
 - b. The suggestions would then be shared with the ICC Assembly of State Parties for further consideration.
4. To instruct the CJI to organize a series of online forums to help interested Member States plan next steps for collaboration with the ICC:
 - a. The CJI would invite representatives from the ICC and Parliamentarians for Global Action to provide expert advice to representatives from participating Member States' Ministries of Justice and legislative Judicial Committees.
 - b. The forums would:
 - i. Promote progress on Member States' adoption of the ICC Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Court, which would facilitate impartial investigatory and fact-finding work by the ICC representatives in their countries.
 - ii. Explore ways in which Member States could harmonize aspects of their criminal laws with the ICC Statute on crimes against humanity, leading to a more integrated and standardized hemispheric body of law on crimes against humanity.
 - iii. Review best practices on prosecuting crimes against humanity at the national level, and on collaborating with the ICC in prosecuting crimes where national trials are not possible.
 - iv. Develop mechanisms for participating member states to monitor warning signs of crimes against humanity and share information on potential crimes against humanity with the ICC.
5. To ask the Inter-American Judicial Court to report on the outcomes of the forums to the General Assembly within a year of their completion, and to provide regular updates thereafter on progress on harmonizing legislation and strengthening member state cooperation with the ICC.
6. To request that the General Secretariat ask the ICC to designate representatives from its judicial staff to participate in joint training sessions with interested representatives from member states' judiciaries:
 - a. The training sessions would strengthen mutual understanding of various processes for prosecuting crimes against humanity, as a way to foster future collaboration.
 - b. The sessions would be organized by the CJI in collaboration with the ICC.
7. To propose that every two years, the CJI review the outcomes of the joint training sessions in order to evaluate progress.
8. To request supplemental funding in support of forums and trainings from the following possible donors:

- a. Human Rights Watch, which investigates and reports on crimes against humanity.
- b. Civil Rights Defenders, which defends the rights of people who have been victims of crimes against humanity.
- c. Anti-Slavery International, whose goal is to eliminate modern slavery.

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

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

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ADDRESSING HOMICIDE RATES AS A RESULT OF ILLICIT FIREARMS TRADING

Second Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Honduras

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 39 b)i. of the OAS charter which calls for “continuity in their economic and social development by means of: improved conditions for trade in basic commodities through international agreements, where appropriate; orderly marketing procedures that avoid the disruption of markets, and other measures designed to promote the expansion of markets and to obtain dependable incomes for producers, adequate and dependable supplies for consumers, and stable prices that are both remunerative to producers and fair to consumers”;

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

Article 37 of the OAS Charter which calls for “The Member States to 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”; and

Article 3 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. They reaffirm their intention to consolidate in this hemisphere, within the framework of democratic institutions, a system of individual liberty and social justice based on respect for the essential rights of man,”

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

Article 3 of the United Nations’ Protocol Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime which defines firearm to “mean any portable barreled weapon that expels, is designed to expel or may be readily converted to expel a shot, bullet, or projectile by the action of an explosive, excluding antique firearms or their replicas. In no case, however, shall antique firearms include firearms manufactured after 1899”;

Article 3 of the United Nations’ Protocol Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime which defines illicit trafficking to “mean the import, export,

acquisition, sale, delivery, movement or transfer of [arms], their parts and components and ammunition from or across the territory of one State Party to that of another State Party if any one of the States Parties concerned does not authorize it in accordance with the terms of this Protocol or if the [arms] are not marked in accordance with article 8 of this Protocol”; and

The United Nation’s Global Study on Firearms Trafficking, which defines ant trafficking as “the illicit flow is facilitated by carrying or transporting very small quantities, possibly by numerous individuals”;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That according to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime’s Global Study on Homicide 2023 “a key factor contributing to the disproportionately high rates of lethal violence in Latin America and the Caribbean is access to and misuse of firearms [that] amplify the speed and scale of intentional and unintentional homicide. It is not necessarily the availability of firearms (for example, ownership) that is the key determinant, but rather weak oversight and control and the impunity associated with their use. Handguns such as revolvers and pistols, and to a lesser extent semi-and automatic rifles, of various calibers and makes, are frequently procured and misused by criminal factions to settle disputes.”;

That according to the Small Arms Survey, there are more unregistered arms in the majority of Latin American countries than registered arms;

That according to the Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime: Arms Trafficking and Organized Crime, “violent crime in Latin America [is] heavily linked to the presence of illicit arms markets” and “the supply and availability of illicit firearms have facilitated crimes such as kidnapping, extortion, armed robbery, assassinations and poaching”;

That according to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime’s Transnational Organized Crime in Central America and the Caribbean Threat Assessment, “77% of all murders in [Central America] are committed with a firearm...there are an estimated 2.8 million unregistered firearms.”;

That according to the Council on Foreign Relations, “over 70 percent of the ninety-nine thousand weapons recovered by Mexican law enforcement since 2007 were traced to U.S. manufacturers and importers.”; and

That according to the Inter-American Network for the Prevention of Violence and Crime in the OAS, “the most important source for weapons trafficked into Honduras is the United States”,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate:
 - a. The delegation of Perú, which has more registered than unregistered guns in the hands of civilians;

- b. Those Member States who have signed the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacture of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (CIFTA) and ATT;
 - c. Those Member States who have ratified the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosive, and Other Related Materials (A-63); and
 - d. Those Member States who have ratified the Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions (A-64).
2. To expand the ability of the Inter-American Network for the Prevention of Violence and Crime to include the ability to give states the necessary funds to combat the illicit trafficking of arms.
 3. To create a bi-annual forum in the Inter-American Network for the Prevention of Violence and Crime where member states can report the following:
 - a. Updated figures on registered guns distributed; and
 - b. Updated figures on illicit weapon seizures.
 4. To call for an initiative to take an annual census of public opinion regarding safety, gun violence, and the effects of organized crime on civilian life.

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

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

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**NEW AND INNOVATIVE INTER-AMERICAN COOPERATION MECHANISMS TO
PREVENT CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY AND PROTECT HUMAN RIGHTS**

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Canada

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 of the 1948 Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) which commits Members States “to strengthen the peace and security of the continent, provide for common action on the part of those States in the event of aggression”;

Article 3 of the 1948 Charter of the OAS which defines the key principles for the organization, including paragraph a), which reaffirms that “international law is the standard of conduct of States in their reciprocal relations”; and paragraph l) which proclaim for all the member states, “the fundamental rights of the individual without distinction as to race, nationality, creed, or sex”;

KEEPING IN MIND:

Article 8 of the 2001 Inter-American Democratic Charter where “member states reaffirm their intention to strengthen the inter-American system for the protection of human rights for the consolidation of democracy in the Hemisphere”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

OEA/Ser.K/XXVIII “Declaration on Security in the Americas”, which reaffirms that the “respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and good governance are essential for the stability, peace, and political, economic, social development of the states of the Hemisphere”; and that member states “will promote and defend democracy through implementation of the OAS Charter and the Inter-American Democratic Charter and by strengthening the inter-American system for the protection of human rights”;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

Article 7 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court which defines the crimes against humanity as “specific crimes committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against civilian population with knowledge of attack”;

The efforts made by Canada and the movement in the establishing of the ICC, which contributed to its development in: chairing a coalition to help motivate the international community to adopt the Rome Statute, generate support for an independent and effective ICC, contributing to a UN trust fund that enabled lesser developed countries to participate in ICC negotiations and helping fun non-governmental organizations from developing nations so that the ICC process would benefit from their unique perspectives; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED BY:

Several assessments of the extent of crimes against humanity in the Americas, including the reports issued by the OAS General Secretariat and analyses conducted by other organizations, which details several cases of human rights violations in countries in the region, including extrajudicial

executions by state security forces, arbitrary detention and severe deprivation of liberty, serious injuries caused by the ongoing humanitarian crisis created by the regime, enforced disappearance, torture and rape and sexual violence; and by the fact that these crimes also include attacks and violence against human rights defenders, mostly social leaders;

The situation that resulted from the measures taken to address the COVID-19 pandemic in which several governments declared states of emergency that led to a series of grave crimes and violations, including arbitrary arrests, excessive use of force against people exercising their right to protest, racial discrimination, abuses by the police and torture, ill-treatment in migration detention centers, gender-based violence, among others,

RESOLVES:

1. To acknowledge the efforts of some Member States and the General Secretariat to evaluate and report on crimes against humanity and human rights violations in member states, including the specific context of humanitarian and human rights crisis in countries, such Nicaragua and Venezuela.
2. To call upon Member States to work in the definition of new and innovative Inter-American cooperation mechanisms for the prevention of crimes against humanity and the protection of human rights, by working on, but not limited to the following areas:
 - a. Promotion of new ways to track and monitor crimes against humanity in the region, under its current political and security context, and implementation of new ways of advising countries to address this issue.
 - b. Collaboration among member states to promote practices and share experiences and policies to prevent crimes against humanity and human rights violations.
 - c. Encouraging member states to enhance multilateral and bilateral cooperation in intelligence sharing, extradition agreements, and joint operations to address transnational crimes.
 - d. Designing mechanisms that address the increasing role of cyber capabilities in creating circumstances favorable to crimes against humanity, including implementing measures to protect critical infrastructure, prevent cyberattacks, investigate digital human rights violations, and the related societal concerns and effects on civil population.
3. To create a program of public awareness campaigns, similar to the Canadian Resource Centre for Victims of Crime, and the equivalent of in other Member States, with the goals to educate the citizens in the different Member Countries about the signs of potential crimes against humanity and the importance of reporting suspicious activities with the goal of promoting a culture of accountability and human rights respect within society.
4. To implement collaboration with civil society organizations, including human rights groups, to actively participate in monitoring, reporting, and preventing crimes against humanity and to create ways of supporting those movements and initiatives.
5. To recommend that for the implementation of these proposals, funds are requested from potential partnerships with other international organizations, member states, and NGOs engaged in the prevention of crimes against humanity and the protection of human rights, such as Amnesty International, and the Coalition for the International Criminal Court.

6. To request the support of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights in coordination with the OAS Secretary-General to support and monitor the implementation of this resolution, and to present a preliminary progress report in the 55th session of the General Assembly in 2025.

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

Cosignatories:

1. _____
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)
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CREATION OF FINANCIAL PROGRAM TO ASSIST FIREARM TRACING CAPABILITIES

Second Committee

Topic #2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Chile

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND:

Article 2(h) of the Organization of American States (OAS) Charter, which states that an essential purpose of the OAS is to “achieve an effective limitation of conventional weapons that will make it possible to devote the largest amount of resources to the economic and social development of the Member States”;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION:

The past efforts of the OAS to combat illegal arms trafficking, including the creation of the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacture of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (CIFTA) and its adoption in 1997;

That all OAS member states are willing signatories of CIFTA;

REAFFIRMING:

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

DEEPLY CONCERNED BY:

The sheer number of illegally trafficked firearms reported by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in 2020, with over 400,000 firearms being trafficked throughout the Americas;

The fact that, according to the Federation of American Scientists, at least one member state has seen up to a 1,000% increase in crimes with untraceable guns from 2016-2021,

RESOLVES:

1. To establish a financial fund to subsidize international and domestic firearm tracing initiatives among the relevant law enforcement agencies of participating OAS member states.
2. To designate this financial fund to be supervised and controlled by the executive board of the Department against Transnational Organized Crime (DTOC) under the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS).
 - a. That in order for funds to be released by the executive board of DTOC, states must:
 - i. Provide information beforehand on which law enforcement agencies the funds will be released to.
 - ii. Provide documented evidence, such as a government financial record or statement, proving that these funds have been given to the designated agencies within 1 year of receiving funding.
 - b. States that cannot or will not provide documentation of the correct distribution of financial funds will not be eligible for future funding.

3. To recommend that all participating Member States implement standardized procedures and regulations regarding firearm tracing to enhance cooperation between nations regarding firearm tracing.
4. To request that the funding for this financial fund come from voluntary donations of OAS Member States, observer states, and relevant non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations, such as INTERPOL.

Approved for Form and Substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

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**DIGITAL SURVAILLANCE ACTION PLAN TO MONITOR AND PREVENT CRIMES
AGAINST HUMANITY IN THE AMERICAS**

Second Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

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

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 1 of the Charter of the Organization of the American States (OAS), which states that “The American States establish by this Charter the international organization that they have developed to achieve an order of peace and justice, to promote their solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence”;

Articles 2(a), 2(b), 2(h) of the OAS Charter, which “puts into practice, the principles on which it is founded and to fulfill its regional obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, proclaims the following essential purposes to strengthen the peace and security of the continent; prevent possible causes of difficulties and to ensure the pacific settlement of disputes that may arise among the Member States and achieve an effective limitation of conventional weapons that will make it possible to devote the largest amount of resources to the economic and social development of the Member States”;

Article 3(g), 3(h) and 3(i) of the OAS Charter, which reaffirms that “American States condemn war of aggression: victory does not give rights; that an act of aggression against one American State is an act of aggression against all the other American States; and those controversies of an international character arising between two or more American States shall be settled by peaceful procedures”;

Article 29 of the OAS Charter which states that, “if the inviolability or the integrity of the territory or the sovereignty or political independence of any American State should be affected by an armed attack or by an act of aggression that is not an armed attack, or by an extracontinental conflict, or by a conflict between two or more American States, or by any other fact or situation that might endanger the peace of America, the American States, in furtherance of the principles of continental solidarity or collective self-defense, shall apply the measures and procedures established in the special treaties on the subject”;

Article 30 of the OAS Charter, which clarifies that “Member States, inspired by the principles of Inter-American solidarity and cooperation, pledge themselves to a united effort to ensure international social justice in their relations and integral development for their peoples, as conditions essential to peace and security. Integral development encompasses the economic, social, educational, cultural, scientific, and technological fields through which the goals that each country sets for accomplishing it should be achieved”;

CONSIDERING:

The fact that these crimes are not just limited to widespread physical violence. These are widespread or systematic attacks against a civilian population by a State or an organized group, which includes acts such as: Murder, slavery, torture, persecution, cybercrimes, amongst other crimes;

The political and economic crisis in some American states has generated serious human rights violations, including extrajudicial executions and arbitrary detentions;

The impunity generated in some states in the region has contributed to attracting criminal and terrorist groups, which find a space to operate freely in the region;

The Inter-American Network for the Prevention of Violence and Crime of the OAS (OAS) mentions that firearms are an important factor in crimes against humanity and that these are carried out by criminal groups;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The United Nations General Assembly: The issue of crimes against humanity is periodically discussed by the General Assembly's Sixth Committee (Legal). In its 78th session (April 2024), the committee is scheduled to resume its consideration of agenda item 80, "Crimes against Humanity";

The Office of the United Nations (UN) High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), which has a regional office for the Americas that monitors and documents human rights violations, including potential crimes against humanity;

The UN Cybersecurity and New Technologies programme, which aims to enhance capacities of Member States and private organizations in preventing cyber-attacks carried out by terrorist actors against critical infrastructure; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

With the fact that violence and crime are some of the most pressing problems affecting Latin American, with more than 40 of the 50 most dangerous cities in the world are located in this region, as well as two of the twenty countries with the least peace in the world according to the Global Peace Index;

That, across Latin America and the Caribbean, homicidal violence also correlates with structural risks such as weak rule of law, high levels of impunity, social and income inequality and youth unemployment;


In 2022, the Caribbean islands recorded the highest homicide rates in Latin America, with some islands is particularly noteworthy, with more than 55 cases per 100,000 inhabitants, after experiencing a 150% increase in the absolute number of murders, as well as South America, where in some countries, approximately 40.5 people killed per 100,000 inhabitants;

With the 2018 report, the Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders, which stated that nearly 98% of crimes committed in some North American countries remain unsolved, a vast majority of them related to the violation of human rights, **which** is due to various reasons including corruption, lack of training and sufficient resources, and the complicity of Public Prosecutor's Office agents and public defenders with criminals and abusive officials;

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Member States and international organizations for their collaborative efforts in addressing digital surveillance and its implications on human rights in the Americas.
2. To acknowledge the importance of proactive measures in monitoring and preventing crimes against humanity facilitated by digital surveillance technologies.
3. To establish a specialized task force named the Digital Surveillance Action Plan Task Force (DSAPTF) under the auspices of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), which will:
 - a. Evaluate existing digital surveillance practices and technologies employed within the region.
 - b. Develop guidelines for the ethical and lawful use of digital surveillance tools to safeguard human rights and prevent abuses.
 - c. Facilitate information sharing and cooperation among Member States to address cross-border digital surveillance activities targeting vulnerable populations.
 - d. Provide technical assistance and capacity-building support to enhance the capabilities of Member States in regulating and monitoring digital surveillance activities.
 - e. Comprise representatives from each Member State, alongside experts in human rights, technology, and law enforcement, to ensure comprehensive oversight and accountability. Ad hoc participation by relevant international organizations and civil society groups may be invited based on specific needs and circumstances.
4. To establish an annual meeting, held in the OAS, in which Member States provide feedback on the achievements of the plan, as well as growth and learning opportunities that derive from its implementation.

- To work alongside Government and national institutions such as Ministries, Departments, or Agencies of national security, telecommunications and information and communication technologies (ICTs), with the purpose of implementing, monitoring and gathering information from this plan, as well as reporting to public authorities, under anonymity, violations and threats related to crimes against humanity.

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

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