

**2025 Washington Model Organization of
American States General Assembly**

Electronic Packet

First Committee



Washington Model

Organization of American States

Institute for Diplomatic Dialogue in the Americas



OAS

More rights for more people

April 7-11, 2025

BUILDING A COOPERATIVE FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND REDUCING RELIGIOUS-BASED DISCRIMINATION IN THE AMERICAS

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Perú

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 3(j) of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which pledges a commitment to upholding “fundamental rights of the individual without distinction as to race, nationality, creed, or sex”;

Article 9 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which advocates for “the elimination of all forms of discrimination” and demands “respect for ethnic, cultural, and religious diversity in the Americas”;

Article 13 of the Democratic Charter, which proclaims a commitment to “the promotion and observance of economic, social, and cultural rights [as] inherently linked to integral development”;

CONSIDERING:

That social and cultural rights, especially relating to religion, are essential to maintaining a functioning tolerant democracy, and integral development within a society;

That the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI) and the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) often work closely with one another to preserve cultural rights and further integral development;

That the Inter-American Committee on Social Development (CIDES), a subcommittee of CIDI, has the main objective of strengthening and reinforcing hemispheric dialogue, in order to support the creation of policies and develop cooperation activities in the area of social development, focusing on the fight against poverty and discrimination in the hemisphere;

That the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights (IACHR) is dedicated to the mission of preserving human and social rights throughout the hemisphere, including protections for freedom of religion and religious tolerance; and

RECOGNIZING:

That religion is often inseparable from the ethnic and cultural identity with which millions of indigenous people across the hemisphere identify;

That, according to the World Bank, there are an estimated 42 million indigenous people living in Latin America today, and that roughly 500 million people who identify with a mixed ethnicity,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage member states to make known religious-based discrimination within their state and to condemn these actions where they are present.

2. To implore member states to continue their commitment to the values enshrined in the Social Charter of the Americas, by protecting the freedom of religion and actively working to ensure this right for their citizens.
3. To encourage member states to closely monitor and collect information regarding religious-based discrimination within their states, which may include but not be limited to:
 - a. The rise or decline of hate crimes when religion is a prime motive.
 - b. The degree to which citizens feel safe to openly express their religious beliefs.
 - c. Discrimination by landlords or business-owners against individuals of a certain religious background.
 - d. Other information that may be deemed pertinent by SEDI, CIDI, or relevant subcommittees.
4. To instruct CIDES to work with individual member states to help determine possible obstructions to the free practice of religion and how they may be resolved.
5. To instruct CIDES to work with SEDI, CIDI, and the IACHR on relevant religious-tolerance issues to maximize the effect from the information under Resolve 3.

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

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

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INCORPORATING GENDER PERSPECTIVES INTO FOREIGN POLICY

The First Committee

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Guatemala

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 3(l) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which proclaims the fundamental rights of the individual without distinction as to race, nationality, creed, or sex;

Article 9 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which calls for the elimination of all forms of discrimination, including gender discrimination, as essential to strengthening democracy and citizen participation;

Article 6 of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence Against Women (Convention of Belém do Pará), which affirms the right of women to be free from all forms of discrimination and to be valued and educated free of stereotyped patterns of behavior and social and cultural practices based on concepts of inferiority or subordination;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The OAS Declaration on Political Harassment and Violence Against Women, which highlights the need for institutional mechanisms to ensure gender equity in political and diplomatic fields;

The 2030 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 5 (Gender Equality), which calls for the empowerment of all women and girls and the integration of gender considerations into national and international policies;

The 2017 OAS Inter-American Program on Women's Rights and Gender Equality, which aims to incorporate a gender perspective into all activities, programs, and policies within the OAS framework;

The persistent underrepresentation of women in foreign policy and diplomatic leadership roles across the Americas, with only approximately 21% of ambassadorial positions held by women globally (as of 2024), with similar trends in the OAS region, limiting the incorporation of diverse perspectives in international decision-making;

Recent findings from the OAS Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM) that emphasize the need for stronger mechanisms to ensure gender parity in diplomatic representation; and

RECOGNIZING:

That foreign policy decisions directly and indirectly impact gender equality, and that a gender-conscious approach to diplomacy can lead to more inclusive and effective policymaking;

That many states in the Americas have made strides toward promoting gender-responsive policies, but continued regional collaboration is crucial to ensuring long-term and measurable progress;

That existing efforts have not yet significantly increased women's representation in foreign policy leadership, and further formalized, actionable commitments are necessary;

RESOLVES:

1. To commend many Member States for their continual efforts to incorporate gender perspectives in foreign policy.
2. To encourage Member States to adopt and implement national Gender-Responsive Foreign Policy frameworks, which include mandatory gender impact assessments on policy decisions, targets for increasing female diplomatic representation, and equal-access hiring and training programs for foreign service roles, ensuring that foreign policy decisions actively consider the impact on gender equality and the empowerment of women.
3. To recommend the establishment of an OAS Gender and Diplomacy Fellowship, aimed at educating and empowering young women across the Americas to pursue careers in diplomacy, foreign affairs, and international policymaking.
4. To recommend launching a Gender-Sensitive Trade and Investment Initiative, facilitated by the OAS, to:
 - a. Provide funding support to women-owned businesses and female entrepreneurs;
 - b. Develop mentorship and capacity-building programs to support women's participation in trade;
 - c. Include provisions in trade agreements that promote equal economic opportunities.
5. To task the OAS with developing a Gender-Focused Diplomatic Training Program for mid-career diplomats and new foreign service officers, which will:
 - a. Provide training on gender-sensitive negotiation techniques;
 - b. Enable leadership growth for women in foreign policy;
 - c. Integrate gender perspectives into diplomatic negotiations and international agreements.
6. To call upon the OAS to host an annual Gender and Foreign Policy Summit, uniting government officials, women leaders in diplomacy, NGOs, private sector representatives, and academia to:
 - a. Assess progress on gender inclusion in diplomacy;
 - b. Share best practices on gender-responsive foreign policy;
 - c. Develop regional policy recommendations for improving gender equity in international relations.
7. Encourage funding for such programs through voluntary contributions from Member States, corporate partnerships, and grants from international organizations, to be managed by the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM) in cooperation with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) to maximize the use of resources.

8. Request that the OAS General Secretariat, in cooperation with the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM), conduct an annual progress review on the implementation of gender-sensitive foreign policy actions and:
 - a. Collect and publish disaggregated data on gender representation in diplomatic roles across the region;
 - b. Provide technical assistance to Member States in integrating gender-responsive policies into foreign policy structures;
 - c. Report findings to the General Assembly;
 - d. Publish an annual Gender in Diplomacy Report to track improvements in representation and policy impact.

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

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**ESTABLISHMENT OF A WORKING GROUP FOR THE PROTECTION OF
MINORITY RELIGIONS IN THE AMERICAS**

First Committee
Draft Resolution by Republic of Costa Rica

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

The Preamble of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) which illustrates 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;

Chapter II, Article 3, subsection m) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states that “The spiritual unity of the continent is based on respect for the cultural values of the American countries and requires their close cooperation for the high purposes of civilization;”, and likewise Chapter IV, Article 19 of the charter, which states “No State or group of States has the right to intervene, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatever, in the internal or external affairs of any other State;”

RECOGNIZING:

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

The Republic of Costa Rica’s recognition of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, and the specific relevance of Articles III, XXVIII, and XXXIII to the current topic of this committee;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

That the OAS has adapted the IHRA working definition of antisemitism as “Antisemitism is a certain perception of Jews, which may be expressed as hatred towards Jews. Rhetorical and physical manifestations of antisemitism are directed toward Jewish or non-Jewish individuals and/or their property, toward Jewish community institutions and religious facilities;”

The work recently carried out by the Office of the OAS Commissioner on Combating Antisemitism in producing public awareness and educational advocacy.

DEEPLY CONCERNED BY:

The rise in discrimination against marginalized religions,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Member States of the OAS for their previous efforts regarding their work of upholding their freedom of religion throughout all the Americas.
2. To create a working group as a sect of the IACHR focused on minority religion-based hate and discrimination.
3. To designate the selection of the working group members to be chosen in collaboration with the existing OAS Commissioner on Combating Antisemitism and the members of the IACHR:
 - a. That the working group members be from each participating State with qualifications determined by each State to best serve the goals of the working group;
 - b. To invite representatives from the primary minority religious groups in the Americas.
4. To call upon this working group to develop an informational toolkit that focuses on how to handle the consequences of minority religious-based discrimination:
 - a. To call upon relevant statistics and data when making conclusions;
 - b. For this toolkit to serve as valuable, however non-enforceable advice that the participating member states are not bound to legally uphold.
5. To request that this working group develop a model plan that prioritizes the prevention of minority religious group discrimination in the Americas:
 - a. That the model plan will be made available to the constituents of all OAS Member States;
 - b. Where this model plan will be published in the four official languages of the OAS.
6. To encourage Member States to attend a working group hosted and partially funded by Costa Rica and IACHR with additional voluntary contributions from participating Member States
 - a. Where the members of the working group will be given a quarterly stipend;
 - b. Where the funds will be allocated to allow for research, plans, and other initiatives that support the goals of this working group.

7. To propose that this working group meet at a minimum quarterly, publishing meeting minutes that will be available to all participating Member States.

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

Cosignatories:

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(Signature of Delegate) (Country of Represented)
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CURRICULUM TO MITIGATE RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE IN THE AMERICAS

First Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Honduras

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 1 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) which pronounces, “To strengthen the peace and security of the continent”;

Article 1 of the Charter of the OAS which asserts, “To promote and consolidate representative democracy, with due respect for the principle of nonintervention”;

Article 2 of the Charter of the OAS which states, “To promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development”;

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

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

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The rise in religiously motivated hate speech and discrimination across the Americas, which threatens the social unity and stability of OAS Member States;

Article 13 of the American Convention on Human Rights which states, “Everyone has the right to freedom of thought and expression. This right includes freedom to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing, in print, in the form of art, or through any other medium of one's choice”;

The increasing role of social media and digital platforms in spreading misinformation, creating intolerance, and amplifying extreme narratives;

The commitment of OAS Member States to uphold religious freedom, pluralism, and human dignity as outlined in prior resolutions and the Plan of Action of the Inter-American Program on Education for Democratic Values and Practices; and

EMPHASIZING:

Article 1 of the American Convention of Human Rights (ACHR), which states that signatories agreed “to ensure to all persons subject to their jurisdiction the free and full exercise of those rights and freedoms, without any discrimination for reasons of race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, economic status, birth, or any other social condition”;

The United States Commission on International Religious Freedom reports that, “At the collective level, Indigenous communities remain extremely vulnerable to external threats from both state and non-state actors (the latter includes not only organized crime groups and paramilitaries, but also multinational corporations)”;

The United States Commission on International Religious Freedom claims that “Regarding sacred sites, the loss of the spiritual sense of these spaces represents a serious violation of their religious freedom, often generating the loss of the sense of community belonging to their worldview, in the face of exploitation for exclusively commercial purposes”;

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States on their previous actions against religious-based hate and discrimination.
2. To gather a group of international scholars and experts, chosen by a panel of participating OAS Member States, for a convention in Honduras to develop a curriculum and speak about ways to enhance said curriculum.
3. To implement a one-year pilot curriculum focused on media literacy and countering religious-based hate and discrimination, based on the 2nd resolve, funded collectively by willing OAS Member States, and administer the curriculum for use in public schools, universities, and community education centers in participating nations, ensuring broad accessibility.
4. To collaborate with other international organizations, civil society groups, tech firms, and academic institutions in the development of the curriculum to include:
 - a. Critical thinking modules on media consumption and misinformation analysis.
 - b. Case studies on religious tolerance, historical conflicts, and digital hate speech.
 - c. Interactive educational tools such as social media simulations and debate forums.

5. To establish a regional evaluation committee under the supervision of the OAS Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Department of Human Development, Education, and Employment to:
 - a. Assess the impact of the pilot program through qualitative and quantitative measures.
 - b. Recommend modifications to enhance effectiveness based on student and educator feedback.
 - c. Facilitate the adaptation of the curriculum for long-term, sustainable implementation.
 - d. Reconvene every 3 years to evaluate the effectiveness of the current curriculum.

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

Cosignatories: 1. _____ (Signature of Delegate) _____ (Country Represented)
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CONFRONTING THE RISE OF RELIGION-BASED HATRED AND DISCRIMINATION IN THE AMERICAS

First Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Canada

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

Article 31 of the OAS Charter, which explains that Inter-American cooperation for integral development “should include the economic, social, educational, cultural, scientific, and technological fields” and “support the achievement of national objectives of the Member States”;

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

VALIDATING:

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

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

REAFFIRMING:

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

RESOLVES:

1. To recognize Member States who are committed to promoting existing policies or reinforcing legislation in their efforts to counter the rise of religious-based hate and discrimination.
2. To collaborate with Member States to develop national awareness campaigns and substantially increase resources for those affected by the rise of religious-based hate and discrimination through:
 - a. Awareness-promoting workshops created by the respective Member States in collaboration with each other to further consciousness and bridge the gap in theological divides.

FOSTERING GENDER-INCLUSIVE FOREIGN POLICY FOR NATIONAL AND HUMAN SECURITY

First Committee

Topic No.3 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Uruguay

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 3(l) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which affirms the fundamental rights of the individual without distinction as to sex;

The positive example of inclusive diplomacy provided by the OAS, whose Charter (Article 137) affirms that “The Organization of American States does not allow any restriction based on race, creed, or sex, with respect to eligibility to participate in the activities of the Organization and to hold positions therein”;

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

REAFFIRMING:

The encouragement in AG/RES. 3020 (LIV-O/24), American States for Substantive Equality and the Full, Equal, Meaningful, and Effective Participation of All Women Through Their Foreign Policies, for OAS member states to incorporate and mainstream gender responsive approaches in their foreign policies;

BEARING IN MIND:

The 2000 United Nations program of National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security (WPS,) which recognizes that gender equality is not only a fundamental human right but also a cornerstone of peace, prosperity, and sustainability;

The Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM), which emphasizes women's inclusion in political decision-making and promotes their participation and leadership in planning and implementing public policies and programs;

The UN Women’s Policy Brief on Gender-Responsive Foreign Policy, which provides a framework for integrating gender perspectives into diplomatic strategies;

RECOGNIZING:

That gender inequality remains a persistent challenge in foreign policy, diplomacy, and decision-making, limiting women's full participation in leadership roles and hindering democratic progress;

That as of 2023, fewer than 30% of top policy and decision-making positions in national governments are held by women, according to the UN Women;

That women in foreign policy roles report being excluded from key security and defense discussions, limiting their influence on global security issues; and

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The European Union's Gender Action Plan III (2021-2025), which sets a precedent for gender-sensitive foreign policy by requiring that 85% of official development assistance programs include gender equality objectives, supports female peacebuilders, and ensures women's participation in peace negotiations;

The International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA), which highlights the necessity of incorporating gender perspectives in security policies, disarmament discussions, and efforts to combat gender-based violence;

The Advocacy, Coalition Building, and Transformative Feminist Action to End Violence Against Women (ACT) program, which strengthens women's movements by providing financial support for sexual violence policy reform and empowers women leaders to take active roles in political and policy decision-making;

The Vital Voices Global Partnership, which invests in women leaders working to advance political participation, economic empowerment, and human rights worldwide;

The Global Fund for Women, which provides financial support for women-led movements working to strengthen gender equality and social justice in international diplomacy and policy-making,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend OAS member states for their continued work on promoting gender inclusivity in foreign policy.
2. To promote the full, equal, and effective participation of women in foreign policy making in the Americas by aligning OAS efforts with international models such as the International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA) platform, the EU Gender Action Plan III, and the Advocacy, Coalition Building, and Transformative Feminist Action (ACT) program, focusing on the goals of:
 - a. Incorporating these' models best practices into the Inter-American Commission of Women's (CIM) leadership training and development programs.
 - b. Enhancing women's inclusion in peace and national security dialogues, with a focus on women elected representatives, government officials, and civil society advocates.

COUNTERING THE RISE OF RELIGIOUS-BASED HATE AND DISCRIMINATION IN THE AMERICAS

First Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Haiti

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING:

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

Article 3 (8) of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption (IACAC) in which States Parties agree "to consider the applicability of measures within their own institutional systems to create, maintain and strengthen systems for protecting public servants and private citizens who, in good faith, report acts of corruption, including protection of their identities, in accordance with their Constitutions and the basic principles of their domestic legal systems";

Article 3 (n) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) in which each Member State agrees that "the education of peoples should be directed toward justice, freedom, and peace."

Article 17 (l) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) in which each Member 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 38 of the OAS Charter which states, "The Member States shall extend among themselves the benefits of science in accordance with existing treaties and national laws";

HAVING SEEN:

Article 34 (h) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) which establishes "rapid eradication of illiteracy and expansion of educational opportunities for all;"

Article 45 (e) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) which establishes that "all human beings, without distinction as to race, sex, nationality, creed, or social

condition, have a right to material well-being and to their spiritual development, under circumstances of liberty, dignity, equality of opportunity, and economic security;"

Article 50 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) establishes that "the Member States will give special attention to the eradication of illiteracy, will strengthen adult and vocational educational systems and will ensure that the benefits of the culture will be available to the entire population. They will promote the use of all information media to fulfill these aims";

CONSIDERING:

The Heads of State and Government, in the Plan of Action adopted at the Second Summit of the Americas, in Santiago, Chile, in April 1998, agreed to "establish a Justice Studies Center for the Americas, which will facilitate the training of the justice sector personnel, the exchange of information, and other forms of technical cooperation in the Hemisphere, in response to the particular requirements of each country";

That on the occasion of the Second Meeting of Ministers of Justice or of Ministers or Attorneys General of the Americas, in Lima, Peru, in March 1999, it was recommended that a group of government experts, open to participation by all delegations, be established, inter alia, to prepare draft Statutes of the Justice Studies Center for the Americas;

The General Assembly, through resolution AG/RES. 1615 (XXIX-O/99), supported and recognized "the progress being made by the Permanent Council's Special Group to facilitate the meetings of government experts on the establishment of the Justice Studies Center of the Americas" and,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

Actions Member States have taken in addressing issues such as corruption, human rights violations, and national disasters, by sending reinforcements to affected territories and providing access to basic human needs;

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Judicial Training Package, which the UNODC has effectively benefitted from and trained Member States including Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guinea, Honduras, and Jamaica;

More than 7,000 judges have adopted the package, and it is available in Arabic, English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish;

The work of the Special Group to Implement the Recommendations of the Meetings of Ministers of Justice or of Ministers or Attorneys General of the Americas in preparing the draft Statute of the Justice Studies Center for the Americas, which enabled the negotiations entrusted to the Special Group to be conducted efficiently and completed by the deadline;

The collaboration of Member States with organizations such as the Inter-American Commission members, which include Colombia, Mexico, Guatemala, and Guyana, whose mission is to promote and protect Human Rights in the American hemisphere;

Existing OAS agencies, such as the Justice Studies Center of the Americas (CEJA), which specialize in training judges, focus on judicial independence, due process, and modern legal practices;

The mission of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) is to defend human rights and to advise Member States and the IACHR can be utilized to help train judges regarding human rights,

RESOLVES,

1. To recognize and commend the effort of Member States working to prevent religious-based hate and discrimination in the Americas by:
 - a. Preventing systematic inequality by creating opportunities for individual rights.
 - b. Supporting justice system reforms and modernization processes.
 - c. Recognizing the need for societal reforms in all areas.
2. To create the Western Hemisphere Ethical Training Program (WHETP) to assist the educational systems of Member States, in conjunction with respective ministers of education, that will:
 - a. Be comprised of seven people, chosen by the Secretary General, who are experts in the areas of law, human rights, indigenous languages, religion, psychology, diversity training, and theologians, and represent geographical diversity within the organization.
 - b. Have the mandate to provide opportunities for public officials in Member States to receive ethics training thereby fostering social reforms, for the following goals:
 - i. To offer digital tools, such as e-courses, to enhance educational criteria for professional public speakers, such as professors and judges, to amplify knowledge about ethical public communication.
 - ii. To create an official website where the relevant e-courses and materials can be distributed and easily accessed.

ERADICATING CHILD MARRIAGE IN LATIN AMERICA

First Committee

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Dominican Republic

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND:

The principles enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the American States (OAS), namely Article 2(b), which establishes the principle to “promote and consolidate representative democracy, with due respect for the principle of nonintervention”;

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

OAS Charter Article 49(c), which affirms “higher education shall be available to all, provided that, in order to maintain its high level, the corresponding regulatory or academic standards are met”;

REAFFIRMING:

The international community’s dedication to human rights and prohibiting the practice of child marriage globally, as supported through the UNFPA-UNICEF Global Program to End Child Marriage, resolutions presented by the United Nations General Assembly, and initiatives of the Human Rights Council;

The 1994 Inter-American Convention on the prevention, punishment, and eradication of violence against women, known as the “Convention of Belem Do Para”;

The 1969 American Convention on Human Rights “Pact of San Jose, Costa Rica,” particularly Article 5: The Right to Humane Treatment; Article 6: Freedom from Slavery; Article 7: Right to Personal Liberty; and Article 17: The Rights of the Family;

NOTING:

That child marriage transcends regional and cultural boundaries and is often not viewed as a foreign policy issue due to a narrow, gendered perspective on the international sphere;

That high infection rates of HIV disproportionately affect girls of child marriages and present a global health crisis, as indicated by the WHO;

The security threat child marriage causes, including exploitation such as forced prostitution and human trafficking of young girls both domestically and internationally;

The 2017 report “Let Them Be Children,” in which the Secretary General of the OAS concurred with the Girls Not Brides Organization on the need to end child marriage and forced unions in the hemisphere; and

CONCERNED BY:

The high rates of child marriage in Latin America and the Caribbean that disproportionately affect girls, with 4% of girls married before the age of 15 and 21% of girls married before the age of 18, which limits the choices a girl has and the level of education she can obtain, keeping her out of positions of employment and leadership roles;

The domestic abuse that occurs within child marriages and disproportionately impacts girls, with girls married before the age of 15 being almost 50% more likely to experience physical or sexual violence by their partner than women married after the age of 18,

RESOLVES:

1. To urge all Member States, especially those in Latin America, to raise the minimum age for marriage to 18 years old for everyone, regardless of gender, with no exceptions, with local legal enforcement.
2. To reiterate the language used in Article 17 of the “Pact of San Jose, Costa Rica” (B-32) that “no marriage shall be entered into without the free and full consent of the intending spouses.”
3. To recommend all Member States enact legislation that will require compulsory education until the age of 18 years.
4. To encourage all Member States to develop a sex education program to be implemented in the school system by the age of 12.
5. To request that all Member States bridge the wage gap between women and men who are similarly qualified and doing the same work, to reduce feminized poverty which contributes to rates of child marriage.
6. To empower the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM) to conduct a thorough study on the systems that have prohibited access to justice for victims of child marriage and gender-based violence.

- 7. To encourage CIM to investigate the human rights violations of child marriage that have persisted within Latin America.
 - a. To authorize the establishment of a sub-committee under the CIM for the eradication of child marriage and to allocate funding for the investigation and enforcement of anti-child marriage infrastructure to the Latin American region.
 - b. The subcommittee will be tasked with composing a draft convention on child marriage in Latin America to address all issues listed in this resolve, along with the many social conditions that contribute to child marriage, including poverty, the lack of formal education, patriarchal government institutions, and social discrimination against marriage.

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

Cosignatories: 1. _____ (Signature of Delegate) _____ (Country Represented)
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STRENGTHENING LEGAL AID MECHANISMS FOR THE PROTECTION OF RELIGION-BASED HATE AND DISCRIMINATION THROUGH A SPECIALIZED PLATFORM IN THE HEMISPHER

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of El Salvador

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda Draft

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

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

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

That the Article 3 (i) of the OAS Charter affirms the fundamental rights of individuals without distinction as to race, nationality, creed, or sex, and that these principles are essential for the consolidation of democracy and the rule of law in the region;

FULLY AWARE:

That the fundamental right to freedom of religion or belief is part of the origins of human rights treaties and conventions. It is related to the freedom to identify with a particular belief as well as to change religion, and even not to have any particular religious affiliation.

That, according to Inter-American Convention Against All Forms of Discrimination And Intolerance (A-69), despite the efforts and progress made towards the eradication of all forms of discrimination and intolerance, there is still a general increase in intolerance and violence motivated by anti-Semitism, Christianophobia, or Islamophobia, and that directed against members of other religious communities, including those with African roots;

That the Inter-American Convention Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, and Related Forms of Intolerance, which recognizes victims of discrimination and intolerance in the Americas, includes migrants,

refugees, displaced persons, and other cultural, religious, and linguistic minorities who continue to face systemic discrimination;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

A/RES/66/168 of the United Nations Secretary General, which focuses on the elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief presented on April 2012, urging States to ensure that their constitutional and legislative systems provide adequate and effective guarantees of freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief to all without distinction;

That, in North America, according to the Leadership Conference Education fund, between the years of 2020 and 2021, anti-Islamic hate crimes were subjected to a 40% increase, anti-Jewish hate crimes increased by 20%, anti-sikh hate crimes have increased significantly, reaching a record high in 2021;

RECOGNIZING:

Article 76 (c) of the Universal Declaration of Human rights along with the article 12 (1) of the American Convention on Human Rights affirm the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That, despite international and regional legal frameworks, cases of religious-based discrimination continue to be reported in several OAS Member States, affecting individuals' access to education, employment, and political participation;

With acts of intolerance, including hate speech and violence against religious communities, which continue to persist in various parts of the hemisphere, undermining efforts to foster inclusive and democratic societies;

That marginalized religious groups often face systemic barriers to justice and access to the labor market, limiting their ability to seek legal protection and redress for discriminatory acts,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate all Member States for their efforts in safeguarding individuals' fundamental right to freedom of religion or belief and reaffirm their commitment to eradicating all forms of discrimination and violence related to religious belief.
2. To encourage each Member State to prevent and stop violence and discrimination, applying effective strategies to ensure the security of individuals' fundamental right to freedom of religion or belief.

3. To suggest the creation of an online platform to serve as a connector between individuals experiencing any form of discrimination or violence based on religion or belief with *pro bono* legal representation, legal advisory services, and humanitarian aid including psychological and medical assistance when necessary.
4. To collaborate with existing human rights clinics, mental health centers, legal aid organizations, and specialized humanitarian centers across the hemisphere to facilitate access to humanitarian and legal support, through the platform, ensuring a suited response for victims' needs:
 - a. The High Commissioner for Human Rights of the UN to collect, analyze and report anonymized data on cases of discrimination, hate crimes, and violence, with the aim of:
 - i. Identify trends and patterns of discrimination to policymaking and intervention strategies.
 - ii. Providing annual reports to the general assembly of the OAS on findings and recommendations based on platform data.
5. To convene biannual meetings in which representatives from OAS Member States, Legal Aid Organizations and the International Covenants on Human Rights (ICHR) to assess the platform's effectiveness, identify challenges, analyze anonymized data from cases related to hate crime, discrimination, and violence due to religious beliefs.
6. To request financial assistance from:
 - a. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) Legal Assistance Fund, to provide resources for victims seeking legal representation and ensure they have access to justice mechanisms.
 - b. The Legal Empowerment Fund (LEF), to facilitate connections with legal professionals.
 - c. The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), to provide financial and technical assistance for the development and maintenance of the platform, ensuring its sustainability and effectiveness.

7. To recommend the implementation of the platform in each Member State, through:
- a. The designation of a national authority, such as the Ministry of Justice or its equivalent, to oversee the integration of the platform within the national legal framework.
 - b. The collaboration of national human rights institutions and existing legal aid programs to ensure efficient case management and victim support.
 - c. The technical cooperation of the OAS and the OHCHR in providing training programs, capacity-building initiatives, and strategic guidance.
 - d. To allocate funding for the development and maintenance of this platform from the existing budgets of:
 - i. The Organization of American States (OAS).
 - ii. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).
 - iii. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

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

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

2. _____

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ADDRESSING THE DISCREPANCIES IN GENDER BASED FOREIGN AID

First Committee

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Trinidad and Tobago

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2(f) of the Charter of the Organization of American States(OAS), in which member states commit to “promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social and cultural development”;

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

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

NOTING:

Article 2 of the Statute of the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM), which establishes that “The mission of the CIM, as a hemispheric policy forum for women’s rights and gender equality, is to support the Member States of the Organization (the “Member States”) in their efforts to comply with their respective international and inter-American commitments on women’s human rights and gender equity and equality, so that they are converted into effective public policy, contributing to the full and equal participation of women in the civil, political, economic, social, and cultural spheres”;

Article 32(a) of the CIM Statute, which states that the CIM “shall prepare the draft strategic plans and triennial programs of work, to be adopted by the Executive Committee and Assembly, keeping in mind the commitments adopted by the Member States of the OAS in other regional mechanisms that address the issue of women’s human rights and gender equity and equality”;

CONSIDERING:

The United Nations has worked to end violence against women and girls through its Spotlight Initiative, whose Gender Based Violence program calls for greater representation of women in governments to advocate on behalf of women's issues, and provides aid to Latin American countries to help them combat violence based on gender;

That the Gender Based Violence program finds there is still cultural and institutional resistance in OAS member states to gender inclusive policies;

**PROMOTING RELIGIOUS RESPECT AND DIVERSITY THROUGH EDUCATION IN ORDER
TO REDUCE RELIGIOUS HATE AND DISCRIMINATION**

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Brazil

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 16 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which asks member states to “recognize the contributions of indigenous peoples, afro-descendants, and migrant communities to the historical process of the Hemisphere [and] to adopt policies to promote inclusion and to prevent, combat, and eliminate all forms of intolerance and discrimination, especially gender, ethnic, and race discrimination, in order to safeguard equal rights and opportunities and strengthen democratic values”;

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

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

CONSIDERING:

That an influx of immigration within the region has increased religious diversity among Member States, as outlined in the study *Catholicism, Religious Diversity, and Syncretism in the Latin American Religious Field and the Immigrant Religion Contribution*, published in Sage Journals (Orellana 2024);

That while some states have declared themselves secular or established Catholicism as the official religion, all OAS member states have established provisions for religious freedom at the constitutional level;

That religious hate and discrimination have adverse effects for all citizens of all Member States, and that these impacts are shown in the deterioration of social unity and the negative consequences on one’s mental and physical well-being, proving to be more harmful than exclusionary organizational policies, as demonstrated by a 2023 study conducted at Rice University;

That religious restrictions and hostilities negatively affect social and economic stability, as demonstrated by a study published in the *Interdisciplinary Journal of Research on Religion* (Grim, Clark, and Snyder, 2014), which found that nations with high government restrictions on religious freedom experience increased social conflict and lower economic growth, reinforcing the importance of promoting religious tolerance through education;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That the Americas have a long history of colonial religious imposition, marginalization of Indigenous and Afro-descendant spiritual practices, and discrimination against minority beliefs;

That Indigenous communities in Latin America continue to face systematic religious discrimination, including verbal abuse, violent attacks, restrictions on religious ceremonies, and destruction of sacred sites, as documented in the 2023 US Commission on International Religious Freedom (USCIRF) Report on Religious Freedom Violations Against Indigenous Communities in Latin America;

That despite the OAS General Assembly's directive, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) lacks strong jurisprudence on religious freedom, limiting its ability to address violations effectively;

That the February 2024 IACHR report focused more on religious freedom's intersection with other human rights than on core violations, missing an opportunity to strengthen protections; and

RECALLING:

Article 12 of the American Convention on Human Rights "Pact of San Jose, Costa Rica" which states that "everyone has the right to freedom of conscience and of religion. This right includes freedom to maintain or to change one's religion or beliefs, and freedom to profess or disseminate one's religion or beliefs, either individually or together with others, in public or in private";

AG/RES. 36/55, The United Nations 1981 "Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief" which promotes universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including religion among other protected categories. It outlines that no one should be subject to religious discrimination and that states take effect measures to prevent and eliminate such discrimination;

Article 11 of the 2007 United Nations Declaration on The Rights of Indigenous Peoples which establishes that "indigenous peoples have the right to practice and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs" and further requires that members states "shall provide redress through effective mechanisms, which may include restitution, developed in conjunction with indigenous peoples, with respect to their cultural, intellectual, religious and spiritual property taken without their free, prior and informed consent or in violation of their laws, traditions and customs";

Article 12 of the 2007 United Nations Declaration on The Rights of Indigenous Peoples which affirms that (1) "indigenous peoples have the right to manifest, practice, develop and teach their spiritual and religious traditions, customs and ceremonies; the right to maintain, protect, and have access in privacy to their religious and cultural sites; the right to the use and control of their ceremonial objects; and the right to the repatriation of their human remains" and further maintains that states "shall seek to enable the access and/or repatriation of ceremonial objects and human remains in their possession through fair, transparent and effective mechanisms developed in conjunction with indigenous peoples concerned";

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States for their collaboration in the promotion of religious freedom and the condemnation of religion-based hate and discrimination.

**STRENGTHENING REGIONAL EFFORTS TO PREVENT, ADDRESS, AND ELIMINATE
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN THE AMERICAS**

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Colombia

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
HAVING SEEN:

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

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

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

CONSIDERING:

That gender-based violence (GBV) can lead to significant physical and mental health complications, such as anxiety, depression, sexually transmitted infections, substance abuse, and miscarriages;

That GBV has substantial socio-economic consequences, as victims often become unable to work, lose their income, and isolate themselves;

That GBV can result in broken families due to separation, divorce, or estrangement, which in turn can negatively impact children’s emotional well-being and development;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That according to the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2024, statistics on gender-based violence show that 1 in 3 women (approximately 30%) globally have experienced either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence in their lifetime, and 27% of women aged 15-49 who have been in a relationship report experiencing physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The commitments made by OAS member states to gender equality and women’s empowerment, as outlined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Goal 5 on achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls;

The important outcomes of the UN Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995), particularly the Platform for Action, which calls for governments to take concrete measures to eliminate violence against women and girls as a priority area for gender equality;

The commitment of OAS member states to uphold the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), which obligates states to eliminate gender-based violence and ensure the protection of women’s rights, including the provision of effective remedies for victims of GBV; and

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2711 (XLII-O/12), which reaffirms the OAS's commitment to fighting gender-based violence and the full implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention;

PROMOTING GENDER EQUITY WITHIN FOREIGN POLITICS IN THE AMERICAS

First Committee

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Argentina

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 1(e) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which commits Member States “to seek the solution of political, juridical, and economic problems that may arise among them”;

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

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

Article 52 of the OAS Charter, in which “Member States, with due respect for the individuality of each of them, agree to promote cultural exchange as an effective means of consolidating inter-American understanding” and “recognize that regional integration programs should be strengthened by close ties in the fields of education, science, and culture”;

CONSIDERING:

That according to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), it will take more than 40 years for gender parity to be achieved in national parliaments in Latin America and the Caribbean;

That a report from the World Economic Forum finds that it will take more than a century to lessen the global gender gap in politics if the current gender biases continue;

That as stated by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, only 22.2 percent of speakers’ positions in the region’s legislatures are held by women;

That of the 123 political parties identified as relevant in the region, only 19 have female leaders, despite discrimination and violence against females being on the rise, with at least 4,050 women being victims of femicide in 26 countries and territories of Latin America and the Caribbean;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That Resolution XX of the Eighth International Conference of American States expressly declares that “women have the right to the enjoyment of equality as to civil status”;

RECOGNIZING:

That the lack of equitable female representation in governments throughout the region does not provide women the opportunity to voice their opinions on issues of foreign policy; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That despite recent gender legislation passed in the Americas, women still hold less than 35% of seats in national legislatures;

That progress in gender equity is staggered throughout Latin America, with certain countries having less than 20% of political offices held by women,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate all Member States on their acknowledgement of the lack of gender parity in representation in Latin American governments and for their continued efforts to address this disproportionate gender representation.
2. To support a continuous commitment to merit-based foreign policy work that supports equal opportunities regardless of origin, creed, nationality, and gender, and that bases positions on qualifications and competence and not gender-based quotas.
3. To encourage greater funding in national budgets allocated to improving the collection and analysis of gender data regarding women's political participation, diplomatic roles, and representation within the governments of Latin America.
4. To utilize the technical skills, knowledge, and financial resources of international women's organizations such as United Nations Women and UNICEF in developing and implementing best methods and practices for addressing such gender inequities.
5. To advocate for a focus on free market solutions and information campaigns rather than gender quotas and inefficient bureaucracies to allow women greater economic independence and entrepreneurial opportunities to push for political change, rather than relying on government-mandated measures.
6. To acknowledge the actions of the Summits Secretariat at the Summits of the Americas IX , which supported the promotion of women's organizations in the Summits of Americas process.
7. To incentivize the private sector to provide financial support to organizations devoted to women's rights such as Pro Mujer and MADRE in order to strengthen their presence in Latin American governmental lobbying efforts.
8. To shift the responsibility of creating jobs and opportunities for women more onto private entities to reduce public spending, which allows for more money spent on services that benefit all citizens, including women.

- 9. To establish a working group that investigates and researches the positive impacts of free market principles in promoting and securing gender parity. Additionally, the group would focus on the correlation between an open market and equitable female representation in government.

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

Cosignatories:

1.	_____	_____
	(Signature of Delegate)	(Country Represented)
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
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10.

COUNTERING RELIGIOUS-BASED HATE IN THE AMERICAS

First Committee
From the delegation of the United States of America

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN

Article 3(j) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establishes its main purpose to "proclaim the fundamental rights of individuals without distinction as to race, nationality, creed or sex";

Article 137 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which proclaims "The Organization of American States does not allow any restriction based on race, creed, or sex, with respect to eligibility to participate in the activities of the Organization and hold positions therein";

Article 12 of the American Convention on Human Rights, which announces "Everyone has the right to freedom of conscience and of religion. This right includes freedom to maintain or to change one's religion or beliefs, and freedom to profess or disseminate one's religion or beliefs, either individually or together with others, in public or in private";

Article 3 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which upholds that "Freedom of religion or belief is closely linked to the principle of freedom and human integrity in all its dimensions, as well as to the principle of plurality and diversity, taking into account the wealth of religious and spiritual expressions that are part of our territories";

CONSIDERING:

The reports from the International Religious Freedom or Belief Alliance (IRFBA), Observatory of Religious Freedom in Latin America (OLIRE), and Outreach Aid to the Americas (OAA), highlighting the impacts of organized crime on religious freedom, the surge in attacks on Christian places of worship, with numerous recorded incidents in recent years;

The role of Member States in failing to prevent or participating in discriminatory policies, including widespread desecrations of Christian places of worship, restrictions on religious gatherings, repressions of religious leaders, and punitive measures against faith-based organizations;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/76/254, which strongly deplores "all acts of violence against persons on the basis of their religion or belief and such acts directed against their places of worship, as well as all attacks on and in religious places, sites and shrines that are in violation of international law";

Article 19 of the Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights, which provides that the Member States undertake to submit the periodic reports on the progressive measures they have taken to ensure the due respect for economic, social and cultural rights;

The Declaration of the OAS General Secretariat on the Promotion and Protection of Freedom of Religion or Belief, which emphasizes that the recognition of the diversity of belief and spirituality must be translated into concrete actions and policies of inclusion, dialogue and articulation in broader instances,

RESOLVES:

1. To request that the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) conduct a comprehensive regional investigation into the persecution of religious communities, focusing on:
 - a. The rise in religiously motivated violence, including vandalism, clergy intimidation, and restrictions on worship.
 - b. The detrimental effects of legal barriers imposed on religious communities, including restrictions on religious speech and punitive measures against faith-based Christian religious organizations.
2. To recommend the General Secretariat to establish an OAS Religious Freedom Watchlist, identifying countries and regions where Christian religious communities face systemic discrimination or violence, with annual reporting to the General Assembly.
3. To advise Member States to adopt strict legal protections for religious communities, ensuring that:
 - a. Hate crimes targeting places of worship and religious symbols are met with criminal penalties and fully investigated by national authorities.
 - b. National laws explicitly prohibit restrictions on religious speech and worship.
 - c. Places of worship and faith-based organizations receive legal protections against politically motivated closures, fines, or state interference in their operations.
4. To encourage the creation of an OAS Sanctions Framework for Religious Persecution, involving the work of the OAS Permanent Council in applying targeted sanctions on individuals, government officials, or organizations that enable systematic religious discrimination and hate crimes, specifically:
 - a. Freezing assets and barring travel for individuals involved in suppressing Christian religious communities.
 - b. Diplomatic warnings for nations with repeated violations of religious freedom.
 - c. Suspending Countries of Particular Concern (CPC) from regional participation if they fail to address documented cases of religious persecution despite prior warnings.
5. To urge that the Member States engage in coordinated diplomatic missions, including:
 - a. Official condemnations of religious-based hate crimes, with statements from the General Assembly and Permanent Council addressing violations in Member States.

- b. Diplomatic engagement with governments accused of suppressing religious freedoms, demanding corrective measures.
- c. Regional cooperation on law enforcement training, ensuring that police and judicial systems are equipped for effective prevention of religious crimes violations.

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

Cosignatories:

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