

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

Washington Packet

General Committee



Washington Model
Organization of American States

Institute for Diplomatic Dialogue in the Americas



OAS

More rights for more people

April 7-11, 2025

**ADDRESSING THE CONSEQUENCES OF REGIONAL POLITICAL CHANGES AND THEIR
IMPACT ON IMMIGRATION POLICIES**

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Brazil

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2(b) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), in which it proclaims that one of its essential purposes is “To promote and consolidate representative democracy, with due respect for the principle of nonintervention”;

Article 2(c) of the Charter of the OAS, in which it proclaims that one of its essential purposes is “To prevent possible causes of difficulties and to ensure the pacific settlement of disputes that may arise among the Member States”;

Article 2(f) of the Charter of the OAS, in which it proclaims that one of its essential purposes is “To promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development”;

Article 3(e) of the Charter of the OAS, which state, “Every State has the right to choose its political, economic, and social system without external interference and to organize itself as it sees fit, with the duty to abstain from intervening in the affairs of another State, and that the American States shall cooperate fully among themselves, regardless of their political, economic, and social systems”;

CONSIDERING:

That mass deportations have become more common, specifically those conducted with no warning or diplomatic coordination, and that this contributes to the instability of regions and economies, increases human rights violations, and overwhelms migration processes;

That unilateral decisions to conduct mass deportation have the potential to disrupt pre existing trade, hinder labor markets, and undermine cooperation among regions and security agreements;

That Member States must treat migrants humanely, and that mass deportations require Member States to create and adopt compassionate responses to deportation to prevent political, economic, and humanitarian crises; and

RECALLING:

Article 12 of the American Convention on Human Rights, which states that “everyone has the right to freedom of conscience and of religion, further reinforcing the need to protect individuals from displacement based on religious or ethnic identity”;

AG/RES. 2738 (XLII-O/12) (2012) which states, “To establish, as a matter of priority, the Committee on Migration Issues (CAM) as a permanent committee of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) of the Organization of American States (OAS). The CAM shall function as the principal forum in the Organization charged with migration issues”,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend all Member States for their efforts to treat migrants humanely and to their adherence to the principles of cooperation and non-intervention.
2. To establish an OAS-led Regional Crisis Response Council (RC2), to be overseen by the Committee on Migration Issues (CAM) and composed of a representative from each Member State, to respond to mass deportations as a political emergency that requires immediate consultation of all OAS Member States.
3. To empower the RC2 to create and adopt coordinated migration policies and procedures that seeks to prevent and respond to the consequences that contribute to instability caused by unilateral mass deportations, to include:
 - a. Notification to the receiving country at least 30 days in advance to allow for proper preparation for intake of deportees.
 - b. Oversight of deportation to ensure proper human rights practices.
 - c. The promotion of diplomacy and negotiation and the opposition to unilateral actions that trigger preventable instability.
4. To promote the humane treatment and reintegration of deported individuals by ensuring migrants subject to deportation have access to the following:
 - a. Legal counsel to ensure migrants are informed of their rights to due process and protection against unlawful deportations.
 - b. Reintegration programs to ensure deported people are informed and have access to legal protections, education, and employment.

5. To request that the CAM inform the OAS Permanent Council on the conduct and progress of all deportation efforts to ensure that they are conducted humanely and with full cooperation of all member states by:
- Providing biannual reports on deportation policies as outlined in Resolves 3 and 4.
 - Ensuring the prevention of mass deportations that violate the democratic principles the OAS is founded on.
 - Assessing the cooperation and compliance of Member States under the deportation agreements.

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

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

2. _____

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**STRENGTHENING INDIGENOUS DIMENSIONS OF EQUALITY IN THE AMERICAS
THROUGH FREE ONLINE EDUCATIONAL TRAINING OF EDUCATORS AND
COMPETITIONS TO DRIVE IDEA GENERATION FOR CURRICULA**

General Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 3(l) of the Social Charter of the Americas, which states: "The Member States recognize the inalienable right of the individual to be free from discrimination of any kind based on race, gender, language, creed, or any other factor";

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

Article 3(n) of the Social Charter of the Americas, which emphasizes: "Education should be directed toward the full development of the human personality and the sense of its dignity, and should strengthen respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms, justice, peace, and democratic values";

Article 6 of the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which declares: "Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right, they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development";

Article 49 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states: "Everyone has the right to education, and the States Parties should give primary importance to the development of education, especially in ensuring the full exercise of this right";

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That Latin America and the Caribbean remains the most unequal region in the world, where the richest 10% earn on average 12 times more than the poorest 10%, with economic disparities significantly impacting Indigenous populations who continue to face limited access to land rights, labor protections, financial programs, and entrepreneurship opportunities;

That gender disparities in education continue to prevent equal access to learning, with girls and women facing barriers in STEM fields and a higher likelihood of school dropout due to social and economic factors;

The widening digital divide that disproportionately affects students in rural and low-income communities, restricting their access to online learning and technological resources;

That educational disparities persist in the Americas, particularly among rural, Indigenous, and Afro-descendant populations, limiting access to quality education, social mobility, and economic opportunity;

EMPHASIZING:

The calls of Indigenous leaders for inclusive development and political participation in national decision-making processes, as supported by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) report “Inclusive Development for Indigenous Peoples in Africa and Latin America”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which calls for states to “ensure equal access to high-quality education that recognizes and incorporates Indigenous cultures, histories, and languages”;

That the same declaration also encourages states to involve Indigenous peoples in planning, implementation, and monitoring of development initiatives affecting their communities; and

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 1953 (XXXIII-O/03), “Promotion of Education on Human Rights in the Americas,” which highlights the importance of educational programs that promote human rights and equality;

AG/RES. 2770 (XLIII-O/13), “Promotion of Gender Equity and Equality and the Empowerment of Women in Education,” which reaffirms the need for inclusive education for all,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Member States for their ongoing efforts to advance equity in education, including initiatives aligned with the OAS Inter-American Education Agenda and programs that promote inclusion and intercultural education.
2. To invite Member States to review their national K–12 education curricula to evaluate and enhance the inclusion of the histories, cultures, and contributions of Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities, and to consider opportunities to further integrate such content.

3. To strongly encourage Member States to align national education standards with the OAS Regional Inclusive Curriculum Guidelines, which shall be developed collaboratively by a virtual working group composed of regional education experts and representatives from Member States' Ministries of Education, using existing resources from the OAS.
4. To invite Member States to take advantage of free online courses and virtual webinars available through OAS and UNESCO platforms, and to support the annual training of educators in culturally responsive pedagogy, aiming to train at least 10,000 educators by the end of Year 3.
5. To encourage collaboration among Member States to share best practices for developing inclusive curricula, including through regional forums on curriculum innovation and annual OAS recognition of exemplary initiatives.
6. To call upon Member States and universities to prioritize Indigenous and Afro-descendant students in admissions and scholarship programs by revisiting existing criteria, aiming for a 20% increase in enrollment from these communities in higher education institutions by Year 5, based on national baseline data.
7. To request that the OAS Department of Human Development, Education and Employment (DHDEE) monitor and evaluate the progress of these initiatives through annual reports published on the OAS Education Portal, utilizing existing national education data and avoiding additional budgetary burdens.

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(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

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STRENGTHENING THE DEMOCRATIC SEPARATION OF POWERS, BY COMBATING MISINFORMATION IN THE AMERICAS

General Committee

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Uruguay

The General Assembly,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2(b) of the Charter of the Organization of the American States (OAS), which declares one of the organization's priority goals is "to promote and consolidate representative democracy, with due respect for the principle of nonintervention";

Article 6 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter (IADC), which affirms that "Essential elements of representative democracy include respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, access to and exercise of power in accordance with the rule of law, and the separation of powers and independence of the branches of government";

Article 26 of the IADC, which affirms the OAS' support for democratic institutions via "programs and activities designed to promote democratic principles and practices and strengthen a democratic culture in the Hemisphere";

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 3004, (LIII-O/23), STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY, which established the Voluntary Group of the IADC to "enhance democratic governance by promoting dialogue, horizontal cooperation, and exchange of good practices";

AG/RES. 2927 (XLVIII-O/18), on "Strengthening Democracy," which emphasizes the necessity for the advancement of open data initiatives and the consolidation of representative democracy;

The American Convention on Human Rights, which endorses the principles of freedom of expression and access to information as foundational pillars for democratic governance;

RECOGNIZING:

The European Union's Code of Practice on Disinformation (2018), which aims to improve online platforms' accountability in combating the spread of false and/or misleading information, ensuring a safer digital environment whilst simultaneously protecting democratic processes;

United Nations General Assembly Resolution 76/227 on Countering Disinformation (2021), which highlights how the spread of false information threatens democratic institutions, public trust, and human rights; and calls for international collaboration to promote media literacy, fact-checking initiatives, and transparency in online communication;

BEARING IN MIND:

That democracy is a system of governance that varies across cultures, and while some democratic traditions emphasize strong executive leadership, the preservation of checks and balances remains essential in safeguarding democratic institutions;

That misinformation can be used to undermine entire branches of government with unsubstantiated claims of corruption/incompetence and to justify executive declarations of an extended "state of emergency";

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

By Freedom House reports on democratic institutions being eroded and press freedoms under threat in multiple societies in the hemisphere;

That, according to the 2023 World Press Freedom Index Reporters Without Borders, only six OAS member states scored above 70 concerning freedom of press, showcasing the alarming extent to which journalism across the hemisphere is subject to political pressure;

That the rise of misinformation weakens trust in democratic institutions and facilitates the abuse of executive power, as documented by the OAS Office of Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression, which in 2019 published an analysis of how misinformation deepened public distrust in the government;

That the use of misinformation has impacted elections and undermined democratic values, as documented by the 2020 Pew Research Center Report, which found that up to 50% of citizens in Latin American countries reported that fake news has led to confusion about candidates and growing mistrust in government;

That, according to the OAS Observatory on Democracy, democracy in the Americas faces multiple challenges, “including the concentration of power in the executive branch and the erosion of democratic institutions”; and

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The role of civil society organizations, media outlets, and human rights activists in countering misinformation and fortifying democratic resilience within member states;

The UN’s work to strengthen democratic institutions and processes through the United Nations Democracy Fund;

The International Fund for Public Interest Media (IFPM), which raises funds to support independent media in regions susceptible to authoritarian influences,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the OAS for its commitment to: safeguard democracy through upholding the separation of powers; the principle of executive, judicial, and legislative checks and balances; and citizens’ rights to transparent and accurate information.
2. To encourage member states to engage in open, respectful discourse on the challenges presented by misinformation and to collaborate on initiatives to strengthen democratic institutions and resistance to misinformation through:
 - a. Enhancing media literacy programs.
 - b. Establishing national anti-misinformation strategies.
 - c. Developing regional guidelines on countering misinformation.
 - d. Working with international organizations and civil society groups.
3. To recommend that member states support media literacy by:
 - a. Encouraging the inclusion of media literacy in primary, secondary, and higher education curricula.
 - b. Creating workshops and training programs for educators to teach media literacy skills.
 - c. Ensuring that marginalized and rural communities can gain access to training and education.
4. To recommend that member states develop national strategies to combat misinformation by:
 - a. Cooperating with media platforms to enhance transparency in digital and traditional content.
 - b. Supporting independent fact-checking organizations that work in tandem with civil society organizations, community groups, and media outlets.

- c. Ensuring that their misinformation policies align with human rights and freedom of information guidelines set by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Office of the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression.
 - d. Strengthening partnerships with nonprofit and civil society organizations to promote media transparency and hold forums to share best practices on fighting misinformation in free societies.
5. To urge member states to collaborate on the development of regional guidelines to counter the spread of false information while protecting the right to freedom of expression and speech by:
 - a. Adopting a consensus definition of misinformation.
 - b. Creating standards on the use of artificial intelligence to identify misinformation on media platforms.
 - c. Considering a requirement that online platforms report on their content moderation policies and strategies for countering misinformation.
 - d. Developing guidelines for labeling misleading content on digital platforms.
 - e. Collaborating with existing UN and EU initiatives to protect democratic institutions and media integrity.
6. To call on the following OAS bodies to support this resolution:
 - a. The Office of the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression, which will collect data and publish reports on the extent of misinformation and its effects on democratic institutions.
 - b. The Inter-American Juridical Committee, which will help develop legal frameworks for countering misinformation.
7. To seek funding support from the United Nations Democracy Fund, the European Union, the World Bank, and the International Fund for Public Interest Media.
8. To set up reporting mechanisms for member states to document their misinformation policies and public perceptions of their effectiveness, as documented by polls and surveys.

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

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