

**2026 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 7-10, 2026**

**STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL RESPONSES TO HUMAN AND DRUG TRAFFICKING THROUGH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A REGIONAL INFORMATION SHARING NETWORK**

The Second Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Uruguay

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2(a) of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which establishes among its essential purposes to “strengthen the peace and security of the continent”;

Article 41 of the OAS Charter, which states that “The Member States, in order to accelerate their economic development, regional integration, and the expansion and improvement of the conditions of their commerce, shall promote improvement and coordination of transportation and communication in the developing countries and among the Member States”;

The American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, the foundational human rights instrument for the region affirming the obligation of all Member States to respect and protect basic civil, political, economic, and social rights;

NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN:

That because of institutional gaps amid mass migration and the rapid development of transnational criminal networks, human trafficking has surged in recent years, threatening the human rights of countless individuals in Member States as well as the global community;

That the expeditious development, proliferation, and transnational trafficking of fentanyl and other synthetic drugs present a significant threat to the health and safety of Member States;

CONSIDERING:

That addressing both human and drug trafficking requires multimodal cooperation among Member States and the broader international community;

OBSERVING:

The United Nations’s 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, which calls upon “law enforcement, immigration or other relevant authorities of States Parties shall, as appropriate, cooperate with one another by exchanging information” to identify “perpetrators or victims of trafficking in persons” and “the means and methods used by organized criminal groups for the purpose of trafficking in persons”:

The UN’s 1988 Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, which recommends party states to “monitor international trade in [illicit] substances... in order to facilitate the identification of suspicious transactions” and “co-operate closely with one another... with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of law enforcement action”; and

## REAFFIRMING:

The OAS's decision to co-chair the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT) in 2025, which establishes its commitment to "strengthening the fight against [human trafficking] through coordinated and effective global responses" and pledges to "strengthen presence in multilateral processes";

The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission's (CICAD) 2021-2025 Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs, which establishes as a priority action to "Develop and implement a plan for promoting and strengthening technical assistance and horizontal cooperation among member states and with states outside of the Western Hemisphere, and with relevant international and regional organizations, and related initiatives and programs while upholding respect for human rights",

## RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the CICAD Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) for the efforts and accomplishments made to evaluate the effectiveness and provide recommendations for improvement of Member States' drug control efforts.
2. To urge the General Secretariat and the Member States to continue to support the role of the CICAD, as stated in resolution 813 (XVI-0/86), in its efforts to facilitate multilateral cooperation to control and prevent the import of illicit drugs and any crimes that may follow.
3. To recommend the establishment of the innovative Inter-American Trafficking Information Sharing Network (TISN), as a program of CICAD, which will facilitate the collection and sharing of information between Member States regarding suspected drug and human trafficking operations, which will:
  - a. Be administered jointly by the Executive Secretary of CICAD and Secretary for Multidimensional Security.
  - b. Establish a voluntary network for Member States to report known noteworthy or suspicious international shipments as well as register missing persons from Member States suspected of being trafficked to facilitate the identification of unauthorized vessels or vehicles.
  - c. Establish an information sharing protocol between the respective customs and border agencies of Member States to identify drug or human trafficking at official ports of entry for land, air and sea transportation, which will be made in conjunction with the MEM to ensure alignment with MEM recommendations and avoid duplicative efforts.
  - d. Identify potential vessels used for drug and human trafficking present in the territorial waters of Member States, confirm the presence of trafficked cargo, and communicate their location to national law enforcement agencies.
  - e. To instruct the Director of the Department of Information and Technology Services (DOITS) to administer to the security of the TISN pursuant to the Information Security policy detailed in Secretariat for Administration and Finance (SAF) Administrative Order no. 120.
  - f. The Director of the DOITS will report to the General Assembly once yearly, or as requested, to inform Member States of the security status of the TISN.
4. To instruct the Executive Secretary of CICAD to seek any necessary funding for the TISN from private foundations and other sources:
  - a. The acceptance or refusal of a given funding source, including any conditions placed thereupon, rests upon the discretion of the Executive Secretary.



# ENVIRONMENTAL DISPLACEMENT AS A THREAT TO PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE HEMISPHERE

Second Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by El Salvador

Topic 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

Article 2 of the Social Charter of the Americas establishes “the promotion and observance of economic, social, and cultural rights are inherently linked to integral development, equitable economic growth, and the consolidation of democracy in the states of the Hemisphere;”

Article 5 of the Social Charter of the Americas, “Combating corruption and other unethical practices in the public and private sectors strengthens a culture of transparency and is fundamental for long-term growth and poverty reduction”;

Article 17 of the Social Charter of the Americas recognizes that, “Member states affirm their commitment to promote healthy lifestyles and to strengthen their capacity to prevent, detect, and respond to chronic non-communicable diseases, current and emerging infectious diseases, and environmental health concerns. Member states also commit to promote their peoples’ well-being through prevention and care strategies and, in partnership with public or private organizations, to improve access to health care”;

CONSIDERING:

That there is a forced displacement of persons due to environmental causes that have been exacerbated by the conditions of climate change;

That environmental displacement leads to increased levels of poverty, illness, and decline in economic stability that fosters conditions that perpetuate violence and conflict;

The consequences of environmental displacement create instability, compromising regional security and peace by unregulated waves of migration as a result of environmental displacement;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That according to the United Nations Refugee Agency Report of 2025, it was found that approximately 250 million people have been displaced globally due to environmental causes in the past decade. Among the displaced populations, three in four live in regions with high exposure to climate-related risks;

By the degradation of environments exacerbated by climate change is worsening the challenges that vulnerable communities face, which increases the likelihood of experiencing conflict and violence. 2024 Reports from the International Federation of the Red Cross attribute the high rates of violence to displacement, lack of access to adequate resources, and highlight the exacerbated dangers of migration routes in the western hemisphere;

That the World Bank, in a press release from 2021, projects that there could potentially be 216 million people internationally displaced within their countries. Concerning the Western hemisphere, 17 million people are expected to face this reality in the Latin American region;

#### TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The commitments made by OAS members to collectively promote solutions for climate change and sustainable development through the Nassau Declaration and Inter-American Climate Action Plan 2023-2030;

The deepened understandings made of the relationships between climate and peace through the Climate Security Mechanism designed by the United Nations to develop policy that confronts issues in climate-vulnerable regions, recognizing that peace and security require multidimensional action;

The commitments made by OAS members in the additional protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the Area of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, "Protocol of San Salvador," which emphasized the obligation of states to protect the rights of every individual to live in a healthy environment;

The objectives established by the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals 10 and 13, which seek to reduce inequalities and take urgent action to combat the impacts of climate change, highlighting underlying drivers of displacement and vulnerability;

The creation of the Shield of the Americas as a multilateral initiative that enhances collective capacity among member states to address emerging threats in the hemispheric peace and security, reaffirming the aim to address risks from a multidimensional approach;

Ongoing efforts within the OAS Committee on Migration Issues (CAM) to develop a resolutions on displacement as a part of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development; and

#### RECALLING:

RES. No. 2/24 The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, acting body of the OAS, created a resolution in 2024 on Climate Mobility, which highlighted prevention, adaptation, protection, and assistance during displacement that prioritizes a safe return or planned relocation;

RES. 2738 (XLII-O/12) Committee on Migration Issues established as a permanent committee of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development,

#### RESOLVES:

1. To urge member states to integrate climate and displacement risk into development through:
  - a. The collection of data on environmentally induced migrations.
  - b. Including displacement-conscious indicators in economic and social development under the supervision of the Committee on Migration Issues.
2. To reaffirm principles established in IACHR and call on states to create climate-resilient infrastructure, ensuring:
  - a. Emphasizing the states' obligations to protect life, housing, and livelihoods of the people in the face of climate-related threats.
  - b. Call upon states to invest in climate-resilient infrastructure, particularly in vulnerable areas with low-income, marginalized communities, and to support this investment

through the Inter-American Development Bank.

3. To recognize and encourage states to provide assistance to displaced persons, including preventative measures including:
  - a. Strengthening early warning systems and community-based risk mapping utilized by the Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction.
  - b. Allocating adequate financial and social resources to aid individuals impacted by forced environmental displacement.
  - c. Implementing land-tenure programs to reintegrate communities into society following their displacement.
  - d. Assisting migration patterns under the supervision of member states and utilizing corrections institutions appropriately to reduce risks of brutality by targeting gangs and other violent actors that displaced persons encounter on migration routes.
4. To establish regional cooperation to mitigate the harm of mass migration by providing aid and protection to those displaced, including:
  - a. Encouraging OAS instruments, such as the Inter-American Development Bank and the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development, to mitigate the destabilizing effects of mass displacement by funding humanitarian aid and reinforcing climate-resilient infrastructure.
  - b. Inviting member states and international organizations to recognize to collaborate on policy initiatives to raise awareness of the multidimensional approach to peace and security by addressing climate change.
  - c. To urge the General Secretariat to continue to support the resolution by providing reports on the effectiveness of implementation to address the relationship between environmental displacement and regional security.

SIGNATURES:

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

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

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**Protecting Climate Migrants in the Americas: Legal Recognition, Shared Responsibility, and Adaptive Solutions**

Second Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Mexico

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 1 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which establishes that the Organization “is a regional agency” within the United Nations and that Member States are committed to achieving “an order of peace and justice, to promote their solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence”;

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

The Declaration on Security in the Americas (Mexico City, 2003), which recognizes that “the new threats, concerns, and other challenges to hemispheric security are problems that are multidimensional in nature and scope and therefore require appropriately differentiated responses from the various national organizations and agencies and the various agencies of the inter-American system”;

Article 17 of the Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the Area of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (“Protocol of San Salvador”), which recognizes “the right of everyone to live in a healthy environment”;

CONCERNED:

That climate change is creating unprecedented environmental displacement affecting millions in the Americas, with projections indicating 1.7 million Central Americans could migrate due to climate impacts by 2050, yet no comprehensive legal framework exists to protect climate migrants;

That the absence of legal pathways for climate-displaced persons forces irregular migration, exposing vulnerable populations to human trafficking, exploitation, violence, and human rights violations;

That current international refugee law does not recognize climate change as grounds for protection, leaving climate migrants without legal status or rights;

RECALLING:

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement, which recognize climate change impacts including displacement;

United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 13 (SDG 13), which calls upon all States to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts, including by strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries;

The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (2018), which acknowledges climate change as a driver of migration requiring cooperative responses;

The Cartagena Declaration on Refugees (1984), which expanded refugee protection in Latin America beyond the 1951 Refugee Convention to include “persons who have fled their country because their lives, safety or freedom have been threatened by... other circumstances which have seriously disturbed public order”;

The Kampala Convention (African Union, 2009), which provides protection for internally displaced persons including those displaced by natural or human-made disasters;

The Nansen Initiative (2012–2015) and the Platform on Disaster Displacement, which developed policy recommendations for protecting people displaced across borders in the context of disasters and climate change; and

#### RECOGNIZING:

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) defines a *climate migrant* as “any person or group of persons who, predominantly for reasons of sudden or progressive change in the environment due to climate change that adversely affects their life or living conditions, are obliged to leave their habitual place of residence, either temporarily or permanently, and who move either within their country or across an international border” (IOM Glossary on Migration, No. 34, 2019);

The IOM Environmental Migration Working Definition (IOM, 2007) and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Working Group typology (IASC, 2008) define *environmental displacement* as the movement of persons or groups who are forced or obliged to flee or leave their homes or places of habitual residence, primarily as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of environmental degradation, disasters, or climate change impacts;

The joint IOM, Georgetown University, and UNHCR Guidance Framework for Planned Relocations (2017), consistent with the UNFCCC Cancun Agreements (2010), defines *planned relocation* as “a planned process in which persons or groups move or are assisted to move away from their homes or places of temporary residence, are settled in a new location, and provided with the conditions for rebuilding their lives, undertaken under the authority of the State, in compliance with international law”;

Article 33(1) of the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees establishes the principle of *non-refoulement*, affirmed by UNHCR as customary international law binding on all States regardless of treaty ratification, which prohibits the return of any person to a territory where their life or freedom would be threatened;

The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), through Resolution No. 3/21 (“Climate Emergency: Scope of Inter-American Human Rights Obligations,” 2022) and Resolution No. 2/24 (“Human Mobility Caused by Climate Change,” 2024), has recognized that climate change poses serious threats to the enjoyment of human rights and that States have obligations to protect climate-displaced populations,

RESOLVES:

1. To request the OAS Secretariat to convene, within *ninety (90) days* of the adoption of this resolution, a Technical Working Group on Climate Migration, coordinating with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), IPCC Working Group II, and regional civil society coalitions, with the mandate to:
  - a. Draft the full text of the Inter-American Protocol on Environmental Displacement and Climate Migration within *twelve (12) months* of the Working Group’s first convening.
  - b. Present the draft Protocol to the OAS General Assembly for adoption within *eighteen (18) months* of the adoption of this resolution.
  - c. Establish interim operational guidelines for Member States on humane reception and non-detention of climate migrants pending Protocol entry into force.
  - d. Report progress to the OAS General Assembly at each regular session until Protocol entry into force upon ratification by fifteen (15) Member States, targeting full implementation by 2030 in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals, subject to a mandatory five-year review informed by updated IPCC scientific assessments.
  
2. To encourage Member States, upon adoption of the Inter-American Protocol on Environmental Displacement and Climate Migration drafted pursuant to operative clause 1, to ratify and implement the Protocol as the governing framework for all mechanisms established in this resolution, which shall include:
  - a. Legal recognition of climate migrants as a distinct protected category requiring coordinated international response, using the definitions codified in the preambular clauses of this resolution.
  - b. The principle of climate non-refoulement: no person shall be returned to a territory where climate impacts pose serious threats to life, safety, or fundamental rights, drawing on the *Teitiota v. New Zealand* decision of the UN Human Rights Committee (2020).
  - c. Temporary protected status for verified climate migrants, with pathways to permanent residency after three years of demonstrated integration, modeled on the EU Temporary Protection Directive (2001/55/EC).
  - d. Guaranteed rights of climate migrants to work, education, healthcare, and family unity during displacement.
  - e. Prohibition on detention of climate migrants in immigration facilities, in accordance with IACHR Resolution No. 2/24 (2024).
  - f. Shared responsibility among Member States for reception, assistance, and integration, proportional to GDP, historical emissions, and climate vulnerability indices.
  
3. To establish the Inter-American Climate Migration Fund (IACMF), capitalized at USD \$500 million over five years, structured as follows:

- a. Priority expenditure streams: early warning systems in displacement-origin communities (20%); planned relocation programs for communities facing imminent climate threats (25%); reception and integration services in destination countries (25%); climate-resilient infrastructure in high-migration corridors (30%).
  - b. Capitalization sources: Member State contributions scaled to GDP and cumulative historical emissions; Green Climate Fund and Loss & Damage Fund allocations; a voluntary 0.5% levy on remittances above USD \$200 with equivalent matching by receiving-country governments; and private sector climate impact bonds.
  - c. Independent fiduciary oversight by a tripartite board comprising Member States, civil society, and an ECLAC-appointed technical panel, modeled on the governance structure of the Adaptation Fund Board.
4. To create the Regional Early Warning and Planned Relocation System (REWPRS), drawing on the technical architecture of ASEAN's Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System and the Fiji-led Pacific Resilience Program, comprising:
  - a. A Climate Migration Observatory hosted within ECLAC, integrating satellite monitoring, hydrological data, and socioeconomic vulnerability indices to generate real-time displacement risk scores for 500 identified high-risk communities across the Americas by 2027.
  - b. Community-led planned relocation protocols modeled on Fiji's Managed Retreat Guidelines (2018), the world's first government-developed planned relocation policy, ensuring voluntary, culturally appropriate, and rights-compliant resettlement with secure land tenure in receiving communities.
  - c. Seasonal and circular labor migration programs for climate-affected agricultural workers, granting legal temporary migration rights with full labor protections, drawing on Canada's Seasonal Agricultural Workers Program, which has facilitated over 60,000 annual circular labor movements with demonstrated development benefits in sending communities.
5. To mandate the establishment of Regional Processing and Assistance Centers (RPACs) in the five highest-migration corridors of the Americas, staffed jointly by IOM, UNHCR, and national migration authorities, providing:
  - a. Climate migration status determination within 30 days, using streamlined evidence standards informed by IPCC Working Group II regional assessments, removing the burden from applicants to independently prove causal links between climate impacts and their displacement.
  - b. Integrated case management encompassing health screening, psychosocial support, family tracing, anti-trafficking protection, skills assessment, and legal orientation, modeled on Colombia's RAMV registration system, which processed 442,000 Venezuelan migrants in 90 days, demonstrating that large-scale humane processing is operationally achievable.
  - c. Mandatory anti-trafficking screening adapted from IOM's Counter-Trafficking Module Database protocols, with immediate referral pathways to national protection systems.
6. To implement climate adaptation investment in high-emigration origin communities, targeting a 40% reduction in forced climate-driven emigration by 2035 through:
  - a. Drought-resistant agricultural systems and precision water management, replicating the success of Mexico's Sustainable Rural Development Program (PSDR), which reduced rural food insecurity by 22% in targeted drought-affected municipalities between 2014-2020.

- b. Ecosystem restoration combining reforestation, wetland conservation, and community-based natural resource management, drawing on Costa Rica's Payment for Environmental Services program, which reversed deforestation and generated \$500 million in economic co-benefits.
  - c. Alternative livelihood diversification through vocational training, microenterprise grants, and climate-linked eco-tourism, leveraging diaspora co-investment through matching fund mechanisms.
  - d. Remittance cost reduction to below 3% of transfer value by 2030, consistent with SDG 10.c, through national postal bank partnerships and mobile money corridors.
  - e. Hemisphere-wide professional credential recognition using CARICOM Mutual Recognition Agreements as a template, reducing skill degradation among climate-displaced professionals.
  - f. Alignment of all adaptation investments with Sustainable Development Goal 13, by integrating climate change measures into national planning frameworks of high-emigration Member States, improving climate education and awareness-raising, and strengthening institutional capacity for climate change-related planning and management, in accordance with SDG 13.2 and SDG 13.3.
7. To strengthen urban reception capacity in destination cities, designating ten pilot Climate Migration Welcoming Cities across the Americas by 2027, with:
- a. Targeted investments in affordable housing and proportional expansion of schools, health clinics, and water and sanitation infrastructure in high-arrival neighborhoods.
  - b. Economic integration pathways including job placement, skills recognition, and entrepreneurship support for climate-displaced persons.
  - c. Social cohesion programs fostering intercultural dialogue between arriving and host communities, modeled on the IOM Welcoming Cities framework.

8. To establish independent human rights monitoring and accountability mechanisms, including:
  - a. Monitoring of Member State Protocol compliance by the IACHR, with country visit authority and public annual reporting.
  - b. A Special Rapporteur on Climate Migration empowered to conduct country visits, receive individual complaints, and issue public recommendations.
  - c. A climate migration data transparency framework requiring Member States to publish annual disaggregated statistics on climate migration flows, status determinations, and integration outcomes, enabling evidence-based policy revision.

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

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

(Signature of Delegate)

(Country: Mexico)

(Signature of Delegate)

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**STRENGTHENING REGIONAL COOPERATION TO COMBAT NARCOTICS AND HUMAN  
TRAFFICKING IN THE CARIBBEAN**

Second Committee

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Jamaica

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

Article 30 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which provides that, “The 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”;

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

Data from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2025) indicates that the Caribbean remains a major transit corridor for illicit narcotics, and according to the U.S. Department of State (2025), human trafficking continues to affect Caribbean states where victims are especially women, children, and migrants, as well as, according to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, that there has been a 25% increase in detected victims of human trafficking globally between 2019 and 2022, highlighting the rapidly expanding scale of transnational trafficking networks (UNODC, 2024);

ACKNOWLEDGING:

Alongside drug and narcotic trafficking, Caribbean and other Member States have experienced kidnapping and trafficking of humans in the regions, with reports from both regional and international states and organizations show that the areas surrounding and within the Caribbean are the hosts to multiple drug and human trafficking rings;

That human trafficking, sexual exploitation and forced labor remain serious human rights concerns affecting many migrants, including women and children and these kinds of transnational criminal activities contribute directly to violent crime and the weakening of state institutions;

The Caribbean is identified as a major transit zone for narcotics, with an estimated 15–20% of global cocaine shipments passing through the region annually (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2023); and

RECOGNIZING:

Both human and drug trafficking are issues that are hard to detect, and that victims of human trafficking require not only rescue, but also both short-term and long-term support: legal support, mental health help;

To combat trafficking and help restore the overall well-being of saved trafficking victims, the states must make financial compromises to aid in these decisions. The goal of states is not to close down the border, but to keep the citizens safety a priority as well as deny the recreational use of drugs to the citizens as well as Member States;

That stronger cooperation between Member States can improve information sharing and victim identification along with criminal investigation both domestically and across borders,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend member states on their continued efforts to prevent human and drug trafficking.
2. To encourage member states to work together to notify others when an arrest involving narcotics is made.
3. The voluntary submission of standardized incident reports by the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) to a centralized database managed by the Organization of American States on a periodic basis.
4. To request Member States, in coordination with the Organization of American States, to strengthen border security through enhanced inter-agency cooperation and the adoption of advanced screening and monitoring systems to combat the trafficking of individuals and illegal cargo entering and exiting domestic territories.
5. In coordination with the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS) of the Organization of American States which is responsible for promoting and coordinating cooperation among OAS member states to address security threats.

- 6. To increase the support for those who were victims of human trafficking by including services such as counseling and medical services through the Indirect Cost Recovery (ICR) fund, which will be:
  - a. Funded through voluntary contributions from Member States, international organizations, and public-private partnerships.
  - b. Administered by the OAS Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS) in coordination with relevant regional bodies such as the “Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR)” and “Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD).”

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

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

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**ENHANCING HUMAN-RIGHTS-BASED RESPONSES TO TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IN PORTS ACROSS THE AMERICAS**

Second Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Panama

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2F of the Founding Charter of the Organization of American States, which urges member states, “to promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development”;

Article 30 of the Charter, which 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”;

Article 106 of the Charter of the OAS, which establishes, “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”;

BEARING IN MIND:

The European Union’s 2021-2025 Strategy on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings, which “identifies key priorities with the objective of combatting trafficking in human beings more effectively...propos[ing] concrete actions, which will be developed in full respect of fundamental rights, to identify and stop trafficking early on”;

The Seventh Summit of the Americas 2015 Migration initiatives and its adoption of the Mandates for Action, wherein the Summit advocated to, “strengthen programs to prevent and fight illicit smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, particularly of women, children and adolescents”;

RECOGNIZING:

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime’s protocol to prevent, suppress, and punish trafficking in persons wherein the UNODC defines human trafficking, providing “a vital tool for the identification of victims, whether men, women, or children, and for the detection of all forms of exploitation which constitute human trafficking”;

That during the Sixth Meeting of the Trilateral Working Group on Trafficking in persons the countries of the United States, Canada, and Mexico sought “to collaborate to strengthen strategies to address human trafficking in each nation, with the aim of providing comprehensive support to victims and holding accountable those who profit from human suffering”;

CONCIOUS OF:

The findings of the American Society of International Law which emphasize that “transnational organized crime is...a natural component of the global international process of change...International

cooperation is not only a promising avenue but a necessity for supervising and appropriately responding to these movements”;

The International Labour Organization and International Organization for Migration which report that “Compounding crises – the COVID-19 pandemic, armed conflicts, and climate change...have led to...increases in extreme poverty and forced and unsafe migration...heightening the risk of all forms of modern slavery”;

The International Journal of Research and Innovation in Social Sciences warning that, “responses to trafficking continue to suffer from fragmented policy implementation, weak institutional capacity, and inconsistent collaboration among agencies”; and

#### RECALLING:

The UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol, “refines the definition of human trafficking and distinguishing it from related crimes, such as migrant smuggling and identity-related offences, ensuring a more precise application of the law and justice for victims”;

The adoption of the Inter-American Declaration to Combat Trafficking in Persons in 2014, which accompanied the Second Work Plan and reaffirmed shared hemispheric commitment to coordinated anti-trafficking action,

#### RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States for their continuous recognition of the importance of Human Rights in the Americas.
2. To request the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights in coordination with the Department against Transnational Organized Crime develop a best practices document for OAS Member States on the identification, prevention, and human-rights-based response to trafficking in persons in maritime and riverine ports, to be carried out within existing budgetary resources; to build upon existing regional frameworks such as the Third Work Plan for a Comprehensive Response to Trafficking in Persons.
3. To encourage Member States to provide non-financial cooperation, including access to publicly available reports, port-level protocols, and national procedures, to support the preparation of the best practices document.
4. To invite port authorities, coast guards, migration and customs officials, and civil society experts to participate in consultations with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights in describing common trafficking indicators and vulnerabilities within port logistics.
5. To recommend that the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights best practices document include but not limited to:
  - a. An outline of minimum human-rights safeguards for port environments, including protections for individual's encountered in inspections, non-discriminatory screening methods, and standards for referral to victim-assistance mechanisms.
  - b. Indicators which distinguish trafficking from migrant smuggling.
  - c. Guidelines for coordinating among port authorities, security forces, social-services, and prosecutors.

- d. Rights-based screening procedures for vulnerable populations encountered in ports.
  - e. Practical steps for integrating port-specific prevention measures into national anti-trafficking frameworks.
6. To request the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, publish the best practices document in English, Spanish, and Portuguese which will be circulated to Member States through the Department against Transnational Organized Crime, ensuring accessibility within existing OAS digital platforms.
7. To encourage Member States to voluntarily adopt and implement the best practices outlined within their respective port systems.

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

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

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**BALANCING STRATEGIES TO COMBAT HUMAN AND DRUG TRAFFICKING WITH  
RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS**

Second Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the United States

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which establishes the essential purposes of the Organization the strengthening of peace and security and the promotion of economic, social, and cultural development;

Article 3 of the Charter, which affirms that the American States proclaim the fundamental rights of the individual without distinction as to race, nationality, creed, or sex, and recognize that social justice and respect for human dignity are essential to lasting peace;

Article 45 of the Charter, which commits Member States to promote integral development which is the foundation for stability and justice;

Article 106 of the Charter, which establishes the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and reinforces the responsibility of Member States to promote and protect fundamental rights within their jurisdictions;

Article 1 of the American Convention on Human Rights, which obligates States to respect and ensure the free and full exercise of the rights and freedoms without discrimination;

Article 6 of the American Convention on Human Rights, which prohibits slavery, servitude, and forced or compulsory labor in all their forms; and

NOTING WITH CONCERN:

The trends identified in the 2024 Annual Report of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) to the Fifty-Fifth Regular Session of the General Assembly (2024), which highlight ongoing challenges in addressing the production, trafficking, and distribution of illicit drugs across the hemisphere, and underscore the continued need for strengthened capacity, data sharing, and technical cooperation to reduce supply and disrupt trafficking networks;

Findings from the Advances and Challenges in the Implementation of Programs and Projects Implemented by the Executive Secretariat of CICAD on Drug Supply Reduction indicating persistent obstacles among Member States in effectively standardizing data collection, enhancing law enforcement coordination, and scaling evidence-based interventions to counter drug trafficking;

Human trafficking is a pervasive violation of human rights, intersecting, with drug trafficking dynamics and primarily affects vulnerable populations such as migrant populations throughout the hemisphere; and

## ACKNOWLEDGING:

The role of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), established in 1986 as the consultative and advisory body of the OAS to address the drug problem through cooperation, technical assistance, and capacity building among Member States;

The Hemispheric Drug Strategy, adopted in 2020, which promotes a comprehensive, balanced, and evidence-based approach to the world drug problem in the Americas;

The Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs (2021–2025), which provides a framework of priority actions for Member States to implement the Strategy and place human rights at the center of drug policy;

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM), managed by CICAD, as a peer-review tool that assesses Member States' progress in implementing the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs and strengthens multilateral cooperation and shared responsibility,

## RESOLVES:

1. To encourage all Member States to implement modernized biometric and scanning infrastructure at official border crossings to enhance the detection of synthetic opioids.
2. To create a collaborative framework to disrupt the operational capacity of Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs) that emphasizes the following logistical interventions:
  - a. This includes the mandatory sharing of intelligence regarding the shipment of precursor chemicals between regional ports.
  - b. This requires a specialized investigative unit to monitor the following high-risk supply chain elements:
    - i. These units will track the unauthorized distribution of industrial pill presses.
    - ii. These units will document the movement of illicit financial assets through regional banking systems.
  - c. Increasing the presence of judicial attaches to expedite the prosecution of high-level traffickers. This remains a vital step in ensuring that international law enforcement is one step ahead of cartel adaptation.
3. To support a comprehensive strategy to address the humanitarian and legal challenges of human trafficking by establishing a "Tri-Border Task Force," whose size and membership will be determined by a majority vote in the OAS General Assembly, tasked with the following:
  - a. This task force shall harmonize the legal definitions of trafficking to ensure consistent prosecution across borders.
  - b. This initiative requires a centralized database to track known traffickers which functions as follows:
    - i. The database provides real-time alerts to border agents.
    - ii. The database stores biometric data of repeat offenders.
    - iii. This coordination prevents traffickers from exploiting jurisdictional gaps.
  - c. This body will also facilitate the safe and dignified repatriation of victims while providing them with legal protection.

4. To establish a goal for Member States to achieve a 25% reduction in illicit fentanyl circulation within the next five fiscal years.

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

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (Signature of Delegate) \_\_\_\_\_ (Country Represented)  
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**A HEMISPHERIC FRAMEWORK FOR PREDICTING AND MANAGING DISASTER  
RELATED DISPLACEMENT**

Second Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Haiti

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 37 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which establishes that Member States agree to join in seeking solutions to “urgent or critical problems that may arise when the economic development or stability of any Member State is seriously affected by conditions that cannot be remedied by the efforts of that State alone”;

Article 94 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which designates the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) as the principal organ with the purpose of “promoting cooperation among the American States for the purpose of achieving their integral development and, in particular, for helping to eliminate poverty”;

Article 95(c)(1) of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which mandates technical cooperation programs in areas including “the environment” as a fundamental component of integral development;

EMPHASIZING:

That AG/RES. 1682 (XXIX-O/99), “OAS Natural Disaster Reduction and Response Mechanisms,” recognized the impact of hazards such as “hurricanes, earthquakes, and floods” and called for improved “forecasting, prevention and response capacity, improved research and training methods... and the application of science and technology” to reduce vulnerability in the Hemisphere;

That the Inter-American Strategic Plan for Policy on Vulnerability Reduction, Risk Management and Disaster Response, adopted within the framework of the Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction (IACNDR) pursuant to the mandates of the General Assembly on disaster risk management, calls for the strengthening of “early warning systems, risk assessment, and coordinated response mechanisms,” which directly supports the prevention of institutional instability and security risks generated by large-scale environmental displacement;

That Article 11 of the Statute of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development, which establishes the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development (IACD) and mandates it to “promote, coordinate, manage, and facilitate technical cooperation programs,” provides the operational mechanism for the implementation of resilience, infrastructure, and environmental capacity-building initiatives among Member States;

CONSIDERING:

That the Inter-American Democratic Charter, in its affirmation that democracy and development are interdependent, recognizes that situations which severely affect social and economic stability weaken democratic institutions and the effective exercise of authority by the State;

That the Declaration on Security in the Americas (2003) establishes a multidimensional concept of security which includes natural and man-made disasters and other threats that affect the stability of Member States;

That the General Assembly resolutions on the Promotion of Hemispheric Cooperation for Disaster Risk Management call for strengthened national capacity, coordinated regional response, and the protection of critical infrastructure in disaster affected states;

That the Plan of Action of the Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction (IACNDR) promotes risk assessment, early warning systems, and vulnerability reduction as essential components of national stability and development; and

**AWARE OF:**

The mandates of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) to promote technical cooperation and capacity building among Member States for the purpose of achieving integral development;

The ongoing cooperation between the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States and Caribbean disaster-response mechanisms to strengthen national response capacity and resilience in small island and coastal developing states;

The need to strengthen coordination among the political, security, and development pillars of the Organization in order to address environmental displacement as a multidimensional challenge to peace and stability,

**RESOLVES:**

1. To request the Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction (IACNDR), in collaboration with relevant national disaster authorities and building upon OAS Natural Disaster Reduction and Response Mechanisms AG/RES. 1682 (XXIX-O/99), to convene a virtual meeting of experts in fields of natural disaster relief, followed by a technical follow-up session, to develop a low-cost hemispheric predictive model for disaster-related displacement caused primarily by hurricanes, floods, and earthquakes, including:
  - a. The identification of the principal variables associated with large scale disaster related displacement;
  - b. The development of a practical model to estimate likely displacement zones following major natural disasters; and
  - c. Recommendations for how Member States may adapt the model to their national emergency planning systems.
2. To request that the predictive model referenced in operative clause one be made available through the General Secretariat as a digital risk-assessment tool for use by national emergency authorities in estimating likely displacement zones following major natural disasters.

3. To request the Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction (IACNDR), in coordination with relevant national authorities, to develop model evacuation protocols for Member States facing large-scale disaster-related displacement;
  - a. Guidance on evacuation corridors, shelter coordination, and emergency transport routes;
  - b. Recommendations for the protection of populations with less access to disaster relief and prepare states, regions and municipalities with information on potential displacement into their jurisdiction caused by natural disaster.
4. To request that funding be provided through existing resources of the Organization and voluntary contributions from Member States and Permanent Observers.
5. To request the General Secretariat to report to the General Assembly at its next regular session on the implementation of this resolution.

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

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

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**CREATING A RESPONSE TO POPULATION DISPLACEMENT CAUSED BY  
CLIMATE DISASTER**

Second Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Chile

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Chapter 7 Article 31 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) on Integral Development which promotes the cooperation and joint responsibility of member states to act in accordance to Democratic values, including economic, social, cultural, and scientific fields to support, free of political ties;

Chapter 7 Article 32 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) on Integral Development, which emphasizes that contributions of member states for inter-American cooperation is done “...in accordance with their resources and capabilities and in conformity with their laws;”

Chapter 7 Article 37 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) on Integral Development, which states that member states will assist one another finding solutions to address urgent or critical problems of any member state that cannot be solved by itself;

CONSIDERING:

The forecasted increase in frequency of disasters caused by Climate change which threatens to cause mass population migration across the Americas and destabilize the security across Member States which restrains their ability to adequately respond to the needs of their community;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That the IMF reports that countries in Latin America and the Caribbean are the most susceptible to major climate events and displacement by emphasizing the increase in these climate crisis’ call for policy to strengthen and mitigate migration domestically through social networks,

That the Inter-American Development Bank estimates that by 2050 the amount of displaced people from Latin America and the Caribbean could reach 30 million due to flooding, crop shortage, or heat waves;

RECALLING:

Resolution AG/RES.. 2372 (XXXVIII-O/08) promoting the “Coordination of Volunteers in the Hemisphere in Response to Natural Disasters and the Fight against Hunger and Poverty - White Helmets Initiative;”

Resolution AG/RES.. 2314 (XXXVII-O/07) highlighting “Natural Disaster Reduction, Risk Management, and Assistance in Natural and Other Disaster Situations;”

Resolution No. 2/24, Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, Resolution on human mobility induced by climate change, which states that member states should act in cooperation to engage in policy to mitigate the effects of climate change driven migration,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction (IACNDR) in their efforts to create strategies to mitigate displacement caused by climate disaster.
2. To urge Member States to respond to climate disaster at the request of the member state in crisis.
3. To establish a fund for the purpose of maintaining necessary supplies and staffing for relief bases:
  - a. To encourage Member States to contribute an equitable amount to this fund based on their relative capabilities.
  - b. To collaborate with the OAS Development Cooperation Fund and the World Bank.

4. To encourage members states to establish an OAS response body, the Emergency Displacement Response Team to address displaced populations caused by climate driven disasters through the following actions:
  - a. To urge neighboring Member States to create regional bases of operation for rapid response during crisis.
  - b. To stock these bases with medical supplies, shelter, and nutrients to be provided to vulnerable populations during climate disaster.
  - c. To staff these bases with medical experts and civil servants that will operate the relief centers to respond to local populations.
  - d. To monitor regional climate conditions to ensure preparedness for response during disaster.
  - e. To establish a two-week minimum intervention and on a reviewing basis consider extending the length of intervention.

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

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

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**STRENGTHENING VICTIM-CENTERED APPROACHES TO COMBAT HUMAN AND DRUG  
TRAFFICKING IN THE AMERICAS**

Second Committee

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Argentina

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN

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

Article 4 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states that, “transparency in government activities, probity, responsible public administration on the part of governments, respect for social rights, and freedom of expression and of the press are essential components of the exercise of democracy. The constitutional subordination of all state institutions to the legally constituted civilian authority and respect for the rule of law on the part of all institutions and sectors of society are equally essential to democracy”;

Article 7 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which affirms that, “democracy is indispensable for the effective exercise of fundamental freedoms and human rights in their universality, indivisibility and interdependence, embodied in the respective constitutions of states and in inter-American and international human rights instruments”;

Article 8 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states that, “any person or group of persons who consider that their human rights have been violated may present claims or petitions to the inter-American system for the promotion and protection of human rights in accordance with its established procedures. 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

Article 2 of The Palermo Protocol, the “Gold Standard” for the Organization of American States for preventing the trafficking of persons, which states that, “the purposes of this Protocol are: (a) To prevent and combat trafficking in persons, paying particular attention to women and children; (b) To protect and assist the victims of such trafficking, with full respect for their human rights; and (c) To promote cooperation among States Parties in order to meet those objectives”;

Article 6 of The Palermo Protocol, which establishes that, “in appropriate cases and to the extent possible under its domestic law, each State Party shall protect the privacy and identity of victims of trafficking in persons, including, inter alia, by making legal proceedings relating to such trafficking confidential. Each State Party shall consider implementing measures to provide for the physical, psychological and social recovery of victims of trafficking in persons, including, in appropriate cases, in cooperation with non-governmental organizations, other relevant organizations and other elements of civil society, and, in particular, the provision of: (a) Appropriate housing; (b) Counselling and information, in

particular as regards their legal rights, in a language that the victims of trafficking in persons can understand; (c) Medical, psychological and material assistance; and (d) Employment, educational and training opportunities”;

Article 9 of The Palermo Protocol, which asserts that, “States Parties shall establish comprehensive policies, programmes and other measures: (a) To prevent and combat trafficking in persons; and (b) To protect victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, from revictimization. 2. States Parties shall endeavour to undertake measures such as research, information and mass media campaigns and social and economic initiatives to prevent and combat trafficking in persons”;

Article 10 in The Palermo Protocol, which states that, “Law enforcement, immigration or other relevant authorities of States Parties shall, as appropriate, cooperate with one another by exchanging information, in accordance with their domestic law, to enable them to determine: (a) Whether individuals crossing or attempting to cross an international border with travel documents belonging to other persons or without travel documents are perpetrators or victims of trafficking in persons; (b) The types of travel document that individuals have used or attempted to use to cross an international border for the purpose of trafficking in persons; and (c) The means and methods used by organized criminal groups for the purpose of trafficking in persons, including the recruitment and transportation of victims, routes and links between and among individuals and groups engaged in such trafficking, and possible measures for detecting them”;

Article 25 of The UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, which states, “each State Party shall take appropriate measures within its means to provide assistance and protection to victims of offences covered by this Convention, in particular in cases of threat of retaliation or intimidation. 2. Each State Party shall establish appropriate procedures to provide access to compensation and restitution for victims of offences covered by this Convention. 3. Each State Party shall, subject to its domestic law, enable views and concerns of victims to be presented and considered at appropriate stages of criminal proceedings against offenders in a manner not prejudicial to the rights of the defence”;

#### DEEPLY CONCERNED

That human trafficking is one of the fastest growing and most exploitative revenue streams for organized crime, with detected victims rising by 25 percent from 2019-2022 and child victims increasing by 31 percent, demonstrating the growing vulnerable population across the Americas due to a lack of social protection;

That human trafficking and forced labor generate \$236 billion annually and \$173 billion from sexual exploitation alone;

That sexual exploitation is most detected form of trafficking in the Americas;

That nearly 50 million men, women, and children globally are trapped in conditions of modern slavery, with 27.6 million individuals subjected to that forced labor;

That women, children and migrants are disproportionately affected, with 61% of victims being women and girls in 2022;

That victims of human trafficking are subject to misidentification, leading to wrongful detention, deportation, and criminal penalties,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Member States for their efforts to help victims of human and drug trafficking to ensure human rights.
2. To strengthen victim identification mechanisms in accordance with the Palermo Protocol, by mandating that Member States develop standardized training, which shall:
  - a. Train border authorities, law enforcement, and migration personnel, so that they can implement trauma-informed screening protocols to identify and protect victims, with technical assistance from the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.
  - b. Collect and report anonymized data on victim demographics, trafficking routes, and methods of exploitation.
  - c. Share collected data with OAS Member States to improve regional coordination.
  - d. Report progress on identification mechanisms to the IACHR.
3. To urge Member States to adopt non-criminalization protections that align with Article 25 of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Palermo Protocol, which shall:
  - a. Prohibit the detention, prosecution, and/or deportation of victims for acts committed through coercion.
  - b. Ensure that law enforcement and judicial authorities receive training on the legal rights of trafficked victims.
  - c. Enact judicial guidelines that presume victim status where indicators of trafficking are apparent.

4. To strengthen national victim support systems by expanding access to shelters, legal assistance, medical care, and psychological services, spearheaded by the IACHR, which shall:
  - a. Receive funding from voluntary contributions from member and observer states.
  - b. Build upon and create public and private partnerships with organizations that are dedicated to the reintegration and protection of trafficking victims.

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

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

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(Signature of Delegate)                      (Country Represented)
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**PROMOTION OF HEMISPHERIC FRAMEWORK TO STRENGTHEN CIVILIAN  
LAW ENFORCEMENT FOR THE PROMOTION OF DEMILITARIZATION IN  
THE AMERICAS**

Second Committee

Topic No.2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Costa Rica

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

The principles established in the Charter of the Organization of American States, which affirm that American States seek to achieve an order of peace, promote solidarity, and strengthen their collaboration in order to ensure stability and development throughout the hemisphere;

CONSIDERING:

Article 3 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which affirms that peace is founded on justice, respect for the fundamental rights of individuals, and the reflective exercise of representative democracy;

RECOGNIZING:

Article 26 of the Charter of the Organization of American States highlights the importance of economic and social development as fundamental components for strengthening democratic institutions and promoting stability among Member States;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That excessive militarization of domestic law enforcement may undermine civilian oversight, weaken democratic governance, and risk violations of fundamental Human Rights;

Following the civil conflict of 1948, which resulted in the loss of more than 3,500 lives within a period of five weeks beginning on April 24 of that year, the Republic of Costa Rica made the historic decision to abolish its military forces and redirect national resources toward strengthening democratic institutions, peace, and social development, a decision that has contributed to significant economic and social progress and some of the highest development indicators in Latin America;

RESOLVES:

1. To praise the inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) for its commitment to protecting all human rights, as well as monitoring state practices.
2. To establish a Hemispheric Security framework that should be coordinated by the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS) with the assistance of the Inter-American Defense Board (IADB).
3. To ensure that the Framework of National Security strategies must include at least the following topics:
  - a. Guiding principles for demilitarization.
  - b. Standardized training programs.
  - c. Measures for the safe disposal of military equipment.
4. To recommend that the Framework should include at least the following guiding principles:
  - a. Intelligence-based policies that prioritize information gathering, targeted investigations, and data-driven operations, rather than civil-military interventions.
  - b. Strengthening community participation through permanent dialogue, cooperation, and trust-building between law enforcement institutions and local communities by implementing community policing strategies, including regular community meetings, joint problem-solving initiatives, and local safety committees.
  - c. Maintaining a strict separation between the military and police forces, acknowledging civilian control over public institutions and limiting the role of armed forces in internal security matters, while reinforcing cooperation with inter-American institutions such as the IADB in an advisory capacity for regional dialogue and coordination.
  - d. Preventing crime by addressing local risk factors and strengthening cooperation between communities and local government.
5. To instruct that the Framework should include the establishment of a training programs for law enforcement institutions within Member States, emphasizing professional, civilian, and rights-based policies practices that:
  - a. Promote comprehensive training programs.
  - b. Encourage the implementation of graduated response protocols.
  - c. Support the adoption of policing approaches that promote alternatives to military-style crowd control, prioritizing civilian-led security strategies.
  - d. Promote the use of non-lethal weapons in the majority of operations.



**BALANCING STRATEGIES TO COMBAT HUMAN AND DRUG TRAFFICKING WITH RESPECT  
FOR HUMAN RIGHTS**

Second Committee

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Suriname

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establishes the promotion of democracy, security, and justice as fundamental purposes of the Organization;

The American Convention on Human Rights, which guarantees the protection of fundamental human rights, including protection from exploitation, forced labor, and human trafficking;

The Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, which emphasizes the importance of transparency and accountability in preventing state complicity in transnational organized crime;

The United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention) and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, which establish international standards for cooperation in combating trafficking networks;

The United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988), which provides the global legal framework for combating drug trafficking and illicit trade;

RECALLING:

The work of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) in supporting Member States in reducing drug production, trafficking, and abuse through regional cooperation;

The efforts of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) in monitoring human rights violations related to trafficking, particularly among vulnerable migrant and Indigenous populations;

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM), which evaluates the progress of Member States in addressing drug trafficking and organized crime;

Previous OAS security initiatives, including collaboration with the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI), aimed at strengthening regional security, law enforcement capacity, and border monitoring;

Ongoing cooperation between OAS bodies, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and CARICOM IMPACS to combat illicit trafficking in firearms and transnational criminal networks in the Caribbean and northern South America;

CONSIDERING:

Human trafficking affects an estimated 27.3 million people worldwide, and alongside drug trafficking, continues to generate billions annually in illegal profits;

Current methods, including anti-trafficking and counter-narcotics, often prioritize methods that might lead to more human rights violations, including, but not limited to, arbitrary detention and discrimination. These patterns may impact vulnerable communities across the Americas disproportionately, undermining existing human rights protections;

These findings and patterns demonstrate the need for a proactive and comprehensive approach in order to effectively combat trafficking as it continues to persist while also protecting fundamental rights; and

#### NOTING WITH SATISFACTION:

The implementation of the Hemispheric Plan of Action against Transitional Organized Crime by the Organization of American States, which addresses the punishment of trafficking especially of women and children strengthens the cooperation in addressing human and drug trafficking,

#### RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States for their ongoing efforts to combat human and drug trafficking in their countries and across the borders.
2. To acknowledge Member States achievements in maintaining reputable Tier status in the annual Trafficking in Persons Report, while recognizing that persistent resource gaps exist in various areas, such as along porous borders, isolated jungles and other areas.
3. To request that the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) and the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI), in coordination with the Organization of American States (OAS) Department of Public Security, provide targeted technical assistance to countries to modernize infrared and satellite surveillance infrastructure to monitor border regions and other areas.
4. To support the expansion of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Container Control Programme (CCP) to all principal maritime ports of entry in the Americas to disrupt the transport of illicit narcotics and firearms; and to establishing biannual reporting to the Permanent Council on the status and effectiveness of these interdiction measures.
5. To call upon the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) to develop guidelines for the protection of vulnerable populations during security interdiction operations in the Americas and to instruct the General Secretariat to facilitate their implementation through:
  - a. Human rights sensitivity training for border security and law enforcement units, with particular emphasis on the protection of migrant populations from Haiti, Venezuela, Brazil, and Cuba.
  - b. Safeguards ensuring that interdiction operations do not infringe upon the legal rights and cultural integrity of Indigenous communities in accordance with the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2016).
  - c. An accessible complaint and review mechanism for affected communities, with findings reported to the IACHR on an annual basis.
6. To urge Member States, in being consistent with the principles of the OAS Charter, to deepen its existing security cooperation with European observer states with a view toward:
  - a. Increasing proactive maritime and aerial surveillance to intercept cocaine shipments destined for European transit zones before departure from territorial waters or airspace in the Americas.

- b. Strengthening the public prosecutor's offices through specialized training in the financial investigation and prosecution of transnational criminal networks and illicit asset recovery.
  - c. Implementing joint container control protocols consistent with UNODC and Maritime Analysis and Operations Centre (MAOC-N) standards at all major ports of entry.
7. To recommend the establishment of a regional working group under the auspices of the OAS Department of Public Security, in coordination with UNODC and CARICOM IMPACS, to address the intersection of security and human rights in the region, with the following mandate:
- a. Reviewing Member States' immigration screening and detention policies for alignment with the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons (Palermo Protocol) and applicable Inter-American human rights instruments.
  - b. Developing model bilateral agreements between Member States to facilitate safe repatriation and victim identification.
  - c. Submitting a written report of findings and recommendations to the General Assembly no later than eighteen months following adoption of this resolution.
8. To resolve that resources required for the implementation of this resolution be sought from:
- a. Voluntary contributions from Member States and Permanent Observers, with a specific invitation extended to European Observer States and the European Union as partners with direct interest in disrupting Atlantic cocaine trafficking routes.
  - b. Strategic grants from the UNODC and the European Union (EU) Global Illicit Flows Programme.
  - c. Technical cooperation funds consolidated from the OAS Department of Public Security and the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security, subject to approval by the Permanent Council.

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

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (Signature of Delegate) \_\_\_\_\_ (Country Represented)  
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## IMPLEMENTING SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS FOR YOUTH ABOUT DRUG PREVENTION

Second Committee

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Perú

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which affirms Member States' commitment "To strengthen the peace and security of the continent";

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

Article 3(8) of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, which emphasizes the need to create, maintain, and strengthen "systems for protecting public servants who, in good faith, report acts of corruption, including protection of their identities";

Article 27 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which emphasizes 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";

Article 106 of the OAS Charter, which 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";

CONSIDERING:

The UNODC states that recent increase in production of drugs is due to an increase in consumption in the North America and Europe, has increased criminal drug production in many South American Member States;

The 2006 OAS Hemispheric Plan of Action Against Transnational Organized Crime requests "coordination among OAS bodies responsible for issues related to combating transnational organized crime and cooperation among those bodies with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)";

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The resolution of the United Nations "Drug Trafficking and Crime," which recognizes that "drugs [are] a global illicit trade involving the cultivation, manufacture, distribution and sale of substances which are subject to drug prohibition laws";

Illegal drugs are the source of immense human suffering, and according to the United Nations, "[The] most vulnerable, especially young people, bear the brunt of this crisis," which is deeply connected to organized crime, corruption, economic crime, and terrorism; and

## ACKNOWLEDGING:

The UNODC's findings that global drug trafficking from 2012 is estimated to be a \$32 billion industry, making it "the most lucrative form of business for criminals worldwide";

The UNODC in 2011 reported on "Estimating illicit financial flows resulting from drug trafficking," found that less than one per cent of global illicit financial flows is currently being seized and frozen;

The UNODC in 2017 estimated that 585000 people die from drug disorders annually, and 17.7 deaths per million occur annually from drug overdoses;

The hemisphere needs to reinforce mechanisms to decrease the circulation of illicit drugs and stem the propagation of illicit drug assets and profits,

## RESOLVES:

1. To thank Member States for committing to hemispheric security and addressing drug trafficking as an organized crime and as a threat to society, and to congratulate Member States on implementing programs dedicated to solving the hemispheric drug abuse problem.
2. To reinforce hemispheric efforts toward the prevention of illegal drug use and be an example to other countries, each Member State should develop educational programs for teenagers and young adults:
  - a. Member States encourage local authorities in charge of education programs to establish a new school curriculum focused on service and learning for vulnerable students in communities affected by drug trafficking and drug abuse.
  - b. This new service requirement in schools will run once per month; it will help students to increase their awareness of drug consequences in every aspect of the lives of those affected. Focusing on aspects such as mental health, life aspirations, and life challenges.
  - c. Each month, students will receive guest speakers at their school, who will talk about their testimonies of being affected directly by drug use, and can be drawn from former drug addicts and/or their families.

3. To secure subsidized funding from UNODC, the Bureau of International Narcotics Matters (IMN), and CIDAD to implement these drug prevention efforts.

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

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

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**PROMOTE PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE HEMISPHERE THROUGH SOLUTIONS TO ENVIRONMENTAL DISPLACEMENT**

Second Committee  
Agenda

Topic No. 1 of the

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Dominica

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 3(j) of the OAS Charter, which reaffirms the principle that “social justice and social security are bases of lasting peace”;

Article 3(k) of the OAS Charter, which states as one of its principles that “economic cooperation is essential to the common welfare and prosperity of the peoples of the continent”;

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 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”;

CONSIDERING:

Environmental Displacement has been and continues to be a growing problem in OAS Member States, causing economic disparities that contribute to an overall worsening of human rights. As a risk multiplier, environmental displacement compounds pre-existing economic issues, worsening human rights conditions. Environmental disasters have displaced 24.5 million people over the last decade, five times more than those displaced due to conflict. The structural condition of Environmental Displacement can be characterized by continuous income inequality, inequitable access to resources such as healthcare and technology, or opportunities, such as education or career development. Furthermore, Environmental Displacement has exacerbated issues of asymmetrical development, particularly between the Global North and developing countries within Latin America and the Caribbean;

If left unaddressed, Environmental Displacement will result as the continued cause of forced migration, social instability, and further economic disproportionality. This constitutes Environmental displacement as a forthright threat to regional peace and security. As Climate Change renders regions unproductive or uninhabitable, communities are forced to move, often in areas already experiencing strain from a large influx of migration. Rapid mass migrations can overwhelm infrastructure and social systems, leading to worsening tensions between neighboring regions. For some geographically low-lying nations, the threat of sea levels rising poses an existential issue, as it threatens total displacement. In this scenario, certain nations and people groups would lose their sovereignty. Overall, climate-related displacement is highly context-

driven and has the ability to magnify existing issues and undermine institutional capacity to preserve peace;

The effects of Environmental Displacement have led to high levels of income and wealth disparity among households and individuals within Latin America and the Caribbean, as shown by inequalities measured in the GINI Coefficient. Furthermore, UNHCR reports have shown that one of the primary drivers of a decline in Human Security is economic disparity, which originates from environmental disasters and displacement;

Nations are most vulnerable to the compounding threats posed by environmental displacement, specifically due to climate vulnerability, weak response to disaster resilience, dependence on other nations post-disaster, and constrained access to international fiscal organizations;

#### TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The 1984 Cartagena Declaration on Refugees, Chile Declaration, and Plan of Action 2024-2034 have recommended Member States regional and supportive approaches to displacement due to climate change to provide safe, sustainable, and equitable solutions to all populations involved with regional cooperation in mind, and;

#### RECALLING:

CES/DEC.1/03 rev. 1, Declaration on Security in the Americas, that which declares in Article 4(m) that “the security of the states of the Hemisphere is affected, in different ways, by traditional threats and the following new threats, concerns, and other challenges of a diverse nature... [such as] natural and man-made disasters, HIV/AIDS and other diseases, other health risks, and environmental degradation”;

CES/DEC.1/03 rev. 1, Declaration on Security in the Americas, that which pledges in Article 39 “to strengthen the existing inter-American mechanisms and develop new cooperation mechanism to improve and broaden the region’s response capability in preventing and mitigating the effects of these disasters. We will effectively and swiftly address natural disasters by strengthening existing bilateral, subregional, and multilateral actions and institutions, such as the Inter-American Committee for Natural Disaster Reduction and, when possible, using technology and scientific resources to prevent their occurrence, as well as taking adaptive measures to mitigate their effects in order to avoid or reduce damage to the environment, productive and critical infrastructure, our heritage, and, most importantly, our peoples”;

CES/DEC.1/03 rev. 1, Declaration on Security in the Americas, that which recognizes in Article 40 “that environmental deterioration affects the quality of life of our peoples and may constitute a threat, concern, or challenge to the security of states in the Hemisphere. We undertake to strengthen our national capabilities, as well as inter-American mechanisms, in order to promote the sustainable use of our natural resources and advance toward integral development, and to promote preservation of the environment in a cooperative manner”;

CES/DEC.1/03 rev. 1, Declaration on Security in the Americas, that which recognizes in Article 41 “...that global climate change could constitute a threat, concern, or challenge for the security of the states of the Hemisphere. We commit to working in coordination in order to mitigate the adverse effects that global climate change could have on our states and to develop cooperation mechanisms in accordance with the international efforts in this field”;

CP/doc. 6143/25, Draft Declaration on the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on Obligations of States in Respect of Climate Change, that which affirms the security, development, and human rights challenges imposed by climate change and subsequent encouragements for domestic policy change and regional cooperation;

CSH/GT/CCCS/doc.1/25, Draft Action Plan and a Program Management Process for Assistance on the Security Implication of Climate Change, which outlines how climate change is inflaming domestic instabilities, geopolitical flashpoints and tensions, and encourages integrated investments in hemispheric collective resilience,

**RESOLVES:**

1. To commend the member states dedicating themselves to environmental displacement as a threat to regional security.
2. To recommend that OAS countries formally acknowledge that security vulnerabilities, such as increased irregular migratory patterns, and economic disparity, stem in part from environmental displacement issues.
3. To establish an OAS Inter-American Migration Security and Coordination Initiative with the purpose of mitigating security risks associated with increased irregular migration because of environmental crises by:
  - a. Utilizing formal information sharing agreements intended to promote communication between member state law enforcement and border control agencies, specifically in times of increased migration because of disaster-driven displacement.
  - b. Supporting the creation of pre-disaster agreements intended to promote cooperation between member states to organize and coordinate emergency response and border management during large-scale disaster-displacement events.
  - c. Partnering with pre-existing regional bodies to ensure the coordination between humanitarian protection and border security in member state nations.
  - d. Encourage collaborative research to establish a clear definition of environmental displacement and its effects on hemispheric security.

4. To reduce climate-drive migration at its source in efforts to reduce this security concern by:
  - a. Bolstering programs for disaster prevention, preparedness and response by:
    - i. Providing voluntary investments in research and implementation of climate resilience and disaster prevention strategies;
    - ii. Utilizing voluntary resources from states and non-governmental organizations to send disaster aid supplies;
  - b. Provide security to vulnerable populations post-disasters by:
    - i. Ensure sustainable access to rights and services for all displaced populations, and;
    - ii. Incorporation of gender-based disaster relief sites to reduce the risk of violence.

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

Cosignatories:

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

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**FRAMEWORK FOR THE ADDITION OF ECOCIDE JUSTICE THROUGH LEGAL MEASURES**

Second Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Brazil

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

NOTING:

Article 28 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which states “Every act of aggression by a State against the territorial integrity or the inviolability of the territory or against the sovereignty or political independence of an American State shall be considered an act of aggression against the other American States”;

Article 35 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which states “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 99 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which states “The purpose of the Inter-American Juridical Committee is to serve the Organization as an advisory body on juridical matters; to promote the progressive development and the codification of international law; and to study juridical problems related to the integration of the developing countries of the Hemisphere and, insofar as may appear desirable, the possibility of attaining uniformity in their legislation”;

Article 100 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which states “The Inter-American Juridical Committee shall undertake the studies and preparatory work assigned to it by the General Assembly, the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, or the Councils of the Organization. It may also, on its own initiative, undertake such studies and preparatory work as it considers advisable, and suggest the holding of specialized juridical conferences”;

HAVING SEEN:

Article 41 (a) of the American Convention on Human Rights, which states, “to develop an awareness of human rights among the peoples of America”;

Article 63 (1) of the American Convention on Human Rights, which states “If the Court finds that there has been a violation of a right or freedom protected by this Convention, the Court shall rule that the injured party be ensured the enjoyment of his right or freedom that was violated. It shall also rule, if appropriate, that the consequences of the measure or situation that constituted the breach of such right or freedom be remedied and that fair compensation be paid to the injured party”;

The “Escazu agreement,” which is a regional agreement on public participation and justice within environmental matters in Latin America and the Caribbean; and,

#### ACKNOWLEDGING:

The World Bank report “The Economic Case for Nature” which argues that “The world cannot afford the collapse of ecosystem services, as such a collapse would cost 2.3 percent of global GDP (-\$2.7 trillion) annually by 2030, and some of the poorer countries would be hit hardest”;

Article 63 (2) of the American Convention on Human Rights, which states, “In cases of extreme gravity and urgency, and when necessary to avoid irreparable damage to persons, the Court shall adopt such provisional measures as it deems pertinent in matters it has under consideration. With respect to a case not yet submitted to the Court, it may act at the request of the Commission”;

Article 41 (B) of the American Convention on Human Rights, which states “to make recommendations to the governments of the member states, when it considers such action advisable, for the adoption of progressive measures in favor of human rights within the framework of their domestic law and constitutional provisions as well as appropriate measures to further the observance of those rights”;

#### RESOLVES:

1. To thank Member States for their commitment to focus on ongoing environmental issues that affect all states in the OAS and around the world.
2. To codify an OAS definition of Ecocide as the “unlawful or wanton acts committed with knowledge that there is a substantial likelihood of severe and either widespread or long-term damage to the environment being caused by those acts.”

3. To amend the “American Convention on Human Rights” by adding a new article (Article 26a) in Chapter III following Article 26, which will read: “Article 26a. Ecocide, the unlawful or wanton acts committed with knowledge that there is a substantial likelihood of severe and either widespread or long-term damage to the environment being caused by those acts, is illegal in the hemisphere and violations can be reviewed and adjudicated by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.”
4. The present amendment will follow the procedures prescribed in Articles 75 and 76 of the American Convention on Human Rights.
5. To call upon States that are not party to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights to consider ratifying the treaty.

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

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

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**STRENGTHENING HEMISPHERIC STRATEGIES TO COMBAT HUMAN AND DRUG  
TRAFFICKING WHILE PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS**

Second Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by Canada

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

REFERRING TO:

Article 3(I) of the OAS Charter states the importance of individual innate human rights: “The American States proclaim the fundamental rights of the individual without distinction as to race, nationality, creed, or sex;

Article 2(a) of the OAS Charter states the importance of peace and security within our hemisphere, “To strengthen the peace and security of the continent” is needed to ensure equal opportunity and distribution, thereby increasing the chances of successful development;

Article 45(a) of the OAS Charter 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;” is a key part in establishing equality and a foundation future within all nations under the OAS;

Article 1 of the Social Charter of the Americas states that “The peoples of the Americas legitimately aspire to social justice, and their governments have a responsibility to promote it” This article establishes a responsibility for all governments and people to promote social justice for all citizens under this agreement;

Article 2 of the Social Charter of the Americas states that “The promotion and observance of economic, social, and cultural rights are inherently linked to integral development, equitable economic growth and the consolidation of democracy in the states of the hemisphere” is needed in acknowledging that rights protected for the citizens is inherently necessary to move forward into a stronger, and brighter future;

Article 16 of the Social Charter of the Americas states that “Fair, equitable, and non-discriminatory access to basic public services is essential to integral development,” and establishes the foundational idea that when citizens have access to public services, they enter a more prosperous nation;

FULLY AWARE OF:

Citizens in the Americas have felt an unimaginable decrease in the protection of their fundamental human rights, According to an Amnesty International report from 2024, health services were inadequate and underfunded, affecting access to services and medicines in Brazil, Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Uruguay, and Venezuela, With this in mind, It is apparent improve respect for human rights across the hemisphere immediately;

In doing so, American nations must reinvent the way their systems support citizens who need governmental aid in protecting their inherent human rights;

CONSIDERING:

The Canadian Human Rights Commission (CHRC) found that 91% of respondents reported not having access to a complaint mechanism, The CHRC has also noticed a 44% increase in complaints from 2024 to 2025;

The World Justice Project (WJP) also shows us that Human rights have declined in 77% of the world's countries during the years 2016 to 2023, The WJP also shows us that out of the subjects of Equal Treatment, Right to Life and Security, Due Process of Law, Freedom of Expression, Freedom of Religion, Right to Privacy, Freedom of Association, and Labor rights, there was only one area where the percentage of countries improved more than the percentage where it decrease and that was "Labor Rights" and by only a mere 4%; and

RECALLING:

The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), established in 1986, is an entity that holds sessions and publishes reports for the OAS, CICAD holds regular sessions twice a year and continually supports OAS member states in tackling drug-related issues,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States for having a decent quality of respect for human rights compared to other nations.
2. To reaffirm the commitment of all member states to the implementation of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD).
3. To urge the strengthening of all legal frameworks through compliance with minimum standards in CICAD.

4. To amplify the respect for human rights by strengthening the role of CICAD and other relevant bodies, it is proposed that:
  - a. To create a precedent where policing human rights violations measured through CICAD will commence, ensuring citizens' inherent rights are respected and upheld without fear of them fleeing.
  - b. To establish a center in which citizens from member states can report human rights violations to CICAD and, in return, be brought up at OAS meetings to address.
  - c. To request further funding for CICAD, it is encouraged that Member States also increase or commence funding for this Agency within the OAS.

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

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

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**STRENGTHENING INDIGENOUS PARTICIPATION IN HEMISPHERIC DRUG STRATEGY 2026–2030**

Second Committee

Topic No.4 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Plurinational State of Bolivia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 31 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which affirms that inter-American cooperation for integral development must respect the sovereign development priorities of each Member State, and that such cooperation “should include the economic, social, educational, cultural, scientific, and technological fields and respect the priorities of each country”;

Article 35 of the OAS Charter which provides 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”;

RECOGNIZING:

Article XXV of the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which affirms that “Indigenous peoples have the right to their own health systems and practices, as well as to the use and protection of their vital medicinal plants and other natural resources for medicinal use in their ancestral lands and territories”;

NOTING WITH CONCERN:

That international drug control frameworks have historically classified certain plant-based substances in ways that may limit their cultural, nutritional, and therapeutic use by Indigenous communities, and affect the development of traditional products such as teas and medicinal balms; and

NOTING:

That the Working Group on the 2026–2030 Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs has convened three meetings but the Plan has not yet been formally adopted or published, and recognizing the importance of accurate representation of regional perspectives in the draft Plan, including the role of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) in ensuring that references to international agencies, such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), accurately reflect the positions and input of Member States and Indigenous communities,

RESOLVES:

1. To request that prior to the final adoption and publication of the 2026-2030 Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs the Working Group convene an additional virtual consultation in order to:

- a. Conduct, in coordination with CICAD, a cultural and legal review distinguishing traditional and lawful uses of plant-based substances from illicit narcotic production.
  - b. Receive input from Indigenous representatives engaged in the implementation of the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, to enhance the Plan's inclusivity and legitimacy.
2. To encourage and call upon Member States to design, implement, and revise policies and antitrafficking strategies addressing the cultivation of plant-based substances that:
- a. Respect Indigenous rights, traditional practices, and lawful livelihoods.
  - b. Maintain strong measures against illicit production and transnational organized crime.
  - c. Protect rural and Indigenous communities from criminal coercion, violence, and exploitation, while safeguarding lawful economic and cultural practices.
3. Requests that the Mechanism for Multilateral Evaluation (MEM) incorporate into its evaluation framework an assessment of the effectiveness of these policies in:
- a. Reducing illicit trafficking and organized criminal activity.
  - b. Protecting vulnerable rural and Indigenous communities.
  - c. Ensuring alignment with Member States' human rights commitments.

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

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

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**DEMILITARIZING LAW ENFORCEMENT THROUGH THE INTER-AMERICAN  
CIVILIAN SECURITY & COMMUNITY SUPPORT INITIATIVE (ICSI)**

Second Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Colombia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

The Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) Article 3, which affirms that "the solidarity of the American States and the high aims which are sought through it require the political organization of those States on the basis of the effective exercise of representative democracy";

The Inter-American Democratic Charter (IADC) Article 4, which calls for the "constitutional subordination of all state institutions to the legally constituted civilian authority and respect for the rule of law on the part of all institutions and sectors of society" as "essential to democracy";

RECALLING:

The Declaration on Security in the Americas (2003), which redefines security as "multidimensional in scope," incorporating citizen security, public safety, and social stability, and emphasizing that threats such as crime, violence, and institutional fragility require civilian, preventive, and cooperative responses;

AG/RES. 2908 (XLVII-O/17), "Promotion and Protection of Human Rights," which calls upon Member States to "promote and ensure the full and safe protection of human rights," including rights to justice;

The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) report "Protest and Human Rights" (2019), which finds that excessive use of force by security forces in the region is frequently linked to weak civilian oversight and inadequate training in de-escalation practices;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The work of the IACHR in issuing country-specific recommendations on police reform, accountability, and use-of-force standards, including findings that militarized policing approaches have contributed to human rights violations in multiple Member States;

The ongoing efforts of the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security and its Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) and the Department of Public Security, which provide technical assistance in crime prevention, police training, and institutional strengthening;

The regional coordination efforts undertaken by Member States in concert with the Meetings of Ministers Responsible for Public Security in the Americas (MISPA), which have contributed to the development of community-based policing strategies, institutional capacity-building, and regional cooperation mechanisms;

United Nations Development Program (UNDP) initiatives, including its Citizen Security and Violence Prevention programs in Latin America, which demonstrated that community-based interventions can, in some cases, reduce violent crime by up to 30% in targeted municipalities;

The role of the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in establishing international standards on law enforcement, including the “Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms,” which states that force must be used “only when strictly necessary and to the extent required for the performance of duty”;

National reforms, including Colombia’s policing adjustments following the 2016 peace agreement and Chile’s recent police reform efforts, which demonstrate both the challenges and potential of transitioning toward more accountable, community-oriented security models;

CONCERNED BY:

The ongoing reality that Latin America and the Caribbean remain among the most violent regions globally; regional data indicate that Latin America and the Caribbean account for approximately one-third of global homicides despite comprising less than 10% of the world’s population;

The recent instances of civil unrest across the Hemisphere, and the documented risks of excessive use of force in such contexts, particularly where law enforcement personnel lack standardized training in de-escalation, crowd management, proportional response and human rights compliance;

The increasing use of military forces for internal security purposes in several Member States over the past decade, often as a response to organized crime or large-scale unrest;

The possibility that militarized responses to civilian security challenges, despite long-standing regional commitments to civilian-led public security, may blur institutional roles and risk undermining the principle of civilian control as established in the Inter-American Democratic Charter;

The financial and institutional strain placed on Member States by their use of reactive and enforcement-heavy security strategies, which often divert resources away from long-term prevention and community-based solutions;

The institutional vulnerabilities created when civilian oversight mechanisms such as independent review boards, judicial accountability structures, and internal affairs units are weak, underfunded, or lack public credibility;

The fact that multiple Member States continue to face persistently low levels of public trust in security institutions, with regional surveys such as Latinobarómetro reporting that in several countries, fewer than 40% of citizens express confidence in police forces;

The risk that continued erosion of public trust in security institutions may lead to increased social fragmentation, reduced cooperation with law enforcement, and heightened potential for escalation during periods of unrest;

NOTING:

That sustainable public security outcomes are strongly correlated with community engagement, institutional legitimacy, and transparent accountability mechanisms, as demonstrated by local reform efforts in cities such as Medellín;

That prevention-based and community-oriented public security strategies have been shown to be more cost-effective over time than reactive enforcement or militarized responses, particularly when combined with youth engagement and social investment programs;

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the Organization of American States for its sustained efforts in advancing citizen security, strengthening democratic governance, and promoting human rights across the Hemisphere, and to recognize the measurable progress made by Member States in improving police professionalization, accountability frameworks, and violence prevention efforts.
2. To establish the Inter-American Civilian Security & Community Support Initiative (ICSI) as a voluntary, civilian-led cooperation mechanism within the framework of the Organization of American States, designed to assist in strengthening democratic civilian control, professional policing standards, and community-based security practices.
3. To affirm that participation in ICSI shall operate under the following guiding principles:
  - a. Participation is voluntary and based on formal opt-ins by Member States;
  - b. All activities, advisory missions, and technical assistance will require host state consent;
  - c. The Initiative shall reinforce constitutional chains of command and democratic civilian oversight of security institutions; and
  - d. No standing armed units, military deployments, or operational command authority shall be created under this Initiative.
4. To mandate the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security to develop and implement the core components of ICSI, including:
  - a. A Community Policing and Training Resource Hub providing technical assistance in:
    - i. De-escalation and non-lethal crowd management techniques, including standardized training modules modeled on existing programs such as Chile's Carabineros reform curriculum and Brazil's Pacifying Police Units (UPP), with a target of training at least 500 officers annually across participating states;

- ii. Community trust-building and accountability mechanisms, including the establishment of community policing councils comprised of local civil representatives;
  - iii. Human rights compliance and use of force standards aligned with Inter-American Commission on Human Rights guidelines, including mandatory certification programs for participating officers; and
  - iv. Anti-corruption safeguards and internal civilian oversight systems, including the implementation of anonymous reporting platforms and independent review boards with civilian participation;
- b. The establishment, upon request, of Inter-American Security Liaison Offices within participating Member States to:
  - i. Embed small teams (5–10 personnel) of civilian technical advisers with expertise in policing reform, legal oversight, and community engagement;
  - ii. Coordinate the delivery of at least two national-level training programs per year and ongoing pilot initiatives in high-risk urban areas; and
  - iii. Facilitate voluntary sharing of best practices through annual regional forums and digital knowledge-sharing platforms accessible to all participating states;
- c. The creation of an Early Warning and Prevention Network, coordinated by the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security, and piloted in three to five volunteer countries for two years before expansion, The Early Warning and Prevention Network will provide advisory reports to participating States, including:
  - i. Monitoring of publicly available indicators such as protest frequency, violent incident reports, and social media trend analysis using privacy-compliant tools; and
  - ii. Confidential risk assessment reports for participating Member States;
- 6. To request that the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security identify funding for ICSI, including:
  - a. Core support from existing OAS budgetary allocations;
  - b. Potential financing partnerships with the European Union, Inter-American Development Bank, World Bank, and other democratic development partners;
  - c. Grants from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
  - d. Responsible private-sector partnerships, including technology firms for supporting early-warning analytics, subject to strict data protection and transparency rules.

- 7. To mandate an independent evaluation of the Initiative five years following its establishment, assessing:
  - a. Reductions in violent escalation indicators, including homicide rates and protest-related injuries;
  - b. Improvements in public trust, measured through national surveys conducted annually;
  - c. Strengthening of police accountability, including the number of misconduct cases reviewed by civilian oversight bodies; and
  - d. Cost savings quantified by reductions in military deployments for internal security operations.
  
- 8 To reaffirm that the Inter-American Civilian Security & Community Support Initiative:
  - a. Does not ever authorize armed intervention;
  - b. Does not ever override domestic law or constitutional authority;
  - c. Does not ever collect classified intelligence;
  - d. Operates exclusively upon invitation of participating Member States; and
  - e. Serves as a democratic stability and institutional strengthening mechanism in line with the principles of sovereignty and non-intervention of the Inter-American system.

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

Cosignatories:

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)
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**HEMISPHERIC DIGITAL PLATFORM FOR THE PREVENTION OF HUMAN  
TRAFFICKING IN THE AMERICAS**

Second Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Paraguay

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

Article 45(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 3 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which affirms that “Essential elements of representative democracy include, inter alia, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, access to and the exercise of power in accordance with the rule of law, the holding of periodic, free, and fair elections based on secret balloting and universal suffrage as an expression of the sovereignty of the people, the pluralistic system of political parties and organizations, and the separation of powers and independence of the branches of government”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The Resolution of the United Nations A/RES/80/228 (2025), known as the “2025 Political Declaration on the Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons”, which recall the “adoption of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/293 of 30 July 2010, and underlining the importance of its full implementation”;

The Resolution of the United Nations A/RES/72/1 (2017), known as the “Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons”, which recognizes that “We recall and reaffirm our commitments to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, recognizing its integrated and indivisible nature and acknowledging that the 2030 Agenda includes commitments that relate to combating all forms of trafficking in persons, recognize the importance of partnerships and international cooperation in this regard, and emphasize that the 2030 Agenda and the Global Plan of Action are mutually reinforcing”;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

By, the growing impact of trafficking in the Americas, which remains one of the most serious forms of transnational organized crime impacting thousands of individuals each year;

That, according to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), global human trafficking trends reflect a 47% increase in detected victims in 2024 compared to 2019; further noting that, by 2022, 39% of victims were women (primarily subjected to sexual exploitation and forced labor), 23% were men (mainly victims of forced labor and other forms of exploitation), 22% were girls

(predominantly victims of sexual exploitation and forced labor), and 16% were boys (mainly subjected to forced labor and other forms of exploitation);

That, over 125,000 victims of trafficking have been officially identified worldwide, while the actual number is likely significantly higher due to persistent underreporting and gaps in detection, as highlighted at the Sixth World Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour (Marrakech/Geneva, 12 February 2026);

#### REAFFIRMING:

The Article 4 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which estates that “No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms”; and

#### RECALLING:

The Hemispheric Plan of action against transnational organized crime CP/RES. 908 (1567/06) (2006), which recognizes national strategies against transnational organized crime as essential for “strengthening the ability of public institutions to fight transnationally organized crime effectively and promote cooperation and the exchange of experiences among States”;

AG/RES/ 2970 (LI-O/21) (2021), “Advancing Hemispheric Security: A Multidimensional Approach” which establishes the need to “Build partnerships between different State bodies and all sectors of society to promote a unified national response to organized criminal actors, illegal activities, and the illicit economies they create” and “Promote and strengthen national, sub-regional, regional, and international cooperation and information sharing to effectively combat organized criminal groups that operate in multiple jurisdictions”,

#### RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Member States, the Department against Transnational Organized Crime (DTOC) and the Department of Public Security (DPS) of the Organization of American States, for their continued efforts to advance justice and security across the hemisphere, thereby enabling individuals and families to live in safe, peaceful and healthy conditions, as well as for their achievements in reducing vulnerability and strengthening security among the hemisphere.
2. To encourage Member States to continue strengthening collaboration with the DTOC, particularly through the National Points of Contact on Combating Transnational Organized Crime (PCN-DOT), to enhance efforts to combat human trafficking, migrant smuggling, and illicit firearms trafficking, as well as to support coordination across relevant political and specialized forums.
3. To suggest the design and implement of the Hemispheric Digital Platform for the Prevention of Human Trafficking in the Americas, through the use of artificial intelligence (AI) and predictive analytics, to be coordinated by the OAS Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS) through its Department against Transnational Organized Crime, which shall be responsible for overseeing the operation of the platform.
4. The design of the platform will be determined by the OAS, which shall appoint a multidisciplinary group of experts in AI, predictive analytics, full stack developers, human trafficking, human rights, and psychologists specializing in victims, which shall be responsible for the systematization and analysis of information provided by relevant international and

regional institutions and organizations, including the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and its Counter-Trafficking Data Collaborative (CTDC), as well as information submitted by Member States through their respective Ministries of the Interior or equivalent competent national authorities, and shall have the following functions:

- a. To establish, within the platform, an interactive information hub enabling governments and citizens of Member States to access key information for the prevention of human trafficking, including:
    - i. Risk mapping with early warning systems, which allow the identification of high vulnerability zones, risk patterns and possible human trafficking routes in real time.
    - ii. National policies, programs, and strategies adopted by Member States for the prevention, mitigation, and combating of human trafficking, with a view to promoting the exchange of best practices.
  - b. To implement, within the platform, a virtual educational center designed to facilitate access to academic and informational resources provided by Member States, including, inter alia, videos, documents, and guidelines, as well as resources contributed by relevant international organizations, academic institutions, research centers, civil society organizations, and private sector entities, with a view to strengthening efforts for the prevention and mitigation of human trafficking.
  - c. To create a multilingual artificial intelligence avatar designed to deliver personalized preventive guidance, offer safety recommendations aimed at reducing the risks of human trafficking, and facilitate access to available protection and assistance mechanisms based on predictive models and analytical outputs derived from the systematized information processed by the expert group, including data from Member States, relevant institutions, and vulnerability indicators, as well as voluntarily provided information.
5. To implement the platform, hosted within the official website of the Organization of American States (OAS), with direct and visible access for users at the home page, and will be implemented in two phases:
- a. A pilot program shall be implemented and promoted in five Member States over a one-year period, prioritizing those facing the highest levels of vulnerability and prevalence of human trafficking, to evaluate the overall effectiveness of the platform.
  - b. Following this evaluation, a virtual conference will be held to assess the results, identify areas for improvement, and discuss potential enhancements, after which the platform will be refined and adopted voluntarily based on the needs of each member State.

- 6. To request the necessary financial and technical assistance from:
  - a. The Global Fund to End Modern Slavery.
  - a. The Freedom Fund.
  - b. Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).
  - c. Voluntary and technical contributions from Member States.

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

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

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