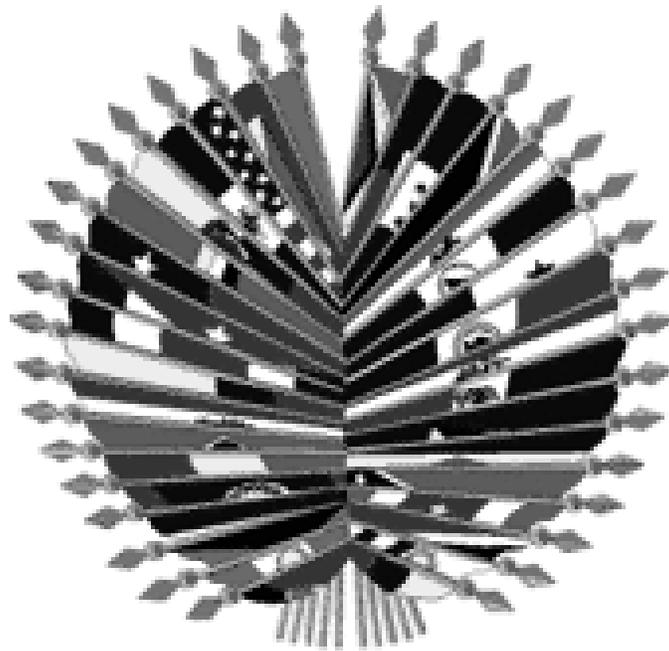


**2016 Washington Model Organization of  
American States General Assembly**

# **FINAL Packet**

## **Second Committee**



**PROMOTE AWARENESS ABOUT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS RECRUITMENT TOOLS, MECHANISMS TO PREVENT THE PRACTICE AND THE NEED FOR COOPERATION BETWEEN STATES, NGOS, SOCIETY AND OTHERS ACTORS**

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

Topic No.1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

Article 6 (a) of the American Convention on Human Rights which recognizes “ No one shall be subject to slavery or to involuntary servitude, which are prohibited in all their forms, as are the slave trade and traffic in women”;

CONSIDERING:

That the sexual exploitation and smuggling of and trafficking in persons continues to have a considerable impact on our states, and so it is necessary to continue implementing effective policies and strategies to combat those criminal acts;

The importance of continued progress with bilateral, sub regional, and regional efforts toward strengthening cooperation in fighting the sexual exploitation and smuggling of and trafficking in persons;

BEARING IN MIND:

Article 7 of the American Convention on Human Rights which reads in its paragraph (1) that, “Every person has the right to personal liberty and security. (2) “No one shall be deprived of his physical liberty except for the reasons and under the conditions established beforehand by the constitution of the State Party concerned or by a law established pursuant thereto”. (3) “No one shall be subject to arbitrary arrest or imprisonment”;

Article 11 (1) of the American Convention on Human Rights which states that “everyone has the right to have his honor respected and his dignity recognized”;

RECALLING:

Article 3(n) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which reaffirms the principle that “the education of peoples should be directed toward justice, freedom and peace”; and

**STRESSING:**

The United Nations General Assembly decided, from 2014 onward, to mark World Day against Trafficking in Persons on July 30 each year, in order to create greater awareness about the plight of victims of this crime as well as to promote and protect their rights;

The Declaration of Lima, adopted at the XIV South American Conference on Migration, paragraph 1 of the subtopic “Specific Migration Situations” accepted the request to establish mechanisms for effective cooperation in combating trafficking in persons, particularly in cases where the place of origin, transit, or destination is in the South American region;

**RESOLVES:**

1. To recognize and congratulate the efforts made by the Member States to reduce Trafficking of Persons in the region, as well as their commitment to promote and protect the Human Rights of victims enounced in the committee on hemispheric security of December 2014 in Brazil and in the next General Assembly.
2. To invite the permanent observers, international financial institutions, regional and sub regional organizations, civil society organizations, NGO’s and other social actors to contribute to financing the Inter-American Cooperation Program for the Prevention and Eradication of the Sexual Exploitation, Smuggling and Trafficking in persons.
3. To request Member States to include the human rights topic into the public education policy to promote all rights and prevention about people trafficking, this institutions can seek the help of different NGOs.
4. To encourage Member States to strengthen their borders, customs controls, with military presence; coordination and exchange of information, and coordination with civil society organizations with the purpose of discontinue smuggling and people trafficking.
5. To urge Member States to promote measures that help draw attention to the negative behavior of so-called clients or users, as they are the ones who fuel the cycle of sexual exploitation and bear responsibility for creating demand for trafficking in persons for purposes of sexual exploitation.

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

**Cosignatories:**

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**DECLARATION FOR A COMPREHENSIVE POLICY TO INCREASE CYBER SECURITY,  
DIGITAL PRIVACY AND PROTECTION OF MEMBER STATES**

Second Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Ecuador

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

**REAFFIRMING:**

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) establishing privacy as a human right and protection of this right under International Law, in accordance with the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) which aims specifically to protect the interests of member states;

**RECALLING:**

AG/RES. 1939 (XXXIII-O/03), "Development of an Inter-American Strategy to Combat Threats to Cybersecurity" and AG/RES. 2004 (XXXIV-O/04) "Adoption of a Comprehensive Inter-American Strategy to Combat Threats to Cybersecurity: A Multidimensional and Multidisciplinary Approach to Creating a Culture of Cybersecurity;"

**RECOGNIZING:**

The ever increasing reliance of governments, enterprises, civic organizations and individual users on information technologies for the furnishing of essential goods and services, the conduct of business transactions and the exchange of personal information;

**REITERATING:**

The Secretary for Multidimensional Security's primary goal in the June 2014 Report "Latin American & Caribbean Cyber Security" for the Organization of American States (OAS) being "to support our Member States' efforts and initiatives aimed at strengthening capacities for a more secure, stable, and productive cyber domain";

**TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:**

The fact that the Internet is a uniquely decentralized, participatory, and user-controlled technology and noting the mutual risks that arise from rapidly increasing online threats, and the role of international law in having full applicability to legislate state behavior in cyberspace, and the need for member states to make an effort to advance public policies on cyber security in formal education in the Americas;

**NOTING WITH SATISFACTION:**

The June 2014 Report "Latin American & Caribbean Cyber Security", which outlines the ability of developing nations to harness the potential of "cloud computing to offer users access to unprecedented resources of computing power and storage" and thereby work towards alleviate the digital divide; and

**ACKNOWLEDGING:**

The vulnerability in particular of human rights defenders who in particular increasingly face threats, insecurity, and attacks as a result of digital surveillance and collection of their personal data,



**ADAPTING REGIONAL FARMS AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC SYSTEMS TO  
SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE METHODS**

Second Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Barbados

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

That Article 1, Section 2 of the Agreement Establishing the Inter-American Development Bank, lists the bank's functions to include: "To promote the investment of public and private capital for development purposes";

Article 34 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) declares that: "The Member States agree that equality of opportunity, the elimination of extreme poverty, equitable distribution of wealth and income and the full participation of their peoples in decisions relating to their own development are, among others, basic objectives of integral development. To achieve them, they likewise agree to devote their utmost efforts to accomplishing the following basic goals:

- d) Modernization of rural life and reforms leading to equitable and efficient land-tenure systems, increased agricultural productivity, expanded use of land, diversification of production and improved processing and marketing systems for agricultural products; and the strengthening and expansion of the means to attain these ends";

That OAS General Assembly's Declaration of Cochabamba On Food Security With Sovereignty In The Americas states that: "Their readiness to move forward, as each member state deems appropriate in their respective domestic context and in a manner consistent with international agreements and obligations, with public policies on:

- a. Support for family farming, as appropriate, promoting efficient land use and sustainable agricultural activities, taking into account the degree of vulnerability of smallholders to hunger and poverty;
- c. Promoting public-private investment in the agriculture sector, with particular attention given to smallholders;
- e. Fostering an open, transparent, equitable, rules-based, and nondiscriminatory system of international trade in agricultural commodities"; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That Paragraph 2 of the San Jose Declaration of Ministers of Agriculture, from the Meeting of Ministers of Agriculture of the Americas 2011, declares that: "Agricultural innovation is a catalyst for growth and positive change, and further, to foster innovation it is vital to increase and intensify production and productivity, improve incomes, reduce poverty and inequality, decrease the environmental impacts of the agrifood sector, respond to natural disasters, increase access to new technologies, adapt to climate change and, consequently, achieve food security and a better quality of life for all our citizens";

That Paragraph 5 of the Declaration of the United Nations World Summit on Food Security, declares that: "Climate change poses additional severe risks to food security and the agriculture sector. Its expected impact is particularly fraught with danger for smallholder farmers in developing countries, notably the Least

Developed Countries, and for already vulnerable populations. Any recipe for confronting the challenges of climate change must allow for mitigation options and a firm commitment to the adaptation of agriculture, including through conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources for food and agriculture”;

That Paragraph 9 of the Summit of the America’s Declaration entitled “Poverty, Inequality, and Inequity” (Cartagena, 2012), declares members are committed: “To promote greater investment in, and access to, research, technological innovation, and capacity-building in order to strengthen and ensure a sustainable, comprehensive, inclusive, and competitive agro-food sector that would contribute to food security and the reduction of poverty and inequity, particularly in marginalized rural and urban areas”;

RESOLVES:

1. To direct the Inter-American Development Bank to establish a program which promotes the voluntary investment of public and private capital into low interest loans for adapting regional farms for sustainable agriculture methods, which will be defined as any agricultural methods that involve cultivating biodiversity and/or minimizing the use of water, land, or other natural resources.

2. To establish a voluntary opt-in tariff free zone in OAS Member States for agricultural products from OAS Member States.

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

Cosignatories: 1.	_____	_____
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**INITIATIVE FOR EFFECTIVE BORDER CONTROL AND  
AID FOR MIGRANTS OR REFUGEES**

Second Committee

Topic 4 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Commonwealth of Dominica

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

Article 2 (a) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) that states “strengthening peace and security of the continent” as an important objective of the Member States;

FURTHER RECALLING:

Article 2 (c) of the OAS Charter which establishes a principle to “prevent possible causes of difficulties and to ensure the pacific settlement of disputes that may arise among Member States”;

REALIZING:

Article 2 (f) of the OAS Charter that implores member states to strive “To promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development”;

REAFFIRMING:

Article 16 “The jurisdiction of States within the limits of their national territory is exercised equally over all the inhabitants, whether nationals or aliens”;

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION:

That as national conflicts arise the number of migrants and refugees requiring protection has increased significantly in the Western Hemisphere;

The need of the current Dominican procedure of screening incoming migrants to be reassessed and modernized so as to study the characteristics, support, and protect the influx of people;

FURTHER TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION:

That many Member States see it of the utmost importance to update and establish new methods for the documentation of refugees and asylum seekers during a time of humanitarian crisis with the guide and support of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

EMPHASIZING:

The “UNHCR stands ready to provide technical support in the drafting of national refugee legislation, as well as to provide training and capacity building services to designated staff within the Government of Dominica, in order to strengthen the capacity of the government to manage mixed migratory flows while protecting asylum seekers”;

APPLAUDING:

The Citizenship by Investment Program of Dominica which has been operating since 1993 and is legally entrenched in the Dominican Constitution and the Citizenship Act, that “invites investors of good character to make an economic contribution to Dominica and in exchange, the applicant and their family are eligible to obtain full citizenship of the country, within the strict guidelines of the law” and therefore stimulate not only the socio-economic growth of Dominica but promote legal naturalization; and

APPROVING:

AG/RES. 2232 (XXXVI-O/06) “Protection of Asylum Seekers, Refugees, Returnees, and Stateless Persons in the Americas” adopted in 2006 by the OAS which “underscored the importance of cooperation among the organs of the inter-American system and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in an effort to ensure that innovative regional approaches are taken regarding refugee issues in the Americas,”

RESOLVES:

1. To applaud and support OAS member state’s efforts in prioritizing the security and well being of migrants and refugees and attempt at optimizing border controls through modern and effective screening technology.
2. To recommend the update of border screening processes of those member states most affected by the influx of migrants and/or refugees and whose current system does not support the new challenges that come with the increased relocation of persons by:
  - a. Mirroring the UNHCR refugee security screening process that will review refugee eligibility and study asylum seeker characteristics in order to ensure individualized needs are met and the rights of the migrants and/or refugees are protected no matter where they come from or the characteristics of their case.
  - b. Preparing member states to adopt this screening process in a weekend convention held in Roseau, Dominica August 5<sup>th</sup>, 2016 that will:
    - i. Open dialogue about the need to modernize border control.
    - ii. Aid and train member states to adopt the UNHCR screening process into their border controls.
    - iii. Gather information at each member state’s discretion on the number of migrant inflow and the characteristics of their relocation.
3. To understand and assess increased migratory flow so that each member state is prepared to not only successfully operate but to ensure the rights to identity and the fundamental rights of the migrants and/or refugees are protected by:
  - a. Utilizing the screening process as a way of ensuring no person entering an alien country is under stateless status and, as a result, denied with fundamental rights; for, once the migrant and/or refugee is in the system, the member state can guarantee aid and protection.
  - b. Utilizing the data obtained in the convention, the principles of the OAS charter and each Member State’s responsibility to its people no matter if nationals or aliens, to better understand the nature size and scope of the inflow and therefore allow member states to better assimilate and maximize the effort of providing specialized security and minimum standards to the migrants and/or refugees entering their country.

4. To allow open and easy access to those migrants and/or refugees in immediate need or danger to Dominica as they await the screening process to be allowed into a member state, provide them with minimum standards of living, and ensure aid and protection.
5. To request that the funding come from the Inter-American committee and the Special Committee on migrant Issues.

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

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (Signature of Delegate) \_\_\_\_\_ (Country Represented)  
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**STRENGTHENING THE PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING AND TRAFFICKING IN  
PERSONS THROUGH EDUCATION IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS**

Second Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Uruguay

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

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 8 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which emphasizes 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”;

Article 1 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which states that “The peoples of the Americas legitimately aspire to social justice and their governments have a responsibility to promote it (...) everyone is born free and equal in dignity and rights. Member states reaffirm their commitment to universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms as essential elements to achieve social justice and strengthen democracy”;

CONSIDERING:

That trafficking in persons violates human rights and affects social development, by facilitating the growth of organized crime and representing a modern form of slavery, especially in women, adolescents and children, and thus damaging the integrity of families and entire communities, depriving countries of the corresponding human capital;

That this phenomenon has been increased during the last years as a consequence of different factors such as poor life conditions in less developed countries, hardening in migration policies and the consideration of these problems as simple episodes, instead of a structural problem;

That many regions in the Americas suffer from major shortcomings and precarious conditions in the defense of social justice, which makes more difficult to prevent and respond against smuggling and trafficking in persons;

That, in the spirit of shared responsibilities, Member States should strengthen hemispheric cooperation based on a multidisciplinary approach, such as the discouraging of the demand of human trafficking and educating future generations about the disadvantages of not addressing this topic;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The United Nations Universal Declaration of Humans Rights (1948), which is an instrument to guarantee international commitment to the promotion of universal respect, human rights and fundamental freedom for all human beings;

Article 6 (1) of the American Convention on Human Rights, which expresses that “No one shall be subject to slavery or to involuntary servitude, which are prohibited in all their forms, as are the slave trade and traffic in women;

REAFFIRMING:

The importance of the Fourth Meeting of National Authorities on Trafficking in Persons, which took place in Brasilia, Brazil, on December 2014, in which were approved the Second Work Plan Against Trafficking in Persons in the Western Hemisphere 2015-2018, and the Declaration of Brasilia, where both documents provide guidelines for OAS Member States to address human trafficking;

RECOGNIZING:

That, according to the International Labor Organization (ILO), 21 million people around the globe are victims of forced labor (being the 80% of them women and children), which means that tree out of every 1,000 people worldwide are trapped in jobs into which they were coerced and which they cannot leave; and

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2829 (XLIV-O/14) “Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment”, which condemns all forms of torture and other cruel treatment against humans, and encourages OAS Member States to developing and/or strengthening their policies and laws on prevention, prohibition, and punishment of these crimes;

AG/RES. 2828 (XLIV-O/14) “Prevention and Eradication of Sexual Exploitation and Smuggling of and Trafficking in Boys, Girls, and Adolescents of Both Sexes”, which promotes to Organizations and Members States to continue supporting the effort and goals reached in this issue, to continue developing and increasing the prevention and eradication of those crimes,

RESOLVES:

1. To continue encouraging Member States to take the necessary measures to implement the conclusions and recommendations of the Fourth Meeting of National Authorities on Trafficking in Persons.
2. To reaffirm the commitment of each Member State to fight against the smuggling and trafficking in persons, by means of a humanitarian approach, through the prevention of human trafficking, prosecuting its perpetrators, protecting and assisting its victims and strengthening international cooperation.
3. To invite Member States to add the topic of human trafficking and smuggling in the Hemisphere to their secondary school educational programs, suggesting that the following thematic is included, but not limited to:
  - a) The dangerousness that human trafficking represents to social development, to the integrity of the society and to the fulfillment of the human rights.
  - b) The protection that each Member State, and the collective efforts in the Hemisphere, offers to victims of human smuggling, the importance of the assistance given to them and the difficult task of their reintegration in society.
  - c) The connection between organized crime and the smuggling of people, its main implications and the interpretation of this issue as a modern form of slavery.

- d) The identification of cases of human trafficking and the appropriate places to seek attention on how to act in case of knowing the existence of a people smuggling case.
  - e) The danger hidden in social networks, considering real cases related to smuggling in persons that have started in a chat.
4. To request collaboration from each Member State Ministry of Education in the promotion of this initiative.
  5. To invite the Inter American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), the Inter American Children's Institute (IIN), the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI) and any other specialized NGO's willing to participate, to give assistance to Member States that request it, in the implementation of this initiative.
  6. To finance this initiative with the funds allocated in the IACHR budget, and to extend the invitation to Member States, Permanent Observers, International Organizations and other pertinent NGO's to consider making voluntary financial contributions.

Approved for form and substance:

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(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

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(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)
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**COOPERATIVE MEASURES SEEKING THE IMPROVEMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF  
BORDER SECURITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE AMERICAS**

Second Committee

Topic 4 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Colombia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

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

Article 43 of the OAS Charter, which establishes “In order to strengthen and accelerate integration in all its aspects, the Member States agree to give adequate priority to the preparation and carrying out of multinational projects and to their financing, as well as to encourage economic and financial institution of the inter-American system to continue giving their broadest support to regional integration institutions and programs”;

RECOGNIZING:

The Santiago Commitment of 1991, to initiate benchmarks for member states to reach in the 21<sup>st</sup> century in order to provide a rational and improved processes for dealing with hemispheric security of the Americas;

Furthermore, the Santiago Commitment notes that democratic values are a required set of principles to “facilitate transparency and good governance” throughout the Americas;

FURTHER RECALLING:

The OAS Special Conference on Security, in Mexico City 2003, affirms that “strengthening bilateral and sub regional agreements and mechanisms for Cooperation on security and defense matters contributes to the region’s peace and political stability and to security in the Hemisphere”; and

REITERATING:

The Americas: A Zone of Peace, Cooperation, and Peaceful Dispute Settlement (AG/RES. 2862) adopted at the 44<sup>th</sup> Session of the OAS General Assembly held in Asunción, Paraguay to “ask the Permanent Council to continue to consider, in the Committee on Hemispheric Security, the topic of zones of peace and cooperation in the region, which will help to consolidate confidence-building measures in the various fields of defense and security”;

Article 10 of the Declaration on Security in the Americas Conference in Mexico City 2003, states that “We consider that zones of peace and cooperation contribute to peace, security, and cooperation in the Hemisphere and we therefore support the creation of zones of peace at the bilateral or sub regional level by member states” (OEA/Ser.K/XXXVIII),

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States for their constant efforts on the improvement of border security.
2. To employ Member States to reintroduce and continue attention towards cooperation on matters concerning the regions' stability and security along borders.
3. To invite Member States to attend a conference to further discuss strengthening border security and protecting human rights.
4. To establish the Bogotá Conference to be held in Bogotá, Colombia on December 10, 2017 and commit to discuss the following criteria:
  - a. The promotion and improvement of border security in the Americas.
  - b. A declaration of Member States to uphold human rights.
  - c. Development of comprehensive programs that build new approaches to hemispheric security.
  - d. Creation of zones of peace and cooperation to enhance border security and protection of human rights.
  - e. The Republic of Colombia will provide funding for the conference, while Member States will be responsible financially for facilitating their participation at the conference.

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

Cosignatories:

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**FOOD DESERT MAP OF THE AMERICAS**

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

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

Article 34 of the charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states that to achieve integral development, member states agreed to devote their efforts to accomplishing basic goals such as “Proper nutrition, especially through the acceleration of national efforts to increase the production and availability of food”;

RECOGNIZING:

Article 12 of the Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the Area of Economic Rights, which affirms that “In order to promote the exercise of this right and eradicate malnutrition, the States Parties undertake to improve methods of production, supply and distribution of food”;

REAFFIRMING:

The right to food, which is recognized in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and reaffirmed in the 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and states that “All human beings, regardless of their race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status have the right to adequate food and the right to be free from hunger”;

NOTING:

The Rome Declaration on World Food Security in the World Food Summit 1996: “Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life”;

BEARING IN MIND:

AG/DEC. 69 (XLII-O/12), Declaration of Cochabamba on Food Security with sovereignty in the America, which highlights the importance of “improving investment in food research and production in order to achieve food and nutrition security for all”;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION:

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) efforts in mapping a food desert of the United States; and

DEEPLY ALARMED BY:

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) report in 2015, which states that there are 34.3 million undernourished persons in Latin America;



**ADDRESSING RESPONSES TO NATURAL DISASTERS AND THE PREVENTION OF  
TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IN THEIR AFTERMATH**

Second Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Haiti

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

RECALLING:

Article 3(j) of the 1948 Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) highlights the importance of social justice and social security as fundamental principles of the organization;

REALIZING:

That human trafficking is a persistent problem in the Hemisphere, with an estimated 21 million victims of forced labor and 19 million victims exploited by private individuals or enterprises in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2016, according to the International Labor Organization;

RECOGNIZING:

The efforts made by AG/RES. 2256 (XXXVI-O/06), based on recommendations made by The Meeting of the Ministers of Justice or of Ministers or Attorneys General of the Americas (REMJA), in encouraging cross-border cooperation among member states and the importance of civil society in fighting the problem;

EMPHASIZING:

The Hemispheric goals set forth in the Seventh Summit of the Americas, resolving to, “strengthen programs to prevent and fight illicit smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, particularly of women, children and adolescents, as well as to generate, review and amend laws, where appropriate, against these crimes so that, in their enforcement, they will render assistance and protection to victims of trafficking and to promote cooperation among states to that end;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

That target populations for human trafficking are exceedingly vulnerable in countries with economic crises, high demand for labor or sex workers, and damage from natural disaster, such as the January 2010 earthquake in Haiti, according to the Congressional Research Service’s report on Trafficking in Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean (2015);

ALARMED:

That in recent years trafficking rings claiming to be charitable organizations such as adoption agencies or disaster relief groups have used the appearance of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to further their criminal enterprises; and

HOPEFUL:

That the newly formed Second Work Plan Against Trafficking in Persons in the Western Hemisphere, to be active from 2015 to 2018, will carefully consider the policy recommendations that it will make, and that those policy decisions will accurately reflect the needs of the Hemisphere in addressing the prevention, prosecution, and protection goals of the OAS approach to human trafficking,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend member states for past efforts in combatting the scourge of human trafficking in the Hemisphere.
2. To establish the Working Group for the Protection of Vulnerable Populations in Disaster-Ridden Areas,
  - a. For the purpose of researching and sharing effective response strategies to the rise in human trafficking that occurs in the aftermath of natural disasters.
  - b. Which will work in conjunction with the Second Work Plan Against Trafficking in Persons in the Western Hemisphere under the Department of Public Security (DPS) of the OAS Secretariat for Multidimensional Security, to shape policy goals relating to the efforts and accountability of government agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) following these crises.
  - c. That will be composed of no more than one representative specializing in disaster relief administration from the governments of each participating member state, in addition to any experts the Committee on Hemispheric Security sees fit to seat on the Working Group.
  - d. That will present its findings to the Committee on Hemispheric Security, which will then distribute the policy recommendations and implementation strategies to the appropriate agencies of member states.
3. To request that the committee be funded by donations from Member States, permanent Observer States, and any pertinent and registered NGOs.

4. To request the General Secretariat to report to the General Assembly at its Forty-Eighth Regular Session on the implementation of this resolution, the execution of which shall be subject to the availability of financial resources in the program-budget of the Organization and other resources.

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

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

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**TRAINING PROGRAM TO PREVENT AND SUPPRESS HUMAN SMUGGLING AND  
TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS**

Second Committee

Topic No, 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegations of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Guyana and the United States of America

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

The 1948 Declaration of Human Rights which proclaimed:

Article 1: "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.;

Article 3: "everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person";

Article 4: "No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms";

That the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) assert in Chapter II: Principles: Article 2 (a) of the Organization of American States Charter, which asserts : "to strengthen the peace and security of the continent";

Article 3 (1) " The American States proclaim the fundamental rights of the individual without distinction as to race, nationality, creed, or sex;"

That Article 34 (k) affirms of the OAS "Adequate housing for all sectors of he population;"

CONSIDERING:

The resolution AG/RES. 2486 (XXXIX-0/09) "Prevention and Eradication of Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Smuggling of and Trafficking in Minors" and AG/RES. 2240 (XXXVI0-0/06), "Combating the Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Smuggling of and Trafficking in Children in the Hemisphere;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The General Assembly Resolution of he United Nations 55/25 of 2000, which adopted the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and its supplementing Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children;

The II Work Plan Against Trafficking in Persons in the Western Hemisphere 2015-2018 CAH/GT/RTP-3/14 rev. 8 agreed on the Fourth Meeting of National Authorities on Trafficking in Persons held on November 25, 2014, which is a compilation of the conclusions and recommendations of the First, Second, and Third Meetings of the National Authorities on Trafficking in Persons, held on Margarita Island in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, in Buenos Aires, Argentina and in Guatemala City, Guatemala;

RECOGNIZING:

That in the report on Citizen Security and Human Rights of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, recommends to the Member States of the OAS that they “insure that the police force conducts all operational activities necessary to prevent, deter, and lawfully suppress acts of violence or crime, as part to the State’s obligation to protect and ensure the human rights directly at stake in the policy of citizen security”; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED;

That many children who are the future of society are being exploited sexually and used for cheap labor without access to education;

That females are taken into human smuggling and trafficking because they are vulnerable and physically unable to fight for themselves,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate all Member States for their efforts provided in order to strengthen hemispheric security and encouraging the prevention of smuggling and trafficking in persons.
2. To propose a training program for professionals, public institutions, and organizations to combat smuggling and trafficking of persons and focus on the non-revictimization of persons:
  - a. To encourage cooperation between border officials and the local police forces in the implementation of this program.
  - b. To improve border patrols between Member States to identify potential human traffic victims as it has been successfully done in many airports, especially in Sacramento International Airport in California, USA.
3. To promote awareness of distributive information between Member States by incorporating the following:
  - a. To encourage the establishment of a regional forum where border agents of each Member State can communicate and create formal networks about security and Inter-American human trafficking.
  - b. To instruct relevant authorities (experts, police, and customs officers) to manage these forums and distribute information derived therein.
  - c. To increase awareness with the public via mass media about the impact of human smuggling and trafficking such as slavery, rape, and physical and psychological damage.
4. To propose the construction of shelters which focus on vulnerable men, women, and children victims in order to establish a safe environment for people in all Member States
5. To request all Member States, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), other pertinent non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations (CSO’s) to participate in a volunteer service for the funding of this program.

6. To encourage all Member States to continue searching for practical solutions focused on research to help increase the collaboration in future projects on eradicating smuggling and trafficking in persons.

**CONFERENCE TO ENHANCE COOPERATION OF MEMBER STATES IN  
PREVENTING AND ERADICATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING  
THROUGH MEANS OF SOCIAL MEDIA**

Second Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Panama

Topic Number No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), that an essential purpose of the Organization is to strengthen the peace and security of the Hemisphere;

Article 37 of the Charter of the OAS in which Member States agree to join together in seeking a solution to urgent or critical problems;

Article 51 of the Charter of the OAS, which confirms, Member States will cooperate “through educational, research, and technological development activities and information and dissemination programs”;

RECALLING:

The increase in human trafficking and prostitution throughout Member States and the need to eradicate child sex labor;

That a stable and secure Hemisphere constitutes an essential component of world peace and security;

That the Polaris Project is the leading organization that works on all forms of human trafficking and serves victims of slavery and human trafficking;

That powerful-players in social media have the ability to reach a greater amount of the population in more precise geographic locations; and

CONSIDERING:

That Article 3 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter puts an emphasis on human rights and is important to the Hemisphere;

That Article 178 of the Panamanian penal code prohibits the internal and transnational movement of persons for the purpose of sexual servitude;

That the Member States should create policies that give emphasis to security,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Committee on Hemispheric Security for their work in protecting the citizens of the Member States.
2. To encourage the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Committee on Hemispheric Security to continue their help in bringing justice to the violators of human trafficking laws.

3. To call for a three day Hemispheric Conference “Social Saving” to be hosted in Panama City, Panama on January 15-17, 2017 funded by each member state and including but not limited to, the following tasks:
  - a. To bring together Member States and representatives of the most prominent social media companies (Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, etc.) to create dialogue about means to help in the eradication of human trafficking and child sex labor.
  - b. To consult with representatives of the Polaris Project in order to create dialogue about transnational cooperation among member states and third party organizations.
  - c. To learn new alert programs within the means of social media and how Member States would benefit from the use of modern tools to maintain and improve hemispheric security against human trafficking.
4. To promote a voluntary Inter-American information sharing network through social media to prevent human trafficking and monitor high-risk area which will be maintained by delegates appointed at the conference.
5. To create a database with the information collected that would put emphasis on track patterns and “hot zones” connected to cases of human trafficking.

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

Cosignatories:

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|    | (Signature of Delegate) | (Country Represented) |
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## **PARTHENON PROJECT FOR THE AMERICAS**

Second Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Canada

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

EMPHASIZING:

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states in the articles 3, 4 and 5 that: “Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person”; “No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms” and “No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment”;

REAFFIRMING:

Article 2 of the Organization of American States (OAS) Charter that establishes within the regional obligations “To strengthen the peace and security of the continent”;

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION:

AG/RES. 2019 (XXXIV-O/04) adopted at the fourth plenary session held on June 8, 2004 which states: “To urge the members states to adopt, in accordance with their national legal systems and international instruments in force in each state, the measures necessary to implement the recommendations emanating from the resolution "Fighting the Crime of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women, Adolescents, and Children" [CIM/RES. 225/02 (XXXI-O/02)], so as to enhance their legal, judicial, and administrative systems and to consider the establishment, where appropriate, of a national mechanism to prevent and combat the crime of trafficking in persons and to protect victims”;

RECALLING:

Article 3 of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, which establishes, that trafficking in persons : “shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs”; and

OBSERVING WITH CONCERN:

The Global Report on Trafficking in Persons made in 2014 by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime which determined that: “more than 2 billion people are not protected as required by the United Nations Trafficking in Persons Protocol”,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage Member States to participate in this project in order to eradicate and prevent human trafficking and smuggling.

2. To urge the eradication and prevention of this issue through the adoption of The Parthenon Project, whose four pillars are: Prevention, Protection, Prosecution and Partnership.
  - a. Prevention: by promoting training for front-line service providers through the Canadian Border Services Agency (CBSA) through a selection process in the Americas, considering four phases:
    - i. Online: this part consists in orientation and learning process through the web, during 50 hours, the three best applicants from each country will be able to continue the second phase of the program.
    - ii. Canadian Border Services Agency College: after approving the online capacitation the recruits will learn to understand, identify and apply relevant policies and procedures regarding border control, human trafficking and smuggling, during 18 weeks in the CBSA College in Montreal, Canada.
    - iii. Officer training: in this last phase, the recruits that successfully completed the program will return to their home countries, in order to apply the knowledge acquired during the program.
  - b. Protection and Assistance of Victims: to work in partnership with the Pan American Health Organization, the International Organization for Migration and Covenant House to provide physical and psychological aid to victims of human trafficking and smuggling, through regional centers.
  - c. Prosecution of traffickers: Member States which participated in the training promoted by the Canadian Government will ensure its implementation regarding the pursuit of criminal groups involved in human trafficking and smuggling; Member States will also guarantee that those offenders once captured will be prosecuted within its national law.
  - d. Partnership and knowledge: to work alongside member states of the Organization of American States, the Pan American Health Organization, the International Organization for Migration and the Regional Coalition Against Trafficking in Persons; also with Non-Governmental Organizations such as Orphan Secure, Office for Victims of Crime and Refugio de la Niñez.
3. To request the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Section of the OAS to report the results of the Parthenon Project biennially in the OAS General Assembly 2018.
4. To seek funding for the implementation of the Parthenon Project provided by The Canadian Government, The World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Organization for Migration, pertinent NGO's such as, Orphan Secure, Office for Victims of Crime, Refugio de la Niñez, Coalition Against Trafficking in Women, Covenant House and voluntary donations from OAS Member States.

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

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (Signature of Delegate) \_\_\_\_\_ (Country Represented)  
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## **PREVENTION AND ERADICATION OF SMUGGLING AND TRAFFICKING OF PERSONS BY PERMANENT COOPERATION OF THE MEMBER STATES**

Second Committee

Topic 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Guatemala

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 (a) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which sets out “To strengthen the peace and security of the continent”;

Article 3 (e) of the OAS Charter which states that “[...] the American States shall cooperate fully among themselves, independently of the nature of their political, economic, and social systems”; (j) which stresses that “social justice and social security are bases of lasting peace”; and (n), which emphasizes that “the education of peoples should be directed toward justice, freedom, and peace”;

Article 30 of the OAS Charter which asserts 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”;

Article 38 of the OAS Charter, which expresses that “The Member States shall extend among themselves the benefits of science and technology by encouraging the exchange and utilization of scientific and technical knowledge in accordance with existing treaties and national laws”;

CONSIDERING:

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

Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which indicates that “Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of the person”; Article 4 of the same international instrument, which states that “no one shall be held in slavery or servitude” while “slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms”; and Article 28, which stipulates that “everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized”;

RECOGNIZING

Article 3 (a) of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, which states that “Trafficking in persons shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation”;

Article 3 (a) of the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United States Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, which expresses as followed “Smuggling of migrants shall mean the procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into a State Party of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident”; and

#### DEEPLY CONCERNED

That, according to the United Nations, the smuggling and trafficking of persons are among the fastest growing areas of international criminal activity, which involve different types of crimes, such as forced labor, the practice of begging, sexual exploitation, child soldiers, child pornography and the selling of human organs;

With the knowledge that the people most likely to become victims of trafficking are those who live in more vulnerable situations - women, children, migrants and members of indigenous communities constitute some of the groups who are most likely to be affected by such illegal activities;

That, according to the 2014 Global Report on Trafficking of Persons, published by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, 49% of the victims are women, 21% are girls, 18% are men and 12% are boys,

#### RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) on their efforts to strengthen their policies to combat trafficking in persons.
2. To ask the Member States to exercise more vigilance, security and control on the borders, while fully respecting all citizens' human rights.
3. To urge the Member States to designate specific public funding to these actions.
4. To recommend the use of technological infrastructure that allows for the quick and effective detection of migrants' journeys across the Member States territory, in order to create a database, that enables the Member States to exchange information relating to the smuggling and trafficking of persons.
5. To require the Member States to identify areas, communities or States with the highest migration rates in order to implement public policies that prevent and eradicate the smuggling and trafficking of persons. These should include:
  - a. Education programs and the creation of new job opportunities;
  - b. Inter-institutional and international entailment to create appropriate public policies on these topics.
6. To establish unifying criteria to create legislation through which the smuggling and trafficking of persons is criminalized, which should fall under the auspices of the Inter-American Judicial Committee.
7. To urge the initiation of mass media communications programs which prevent and eradicate these illegal activities, trying to make society more aware of the issues at hand.

8. To suggest the deployment of a greater number of operational staff along the borders of all Member States.
9. To recommend the creation of an International Citizen Observatory on Smuggling and Trafficking in Persons (COSTP), under the supervision of the General Assembly and the IACHR, which will have headquarters in each Member State and whose main functions will be:
  - a. To release information periodically, establishing the adopted measure in each State and evaluating its impact and effectiveness.
  - b. In the case that a Member State isn't working to prevent or eradicate the smuggling and trafficking of persons, nor adopting the legislation necessary for these measures or programs, the COSTP will notify the IACHR, which will in turn have the capacity to issue a recommendation to the relevant State.
10. To ask any pertinent NGO's to fund this initiative.

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

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

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**CREATION OF AN INTER-AMERICAN SECURITY PLATFORM WITHIN THE CICTE  
AIMED TO DIMINISH CYBER-SPACE THREATS IN THE HEMISPHERE**

Second Committee  
Draft Resolution presented by the Delegation of Argentina

Topic No. 3 on the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 27 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states that “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”;

AG/RES. 2004 (XXXIV-O/04) which recognizes that “the gravity of cybersecurity threats to the security of critical information systems, critical information structures, and economies throughout the world, and underscored that effective action to deal with this issue must involve intersectoral cooperation and coordination among a broad range of governmental and nongovernmental entities”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The Resolutions of the United Nations AG/RES/55/63 and AG/RES/56/121 on “Combating the criminal misuse of information technologies”; the Resolution AG/RES/57/239 on “the creation of a global culture of cybersecurity” and the Resolution AG/RES/58/199 on “the creation of a global culture of cyber security and protection of critical information infrastructures”;

RECALLING:

The annual report of the Permanent Council to the General Assembly, in particular the section on the matters entrusted to the Committee on Hemispheric Security (AG/doc.4265/04add. 5 corr. 1), and specifically the recommendations on a Comprehensive Inter-American Strategy to combat threats to cybersecurity;

BEARING IN MIND:

That the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE), at its fourth regular session held in Montevideo, Uruguay, from 28 to 30 January 2004, adopted the Declaration of Montevideo (CICTE/DEC.1/04 rev.3) whereby it was declared its commitment to identifying and fighting emerging terrorist threats, whatever their origin or motivation, such as threats to cybersecurity;

RECOGNIZING:

The urgent need to increase the security of networks and information systems commonly known as the Internet, to address vulnerabilities and to protect users, national security and critical infrastructures from the serious and damaging threats posed by those who could carry out attacks in cyberspace for malicious or criminal purposes; and

NOTING:

The need to create an Inter-American network of alert and surveillance to rapidly disseminate cybersecurity information and to respond to crises, incidents and threats to computer and develop networks

and Internet systems trustworthy and reliable, thereby enhancing user confidence in such networks and systems,

RESOLVES:

1. To promote the application and implementation of an Inter-American Security Platform subscribed to the Integral CICTE Cyber-security Strategy that has as main functions the response to crises, incidents, threats and promote the building of a culture in cyber-security within the Hemisphere.
2. To invite Member States to establish or identify national "watch and warning", also known as Incident Response Teams for cyber-security and computers which work along with the Inter-American Platform Security and CICTE, to create a network of cooperation between Member States in cyber-security issues.
3. To establish a joint website where relevant information on cyber-security generated by CICTE, the Inter-American Platform Security and the Group of Governmental Experts on Cybercrime of REMJA, can be introduced in order to allow a fruitful exchange of ideas and facilitate the exchange of information on cyber-security in the Americas.
4. To request financial support from the Inter-American Development Bank through its programs of the Integral Security Department, and from the Caribbean Development Bank through the Special Development Fund, in order to execute the proposed Inter-American Platform for Cyber-security.
5. To request the Permanent Council to report about the implementation of this resolution to the General Assembly at its forty sixth regular session.

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

Cosignatories:

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**EDUCATION ON THE RIGHTS OF MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES  
AND THE IMPACT OF THE ZIKA VIRUS ON BORDER CONTROLS**

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

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 105 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establishes that the principal function of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) is to “promote the observance and protection of human rights and to serve as a consultative organ of the Organization in these manners”;

Article 124 of the Charter of the OAS, which states that the purpose of Inter-American Specialized Organizations is to serve specific functions with respect to technical matters of common interest to the American States;

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

That the Pan American Health Organization, as an Inter-American Specialized Organization in the OAS, strives to “lead strategic collaborative efforts among member states and other partners to promote equity in health, to combat disease, and to improve the quality of and lengthen the lives of the peoples of the Americas”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The Resolution of the United Nations 69/167 (2014) “Protection of Migrants,” which recognizes the importance of States to protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of migrants, regardless of their migration status, and to “address international migration through international, regional or bilateral cooperation and dialogue and a comprehensive and balanced approach, recognizing the roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination in promoting and protecting the human rights of all migrants and avoiding approaches that might aggravate their vulnerability”;

That the rights of migrants and refugees, aligning with the UN’s Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Articles 5, 13-2, 14-1), include the right to seek asylum, the right to leave any country (including one’s own) and to return to one’s own country, and the right not to be subjected to torture/degrading treatment;

That according to the World Health Organization, 33 countries in the Americas have reported cases of the Zika Virus, which is currently spreading throughout the hemisphere - and the world - without a cure. Research by the World Health Organization that has indicated that the disease is likely to spread to all countries in the Americas, except Canada and Chile, and has therefore suggested that special precautions be taken regarding travel between countries and continents; and

CONSIDERING:

That according to a recent article from USA Today, the World Health Organization has claimed that, like countries in Africa that closed their borders in response to the Ebola outbreak, a similar response is likely to arise should the Zika virus continue to spread at its current pace,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the Rapporteurship on the Rights of Migrants and the Special Rapporteurship on Migratory Workers and Their Families for their continued efforts to combat human rights violations by holding informative meetings with the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs of the Permanent Council.
2. To recommend that PAHO study the transmission of the Zika Virus by migrants and refugees and report back to the Secretary General about potential threats.
3. To request that precautionary measures be taken on behalf of the border patrols of Member States of the OAS in accordance with the prevention of the spreading of the Zika virus.
  - a. Calls upon Member States to observe the rights of migrants and refugees when screening persons for health problems such as the Zika Virus.
  - b. Calls upon Member States to be cognizant of health issues when conducting health screenings at borders, but not to use the potential threat of a virus as an excuse to violate the rights of migrants and refugees.
4. To call on the Special Committee of Migration Issues to reconvene and further their goals of strengthening the Chair of the Special Committee on Migration Issues by creating an informative workshop in order to enhance the existing knowledge of border officials on how to protect a nation's health without violating human rights.
  - a. Said workshop will:
    - i. Outline the responsibilities of border control workers to respect the rights of migrants and refugees while also ensuring the state's own safety.
    - ii. With the help of the IACHR, create a widespread understanding of exactly what constitutes as a human rights violation in terms of health screenings for migrants and refugees.

5. To call upon the Special Committee of Migration Issues to meet annually in order to discuss the increasingly prevalent issue of human rights violations in migration issues as well as to keep Member States updated on the expected treatment of migrants and refugees given different yearly circumstances such as the Zika virus.

Approved for form and substance:

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

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(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)
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## PREVENTION AND ERADICATION OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMANS

Second Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Brazil

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND:

AG/RES. 2348 (XXXVII-O/07), “Hemispheric Cooperation Efforts to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Second Meeting of National Authorities on Trafficking in Persons,” which stated that “poverty, inequity, and social exclusion in the Hemisphere are factors that make people, especially women and children, more vulnerable to becoming victims of traffickers, who often belong to organized criminal groups operating at both domestic and transnational levels”;

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2456 (XXXIX-O/09) “Hemispheric Efforts to Combat Trafficking in Persons” as well as the Conclusions and Recommendations of the Second Meeting of National Authorities on Trafficking in Persons;

RECOGNISING:

The existing efforts put forth by the international community as well as the Organization of American States (OAS) aimed at prosecution, protection and prevention of trafficking in humans;

AG/RES.1948 (XXXIII-O/03) “Fighting the Crime of Trafficking in Persons, especially Women, Adolescents, and Children”, instructing the General Secretariat of the OAS to facilitate information exchange and assist the Member States in preventing and fighting this threat; and

ENDORISING:

The “Work Plan against Trafficking in Persons in the Western Hemisphere 2010-2014”, adopted at the meeting of the Committee on Hemispheric Security held on April 29, 2010, as requested by the OAS Member States based on their commitment to improve their capacity to prevent trafficking in persons and forced labor, to protect the victims and punish the perpetrators of the crime,

RESOLVES:

1. To appreciate the progress made through previous assemblies aimed at prevention and eradication of Trafficking in Humans, Sexual Exploitation, Smuggling and Trafficking of Children and Forced Labor.
2. To create a volunteer-based body of lawyers that will serve to provide legal counseling for the victims of Human Trafficking, all member states will:
  - a. Provide a list of ten professional lawyers, willingly on a volunteer basis, to give time and advice to victims of Human Trafficking.

- b. Strategically identify the most vulnerable regions where human trafficking most often occurs.
  - c. Where financially viable, build offices around American States that will foster these services.
3. To create an international hotline as well as an app where people subjected to Human Trafficking, Forced Labor, Sexual Exploitation etc. around the world will be able to contact trained individuals and seek legal assistance with reporting and filing cases.
  4. To encourage and invite the permanent observers, international financial institutions, regional and sub-regional organizations, and civil society organizations to contribute to financing the Inter-American Cooperation Program and the Specific Fund of the Inter-American Observatory on Prevention and Eradication of Sexual Exploitation and Smuggling of and Trafficking in Minors, as well as the work of the OAS Anti-Trafficking in Persons Coordinator.

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

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

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**HEMISPHERIC ALLIANCE FOR THE CREATION OF THE MANAGEMENT OF  
KNOWLEDGE PROGRAM IN FISH FARMING**

Second Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution presented by the Delegation of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 (f) and article 3 (k) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) which claims to promote the cooperation as an essential element to achieve the well-being, the prosperity and the cultural, economic and social development of the peoples of the continent;

The Draft Declaration of the Forty Second Regular Session of the OAS held in Cochabamba - Bolivia which “recognizes the fact that many commodity-dependent developing countries and economies in transition continue to be highly vulnerable to excessive price fluctuations”;

BEARING IN MIND:

That the volatility of the price of the commodities is one of the main reasons of the deepening of the food insecurity and that the aforementioned is caused by the acceleration of the climate change, the pronounced weakness in specialized human resources, technologies and infrastructures, the growth of demand, the rising costs in production and transportation and the increasing production of biofuels from food grains and oilseeds;

CONSIDERING:

That fish farming can be an effective strategy not only to reduce the food insecurity, but also to strengthen and develop the economies of the Member States taking into account that they have access to the sea or freshwater fish;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) policy report titled Price Volatility in Food and Agricultural Markets: Policy Responses, which states that “Growing population and income in emerging and developing countries will add significantly to the demand for food in the coming decades”.

The accomplishments reached in the Americas by the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) through the programs, courses and congresses in matters as strengthening of family farming, water management and the access to renewable energy; and

RECALLING:

CP/doc.5010/14, Advancing Hemispheric Security: A Multidimensional Approach, 28 May 2014, which reaffirms that the “new concept of security in the Hemisphere is multidimensional in scope, [...] incorporates the priorities of each state, contributes to the consolidation of peace, integral development, and social justice, and is based on democratic values, respect for and promotion and defense of human rights, solidarity, cooperation, and respect for national sovereignty”;

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend the formation of a strategic alliance between the IICA, Universities, the Departments of Agriculture and the Departments of Education of the countries of the Hemisphere for the creation of a program focused on the development of the management of knowledge in thematic lines relating to fish farming in the continent.
2. To implement the program according to the needs of each specific region, through the creation of educational centers strategically located in the zones of major fishing abundance, taking advantage of the local infrastructure to avoid high costs of construction.
3. To execute the program taking into account that the OAS defines as an innovation aim to produce positive changes, usually translated into an increase in value to society, where fish farming techniques will not focus only on the final product as it is traditionally done, but in the strengthening and constant improvement of the processes for knowledge management in the area.
4. To qualify in the thematic lines related to fish farming such as, but not exclusively to: sweet water and sea water cultivations, extensive growing as marine filters and semi-intensive and intensive aquiculture.

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

Cosignatories:

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(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)
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**PROMOTING INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION  
TO ENHANCE CYBER-SECURITY**

Second Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Chile

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states one of its essential purposes as being “to strengthen the peace and security of the continent”;

Article 29 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states “fact or situation that might endanger the peace of America, the American States, in furtherance of the principles of continental solidarity or collective self-defense, shall apply the measures and procedures established in the special treaties on the subject”;

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

RECALLING:

The Meetings of Ministers of Justice or other Ministers or Attorneys General of the Americas (REMJA) formed the Working Group on Cyber-Crime in 1999 to improve international cooperation in preventing, investigating, and prosecuting cyber-crime and sharing experience and information on cyber-crimes;

The second meeting of the Working Group on Cyber-Crime defined cyber-crime “as a criminal activity in which information technology systems (including, *inter alia*, telecommunications and computer systems) are the *corpus delicti* or means of committing an offense”;

CONSIDERING:

Report AG/RES. 2004 (XXXIV-O/04), Inter-American Integral Strategy to Combat Threats to Cyber Security, OAS General Assembly, which calls for the Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism (CICTE) Secretariat to begin working on cyber-security issues;

Digital Economy Paper 211, Cyber-Security Policy Making at a Turning Point, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), which calls for “a higher degree of harmonization of legislation against cyber-crime” between countries and agencies and stresses “the importance of the international dimension of cyber-security and the need for better alliances and partnerships with like-minded countries or allies”;

Cyber-crime specific taskforces, special units in the police and military that investigate online and cyber-enabled crime, improve the effectiveness of countries dealing with cyber-crime; and



**CREATING A TASK FORCE TO ESTABLISH SAFE HOUSES  
FOR TRAFFICKED CHILDREN**

Second Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Jamaica

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 4 of the Social Charter of the Americas states that, “everyone is born free and equal in dignity and rights. Member states reaffirm their commitment to a universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms as essential elements to achieve social justice and strengthening democracy”;

Article 35 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, which emphasizes that, “Parties shall take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent the abduction of, the sale of or traffic in children for any purpose or in any form”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The Global Report on Trafficking in Persons from the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (2014), which found that within the Americas, 48% of all the victims of trafficking were subjected to sexual exploitation, 47% to forced labor, and 4% to other forms of exploitation;

The UN News Centre report (2014), which found that children are more at risk than ever of being sexually exploited or sold into slavery and which calls for decisive steps at the global and hemispheric levels to prevent child prostitution and the human trafficking of children;

That UN High Commissioner for Human Rights recommended that “trafficked persons should not be held in immigration detention centers, other detention facilities or vagrant houses.” The UNHCR also issued guidelines to ensure the cooperation between governments and NGOs to create “safe and adequate shelter [to] meet the needs of trafficked persons” and such shelter be readily available;

CONCERNED:

That the Congressional Research Service (CRS) found that the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) has not approved any projects to combat human trafficking or implemented any technical cooperation projects since 2011. The CRS also found in 2015 that most Member States have few, if any, shelters for trafficking victims and of those that do exist there is a lack of resources to maintain them at effective levels;

That according to the NGO, Casa Alianza, as many as 20,000 children are forced into prostitution by trafficking networks every year in North America alone. Casa Alianza has also estimated that in Latin America approximately 1.9 million children between the ages of 5 and 14 are at extreme risk as victims of human trafficking; and

RECOGNIZING:

That one NGO alone, Casa Alianza, winner of the Olaf Palme Prize in 1996 for its humanitarian work, has succeeded in assisting four Member States establish effective safe houses for trafficked children. For over thirty years in the field, Casa Alianza has helped nearly 8,000 children in Central America,



## **STRENGTHENING VICTIM SUPPORT**

Second Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND:

Article 2 (a) of the Charter Organization of American States (OAS) that establishes Member States to strive towards “strengthening peace and security of the continent”;

RECALLING:

The efforts put forth by Member States in the 2010 “Work Plan Against Trafficking in Persons in the Hemisphere” in an attempt to adopt measures to fight against human trafficking;

GUIDED BY:

The 2003 Mexico City Declaration on Security in the Americas, which emphasized the importance of border security from the perspectives of terrorism, transnational organized crime, global drug problem, corruption, illicit trafficking in weapons, and trafficking in persons;

HAVING SEEN:

AG/RES. 1776 (XXXI-O/01), “Support for the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime”, which call all Member States to consider signing and ratifying, or acceding to, its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons made in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;

RECOGNIZING:

AG/RES. 2707 (XLII-O/12), “Prevention and Eradication of Sexual Exploitation and Smuggling of and Trafficking in Minors,” as well as other resolutions adopted by the General Assembly in previous years on the subject of sexual exploitation, human smuggling, and trafficking in persons;

CONSIDERING:

That the sexual exploitation and smuggling of and trafficking in minors continues to have a considerable impact on countries, and, therefore, it is necessary to continue implementing effective policies and strategies to combat those criminal acts; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The Rapporteurship on the Rights of Migrants of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) provide consultancy and make recommendations on public policy to the Member States of OAS, related to the protection and promotion of human rights of migrants and their families, asylum seekers, refugees, stateless persons, victims of human trafficking, internally displaced persons, and other vulnerable groups of people in the context of human mobility, so that measures are taken on these people's behalf,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate all Member States for their efforts to combat and prevent human trafficking in all forms.

2. To reiterate the importance of maintaining and strengthening bilateral, multilateral, regional, and international cooperation on all matters concerning human trafficking, which includes preventive measures, providing assistance to victims, and respecting their human rights and fundamental freedoms.
3. To strengthen support services for those who are affected by human trafficking, which services will include but not limited to ensure general principles such as:
  - a. Promotion and defense of human rights;
  - b. Equality and non-discrimination;
  - c. Effective judicial protection;
4. To request the Rapporteurship on the Rights of Migrants of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights the creation of the “Victim of human trafficking protocol” with the objective to provide Member States of the OAS the tools necessary to facilitate cooperation in terms of combating human trafficking in all forms and provide the necessary care and protection to the victims.
5. To instruct the Permanent Council to follow up on this resolution as it sees fit.

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

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

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**STRENGTHENING THE INITIATIVES ON BORDER  
CONTROLS FOR CHILD REFUGEES**

Second Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Mexico

Topic No. 4 of the agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2(a) (g) of the Organization of American States (OAS) Charter which established two of its main purposes as: “strengthening the peace and security of the continent and the eradication of extreme poverty”;

Article 3(n) of the OAS Charter, which reaffirmed that “The education of [the state’s] people should be directed toward justice, freedom, and peace”;

Article 47 of the OAS Charter which states “that member states will give primary importance to the encouragement of education, science, technology, and culture, oriented towards the overall improvement of the individual”;

NOTING WITH CONCERN:

There has been an increase in the number of children seeking asylum who are increasingly subjected to violence and food insecurity;

That customs and border enforcement of Mexico has seen an exponential increase in apprehensions of minors since 2014;

That according to the Inter-American Democratic Charter, "Special attention shall be given to the development of programs and activities for the education of children and youth as a means of ensuring the continuance of democratic values, including liberty and social justice"; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The commitment assumed by OAS Member States to continue extending protection to asylum seekers, refugees, and returnees and to seek lasting solutions, as required by the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, 1967 Protocol, and the Resolution AG/RES. 2232 (XXXVI-O/06);

That not all states in the region have adopted the Mexico Declaration and Plan of Action which puts forward specific measures for strengthening the protection of refugees,

RESOLVES:

1. To urge the member states to evaluate their educational system by completing a standard system of checks for education based on the Inter-American Democratic Charter.
2. To encourage member states to increase their border patrols while seeking funding from the Inter- American Development Bank to achieve the efficiency and effectiveness of apprehensions of child refugees.

3. To encourage member states to formulate a protocol for child refugees whether they are unaccompanied or not.
4. To encourage countries of origin to continue to make every possible effort to address the circumstances that has caused the increased flows of child refugees.

Approved for form and substance

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(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

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## **EDUCATING EDUCATORS ON CHILD SEX TOURISM**

Second Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Costa Rica

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 3 (n) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states, “The education of peoples should be directed toward justice, freedom, and peace”;

Article 27 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states, “Special attention shall be given to the development of programs and activities for the education of children and youth as a means of ensuring continuance of democratic values, including liberty and social justice”;

Article 1 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which states, “Member states reaffirm their commitment to universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms as essential elements to achieve social justice and strengthen democracy”;

CONSIDERING:

That human trafficking is a global business which generates approximately \$32 billion USD annually, according to the United Nations Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF);

That 33 percent of detected trafficking victims are children, according to statistics from the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime’s (UNODC) 2014 Global Report on Trafficking in Persons;

That child sex tourism is a prominent form of human trafficking in the Western Hemisphere, according to the U.S. Department of State’s 2014 Trafficking in Persons Report;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

AG/RES. 2348 (XXXVII-O/07), “Hemispheric Cooperation Efforts to Combat Trafficking in Persons and the Second Meeting of National Authorities on Trafficking in Persons” (2009), which states that “poverty, inequity, and social exclusion in the Hemisphere are factors that make people, especially women and children, more vulnerable to becoming victims of traffickers, who often belong to organized criminal groups operating at both domestic and transnational levels”; and

BEARING IN MIND:

That providing education to both educators and students, especially students whose life circumstances make them vulnerable to becoming victims of child sex tourism, is essential to the prevention of human trafficking in the Western Hemisphere,

## RESOLVES:

1. To commend the progress made by member states on the Second Work Plan to Combat the Trafficking of Persons in the Western Hemisphere 2015 – 2016.
2. To call for the development of a week-long workshop, under the leadership of the Director-General of the Inter-American Children's Institute (IIN), for educators of students who are between the ages of eight and twelve. The purpose of this workshop will be to directly educate educators of member states on child sex tourism and encourage them to incorporate a lesson plan on preventing child sex tourism into their curricula.
3. To ask member states to endorse the following organizational features of the workshop:
  - a. To be held annually, in rotating locations for traveling convenience, during the month of July.
    - i. For the first workshop to be held in San José, Costa Rica.
  - b. To invite four hundred educators from around the Western Hemisphere to participate in the workshop:
    - i. For the Research and Development Division of the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) to conduct research on marginalized neighborhoods in the Western Hemisphere, which will be used to determine which schools would benefit most from participation in the workshop.
    - ii. For the IIN to invite two educators from each of the two hundred schools to participate in the workshop, and at least one school from each Member State to be invited to participate.
  - c. To divide activities during the week-long period into two major segments:
    - i. The first two days of the workshop will provide educators with basic and essential information regarding child sex tourism. Educators will:
      1. Elaborate on the definition of child sex tourism, learn how trafficking violates basic human rights, and discover why creating awareness among children plays a key role in the prevention of child sex tourism.
      2. Be presented with statistical information on child sex tourism, such as where it is most prevalent, the typical ages and gender of trafficked children, and the conditions that lead to child sex tourism.
      3. Learn how to identify potential victims and traffickers and how to report suspected trafficking solicitations to the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC).
    - ii. The final five days of the workshop will focus on helping educators create and prepare a lesson plan on child sex tourism, which they will incorporate into their classes within three months after they complete the workshop. Additionally, educators will learn how to present the lesson plan to their students in a sensitive, age-appropriate manner.
  - d. To request celebrities who campaign against human trafficking, such as Ricky Martin and Angelina Jolie, to participate in the workshop as guest speakers.
  - e. To invite survivors of human trafficking, especially those who were victims of child sex tourism, to speak at the workshop.
4. To request the Director-General of the IIN:
  - a. Oversee the organization and planning of the workshop.
  - b. Call upon End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes (ECPAT), the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT), and Amnesty International to partner with the IIN:
    - i. For ECPAT and UN.GIFT, which regularly organize and hold workshops on human trafficking, to develop and deliver activities and presentations for the first segment of the workshop.

- ii. For Amnesty International, which has developed curricula on human trafficking in the past, to develop and deliver a lesson plan for students who are between the ages of eight and twelve on child sex tourism. The lesson plan will educate students about the dangers of child sex tourism and help prevent them from becoming victims of child sex tourism.
5. To recommend seeking funding for this workshop from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), World Vision, Human Trafficking Awareness Partnerships (HTAP), Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women (GAATW), Anti-Trafficking League Against (ATLAS) Task Force, Polaris Project, the Ricky Martin Foundation, Free the Slaves, and other NGOs.
  6. To recommend that the first workshop be scheduled in July 2018.

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

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

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**REHABILITATION AND EDUCATION FOR WOMEN  
RESCUED FROM SEX TRAFFICKING**

Second Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Paraguay

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

Article 3(n) of the OAS Charter that emphasized that “The education of peoples should be directed toward justice, freedom, and peace”;

Article 30 of the OAS Charter which claims “The Member States 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 33 of the OAS Charter which states “Development is a primary responsibility of each country and should constitute an integral and continuous process for the establishment of a more just economic and social order that will make possible and contribute to the fulfillment of the individual”;

Article 34(h) of the OAS Charter which asserts that it strives toward “Rapid eradication of illiteracy and expansion of educational opportunities for all”;

Article 50 of the OAS Charter which clarifies that “The Member States will give special attention to the eradication of illiteracy, will strengthen adult and vocational education systems, and will ensure that the benefits of culture will be available to the entire population. They will promote the use of all information media to fulfill these aims”;

Article 16 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states that “Education is key to strengthening democratic institutions, promoting the development of human potential, and alleviating poverty and fostering greater understanding among our peoples”;

CONSIDERING:

The systematic overturn of uneducated women into sex trafficking and the direct correlation between higher education and steady, safe employment;

The correlation between investment in job-training and education and the overall well-being of a people;

## ACKNOWLEDGING:

The resolution of the United Nations Human Rights Council 11/3 “Trafficking in persons, especially women and children” 3(k) (2009) which urges governments “To support allocation of the necessary resources, as appropriate, in cooperation with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to strengthen preventive action, in particular education for women and men, as well as for girls and boys, on the human rights of women and children, gender equality, self-respect and mutual respect”;

## RECOGNIZING:

The comprehensive research efforts of Aderanti Adepoju within HumanTrafficking.org who asserts that “We may assume that having access to resources like education and social networks makes it easier to contact rehabilitation services and ask for help. We can thus expect that the victims who contact NGOs for assistance and rehabilitation are systematically different from those who do not. And perhaps most importantly – seeking help is a realistic option only for those who have and are aware of an active organization in their community. Thus, areas with many NGOs (or where information about rehabilitation services is well known) are more likely to register victims of trafficking”;

International Labor Organization (ILO) research in 2003 (“Trafficking in Human Beings: New Approaches to Combating the Problem”) that found that “Poverty, lack of access to education, unemployment, family disintegration as a result of death or divorce, and neglected AIDS-orphaned children, make young persons vulnerable to traffickers”;

World Fund’s research reports that while 89% of people in the United States have a high school diploma, only 69% of Chileans, 41% of Brazilians, and 35% of Mexicans receive one. Overall the populations of Central and South American struggle to complete a high school, let alone college, education;

Comparative research noted above that indicates that lack of education is a leading cause that leads women into sex trafficking and lack of resources and knowledge of resources when rescued from trafficking often times leads women to return to unsafe employment;

## DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That, according to the ILO’s 2012 Global Estimate of Forced Labor, there were 1.8 million victims of human trafficking in Latin America, and that a 2015 report by the United States Congressional Research Service (“Trafficking in Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean”) determined that “Human trafficking is a growing problem in Latin America and the Caribbean,” including the “commercial sexual exploitation of women and children”;

With the lack of support in rehabilitating, educating, and providing job-training for women who break free from sex-trafficking; and

## RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2348 (XXXVII-O/07), “Hemispheric Cooperation Efforts to Combat Trafficking in Persons and the Second Meeting of National Authorities on Trafficking in Persons,” which asserts that “poverty, inequity, and social exclusion in the Hemisphere are factors that make people, especially women and children, more vulnerable to becoming victims of traffickers, who often belong to organized criminal groups operating at both domestic and transnational levels”;

Article 20(a) of The Inter-American Convention on the Rights of Older Persons that states that parties shall “Facilitate access for older persons to appropriate educational and training programs that provide access, inter alia, to the different levels of the education cycle, to literacy, post-literacy, technical and professional training, and to continuing education, especially for groups in situations of vulnerability”;

Article 20(e) of The Inter-American Convention on the Rights of Older Persons which mandates that parties shall “Design and implement active policies to eradicate illiteracy among older persons, especially women and groups in situations of vulnerability”;

## RESOLVES:

1. To recommend that the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM) create a task force or subcommittee, the Rehabilitation of Vulnerable Women Committee (RVWC) to work along Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO’s) who provide rehabilitation services to sex-trafficked women, whose goals shall be as follows:
  - a. To reach out to NGO’s working to educate, support, and provide job training for women recently freed from sex trafficking.
  - b. To assist NGO’s willing to work with the RVWC to employ strategies to make their presence and support in communities more known.
  - c. To research what is most effective among these NGO’s in rehabilitating at-risk women.
  - d. To compile said data and report to other NGO’s what seems to be most effective in rehabilitation.
  - e. To track long-term trends in sex-trafficking recovery, employment, and mental health of affected individuals.
2. To request that the Rehabilitation of Vulnerable Women Committee has an effective number of team members in order to understand to operations of NGO’s throughout all countries that are participants in the OAS.
3. To instruct RVWC team members which strategies to report to NGO’s within affected territories to maximize the effectiveness of Non-Governmental Organizations in assisting at-risk women in finding steady employment, safe housing, and emotional support.
4. To strongly urge Member States to support the CIM’s efforts to create this task force and to allow funding for team members to assist NGO’s to effectively and efficiently help victims of sex-trafficking throughout North and South America.

