



OAS | MOAS

43rd Model OAS General Assembly for High Schools of the Hemisphere

November 20-22, 2024 | OAS Headquarters, Washington, D.C.

Leaving No One Behind: A Youth-Centered Approach to Bolstering Human Security and Fostering Inclusivity in the Americas

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Background on Theme of the 43rd Model OAS for High Schools:

Coined by the United Nations (UN), the term, *leave no one behind* is the central focus of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The UN approach to leaving no one behind represents the world’s unwavering commitment to eradicate poverty in all its forms, end discrimination and exclusion, and reduce inequalities and vulnerabilities, which undeniably stagnate inclusive socio-economic development, curtail social mobility, and leave marginalized groups behind in humanity’s proverbial quest for an equal, fair, secure, and just world.

Like the UN, the Organization of American States (OAS), which is the world’s oldest regional organization, was established to promote peace, justice, and solidarity among its Member States. Based on its four main pillars of democracy, human rights, multidimensional security, and integral development, since its inception, the OAS has remained at the vanguard of implementing policies which foster a hemisphere that is rights-based, inclusive, equitable, safe, and leaves no one behind. In this context, this year’s 43rd Model OAS for High Schools seeks to further advance this ideal where delegates will address the myriad of issues facing our hemisphere bearing in mind the principles of inclusivity and equality so that no one is ever left behind.

Held under the theme, *Leaving No One Behind: A Youth-Centered Approach to Bolstering Human Security and Fostering Inclusivity in the Americas*, the Model will analyze topics related to human security and inclusivity. As defined by the UN in General Assembly resolution 66/290, “human security is an approach to assist Member States in identifying and addressing widespread and cross-cutting challenges to the survival, livelihood and dignity of their people.” It calls for “people-centered, comprehensive, context-specific and prevention-oriented responses that strengthen the protection and empowerment of all

people.”¹ It encompasses the multi-dimensional threats to a person’s security including environmental, food, health, economic, political, and personal security. However, human security can only be achieved through inclusivity, which is defined as policies and programs that provide equal access to opportunities and resources for people who might otherwise be excluded or marginalized, such as those having physical or intellectual disabilities or belonging to other minority or underrepresented groups.

In their deliberations, delegates will be challenged to ensure that all policy recommendations are inclusive and promote social inclusion by considering the needs of groups in vulnerable situations, the underrepresented, and marginalized. As future leaders of the Americas, this year’s Model will offer delegates a fecund space to analyze topics from a youth-centered approach, which takes into consideration youth voices, creativity, and foresight and envisions a world where no one is excluded, and everyone is able to enjoy their full rights and freedoms.

Furthermore, in their committees, delegates will use the declarations and resolutions emanating from the 54th Regular Session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States², which was held in Asunción, Paraguay from June 26-28, 2024, as reference to formulate effective responses to the hemisphere’s most imminent socio-economic and political concerns.

The Model OAS Coordination Team is therefore pleased to share with delegations the below glossary of key terms that will be addressed in the topics of the 3 Committees of this year’s Model: General Committee (GC); Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs (CAJP); and the Committee on Hemispheric Security (CHS). This glossary is intended to aid in student and faculty research of the central themes and sub-themes of the Model. (Please refer to the agenda of topics separately).

¹ What is Human Security?: <https://www.un.org/humansecurity/what-is-human-security/>

² [AG/doc.5871/24](#); [OAS :: Declarations and Resolutions of the General Assembly](#)

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Term	Description	Source(s)
At-risk youth/Youth living in conditions of socioeconomic vulnerability	<p>At-risk youth are young people who are vulnerable to experiencing adverse outcomes as a result of engaging in risk behaviors or experiencing risk factors.</p> <p>Their background places them “at risk” of future offending or victimization due to environmental, social, and family conditions that hinder their personal development and successful integration into the economy and society (United Nations Human Settlements Programme [UN-HABITAT], 2003).</p> <p>The term at-risk youth is now transitioning to the concept of “youth living in conditions of socioeconomic vulnerability”, which focuses on the pervasive and interconnected vulnerabilities faced by youth in the context of their social and economic environment.</p>	<p>Possibilities for Change</p> <p>United Nations Development Programme</p>
Climate migrants	Environmental migrants are persons or groups of persons who, predominantly for reasons of sudden or progressive change in the environment that adversely affects their lives or living conditions, are obliged to leave their habitual homes, or choose to do so, either temporarily or permanently, and who move either within their country or abroad.	International Organization for Migration
Country of destination	In the migration context, a country that is the destination for a person or a group of persons, irrespective of whether they migrate regularly or irregularly.	International Organization for Migration
Country of origin	In the migration context, a country of nationality or of former habitual residence of a person or group of persons who have migrated abroad, irrespective of whether they migrate regularly or irregularly.	International Organization for Migration

Term	Description	Source(s)
Country of transit	In the migration context, the country through which a person or a group of persons pass on any journey to the country of destination or from the country of destination to the country of origin or of habitual residence.	International Organization for Migration
Groups in vulnerable situations/Groups in situations of vulnerability	This refers to segments of the population that are more susceptible to experiencing harm, discrimination, or disadvantage due to various factors such as their social, economic, geographic location, or physical circumstances.	United Nations-OHCHR Organization of American States
Human Security	<p>United Nations definition: Human security is an approach to assist Member States in identifying and addressing widespread and cross-cutting challenges to the survival, livelihood and dignity of their people. It calls for people-centred, comprehensive, context-specific and prevention-oriented responses that strengthen the protection and empowerment of all people.</p> <p>The concept of human security is about understanding security in terms of the risks and insecurities faced by individuals and groups at grass roots level. It is an approach to the problematic of security which emphasizes the importance of the lived experiences of those caught up in crisis, conflict and severe need.</p>	United Nations LSE Ideas

Term	Description	Source(s)
Human trafficking	Human Trafficking is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of people through force, fraud or deception, with the aim of exploiting them for profit. Men, women and children of all ages and from all backgrounds can become victims of this crime, which occurs in every region of the world. The traffickers often use violence or fraudulent employment agencies and fake promises of education and job opportunities to trick and coerce their victims.	United Nations
Illicit firearms	Firearms are considered illicit when manufactured without a license or authorization from a competent authority of the State, or in the case of manufacture or assembly without a marking compliant with the Protocol requirements.	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime CIFTA-Organization of American States
Inclusivity	Inclusivity is the idea that all types of people, for whatever differences, must be included as much as possible in work and other institutions and must be assimilated. It means that whatever benefits afforded to others must be afforded to everyone, and if possible, if ever they are disadvantaged, society must address that deficiency to ensure equality.	Diversity for Social Impact
Integral Development	Integral development is the general name given to a host of policies that work in tandem to foster sustainable development in both developing and underdeveloped countries.	Organization of American States
Marginalized groups	Different groups of people within a given culture, context and history at risk of being subjected to multiple discrimination due to the interplay of different personal characteristics or grounds, such as sex, gender, age, ethnicity, religion or belief, health status, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, education or income, or living in various geographic localities.	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Term	Description	Source(s)
Migrant	An umbrella term, not defined under international law, reflecting the common lay understanding of a person who moves away from his or her place of usual residence, whether within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for a variety of reasons. The term includes a number of well-defined legal categories of people, such as migrant workers; persons whose particular types of movements are legally-defined, such as smuggled migrants; as well as those whose status or means of movement are not specifically defined under international law, such as international students.	International Organization for Migration
Migration in the Americas	Population movements at the international level are concurrently the result of global change and significant drivers of subsequent changes in both the societies from which they originate and those that receive them. In the Americas, the magnitude and characteristics of the migration phenomenon have profound social and economic impacts, be it on the migrants' countries of origin, transit or destination.	Organization of American States
Minority/ underrepresented groups	An ethnic, religious or linguistic minority is any group of persons which constitutes less than half of the population in the entire territory of a State whose members share common characteristics of culture, religion or language, or a combination of any of these. A person can freely belong to an ethnic, religious or linguistic minority without any requirement of citizenship, residence, official recognition or any other status.	United Nations
Multidimensional security	Multidimensional security refers to the coordination among States and other international bodies to effectively address security threats.	Organization of American States

Term	Description	Source(s)
Protection of human rights	Human rights include the right to life and liberty, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to work and education, and many more. Everyone is entitled to these rights, without discrimination.	United Nations
Refugees	The UN definition of a refugee is someone who: "owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it"	United Nations
Rehabilitation and reintegration programs	Programs that are designed to reduce recidivism (the tendency of a convicted criminal to reoffend) among adults who have been convicted of an offense by improving their behaviors, skills, mental health, social functioning, and access to education and employment.	Office of Justice Programs
Social Inclusion	Social inclusion is the process of improving the terms on which individuals and groups take part in society—improving the ability, opportunity, and dignity of those disadvantaged on the basis of their identity.	World Bank Group Department of Social Inclusion-OAS
Social protection	Social protection, or social security, provides benefits to individuals on the basis of risks faced across the life cycle (e.g., unemployment, disability, maternity, etc.) and to those suffering general poverty and social exclusion. Social protection schemes can be financed through contributions from wages (social insurance) or through general taxation (social assistance).	International Labor Organization Organization of American States

Term	Description	Source(s)
Sustainable cities	Sustainable cities are resilient cities that are able to adapt to, mitigate, and promote economic, social, and environmental change.	World Bank Group Organization of American States
Traditional knowledge	Knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities around the world. Developed from experience gained over the centuries and adapted to the local culture and environment, traditional knowledge is transmitted orally from generation to generation. It tends to be collectively owned and takes the form of stories, songs, folklore, proverbs, cultural values, beliefs, rituals, community laws, local language and agricultural practices, including the development of plant species and animal breeds. Traditional knowledge is mainly of a practical nature, particularly in such fields as agriculture, fisheries, health, horticulture, forestry and environmental management in general.	UNESCO
Transnational organized crime	Transnational organized crime encompasses virtually all serious profit-motivated criminal actions of an international nature where more than one country is involved. There are many activities that can be characterized as transnational organized crime, including drug trafficking, smuggling of migrants, human trafficking, money-laundering, trafficking in firearms, counterfeit goods, wildlife and cultural property, and even some aspects of cybercrime.	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Department against Transnational Organized Crime-OAS