

**2014 Washington Model Organization of
American States General Assembly**

Electronic Packet

First Committee



**INTER-AMERICAN PROTOCOL TO PREVENT RACISM AND DISCRIMINATION IN
POLICIES PERTAINING TO THE RIGHT TO NATIONALITY**

First Committee
Draft Resolution presented by the Delegation of Republic of Haiti

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION:

Article 3 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which considers as one of its principles that “the American States proclaim the fundamental rights of the individual without distinction as to race, nationality, creed or sex”;

BEARING IN MIND:

AG/RES. 2804 (XLIII-O/13) “Inter American Convention against all forms of Discrimination and Intolerance”, which in its Article 1 considers that “intolerance is an action or set of actions or expressions that denote disrespect, rejection, or contempt for the dignity, characteristics, convictions, or opinions of persons for being different or contrary”;

AFFIRMING:

Article 15 of The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that “everyone has a right to a nationality” and no one can be neither “arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality”;

RECALLING:

Article 5, paragraph (III) of the UN International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which states “the right to nationality is a fundamental right regardless of race, origin and gender” being racial discrimination described in Article 1 of the same Convention as any distinction based on race, color, descent, or national or ethnic origin that has the purpose “of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

AG/RES. 2665 (XLI-O/11) “Prevention and reduction of statelessness and protection of stateless persons in the Americas” adopted on June 7, 2011 which resolves “to urge member states, without prejudice to their ratification of, or accession to, the international instruments on statelessness, to consider adoption of domestic legal provisions to prevent and reduce statelessness and protect stateless persons”; and

AWARE OF:

The current challenges presented to the right of nationality in different part of the world and by the increasing number of unprotected stateless people, particularly children, subject to intolerance and discrimination, based not only on their nationality, but also on their ethnic background,

RESOLVES:

1. To recognize the efforts made by the Member States, which brought to life the Inter American Convention against Racism, Racial Discrimination, and Related Forms of Intolerance, created to prevent, punish and eradicate racism and all forms of discrimination and intolerance, paving the road for future regulations about these matters.
2. To propose the negotiation and drafting of an Inter-American Protocol for the Protection of the Right to Nationality, that establishes a legally binding mechanism for countries to condemn all forms of discrimination based on nationality and all threats to the rights of citizens to have the nationality granted to them by birth and by the regulations established in the countries they were born.
3. To request the Secretariat of Political and Juridical Affairs to convene a Working Group to lead the process of this needed protocol, including the appointment of a Chair and Vice-Chair to be in charge of the process.
4. To invite the Member States to cooperate with one another for the total eradication of nationality-based discrimination, of the threats to the right to nationality, and of all the forms of racism and intolerance as well as uniting efforts to reduce stateless people, victims of nationality policies conditioned by racism and discrimination.
5. To designate the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to conduct a study to diagnose the status of nationality policies and law in each of the Member States in order to evaluate how are they being applied and the extent to which the right to nationality is being threatened within each country.
6. A report of this study should be presented to the Permanent Council within a year from the approval of this resolution.
7. To request to the General Secretariat to present a report on the implementation of this Resolution in the Forty-fourth Regular Session of the General Assembly.

Approved for form and substance

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

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PROMOTING ACCESS BY JUVENILES TO OFFICIAL PUBLIC DEFENDERS TRAINED SPECIFICALLY IN CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

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

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND:

That Article 106 of the Charter of the Organization of the American States established an Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to “promote the observance and protection of human rights”;

The issuance of the Report by Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), “Guarantees for the independence of justice operators: Towards strengthening access to justice and the rule of law in the Americas,” which states in Section 18 that “public defenders play a critical role in ensuring that the State complies with its obligation to guarantee due process to any persons affected by the State’s exercise of its punitive authority”;

NOTING:

That Article XXVI of the American Declaration on the Rights and Duties of Man establishes the due process of law.

The principles of Article 8 of The American Convention on Human Rights, which states that “[every] person accused of a criminal offense... [has] the inalienable right to be assisted by counsel provided by the state, paid or not as the domestic law provides, if the accused does not defend himself personally or engage his own counsel within the time period established by law”;

CONSIDERING:

The resolution AG/RES. 2714 (XLII-O/12) “Official Public Defenders as a Guarantee of Access to Justice for Persons in Situations of Vulnerability,” agreed upon in a meeting of the Permanent Council on May 25, 2012 which called for a special meeting to occur in 2013 of the “OAS Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs for an exchange of practice and experiences, inviting member states, members of the Inter-American Association of Public Defender Offices (AIDEF), scholars, experts from civil society, and international organizations to attend”;

The special meeting held in response to the resolution AG/RES. 2714 (XLII-O/12) on the exchange of best practices and experiences of public defenders held by the OAS Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs on March 7, 2013, which included presentations by AIDEF, IACHR, and various public defenders offices from Member States and a compilation of practices of each Member State;

RECALLING:

The “Brasilia Regulations regarding Access to Justice for Vulnerable People,” which guarantees access to justice for people without discrimination specifically stating in Section 3.6 that proceedings where children are involved should “take into account their age and general development”;

Article 40.2 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which establishes that every child accused or charged with a crime has the right “to have the matter determined without delay by a competent,

**ADOPTING POLICIES TO MONITOR THE LICENSING OF
REHABILITATION TREATMENT FACILITIES**

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Ecuador

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

Chapter II, Article 3n, of the OAS Charter states, “The education of peoples should be directed towards justice, freedom, and peace”;

Chapter II, Article 3j, of the same declaration observes, “Social justice and social security are bases of lasting peace”;

Chapter VII, Article 45a, of the OAS charter states, “ All human beings without distinction 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”;

BEARING IN MIND:

That the preamble of the Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture asserts, “Reaffirming that all acts of torture or any other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment constitute an offense against human dignity and a denial of the principles set forth in the Charter of the Organization of American States and in the Charter of the United Nations and are violations of the fundamental human rights and freedoms proclaimed in the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights”;

RECALLING:

That Part I, Chapter 2, Article 5 of the American Convention on Human Rights states, “No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman, or degrading punishment or treatment and that all persons deprived of their liberty shall be treated with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person”; and

RECOGNIZING:

AG/RES 2807, Human Rights, Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity and Expression which states, “all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights”;

AG/RES 2789- Human Rights Defenders: Support for Individuals, Groups, and Organizations of Civil Society Working to Promote and Protect Human Rights in the Americas which encourages, “Promotion, observance, and protection of human rights”,

RESOLVES:

1. To praise the governments that license facilities that respect their patients’ human rights and encourage the wellbeing of their patients.

2. To urge Member States to strengthen their policies, programs, and measures to prevent and avoid all forms of torture, unethical treatment, and kidnapping of addicts, individuals with behavioral problems, and homosexuals in treatment facilities.
3. To call a conference to discuss the standards for acquiring rehabilitation treatment licenses to combat all forms of racism and intolerance:
 - a. This conference will specifically address those treatment facilities that have been found to use inordinately abusive methods.
 - b. The conference will strive to establish a set of regional standards to prevent the abuse of patients by monitoring the licensing of all treatment facilities in the Member States.
 - c. The conference will discuss promotional techniques to spread the new regional standards throughout the hemisphere.
 - d. The conference will create a database containing the names and addresses of those treatment facilities currently licensed in the member states.
 - e. The Ecuadorian government along with encouraged donations from the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights will fund the conference.
 - f. The Ecuadorian government offers to host the conference in Quito, Ecuador.
4. To promote the usage of licensed facilities and encourage all licensed doctors and governments in the Member States to utilize the Licensed Treatment Facility Database and the new regional standards.
5. To request the Secretary General to report on the implementation of this Resolution in the Forty-Fifth Regular Session of the General Assembly.

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

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

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PROMOTING LEGAL AID IN THE AMERICAS THROUGH SCHOLARSHIP OPPORTUNITY

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

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

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

Article 45i of the Charter, which calls for that “adequate provision for all persons to have due legal aid in order to secure their rights”;

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

Article 103 of the Charter, which states that “the Inter-American Juridical Committee shall establish cooperative relations with universities, institutes, and other teaching centers, as well as with national and international committees and entities devoted to study, research, teaching, or dissemination of information on juridical matters of international interest”;

REITERATING:

AG/RES (XXXII-O/02), titled “The Protection of Refugees, Returnees, and Internally Displaced Persons in the Americas,” which affirms the Organization’s concern over the past three decades for refugees, returnees, and internally displaced persons, in need of humanitarian assistance and protection of their fundamental rights;

RECALLING:

The March 2011 Compilation Report-Universal Periodic Review submitted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, which states: “due to the lack of temporary residency rights and/or work permits, refugees may face detention, prosecution for illegal work, increased vulnerability, to labor exploitation, difficulties achieving self-sufficiency, obstacles to accessing social services, prolonged situations of family separation, and uncertainty about their future. This lack of legal rights has tended to lead to depression, anxiety, and secondary trauma amongst some of the most vulnerable refugees”;

BEARING IN MIND:

That the Organization of American States' Department of International Legal Affairs through its International Law Office aims to achieve a hemispheric goal for inclusion, and the strengthening of political and diplomatic dialogue, and has mandated the "promotion of a more effective exchange of information on legislation and migration policies";

That according to the United Nations expert group meeting on international migration and development in Latin America and the Caribbean (Mexico City, November-December 2005), 80% of educated people in Caribbean countries and 30% of educated persons from Central America are currently living in the United States; and

CONSIDERING:

That there is a need for the expansion of legal aid for vulnerable peoples wishing to seek asylum and refugee status (RSD) or who—such as returnees, deportees and internally displaced people—need legal assistance due to their refugee-like conditions;

That scholarships enabling advanced legal education will incentivize skilled professionals to aid their country of origin and further address the issue of vulnerable persons,

RESOLVES:

1. To promote the interchange of legal information concerning vulnerable persons by:
 - a. Urging member states to participate in updating the Organization of American States' Department of International Law website by providing their current international and national refugee laws for referencing purposes for public defenders and paralegals in the Americas.
 - b. Requesting the Inter-American Juridical Committee to monitor the resulting information and provide additional commentary and analysis in the form of a report that will be placed on the website regarding the laws and practices of vulnerable peoples.
2. To create a scholarship program for migrants to another member state who otherwise would not have the opportunity to obtain a legal profession and are seeking to specialize in international law regarding vulnerable persons, whereby:
 - a. Scholarship recipients may attend any law school of a member state, but they must have approval by the body supervising the program.
 - b. Scholarship recipients must practice their legal profession in their country of origin for a negotiated number of years that will be determined by each participating member state.
 - c. The amount of aid will vary depending on the number of years the recipient decides to practice international refugee law in their country of origin.
 - d. Failure to comply with the negotiated agreement will result in the recipient having to pay back the money received from the scholarship fund.
 - e. To instruct the Department of International Law to oversee the scholarship program.

3. To create a voluntary fund to sustain the scholarship, whereby contributions will be requested from: Amnesty International, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNCHR), the Big Lottery Fund (BLF), and the World Justice Project (WJP).
4. To instruct the Secretariat for External Relations to promote the scholarship opportunity.

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

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**TO ENSURE THE EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTAION OF EXISTING RESOLUTIONS THAT
GUARANTEE THE PROTECTION OF FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS AND COMBAT
ALL EXPRESSIONS OF RACISM AND INTOLERANCE AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE
MULTILATERAL HEMISPHERIC CORE VALUES WHICH INCLUDE TOLARANCE,
RESPECT, DIGNITY, AND INCLUSION**

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of: Nicaragua

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING:

Article II of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of man that was signed in Bogota in 1948, states that all people are equal before the law and have the rights and duties established therein, without distinction as to race, sex, language, creed, or any other factor ;

RECALLING:

That member states, at the third summit of the Americas held in Quebec, Canada, in April 2001 reaffirmed their commitment to the protection of human rights and pledged to eradicate all forms of discrimination, including xenophobia, racial discrimination, and any other related intolerance in our hemispheric states;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The United Nations (UN) Universal Declaration of human Rights signed by most governments in the world and yet discrimination and abuses continue globally; and

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The commitment and dedication of nations in the Western Hemisphere to combat, fight, and addressing all issues against racism and human rights violation,

RESOLVES:

1. To continue strengthening all international laws against all forms of racial discrimination and violation of human rights.
2. To request the establishment of an International Crime Court in the Western Hemisphere. The court will:
 - a) Prosecute and punish persons or governments responsible for all crimes against humanity, racism, and human rights violations.
 - b) Such court will be composed of three judges.

3. Establish a Legal Juridical Committee to create, study and provide international laws against racism all forms of discrimination and intolerance.

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

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

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**ADDRESSING INTOLERANCE
AGAINST LGBTI PERSONS IN THE HEMISPHERE**

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Argentina

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

That the American states are “convinced that the historic mission of America is to offer to man a land of liberty and a favorable environment for the development of his personality and the realization of his just aspirations,” as expressed in the 1948 Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS);

The OAS avowal of democracy as “indispensable. . . [for] peace,” and its firm pronouncement that the “true significance of American solidarity. . . can only mean the consolidation on this continent, within the framework of democratic institutions, of a system of individual liberty and social justice based on respect for the essential rights of man,” as asserted by the OAS Charter;

OBSERVING WITH SATISFACTION:

The twenty-fourth article of the 1969 American Convention on Human Rights, which states that “All persons are equal before the law. Consequently, they are entitled, without discrimination, to equal protection of the law”;

AFFIRMING:

The twelfth and fifth articles of the 2012 Social Charter of the Americas (AG/doc.5242/12 rev.2) which establish, respectively, that “member states have the responsibility to promote and achieve social development with equality and social inclusion for all,” and that “member states also recognize the need to adopt policies to promote inclusion and to prevent, combat, and eliminate all forms of intolerance and discrimination. . . in order to safeguard equal rights and opportunities and strengthen democratic values”;

NOTING:

OAS Resolutions AG/RES. 2435 (XXXVIII-O/08), AG/RES. 2504 (XXXIX-O/09), AG/RES. 2600 (XL-O/10), AG/RES. 2653 (XLI-O/11), AG/RES. 2721 (XLII-O/12), and AG/RES. 2807 (XLIII-O/13), “Human Rights, Sexual Orientation, and Gender Identity and Expression,” which have recognized the hemispheric issue of intolerance aimed against LGBTI persons and have taken appropriate measures toward meeting this challenge;

The first and third resolves of AG/RES. 2807 (XLIII-O/13), which condemn, respectively, “all forms of discrimination against persons by reason of their sexual orientation and gender identity or expression” and “acts of violence and human rights violations committed against persons by reason of their sexual orientation and gender identity or expression;”

The compliance of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) with the fifth resolve of AG/RES. 2600 (XL-O/10) to “conduct a thematic study of [this issue] at the hemispheric level” in its creation of the Special Rapporteurship on the Rights of LGBTI Persons;

APPLAUDING:

The IACHR's implementation of Action Plan 4.6.i, in which it has been seeking to "establish legal standards, rule on cases, and issue reports on the situation of members of the LGBTI communities in the American States," and the conclusion of this Action Plan expected in 2015 with the Rapporteurship's full report;

The Rapporteurship's creation of a list of terms and concepts and their definitions as relevant to its study of these issues for the purpose of clarifying its reports, which is published on its page on the OAS website, and which includes the following terms: sexual orientation, heterosexuality, homosexuality, bisexuality, gender identity, transgenderism, transsexualism, other subcategories that do not necessarily imply body alterations, gender expression, and intersex;

DEEPLY ALARMED BY:

The copious reports already published by the Special Rapporteurship concerning incidents of intolerance in the forms of violence and discrimination against LGBTI person sin the social, political, and legal spheres of the American States;

The press report released by the IACHR on 27 February 2014 expressing the Commission's deep concern about "the troubling information received during the. . . four months [of October, November, and December 2013 and January 2014] on disturbing levels of violence and brutal attacks perpetrated against lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans and intersex persons (LGBTI) and against organizations and/or individuals who defend their human rights in the Americas." The IACHR urged Member States "to adopt urgent and effective measures to prevent and tackle this violence. . . . Reports of [which] have reached the Commission from different sources in various OAS Member States"; and

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The valid concerns voiced by certain Member States who were unable to join consensus on AG/RES. 2807 (XLIII-O/13) regarding the lack of formal definitions for certain terms involved in OAS consideration of these challenges;

The extreme urgency of clearing obstacles that prevent the building of viable, hemispheric legally-binding mechanisms aimed at the prevention of anti-LGBTI intolerance and the prosecution of its perpetrators,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States for the steps they have taken to protect the citizen security of all individuals within their borders.
2. To commend Member States on pointing out the need for clear definitions and explicit terminology on this issue.
3. To condemn all forms of intolerance in the Hemisphere.
4. To adopt officially the list of terms, concepts, and definitions as they have been published and utilized by the Special Rapporteurship on the Rights of LGBTI Persons in order to accomplish the following:
 - a. To equip the OAS with the tools it needs to address the contents of the Rapporteurship's final report in 2015.

**PROMOTING HEMISPHERIC ACCESS TO OFFICIAL PUBLIC DEFENDERS FOR
PERSONS IN SITUATIONS OF VULNERABILITY**

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Mexico

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

REAFFIRMING:

The Charter of the Organization of the American States (OAS), Chapter VII, Article 44, Section I which establishes that Member States “agree to dedicate every effort to the application of the following principles and mechanisms: adequate provision for all persons to have due legal aid in order to secure their rights”;

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), Article 14, Section 3D, which states that every person has the right to legal counsel whether or not they have the ability to pay for it, “if he does not have legal assistance, of this right; and to have legal assistance assigned to him, in any case where the interests of justice so require, and without payment by him in any such case if he does not have sufficient means to pay for it”;

The American Convention on Human Rights, Article 8.2e which guarantees access to free legal counsel, “the inalienable right to be assisted by counsel provided by the state, paid or not as the domestic law provides”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The OAS AG/RES. 2656 (XLI-O/11) entitled, Guarantees for Access to Justice: The Role of Official Public Defenders, which affirms “that access to justice, as a fundamental right, is also the means of restoring the exercise of rights that have been disregarded or violated”;

The OAS AG/RES. 2714 (XLII-O/12) entitled, Official Public Defenders As A Guarantee of Access to Justice for Persons in Situations of Vulnerability, which supports the work of official public defenders throughout the hemisphere and affirms “the fundamental importance of cost-free legal counsel services provided by official public defenders in promoting and protecting the right of access to justice for everyone, particularly those who are especially vulnerable”;

The OAS AG/RES. 2801 (XLIII-O/13) entitled, Toward Autonomy for Official Public Defenders/Criminal and Civil Legal Aid Providers As A Guarantee of Access to Justice, which emphasizes the necessity for the autonomy of official public defenders, in function and finances, as part of member states’ efforts to guarantee a public service that is efficient and free from any interference and improper control by other branches of government that might affect its functional autonomy, its mandate being to serve the interests of the person it is defending”;

CONSIDERING:

The “Brasilia Regulations Regarding Access to Justice for Vulnerable People” which state in Chapter II, Section 2, Subsection 2, “Actions aimed at guaranteeing the gratuity of quality technical legal assistance to

people who are in a position where they are unable to pay the expenses with their own resources and conditions shall be promoted”; and

The memorandum of understanding between Inter-American Association of Public Defenders (AIDDEF) and the General Secretariat, through the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) to work together to increase access to justice for victims throughout the Americas,

RESOLVES:

1. To direct the Department of Legal Services, to create biannual workshops for the training of official public defenders, and to encourage Member States to fund the attendance of lawyers seeking to perform these duties in their countries. These workshops will be held in Washington D.C. in the OAS Headquarters.
2. To promote academic opportunities for more students to attend law schools to become official public defenders, the Department of Legal Services will develop a Public Defenders Scholarship fund, soliciting financing from the Inter-American Development Bank, pertinent Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), member states and other interested parties. After attending law school, scholarship recipients must devote four year to public defender work in their home country.
3. To urge each Member State to create literature and digital media to educate its people regarding their legal rights, especially with regards to access to official public defenders.
4. To urge Member States with existing systems of free legal counsel to offer assistance to those without in establishing such systems.
5. To encourage Member States to continue searching for practical methods to increase access to free legal counsel and to continue the promotion of the autonomy of official public defenders.

Approved for form and substance: _____

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

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

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ENHANCING THE RIGHT TO TRUTH IN REGARD TO DISAPPEARED PERSONS AND ASSISTANCE TO MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES

First Committee

Topic 3 of the Agenda

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

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

Article 1 of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man promulgate the right to personal security immediately after the rights to life and to liberty. Every member state has the responsibility to guarantee the security of all persons living in its territory, whether they are citizens or foreigners;

CONSIDERING:

Article 1 of the 1948 Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which outlines the nature and purpose of the OAS to achieve justice not only in member states sovereignty but also as a whole in the American States;

HAVING SEEN:

Case numbers 2970 (Silvia Angelica), 2732 (Maria Cristina Lopez Guerra), 2553 (Clara Anahi Mariani), 3871 (Alfredo Narciso Aguero), 2484 (Dagmar Ingrid Hagelin), and 4089 (Alferdo Mario Thomas) of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights case files regarding the large number of persons appended and disappeared without any known information on their current whereabouts;

RECALLING:

The large number of persons whom have disappeared during periods of military dictatorship in Latin America;

REMEMBERING:

The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights annual report of 1976, Section Two, Part II; and

RECOGNIZING:

Article 106 of the Charter of the Organization of American States to “promote the observance and protection of human rights” and that is the responsibility of member states to uphold this constitutional law by “serving as a consultative organ of the Organization in these matters,

RESOLVES:

1. To remind all levels of members states government and local law enforcement to promulgate factual information to the public and immediate family in regard to disappeared persons.

**HEMISPHERIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE PROTECTION OF REFUGEES AND
ASYLUM SEEKERS IN THE AMERICAS**

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Colombia

Topic #4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

REAFFIRMING:

That the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) 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”;

That the American Declaration on the Rights and Duties of Man and the American Convention on Human Rights “contain the values and principles of liberty, equality, and social justice that are intrinsic to democracy”;

That the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) declares “the promotion and protection of human rights is a basic prerequisite for the existence of a democratic society, and recognizing the importance of the continuous development and strengthening of the inter-American human rights system for the consolidation of democracy; Member states reaffirm their intention to strengthen the inter-American system for the protection of human rights for the consolidation of democracy in the Hemisphere”;

RECALLING:

That in accordance with the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees the term “refugee shall apply to any person 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 as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it”;

RECOGNIZING:

AG/RES. 2232 (XXXVI-O/06) which underscores “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”;

The 1984 Cartagena Declaration on Human Rights which recognizes how “many of the legal and humanitarian problems relating to refugees which have arisen in the Central American region, Mexico and Panama can only be tackled in the light of the necessary co-ordination and harmonization of universal and regional systems and national efforts”;

AG/RES. 2047 (XXXIV-O/04) which underscores that efforts “to promote enhanced protection for refugees, comprehensive strategies and coordinated actions are needed that include, among other aspects, voluntary repatriation and, when appropriate and feasible, local integration or resettlement in a

third country, in a context of increasing solidarity and effective cooperation among all states, in keeping with the pertinent international conventions”;

The Inter-American Democratic Charter which states, “Member states reaffirm their intention to strengthen the inter-American system for the protection of human rights for the consolidation of democracy in the Hemisphere, and their 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”;

The Mexico Plan of Action, having been signed by 20 member-states of the Organization of American States (OAS), which highlights “The fundamental human right to seek and receive asylum established in Article XXVII of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man of 1948, and Article 22(7) of the American Convention on Human Rights of 1969”;

The Mexico Plan of Action which emphasizes the importance of establishing a regional resettlement program for refugees in the Americas within “the framework of international solidarity and responsibility-sharing”; and

BEARING IN MIND:

That the Convention on Territorial Asylum determines that “every State has the right, in the exercise of its sovereignty, to admit into its territory such persons as it deems advisable, without, through the exercise of this right, giving rise to complaint by any other State”;

The Secretary General of the Organization of American States (OAS) stated in 2007 that “the main question is to promote greater cooperation by Latin America, greater understanding and greater Latin American solidarity with the many refugees that still exist around the world, [who have been displaced by conflicts or other developments]”,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage the adoption of the following clauses of the 1984 Cartagena Declaration on Human Rights:
 - (a) To define refugees as “persons who have fled their country because their lives, safety or freedom have been threatened by generalized violence, foreign aggression, internal conflicts, massive violation of human rights or other circumstances which have seriously disturbed public order.”
 - (b) The acknowledgement that the reunification of families is a fundamental principle.
2. To acknowledge the special physical, economic, mental, and caretaking needs of separated or unaccompanied refugee children, including their need for international protection as asylum seekers, in order to ensure the best interests of the child.
3. To promote implementation of universal standards for the protection of refugees that would encourage member-states to establish an appeals process for those seeking asylum in a specific country.
4. To establish an advisory committee to recommend the distribution of refugees throughout the region, observe and encourage the protection of human rights of refugees within Latin American countries, and advise member-states on construction of the appeals process for refugees seeking

asylum in a Latin American country if they so desire to possess one. The advisory committee will perform the following actions:

- (a) Promote more equal distribution of refugees among Latin American countries that promotes solidarity and multiculturalism.
- (b) Have close coordination and cooperation with UNHCR in ensuring the international protection of asylum seekers and refugees above the minimum standards by facilitating information-sharing.
- (c) Make a study, “in countries in the area which have a large number of refugees, of the possibilities of integrating them into the productive life of the country by allocating to the creation or generation of employment the resources made available by the international community through the UNHCR, thus making it possible for refugees to enjoy their economic, social and cultural rights” in order to fulfill the goals of the Cartagena Declaration.
- (d) Strongly urge the creation of a regional resettlement program for refugees and asylum seekers the selection and movement of refugees from a first asylum State to a third State that has agreed to admit and protect these individuals through the granting of either long-term or permanent residence status.
- (e) Request funding for the advisory committee from UNHCR, NGOs, private donors, and any other voluntary mechanisms.

Approved for form and substance

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

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| | (Signature of Delegate) | (Country Represented) |
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**S.T.A.R. (STANDARDIZATION OF THE TRANSIT AREAS FOR REFUGEES)
PROGRAM IN THE AMERICAS**

First Committee

Topic N° 4 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AFFIRMING:

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states in article 14 that: “Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution”;

The aforementioned Declaration article 14 indicates “This right may not be invoked in the case of persecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations”;

RECALLING:

The Cartagena Declaration, adopted in 1984 emphasizes to consider as refugee “persons who have fled their countries because their lives, security or liberty have been threatened by generalized violence, foreign aggression, internal conflicts, massive violation of Human Rights or other circumstances which have seriously disturbed public order”;

REMEMBERING:

The Minimum Dietary Energy Requirements according to the report of “Human Energy Requirements” of a joint Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations University (UNU) in 2001, which establishes the average food need at 1850 calories per day;

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights which indicates in its article 11.1 that “The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food (...) The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation based on free consent”;

HAVING SEEN:

The Resolution AG/RES.2511 (XXXIX –O/09) “Protection for the refugee seekers in the Americas” that recognizes the commitment assumed by the Member States to continue extending protection to refugees on the basis of the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, and to seek durable solutions to their situation;

HIGHLIGHTING:

The Mexico Declaration Plan of Action to Strengthen the International Protection of Refugees in Latin America (Mexico City, 16 November 2004) which reflects the importance of redoubling their efforts to provide protection, assistance and find adequate solutions for refugees in

the region, within a spirit of international solidarity and responsibility sharing with the support of the international community; and

REAFFIRMING

The strong commitment that The Commonwealth of the Bahamas has, being the third country in the Caribbean that receives the most refugees according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in order to solve this crisis that affects many families in our hemisphere and represents a vital issue of Human Rights protection,

RESOLVES

1. To applaud the efforts made by the Member States that have granted shelter and refuge, especially those made by the Office of International Law of the Department of International Legal Affairs.
2. To implement the Standardization of the Transit Areas for Refugees (S.T.A.R.) program under the aegis of The Department of International Legal Affairs with the purpose of making feasible the protection and access to Human Rights and basic human conditions for the refuge seekers in The Caribbean in mutual cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to work as an Observer to avoid the violation of Human Rights such as, but not limited to:
 - a. Right to food.
 - b. Right to a standard of living adequate for the health and wellbeing of people.
3. To establish an area for refugee seekers in Transit Areas, which may undertake, at least, the following situations:
 - a. Guarantee the daily food need requirement of 1850 calories.
 - b. Provide appropriate shelter for the refugee seekers for the necessary time to accomplish the requirements to become a refugee according to UNHCR.
4. To request economic support, if needed, to the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) through their budget for humanitarian support in the Americas.
5. To invite NGOs for logistic support such as, but not limited to, Human Rights Watch to work along under the guidelines of the Office of International Law of the Department of International Legal Affairs.
6. To coordinate regular meetings, with the immediate approval of this resolution, that will take place yearly starting on June 20th in Nassau, Bahamas, in order to strengthen the S.T.A.R Program in the Caribbean for the benefit of the people.

7. To recommend that the first regular meeting takes into consideration the discussion towards the expansion of the S.T.A.R. Program for all regions of the Americas a year after the implementation of the Program in the Caribbean.

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

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

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**EQUAL ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION AND
COMBAT THE ROOTS OF RACISM AND INTOLERANCE**

First Committee

Topic No 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

That education plays a key role in supporting the construction of values and mechanisms addressed to eradicate deep-rooted racism, intolerance and the legacy of historical injustices throughout our People.

That racism and intolerance affect living standards such as job acquisition, access to high quality education, and equality for all;

RECALLING:

The American Convention of Human Rights emphasizes universal rights for every person no matter what “race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, economic status, birth, or any other social condition”;

The OAS charter, especially Chapter II about the principles that the member states should follow, specifically the literals l and m.; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That Inter-American Convention against all forms of Discrimination and Intolerance, Article 4, gives us the foundations for demanding results by the Member States on the prevention, elimination, forbiddance and punishment to all acts and manifestations of discrimination and intolerance;

That the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Article 2.2, establishes that “State Parties shall take measures in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, special and concrete measures to ensure the adequate development and protection of certain racial groups or individuals belonging to them, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the full and equal enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms”;

RESOLVES:

1. To reaffirm existing international laws and treaties considering the fight against racism and intolerance.
2. To organize a conference to be hosted and funded by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to agree on guidelines on the Intercultural Education Strategy against racism and all forms of intolerance based on Inter-American Convention against all forms of Discrimination and Intolerance, and to encourage States to sign the Inter -American Convention against all forms of Discrimination and Intolerance.

**PROGRAM FOR THE REINFORCEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF BETTER
MECHANISMS AGAINST ALL FORMS OF RACISM AND INTOLERANCE**

First Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the United States

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND:

The Article 45(a) of the Charter of Organization of American States, where it says 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”;

The AG/RES. 1905 (XXXII-O/02) about the “Prevention of racism and all forms of discrimination and intolerance and consideration of the preparation of an inter-American draft convention”;

CONCERNED:

Over the resurgence of trends toward discrimination, racism, and escalating intolerance, which affect, in particular, the indigenous people, people of African descent, migrants and other ethnic, racial, cultural, religious, and linguistic groups or minorities, thereby exacerbating poverty, marginalization, and social exclusion;

REAFFIRMING:

That all states should resolutely condemn all acts of racism and bring to justice the perpetrators of crimes motivated by racism, and consider including in their legislation racist motivations as an aggravating factor for the purposes of sentencing;

HAVING SEEN:

The article No.1, chapter one, of the Inter-American Convention against Racism, Racial Discrimination and Related Forms of Intolerance, in which defines racial discrimination, as well as racism, points 1, 2, 4 of the mentioned article;

Article No.2, Chapter two, Inter-American Convention against Racism, Racial Discrimination and Related Forms of Intolerance, where it mentions that “Every human being is equal under the law and has a right to equal protection against racism, racial discrimination, and related forms of intolerance in any sphere of life, public or private”; and

CONVINCED:

That this organization must continue promoting with great effort, the elimination of racism and all forms of discrimination and intolerance,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage each Member State for their effort in defending and preventing discrimination of any type and for enduring the liberties of all members of its societies.
2. To encourage every Member State to enforce their legislation for the prevention any case of racism and discrimination, as well to reinforce the punishment to the person that is involved in any act related to this topic.
3. To motivate the Member States who do not have a concrete legislation for the topic of racism and discrimination, to put attention to the creation of a system of protection for the victim of racial discrimination or any variation of it.
4. To request the Commission of International Human Rights for the elaboration of a study about the legislation of the Member States and seek for the existence of a legal framework that promotes equity or other anti-discriminatory measures.
5. To entrust the Permanent Council, through the Commission of Political and Juridical affairs, to continue treating, as an important topic, the prevention and fight against racism, all kinds of discrimination and intolerance.
6. To ask the Permanent Council to start the study of possible strategies to promote, through education and justice administration; tolerance, and the full and effective equity of all persons in the promotion of plural societies.
7. To remember every Member State of the OAS that racism and discrimination is a topic that deserves attention and that is a commitment to all members to give an equal treat to all the member of their society.

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

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

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**DEVELOPING UNIFORM GUIDELINES TO ENHANCE THE ABILITY OF FAMILIES MEMBERS
OF DISAPPEARED PERSONS TO ACCESS INFORMATION**

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Chile

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND:

Article 4 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter affirms transparency in government activities as a crucial element “of the exercise of democracy;”

Article 1.1 and 18.1 of the UN Convention against Enforced Disappearances establish two new human rights, “no one shall be subjected to enforced disappearance” and the right of truth for victims and their families;

HAVING SEEN:

AG/RES. 2651 (XLI-O/11), AG/RES. 2594 (XL-O/10) which encourages member states to develop the essential legal framework that will minimize “hardships faced by the missing person and his or her family members;”

AG/RES 2595 (XL-O/10), AG/RES. 2662 (XLI-O/11), and AG/RES. 2725 (XLII-O/12) which urge Member States who have not yet done so to “consider signing and ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance” and recognizes the importance of providing transparency to promote human rights;

Article 18 of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance guarantees access to information for the disappeared, their family, and others with legitimate interest;

EMPHASIZING:

In 2013 the UN’s Working Group on Enforced Disappearances expressed that enforced disappearances continue to be a crime affecting nations all over the world, requiring new strategies to combat this problem;

In 2011 Amnesty International published a paper stating that “Enforced disappearance is a crime under international law that too often results in impunity” and “Very often the disappeared are never released and their fate remains unknown”; and

CONSIDERING:

Reports by the UN’s OHCHR, Human Rights Watch, and Amnesty International all provide evidence for the significant numbers related to enforced disappearances;

In a 2011 study by FEDEFAM there have been 90,000 disappearances in Latin American States, however it is well accepted under statistical analysis and reporting of incidents that for each event reported many other go unreported;

In its 2011 report, the United Nations Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (WGEID), found that there are still 53,788 outstanding cases of enforced disappearances,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend member states who have signed, ratified, and are implementing the suggested framework in the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.
2. To request the Inter-American Juridical Committee create a committee to work toward the development of standardized guidelines that will allow each member state to determine what changes may be needed within their legal structure to provide families of disappeared better access to information.
3. To request that the committee consider, but not be limited to:
 - a. Studying and considering the steps suggested by the UN's International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Rome Statute.
 - b. Establishing clear definitions for all categories of enforced disappearances which occur throughout all member states.
 - c. Seeking the collaboration of families of disappeared persons, specialists from all member states, pro-bono lawyers, and non-government organizations (NGO), such as Amnesty International, Linking Solidarity, and EDIEC, to study past cases and investigate current cases to determine factors that limit access to information and documents.
 - d. Investigating impunity throughout the member states and work with lawyers and constitutional scholars to overcome protective laws that often inhibit the ability to access necessary documents, information, and evidence to prosecute perpetrators and obtain truth.
 - e. Developing a procedure to obtain and preserve DNA which will help determine the identity of disappeared persons and begin to reduce the number of outstanding cases.
 - f. Encouraging each member state to create a database for missing persons, if they have not yet done so.
 - g. Encouraging member states to create independent task force to monitor implementation in their respective state of the guidelines established by this Committee.
4. To request a report on the progress of the Committee be presented at the Next General Assembly in 2015.
5. To seek funds from various NGOs, such as Linking Solidarity, Federacion Latinoamericana de Asociaciones de Familiares de Detenidos-Desaparecidos, Amnesty International, Enforced Disappearances Information Exchange Center, and PSO (Dutch organization), and voluntary contributions from other organizations who have expressed interest in assisting victims of enforced disappearances.

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

Cosignatories: 1. _____ (Signature of Delegate) _____ (Country Represented)
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**INTER AMERICAN PROGRAM FOR SUSTAINABLE REFUGEE COMMUNITIES AS AN
ALTERNATIVE TO URBAN RESETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS**

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Uruguay

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2, section f of the Charter of the Organization of American States which emphasizes the need for Member States "to promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development";

Article 3, section l of the Charter of the Organization of American States which declares "The American States proclaim the fundamental rights of the individual without distinction as to race, nationality, creed, or sex";

Article 17 of the Charter of the Organization of American States which stresses that "Each State has the right to develop its cultural, political, and economic life freely and naturally. In this free development, the State shall respect the rights of the individual and the principles of universal morality";

Article 45, section f of the Charter of the Organization of American States which affirms "The incorporation and increasing participation of the marginal sectors of the population, in both rural and urban areas, in the economic, social, civic, cultural, and political life of the nation, in order to achieve the full integration of the national community, acceleration of the process of social mobility, and the consolidation of the democratic system. The encouragement of all efforts of popular promotion and cooperation that have as their purpose the development and progress of the community";

CONSIDERING:

The dangers and struggles that many refugees and asylum seekers are faced with once resettled in their new communities. As already defined by the UNHCR these include, but are not limited to; discrimination, sexual assault, lack of employment opportunities, lack of integration into host communities and refolement. These struggles are especially prevalent in urban settings where an overwhelmingly high percentage of refugees and asylum seekers are resettled,

BEARING IN MIND:

Section 2, subsection h of the 1984 Cartagena Declaration on Refugees, which calls on Member States "to reinforce programmes for protection of and assistance to refugees, particularly in the areas of health, education, labour and safety";

Section 2, subsection i of the 1984 Cartagena Declaration on Refugees which emphasizes the need for hemispheric and national mechanisms in dealing with the protection and resettlement of refugees and "to ensure that programmes and projects are set up with a view to ensuring the self-sufficiency of refugees";

Section 3, Conclusion 6 of the 1984 Cartagena Declaration on Refugees which strives "to reiterate to countries of asylum that refugee camps and settlements located in the frontier areas should be set up inland at a reasonable distance from the frontier with a view to improving the protection afforded to refugees, safeguarding their human rights and implementing projects aimed at their self-sufficiency and integration into the host society";

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION:

The continued success of the "Solidarity Resettlement" Programme in Brazil and Chile through the 2004 Mexico Declaration and Plan of Action to Strengthen the International Protection of Refugees in Latin America which emphasized the "importance of establishing resettlement policies that include a framework of principles and eligibility criteria, with due regard for the principle of non-discrimination";

The UN Refugee Agency with its continued work in the hemisphere and abroad in its fight for the protection of refugees, major improvements have been achieved through alliances with government and nongovernment organizations in Latin America. The UNHCR continues to emphasize the need for "States' compliance with international protection standards for access to asylum, non-refoulement and quality refugee status determination (RSD) procedures"; and

RECALLING:

Resolution AG/RES. 2232 (XXXVI-O/06) which emphasizes the importance of cooperation between the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and organs of the inter-American system in order to ensure that appropriate measures are taken regarding issues related to refugees in the Americas,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage the OAS to adopt the Inter American Program for Sustainable Refugee Camps (IAPSRC) which aids in the secure integration of refugees and/or asylum seekers in the Hemisphere as defined in the 1951 Convention.
2. To allow Member States to reconstruct the IAPSRC as needed so that it may address the specific needs of individual Member State while simultaneously adhering to the program's primary principles.
3. To model the structure of the IAPSRC after the Landless Workers Movement in Brazil in which each community is sustainable and maintained by members of the community.
4. To establish the following as required aspects of IAPSRC:
 - a. A Hemispheric Board of Directors.
 - i. The Board of Directors will be comprised of one individual per Member State, responsible for overseeing the progress of IAPSRC in their country.
 - ii. Directors are elected by the OAS every six years.
 - b. Three elected Regional Directors who are responsible in the oversight and support of each refugee community in their assigned region within their State:
 - i. Elections will be conducted every four years by the Board of Directors.
 - ii. Directors may only hold the position for a maximum of four non-consecutive terms.
 - c. Community representatives from the refugee communities.
 - i. Representatives are elected by members of their community.
 - ii. Representatives report to the Regional Director.
 - d. Quarterly reviews, produced by the Regional Director, that are sent to the Board of Directors for review that address the requirements already established in The Cartagena Declaration on Refugees and Mexico's Plan of Action.
 - e. An annual meeting of the Board of Directors in order to; maintain accountability, adequately address issues and needs of the communities, and to strengthen hemispheric alliance.

5. To solicit funding and support from the UN Refugee Agency and Amnesty International which are already actively invested in resettlement programs in Latin America.

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 PANEL FOR THE PROMOTION AND
GUARANTEE OF ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR PEOPLE
IN SITUATION OF VULNERABILITY**

First Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

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

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

Article 45(f) of the OAS Charter, which stresses “The incorporation and increasing participation of the marginal sectors of the population, in both rural and urban areas, in the economic, social, civic, cultural, and political life of the nation, in order to achieve the full integration of the national community, acceleration of the process of social mobility, and the consolidation of the democratic system.”;

The Preamble of the Inter-American Democratic Charter of the Americas, which highlights that “education is an effective way to promote citizens’ awareness concerning their own countries and thereby achieve meaningful participation in the decision making process, thus reaffirming the importance of human resource development for a sound democratic system”;

The Preamble of the Social Charter of the Americas, which recognizes “the importance for social development of adopting policies to promote good governance, transparency, citizen participation, accountability, just treatment of citizens before the law, and the fight against corruption”;

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

CONSIDERING:

The Inter-American Program of Judicial Facilitators, under the framework of the OAS Secretary General, which has reinforced the access to justice by the citizens who live in more outlying rural areas, establishing a service with national coverage in five countries;

INSPIRED BY:

Article 8(2e) of the American Convention on Human Rights, which states “the inalienable right to be assisted by counsel provided by the state, paid or not as the domestic law provides, if the accused does not defend himself personally or engage his own counsel within the time period established by law”;

Article 10 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which reaffirms that “Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him”;

The 100 Rules of Brasilia, adopted at the XIV Ibero-American Judicial Summit, held in Brasilia, Brazil, in 2008, which are aimed at facilitating access to justice without any form of discrimination or intolerance and comprise several measures in order to achieve this goal;

UNDERLINING:

The implication of vulnerability, which refers to any person whose access to justice, is restricted by sex, nationality, gender or social, cultural and economic situation;

RECOGNIZING:

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

The significant recommendations of the Inter-American Association of Official Public Defenders created in 2003, whose main objectives are to provide assistance to people in situation of vulnerability so as to guarantee access to justice on equal basis and to promote cooperation among public defenders in all the hemisphere; and

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2768 (XLIII-O/13) “Strengthening of the Activities of the Inter-American Program of Judicial Facilitators”, which highlights the importance of the Inter-American program of Judicial Facilitators as an overriding tool to reinforce access to justice to people in situation of vulnerability and encourage Member States to participate in the program;

AG/RES. 2714 (XLII-O/12) “Official Public Defenders as a Guarantee of Access to Justice for Persons in Situations of Vulnerability”, which encourages Member States to guarantee equal access to justice and share experiences related to public defense and access to justice on the region;

Resolution AG/RES 2656 (XLI-O/11) “Warranties for access to justice: the role of the official public defenders”, which recommends Member States to improve their respective official public defenders service,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the great efforts made by Member States in providing professional assistance to people in situation of vulnerability in order to facilitate access to justice.
2. To raise awareness on each Member State about people’s right to be assisted by an official public defender in order to assure them a fair hearing by an impartial court of justice or tribunal.

3. To request that the Department of International Law of the Secretariat for Legal Affairs create an “Inter-American Panel for the Promotion and Guarantee of Access to Justice for People in Situation of Vulnerability” (IAPPGAJ), which will be responsible for:
 - a) Seeking strong cooperation of the Justice Studies Center of the Americas, with the aim at carrying out studies and investigations related to access to justice throughout the Hemisphere and providing education to justice personnel.
 - b) Encouraging Member States to develop special workshops for justice personnel, which will focus on the best ways to provide assistance to people, especially those in situation of vulnerability.
 - c) Recommending Ministers of Justice or Attorneys General to promote among justice personnel to take part in the Inter-American Program of Judicial Facilitators.
 - d) Initiating national campaigns to promote and enhance the relevance of the role played by official public defenders among population and to foster the accessibility to the database.
 - e) Working closely with the Inter-American Association of Official Public Defenders, with the intention of sharing and promoting knowledge and best practices related to: access to justice, education, protecting the rights of people in situation of vulnerability such as indigenous people, women and children, and human rights defenders.
 - f) Releasing bi-annual reports on the progress made and submitting them to Ministers of Justice or Attorneys General of each Member State and to the General Assembly, which will include recommendations about the best measures and policies to be taken.
4. To invite Universities, Non-Governmental Organizations, Civil Society Organizations and the private sector to support and collaborate with the implementation of the project by carrying out campaigns and workshops on the relevant role that public defenders play in providing a proper and fair defense on trials.
5. To instruct the Department of International Law to call a Conference of Ministers of Justice or Attorneys General of the Member States, which will include experts of the IAPPGAJ, to share ideas and discuss the most viable plan to increase education and understanding on this matter.

6. To finance this project with specific funds allocated in the budget of the Department of International Law.

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

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

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**PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS THROUGH ENHANCED
ACCESS TO SECURE IDENTITY DOCUMENTS**

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Jamaica

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

That the Charter of the Organization of the American States (OAS) encourages Member States to cooperate in order to encourage technological progress for their integral development;

That the UN Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) establishes basic rights for refugees, including access to the courts, primary education, and work, as well as the right to be provided with valid travel documents and/or identity papers;

RECOGNIZING:

That the Cartagena Declaration on Refugees (1984) promotes the adoption of national laws and regulations facilitating the application of the UN Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, and establishing internal procedures for the protection of refugees;

That the Cartagena Declaration of Refugees further calls for “improving the protection afforded to refugees, safeguarding their human rights, and implementing projects aimed at their self-sufficiency and integration into the host society”;

That the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) affirms states’ responsibility for “providing refugees with travel and other documents such as would normally be provided to other aliens by their national authorities, especially documents which would facilitate their resettlement”;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

That refugees and asylum seekers often flee their homes under crisis circumstances, and therefore may be unable to furnish official documentation of their identity upon arrival in the host society;

That widely recognized and accepted identity documents are essential for refugees and asylum seekers to access basic services, carry out daily functions, and integrate into their host societies; and

The importance of providing such documents to refugees and asylum seekers as expeditiously as possible, while simultaneously ensuring adequate identity verification and preventing fraud and abuse,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States for their ongoing work to strengthen the protection of refugees and asylum seekers.
2. To recommend that the OAS collaborate with Member States to launch a hemispheric initiative to enhance refugee and asylum seekers’ access to secure identity documents. In all Member States that agree to

participate in this initiative, digitized biometric identity cards (BICs) would be issued to refugees and asylum seekers for the purposes of:

- a. Creating a secure and tamper-proof form of identification that would be widely recognized and accepted throughout the OAS.
 - b. Expediting the process for refugees and asylum seekers to obtain identity documents.
 - c. Reducing the ability of terrorist and transnational criminal organizations to forge refugee identity documents.
 - d. Facilitating the integration of refugees and asylum seekers into host societies by allowing them to present proof of their identities and thereby enhance their access to services and opportunities for education and work.
3. To suggest that member states and the OAS partner with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in this initiative, in order to take advantage of the UNHCR’s experience in conducting successful campaigns to issue BICs to refugees.
 4. To propose that the BIC initiative include the following steps and components:
 - a. In participating member states that have not already done so, compilation of an electronic national data register of refugees and asylum seekers.
 - b. Creation of a secure and tamper-proof format for the BICs, including a digital photograph and the fingerprint of the card-holder.
 - c. Development of a data protection policy to ensure the security and privacy of electronic data collected from refugees and asylum seekers.
 - d. Implementation of public information campaigns in participating Member States to inform refugees, asylum seekers, and the public about the new identity cards and the rights that the card-holders enjoy, consistent with national laws and regulations in each Member State.
 - e. Designation of multiple locations within government offices of participating member states where BICs can be printed and issued to cardholders.
 5. To recommend that the OAS , the UNHCR, and participating Member States finalize plans for the initiative within one year after the adoption of this resolution, and then begin implementing the initiative within one year after finalizing the plans.
 6. To seek necessary funding from organizations including the UNHCR, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Immigrant & Refugee Community Organization (IROC), and other interested organizations.

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

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

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**AMERICAN DECLARATION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY
(ART), KNOWLEDGE ON HIV / AIDS AND INTEGRAL PROTECTION MEASURES**

First Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Canada

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Resolutions AG / RES. 2802 (XLIII-O/13), AG / RES. 1732 (XXX-O/00) of the Organization of American States, and the resolution (A/RES/60/262, 2006) of the United Nations;

REITERATING:

That both the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the American Convention on Human Rights observe that all the members of the human race recognized them as persons endowed with dignity in their existence, are free and equal before the law, without any distinction as grounds of sex, race, religion, economic status and in general tending towards financial any negative discrimination;

That these Statutes promulgated by important organizations, which ensure the protection and promotion of the effective realization of the freedoms, privileges and rights of all humans in their capacity as such and stipulates as one of them, the respect for life, physical, mental and moral integrity and self-determination with the limits that the rights of others and provide legal order;

That human rights should be interpreted according to the principles universality, indivisibility and interdependence;

That human rights do not exist by the fact that attributes recognized by States or international organizations, are by the mere existence of the human person and for that reason they are promoting "convention reinforcing or complementing" character;

BEARING IN MIND:

The annual report of the United Nations on the Millennium Development Goals by 2013;

RECOGNIZING:

The importance of the original data collected by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on indicators of the Millennium Development Goals, coordinated by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat of the United Nations;

CONSIDERING:

That there are still missing information in the basic knowledge about HIV and its prevention in America, being the most affected underdeveloped countries;

That universal access to antiretroviral treatment for HIV / AIDS is available to mankind, but it requires sustained political support, therefore, the provision of prevention and treatment services should be the responsibility of the States;

That the freer it is whole treatment, there will be more population coverage;

That the more treatments exist, fewer people will die of AIDS infected and more people will live longer being HIV positive;

That the knowledge of young people about HIV disease and its preventions is not enough compared to the global goal;

That a basic understanding of what HIV is and its transmission, is critical to achieving behavioral changes that will lead the maintenance of safe sex; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT

That not all countries have entities or institutions to ensure human rights and supra-guarantees that belong to everyone;

That it is appropriate to create special units dedicated solely and exclusively to the protection of those persons coming under the present declaration,

RESOLVES:

1. To publicly and inexorably reproach the behaviors designed to discriminate against people potentially affected by HIV / AIDS, and those who carry it and / or those who suffering as well as to the memory of those who perished by its experience;
2. To recognize, another time, the importance of the prevention, promotion and treatment of HIV / AIDS by part the Members States.
3. To encourage States to formulate public policies for prevention, promotion, treatment and knowledge of HIV / AIDS, taking into account the governing parameters stipulated in this Declaration:
 - a. Universality: Coverage for all people.
 - b. Gratuitousness: State funding for prevention, promotion and knowledge, as well as a subsidy for treatment.
 - c. Priority: emergency called to States to regulate this area.
4. To urge states in order to strengthen action and judicial guarantees, aiming to accomplish the full exercise of human rights enshrined in the American Convention on Human Rights and other international instruments.
5. To exhort Members States which have no Rights Defenders institutions and supra-Guarantees, to institutionalize within their domestic legislation a priority, national or federal entities, to ensure these rights and guarantees, among others, a suitable access the administration of justice and an effective remedy, in a framework of Gratuitousness, Universality and Priority.

6. To instruct all Members States to create within their entities Rights Defenders and supra-Guarantees, Special Units of inspection, control, monitoring and protection of the marginalized, in order to provide humanity in this situation of public defenders who need to advocate for their rights.

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

Cosignatories: 1. _____
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COMBATING CORRUPTION IN THE JURIDICAL SYSTEM AND RECOGNIZING
VULNERABLE POPULATIONS AS A GUARANTEE OF
ACCESS TO JUSTICE

First Committee: Juridical and Political Affairs
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Guatemala

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AFFIRMING:

That the Member States have an obligation to respect and guarantee the exercise of the rights recognized in the international treaties to which they are party and in their domestic legislation, removing the obstacles that may impair or limit access to a public defender, in such a way, it will ensure full and free access to justice;

CONSIDERING:

Chapter XV of the OAS Charter which states that “there shall be an Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, whose principal function shall be to promote the observance and protection of human rights and to serve as a consultative organ of the Organization in these matters.”

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The importance of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (IACC) and the fact that it has been ratified by 33 member states of the Organization of American States (OAS), and that 31 of those states participate in the Mechanism for Follow-Up on Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC);

BEARING IN MIND:

The creation of the Inter-American Program of Judicial Facilitators within the OAS and the agreement between the Supreme Justice Court of the Republic of Guatemala and the Secretary General of the Organization of the American States for the establishment of this program in Guatemala;

UNDERSCORING:

The conclusions of the special meeting on the exchange of best practices and experiences with the work of public defenders held in the OAS Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs, on March 7, 2013; and the fruitful work being done by Inter-American public defenders to represent the rights of victims of human rights violations under the aegis of the Memorandum of Understanding between AIDEF and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The existence of the Ministers of Justice or Attorneys General of the Americas (REMJA) who have highlighted the importance of access to justice for the effective fulfillment of rights conferred on people and have considered that access to justice must cover all sectors of society, understanding it to be one of the pillars for ensuring social justice and development.

ERADICATING RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of St. Kitts and Nevis

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

That Articles 3.1 and 45.a of the Charter of the Organization of the American States; Article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; Article II of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man; Article I of the American Convention on Human Rights; and Article 9 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter call for the respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms to be extended to all human beings, regardless of race, color, nationality, sex, language, religion, political, or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, or any other status;

DISTURBED BY:

The persistent examples of racial discrimination in the workplace that continue to affect vast populations in the Americas;

RECALLING:

The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and particularly Article 2 from that document, which calls for the condemnation of racial discrimination and for the pursuit by all signatories to eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms through appropriate means and without delay;

That all of the Member States of the Organization of American States have ratified the aforementioned International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and are therefore legally bound by the terms of the Convention; and

BEARING IN MIND:

The commitment of the Organization of American States to the eradication of racial discrimination and the results that the Members of the Organization of American States are capable of achieving regarding the eradication of racial discrimination,

RESOLVES:

1. To praise all Member States that are signatories to the aforementioned International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.
2. To commend all Member States for their respective efforts to address racial discrimination.

3. To urge all Member States to use their resources to implement programs to reduce racial discrimination within their boundaries.
4. To remind all Member States to report all necessary information to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in a timely manner, in accordance with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.
5. To create a one-time Judicial Panel, which will convene for two weeks per year in the same city that is hosting the General Assembly that year, and which will comprise one representative from each Member State appointed by the delegates of each Member State, to, by 2018, submit to the OAS a series of suggestions for legally binding mechanisms against racial discrimination to be adopted throughout the Region by 2022.

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

Cosignatories: 1. _____
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**JUDICIAL REFORM TO EQUALLY AND EFFICIENTLY ADMINISTER JUSTICE TO
PEOPLE IN PLACES OF VULNERABILITY**

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Peru

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

That Article 45i of the Charter of the Organization of American States establishes that there must be “adequate provision for all persons to have due legal aid in order to secure their rights”;

That in the interest of protecting the legal rights of those in situations of vulnerability, Article 54f of the Charter of the Organizations of American States indicates that member states will consider the reports and proceedings of the Inter-American System of Human Rights;

That Article 63 of the American Convention of Human Rights states that member states will administer the policies of the Inter-American System of Human Rights through their legal systems;

RECOGNIZING:

The 2012 Report of the Inter-American Juridical Committee in Chapter II affirms that “the crisis involving justice represents one of the most common concerns worldwide... the qualification of a judge should be continuous...judges should not be qualified only for his/her initial admission, but rather has to continuously qualify during his/her whole career”, that law schools should be up to date and successfully teaching how to facilitate international human rights laws, and that some countries will plea for judicial autonomy as not to be evaluated, to hide a “lack of enforcement” of international justice;

That this lack of justice extends to people in places of vulnerability at a more dangerous level;

That the Annual Workshop on International Law, organized by the Inter-American Juridical since 1973, hosted by the Department of International Law of the Secretariat for Legal Affairs of the Organization of American States works to address “developments in private international law, the teaching of international law, current issues in human rights, new developments in the jurisprudence of the International Court of Justice,” by hosting trainings with professors and specialists from Latin American and Europe;

BEARING IN MIND:

That considerable financial resources are necessary for the efficient functioning of Inter-American Court of Human Rights as defined in the 2011-2015 Strategic Guidelines for Strengthening Inter-American Justice, and;

That in accordance with article 72 of the American Convention of Human rights, the expenses and fees of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights are covered by the budget of the organization, in addition to voluntary contributions made by observer countries; and

REAFFIRMING:

The importance of the Inter-American Court Representatives to offer objective defenses consistent with the Inter-American human rights laws for those in places of vulnerability,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage each member state to not only provide for consistent education and evaluations on the quality of representation for those in places of vulnerability, but to teach lawyers early in their educational career how to facilitate international human rights laws.
2. To encourage member states to hold re-evaluations of judges and lawyers with the intent to promote justice by having judges who are versed in current international human rights law.
3. To encourage the “Annual Workshop on International Law” to hold their annual training session with a concentration in training lawyers, judges, and administrators of justice to better understand and administer due rights to those in places of vulnerability.
4. To encourage member states to seek continued funding from NGOs, IGOs and observer countries to accomplish these aims.

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EVALUATING THE RIGHT TO TRUTH REGARDING DISAPPEARED PERSONS

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Brazil

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

That Article 1 in the “Democracy and the Inter-American System” section of the Inter-American Democratic Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) declares, “The peoples of the Americas have a right to democracy and their governments have an obligation to promote and defend it”;

That the preamble of the Inter-American Democratic Charter further states, “the American Declaration on the Rights and Duties of Man and the American Convention on Human Rights contain the values and principles of liberty, equality, and social justice that are intrinsic to democracy,” and emphasizes, “that the promotion and protection of human rights is a basic prerequisite for the existence of a democratic society, and importance of the continuous development and strengthening of the inter-American human rights system for the consolidation of democracy,” and also, “that a safe environment is essential to the integral development of the human being, which contributes to democracy and political stability”;

That the focus on social justice and the fostering of democracy in the region is supported by the Protocol of San Salvador on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights which emphasizes the great importance of the reaffirmation, development, improvement, and protection of human rights to consolidate the system of representative democratic government;

That Article 26 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter under the “Promotion of a Democratic Culture” section states, “The OAS will continue to carry out programs and activities designed to promote democratic principles and practices and strengthen a democratic culture in the Hemisphere, bearing in mind that democracy is a way of life based on liberty and enhancement of economic, social, and cultural conditions for the peoples of the Americas. The OAS will consult and cooperate on an ongoing basis with member states and take into account the contributions of civil society organizations working in those fields”;

RECOGNIZING:

That truth commissions have been established in a number of Member States, including Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay to investigate and expose human rights violations, acknowledging the rights of victims and survivors to know about the circumstances of serious violations of their human rights;

RECALLING:

That the problem of missing persons and assistance to members of their families is addressed in both international humanitarian law, a subset of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and the United Nations’ International Human Rights Law as evident in OAS resolutions AG/RES. 2231 (XXXVI-O/06) and AG/RES. 2295 (XXXVII-O/07), which call for investigation of persons who have disappeared and to provide assistance to their families;

That the “Right to Truth” OAS resolution AG/RES. 2406 (XXXVIII-O/08), adopted at the Fourth Plenary Session held on June 3, 2008, established that the right to truth may be characterized differently under

the legal systems of the various Member States, which allows Member States to address the issues of exposing truth individually;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That the crimes of forced disappearance, torture and murder which occurred and continue to occur have had a profound impact on the population of Latin America and continue to cause suffering and hardship while restraining the region from realizing its full potential, therefore negatively affecting all Member States and advancing the need to do more and ensure perpetrators are brought to justice; and

CONVINCED:

That the region, acting together, will provide a more effective mechanism for uncovering truth than individual states acting on their own, as Member States can learn from the experiences and lessons of other truth-seeking processes that have provided information about massive human rights violations,

RESOLVES:

1. To recognize and commend those countries in the region that have sought transparency regarding disappeared persons by establishing truth and reconciliation commissions and the like as discussed in OAS AG/RES. 2406 (XXXVIII-O/08).
2. To encourage Member States to take action to continue to seek out the truth regarding disappeared persons and to provide assistance to their families.
3. To form a multi-national Right to Truth Evaluation commission through the OAS, to be established as a faction of the OAS Department of International Law in partnership with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), to evaluate how well each Member State has performed in uncovering the truth regarding disappeared persons and in providing assistance to members of their families.
4. To develop appropriate methodologies to be used by the Right to Truth Evaluation commission and to train said commission by holding a conference in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil sponsored by the Brazilian Truth Commission and composed of panelists active in Truth Commissions from various locations throughout the world to present their experiences and lessons learned.
5. To recommend that this commission:
 - a. Be composed of representatives from participating Member States, including family members of victims, members of relevant organizations, and government officials, to be elected or selected by the governments of the individual Member States.
 - b. Decide which countries to evaluate, seek permission for investigation from the Member State, and establish a timetable for evaluation.
 - c. Investigate all transitional justice crimes related to disappearances, crimes of war, genocide, and crimes against humanity, including indigenous genocide by conducting research within individual Member States.
 - d. Prepare reports within three months of each investigation for circulation to all of representatives of said commission.
 - e. Begin work immediately after it is established and no later than December 31, 2014 and present a final report to the General Assembly of the OAS by December 31, 2017.
 - f. Publish a final summary of this report with recommendations for each of the Member States evaluated.

- g. Seek funding from Member States and interested non-governmental organizations (NGOs), including but not limited to: The International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ), Amnesty International, and the Global Justice Center.
6. To encourage and provide support to Member States who adopt the recommendations from the final report, which will include tactics to establish specific social service mechanisms to provide psychological, legal and material assistance to the families of victims, as well as guidance regarding juridical actions.

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

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

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ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES LICENSE OF HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Honduras

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND:

The Preamble of the Inter-American Democratic Charter declares the promotion and protection of human rights a basic prerequisite for the existence of democracy;

Article 8 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter compels member states to reaffirm their intention to strengthen the inter-American system for the protection of human rights for the consolidation of democracy in the hemisphere;

Resolution 128 adopted by the 43rd Session of the United Nations General Assembly and subsequent resolutions have called for the development and promotion of international human rights education in order to fulfill purposes of Article I, paragraph 3 of the Charter of the United Nations;

RECOGNIZING:

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

REALIZING:

The deficit of trained human rights activists necessary to combat the pervasive human rights violations across the Americas,

RESOLVES:

1. To establish the OAS License of Human Rights Education (LoHRE):
 - a. This license shall be granted to tertiary educational institutions in the Member States that possess exemplary human rights curriculums.
 - b. The Office of the Executive Secretary of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights shall bear the responsibility of granting the LoHRE to human rights educational programs that accord with the criteria laid forth below.
2. To adopt the following criteria as the basis on which the Executive Secretary will evaluate applications for the OAS License of Human Rights Education. Institutions shall:
 - a. Offer a 15 credit human rights certificate programs that can be completed in one term—Fall, Spring, or Summer.
 - b. Require a minimum of two (2) core courses in any of the following fields:
 - i. History of Human Rights.
 - ii. Human Rights Philosophy.
 - iii. International Human Rights Law.
 - iv. Human Rights Advocacy.
 - c. Require a minimum of three (3) elective courses in any of the following fields:

- i. Latin American History and Development;
 - ii. Migration.
 - iii. Human Trafficking.
 - iv. Global/Transnational Crime.
 - v. Indigenous Studies.
 - vi. Refugee Protection.
 - d. Create and submit plans to the Office of the Executive Secretary that demonstrate the institution's desire to attract and retain foreign participants from across the Americas.
 - e. Further criteria, for the LoHRE established by the Executive Secretary, shall be adopted with the consent of the Commissioners of the IACHR.
- 3. To prioritize program participation in accordance with Resolution 4, Section 2 of the 12th Session of the Human Rights Council:
 - a. Institutions shall be encouraged, but not required, to accept applicants from all Member States that are currently enrolled in or have recently completed a nationally accredited undergraduate degree program in one or more of the following occupational fields:
 - i. Teaching and education.
 - ii. Civil service and public administration.
 - iii. Social work.
 - iv. Juridical practices.
 - v. Law enforcement and criminal justice.
 - vi. Military personnel.
- 4. To encourage member states to review and alter, if necessary, their respective student visa programs in order to facilitate foreign student participation in institutions that are granted the OAS LoHRE.

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

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