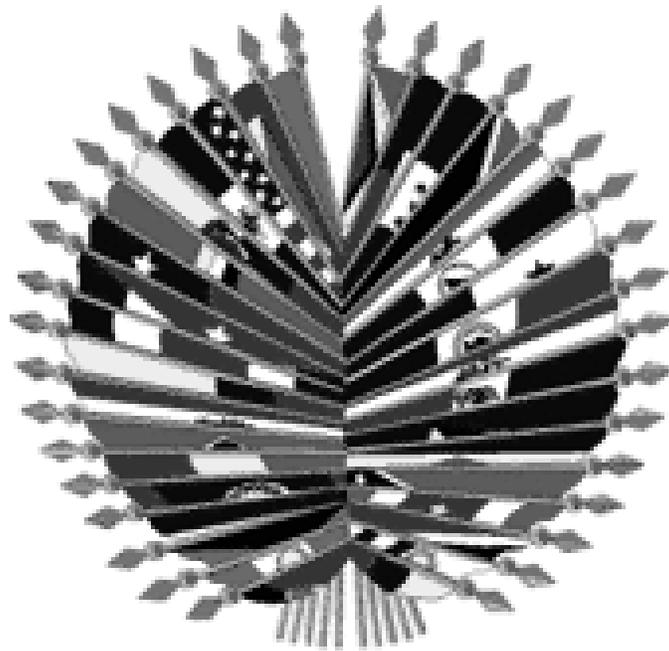


**2017 Washington Model Organization of  
American States General Assembly**

# **Electronic Packet**

## **First Committee**



**EXPANDING THE USE OF DRUG TREATMENT COURTS AND DIVERSION  
PROGRAMS AS ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION**

First Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Grenada

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 3 of the Organization of American States (OAS) Charter, which affirms the essential principles of “social justice” and “the fundamental rights of the individual,” including the rights to humane treatment and access to health care and public services;

Article 17 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which affirms the member states’ commitment “to promote healthy lifestyles and to strengthen their capacity to prevent, detect, and respond to chronic non-communicable diseases,” which include drug dependency;

Article 5(6) of the American Convention on Human Rights, which asserts that “punishments consisting of deprivation of liberty shall have as an essential aim the reform and social readaptation of the prisoners”;

CONCERNED:

That the OAS Drug Commission determined that the increase in drug-related arrests and convictions has been an ineffective and inhumane approach to public health and safety, and has led to the overcrowding of minor offenders in prisons and the human rights violations resulting from it;

CONSIDERING:

That the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) defines Drug Treatment Courts (DTCs) as “courts that aim to stop drug abuse and related criminal activity of offenders through court-directed treatment and rehabilitation programmes”;

That per a joint World Bank/UNODC report titled “Crime, Violence, and Development,” offender rehabilitation programs better address the sources of crime than time served in prisons, and thereby decrease the likelihood of repeat offenses and lessen the prison population by reducing the incarceration rate;

That the Research Consortium on Drugs and the Law has determined that DTCs are the most common alternative to incarceration, as they are in use in fourteen OAS member states;

That per a Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) report on Alternatives to Incarceration for Drug-Related Offenses, CICAD-recognized diversion programs, which divert offenders into non-punitive treatment and support services, offer a better alternative for juveniles since they allow juveniles to avoid the violent environment of prisons and the stigma of being in the penal system, and thereby reduce the likelihood of repeat offenses; and

RECOGNIZING:

The Hemispheric Drug Strategy of 2010, which recognizes drug dependency as a chronic, relapsing disease that must be addressed as a core element of public health policy; and calls upon member

states to “explore means of offering treatment, rehabilitation, and recovery support services to drug dependent offenders as an alternative to criminal prosecution or imprisonment,”

RESOLVES:

1. To acknowledge the work that the OAS has already done to promote alternatives to incarceration in its member states, especially in its recent DTC Exchange and On-Site Study Program.
2. To commend those member states which have successfully implemented DTCs and other alternatives to incarceration for drug-related offenses within their nations.
3. To recommend that the OAS Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) continue to oversee the expansion of DTCs for non-violent, drug-dependent adult offenders in the region through the Drug Treatment Courts Program in the Americas.
4. To recommend that OAS members states further promote non-punitive and rehabilitative approaches by diverting non-violent, drug-dependent juvenile offenders to diversion programs that offer treatment and support services.
5. To recommend that CICAD organize and supervise a bi-annual Diversion Program Workshop in which OAS members learn how to set up, operate, and improve diversion programs.
6. To propose that the workshop be structured as follows:
  - a. Member states interested in establishing or improving diversion programs will send teams to participate in Diversion Program training.
  - b. Teams will consist of experienced drug treatment program administrators, case managers, and treatment providers.
  - c. CICAD will develop criteria for how the team members will be selected.
  - d. Diversion program managers from OAS member states that already operate such programs will deliver the training, including the sharing of best practices from successful programs.
7. To propose that the Diversion Program Workshops begin in 2018 and be held on a rotating basis in the OAS member states with existing diversion programs.
8. To propose that participating member states submit an annual progress report on the status and effectiveness of their Diversion programs to CICAD; the programs’ effectiveness will be measured by the recidivism rates of participants.

9. To request that the program receive financial and technical support from the U.S. National Association of Drug Court Professionals (NADCP), Center for Court Innovation (CCI), and International Association of Drug Treatment Courts (IADTC).

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

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

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**STRENGTHENING OF THE FOLLOW-UP MECHANISM TO THE BELÉM DO PARÁ CONVENTION (MESECVI)**

First Committee

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

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

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 4 of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, proclaim that “States should condemn violence against women and should not invoke any custom, tradition or religious consideration to avoid their obligations with respect to its elimination. States should pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating violence against women”;

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

EMPHASIZING:

The Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women, calls for the “establishment of mechanisms for protecting and defending women's rights as essential to combating the phenomenon of violence against women physical, sexual, and psychological integrity, whether in the public or the private sphere, and for asserting those rights within society”;

RECOGNIZING:

The Inter-American Convention Of Belém do Pará for The Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence Against Women adopted in 1994, proclaims that violence against women constitutes a violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Convention established, for the first time, the development of mechanisms for the protection and defense of women's rights in the struggle to eliminate violence against their physical, sexual and psychological integrity, in both the public and private spheres; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

About the fact that according to UNIFEM, violence is the leading cause of death and disability in Latin American women between 15 - 44 years old; and

According to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Latin American indigenous women record the highest prevalence of ever-married girls and women aged 15- 49 reporting physical or sexual violence by a current or former partner (29 %) compared to the regional average of 24 %.

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate all Member States which have signed and ratified the Mechanism to the Belem do Pará Convention (MESECVI).
2. To maintain, under the Mechanism of the Belem do Pará Convention (MESECVI), the Multilateral Evaluation Round and Follow-Up Round, which have already been established; along with its existent conformation of Committee of Experts, Member States and civil society organizations.
3. To suggest the creation of a Third Round, which will serve as an extension of the MESECVI structure, considering that:
  - a. The Third Round will be named “Special Round for Critical Problems” and it will specifically address the violence against indigenous women in the Hemisphere, by identifying and circulating the current set of MESECVI indicators to measure the overall progress of Member States.
  - b. The results from the Special Round for Critical Problems will be added to the Follow-up Report by the Committee of Experts and to be shared in La Paz, Bolivia on November 25th of 2018 (International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women), due to the fact that the mentioned Report is published every two years following the procedures of the MESECVI.
4. To show its commitment with the eradication of violence against indigenous women, Bolivia will offer an initial fund destined to the finance of the Special Round for Critical Problems.

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

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

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**TO ASSURE DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN MEMBER STATE PRISONS**

First Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Panama

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING:

The need for closer observation of prison conditions by the OAS in order to survey and assess the living conditions of inmates while also addressing drug problems;

That the present prison conditions impede human rights due to their inadequate living and health facilities provided to prisoners;

That the OAS should pursue reformed prison practices to promote rehabilitation and ensure the prisoners are prepared to be productive citizens after incarceration;

That renovating prisons and reforming their administrative structure can be cost effective to member states;

That the OAS should pursue reform initiatives among Member State judiciaries to cease unfit prison sentences for low-level drug offenses and among Member State police forces to combat corruption and to adequately train police officers;

That the OAS should adopt the Nelson Mandela Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners that was first adopted by the United Nations in order to maintain basic human rights standards in prisons, with the following aspects in mind specifically: respect for prisoners' inherent dignity and value as human beings, medical and health services, disciplinary action and punishment, including the role of medical staff, solitary confinement and reduction of diet, investigation of all deaths in custody, as well as of any signs or allegations of torture or inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment of prisoners.

REAFFIRMING:

The Inter-American Democratic Charter's pledge to uphold human rights, transparency in government activities, propagate democracy, and support integral development in Member States;

RECALLING:

Article 95(a) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states that the OAS should "Formulate and recommend to the General Assembly a strategic plan which sets forth policies, programs, and courses of action in matters of cooperation for integral development, within the framework of the general policy and priorities defined by the General Assembly;"

Article 95(e) of the OAS Charter, which declares that the OAS will “periodically evaluate cooperation activities for integral development, in terms of their performance in the implementation of policies, programs, and projects, in terms of their impact, effectiveness, efficiency, and use of resources, and in terms of the quality, inter alia, of the technical cooperation services provided; and report to the General Assembly,” as a means of justifying; and,

VIEWING IN APPRECIATION:

James Cavallaro, the current Rapporteur on the Rights of Persons Deprived of Liberty for the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), for his efforts and his collection of data from within the prison systems,

RESOLVES:

1. To formally adopt the Nelson Mandela Rules with the oversight of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.
2. To make information and data on the rates of recidivism more accessible to the international community, in order to better assess the observation of human rights in prisons.
3. To reform prisons with human rights protections that are substandard to the Inter-American Democratic Charter, including measures to:
  - a. Reduce prison overcrowding and makeshift cells by designing and building efficient prison layouts with each prison’s geographical and cultural needs in mind.
  - b. Ensure that the physical well-being of inmates is protected.
  - c. Train prison administration to gain and maintain control of all prison activities and inmates.
4. Expand the Rapporteurship on the Rights of Persons Deprived of Liberty into the Committee on the Rights of Persons Deprived of Liberty to ensure that prison and judicial reforms might be given a larger priority in the OAS.
5. To emphasize the international focus of prisons away from punishment and towards rehabilitation, including measures to:
  - a. Make primary, secondary, and trade skills education services accessible to prisoners.
  - b. Provide jobs and job training for inmates.
  - c. Provide improved health services for inmates in order to sustain the life in proper observation of human rights standards.
6. To make judicial reforms within Member States that decrease the rate of incarceration for low-level drug offenses like possession, intent to sell, and use to reduce the costs of maintaining prisons and increasing safety, including measures to:
  - a. Make the repercussions for low-level drug offenses subjected to community service or the payment of fines, rather than prolonged incarceration sentences; repeated offenses



**AN ALTERNATIVE SYSTEM TO INCARCERATION IN ORDER TO CONFRONT THE PROBLEMS DERIVED FROM THE PRODUCTION AND USE OF CANNABIS**

First Committee

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 3 (b) of the Organization of American States (OAS) Charter which states that: “international order consists essentially of respect for the personality, sovereignty and independence of States, and the faithful fulfillment of obligations derived from treaties and other sources of international law”,

Article 05 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) which states that: "no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment."

Article 25 of the UDHR which states that: “everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services”;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

With The World Health Organization Global Burden of Disease Study that defines drugs “as a social problem since it leads to school dropout; unemployment and low work productivity; economic costs to individuals and the States and diseases”,

With the report given by the Ibero-American Federation of Ombudsmen that stresses the crisis in which prison systems are in the region and which undermine the security of prisons and violates the human rights of prisoners and staff since there is overcrowding and overpopulation in such places, which lead to an increase in violence, saturation of health services and the erosion of coexistence among prisoners;

CONSIDERING

That two decades of cooperation in Latin America to combat drugs and drug trafficking have had a limited impact in reducing drug consumption and production and have not led to a better control of the trafficking criminal networks and the use of drugs have become a public health issue;

The Resolution of the OAS AG/RES. 2621 (XLI-O/11) Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs, 2011-2015 that aims at supporting the implementation of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The OAS Drug Report which states that “it should be frank, thorough, and shed light on actions taken so far to confront the drug problem, without shying away from

sensitive issues and without fear of breaking taboos in order to pave the way for new approaches to the drug phenomenon”,

RESOLVES:

1. To invite the Member States to continue recognizing the principles of personality, sovereignty and independence of the Member States; including the right to define its own justice, economic and political system that aims at the respect of human rights.
2. To encourage the Member States to support judicial reforms that aim at the development of an alternative system to incarceration for the cannabis production and consumption problems, based on the respect of human rights and on the following elements:
  - a. Recognition of cannabis as a legal product by registering it as a national product in the Ministry of Commerce or its equivalent in each of the Member States.
  - b. Regulation of the illegal cannabis market by: (1) having the government control the production, distribution and price of cannabis inside the territory of the Member States, (2) the consumers must register their cannabis purchases in electronic controls and not exceed the purchase of 40grams per month, (3) taxing the purchase of cannabis and (4) keeping low costs in production practices, so that the price for the final consumer can be low as well.
  - c. Public policies that promote legal economic activities and weaken the ones related to the illegal market of cannabis.
  - d. Consideration of the consumption of cannabis as a public health issue when designing and implementing public health policies and penalties.
  - e. Identification of the different types of consumers in order to offer health assistance according to their particular situation and needs.
  - f. Economic penalties to those that exceed the limit allowed for consumption of cannabis in order to have funds that will be used towards the support of the public healthcare system and the educational programs.
  - g. Economic penalties for those that produce cannabis in order to have funds that will be used towards the support of the public policies that conceive the use of cannabis as a health problematic and the educational programs.
  - h. Educational programs, at both the elementary and high school levels, that aim at preventing the use of cannabis for non-health purposes.

3. To recommend the Member States to implement the above stated system in their territories considering their social, economic and political conditions and needs.

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

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

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(Signature of Delegate)

(Country Represented)

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**PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN THROUGH  
EDUCATION AND POLICE TRAINING**

First Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Jamaica

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

HAVING SEEN:

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

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

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

Article 8(C) of the Inter-American Convention of the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence Against Women establishes that “The states parties agree to undertake progressively specific measures, including programs: (c) to promote the education and training of all those involved in the administration of justice, police and other law enforcement officers as well as other personnel responsible for implementing policies for the prevention, punishment and eradication of violence against women”;

Article 8(E) of the Inter-American Convention of the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence Against Women expresses the duty of the States Parties “to promote and support governmental and private sector education designed to raise awareness of the public with respect to the problems of and remedies for violence against women”;

CONSIDERING:

The need to eliminate violence against women in the hemisphere;

That the Charter of the Organization of American States recognized the Human Rights as a fundamental part of the inter-American system: “Convinced that the historic mission of America is to offer mankind, a land of liberty and favorable environment for the development of his/her personality and the realization of his just aspirations”;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The resolution of the United Nations A/RES/48/104 (1993) “Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women”, which recognizes that “violence against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women, which have led to domination over and discrimination against women by men,”;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That member OAS member states have passed progressive laws punishing violence against women, less than 40 percent of women who have experienced violence seek help of any sort;

That 1 in 3 women worldwide have experienced either physical and /or sexual violence in their lifetime; and

RECALLING:

Resolution AG/RES. 2832 (XLIV-O/14), Implementation of the Inter-American Convention on the prevention, punishment, and eradication of violence against women, “Convention of Belem Do Para,” 4 June 2014, which advocates for the proper execution of “public policy on prevention punishment, and assistance in cases of violence against women...at the national, regional, and international levels”;

Resolution AG/RES. 2831 (XLIV-O/14), promotion of women’s human rights and gender equity and equality and strengthening of the Inter-American Commission on Women, 4 June 2014, which requests that member states align their domestic laws with the treaties and conventions they have signed concerning discrimination and violence against women “in order to advance the full exercise of women’s rights and the attainment of gender equality.”,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the member states for their work and implementation of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women.
2. To recommend the creation of educational programs at every level of the education system to:
  - a. Foster the prevention and public awareness of violence against women.
  - b. Address social prejudices and customs that encourages such violence.
3. To establish a training program for law enforcement agencies directed at implementing policies for the punishment of violence against women in order to:
  - a. Encourage women to seek help from law enforcement.
  - b. Deter people from committing acts of violence against women.

- 4. To strongly encourage member states to work alongside the Inter-American Commission of Women to implement these programs.
- 5. To request the financial assistance and expertise of UN Women, World Health Organization, Association of Women's Rights in Development (AWID), and permanent observers of the OAS.
- 6. To request that OAS member states create a fund specifically designated for the implementation of these programs.

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

Cosignatories:

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)
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**PROPOSAL TO CREATE A SUBCOMMITTEE TO ADVANCE  
ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION**

First Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Peru

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which establishes as one of its main purposes to: “a) strengthen the peace and security of the continent” and “f) promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development”;

Article 3 (e) which encourages Member States to “cooperate fully among themselves, independently of the nature of their political, economic, and social systems”;

Article 3, (j) that “social justice and social security are bases of lasting peace”;

Article 29 of the same document which asserts that “If the inviolability or the integrity of the territory or the sovereignty or political independence of any American State should be affected by...by any other fact or situation that might endanger the peace of America, the American States, in furtherance of the principles of continental solidarity or collective self-defense, shall apply the measures and procedures established in the special treaties on the subject”;

CONVINCED:

That drug problems within the Americas have been counter-productive to the prosperity of those in the Americas;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

That prisons throughout the hemisphere are exceeding capacity and stability and are not capable of providing the necessary support services to all of their inhabitants;

RECALLING:

That the 1961 United Nations Convention, Article 36 (1), and in the 1971 Convention, Article 22, provide that drug possession and distribution be a punishable offense, with serious offenses liable to adequate punishment such as imprisonment;

REMEMBERING:

The focus on deterrence and punishment was strengthened by Article 3(2) of the UN Convention against Illicit Traffic 1988 which (with safeguard clauses) specifically asks parties to establish possession for personal consumption as a criminal offense,

## RESOLVES:

1. To recognize the efforts made by Member States to address the ever-increasing incarceration and drug problems within the Americas.
2. To propose the creation of a new committee, the Incarceration Alternatives Committee (IAC), as a subcommittee, under the administrative supervision of the Secretariat for Legal Affairs, which will serve as an oversight and communication committee to propose alternatives to incarceration for drug problems within the Americas while also acting as a mediator between, or among, Member States.
3. To recommend that the functions of the Incarceration Alternatives Committee should consist of the following:
  - a. An Incarceration Alternatives Committee to be organized from interested Member States to study potential incarceration alternatives, and to have a mediating role between States, if the parties involved so wish.
  - b. A forum for departments concerning public safety and judicial proceedings of the Member States to aid the IAC to promote stronger relations among OAS members for the purpose of proposing alternatives to incarceration for drug crimes and utilizing effective channels of communication.
  - c. The Incarceration Alternatives Committee consisting of interested Member States will hold its meetings and office in Lima, Peru and will be available to meet with individual Member States upon request in their preferred area of operations.
4. To request that the IAC be composed of a team of seven members who fulfill the following criteria:
  - a. Five independent experts, such as any member with prior experience in judicial proceedings, and/or any member with drug enforcement experience, elected by simple majority at the General Assembly whose elections shall be considered among a pool of independent experts proposed by the CICAD.
  - b. Two formal and non-permanent observers elected by the ambassador to the OAS of the interested Member State and a representative assigned by the CICAD.
  - c. That these positions be elected on and filled by 31 December 2017.
5. To invite Member States to openly and actively support the IAC and allow the team to perform its tasks un-obstructed.
6. To seek volunteer funding and/or donations from Member States, Permanent Observers, United Nations Development Program, World Bank, International Federation of Red Cross, Pan American Health Organization, World Health Organization, National Centers for Disease Control, and other Non-Governmental Organizations.

7. To invite all Member States to the first meeting of the IAC in Lima, Peru in October 2018.

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

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_

(Signature of Delegate)

(Country Represented)

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**IMPLEMENTATION OF A TRANSNATIONAL YOUTH EDUCATION  
PROGRAM TO PREVENT AND ERADICATE VIOLENCE  
AGAINST WOMEN (YEPPE-VAW)**

First Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Guatemala

Topic No.3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

Article 16 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which declares: “Education is key to strengthening democratic institutions, promoting the development of human potential, and alleviating poverty and fostering greater understanding among our peoples. To achieve these ends, it is essential that a quality education be available to all, including girls and women, rural inhabitants, and minorities”;

CONSIDERING:

That thousands of women are killed each year in the hemisphere and many of these murders take place in a domestic framework;

That school, in addition to educating and qualifying, is a living environment where young people interact and live several situations that are opportunities to learn how to live in society;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The Resolution of the United Nations AG/RES/58/147 (2004) “Elimination of domestic violence against women”, which recognizes that domestic violence is a human rights issue with serious immediate and long-term implications, strongly condemns all forms of domestic violence against women and girls and calls for an elimination of violence in the family; and

UNDERLINING:

The Regional Dialogue held in Mexico in 2016 to follow up to former forums on good practices in gender, justice and violence, organized by the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM); this meeting aims to create “opportunities for cooperation, understanding and exchange of best practices and lessons learned with a view to achieving women’s right to live free from violence.”,

RESOLVES

1. To congratulate all the OAS Member States, along with the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM), in their efforts to generate hemispheric policies on gender equality and the promotion of women’s rights.
2. To remind all Member States that violence against women is a pervasive phenomenon and remains one of the significant human rights issues in the Americas.



**DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL  
ORGANIZATIONS FOR MARGINALIZED PEOPLES**

First Committee

Topic No.1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Dominican Republic

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 106 of the Charter of the Organization of the American States, in which the function of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) is to promote the observance and protection of human rights;

Article 6 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states that all citizens have a right and responsibility to participate “in decisions relating to their own development”;

Article 26 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states that “ 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”;

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2634 (XLI-0/11), “Follow-up and Implementation of the Mandates of the Declaration of Commitment of Port of Spain of the Fifth Summit of the Americas,” which considers “contributing to the Specific Fund to Support the Participation of Civil Society Organizations in OAS Activities and in the Summits of the Americas Process, in order to sustain and promote the effective participation of civil society organizations and other social actors in OAS activities”;

AG/RES 2395 (XXXVIII-08), “Increasing and strengthening Civil Society participation in the activities of the OAS, affirming the continued support and promotion of the registration of civil society organizations and their participation in OAS activities;

The Third Summit of the Americas (Quebec City, 2001), in which the Heads of State and Government called on member states to “To promote mechanisms to facilitate citizen participation in politics, especially in local or municipal governments,” as well as to “Promote the development, autonomy and institutional strengthening of local government in order to promote favorable conditions for the sustainable economic social development of their communities”; and

CONSIDERING:

The Civitas International Programs, which organizes workshops and seminars for teachers, school administrators, curriculum developers, civic education program directors, and government officials;

That with a population of approximately 10 million people violence against women is the fourth leading cause of death for women in the Dominican Republic;

The efforts of the Dominican Council of International Relations (CDRI) to promote mutual respect between peoples of different cultural and religious backgrounds through the Alliance of Civilizations (COC);

That Amnesty International has called on authorities to foster representative, accountable policing, to ensure that people can exercise their rights to peaceful assembly without the fear of discrimination or other abuses;

The consolidation of leadership and the encouragement of representation of NGO alliances by *Alianza ONG*;

The commitment of *Centro Bonó* to strengthen the social and political power of the impoverished and excluded populations, supporting the articulation of different actors and social movements that seek structural and integral changes,

RESOLVES:

1. To acknowledge the synergistic efforts made by member states to recognize marginalized populations throughout the Hemisphere.
2. To request the IACHR to support current NGOs as models for the creation of training programs to strengthen, educate, and encourage democratic participation among underrepresented populations, in order to:
  - a. Increase their self-sufficiency in civil society participation..
  - b. Diplomatically present issues that they would like the government to address without external resources.
3. To propose that the Civitas Latin America Program and Amnesty International organize events to bring participants from existing NGOs and representatives of underrepresented populations together to exchange viewpoints, and build on prior knowledge, skills, and temperaments for equal representation, by:
  - a. Using established NGOs as models to train developing organizations.
  - b. Educating underrepresented population participants through teaching and exchanging of prior knowledge about government participation.
  - c. Giving special encouragement to youth populations to participate in local and state-held elections.
4. To implement representation of underrepresented populations in civil society, by:
  - a. Having groups of no more than five members at each training program.
  - b. Increasing voting participation from marginalized groups within two years.
  - c. Holding programs of civic engagement at institutions within local communities.
5. To suggest that the IACHR report on the progress made in NGO training programs in participating member states.

6. To request funding from NGOs such as; Amnesty International, *Civistas Latin America*, *Centro Bono*, the Dominican Council of International Relations (CDRI) and *Alianza ONG*.

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

Cosignatories:

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**HEMISPHERIC ACTION PROGRAM TO STRENGTHEN DRUG TREATMENT COURTS AND  
COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS**

First Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of The Commonwealth of Barbados

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

EMPHASIZING:

The Preamble of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), that establishes that “juridical organization is a necessary condition for security and peace founded on moral order and on justice”; and Article 3 paragraph j of the same document, which refers to the importance of promoting social justice in order to reach lasting peace;

RECALLING:

The American Declaration on the Rights and Duties of Man, the American Convention on Human Rights and the Interamerican Democratic Charter which proclaim that liberty, equality and social justice are intrinsic to democracy;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That the Organization of American States adopted the Inter-American Programme of action against the Illicit use and Production of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Traffic at the 1986 Inter-American Specialized Conference on Traffic in Narcotic Drugs, held at Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), as a mechanism to promote effective Inter-American cooperation to address drug trafficking, increase public awareness of the dangers of drug abuse, and decrease illicit demand for drugs in the Americas;

REAFFIRMING:

That the Hemispheric Strategy on Drugs and the Plan of Action (2016- 2020) , adopted by the Interamerican Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) reiterates the commitment of the countries to “continue furthering progress in the Hemisphere, addressing the world drug problem, placing individuals at the core of drug policies and taking into account gender, age and cultural issues, as well as, when appropriate, inputs from civil society and other social actors;”

HAVING SEEN:

The Declaration of Antigua, Guatemala “For a Comprehensive Policy against the World Drug Problem in the Americas,” adopted on June 6, 2013, that encourages Member States to “continue strengthening measures and policies, including a gender perspective, as appropriate, to reduce overcrowding in prisons, while promoting greater access to justice for all, and establishing penalties that are reasonable and proportionate to the severity of the crime, and supporting alternatives to incarceration in appropriate cases, particularly by increasing access to rehabilitation, comprehensive health care, and social reintegration programs;” and

CONCERNED:

About the negative consequences generated by the application of severe laws for drug offenses, that according to report E-185/15 published by OAS Drug Commission include overloaded courts and prisons, and the suffering of thousands of people imprisoned for small drug offenses; and by studies that suggest that indiscriminate incarceration has increased the problem of prison overcrowding faced in the hemisphere, representing a threat for the respect of human rights,

RESOLVES:

1. To acknowledge the efforts of the Interamerican Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), and of all Member States in the reduction of production, trafficking and use of illegal drugs; and in the treatment of the health, social and criminal negative consequences of drug trade.
2. To strongly encourage all Member States to continue working in the fight against the drug problem, moving beyond approaches based on incarceration, and guaranteeing the protection of human rights, through the application of international agreements and regional cooperation.
3. To request the CICAD to work on the definition and implementation of a Hemispheric Action Program that works with all Member States on alternatives to incarceration, through actions including but not limited to the following:
  - a. Establishment of Drug Treatment Courts on those countries that haven't created them, and strengthening of the efficiency and the effectiveness of the existing ones.
  - b. Creation of strategies to implement Community Service Orders as alternative to prison sentences.
  - c. Provision of social assistance for minor offenders, in order to allow them to rejoin their communities through social reintegration, rehabilitation and educational services.
4. To recommend the implementation of this Action Program in Member States, through the application or modification of existing legal frameworks, taking into account the types of drug related offenses and safeguarding the sovereignty of states. The reforms would highlight the address of minor drug-related crimes, the respect of human rights, the adoption of a proportional approach, the prevention of impunity and the protection of public security and public health.
5. To advice that Member States, as part of the institutional framework for the implementation of the Action Program, work through their Attorney General Office or their equivalent, on the development of new institutions, the strengthening of administrative bodies, cooperation among judges, and evaluation of the alternative measures, towards the implementation of this Action Program.
6. To hold a Hemispheric Meeting of Attorney Generals or their equivalents to discuss and present the Action Program subject of this resolution, including as well other agencies focused on topics of drugs, human rights and criminal law, in order to guarantee that the program is drafted and ready for implementation by the end of 2017; and to offer the city of Bridgetown (Barbados) to host this meeting.
7. To request the Secretary General and the Executive Secretary of CICAD to report to the General Assembly at its Forty-Seventh Regular Session on the implementation of this resolution.

Approved for form and substance

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(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

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**MECHANISMS TO INCREASE GRASSROOTS CIVIL AND POLITICAL  
PARTICIPATION IN THE AMERICAS**

First Committee  
Draft Resolution presented by the Delegation of Argentina

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 26 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states that 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.”;

Article 21 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which asserts “Fighting poverty, reducing inequalities, promoting social inclusion, and conservation and sustainable use of natural resources are fundamental and interrelated challenges facing the Hemisphere, and overcoming these challenges is essential to achieving sustainable development.”;

CONSIDERING:

Grassroot civil political participation strengthens the fundamental principles of democracy and allows citizens to exercise their rights, strengthening the stability and legitimacy of the government;

Latin American countries have recently taken various steps to increase the democratic character of the region and have promoted mechanisms to solidify accountable, responsive, and representative governments;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The Resolution of the United Nations A/RES/66/130 (2011) “Women and political participation,” which states “the active participation of women, on equal terms with men, at all levels of decision-making is essential to the achievement of equality, sustainable development, peace and democracy.”;

The Resolution of the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights A/HRC/RES/33/22 (2016) “Equal participation in political and public affairs,” which asserts “that every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity...to take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives, and to have access, on general terms of equality, to public service in his or her country, and to vote and to be elected...”; and

The Resolution of the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights A/HRC/RES/24/21 (2013) “Civil society space: creating and maintaining, in law and in practice, a safe

and enabling environment,” which encourages states to “create and maintain, in law and in practice, a safe and enabling environment in which civil society can operate free from hindrance and insecurity”,

**RESOLVES:**

1. To develop programs that enable women to become leaders within civil institutions, focusing on creating meaningful connections with local political institutions and increasing the female voice in political debates.
2. To provide local institutions the means by which to aid economically disadvantaged communities in increasing their political participation through improving their leadership skills.
3. To solicit funds from the Panamerican Development Foundation (PADF), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and from the OAS Member States.
4. To promote the formulation of perspectives and projects of interest of indigenous populations and Afro-descendant communities to ensure they are represented through informal constituencies, participatory budgeting, and citizen councils.
5. To recommend that Member States create initiatives to increase civil participation in the production of news with the aide of journalists to enhance and promote freedom of expression as well as promote political literacy and political accountability.
6. To continue supporting the work of civil society organizations (CSOs) throughout the region who work to increase political participation in their communities by creating agendas that are tailored to local concerns, which in turn entices more lay people to become involved in politics.

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

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_

(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

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## **ACCESSIBILITY AND GENDER EQUALITY IN ELECTIONS**

First Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Federative Republic of Brazil

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 3(d) of the 1948 Organization of American States Charter, which affirms that “the solidarity of the American States and the high aims which are sought through it require the political organization of those States on the basis of the effective exercise of representative democracy”;

RECALLING:

The 1948 Inter-American Convention on the Granting of Political Rights to Women, which demands a democratic system in which political rights are “unabridged” regardless of sex;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The adoption of the Inter-American Democratic Charter in 2001, in which Heads of State and Government further clarified “the holding of periodic, free, and fair elections based on secret balloting and universal suffrage” as a right afforded to all peoples of the Americas for the protection of human rights for all citizens of the Hemisphere;

ALSO RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2324 (XXXVII-O/07), Promotion of Women’s Human Rights and Gender Equity and Equality, June 5 2007, which urges the OAS to ensure that resolutions and initiatives benefit women and men equally, with the assistance and expertise of the members of the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM);

NOTING:

The 2012 Social Charter of the Americas, in which member states recognized the importance of integration and elimination of “gender, ethnic, and race discrimination” for the preservation of democratic values, which necessitate fair and equitable representation in government;

REAFFIRMING:

The Mandates for Action produced by the Seventh Summit of the Americas in 2015, in which Heads of State and Government mandated the strengthening of political equity for women and the institutions of free and fair democracy;

CONSIDERING:

That systemic issues continue to exist which hamper equal poll access throughout the Hemisphere, for example, the difficulties posed by narrow polling windows for pregnant women or men and women with children, and that such inequalities are antithetical to the goal of “free and fair elections” for all OAS member states; and



**CREATION OF A WORKING GROUP ON “STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY IN POOR AND MARGINALIZED AREAS”**

First Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Haiti

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 45 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which declares that “The Member States, convinced that man can only achieve the full realization of his aspirations within a just social order, along with economic development and true peace, agree to dedicate every effort to the application of the following principles and mechanisms: (f) 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”;

Article 1 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which establishes that “The peoples of the Americas have a right to democracy and their governments have an obligation to promote and defend it. Democracy is essential for the social, political, and economic development of the peoples of the Americas”;

Article 6 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states that “It is the right and responsibility of all citizens to participate in decisions relating to their own development. This is also a necessary condition for the full and effective exercise of democracy. Promoting and fostering diverse forms of participation strengthens democracy”;

Article 26 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which declares that “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”;

CONSIDERING:

That the full participation of the citizens in the electoral process is one of the essential conditions to be fulfilled for elections to be considered representative, democratic, free and fair;

BEARING IN MIND:

The Declaration on Criteria for Free and Fair elections (1994), that refers to the authority of the governments as the result of the will of the people defined in free and fair elections, on the basis of universal, equal and secret suffrage. Moreover, it puts special emphasis on the right of the people to have access to polling stations, and the responsibility of the states in accomplishing the adequate measures to guarantee this and every citizen’s rights; and

## RECALLING:

AG/DEC. 93 (XLVI-O/16), “Declaration on the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Inter-American Democratic Charter”, that claims that Member States find themselves convinced “(...) that perfecting democracy in all Member States should be an ongoing task and that, despite the progress made with strengthening democratic institutions in the region, various challenges still need to be overcome (...)”;

AG/DEC. 31 (XXXIII-O/03), “Declaration of Santiago on Democracy and Public Trust: a New Commitment to Good Governance for the Americas”, which proclaims “The firm intention to promote full participation by citizens in the political system, in order to increase credibility and public trust in democratic institutions, including support for civil society organizations”,

## RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Secretariat for Strengthening Democracy (SSD) on its efforts to contribute to the development of free and fair elections within the Hemisphere, applauding the establishment of programs such as the Electoral Observation Missions and the Universal Civil Identity Project of the Americas.
2. To instruct the SSD to establish a Working Group on “Strengthening Democracy in Poor and Marginalized Areas” with the aim of seeking for courses of action in order to increase the participation of citizens from these zones in elections, whose functions will be, but not limited:
  - a. To research and analyze the procedure of elections in the poor and marginalized areas of the Member States, especially in the matters that have influence on the participation of the people, taking into account the reports made by the Electoral Observation Missions if applicable.
  - b. To develop a Guideline that will set recommendations to the Member States’ governments in aspects such as, but not limited to:
    - i. The methods of the voting procedures, according to the citizen’s level of literacy.
    - ii. The polling centers’ location distances, including alternative options such as mobile polling stations, and their structure.
    - iii. The convenient material resources, taking into consideration both the climatic and the physical conditions of the area.
    - iv. The public media communication strategies, in order to assure that information on the candidates and their campaigns reach all citizens, and so will instruction on the elections.
    - v. The further training of the electoral authorities for the organization of and assistance for the voters.
  - c. To request the collaboration of experts, representatives of specialized international or national Non-Governmental Organizations, and personnel of the governments of the Hemisphere on the development of the Guideline.
  - d. To disseminate the Guideline among Member States and upload it to the OAS webpage.
3. To encourage Member States to invest in the civic education of all of their citizens, focusing on democratic values, the election procedure, civil participation and their social and political rights.

4. To request funding from voluntary donations from Member States, Permanent Observers and other international or national non-governmental organizations with interest in the subject.

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

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## **PREVENTION OF AND PUNISHMENT OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN THE HEMISPHERE.**

First Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Belize.

Topic 4 of the Agenda

### THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

#### HAVING SEEN:

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

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

Article 30 of the OAS Charter which asserts that “The Member States, inspired by the principles of inter-American solidarity and cooperation, pledge themselves to a united effort to ensure international social justice in their relations and integral development for their peoples, as conditions essential to peace and security”; and

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

#### CONSIDERING:

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

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

#### RECOGNIZING

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

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

#### DEEPLY CONCERNED

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

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

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

#### RESOLVES:

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

- 8. To recommend the creation of an International Citizen Observatory on Smuggling and Trafficking in Persons (COSTP), under the supervision of the General Assembly and the IACHR, which will have headquarters in each Member State and whose main functions will be:
  - a) To release information periodically, establishing the adopted measure in each State and evaluating its impact and effectiveness.
  - b) In the case that a Member State isn't working to prevent or eradicate the smuggling and trafficking of persons, nor adopting the legislation necessary for these measures or programs, the COSTP will notify the IACHR, which will in turn have the capacity to issue a recommendation to the relevant State.

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

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

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**STRATEGIES FOR THE STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRACY AND FREE  
AND FAIR ELECTIONS IN THE REGION.**

First Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Paraguay

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

The Preamble to the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which emphasizes that “Representative democracy is an indispensable condition for the stability, peace and development of the region”;

Article 6 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states that, “It is the right and responsibility of all citizens to participate in decisions relating to their development”;

Article 95 (3) of the Charter of the OAS, which acknowledges the “Strengthening of the civic conscience of the American peoples as one of the bases for the effective exercise of democracy and for the observance of the rights and duties of man”;

Article 45 (f) of the Charter of the OAS, which recognizes the importance of “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”;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION:

The promotion of democratic ideals in education by the OAS, as emphasized in actions undertaken by the Inter-American Program on Education for Democratic Values and Practices, involved in “promoting the development and strengthening of a democratic culture within the Americas through formal and non-formal education”;

The initiatives of the OAS to foster hemispheric youth democratic participation, especially through the Washington, D.C. Model Organization of American States for college students, the Model Organization held by the OAS in the Americas for high school students, the recent MOAS held for the first time in St. Kitts and Nevis in 2015, the multiplicity of other forums by the OAS for youth participation in business, internships, and other categories, and the scholarships provided by the OAS to facilitate inclusivity and participation on the part of youth in these various programs; and

RECALLING:

AG/RES/2683 (XLI-0/11) of the OAS, referring to the Declaration of Mexico of 2003, which reemphasizes the importance of developing a democratic conscience, culture, and values in current and future generations (2011),

RESOLVES:

1. To promote democratic values and free citizen participation in society, as a mechanism to strengthen the state and all its institutions, in this way it is understood that we want to achieve a strengthening of the nations of the member countries in view of the struggle for the freedom of expression and the equality of the sovereignty of all citizens.
2. To Consolidate free elections in the regions so that there is a strengthening of decentralization and a balance between the powers of the state and can allow society to be better managed and that can have political and economic autonomy over political and legal issues of the country.
3. To strengthen initiatives for the promotion of regional youth participation jointly with the member countries, on the basis of international cooperation, since in this way it will be possible to reinstate democratic values in a group of as much conglomeration as youth, besides doing so to involve all regional governments in the projects and in the decisions that the state takes on the management of the home region so that democratic practices can be promoted throughout the hemisphere.

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

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## **STRATEGIES OF THE ADEQUATE MECHANISMS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE WOMEN IN THE HEMISPHERE**

First Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Mexico

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

### **HAVING SEEN:**

Article 2(e) of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which established “To seek the solution of political, juridical, and economic problems that may arise among them”;

Article 32 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which established: “Inter-American cooperation for integral development should be continuous and preferably channeled through multilateral organizations, without prejudice to bilateral cooperation between Member States. The Member States shall contribute to inter-American cooperation for integral development in accordance with their resources and capabilities and in conformity with their laws”;

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

The third goal of the Millennial Aims proclaimed for all the members of the United Nations (UN), that the equally gender and empowering women it is a resolution that the countries shall reach;

### **RECOGNIZING:**

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

Article 6 of the Inter-American democratic charter, which established “It is the right and responsibility of all citizens to participate in decisions relating to their own development. This is also a necessary condition for the full and effective exercise of democracy. Promoting and fostering diverse forms of participation strengthens democracy”;

The World Health Organization defines violence against women as any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women;

### **TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:**

The agreement signed for the OAS members in 1994 at the convention of Belém do Pará, which creates The Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women;

The states members proclaim as a duty in the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women, to establish the appropriate mechanisms to develop this compromise inside their juridical system. (Article 7-g);

### **CONSIDERING:**

The increasing of statistics of violence against women in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the studies showing by the United Nations that 1 of 3 women around the world has suffered physical or sexual violence. Remind it that the OAS is deeply concerned in this issue and has the responsibility as an international organization to work hardly in the protection of human rights;

The multilateral consequences that this violence generates in social and economic aspects in each country it is a daily condition, and affects the well development of the education and cultural activities;

The inefficiency of laws and their legal development in society does not allow the correct implementation of mechanisms to address this problem. Avoiding a correct guarantee of the fundamental rights;

RESOLVES:

1. To reaffirm the commitment of the member States for the protection of women, as agreed in the 1994 Inter-American convention on the prevention, punishment and eradication of violence against women.
2. To request MESEVIC to create a web page for the update of database information on the statistics of violence against women in the hemisphere and the improvement of their mechanisms.
3. To encourage the member states of the OAS, to promote the defense of equally and fundamental rights, and to keep contributing financially in the implementation of the Mechanist of Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women.
4. To establish a mutual collaboration with UN Women and the Inter-American Commission of Women for the creation of actions to increase the participation of women in the defense of the human rights, and the instruction of the legal guaranties in the international law.
5. To promote the member states, in the continuing communications with the defenders of women rights, to emphasizes the compromise whit citizens around the hemisphere and intensifies the proper realization of the legislature within the needs of the women.

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

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_

(Signature of Delegate)

(Country Represented)

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**PREVENTION OF AND PUNISHMENT FOR VIOLENCE AGAINST  
WOMEN IN THE HEMISPHERE**

First Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Chile

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

Chapter I(1) of The Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women (Belém do Pará Convention) defines violence against women as “any act or conduct, based on gender, which causes death or physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, whether in the public or the private sphere”;

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

The Inter-American Convention on the Granting of Civil Rights to Women asserts that “women have the right to the enjoyment of equality as to civil status”;

CONSIDERING:

That 40% of women in the region have been victims of violence at some point in their lives ((Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC));

That more than half of the 25 countries with very high femicide rates are in the Latin America and Caribbean region (Small Arms Survey); and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The United Nation’s Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women A/RES/48/104 (1993) which requests States should “condemn violence against women and should not invoke any custom, tradition or religious consideration to avoid their obligations with respect to its elimination”;

The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action of 1995 which is a comprehensive global policy framework with 12 critical focuses: poverty; education and training; health; violence; armed conflict; economy; power and decision-making; institutional mechanisms; human rights; media; environment; and the girl child;

The 57<sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission on the Status of Women CSW57 (2013) which highlights the importance of elimination and prevention of all forms of violence against women and girls,

## RESOLVES:

1. To commend many nations of the hemisphere for their efforts in applying previous resolutions and conventions of the OAS, UN, and other international bodies to institute measures to prevent violence against women.
2. To urge Member States to continue support of and cooperation with the Mechanism to Follow Up on the Implementation of the Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women (MESECVI) in order to oversee the progress of the Belém do Pará Convention, especially in the Conference of States Parties.
3. To recommend Member States to support the implementation of the agreed conclusions of the 57<sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission on the Status of Women to include a focus on the promotion of gender equality and women's rights as well as the education of boys and men to foster an environment and culture of equality and respect towards women.
4. To recognize that the prevention of violence against women begins with education and to recommend the implementation in the region of "Voices against Violence," a co-educational curriculum developed by the World Association of Girls Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS) and UN Women.
  - a. The OAS will work with UN Women and each Member State government to ensure the resources are distributed effectively and efficiently, yielding the support of the respective Member State.
  - b. To request additional funding for the implementation of Voices against Violence come from Member State donations, the United Nations Fund for Gender Equality, the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women and other non-governmental organizations.

- 5. To urge Member States to implement stricter laws against violence against women with harsher, more consistent punishments for such criminal behavior:
  - a. The laws in the United States and Brazil which prohibit violence against women should serve as examples for Member States that do not have strong laws for violence against women in place:
    - i. The United States' Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) of 1994 provided \$1.6 billion toward investigation and prosecution of violence against women crimes which demonstrates a commitment to full prosecution of those involved in violence against women cases; and
    - ii. Brazil's Law of Domestic and Family Violence (2006) prohibits domestic violence and its recent legislation amends Brazil's Penal Code to assure harsher punishments and sentencing.

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

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

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**STRATEGIES FOR PROMOTING AND STRENGTHENING DEMOCRATIC PARTICIPATION IN THE AMERICAS.**

First Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution presented by the Delegation of United States of America

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 23 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which emphasizes that “Member states are responsible for organizing, conducting, and ensuring free and fair electoral processes”;

Article 5 of Chapter I of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states that “the strengthening of political parties and other political organizations is a priority for democracy, and that special attention will be paid to the problems associated with the high cost of election campaigns and the establishment of a balanced and transparent system for their financing”;

BEARING IN MIND:

The Electoral Observation Mission Database tool of the Secretariat for Political Affairs, as one which contributes towards electoral transparency and keeping people aware of the information collected in observational missions;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

“The Declaration On Criteria For Free And Fair Elections” adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Union which recognizes that individual states establish criteria for the registration of voters, ensuring that such provisions be applied without distinction of any kind;

Article 21 of The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which establishes that "the will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures";

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The Report of the Global Commission on Elections, Democracy and Security and the Kofi Annan Foundation’s effort to deepen the quality of democracy and promote the integrity of national election based on the pillar of respect for human rights;

The ISO/TS 17582 (The New Electoral ISO International Standard) which considers eight processes and requirements essential to all elections: voter registration, registration of political organizations and candidates, electoral logistics, vote casting, vote counting and declaration of results, electoral education, oversight of campaign financing, and resolution of electoral disputes, in order to have more transparent elections along the hemisphere; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

Regarding the alarming rate of electoral fraud found in some countries of the Hemisphere, including vote-buying, violent pressure and phishing;

That according to data compiled by the Federal Election Commission, “in Latin American countries, only a little more than a half of the entire population participate in electoral events, in some cases, only 53 % of registered voters exercise their right to vote”;

That there is an intensified worldwide crisis of representation which has a direct impact on the effectiveness of the participation of citizens in electoral processes, and in the perception of transparency and integrity of elections,

RESOLVES:

1. To call for a regional commitment on the premise that the full exercise of a democratic system goes beyond the implementation of elections as the means for the designation of the political representatives of the citizens, that democracy entails the strengthening of institutions and capacities at local and national levels, including political parties and electoral authorities; training and capacity building of candidates; the inclusion of women and other vulnerable groups as potential political leaders; the promotion of transparent, clean and equitable distribution of financial resources, and the full engagement of the electorate.
2. To instruct the Department of Electoral Cooperation and Observation to make an evaluation of the available tools in the region, and incorporate mechanisms to tackle the main weaknesses regarding:
  - a. Political Parties’ internal proceedings for the definition of candidate lists for the inclusion of gender, youth, indigenous and other vulnerable groups.
  - b. Limits and responsibilities of political parties in accepting and managing financial contributions from traditional and non-traditional sources, including private sector resources.
  - c. Norms and guidelines for the strengthening of electoral justice systems as an instrument to safeguard both the legality of the electoral process and the political rights of citizens.
  - d. Modalities to engage with citizens, civil society, academia and practitioners in the field of elections to build channels of political participation that would to help to close the gap between citizens and political elites to tackle the crisis of representation.
3. To advise Member States to continue the development of the Department of Electoral Cooperation and Observation’s Electoral Security Methodology (ESM) which will allow the detection and tackling of organized crime in politics and will analyze the trends of money in politics, the effects of conflict and security in a given context, the management of information and disclosure of sensitive data and, the triangulation of political, juridical and economic components of elections.
4. To instruct the Department of Electoral Cooperation and Observation to develop policy recommendations per country (with the input of the respective national electoral authorities) on the next steps to be taken towards the institutional strengthening of electoral bodies and electoral practices based on the evaluation of the existing tools.



## INVITATION TO AN INNOVATIVE SOLUTION TO THE DRUG CRISIS

First Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Honduras

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING:

Article 36 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states that “the Member States agree to join together in seeking a solution to urgent or critical problems that may arise whenever the economic development or stability of any Member State is seriously affected by conditions that cannot be remedied through the efforts of that State”;

Article 12 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which outlines that “The political existence of the State has the right to defend its integrity and independence, to provide for its preservation and prosperity, and consequently to organize itself as it sees fit, to legislate concerning its interest, to administer its service, and to determine the jurisdiction and competence of its courts. The exercise of these rights is limited only by the exercise of the rights of other States in accordance with international law”;

CONSIDERING:

That the Hemispheric Drug Strategy, recognizes that the world drug problem, including its political, economic, social and environmental costs, constitutes a complex, dynamic and multi-casual phenomenon that presents a challenge to states and their governments, and that far from being a local or regional issue, this problem demands a comprehensive, balanced and multidisciplinary approach that requires common and shared responsibility among all States;

That the former president of Brazil, Fernando H. Cardoso, spoke at the Brookings Institution meeting on “Drugs and Democracy: Toward a Paradigm Shift” in 2009 at Washington D.C. and recognized that “it’s impossible to try and curb the expansion of drug consumption and trafficking without having a global approach to the issue” now we may “define a common agenda of policy changes to deal with the critical issue that affects us all”;

That former president Gaviria of Colombia stated, at the Brookings Institution meeting on “Drugs and Democracy: Toward a Paradigm Shift” in 2009 at Washington D.C, that decriminalization of drugs, particularly cannabis, is another method to combat narco-traffickers by “taking consumers out of the hands of judges and policemen and give it to doctors and fathers and NGOs and schools and deal with the problem of consumption in a totally different way”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That the member states agreed at the 2014 Drug Report meeting in Guatemala came to the consensus that “The drug problem needs to be addressed from a public health perspective”;

RECOGNIZING:

That the OAS Drug Report meeting of September 2014 in Guatemala has already established that “Judicial reform must be enacted to provide alternatives to incarceration”, in the second consensus and the fourth point of consensus further goes into detail by holding accountability into the institutions stating “It is essential to strengthen judicial and law-and-order institutions”; and

RECALLING:

That at the CICAD’s 54<sup>th</sup> regular session held in Bogota in 2013, Colombia proposed to the Executive Secretariat to establish a working group to come up with proposals offering an alternative to incarceration. In the 55<sup>th</sup> regular session of the CICAD, the members of the Commission approved the Working Group whose objective would be to identify and analyze alternatives to incarceration for drug related offenses,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Executive Secretariat on the newly established Working Group assigned to come up with alternatives to incarceration in 2014.
2. To encourage the Working Group, under the CICAD, to invite judicial authorities of Member States to attend a voluntary seminar to share ideas on alternatives to incarceration with the following suggestions but not limited to:
  - a. Suggest judicial reform by implementing rehabilitation sentences versus prison sentences to qualified criminal offenses.
  - b. Suggest medics work in jails to evaluate each detainee in order to find out if the detainee is a drug addict or drug trafficker.
  - c. Suggest innovative sentences at which the individual judge has discretion to implement ideas especially on the youth with new methods such as labor work as punishment instead of jail time.
  - d. Suggest mentorship programs between inmates and youth criminal offenders in drug related crimes to encourage redemption among inmates and lessen overcrowding in prisons.
  - e. Suggest and kindly request the CICAD provide the Working Group with sufficient funds to support a meeting of this size.

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

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Faculty Advisor) (Country Represented)  
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**ALTERNATIVE MEASURES TO REFORM  
THE INCARCERATION OF DRUG OFFENDERS**

First Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of El Salvador

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2(e) of the Charter of the Organization of the American States, which refers to the importance of seeking the “solution of political, juridical, and economic problems that may arise”;

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

Article 2 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter when it establishes “the exercise of representative democracy is the basis for the rule of law and of the constitutional regimes of the member states of the Organization of American States. Representative democracy is strengthened and deepened by permanent, ethical, and responsible participation of the citizenry within a legal framework conforming to the respective constitutional order”;

EMPHASIZING:

The Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture that asserts “The States Parties likewise shall take effective measures to prevent and punish other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment within their jurisdiction”;

REAFFIRMING:

The Declaration of the Fifth Summit of the Americas, Port of Spain’s recognition of the “importance of sustainable alternative development programmes and, where appropriate, of preventive alternative development in tackling the global drug problem”;

UNDERLINING:

The Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas, Québec City’s commitment to fighting the drug problem in the region and all of its manifestations through coordination of national efforts and the strengthening of Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism to monitor national and hemispheric efforts against drugs;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The Declaration of Antigua, Guatemala “For a Comprehensive Policy Against World Drug Problem in the Americas”, which reiterates the “need to cooperate through a comprehensive approach, based on scientific evidence and experience, taking into account the needs and realities of each country in order to more efficiently and effectively face the challenges, threats, risks, and vulnerabilities generated by the world drug problem”;

The Declaration of Antigua, Guatemala “For a Comprehensive Policy Against World Drug Problem in the Americas”, which believes that policies to reduce illicit drug demand should focus on the welfare of individuals and their environments, so that from a multisectoral and multidisciplinary approach . . . be used to



**SECURING DEMOCRACY IN THE AMERICAS THROUGH  
THE REVISION OF RESOLUTION 1080**

First Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 3 (e) of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which declares that “[e]very State has the right to choose, without external interference, its political, economic, and social system and to organize itself in the way best suited to it, and has the duty to abstain from intervening in the affairs of another State [...] subject to the foregoing, the American States shall cooperate fully among themselves, independently of the nature of their political, economic, and social systems”;

Article 18 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter which states that “[w]hen situations arise in a member state that may affect the development of its democratic political institutional process or the legitimate exercise of power, the Secretary General or the Permanent Council may, with prior consent of the government concerned, arrange for visits or other actions in order to analyze the situation”;

That Article 23 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter affirms that “[m]ember states, in the exercise of their sovereignty, may request that the Organization of American States provide advisory services or assistance for strengthening and developing their electoral institutions and processes”;

CONSIDERING:

That the North American Congress on Latin America (NACLA) has stated that there has been a long history of outside interference by foreign entities in the political affairs of member states, such as that in the case of Chile (1973), the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (2002), Honduras (2009) and Paraguay (2012) among others;

That the government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia had begun in 2015 a formal investigation of the official cables published by WikiLeaks regarding a 2008 plot by another member state to assassinate its president and overthrow Bolivia’s democratically-elected government. In addition to this, the Bolivian government affirmed that the campaign to block its president’s right to stand for re-election in 2016 was funded by foreign entities;

That the news agency TeleSur has reported that foreign NGOs continually fund anti-democratic activities throughout the hemisphere under seemingly altruistic pretexts and since 2003 NGOs, such as Sumate, the US Agency for International Development (USAID) and the National Endowment for Democracy (NED), have spent over \$100 million to fund “political operations” aimed at overthrowing the democratically-elected government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela alone and these operations and others include politically-biased social media programs and popular culture, digital efforts to

disseminate misinformation and “fake news” during elections, and door-to-door campaigns aimed at instigating anti-government sentiment among the people; and

ACKNOWLEDGING:

That the non-partisan US Congressional Research Service has reported that “[s]ome observers have criticized the OAS’s failure to invoke resolution 1080 more frequently as many of the new democratic threats are not specified, and are vague in defining what conditions constitute a violation of its principles and those conditions need to be clearly defined,” so that action is taken, such as in the case of the recent hacking by Russia in the presidential elections of a certain member state,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the Organization of American States for its commitment to improving democracy and state sovereignty.
2. To amend article 1 of Resolution 1080 to read as follows: to instruct the Secretary General to call for the immediate convocation of a meeting... all of which must take place within a ten-day period when sudden or irregular interruption by foreign entities of the democratic political institutional processes occur, which include but are not limited to: secretive or clandestine funding of opposition groups; aiding and abetting subversive activities among a nation’s security forces; inciting anti-democratic political activities among opposition groups in the form of strikes, boycotts, demonstrations, and staged food and fuel shortages; and interference in electoral processes which may include but are not limited to electronic hacking and voter fraud.
3. To amend article 2 of Resolution 1080 to state that the purpose of the ad hoc meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs or the special session of the General Assembly shall be to look into the events collectively and adopt any decisions deemed appropriate, in accordance with the Charter and international law.
4. To further state within article 2 of Resolution 1080 that if an OAS member state interferes, the following procedures will be in order: To seek a peaceful settlement through procedures found under Article 25 of the OAS Charter; to issue a warning to cease all interfering activity with the possibility of censure of the interfering country; to insure OAS support of a member state’s right to implement economic and/or diplomatic sanctions against the interfering country, and to suspend the interfering party from the OAS if all diplomatic channels listed above prove unsuccessful; such suspension shall be in accordance with Article 9 of the OAS Charter.

5. To assert that if a foreign entity outside the hemisphere interferes in the democratic process of a member state, the OAS will seek assistance with the United Nations in accordance with the UN protocols governing the 'Pacific Settlement of Disputes' found in Articles 33-51 in the Charter of the United Nations".

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

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

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