

AG/RES. 2945 (XLIX-O/19)

ADVANCING HEMISPHERIC SECURITY: A MULTIDIMENSIONAL APPROACH<sup>1/2/3/4/5/6/</sup>

(Adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 28, 2019)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN the “Annual Report of the Permanent Council to the General Assembly June 2018-June 2019” (AG/doc.5649/19 add. 1), in particular the section on the activities of the Committee on Hemispheric Security (CHS);

REAFFIRMING our commitment to promoting and strengthening peace in the Hemisphere, with full respect for the sovereignty of each state and for international law, and in accordance with the domestic law of each country, and the principles, shared values and common approaches, commitments and cooperation measures articulated in the Charter of the Organization, and the Declaration on Security in the Americas;

RECALLING ALSO the declarations and resolutions entrusted to the CHS as detailed in the document “List of Resolutions assigned to the Committee on Hemispheric Security (1995-2018) and other Resolutions related to Security Issues adopted by the OAS General Assembly (1991-1994)” ([CP/CSH/INF.490/19](#));

HAVING SEEN the annual reports presented to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth regular session by the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) ([CP/doc.5513/19](#)), the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) ([CP/doc.5494/19](#)), and the Inter-American Defense Board (IADB) ([CP/doc.5492/19](#)); and

BEARING IN MIND the results, reports, and recommendations of the meetings and conferences on security-related matters held in implementation of the mandates of this General Assembly and with the preparations for the meetings programmed for the second half of 2019,<sup>1/</sup>

- 
1. Mexico reiterates the position expressed in its statement delivered at the First Plenary Session of the Forty-Ninth Regular Session of the General Assembly ...
  2. The Plurinational State of Bolivia places on record its position in accordance with Article 1 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which stipulates: “The American States ...
  3. Further to the Statement of the delegation of the Republic of Suriname on June 27, 2019, at the General Assembly of the Organization of American States and with reference to ...
  4. The Government of Barbados did not support Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019, which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly’s ...
  5. The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica places on record its reservations to the participation and voting by the purported representative(s) of the Bolivarian Republic ...
  6. Antigua and Barbuda considers that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is not a member state of the Organization of American States since, on 27 April 2017, the Government of the Bolivarian ...
  7. Meetings held: Sixty-fourth regular session of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), Washington D.C., 19-21 November 2018; Security Concerns of Central America, ...

RESOLVES:

I. ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE ON HEMISPHERIC SECURITY  
AND OF MEMBER STATES

1. To reaffirm to the Permanent Council and to the General Secretariat all the applicable General Assembly mandates on hemispheric security; to urge member states to continue contributing to the attainment of the objectives established in those mandates through the development, execution, evaluation, and reporting of programmes, the exchange of information, and the adoption of cooperation measures and policies, as well as through mutual assistance, and technical and financial contributions and support; and to instruct the General Secretariat to provide the necessary support to those ends and continue its implementation of those mandates.

2. To continue the mandates of the General Assembly and PC/CHS laid out in CP/CSH/INF. 490/19 with emphasis on implementation of AG/RES. 2925 (XLVIII-O/18).

3. To continue to contribute to advancing hemispheric security cooperation by addressing traditional threats, new threats and vulnerabilities, concerns, and other challenges that have been identified and characterized by their multidimensionality and complexity, within the framework of the following eight (8) thematic areas:

- I. Hemispheric Multidimensional Security Review and Outlook;
- II. Commitments to Peace, Disarmament, and Non-Proliferation;
- III. Strengthening Hemispheric Security and Defense Cooperation;
- IV. Public Security and Violence Prevention;
- V. Transnational Organized Crime;
- VI. Regional and Specialized Security Concerns and Challenges;
- VII. Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response; and
- VIII. Inter-American Institutions and Instruments.

*I. Hemispheric Multidimensional Security Outlook and Review*

A. Declaration on Security in the Americas (DSA)

4. To request the SMS, through the DSA, to provide further support to member states, should they request it, in modernizing their legislative frameworks corresponding to security systems, with the drafting or technical review of laws, decrees, and regulations in order to bring them in line with international standards and best practices on public security.

5. To instruct the CHS to review the Declaration bearing in mind the new threats, concerns and other challenges and to evaluate the advisability of convening a Special Conference on Security in 2021 to further advance hemispheric security.

B. Reflections on Hemispheric Security

6. To note with satisfaction the three days of reflection held within the framework of the CHS on matters of interest to member states: “Strengthening Hemispheric Security and Defense Cooperation through enhanced Civil-Military Relations: Outlook on the Future of the Hemispheric Security Environment : An Inter-American Security Charter,” November 29, 2018; “Strengthening security and defense cooperation in the hemisphere through enhanced Civil/Military Relations: Opportunities in Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HA-DR) situations,” on February 28, 2019; and “Emerging threats and opportunities in relation to transnational organized crime,” on March 19, 2019.

II. Commitments to Peace, Disarmament, and Non-Proliferation

A. The Americas as a Zone of Peace

7. To hold a meeting with the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission in the first half of 2020 in order to facilitate an exchange of best practices in peacebuilding and sustaining peace in the region.

B. Disarmament and nonproliferation in the Hemisphere

8. To reaffirm its commitment to: advancing common interests in implementing the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and, where applicable, promoting ratification of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW), the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction; the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, and to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW); and the implementation by member states of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004).<sup>8/9/</sup>

C. The Americas as an antipersonnel-landmine-free zone<sup>10/</sup>

9. To reaffirm the commitment to rid their territories of anti-personnel mines, destroy stockpiles thereof, and make the Americas the world’s first anti-personnel-mine-free zone; and to firmly condemn, in accordance with the principles and norms of international humanitarian law, the use, stockpiling, production, and transfer of anti-personnel mines, including those that are factory-made, locally-manufactured, or improvised.

10. To encourage adherence to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction (Ottawa Convention), and to call upon the States Parties to fulfill their obligations to destroy or ensure the

---

8. The U.S. is a depositary of, and a State Party to, the NPT, strongly supports it, and faithfully implements it. The United States was also an original party to the BWC and the CWC, strongly...

9. Canada is committed to realizing a world without nuclear weapons and to working constructively towards this goal. To this end, Canada implements its obligations as a State Party to ...

10. The United States is not a Party to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction. The United States is ...

destruction of all anti-personnel landmines in their territory, in accordance with the provisions set down in the Ottawa Convention, as a confirmation of their commitments to peace, disarmament, and international humanitarian law.

11. To urge States Party to the Ottawa Convention to ensure that the Fourth Review Conference is an opportunity to refocus efforts on the goal of a mine-free world in 2025 and develop a new 5-year Action Plan prioritizing strengthened mine action coordination, addressing casualties through risk education, upholding landmine survivor rights and victim assistance programs, and improving the gender-sensitive implementation of the Convention.

12. To resolutely support and promote compliance with the principles of the Ottawa Convention in each of its pillars, to wit: universality, education on risks, assistance to victims, humanitarian demining, and international cooperation and assistance, including the commitments undertaken at the Third Review Conference; and to support states that have requested an extension of the deadline to fulfill their commitments in the areas of clearance and decontamination, in order to meet the established deadlines.

13. To recognize that humanitarian mine action is a proven tool for peace-building in the region; accordingly, to underscore the results achieved by the Government of the Republic of Colombia in this area, and to thank the international community for the contributions it has made, including through the OAS, to support that country's efforts to fulfill the commitments made under the Ottawa Convention and the Agreement to end the conflict and forge lasting and true peace reached between the Government of Colombia and the FARC-EP in 2016, with respect to humanitarian mine-clearing in Colombia.

14. To welcome the requests presented by the Governments of Ecuador and Peru to resume cooperation on humanitarian demining under the Program for Comprehensive Action against Antipersonnel Mines (AICMA) and to call upon member states and permanent observers to provide technical and financial assistance for both countries to continue implementing their respective demining programs within the framework of the Ottawa Convention.

D. Convention on Cluster Munitions in the Americas

15. To urge member states that have not yet done so to consider acceding to or ratifying the Convention on Cluster Munitions (Oslo Convention), as appropriate, and to take note of the presentation made by the Director of the Implementation Support Unit of the Convention on Cluster Munitions (ISU-CCM) at the meeting of the CHS on December 6, 2018 to inform of advice and technical support available to member states for implementation of the CCM.<sup>11/</sup>

16. To instruct the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security to liaise with the ISU-CCM to facilitate and support the provision of available advice and technical support for implementation of the CCM, at the request of member states.

---

11. "Brazil regrets that it was not possible to reach a consensus on paragraph 15 referring to the Convention on Cluster Munitions. Brazil clarifies that it is not a Party to ....

III. Strengthening Hemispheric Security and Defence Cooperation

A. Conference of Defense Ministers of the Americas

17. To take note of the outcomes of the XIII Conference of Defense Ministers of the Americas (XIII CDMA), held in Cancun, Mexico, on October 7-10, 2018, and, through the CHS and the IADB, to support the member states' implementation of the Declaration of Cancún. ([CP/CSH/INF.490/19](#)).<sup>12/</sup>

18. To offer to the Government of Chile any technical and advisory support requested from the OAS, through the IADB to contribute to the success of the XIV CDMA to be held in the second half of 2020.

B. Confidence-and Security-Building Measures in the Americas<sup>13/</sup>

19. To adopt the Chairperson's Recommendations ([CP/CSH-1917/19](#)) from the Eighth meeting of the Forum on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures held in Washington, D.C. on March 14, 2019.

20. To request that the IADB examine the United Nations global repository of military CSBMs and best practices for measures relevant to the Western Hemisphere.

21. To invite member states and permanent observers to consider the possibility of contributing financially to IADB for the implementation of the recommendations of the White Papers on Defense and Security for the Sustainable economic and social development of the Republic of Haiti, in keeping with the mandate set out in resolution AG/RES. 2925 (XLVIII-O/18).

IV. Public Security and Violence Prevention

A. Process of Meetings of Ministers Responsible for Public Security in the Americas (MISPA)

22. To underscore the importance of the holding of the first International Seminar on Mechanisms and Tools for Regional Emergency Services Cooperation, which took place on April 25 and 26, 2019 in Quito, Ecuador, and which has enabled emergency services authorities and experts of the OAS member states to create a forum for dialogue and reflection on the realities and challenges they face, in order to fully and adequately address and respond to emergencies arising among the citizenry.

23. To recognize the need to continue this dialogue and exchange of experiences on an ongoing basis, in order to define and link cooperation mechanisms and tools and establish standardized protocols for response to and coordination of emergencies, via a single emergency number in each of the OAS member states.

---

12. The Government of Nicaragua cannot support the wording of paragraph 17 on the outcomes of the Thirteenth Conference of Ministers of Defense of the Americas (XIII CMDA) ...

13. The Government of Nicaragua recognizes that confidence- and security-building measures are an instrument that contributes to fostering an international climate of trust and peace in the region. ...

24. To forward to the Seventh Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Public Security in the Americas (MISPA-VII) the documents from the International Seminar on Mechanisms and Tools for Regional Emergency Services Cooperation, Proposed Consensus Reached, document [REDVD/GT/SE-6/19 rev. 2](#); and the “Protocol/Guide for the Establishment of National Emergency Systems in the Countries of the Americas,” [REDVD/GT/SE-7/19 rev. 1](#).

25. To thank the Government of Ecuador for its offer to host the Seventh Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Public Security in the Americas (MISPA-VII), which will take place on October 30 and 31, 2019, in the city of Quito, Ecuador.

26. To thank the Government of Ecuador for its work and hospitality in organizing the first International Seminar on Mechanisms and Tools for Regional Emergency Services Cooperation, which drew participation from experts and authorities of emergency services from several member states.

B. Preventing Violence and Crime

27. To adopt the Hemispheric Plan of Action to Guide the Design of Public Policies to Prevent and Reduce Intentional Homicide (document [AG/doc.5667/19 rev. 1](#)), to thank Colombia and Guatemala for their leadership in the Working Group on Lethal Violence Prevention, in the framework of which said hemispheric instrument was designed, to encourage member states to consider implementing the recommendations of the Plan, in its entirety or selectively, in keeping with the specific needs and conditions of each country, and to request the General Secretariat, through the Department of Public Security of the SMS, to provide technical assistance to member states in the implementation of the Plan should they request it, bearing in mind the project on tools and capacity-building for policy design aimed at preventing and reducing intentional homicide, which has been implemented in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Jamaica.

28. To thank the Government of Honduras for offering to host the Second Meeting of the Subsidiary Technical Working Group on the Prevention of Crime, Violence, and Insecurity, to be held in Tela, Honduras, July 24-25, 2019, pursuant to follow-up paragraph 3 of the Recommendations of San Pedro Sula for Public Security Management, and to request the General Secretariat to allocate the necessary funds in the budget for the aforementioned meeting and for preparatory meetings, and that it lend the support needed for the preparations.

29. To reiterate the invitation to member states and permanent observers to contribute to the Voluntary Contribution Fund of the inter-American Network for the Prevention of Violence and Crime so that the Network may carry out the mandates that it may be assigned.

30. To request the General Secretariat, through the Department of Public Security, and subject to the availability of funds, to continue supporting member states in the implementation of projects to prevent violence and crime in schools at the local level.

31. To request the SMS, through the DPS, to continue to assist in strengthening member states' capacity to promote reintegration programs for returning migrants, including those with criminal records.

32. To recognize the Program for Prevention of Crimes Related to Irregular Migration in Mesoamerica and encourage full participation by its beneficiary countries (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, and the Dominican Republic), in particular in the “Information System on Crimes Affecting People with Irregular Migration Status” (SIDMI) and to invite voluntary contributions to support and ensure the continuity of the program.

33. To promote the development and implementation of agreements, programs, policies, and actions to protect children and adolescents from the crimes of smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, especially in contexts of migration and/or humanitarian crises, recognizing that they are a particularly vulnerable group.

34. To request the Committee on Hemispheric Security (CSH) to examine the role of private military and security companies (PMSCs) and the challenges that States face in the context of the participation and inclusion of PMSCs in public security in the Hemisphere, including observance of human rights and international humanitarian law. In that connection, to request the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security to prepare a study on this topic and to present it to the CSH in the first half of 2020.<sup>14/</sup>

35. To request the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security, in coordination with the Inter-American Children’s Institute (IIN) and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, to continue and consolidate institutional partnerships in pursuit of the objective of ending abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence against and torture of children, which the United Nations has set as a goal for 2030.

36. To instruct the SMS, in collaboration with the IIN, to continue supporting member states that so request in order to strengthen capacity of criminal liability systems for adolescents in accordance with their respective national legislations and pursuant to international law to: promote social inclusion of adolescents coming into contact with those systems, by encouraging the implementation of non-custodial forms of intervention, and for the eradication of violence within those systems.

37. To request the SMS, in coordination with the IIN, to continue consolidating and expanding, to the extent allowed by available resources, the Inter-American Cooperation Program for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Sexual Exploitation and Illegal Trafficking, incorporating therein ongoing efforts to combat emerging crimes in this field.

38. To strengthen prevention and timely response to possible cyber-enabled crimes against children and adolescents using methodologies that recognize and strengthen the capacity of minors to recognize and alert relevant authorities about risks and threats, as well as strategies to promote inter-agency coordination and interdisciplinary approaches to mitigate these risks.

---

14. Footnote from the Delegation of Brazil: “In the understanding that enforcement of international humanitarian law is limited to the operation of private military and ...

C. Information and knowledge with regard to multidimensional security

39. To renew the commitment of member states to work on standardizing the definitions of crime pursuant to the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS), in accordance with domestic law, with a view to improving international and regional processes for data collection, processing, and analysis that enable a comparative understanding of the evolution of and trends in crime, victimization, manufacture and trafficking of illicit arms, cybercrime, terrorism, drugs, and the functioning of criminal justice institutions.

40. To renew the commitment of member states to contribute to and utilize the United Nations Surveys on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UN-CTS), as well as any other regional data and information gathering initiative on crime, violence, and insecurity, in order to build up and update the observatories and digital platforms of the SMS, as well as prepare regional statistical reports. To request the different areas of SMS, with the support of the Multidimensional Security Information and Knowledge Section, to report on the results of the data and information gathering processes in the relevant fields.

D. Advancing Police Cooperation<sup>15/</sup>

41. To thank the Government of Ecuador for its offer to host the second on-site police training course of the Inter-American Network for Police Development and Professionalization (REDPPOL), which will be held in the second half of 2019, and to request that it present the results achieved at the Seventh Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Public Security in the Americas (MISPA-VII), and to invite member states to continue making technical and financial contributions to support the activities of the aforementioned Network.

42. To request the General Secretariat, through the SMS Department of Public Security, to continue to inform the CSH on progress in implementing REDPPOL, and to present a report on the activities carried out in the framework of the Network.

43. To request the General Secretariat, through the Security and Justice Section of the Department of Public Security, and in the framework of REDPPOL, to further strengthen the capacity of police forces that operate in border regions and address matters of migration control.

E. Justice, Penitentiary and Prison Systems

44. To instruct the SMS, through the DPS, to further promote regional technical cooperation with other regional institutions, and in particular with the International Committee of the Red Cross, in connection with the development of standards for the design, functioning, and management of prison facilities.

45. To instruct the SMS, through the DPS, to continue to implement all pillars of its Prison Strategy and to support member states in adopting alternatives to incarceration and measures to protect citizens who are incarcerated, as well as in better structuring the services provided by public defender offices. To request that SMS assist member states, that so request, with best

---

15. The Government of Nicaragua expresses its disagreement with establishing a police support unit within the SMS structure because this would entail duplicating the efforts and resources of the...



practices-based strategies of reintegration into society young people and adolescents who have been incarcerated.

46. To instruct the SMS, through the DPS, to provide support to member states, should they request it, in developing and implementing programs to modernize, update, and improve the efficiency of the administration of justice, specifically with regard to strengthening access to justice, promoting coordination between justice, security, and prison systems, and strengthening assistance programs for victims of violence and crime.

F. Improved Coordination for Strengthening Public Security in the Americas

47. To instruct the SMS, to coordinate with the Legal Secretariat of the General Secretariat of the OAS, within the scope of their competence, to coordinate the execution of the recommendations adopted in the MISPA and REMJA processes, as mandated by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth regular session, and to prepare a proposal to improve the coordination for the implementation of those recommendations, to be presented to the CSH during the first half of 2020.

V. Transnational Organized Crime

A. Combating transnational organized crime

48. To reaffirm the importance of the Department against Transnational Organized Crime (DDOT) of the SMS and to urge that it be provided with the human and financial resources needed for it to function effectively respecting the Organization's need for budgetary sustainability. Member states are encouraged to consider assigning transnational organized crime experts to work in the DDOT.

49. To request that the DDOT continue to provide cooperation and technical assistance to the member countries of the OAS, upon request, to promote the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), its three Protocols, where appropriate, and the Hemispheric Plan of Action against TOC, in order to combat transnational organized crime in all its forms and manifestations.

50. To urge member states and the General Secretariat to implement the "Recommendations against Transnational Organized Crime" (RANDOT-II/doc.3/19 rev. 1), adopted by the Second Meeting of National Authorities on Transnational Organized Crime, in Washington D.C., on March 20, 2019;

51. To convene the Second Meeting of National Contact Points on Transnational Organized Crime, within the framework of the CSH, in the second half of 2020 with the objective of analyzing the progress made in the implementation of the Recommendations Against TOC adopted by the First and Second Meetings of National Authorities on Transnational Organized Crime (RANDOT I and II) held in April 2014 and March 2019, respectively, and in the implementation of the Hemispheric Plan of Action against Transnational Organized Crime.

52. To convene a special meeting of the CSH in the second semester of 2019, in collaboration with the SMS and the Secretariat for Legal Affairs, subject to the availability of resources, with the participation of national representatives and experts from the academic sector and civil society, and from international organizations, to consider the ties between cybercrime and transnational organized crime, for the purpose of sharing information and looking for a balanced approach to addressing this contemporary reality.

53. To instruct the CICTE Secretariat, within the scope of its competence, to support, as appropriate, the execution of the recommendations adopted by the REMJA Working Group on Cybercrime and to prepare, jointly with the Department of Legal Cooperation of the SLA, a proposal to improve cooperation for the implementation of those recommendations, which shall be presented to the CSH and REMJA during the first semester of 2020.

54. To convene a meeting of the CSH in the second semester of 2019, with the participation of representatives, national experts, and the relevant OAS entities for legal cooperation, to consider tools to strengthen legislative and cooperation measures to combat transnational organized crime and to pursue, prosecute, and appropriately punish perpetrators of transnational organized crime, and to seek greater coordination between SMS and SLA.

55. To request the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security in collaboration with the Secretariat for Legal Affairs, and other relevant areas of the OAS, to provide the necessary technical support to the Working Group of the REMJA on Legal Cooperation in Criminal Matters to examine options for enhancing the efficiency of extradition proceedings, including exploring the advisability of adopting an inter-American arrest and transfer order (IAATO) in the interests of expediting judicial cooperation among states in advancing public security and combating transnational organized crime, and to report back to the REMJA and the CSH.

B. Hemispheric efforts to combat trafficking in persons

56. To reaffirm the commitment of the member states of the OAS to prevent, combat, and punish the crime of trafficking in persons by means of a comprehensive approach to the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (Protocol of Palermo), that criminalize the specific acts, means, and purpose of trafficking in person crimes as required by the Protocol, and that takes into account the prevention of trafficking, prosecution of its perpetrators, protection of and assistance to its victims and respect for their human rights, and strengthening of international cooperation in this area.

57. To continue to urge the General Secretariat of the OAS to develop or revise, as appropriate, policies or regulations to strengthen protection against trafficking in persons in the institution's procurement of goods and services as stated in the Declaration of Mexico, adopted at the Fifth Meeting of National Authorities on Trafficking in Persons on March 13, 2018.

58. To continue to implement the Second Work Plan against Trafficking in Persons in the Western Hemisphere 2015-2020, in light of the progress report ([CP/CSH-1899/19](#)), with special attention to implementing effective measures focusing on victims to assist and protect victims of human trafficking from the most vulnerable segments of the population.

59. To urge member states to actively participate in a new information-gathering process to serve as the basis for preparing the Second Progress Report of the Second Work Plan against Trafficking in Persons in the Western Hemisphere 2015-2020, as well as for developing the Knowledge Base on Trafficking in Persons in the framework of the Inter-American Network for the Prevention of Violence and Crime.

60. To invite member states to provide financial support for the ongoing design and subsequent maintenance of the Knowledge Base on Trafficking in Persons to be hosted on the website of the Inter-American Network for the Prevention of Violence and Crime.

61. Bearing in mind the work done in the framework of the Ibero-American Network of International Legal Cooperation and the Meeting of Ministers and High Authorities for Women (RMAAM) in the Southern Cone Common Market (MERCOSUR), as well as other ongoing initiatives, to urge member states to cooperate in the implementation of a mechanism at the hemispheric level by which to facilitate and standardize the process of voluntary assisted return for victims of human trafficking, paying due attention to their safety, and to enhance the effectiveness of communication among authorities and officials involved in that process, in keeping with the provisions of the Protocol of Palermo.

62. To instruct the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security, through its Department of Public Security, to identify and analyze extant voluntary assisted return mechanisms for victims of human trafficking in the region and other parts of the world, collaborate in the standardization of a voluntary assisted return process for victims of human trafficking at the hemispheric level, and provide technical assistance in its implementation to countries that so request. Measures oriented toward the standardization of a mechanism at the hemispheric level to facilitate assisted return for human trafficking victims could be financed with voluntary contributions.

C. Illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects<sup>16/</sup>

63. To request that the CIFTA Consultative Committee and its Technical Secretariat continue to promote and strengthen consultation with the relevant United Nations (UN) agencies: the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), and other relevant international organizations to create implementation synergies and efficiencies for States Parties and/or member states among international instruments, mechanisms and platforms<sup>17/</sup> and to enhance the possibilities for member states to improve regional, sub-regional, and bilateral cooperation to prevent and combat the illicit trafficking of firearms, ammunition and explosives, by providing technical assistance, as appropriate, for the marking, tracing, recordkeeping, and the destruction of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, as requested by member states.

64. To acknowledge and thank the European Union for its significant financial contribution to the implementation of the project “In support of Countering Illicit Proliferation and

---

16. The Government of Nicaragua continues to be committed to preventing, combating, and eradicating illicit trafficking in arms. And because of its commitment to peace and public security, it has ...

17. The Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention), the UN Programme of Action ...

Trafficking of Small Arms, Light Weapons (SALW) and Ammunition and their Impact in Latin America and the Caribbean,” to be executed by the Department of Public Security and the TOC Department and to urge member states, Permanent Observers, international organizations, and other States to continue to support this Program.

65. To invite the States Party to the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (CIFTA) to promote the exchange of information and experiences in the framework of the Project “In support of Countering Illicit Proliferation and Trafficking of Small Arms, Light Weapons (SALW) and Ammunition and their Impact in Latin America and the Caribbean,” financed by the European Union, particularly with regards to marking and tracing; small arms and light weapons’ transfer mechanisms; and physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) in order to create synergies in the area of arms and munitions control with a view to improving outcomes.

66. To request the Secretariat, through the DTOC and the DPS, to report semiannually to the Committee on Hemispheric Security during its 2019-2020 term; and, on an annual basis, at the meetings of the Consultative Committee of the CIFTA, on progress made in the preparation of the hemispheric study on illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons and ammunition in the Hemisphere, in order to identify threats and challenges. This study should include action-oriented recommendations and consider, among other factors, the strengthening of border controls to prevent and combat illicit firearms trafficking, including the risk of trafficking in firearms toward private military and security companies, on the basis of information provided by member states.

V. Regional and Specialized Security Concerns and Challenges

A. Security Concerns of Central America

67. Encourage the continued implementation of the Program of Technical Assistance to Combat Transnational Organized Crime to Investigate, Prosecute, and Try Crimes in Central America’s Northern Triangle, as well as the project “Capacity-building in investigating transnational organized crime: effective application of investigative tools to combat illegal structures,” and also to encourage member states to make voluntary contributions to continue and expand their activities.

68. To hold a meeting of the Committee on Hemispheric Security on Central American security concerns, in the first half of 2020, as a follow-up to the meeting on Progress and Challenges in Preventing and Combating Transnational Organized Crime in Central America, at which the Chair Pro Tempore of the Central American Integration System’s (SICA) Central American Security Commission participated.

69. To acknowledge the progress made and encourage continued implementation of the Central American Security Strategy (CASS), as well as the SICA-CARICOM Plan of Action on Security 2018-2020, and to facilitate cooperation and technical assistance between the SICA General Secretariat and the CARICOM Secretariat, through the Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS).

B. Special Security Concerns of the small island and low-lying coastal developing states of the Caribbean

70. To note with satisfaction the observations and outcomes of the CHS meeting to discuss the special security concerns of the small island and low-lying coastal developing states of the Caribbean, held on April 25, 2019 with the theme: “Managing the effects of the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons on peace and security in small island and low-lying coastal developing states of the Caribbean in the multidimensional security context of transnational organized crime.”

71. To urge member states, permanent observers, and international institutions to continue to provide increased access to information sharing and capacity building initiatives to the Small Island and low-lying coastal developing states of the Caribbean to reduce their vulnerability to the effects of illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons and ammunition, particularly given the threat of transnational organized crime.

72. To instruct the Permanent Council and the CIDI, with the support of the SMS, IADB, and SEDI, as appropriate, to facilitate increased access by the small island and low-lying coastal developing states of the Caribbean to knowledge transfer and capacity building initiatives in the area of illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons and ammunition, including within the framework of the OAS/SMS 5-Year Work Plan (2017 – 2022) to support the CARICOM Crime and Security Strategy (CCSS).

73. To instruct the SMS to provide technical support to member states, as requested, in addressing the impact of the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons on vulnerable populations, including at-risk youths, as part of a comprehensive approach towards addressing this issue.

74. To continue to support the new approaches to security cooperation being advanced by the Eastern Caribbean States and the Regional Security System (RSS) in their collective efforts to provide states with the required institutional capacity and assistance to render safety and security to their citizens, through initiatives such as the development of a Caribbean Maritime Strategy].

75. To note the positive assistance of support to the Caribbean States through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative that is celebrating its 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2019.

C. Security implications of climate change<sup>18/19/</sup>

76. To note with satisfaction the consideration given by member states, within the framework of the CHS on November 15, 2018, to the discussions of the joint high-level meeting of the Permanent Council and the CHS on the “Security Implications of Climate Change” held on December 12, 2017, for the purpose of developing recommendations to be considered by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth regular session;

---

18. The Government of Nicaragua attaches special importance to the security implications of climate change. Nevertheless, it cannot support the paragraphs of this section because their content ...

19 “The Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil does not subscribe to this Section in its current language. Starting with the title, the expression “security implications...”

77. To acknowledge the contribution made by the IADB to the efforts of OAS member states to understand the security implications of climate change, and the activities of the Armed Forces in natural disaster risk mitigation and response through ongoing presentations to the CHS on the security challenges posed by climate change to the armed forces.

78. To highlight the relevance of improving the understanding of member states of the security challenges of climate change, the seven compound climate-fragility risks that threaten states and societies, which were presented and discussed at the meeting of the CHS on November 15, 2019, namely:

- a. Local resource competition;
- b. Livelihood insecurity and migration;
- c. Extreme weather events and disasters,
- d. Volatile food prices and provision;
- e. Transboundary water management;
- f. Sea-level rise and coastal degradation; and,
- g. Unintended effects of climate policies.

79. To endorse the five recommendations developed by the CHS to support the efforts of OAS member states in addressing the security implications of climate change and promoting natural disaster risk reduction and mitigation, namely:

- a. Preparedness for resolution of resource-driven conflict;
- b. Development of rights-based prediction and prevention measures;
- c. Emphasis on policy harmonization;
- d. Investment in resilience promotion; and,
- e. Prioritization of risk-mitigation measures.

80. To instruct the General Secretariat to provide, subject to available resources, technical and administrative assistance to support member states in their efforts to implement the recommendations developed by the CHS to address the security implications of climate change.

*VII. Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response (HA-DR)*<sup>20/</sup>

81. To instruct the Permanent Council and CIDI to convene, during the first half of 2020, subject to the availability of resources, a joint meeting to be attended by the National Coordinating Authorities for natural disaster management in OAS member states, the members of the IACNDR, and representatives of the Department of Public Security of SMS, the INDM of SEDI, the IADB, regional disaster management agencies (CAPRADE, CDEMA, and CEPREDENAC), and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), to consider, the “Inter-American Plan for Disaster Prevention and Response and the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance”, endorsed by the General Assembly in 2012, the Inter-American Emergency Aid Fund (FONDEM, 1965), the Inter- American Convention to Facilitate Disaster Assistance (IACFDA, 1991), and the IACNDR (1999).

---

20. Idem 18.

82. To encourage the states parties to the Inter-American Convention to Facilitate Disaster Assistance (IACFDA) to consider the future of the convention.

83. To instruct the General Secretariat, through the SMS and SEDI, to complete the development of a Model National Strategy on the Protection of Critical Infrastructure in the event of Natural Disasters, and to present a draft to member states for consideration during the second half of 2019.

VIII. Inter-American Instruments and Institutions

A. Inter-American Legal Instruments

84. To urge member states that have not yet done so to consider signing or ratifying, as appropriate, the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other related Materials (CIFTA); the Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons (CITAAC); and the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism; and to strengthen mechanisms of coordination and cooperation so as to consolidate effective implementation of those conventions.

Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other related Materials (CIFTA)

85. To urge the States Parties to promote regional, sub regional, and bilateral cooperation, especially border cooperation, as well as the sharing of information and experiences, with the aim of preventing and combating illicit trafficking in firearms, ammunition, and explosives.

86. To hold the Fifth Conference of States Parties to the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials during the second half of 2020.

87. To invite the States Parties to implement the 2018-2022 Course of Action for the Operation and Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials and to request, where appropriate, technical assistance and cooperation from the OAS General Secretariat.

88. To encourage the States Parties that have not yet done so to provide the “Questionnaire on the Implementation and Effectiveness of the CIFTA,” in accordance with the agreed provisions.

89. To instruct the OAS General Secretariat to establish a voluntary Trust Fund dedicated to improving the operations and functions of the mechanisms established in the CIFTA. The Fund would be open to voluntary contributions from the member states, permanent observers, international organizations, and the international community. The Secretariat will present a report on the use and results of those funds vis-à-vis the activities carried out.

90. To encourage member states, permanent observers, international organizations, and the international community to make voluntary contributions to the Fund once it is established.

91. To convene the twentieth regular meeting of the Consultative Committee of the CIFTA, in accordance with Article XXI of the Convention, of one day of duration, during the first half of 2020, and request that the Technical Secretariat of the CIFTA assist with the preparation and follow-up of said meeting.

92. To request the Secretariat, through the Department against Transnational Organized Crime and the Department of Public Security, to report semiannually to the Committee on Hemispheric Security during its 2019-2020 term; and, on an annual basis, at the meetings of the Consultative Committee of the CIFTA, on progress made in the preparation of the hemispheric study on illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons and ammunition in the Hemisphere, in order to identify threats and challenges. This study should include action-oriented recommendations and consider, among other factors, the strengthening of border controls to prevent and combat illicit firearms trafficking from a perspective of common and shared responsibility, including the role of military and private security companies, on the basis of information provided by member states.

Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons (CITAAC)

93. To set March 2020, at the headquarters of the General Secretariat as the date and place of the Second Conference of the States Party to the Convention, in accordance with Article VIII of the CITAAC and resolution AG/RES. 2809 (XLIII-O/13), and to request that the General Secretariat budget for that conference and for a preparatory meeting and that it support the preparations for and follow-up on said conference.

94. To request that the SMS, with support from the IADB, take appropriate steps to establish and define a technical secretariat for CITAAC, in order to assist member states with implementation of the convention.

Inter-American Convention against Terrorism

95. To convene the first meeting of the States Party to the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism for the first half of 2020 at the headquarters of the OAS, in Washington, D.C.

B. Inter-American Institutions: Observations and Recommendations in the Annual Reports of the Organs, Agencies, and Entities of the Organization (Article 91.f of the OAS Charter)

96. To note the Annual Reports for the General Assembly by the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism ([CP/doc.5494/19](#)), the Inter-American Defense Board ([CP/doc.5492/19](#)), and the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission ([CP/doc.5513/19](#)).

Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE)

97. To reiterate its strong and unequivocal condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, regardless of by whom, where and for what purpose it is committed.



98. To reaffirm its commitment to the work of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) and to recognize and commend its important accomplishments upon the commemoration of its twentieth anniversary.

99. To emphasize the importance of designating one or more National Points of Contact to CICTE with competence in the field of prevention and countering of terrorism in order to strengthen cooperation between them and CICTE.

100. To undertake greater efforts to strengthen capacity, build resilience and ensure greater levels of preparedness among all sectors of society in order to prevent and mitigate the impact of any terrorist incident, as agreed during CICTE's nineteenth regular session held at OAS headquarters in Washington, D.C. on May 23-24, 2019.

101. Follow up on the reflections and proposals made during the nineteenth regular session of the Inter-American Committee against terrorism to improve the work of the committee and request the Secretariat to report to the Committee on Hemispheric Security during the second semester on progress in this regard.

102. To express its thanks to the Government of Chile for holding the second meeting of the Working Group on Cooperation and Confidence-Building Measures in Cyberspace, which took place April 23-24, 2019 in Santiago, Chile; to endorse the resolution "Regional Confidence-Building Measures to Promote Cooperation and Trust in Cyberspace", thereby approving four new measures and one implementation recommendation; and, in accordance with document "Consolidated list of CSBMs to be Notified in Accordance with OAS Resolutions" of March 3, 2016; to approve their inclusion in the "New Consolidated List of CSBMs" as non-traditional measures.

103. To ensure that the 2020 program-budget of the Organization allocates to the CICTE Secretariat the financial resources needed to implement the mandates, programs and activities contained in the CICTE Work Plan adopted at its nineteenth session, as well as sufficient resources to support the preparation and holding of its annual meeting.

104. To encourage member states, permanent observers, and international organizations to continue supporting the CICTE Secretariat through external funding, so that it may fulfill its functions.

105. To convene the twentieth regular session of CICTE at OAS headquarters in Washington, D.C., during the first semester of 2020.

106. To request the Chair of CICTE to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth regular session on the implementation of the mandates contained in the CICTE Work Plan.

Inter-American Defense Board (IADB)<sup>21/22/</sup>

107. To welcome the reincorporation of Ecuador as a member state of the Inter-American Defense Board and its determination to contribute to the work entrusted to this OAS body by the General Assembly.

108. To recommend that the IADB continue its work to integrate the institutional memory of the CMDA, presenting a report on events and common aspects in which it has links with the activities executed by the OAS in matters of Defense and Hemispheric Security.

109. To recognize the work executed by the IADB to support the development of the thematic axes to the Pro-Tempore Secretariat of the Fourteenth Conference of Defense Ministers of the Americas (XIV CDMA) and in the ad hoc and working groups organized to deal with this matter.

110. To integrate efforts requested of the IADB by the Inter-American Committee for Natural Disaster Reduction (IANDRC), with those requested by the CDMA Executive Secretary, in order to provide better advisory services to Member States in the field of disaster response

111. To request that the IADB supplement the OAS Inter-American Network for Disaster Mitigation (INDM) with a repository of existing bilateral agreements and a model agreement to facilitate bilateral disaster response efforts through protocols on port access, overflights, equipment imports through customs and protection for incoming military personnel providing response assistance.

112. To request that, in accordance with the CDMA declaration, the Executive Secretariat of the XIV CMDA and the IADB collaborate in the organization of an annual simulation on the management of disasters, disaster response, and humanitarian assistance, which will be conducted annually by the IADB, pending the availability of financial resources.

113. To continue publishing, on the IADB and CMDA web sites, the Compendium of Information on Search and Rescue, annually updated by the Pro-Tempore Secretariat of the CMDA. (On June 6, 2019, the Committee agreed to delete this paragraph)

114. To request that member states continue and/or initiate humanitarian demining processes to achieve the objective of having “The Americas as a Mine-Free Zone,” relying on the advice or support of the IADB for this purpose.

115. To recommend that Member States appoint one or more Points of Contact responsible for uploading annual reports on CSBMs into the electronic template and request that the IADB conduct a workshop to provide appointees with necessary training to ensure all countries of the Hemisphere report annually on CSBMs executed.

---

21. The Plurinational State of Bolivia is not part of the Inter-American Defense Board (IADB) and therefore does not adhere to the agreements or commitments referred to in this section.

22. The Government of Nicaragua believes that the historical context leading to the conditions for the emergence of the Inter-American Defense Board is no longer comparable with the present-day ...

116. Recommend the IADB update the existing reference guide for the creation of White Papers ([http://scm.oas.org/doc\\_public/english/hist\\_02/cp10449e07.doc](http://scm.oas.org/doc_public/english/hist_02/cp10449e07.doc)) and develop a quick reference checklist along with the updated reference guide on the IADB website for member states which have such need.

117. To request, based on the experience of recent disasters in the Hemisphere, Member States to provide updated information on lessons learned in humanitarian assistance, in order to maintain the validity of the “Improved IADB Plan for Advisory Services in Disaster Response within the Inter-American System”.

118. To request the IADB to organize a conference on successful experiences in facilitating the coordination and interaction among military and civilian, national, subregional, and regional agencies for disaster assistance, humanitarian aid, and search and rescue, in case of Natural Disasters, in order to compile and disseminate lessons learned and good practices that may be replicated in each OAS member state.

119. To request that the IADB conduct a simulation exercise on a regional humanitarian assistance delivery operation, in the context of emerging and evolving humanitarian challenges in the Hemisphere.

120. To request that the IADB consider designating personnel to support the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security in the establishment of the Technical Secretariat for CITAAC so that the objectives of the convention are met.

121. To request that the IADB, in coordination with other organs, agencies, and entities, continue to strengthen mechanisms for cyber defense cooperation in the Hemisphere, through:

- a. The provision, on an ongoing basis, of advisory service and technical analysis of new and ongoing cyber defense threats, challenges, and trends in the region;
- b. The promotion of dialogue on common cyber defense issues and the facilitation of corresponding policy, technical, and analytical exchanges; and
- c. The organization and execution of a conference on cyber defense, in coordination with other relevant organs, entities, and agencies of the OAS.

122. To request the IADB to organize a seminar related to Gender Integration in order to disseminate successful experiences in the field of Defense and Security with a hemispheric perspective. (Agreed upon on June 6, 2019)

123. To request that member states and permanent observers consider providing voluntary funds, in-kind contributions, and technical and human resources to the IADB and IADC in order to support their important role, including possible financing of the cost of living for students attending the Inter-American Defense College.

124. To invite member states to consider establishing, pursuant to their domestic regulations, a minimum commission time of two years for officers or other personnel assigned to the IADB, in order to promote continuity and uninterrupted advisory and technical services to the OAS and its Member States.

Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)

125. To reiterate the commitment of the member states and the Executive Secretariat of CICAD (ES/CICAD) to the principle of common and shared responsibility to address all matters related to the world drug problem, including international cooperation as an effective and necessary tool for States.

126. To welcome the Ministerial Statement that was adopted at the High-Level Segment of the 62nd Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and to encourage member states and the ES/CICAD to continue their efforts to deepen the implementation of existing international policy commitments, in particular the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, the Joint Ministerial Statement of the 2014 high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action and the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the 2016 General Assembly, entitled “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem”, as a single track, recognizing that the world drug problem is an increasingly complex, dynamic, and multi-causal phenomenon that includes persistent, new, and evolving challenges.

127. To continue encouraging member states to progress in the fulfillment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, reiterating that the efforts to effectively address the world drug problem and the fulfillment of the sustainable development goals are complementary, mutually reinforcing, and seek to, among others, address the structural causes that have fueled violence and drug trafficking in the Americas, that affect vulnerable populations in particular.

128. To strengthen communication, collaboration and cooperation in order to address the world drug problem with a comprehensive, balanced, sustainable, and multidisciplinary approach, which contributes to the improvement of knowledge based on scientific evidence for the development and implementation of drug-related public policies and programs.

129. To support member states in strengthening their capacities to counter the production, distribution and trafficking of plant-based and synthetic illicit drugs, as well as the chemical precursors used in their manufacture.

130. To reiterate our commitment to strengthen the adoption of comprehensive and evidence-based measures with regard to: prevention, control, supply and demand reduction; treatment, rehabilitation, in accordance with national legislation, initiatives and measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse; and social reintegration of people with substance use disorders, through the training of specialized personnel and considering non-stigmatizing, age and gender sensitive, approaches based on the respect of human rights, that promote healthy lifestyles, and place emphasis on the individual, community, family and social levels.

131. To continue incorporating gender and human rights perspectives in the development and implementation of programs, projects and activities related to the world drug problem such as the Gender in the Criminal Justice System Program and the Inter-American Program for Strengthening Gender Equality in Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (GENLEA), among others, which are being developed and implemented by the ES/CICAD.

132. To request the ES/CICAD to continue developing and implementing technical and capacity building programs and activities at the national and local levels to strengthen national drug strategies in member states, including their plans of action and corresponding monitoring and evaluation systems, in particular with the member states that do not yet have national plans or that are in the initial stages of design and implementation.

133. To continue encouraging member states to take into account, in accordance with national legislation and international commitments, the principle of proportionate sentencing including for minor drug-related offenses, and to encourage ES/CICAD to continue promoting initiatives and the exchange of good practices, lessons learned, cooperation and technical assistance on alternatives to incarceration, as appropriate, such as drug treatment courts.

134. To reaffirm the importance of scientific information and evidence as the basis for the development and implementation of drug policies, and to encourage OAS member states to carry out periodic studies on all aspects of the drug problem in the region.

136. To request the ES/CICAD, through the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID), to continue supporting member states in the design, development and strengthening of their national and inter-institutional drug information networks and national early warning systems on new psychoactive substances, synthetics and other emerging drugs, in coordination with existing early warning systems at the regional and global levels; as well as the strengthening or establishing, as appropriate, National Observatories on Drugs (or similar offices) to develop national drug information systems, through a multidimensional approach and which promotes scientific investigation on this issue.

136. To request the ES/CICAD, through the OID, to update the document "*Building a national drugs observatory: a joint handbook*", through international cooperation funds, and to report on the progress of this updating process at each Regular Session of CICAD. The Manual should include recommendations to consolidate the information generated on issues of citizen security and drugs, in order for said information to be systematized with a comprehensive view on the national situation, and to allow decision-making authorities to design and to establish public policies based on scientific evidence as well as on complete, valid, and up-to-date information.

137. To promote cooperation between the National Drug Commissions, Ministries of Health, educational institutions, civil society, other social actors, and other competent institutions in member states, according to their national legislations, taking into account relevant approaches which promote non-stigmatizing attitudes to reduce drug demand from a multidisciplinary perspective, emphasizing research and training in coordination with ES/CICAD.

138. To reiterate the commitment to participate and strengthen the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) as a unique tool to measure the member states' implementation of the CICAD Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs, 2016-2020, with a human rights, gender and social inclusion perspective.

139. To note the approval of the national evaluation reports of the MEM's seventh round (2014-2018) at the sixty-fifth regular session of the CICAD, and encourage member states to disseminate their national MEM report, continue to participate actively in this process and invite them to make voluntary contributions to it.

140. To cooperate in the design, implementation, strengthening and continuous improvement of monitoring and evaluation processes for drug-related programs and policies, encompassing, *inter alia*, prevention and treatment programs and alternative, comprehensive and sustainable development programs, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, promoting the participation of local communities and relevant organizations in these processes.

141. To encourage member states, as appropriate, to support the strengthening of viable and sustainable alternative development programs which promote social integration, with a view to preventing and countering the actions of criminal organizations that involve vulnerable populations in activities related to the production and trafficking of illicit drugs.

142. To encourage Member States, as appropriate, to respond to the alarming proliferation of illicit synthetic substances appearing in some states, including by sharing information, the strengthening of early warning systems (EWS) on new psychoactive substances and updating national action plans to counter the illicit manufacture or diversion of these substances and their distribution, recognizing that many of these new and evolving threats originate outside our hemisphere. In addition, to encourage member states to provide training to first responders and treatment personnel on ways to rapidly identify and treat exposure to illicit synthetic drugs, including the use of drugs, such as naloxone, that can temporarily reverse an opioid overdose, in order to mitigate their consequences, including reducing drug related mortality.

143. To continue encouraging member states to support the work of the CICAD's Expert Groups and to increase participation of national experts at the annual meetings

144. To approve the Work Plan of the ES/CICAD for 2019, in accordance with CICAD Statutes, and in compliance with the 2010 Hemispheric Drug Strategy and its Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2016-2020.

145. To support the strengthening of the Executive Secretariat of CICAD, and to encourage member states, permanent observers and other international donors to continue making voluntary financial contributions to fulfill its goals.

## II. FOLLOW-UP AND REPORTING

146. To instruct the SMS to submit in timely fashion the work plan of activities that it will carry out in the 2019-2020 period, for consultations or proper oversight by member states.)

147. To request the Permanent Council to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth regular session on the implementation of this resolution. Execution of the activities envisaged in this resolution will be subject to the availability of financial resources in the program-budget of the Organization and other resources.

148. To thank member states, permanent observers and cooperating partners for their important participation and financial contributions, which support the design, implementation and evaluation of the programs and projects in the area of hemispheric security.

149. To underscore the importance of the work done by civil society in sensitizing public opinion to the many threats and challenges to hemispheric security and their consequences, thus contributing to the ongoing objectives of maintaining peace and the security of their citizens.

**III. SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS AND SPECIAL EVENTS<sup>23/</sup>**

Provisional sequence	Topic	Estimated Date	Name	Place
1	MISPA	July 24-25, 2019	Second meeting of the Subsidiary Technical Working Group on the Prevention of Crime, Violence, and Insecurity	Tela, Honduras
2	MISPA	2 <sup>nd</sup> semester 2019	Seventh Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Public Security in the Americas (MISPA VII)	Ecuador
3	MISPA	2 <sup>nd</sup> semester 2019	Second in-person course of the Inter-American Network for Police Development and Professionalization	Ecuador
4		1 <sup>st</sup> semester 2020	Special meeting with the UN Peacebuilding Commission	Washington D.C.

---

23. Provisional list of meetings.



## FOOTNOTES

1. ... (Item 4. Report of the Secretary General on Credentials) and in the Footnote to the 'Report of the Secretary General on the Presentation of Credentials of the Delegations Taking Part in the Forty-Ninth Regular Session of the General Assembly,' document AG/doc.5653/19.

2. ... establish by this Charter the international organization that they have developed to achieve an order of peace and justice, to promote their solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence.

The Organization of American States has no powers other than those expressly conferred upon it by this Charter, none of whose provisions authorizes it to intervene in matters that are within the internal jurisdiction of the Member States.”

It also clearly places on record that, in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, its denunciation by a member state shall come into effect two years after the receipt thereof, at which time it shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing state, which shall be left without rights and duties and unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization.

The Plurinational State of Bolivia reserves the right to recognize resolutions and declarations adopted with the participation of non-member states.

3. ... its Statement during the Regular Meeting of the Permanent Council of April 23, 2019, in relation to Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19) rev. 2 of April 9, 2019, the delegation of the Republic of Suriname wishes to put on record that until further notice, Suriname reserves its rights to recognize all Resolutions and Declarations that will be adopted on the occasion of the 49th Regular Session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States.

This reservation is based on our firm rejection of the selective interpretation of the procedural rules and other legal instruments of the Organization of American States.

4. ... designated Permanent Representative to the OAS and does not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at this 49th Meeting of the General Assembly of the OAS. The Government of Barbados therefore reserves its rights, until further notice, not to be bound by any decisions or Resolutions adopted at this General Assembly in which the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela participated.

5. ... of Venezuela on any resolutions, declarations, elections considered by the Forty-Ninth Regular Session of the General Assembly and any other body of the Organization of American States (OAS).

The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica also places on record its view that in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the OAS which provides, inter alia, that the denunciation by a Member State shall come into effect two (2) years from the date on which the General Secretariat receives a notice of denunciation, the present Charter shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing State, which shall cease to belong to the Organization; that the denouncing State shall be without rights and duties and shall be unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization; that Venezuela is no longer a Member State of the OAS and therefore not entitled to have a seat at the OAS. The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica therefore does not recognize any person who occupies the seat of Venezuela who is not a person duly appointed by the Government of the State of Venezuela.

The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica reserves its full rights in respect of the recognition resolutions and declarations adopted by the Forty-Ninth Regular Session of the General Assembly and any resolution and declaration approved thereafter with participation by the purported representatives of Venezuela.

6. ... of Venezuela properly notified the Secretary General of its denunciation of the Charter in accordance with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States and the Charter ceased to be in force with respect to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela which ceased to belong to the organization on 27 April 2019.

Antigua and Barbuda did not support resolution CP/RES 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019 which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly's Representative to the OAS and did not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at the 49th Regular Session of the General Assembly.

Therefore Antigua and Barbuda notifies all member states and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States that until further notice, it will not consider itself bound by any declaration or resolution of the 49th Regular Session of the General Assembly or any future declarations or resolutions of any Council or organ of the Organization that includes the participation of any person or entity purporting to speak for or act on behalf of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and in which 18 votes are attained with the participation of a purported representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

7. ... Washington D.C., March 7, 2019; Eighth meeting of the Forum on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures Forum on CSBMs, Washington D.C., March 14, 2019; Meeting of National Authorities on transnational organized crime, Washington D.C., March 19-20, 2019; Nineteenth regular meeting of the Consultative Committee of the CIFTA, Washington D.C., April 5, 2019; Special meeting on Special security concerns of the small island states of the Caribbean, Washington D.C., April 25, 2019; Seminar on Mechanisms and tools for Regional Emergency Services Cooperation, Quito, Ecuador, April 25-26, 2019; Nineteenth regular session of CICTE, OAS headquarters, Washington, D.C., Washington D.C., May 23-24, 2019.

8. ... them, and faithfully implements both. The United States also supports and implements faithfully UNSC Resolution 1540. The United States does not support and will not sign the "Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons" and does not consider it to be an "effective measure" for disarmament as set forth in Article VI of the NPT. No state possessing nuclear weapons or which depends upon such weapons for its security supports this treaty. This treaty will not make the world more peaceful, will not result in the elimination of a single nuclear weapon, and will not enhance any state's security. It ignores the current security challenges that make nuclear deterrence necessary, and risks undermining existing efforts to address global proliferation and security challenges. The United States invites all states to engage in a dialogue on the geopolitical impediments to nuclear disarmament, with the goal of developing effective measures which will help to create the environment conducive for further progress. In that context, we look forward to the launch of the initiative "Creating the Environment for Nuclear Disarmament (CEND)."

9. ... the NPT and continues to support the Treaty as the cornerstone of the global nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament regime, including by calling for further concrete progress to be made towards nuclear disarmament. Canada remains concerned that the TPNW could erode the primacy of the NPT and its review process, and undermine efforts toward the NPT's universalization. Canada is also a State Party to the BWC and to the CWC, and implements and fully supports UNSC Resolution 1540.

10. ... the largest contributor of humanitarian demining assistance in the world and the Hemisphere. We have contributed over \$3.4 billion for conventional weapons destruction (which includes

humanitarian demining) since 1993. The United States will continue to support OAS efforts to eliminate the humanitarian threat of all remaining landmines and declare countries “mine-impact-free.”

11. ... the above-mentioned instrument. In its opinion, regulation of cluster munitions should be sought through the specific protocol to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW).”

12. ... because the objectives that were set forth for this meeting overstep its character and nature as a political forum aimed exclusively at promoting the exchange of ideas, best practices, and experiences in defense and security issues. The CMDA has not been established to coordinate Specialized Hemispheric Military Conferences nor to develop operational mechanisms.

13. ... It also agrees that these measures must be adapted to geographical, political, economic, social, cultural, and technological conditions and realities. On the basis of this approach, it generally supports a confidence-building measure aimed at sharing information on the approval and/or adjustment of standards in laws regulating data and information collection and exchanging experiences between governments in connection with the prevention, management, and protection of computer data. As part of this confidence-building measure, the participation of service providers and end users must be voluntary and must not be mandatory for the states.

14. ... security companies in contexts of armed conflict.”

15. ...countries; moreover, there are already support lines and programs in the framework of the MISPA meetings, with police components. The role of the SMS is to follow up on the outcomes of these meetings.

16. ...signed various international instruments to combat and prevent illegal arms trafficking and has incorporated the Program of Action and the International Tracing Instrument for firearms into its domestic law by means of the Special Law for the Control and Regulation of Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (Law 510), which has enabled us to develop a robust plan for controlling and registering firearms held by civilians and for seizing weapons of war.

Nicaragua is aware of the humanitarian impact and repercussions of this scourge in the Hemisphere and, in particular, in the Central American region, for which reason we remain committed to multilateralism in order to tackle this challenge.

17. ... to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (UNPoA), the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), the UN Register of Conventional Arms, the International Tracing Instrument (ITI), CIFTA, and sub-regional mechanisms such as the Regional Integrated Ballistic Information Network (RIBIN) of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).

18. ...overreaches the functions of the IADB by granting it duties and competencies that do not pertain to the nature and specialization of this body. The responses to security challenges arising from climate change are defined in the jurisdiction of each member state of the Organization of American States.

19. ... of climate change” is not supported by any multilaterally adopted language in the framework of the United Nations on the subject, which refers merely to the “potential adverse security effects of climate change,” according to operative paragraph 26 of Security Council resolution 2349 (2018). Neither do supposed “security challenges posed by climate change to the armed forces” find any support in multilateral documents. Furthermore, the section’s language refers specifically to the supposed security “risks” of states and fails to consider that the causes of conflicts are myriad and structurally complex. It catalogues climate change effects that escape the dimension of inter-state security and require specific and individual responses at the national level under a broad sustainable development approach.

In the opinion of Brazil, the Committee on Hemispheric Security is not the appropriate forum to address the issue of climate change. The appropriate instance for dealing with that agenda is the negotiating context associated with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The country defends the premise that potential adverse effects of climate change do not necessarily constitute a threat to hemispheric peace and security. Therefore, such a relationship should be seen as entirely nuanced and dependent on the level of socioeconomic development reached by the region's countries, which substantially affects the capacity of those societies to respond and adapt adequately to climate change's possible adverse effects. It is not clear, therefore, how the security language of the section could contribute to adequately tackling the possible adverse impacts of climate change on the security of the region's countries, taking into account the demands of the sustainable development paradigm and the multilateral provisions on climate change agreed on at the international level.

22. ...realities of our countries. Nicaragua does not agree that the Inter-American Defense Board should intervene in military affairs or in affairs of any other kind that might undermine the country's sovereignty, independence, institutional structure, and legal system.

AG/RES. 2946 (XLIX-O/19)

VOTE OF APPRECIATION TO THE PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT OF COLOMBIA<sup>1/2/3/4/5/6/</sup>

(Adopted at the fourth plenary session held on June 28, 2019)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

That the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS) was held in Medellín, Colombia from June 26 to 28, 2019; and

That during that regular session of the General Assembly the delegations expressed their profound gratitude to His Excellency Carlos Holmes Trujillo García, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Colombia, for the skill with which he steered the discussions, which led to the adoption of important declarations and resolutions on issues of high priority for the hemispheric agenda; and

UNDERSCORING the warm welcome extended by the Colombian people and Government,

RESOLVES:

1. To express its gratitude to His Excellency Iván Duque Marquez, President of Colombia, and, in particular, to the citizens of Medellín for the warm and generous hospitality that they showed to the participants at the General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS).

2. To recognize and commend His Excellency Carlos Holmes Trujillo García, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Colombia, on his able leadership as President of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly.

- 
1. Mexico reiterates the position expressed in its statement delivered at the First Plenary Session of the Forty-Ninth Regular Session of the General Assembly (Item 4. Report of the Secretary General ...
  2. The Plurinational State of Bolivia places on record its position in accordance with Article 1 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which stipulates: "*The American States establish ...*
  3. Further to the Statement of the delegation of the Republic of Suriname on June 27, 2019 at the General Assembly of the Organization of American States and with reference to its Statement ...
  4. The Government of Barbados did not support Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019 which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly's designated ...
  5. The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica places on record its reservations to the participation and voting by the purported representative(s) of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela...
  6. Antigua and Barbuda considers that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is not a member state of the Organization of American States since, on 27 April 2017, the Government of the Bolivarian ...

3. To express its appreciation and gratitude to Ambassador Alejandro Ordoñez Maldonado, Permanent Representative of Colombia to the OAS, the members of the Permanent Mission of the Colombia to the OAS, and the officials from the Colombian Foreign Ministry, whose efficiency, dedication, and professionalism contributed to the success of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly.

FOOTNOTES

1. ... on Credentials) and in the Footnote to the ‘Report of the Secretary General on the Presentation of Credentials of the Delegations Taking Part in the Forty-Ninth Regular Session of the General Assembly,’ document AG/doc.5653/19.

2. ... *by this Charter the international organization that they have developed to achieve an order of peace and justice, to promote their solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence.*

*“The Organization of American States has no powers other than those expressly conferred upon it by this Charter, none of whose provisions authorizes it to intervene in matters that are within the internal jurisdiction of the Member States.”*

It also clearly places on record that, in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, its denunciation by a member state shall come into effect two years after the receipt thereof, at which time it shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing state, which shall be left without rights and duties and unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization.

The Plurinational State of Bolivia reserves the right to recognize resolutions and declarations adopted with the participation of non-member states.

3. ... during the Regular Meeting of the Permanent Council of April 23, 2019 in relation to Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/ 19) rev. 2 of April 9, 2019, the delegation of the Republic of Suriname wishes to put on record that until further notice, Suriname reserves its rights to recognize All Resolutions and Declarations that will be adopted on the occasion of the 49th Regular Session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States.

This reservation is based on our firm rejection of the selective interpretation of the procedural rules and other leg al instruments of the Organization of American States.

4. ... Permanent Representative to the OAS and does not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at this 49th Meeting of the General Assembly of the OAS. The Government of Barbados therefore reserves its rights, until further notice, not to be bound by any decisions or Resolutions adopted at this General Assembly in which the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela participated.

5. ... on any resolutions, declarations, elections considered by the Forty-Ninth Regular Session of the General Assembly and any other body of the Organization of American States (OAS).

The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica also places on record its view that in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the OAS which provides, inter alia, that the denunciation by a Member State shall come into effect *two (2) years from the date on which the General Secretariat receives a notice of denunciation, the present Charter shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing State, which shall cease to belong to the Organization*; that the denouncing State shall be without rights and duties and shall be unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization; that Venezuela is no longer a Member State of the OAS and therefore not entitled to have a seat at the OAS. The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica therefore does not recognise any person who occupies the seat of Venezuela who is not a person duly appointed by the Government of the State of Venezuela.

The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica reserves its full rights in respect of the recognition resolutions and declarations adopted by the Forty-Ninth Regular Session of the General Assembly and any resolution and declaration approved thereafter with the participation by the purported representatives of Venezuela.

6. ... Republic of Venezuela properly notified the Secretary-General of its denunciation of the Charter in accordance with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States and the Charter ceased to be in force with respect to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela which ceased to belong to the organization on 27 April 2019.

Antigua and Barbuda did not support resolution CP/RES 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019 which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly's Representative to the OAS and did not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at the 49th Regular Session of the General Assembly.

Therefore Antigua and Barbuda notifies all member states and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States that until further notice, it will not consider itself bound by any declaration or resolution of the 49th Regular Session of the General Assembly or any future declarations or resolutions of any Council or organ of the Organization that includes the participation of any person or entity purporting to speak for or act on behalf of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and in which 18 votes are attained with the participation of a purported representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.