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36th Annual Conference

BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY MODEL UNITED NATIONS

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Honorable delegates,

Welcome to the 36th Annual Model United Nations Conference organized by Brigham Young University! My name is Akira Contreras, and I will be serving as the Director of the Organization of American States (OAS). I had the pleasure of participating in Model United Nations by representing Tajikistan and BYU at the International Committee of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) this past April in New York. I am an international student born in Peru, currently studying Marketing with a minor in Statistics, and I plan to pursue a master's degree in the same field, either at BYU or in Europe. Model United Nations completely captivated me, especially the dynamic nature of negotiations and the valuable friendships and connections I was able to form throughout the process. I've noticed that a common trait among successful individuals is their ability to surround themselves with people who add value to their lives, creating relationships that are mutually beneficial. I'm passionate about negotiation, networking, and building bridges—and I found all of that in MUN.

This year, the OAS will discuss the following topic:

- I. The Rights and Safeguarding of Migrant Children and Youth in the Americas and the Caribbean.

The OAS is built upon four fundamental pillars: democracy, human rights, security, and development. As American states, we share the responsibility to protect the most vulnerable and ensure that their rights are not compromised by current circumstances. This topic will allow you to reflect and develop real strategies that strengthen cooperation within the OAS to safeguard those most at risk. Through this exercise, you will be able to reaffirm the core pillars of our organization and contribute to building a more just and inclusive future. The time and preparation you invest before the conference will be key to enriching both your own experience and that of your fellow delegates. Please feel free to reach out to me with any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

Akira C. Manchego Director
Organization of American States (OAS)
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Committee History

“The OAS was founded in 1948 to promote peace, democracy, and cooperation among the countries of the Americas. It currently has 35 member states and serves as the main political forum of the hemisphere.”

— Charter of the Organization of American States

Founding and Composition

The Organization of American States (OAS) is the oldest regional organization in the world. Its origins date back to 1890, when 18 countries from the Americas and the Caribbean met in Washington, D.C. to form the International Union of American and Caribbean States¹. The purpose of this meeting was to establish mechanisms for the peaceful resolution of disputes that might arise among Member States. In its early years, the organization aimed to strengthen cooperation among the countries of the Americas and to facilitate the “joint dissemination of relevant commercial information”². Over time, this union evolved into the Pan American Union and later became the current Organization of American States (OAS).

In 1948, the governments of 21 countries in the Western Hemisphere signed the OAS Charter to enhance regional security and trade cooperation. By signing the Charter, the member states committed to strengthening regional peace and security, promoting democracy, and fostering social and economic cooperation.³ Currently, the committee is constituted by 34 independent states (from North America, South America, Central America, and the Caribbean) and serves as the principal political, legal, and social governmental forum in the hemisphere. It has also granted permanent observer status to 69 states and the European Union. The Charter states that the official purpose of the body is to achieve “an order of peace and justice, to foster solidarity, to strengthen collaboration, and to defend its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence.”⁴

The OAS is composed of three main bodies: the General Assembly, the Permanent Council, and the General Secretariat. The General Assembly is the main body of the OAS and is responsible for making decisions, managing administrative logistics (such as the budget), and overseeing specialized agencies.⁵ It meets once a year unless a crisis or an attack occurs within or between Member States. The Permanent Council handles daily affairs. In the event of an attack, the Council—made up of one ambassador from each Member State—convenes and acts as a provisional body until all the ministers can meet.⁶ The General Secretariat is responsible for

¹ OAS, “OEA - Organización De Los Estados Americanos: Democracia Para La Paz, La Seguridad y El Desarrollo,” OAS - Organization of American States (Organization of American States, August 1, 2009), http://www.oas.org/es/acerca/nuestra_historia.asp.

² *Ibid.*

³ Brianna Lee and Diane Renwick, “The Organization of American States,” Council on Foreign Relations (Council on Foreign Relations, March 10, 2020), <https://www.cfr.org/background/organization-american-states>.

⁴ OAS, “OEA - Organización De Los Estados Americanos.”

⁵ Lee and Renwick, “The Organization of American States.”

⁶ Editors of the Encyclopedia Britannica, “Organization of American States,” Encyclopædia Britannica (Encyclopædia Britannica, inc., November 1, 2019), <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Organization-of-American-States>.

implementing the policies set by the other two bodies.⁷ The leader of the OAS is the Secretary General, who is elected for a five-year term. Currently, the Secretary General is Albert Ramdin from Suriname.

Purposes and Principles

At first, the OAS was created to resolve border disputes and general security issues, but it has come to serve a more comprehensive purpose.⁸ In the 1960s, the OAS expanded its programs and mandate, placing greater focus on economic, social, cultural, scientific, and technological projects. It also emphasized the sustainable and holistic development of all Member States.⁹ As it grew, the OAS established more auxiliary organizations and commissions under the direction of the General Assembly and the Secretary General, such as the Inter-American Commission of Women, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, and the Hemispheric Security Commission.

Today, the OAS focuses on four main pillars upon which all the organization's actions are based: democracy, human rights, security, and development.¹⁰ According to the OAS Charter, it has the obligation to protect the peoples of the Americas and ensure their rights. The Charter states that one of its most important goals is the development of "an order of peace and justice" among its Member States by "promoting their solidarity, strengthening their collaboration, and defending their sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence".¹¹

Successes and Future of the OAS

The OAS has been highly successful since its establishment in 1948. It has worked alongside auxiliary and regional organizations to carry out specific projects with various Member States. Countries in the Americas and the Caribbean have required significant assistance in fostering political and economic stability and in eradicating poverty through sustainable means. To address these issues, the OAS has created organizations such as the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, the Development Bank, and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.¹² Additionally, the Peace Fund has played a vital role in maintaining peace along borders and in resolving territorial, border, and maritime disputes.¹³ The OAS strives to uphold the principles it has set for itself and does not allow Member States to govern outside of those established principles and standards. For example, in 2009, the OAS General Assembly voted to suspend Honduras after

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Peter J. Meyer, "Organization of American States: Background and Issues for Congress" (Congressional Research Service, March 14, 2018), Organization of American States: Background and Issues for Congress.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ OEA, "OEA - Organización De Los Estados Americanos: Democracia Para La Paz, La Seguridad y El Desarrollo," OAS - Organization of American States (Organization of American States, August 1, 2009), http://www.oas.org/es/acerca/que_hacemos.asp.

¹¹ OEA, "OEA - Organización De Los Estados Americanos: Democracia Para La Paz, La Seguridad y El Desarrollo," OAS - Organization of American States (Organization of American States, August 1, 2009), http://www.oas.org/es/sla/ddi/tratados_multilaterales_interamericanos_A-41_carta_OEA.asp.

¹² Amber Pariona, "The Organization of American States (OAS)," WorldAtlas (WorldAtlas, March 22, 2019), <https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/the-organization-of-american-states-oas.html>.

¹³ OAS, "OEA - Organización De Los Estados Americanos".

a military coup, and the country was only reinstated after it held democratic elections two years later.¹⁴

The OAS has successfully completed many projects and continues working to improve the lives of the peoples of the Americas and the Caribbean. The committee continues to set goals and make plans development of its Member States, especially in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It is currently working with the international community to meet these goals, focusing particularly on resolving migration-related issues, enhancing poverty-reduction programs, and promoting sustainable development throughout the Americas—that is, the challenges most relevant to the region. The OAS remains committed to strengthening the security and prosperity of its Member States, with the broader goal of helping other governments around the world improve the lives of their citizens and promote sustainable development to ensure a stable future for generations to come.

¹⁴ Lee and Renwick, “The Organization of American States”.

Annotated Bibliography

Editores de la Encyclopaedia Britannica. "Organization of American States." *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., November 1, 2019. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Organization-of-American-States>.

The Encyclopedia Britannica will be helpful in beginning your research on the committee because it uses simple terms to explain the basic history and essential information about the committee.

Lee, Brianna, and Diane Renwick. "The Organization of American States." *Council on Foreign Relations*, March 10, 2020. <https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/organization-american-states>.

This article will explain the successes and failures of the OAS. It provides details in a simple way, such as: budget, obligations structures, etc. It will also help you better understand the current status of the organization, as it is frequently updated by the council on foreign relations.

Organización de los Estados Americanos. "OEA - Organización de los Estados Americanos: Democracia para la Paz, la Seguridad y el Desarrollo." *OAS - Organization of American States*, August 1, 2009. http://www.oas.org/es/acerca/nuestra_historia.asp.

This website is an official source of the OAS that presents much of its history from the perspective of the organization itself. It will allow you to better understand its objectives and how it interprets them. It also provides a summary of the history of its predecessors and its collaborations with other international organizations, which helps to better understand the role the OAS

"OEA - Organización de los Estados Americanos: Democracia para la Paz, la Seguridad y el Desarrollo." *OAS - Organization of American States*, August 1, 2009. http://www.oas.org/es/acerca/que_hacemos.asp.

The official website of the Organization of American States will be a key resource during your research on the foundations of the OAS. It contains detailed information on its pillars and purposes, as well as how its various bodies carry them out. The site also offers access to official documents such as resolutions, speeches, goals, and institutional projects

“OEA - Organización de los Estados Americanos: Democracia para la Paz, la Seguridad y el Desarrollo.” *OAS - Organization of American States*, August 1, 2009. http://www.oas.org/es/sla/ddi/tratados_multilaterales_interamericanos_A-41_carta_OEA.asp.

This website will also be very useful for your research, as it contains the official OAS Charter. This fundamental document details the principles, responsibilities, and limitations of the Organization. By reading it, you will be able to clearly understand what the OAS can and cannot do; in other words, it will help you understand the organization's "mandate."

Pariona, Amber. “The Organization of American States (OAS).” *WorldAtlas*, March 22, 2019. <https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/the-organization-of-american-states-oas.html>.

This page should be read at the beginning of your research on the committee. It provides a clear explanation of the history of the committee's work, highlighting both the achievements and challenges the OAS has faced, as well as the projects currently underway.

I. The Rights and Protection of Migrant Children and Adolescents in the Americas and the Caribbean

“This is not an invasion. Migrant children should not be seen as statistics or border issues, but as human beings with rights that we must protect.”

–Secretary General José Miguel Insulza¹⁵

Introduction

Child migration currently represents one of the most complex and urgent humanitarian crises in the Americas. Every year, thousands of children and adolescents are forced to cross national borders in search of safety, protection, and a future they cannot find in their countries of origin.¹⁶ These minors face extreme and adverse conditions, ranging from forced separation to exposure to criminal networks whose illegal activities primarily include human trafficking, labor and sexual exploitation, and—more recently—threats linked to emerging technologies that compromise their mental and neurological privacy.¹⁷ Compared to other migratory movements throughout history, this most recent wave has been marked by social violence, political instability, and fear, leaving millions of minors in a state of extreme vulnerability.

In this context, the comprehensive protection of the rights of migrant children cannot be limited to access to food or shelter alone—it must be grounded in an approach centered on the best interests of children and adolescents. According to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the right to a dignified and safe life must be guaranteed regardless of a child’s migration status.¹⁸ However, the unfortunate reality reveals significant gaps in meeting even the minimum standards, given the large number of minors traveling with their parents—or even alone—through highly dangerous migration routes, particularly in the Northern Triangle, Mexico, and the southern border of the United States.¹⁹

Various bodies within the Inter-American system—especially the Organization of American States (OAS), the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), and the Inter-American Children’s Institute (IIN)—have urged Member States to develop public policies that prioritize the protection of migrant children and adolescents. This call is closely aligned with examples of inter-institutional cooperation involving the European Union and organizations such as UNICEF (United Nations Children’s Fund) and UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees). These institutions have implemented programs like the EU Global Promotion of Best Practices for Children in Migration, which focuses on developing alternatives to immigration detention and strengthening cross-border child protection systems. This model is currently being

¹⁵ José Miguel Insulza, Secretary General of the OAS, address during the Permanent Council session on the migration of unaccompanied children, Washington, D.C., July 23, 2014.

¹⁶ UNICEF, “Migrant and Displaced Children,” UNICEF (UNICEF, 2023), <https://www.unicef.org/child-protection/migrant-displaced-children>.

¹⁷ ICE, “Trata de personas,” ICE - Servicio de Inmigración y Control de Aduanas de EE. UU. (ICE, 2024), <https://www.ice.gov/es/features/reportajes/trata-personas>.

¹⁸ UNICEF, “Convención sobre los Derechos del Niño – Versión para niñas, niños y adolescentes,” UNICEF (UNICEF, 2025), <https://www.unicef.org/es/convencion-derechos-nino/convencion-version-ninos>.

¹⁹ Olivera Astete, Jean Franco, “Estándares internacionales para la protección del niño migrante”, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú (PUCP, junio de 2014).

applied in Central and North America, specifically in El Salvador and Mexico. It demonstrates how international collaboration can transform and improve the lives of thousands of migrant children.²⁰

Alongside positive examples of change and support for migrant children, new ethical and legal challenges are emerging. The advancement of artificial intelligence and new neuro-digital technologies has raised significant concerns about the neurological rights of these minors—so-called *neuro-rights*—particularly in migratory contexts where children may be subjected to digital monitoring and cognitive testing without truly informed consent.²¹ The OAS, through its Inter-American Juridical Committee, has recognized this issue, specifically highlighting the importance of cognitive privacy and the freedom of individual thought—especially when it comes to migrant children and adolescents.²²

This topic, therefore, cannot and should not be addressed in a fragmented manner. Human trafficking, forced migration, and new digital threats affecting migrant minors—who often lack legal representation and visibility—must be tackled together. The lack of coordination between child-specific migration systems, along with the absence of safe migration pathways, only further complicates the situation. It is both necessary and imperative to pursue a comprehensive response that combines prevention, effective protection, and the restoration of rights—aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Member States of the OAS have both a great opportunity and responsibility to bring hope by taking a leading role in adopting secure legal frameworks, investing in resilient protection systems, and promoting effective cross-border cooperation to ensure the safety of migrant children.²³ This is an urgent call not only to uphold existing laws that guarantee the rights of migrant children, but also to reimagine a better Inter-American system—one in which no child is treated as a burden or a threat, but as what they truly are: a human being with rights, a bearer of dignity, and a symbol of hope for our Americas.²⁴

20 UNICEF México, “EU Global Promotion of Best Practices for Children in Migration: Mexico’s Lessons Learned,” UNICEF México, <https://www.unicef.org/mexico/EUlessonslearned>.

21 Rafael Yuste, “Neurocientífico Rafael Yuste plantea proteger los derechos de la mente,” Facultad de Derecho UC, 10 de October de 2019, <https://derecho.uc.cl/es/noticias/23763-neurocientifico-rafael-yuste-plantea-proteger-los-derechos-de-la-mente>.

22 Comité Jurídico Interamericano, “Declaración de Principios Interamericanos en materia de Neurociencias, Neurotecnologías y Derechos Humanos,” Organización de los Estados Americanos, CJI/RES. 281 (CII-O/23) corr.1, Río de Janeiro, Brasil, 9 de marzo de 2023, https://www.oas.org/es/sla/cji/docs/CJI-RES_281_CII-O-23_corr1_ESP.pdf.

23 Olivia Bueno, Research on Child Migration and Displacement in Latin America and the Caribbean: Understanding Evidence and Exploring Gaps, April 2024.

24 Corte Interamericana de Derechos Humanos, “Resumen de la Opinión Consultiva Serie A Núm. 21: Derechos y garantías de niñas y niños en el contexto de la migración y/o en necesidad de protección internacional (OC-21/14),” Opinión Consultiva, 19 de agosto de 2014, CortelDH, https://www.corteidh.or.cr/docs/opiniones/resumen_seriea_21_esp.pdf.

Efforts to Protect the Rights of Migrant Children and Adolescents

The Organization of American States (OAS) has taken an active role in protecting migrant children in the Americas. The OAS recognizes that this population is among the most vulnerable to violence, poverty, discrimination, and forced displacement. The Inter-American Children's Institute (IIN) has spearheaded many regional protocols, technical cooperation efforts, and political dialogue spaces among states, all aimed at ensuring the respect of the best interests of migrant minors.²⁵ These initiatives have promoted the integration of a stronger rights-based perspective in the formulation of public policies on child migration.

The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) is complementing these efforts through precautionary measures and on-site visits to highlight human rights violations faced by migrant minors, especially in critical locations such as the borders of Mexico, Guatemala, and the United States. In its report, U.S.²⁶ Customs and Border Protection mentioned that over 152,000 unaccompanied minors were detained at the southern U.S. border in 2022, and most of them lacked legal representation and had no access to psychosocial care.²⁷ The IACHR reiterated its call to Member States to prohibit the immigration detention of minors, ensure the right to family reunification, and establish new reception systems for these migrant children.

Regarding the fight against human trafficking, the OAS has promoted the 2021-2025 Hemispheric Plan against Trafficking in Persons, led by its Secretariat for Multidimensional Security. This plan not only fosters cross-border cooperation among prosecutors, immigration police, and child welfare ministries but also strengthens coordinated efforts to combat trafficking.²⁸ According to data presented by the UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime), the number of detected child victims increased by 31% and accounted for 38% of all victims identified.²⁹

In 2023, the OAS, through its Inter-American Juridical Committee, adopted the Inter-American Declaration on Neuro-Rights, recognizing the need to protect the mental privacy, cognitive freedom, and psychological integrity of migrant minors.³⁰ These new measures aim to prevent the unregulated use of technologies directly linked to artificial intelligence or digital assessments in shelters or detention centers. The OAS urges Member States to create clear legal frameworks and cooperate regionally to prevent new forms of

²⁵ Organización de los Estados Americanos, "Derechos Humanos," Cumbres de las Américas, https://summit-americanas.org/SAS/Mandatos/Derechos_Humanos.html.

²⁶ Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos (CIDH), "Sobre las Medidas Cautelares," Organización de los Estados Americanos, consultado en línea, <https://www.oas.org/es/CIDH/jsForm/?File=/es/cidh/decisiones/mc/sobre-cautelares.asp>.

²⁷ U.S. Detention of Child Migrants, Council on Foreign Relations, "U.S. Detention of Child Migrants" backgrounder (CFR, consultado el 27 de marzo 2023).

²⁸ Organización de los Estados Americanos, "New OAS Hemispheric Drug Strategy and Plan of Action: Side Event at 64^a Sesión de la Comisión de Estupefacientes (CND), 12 de abril de 2021," UNODC / OAS, póster informativo promocional, 12 de abril de 2021.

²⁹ UNODC, "Informe Mundial sobre Trata de Personas de la UNODC" , https://www.unodc.org/unodc/es/press/releases/2024/December/unodc-global-human-trafficking-report_-detected-victims-up-25-per-cent-as-more-children-are-exploited-and-forced-labour-cases-spike.html.

³⁰ Comité Jurídico Interamericano (CJI), "Declaración de Principios de Neurociencias, Neurotecnologías y Derechos Humanos", OEA, Río de Janeiro, Brasil, 9 de marzo de 2023.

discrimination and risk. With this initiative, the OAS will become one of the first regional organizations to incorporate neuro-rights as part of the protection of migrant children.

Conclusion

Due to all the challenges that still exist and harm our migrant youth, we must work against human trafficking and ensure the ethical regulation of all emerging technologies. It is vitally important that the OAS member states work in a coordinated manner with a unified vision for the future. The problems we face not only demand technical responses but also unity and a commitment to work under the same vision. We invite the member states to strengthen their dialogues and invest in prevention and protection mechanisms to promote peaceful and sustainable solutions. Only in this way can we move toward a just, safe, and inclusive Americas for all.

Questions to Consider:

1. What strategies has your delegation implemented to ensure access to essential services such as education, healthcare, and legal protection for migrant children and adolescents, regardless of their migration status?
2. What protocols exist in your country to ensure cybersecurity and the protection of personal data, especially when such data may affect the mental or emotional integrity of children and adolescents?
3. How can your delegation work with other Member States to establish safe pathways and regional procedures for family reunification of migrant children and adolescents?
4. What specific measures has your delegation taken to prevent the exploitation of migrant minors in trafficking networks, and how do you collaborate with other States to dismantle these transnational networks?
5. What protocols exist in your country to ensure cybersecurity and protect personal data, especially when such information could affect the mental or emotional well-being of children and adolescents?

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Centro de Noticias. “Mensaje del secretario general en el Día Mundial contra la Trata de Personas.” *Organización de los Estados Americanos*, July 30, 2021.

https://www.oas.org/es/centro_noticias/comunicado_prensa.asp?sCodigo=C-074%2F21.

This is the Secretary General’s message, in which he expresses solidarity with the victims of human trafficking, especially in the context of the pandemic. It is a powerful example of how you can effectively deliver your own message.

Consejo de Seguridad Hemisférica. *Plan de trabajo contra la Trata de Personas. Organización de los Estados Americanos*, n.d.

<https://www.oas.org/es/council/CSH/plan/>.

A detailed plan of the annual agendas and working groups focused on protecting victims of human trafficking is included here.

Departamento de Derecho Internacional. “Mesa redonda sobre la Declaración de Principios Interamericanos sobre Neurociencias, Neuro tecnologías y Derechos Humanos.” *Organización de los Estados Americanos*, November 14, 2024.

https://www.oas.org/es/sla/ddi/boletines_informativos_Mesa_redonda_Principios_interamericanos_Neurociencias_Neurotecnologias_Derechos_Humanos_Noviembre-2024.html.

Event where inter-American principles on neuro-rights were presented and discussed before permanent missions.

Discurso del secretario general José Miguel Insulza. *Consejo Permanente, Organización de los Estados Americanos*, 2014.

https://www.oas.org/es/acerca/discurso_secretario_general.asp?sCodigo=14-0033.

This is another message from the Secretary-General from 2014, only this time he expresses his sympathy and solidarity with unaccompanied migrant minors, recognizing the seriousness of their situation.

Freedom Privacy Foundation. *Privacy and the Rise of “Neurorights” in Latin America*. FPF, 2023. <https://fpf.org/blog/privacy-and-the-rise-of-neurorights-in-latin-america/>.

This is a publication (in English) about how neuro-rights have influenced Latin America; it can serve as inspiration for your ideas and solutions.

Hosli, Madeleine O. “Colaboración entre la UE y la ONU: Migración y Mecanismos de Protección Infantil.” In *La Unión Europea y las Naciones Unidas en la Gobernanza Global*, 1st ed., 90–99. Bristol: Bristol University Press, 2022.

This chapter is key to understanding how the EU and the UN work together on joint solutions to address child migration. It offers examples of cooperation that are applicable to this topic.

Organización de los Estados Americanos. “Declaración del Comité Jurídico Interamericano sobre neurociencia, neuro tecnologías y derechos humanos.” August 11, 2021. https://www.oas.org/es/sla/cji/docs/CJI-DEC_01_XCIX-O-21.pdf.

In this declaration, the Inter-American Juridical Committee published and established the vital inter-American principles for protecting mental privacy and cognitive integrity in the face of the advancement of neurotechnologies.

ReliefWeb. “Presidentes de Guatemala, Honduras y El Salvador hablan de niños migrantes en la OEA.” *ReliefWeb*, n.d. <https://reliefweb.int/report/guatemala/presidentes-de-guatemala-honduras-y-el-salvador-hablan-de-ni-os-migrantes-en-la-oea>.

These are quotes from leaders of Central American countries warning about the dangers faced by migrant children on dangerous routes controlled by criminal networks. This is very important for understanding the political language of some Member States and for understanding the current situation in these countries.

Reunión de Autoridades Nacionales en Materia de Trata de Personas. *Planes de trabajo hemisféricos y recomendaciones (2010–2020)*. Organización de los Estados Americanos, n.d. <https://www.oas.org/es/sms/dps/prog-trata-de-personas.asp>.

This is an example of the 2016 planning of activities and results. Here you can see the regional plans and recommendations for improving international cooperation in the fight against human trafficking

Secretaría de Seguridad Multidimensional – Departamento contra la Delincuencia Organizada Transnacional. *Programa de combate a la trata de personas y tráfico ilícito de migrantes*. Organización de los Estados Americanos, n.d. <https://www.oas.org/ext/es/principal/oea/nuestra-estructura/sg/ssm/ddot>.

This section describes the actions the OAS has established to support states in detecting, preventing, and punishing human trafficking and the illicit smuggling of migrants.