

**FORUM:** Human Rights Commission 2

**QUESTION OF:** Addressing the humanitarian crisis in Venezuela

**SUBMITTED BY:** Barbados, Costa Rica, Bahrain, Seychelles, Mali, League of Arab States

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** Ireland,

Namibia, Australia, Canada, USA, Turkey, Slovenia, Sudan, Afghanistan, Liberia, Slovakia, Hungary, Mauritius, Ecuador, Portugal, Lithuania, Greece, Equatorial Guinea, UNHCR, Eritrea

HUMAN RIGHTS SUB-COMMISSION 2,

*Condemning* the brutal repression and expressing solidarity with the people of Venezuela,

*Recalling* the International Solidarity Conference on the Venezuelan Refugee and Migrant crisis Brussels 28-29 October 2019 initiating awareness of the topic and continuing achievements made by countries,

*Emphasizing* that 90% percent of Venezuelans live below the poverty line and that there is a shortage of 85% of medicines because more than 13,000 doctors have left the country,

*Deeply disturbed* by the use of violence, by Nicolás Maduro and the security forces in the service of his illegitimate regime, to repress the process of democratic transition and the restoration of the rule of law in Venezuela,

*Alarmed* by the 3 million migrant Venezuelans who are displaced and require international support according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and International Organization for Migration (IOM) due to its inadequate health care provision and basic necessities,

*Noting with concern* the rise of crime rates and constant violence in urban areas,

*Concerned* that the presidential elections of May 20, 2018, were neither free nor fair which have contributed to political unrest,

*Acknowledging* the massive reduction in Venezuela's oil production, one of the significant contributors to Venezuelan economic growth prior to the current crisis, to 1.4 barrels per day in May 2018,

*Profoundly Alarmed* by the food shortages resulting from the high inflation rates as it takes approximately 19 days for prices to change according to Venezuela National Assembly Index of Consumer Prices,

*Noting with regret* the poor infrastructure of hospitals and their electrical systems which have caused many hospitals to struggle with providing basic health services and carrying out essential surgical procedures, including the unstable water systems which threatened public health,

*Recognizing* the amount of international aid that has been blocked by the Venezuelan government, including \$20 million from the United States,

*Believing* strong international relations and dialogue are needed for dealing with the humanitarian crisis and a combined effort of all member states is needed to help with these underlying problems,

1. Establishes a humanitarian agency funded by the International Bank of Reconstruction that works with the Human Rights Watch (HRW) to enable food supplies and medicines to be delivered to the Venezuelan people by:
  - a) construction of a humanitarian corridor to be the basis portal to accept humanitarian imports safely
  - b) delivering food aid such as nutrition kits and high energy food products for as long as the

- availability and affordability of food remain a major concern
- c) making safe drinking water accessible for more people and prioritizing water sanitation through means such as, but not limited to:
    - i. installing water tanks to ensure the safe supply of water
    - ii. regularly monitoring the quality of drinking water
    - iii. setting up large-scale water purification systems and distributing water filters;

2. Requests a health campaign to be held in cooperation with the World Health Organization (WHO) in order to eradicate preventable diseases such as Malaria, Zika, and Diphtheria and to ensure the efficiency and safety of the campaign by:
  - a) setting up clinics and medical tents provided with essential equipment and properly trained doctors and staff from NGOs such as the Red Cross
  - b) raising awareness about diseases and immunization using platforms such as social media and health education in local schools;
3. Strongly Encourages the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to partner with neighboring Latin American countries as well as local NGOs to assist Venezuelan citizens, refugees, asylum-seekers, and anyone else deeply affected by this conflict by:
  - a) setting up safe shelters at the country's borders and at the outskirts of major cities as a way to mitigate the harm and danger that falls upon Venezuelan citizens by:
    - i. supplying shelters with basic resources like clean water, food, clothing and other basic necessities
    - ii. facilitating the flow of refugees and asylum-seekers through coordination with neighboring countries, in order to allow for the most comfortable and efficient movement of people between countries
    - iii. placing the shelters at the outskirts of Venezuela along the outer borders between Colombia, Guyana, and Brazil
  - b) coordinating with organizations like CARE and Mercy Corps to protect refugees as they cross borders into countries like Colombia and Guyana;
4. Suggests the modernisation of the electricity system and infrastructure in Venezuela, to be regenerated by:
  - a) adding megawatts to the electric grid with the construction of new power plants
  - b) donating generators to provide power to hospitals and building infrastructure around them;
5. Stresses the need for the establishment of an impartial and independent national mechanism operating under a transitional government with the support of the international community, due to the brutal infringements of human rights perpetrated by law enforcement officers, correctly executed mechanism will ensure:
  - a) investigations of extrajudicial executions
  - b) accountability for those responsible for violations
  - c) victims afforded protection against intimidation and reprisals;
6. Calls for the monitoring of human rights abuses in Venezuela by creating a reliable database to assess the scale of violations;
7. Urges the creation of The Venezuela Economic Union under the supervision of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) committee which will:
  - a) temporarily subsidize oil companies to relocate their production outlets to Venezuela
  - b) increase pay to experienced oil production workers in oil companies working in oil refineries to relocate to Venezuela to increase oil production
  - c) supporting small businesses and organizations by distributing microloans and funds with donations from other people and investors;

8. Requests dialogue, monitored by representatives of the UN and G7 nations between the National Assembly of Venezuela, Juan Guaido, Maduro's government and relevant member states affected by the crisis to come to terms with an agreement of a new constitutional way of ruling country;
9. Encourages all member nations to support Juan Guaido as the legitimate leader of Venezuela and condemns the fierce repression and violence under the Maduro regime, which have left people dead, injured, and displaced;
10. Asks for new election to be held in Venezuela in order to restore democracy and form a politically neutral government, fully committed to humanitarian action through
  - a) monitoring the elections under international supervision to prevent fraud of any kind from affecting the results,
  - b) following specific guidelines from the UN in order to succeed in establishing a stable region helpful for the protection of Venezuelans' Rights in a more democratic environment
  - c) authorizing The United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF) to establish a funding program with the intention of:
    - i. supporting civil society and encouraging the participation of all groups in democratic processes
    - ii. ensuring voting outlets are spread across the country in purpose for a fair election;
11. Invites leading nations like the USA, Canada and the European Union to impose further restrictive measures such as travel bans and asset freezes on illegitimate state authorities and individuals responsible for human rights violations and repression;