

35th MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS (35th MOAS/HS)
NOVEMBER 30th – DECEMBER 2nd, 2016
Washington, DC

35th MOAS/HS
December 2nd, 2016
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FINAL BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS
DECLARATION AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE STUDENTS ATTENDING THE
35th MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR HIGH SCHOOLS

(With style revisions by the MOAS Program)

Office of the Assistant Secretary General
Organization of American States
Washington, D.C.

**35th MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR HIGH SCHOOLS
(35th MOAS/HS)**

November 30th - December 2nd, 2016 – Washington, DC

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**35th MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR HIGH
SCHOOLS**

November 30th - December 2nd, 2016

DECLARATION OF THE 35th MOAS FOR HIGH SCHOOLS

***HEMISPHERIC COMMITMENT TO PROMOTE WOMEN'S
LEADERSHIP AT THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL
LEVEL***



DECLARATION OF THE 35th MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR HIGH SCHOOLS

HEMISPHERIC COMMITMENT TO PROMOTE WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP AT THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LEVEL

(Presented by the delegations of Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, México, Paraguay, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Uruguay, Venezuela)

WE, THE STUDENT DELEGATIONS, gathered in Washington D.C., on the occasion of the 35th Model OAS General Assembly for High Schools,

CONSIDERING the importance of the facts established in the Inter-American Convention on the Granting of Political Rights to Women, in the Convention of Belem Do Para and the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW, 1979);

RECOGNIZING the major importance of the last resolutions and conventions made by the Assembly of Inter-American Commission of Women (2012) and the objectives that were declared by the council to achieve a new reality in the Americas; contrary to situation in which the women of the region are suffering in the present time;

CONVINCED that all people are equal, regardless of sex, race, religion, and socioeconomic class, and that these people are promoting human rights and confront shared problems such as tackling inequality and discrimination. Based on the right of equality established in the Part 1, Chapter 1, Article 1 of the Inter-American Convention of Human Rights; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that women only make up an average of 15% of a parliamentary system in any given member state and in spite of the advances reached, there are still immense inequalities between women and men in the exercise of their human rights, in particular for women from marginalized ethnic, and socioeconomic groups and other vulnerable people, as established in the Declaration of Lima on Equality and Autonomy in the Exercise of Women's Economic Rights,

DECLARE:

1. To ensure the realization of the political rights of women in the Americas, it is most important that states promote women's roles in public governmental occupations by using the following strategies:

- a) Firstly, improving transparency measures in the elections of governmental offices to directly detect the people that are affecting the political rights of the women based on discrimination because of their gender;

- b) Strengthening the preexisting laws, and, or creating laws, which protect the political rights of every human (in particular women) regardless of their religion, color, social class, or gender; and
- c) Promoting gender-sensitive reforms in parliament as a means of promoting women in political roles and assisting to end violence against women.

2. To ensure the realization of the economic rights of women in the Americas, particularly for women living in poverty, and to encourage governments to provide a secure economical income for affected populations by the use of the following strategies:

- a) Eliminating the wage gap between men and women, given that women are often paid significantly less than men for the same job and that when women serve in high positions, their annual income is still lower than men's.
- b) Promoting co-responsibility between men and women. Member States and the private sector are called upon to promote measures of work life balance in particularly to provide both paid maternity and paternity leave;
- c) Recognizing that women living in poverty often lack access to basic medical services, Member states are urged to foster concrete measures to ensure access to affordable health services, including cancer screenings, sexual and reproductive services, and child care; and
- d) Deepening efforts to promote women in leadership positions in the economic domain.

3. The key to gender equality and to the achievement of women's rights is rooted in the education system. Member States are encouraged to promote the following strategies:

- a) Incorporating a gender perspective into the public school curriculum and encourage private schools to do so as well;
- b) Acknowledging the era of technology, in which we currently live, as a primary resource of communication and knowledge and recognizing its power to influence people's minds, governments are urged to call upon the media and communication agencies to spread and promote gender equality and women's empowerment through the use of diverse campaigns as the ones that were used in countries with social conflicts to end discrimination; and
- c) Engaging men in the promotion of gender equality and women's rights as both parts must work together to achieve this objective based on the idea that multilateral decisions will ensure a lasting solution for the actual situation.

4. To acknowledge the gender pay gap, the following measures must be taken:

- a) Conducting reaserch using non-profit women's groups to formally investigate discrimination against women in terms of salary, and then establish a fair payment scale to reduce the gap on a per-nation basis; and
- b) Educating children about the pay inequality.

**35th MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR HIGH
SCHOOLS**

November 30th – December 2nd, 2016

**BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS
GENERAL COMMITTEE**



**PROMOTING THE INTEROPERABILITY, HARMONIZATION, REGIONAL
MOBILITY AND CONNECTIVITY OF ICTs**

Resolution presented by the delegations of Argentina, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panamá, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

SUPPORTING the mission statement of the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL), an entity of the Organization of American States, which was established “To facilitate and promote the integral and sustainable development of interoperable, innovative and reliable telecommunications/ICTs in the Americas, under the principles of universality, equity and affordability;”

NOTING the OAS Charter Article 51, which states that “Member States will develop science and technology through educational, research, and technological development activities and information and dissemination programs. They will stimulate activities in the field of technology for the purpose of adapting it to the needs of their integral development. They will organize their cooperation in these fields efficiently and will substantially increase exchange of knowledge, in accordance with national objectives and laws and with treaties in force;”

RECALLING that the OAS Charter Article 47, which states that “The Member States will give primary importance within their development plans to the encouragement of education, science, technology, and culture, oriented toward the overall improvement of the individual, and as a foundation for democracy, social justice, and progress;”

NOTING the OAS Charter Article 41, which states “The Member States, in order to accelerate their economic development, regional integration, and the expansion and improvement of the conditions of their commerce, shall promote improvement and coordination of transportation and communication in the developing countries and among the Member States;”

RECOGNIZING the efforts of the 2030 ICT Alliance, which has partnered with Millicom, Cisco, America Movil, Telefonica and ECLAC “to promote development in the region by mobilizing resources and products that contribute to increased connectivity and foster digital knowledge, in order to improve the quality of the education in the Americas and promote talents for the new digital economy;”

AFFIRMING the belief that safe and equitable access to Information Communication Technologies is a human right;

EMPHASIZING the importance that factoring ICTs into education plays in creating demand for ICTs, especially in non-urban regions; and

TAKING NOTE of the current gap in ICT utilization based on gender, socioeconomic standing, and geographical location,

RESOLVES:

1. To expand the accessibility of people who live in non-urban areas to ICTs in terms of:
 - a) Incentivizing companies, in an economic manner, to expand into non-urban areas by providing corporations cheaper land to create towers cellular towers and other mechanisms to expand ICT production and general broadband access;
 - b) Creating a cohesive market between OAS Member States that would alter and reduce tariffs and other forms of taxation against ICT corporations from other states in order to reduce the price of ICTs throughout the continents;
 - i. Invites the countries to renovate the old laws to avoid rigid markets and allow the governments to create a maximum price for ICTs;
 - c) Utilizing the increase in education of all citizens on the use of ICTs and its importance in order to expand the overall use of ICTs throughout the states themselves; and
 - d) Prioritizing the elimination of the gaps between the accessibility to ICTs and broadband access based on gender, age, race, socioeconomic class, and geographical location.

2. To suggest that the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) oversee the implementation and expansion of education, legal standardization, and investment in human capital promoting ICTs in rural areas to improve the connectivity and regional harmonization within nations to:
 - a) Promote country-wide internet access as a goal for the development of Member States;
 - b) Examine the effect of cyber attacks on the OAS states and create infrastructure and/committees to address the issue;
 - c) Oversee the training of local individuals to lead national programs to promote self-sufficiency of rural populations in developing ICTs;
 - d) Emphasize the prioritization of the education and usage of ICTs in rural populations over the presence of communication technologies, in the interest of technological advancement through the building of skills in rural areas;
 - e) Monitor the singular market for ICTs created to reduce the price of ICTs and monitor the success of the created programs;

- f) Reconvene every two years in order to:
 - i. Advance the development of ICT utilization by rural populations and ensuring the continuation of regional progress in achieving regional harmonization of ICTs;
 - ii. Make changes to the resolutions that have been passed on ICTs in order to:
 - 1. Make their implementation more effective; and
 - 2. Eliminate those plans that have failed or have been deemed too costly for the OAS.
 - g) Recommending constant communication between government officials and experts to bring certain experts over to countries to teach university students, professors, and other experts more about ICTs and the fields.
3. To further extend ICTs into the business world by:
- a) Recommending the reduction of various taxes on networking and ICT selling companies such as:
 - i. Reducing tariffs on ICTs;
 - ii. Reducing taxes on networking companies; and
 - iii. Reducing taxes on ICT selling companies.
 - b) Promoting ICT use among businesses, especially small businesses by:
 - i. Recommending the reduction of the pricing of the sales tax when purchasing ICTs for businesses; and
 - ii. Recommending governments to shift budget to increase funding to the ICT industry to promote the businesses to produce more ICTs with better quality.
 - c) Recommending governments to fund special projects in the private sector, such as enhancing ICTs in businesses and training professionals inside businesses and government groups that provide services, such as health care.
4. To increase usage of ICTs by:
- a) Continuing to incentivize small businesses in the areas of ICTs to create local content to motivate civilians' usage of ICTs;
 - b) Suggesting the creation of a website that informs ICT users of safety measures to protect themselves from cyber security threats; and
 - c) Also, suggesting that the aforementioned website should include necessary procedures in the event of a cybersecurity breach, such as a hotline of assistance.

5. To create a series of opportunities that will be available to the students of all Member States to promote the use of ICTs, we recommend:

- a) Creating a program that will allow children starting at an elementary level to start learning the basic uses of ICTs and give the decision of continuing this program during the last two years of secondary school;
- b) Promoting the field of engineering and ICT studies in universities to showcase successful careers revolving around those fields while offering more scholarships to women who are in the mentioned fields;
- c) Suggesting the offering of a program that will fulfill mandatory graduation requirements in universities that will send students in their last year to be able to teach students in rural areas about ICTs;
- d) The creation of a program in secondary school that will allow students to take part in an internship involving their area of choice, especially the fields of ICTs and engineering; and
- e) The establishment of national campaigning towards raising awareness of ICTs and the basic usage through billboards, radio, TV ads, and other forms of media while also offering a place where adults can go to ask questions and receive help for their ICTs.

6. To finance all of the aforementioned programs, monetary funds should be sought from:

- a) International Development Agencies such as the World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, and others;
- b) Development aid programs from various nations such as Canada, among others;
- c) Private corporations that produce ICTs and ICT-related services that would have interest in the increase of ICT usage in these regions; and
- d) Assorted charity organizations that are looking to benefit these countries with block funding that can be utilized for the promotion of ICTs; Organizations that provides scholarships for women who are going into the engineering and the overall technology field.

**IMPLEMENTATION OF BEST PRACTICES TO REDUCE THE DIGITAL DIVIDE
AMONG AND WITHIN THE MEMBER STATES**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Grenada, Peru, United States, and Suriname

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING CITEL having been founded by the OAS, has a primary mission to facilitate and to promote the integral and sustainable development of interoperable, a innovative and reliable telecommunications/ICTs in the Americas, under the principles of universality, equity and affordability and reminding CITEL RES. 70 (VI-14), The Adoption Of The Strategic Plan Of CITEL For 2014-2018, that the number one objective of the resolution is “to identify and recommend best practices to reduce the digital divide among and within the Member States”;

EMPHASIZING the idea that technology is the key to significantly improving efficiency and productivity in areas such as education and employment; Member States cannot successfully evolve economically, politically, or socially without doing so technologically;

RECOGNIZING that the majority of population in the Member States without access to ICTs are located in rural areas, that they are not cognizant to the interaction with ICTs, and that the goal of the 2030 ICT Alliance for the Americas “to promote development... by mobilizing resources and products that contribute to increased connectivity and foster digital knowledge, in order to improve the quality of the education in the Americas and promote talents for the new digital economy”; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that only one of every eight people's names in Latin America has access to ICTs, that 164 million people, or 28 percent of the population of Latin America and the Caribbean, live in conditions of poverty, and that 49% of the inhabitants of Latin America do not have access to the Internet,

RESOLVES:

1. To promote the creation of centralized locations for internet access within primarily rural areas that lack a significant presence of affordable internet connection:
 - a) The aforementioned locations would be areas such as public libraries or data centers that provide free internet access; and
 - b) Considering and recognizing local and family owned farms legally as small businesses and as locations in which these businesses would be supported for the expansion of technology.

2. To provide equal opportunity, regarding the use of technology, to both students and educators as well as to promote training programs and projects at the educational level in rural areas and the periphery of urban areas, which seek to encourage and foster the need to be part of the economically active population for the purpose of:

- a) Implementation of technology into School Systems;
- b) Employment of Programs for education on uses and Techniques of ICTs”;
- c) Recommend government funded online education for children and working families;
- d) Creation of jobs and employment opportunities;
- e) Increase international employment rate;
- f) Stimulation and development of international economy; and
- g) Reduction of international poverty rate.

3. To invite marginalized groups such as those under the poverty line, women, and others to centralized locations in order to promote the awareness of current events among the marginalized groups:

- a) Recommends a tax break on ICT’s for small rural businesses; and
- b) Partnering with the Polaris Project in order to protect said marginalized groups.

4. To encourage cooperation with SAMASOURCE to connect citizens of Member States with the digital world in return for training and work:

- a) Training in the digital field would be guaranteed;
 - i. However, the work provided would not necessarily be a stable source of income.

5. To fund the aforementioned programs through:

- a) Encourage international banks and private enterprises to donate funds and/or equipment in return for tax breaks, which will be negotiated by the OAS;
 - i. Inter-American Development Bank;
 - ii. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; and
 - iii. International Monetary Fund.
- b) Negotiate funding agreements with nations outside the O.A.S for mutually beneficial expansion of ICT data centers; and

c) Increase market awareness among citizens, allowing for competition.

6. To advocate for further cooperation between Member States and international technological corporations for the implementation of ICTs, including but not limited to:

a) Alphabet Inc;

b) Intel Corporation;

c) Microsoft Corporation; and

d) International Business Machines Corporation.

**USE OF ICTS TO SUPPORT DISASTER PREPAREDNESS INITIATIVES IN OAS
MEMBER STATES**

Resolution presented by the delegations of Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia, the Republic of Costa Rica, United Mexican States, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Saint Kitts and Nevis, United States of America, Venezuela

PREAMBLE:

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

TAKING NOTE OF the need to increase usage of ICT's throughout the Americas, specifically in disaster prone areas in addition to keeping and restoring the bond between nations.

RECOGNIZING the responsibility of each Member State to ensure the safety of its population, with the implementation of disaster risk management strategies;

BEARING IN MIND that each Member State is vulnerable to suffer severe natural hazards;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the different methods that can be implemented in each member state of the OAS to reduce the impact of natural disasters;

RECOGNIZING the importance of ICTs in disaster preparedness and that the *final report of the Sixth Regular Meeting of the Assembly of CITEL* emphasized that the core competencies of CITEL in the field of ICTs, such as assistance in bridging the digital divide; regional and international cooperation; and radio spectrum management are of crucial importance in building the Information Society; and urged CITEL to promote the development, coordination, and implementation of strategies, as applicable, to expand the use of ICTs, with support from the private sector and social actors of the hemisphere in accordance with commitments undertaken; and

UNDERSTANDING that Member States may have financial and/or industrial limitations,

RESOLVES:

1. To urge the establishment of a National Department of Disaster Preparedness in every Member State, having a small regional headquarters for each region of the country to establish and improve communication, notably with rural populations:

- a) These headquarters would monitor local threats, and warn the community via any available form of public broadcast, i.e. radio and television broadcasts, as well as social and public media. Member States are encouraged to focus on

community-based programs with the aid of NGOs to fund these establishments, but there is openness to other methods; and

- b) Links for managing and maintaining infrastructure and installations between headquarters and government or organizations in charge of repair are highly encouraged to ensure maintenance of the technology, and strong connections between the establishments.

2. Recommend the establishment of an international Natural Disaster Headquarters with a hemispherical warning system and possible seismic detectors with immediate communication to inform populations with limited access to ICTs of upcoming disasters.

- a) This resource could communicate with previously mentioned ICT headquarters in more economically developed countries with the capacity to monitor meteorological events at such depth;
- b) For countries without the foundation for, ICTs and operators would be transported to areas at the time they are at risk to keep the public informed;
- c) Organize 4 regional headquarters in Central and South America and create national establishments in each in order to help facilitate a network of communication;
- d) Headquarters must provide information about safety and preparing for upcoming disasters and locations that may be safer;
- e) Establish a small fund to build and maintain this organization through the IMF, the Inter-American Bank, government funds from taxes
- f) The Natural Disaster headquarters will use existing monitoring infrastructure used by Member States.

3. To support the establishment of a transportation network that offers a safe way of evacuation provided by the government for the communities in danger designed with the use of ICT;

- a) These networks will accommodate to each country's different geopolitical locations and needs with the use of technology to find the most efficient route; and
- b) Funding would most likely come from the Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance program by the World Bank and the Red cross unless Member states put in place a specific procedure and fund.

4. To work alongside organizations related to the OAS, such as the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) for financial aid, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and

Development (OECD), as well as NGOs, for assessment in the implementation of discussed measures;

- a) Many countries are rich in resources, so they could negotiate trade deals in order to help fund these new programs, and
- b) Main aim is to improve alliances and coalitions for sharing data, technology and resources.

5. To request the Executive Secretariat for Integral development to suggest the improvement of long term education of populations in disaster preparedness and response with ICT to ensure a consistent protocol and information is delivered to the population.

- a) Encourage schools systems to include disaster protocol and ICTs operation in their programs;
- b) Provide annual informative pamphlets about disaster protocols and preparedness from community centers, town hall, online, public areas, etc;
- c) Dedicate a specific time to practicing and learning disaster protocols;
- d) Dedicate time to practicing and learning about proper usage of ICTs; and
- e) Funded by organizations such as the World Bank, and IMF, along with government initiatives.

**ADVANCING TELECOMMUNICATIONS IN MEMBER STATES TO OPTIMIZE
NATURAL DISASTER EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Argentina, The Bahamas, Belize, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Grenada, Haiti, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING the broad spectrum of natural disasters within member states and the frequency of these disasters;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT of the absence specific infrastructure in underprivileged areas of the Western Hemisphere as well as the gap in men and women's leadership roles within the entire hemisphere;

CONSIDERING the lack of technology and technology education in over forty percent of the Western Hemisphere;

BEARING IN MIND the varying technological needs of different regions and people groups;

CALLING UPON Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) to assist in the education and distribution of Information Communication Systems (ICTs) in member states; and

RECOGNIZING that Article 11 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter states "Democracy and social and economic development are interdependent and are mutually reinforcing."

RESOLVES:

1. To provide early warning systems across Member States through educational initiatives and equipment, such as non-electrical crank radios:

a) Funding will come from OAS Specific Funds, CITEL, and International Development Agencies;

b) When providing ICT material, countries most prone to natural disasters, socioeconomically disadvantaged communities and schools will be targeted first;

c)

i. These programs will be run in conjunction with local leaders, with an emphasis on promoting female leadership roles. This will ensure that the leadership is personally involved in the community with their project.

d) CITELE will educate communities through workshops, seminars, publications and databases (flags will be universal, workshops will be given in the communities own language, or translated);

e) Implementation of a modified version of the National Weather Service flag system, which would include all possible natural hazards, to breach the language barrier and provide a low cost distribution of information;

i. Advocate precise guidelines for the construction of the necessary flagpole infrastructure; and

ii. Women in the community could make the flags with material provided by the local governments or repair flags to promote opportunities for women in the community. For those unwilling or unable to make flags the OAS may provide them.

2. To advocate the creation of infrastructure in areas lacking the capability to broadcast radios;

a) Establish a hierarchy of information distribution that ensures to bridge the language barrier by disseminating communication by region;

b) Enhance and ensure appropriate level of communication between foreign or external sources and regional radio stations; and

c) Establish a connection between RX-3 American Red Cross crank radios and the radio stations delegated with broadcasting hazard warnings.

3. To contact local indigenous groups in an effort to encourage the adoption of ICTs or secondary early warning systems, and more importantly respect local customs while still providing warnings before natural disasters;

a) Send local representatives to indigenous groups with appropriate protection to limit both cultural contamination and the spread of foreign biological agents.

4. To adapt and specialize particular warning alerts for target audiences within the sectorial, district and community levels;

a) Primary sector- Rural population, agricultural and fishing populations; and

b) Persons below the poverty line.

USING ICTS AS A CRITICAL TOOL FOR MITIGATION AND RELIEF DURING AND AFTER NATURAL DISASTERS

Resolution presented by the delegations of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, Barbados, Canada, Commonwealth of Dominica, Dominican Republic, Republic of Guatemala, Republic of Honduras, Republic of Panama, Republic of Paraguay, Republic of Suriname

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND, that over the past thirty years natural disasters that are globally reported have significantly increased, leading to the widespread use of ICTs during and after these natural disasters. As technology develops, the ability to mitigate the aftermath and allocate resources to these disasters has developed as well. When and if disasters are dealt with properly, the results tend to be less dire;

ACKNOWLEDGING, that around seventy-percent of the OAS member states' population has access to internet databases;

BEING AWARE that the successfulness and efficiency of ICTs are judged upon the ability of ICTs to create greater access to information and communication in underserved populations; and

HAVING SEEN section 1.1.2 of the general framework of the "Inter-American Plan For Disaster Prevention and Response and The Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance", which states to "promote data sharing on risk mapping, applied technology exchange on disaster management and the training of local authorities",

RESOLVES:

1. To propose the creation of the Inter-American Commission on Mitigation and Relief After Natural Disasters (ICMRAND);

- a) To be dedicated to studying response to Natural Disasters in order to coordinate all actions taken by the different entities designated to help the situation, with the help of expert systems; and
- b) Providing a better control over the action field and relieve the situation in a more effective and efficient way.

2. To promote awareness among citizens of the Americas and NGOs in order to obtain economic support through donations to the affected zones:

- a) Directed through responsible NGOs and government programs; and

- b) These organizations will be vetted by the committee based on the specific circumstances.
3. To develop policies that promotes the dissemination of vital information, such as:
- a) A website that provides constantly refreshed information about the actual situation of zones affected by any kind of natural disaster that occur in the American states;
 - i. Maintaining order in the affected population by updating the population with the latest information about the disaster, incoming help, etc.
 - b) Creation of applications for smartphones or other technological devices that will be used to communicate urgent updates to affected populations; and
 - c) The commission group would be able to establish specific protocols for promoting the use of Satellite phones.
4. To recommend the establishment of relations with the International Telecommunications Union:
- a) To provide internet connection to affected areas during the aftermath of a disaster to help cleanup efforts;
 - b) To help with the connection to the suggested website in Resolve 3; and
 - c) To allow communication between citizens and governments through platforms such as social media applications after occurring a natural disaster.

**35th MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR HIGH
SCHOOLS**

November 30th - December 2nd, 2016

**BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS
FIRST COMMITTEE**



**PROMOTING DIALOGUE AND CONSENSUS-BUILDING INITIATIVES TO
PREVENT CONFLICTS**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Canada, Republic of Chile, Republic of Costa Rica, Dominica, Grenada, Republic of Guatemala, Republic of Honduras, México, Republic of Nicaragua, Republic of Peru, United States of America, Uruguay

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

EMPHASIZING Article 27 of the Inter- American Democratic Charter which states that “The objectives of the programs and activities will be to promote good governance, sound administration, democratic values, and the strengthening of political institutions and civil society organizations. Special attention shall be given to the development of programs and activities for the education of children and youth as a means of ensuring the continuance of democratic values, including liberty and social justice.”;

RECALLING that through resolution AG/RES. 2833 (XLIV-O/14) the OAS requests the General Secretariat to “facilitate opportunities for reflection and analysis through regional, sub regional and national forums to share information and exchange experiences on the promotion of inclusive dialogue and the effective management of social conflicts associated with investment projects in the interests of integral development;”

RECOGNIZING the 1948 Pact of Bogotá Chapter II Article IX: “The procedure of good offices consists in the attempt by one or more American Governments not parties to the controversy, or by one or more eminent citizens of any American State which is not a party to the controversy, to bring the parties together, so as to make it possible for them to reach an adequate solution between themselves;

REAFFIRMING the significance of opening and promoting discussion forums not only on a political level but including the youth of our society, the adults of the working-class and the elderly; and

RECOGNIZING the importance of dialogue as an essential tool and mechanism to ultimately prevent conflicts and always focusing on the mitigation of violence and conflicts to maintain the mutual trust and respect at all times,

RESOLVES,

1. To affirm the creation of the Inter-American Department of Conflict Prevention which will be an open forum to engage in dialogue and find diplomatic and democratic ways to avoid and solve conflicts in the Hemisphere. This institution will have the headquarters in Panama City, Panama with presence in the capital of every county of the member states.

2. To encourage Member states to promote enthusiastic civil and government participation in the Inter-American Department of Conflict Prevention Forums, so the parties to the controversy engage in a dialogue process to prevent conflicts from happening.

- a) Governments should ensure the necessary means and legal and regulatory framework for civilians to actively engage in the public sphere.
 - i. A two-thirds majority will be needed to pass any decision in the new institution.
- b) Dialogue being a process of genuine interaction in which human beings listen intently and respectfully to each other in a way that what they learn changes them, the parties involved in the Dialogue should have an open mind and the full disposition to take into consideration what the other party has to say.

3. To establish a Mass Communication Outlet which will:

- a) Bring a greater sense of awareness among the population of the importance to support said program with their honest opinions;
- b) Be in charge of effectively expressing the forum opinions and concerns about problematic circumstances concerning the government; and
- c) Facilitate means of communication through a messaging system with officials while they look over a live video transmission.

4. To emphasize and remind political leaders, parties and groups not only to utilize dialogue as the tool for avoiding conflict but to also operate using respectful debates and negotiations all the while keeping in mind the dialogic approach which consists of:

- a) Participants demonstrate respect for others, empathy, and openness to different point of view;
- b) Interaction is transparent and actors speak with authenticity, avoiding secrets and hidden agendas;
- c) Actors put the learning principle into action, through inquiry and questions that not only promote their own objectives, but also seek to better understand what others are thinking;
- d) Processes are inclusive and flexible; and
- e) The spaces in which actors interact are legitimate.

5. To request the use of the OAS Peace Fund as the primary mode of funding.
6. To affirm that the Chair members of the Inter-American Department of Conflict Resolution are chosen by the 34 member states in a roll call vote and will have a period of 4 year.
 - a) The ICP mediator will be designated by the President of the Department and shall be external to the parties of the controversy.

**IMPROVING MEMBER STATES INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY IN THE
MANAGEMENT AND RESOLUTION OF SOCIAL CONFLICTS**

Resolution presented by the delegations of Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Haiti, and Saint Kitts and Nevis

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING that a social conflict is defined by a struggle for agency or power in society;

UNDERSTANDING that the major causes of social conflicts in the recent history of our organization's member states are disenfranchisement among communities, rural-urban and class divides within our social systems, economic and social inequality, and government corruption;

RECOGNIZING the absence of institutions in some less developed disenfranchised areas and the lack of capacity of many governments to expand the reach of their existing institutions;

CONSIDERING the importance of community activism through participatory budgeting, a scheme which strengthens local government by using democratic principles for the community to be able to voice their opinions about local affairs, which limits disenfranchisement;

ACKNOWLEDGING that according to the World Bank, "Participatory budgeting is a process through which citizens present their demands and priorities for civic improvement, and influence through discussions and negotiations the budget allocations made by their municipalities;" and

RECALLING the importance of improving public resource management and reducing corruption by making public servants and political leaders accountable to the people and that of improving citizen participation,

RESOLVES:

1. To create community outreach programs in order to empower individuals to spread their opinions, therefore limiting the possibility of conflict based on people's impression of disenfranchisement and improves the health of communities, as well as promotes nationalism throughout the OAS.

2. Increase infrastructure investment in disenfranchised regions of OAS Member States through the creation of an investment program, which is mentioned in resolve 8, across the OAS as well as incentive-rate taxes on investors seeking to invest to lower the impression of abandonment of communities.

3. Encourages communities to forge closer relationships through the use of elections, which promotes democracy and involves the people more in decisions through but not limited by:

- a) Securing opportunities for citizens to vote;
- b) Preventing corruption from happening during elections using tighter regulations and surveillance; and
- c) Ensuring indifferences of institutions.

4. To encourage Member states to modernize and improve their system's legal and institutional structure, and strengthening the capacity of the states, themselves, to deal with matters of social conflict through but not limited by ensuring the democratic process through making unbiased decisions within the government.

5. To urge Member States to decrease the influence of factors in local conflicts such as but not limited by drug, trafficking, terrorism, and migration by:

- a) The creation of permanent mechanisms for dialogue between countries focusing on, but not limited by the incidence of intra-state conflicts that extend beyond territorial borders; and
- b) The creation and/or strengthening of entities that conduct investigation and ongoing monitoring of current social conflicts. These entities that conduct investigations will be composed by various experts from different countries.

6. To encourage government to develop the coverage of institutions in different areas within the country, using the found mentioned in Resolve 8 through by not limited by:

- a) Investigating social obstacles of accessing institutions in certain areas; and
- b) Transactions monitored by OAS.

**IDENTIFYING POTENTIAL RISK FACTORS FOR DEMOCRATIC STABILITY IN
THE AMERICAS**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Brazil, Ecuador, Paraguay, Panamá, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Venezuela

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING STUDIED the conflict existing and developing inside of the Americas, as well as the threats to democratic stability in Member states and their direct relationship with conflict and its various ways;

ACKNOWLEDGING that all Member States need to respect fellow American countries' sovereignty as stated in the Organization of American States Charter introduction "...through their mutual understanding and respect for the sovereignty of each one, to provide for the betterment of all, in independence, in equality and under law...";

BEARING IN MIND article 12 of the Inter American Democratic Charter, the OAS governing document, declares that "Poverty, corruption, illiteracy, and low levels of human development are factors that adversely affect the consolidation of democracy," further suggesting the responsibility of the OAS to monitor and address these specific issues that threaten democratic stability";

HAVING EXAMINED the Conflict Prevention and Conflict Resolution: limits of multilateralism document of the International Committee of the Red Cross;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT article 11 of the Inter American Democratic Charter states, "Democracy and Social and Economic development are interdependent and are mutually reinforcing;" and

BEING AWARE that not all member states fully educate citizens on democracy thus developing human potential for ensuring democracy in present and future generations becomes requisite,

RESOLVES:

1. To issue reports to assess and respond quickly to growing conflicts and formulate policy recommendations:
 - a) Offering a source of expertise on conflict prevention to include research, case studies, and lessons learned from past conflicts that policymakers and private citizens can use to prevent future deadly conflicts.

2. To place the responsibility of implementing a new educational model in public schools to teach democracy to member state's youth from an early age on the Inter-American Program on Education in Democratic Values and Practices;

- a) Holding class elections to introduce children aged 10 and up to democracy;
- b) Suggesting a course in school to teach political analysis and educate on voting and leadership; and
- c) Promoting the increase in literacy rates in order to create an interest to be properly informed in state matters.

3. To advise Member States to ensure that peoples across the entire socioeconomic spectrum have a say in democracy, in assuring universal suffrage with a minimum voting age being the sole restriction along with secret balloting in fair elections, and encouraging member states to start scholarship funds to help low class citizens attend college.

4. To recognize that there are different causes of conflict inside democracies depending on their natures:

- a) Identify autocratic political leaders as potential risk factors to democratic stability within the hemisphere
 - i. Encouraging the implementation of democratic systems i.e. separation of powers, checks and balances, and limited terms for public office positions
- b) Acknowledge structural causes of conflict, such as state weakness, poverty, political injustice, and economic deprivation; and
- c) Support a mobile class system to avoid a political hierarchy based on class and social rank.

5. To engage in Multilateralism, the common work of different countries and organizations on a certain issue within the hemisphere, ensuring democratic stability on by granting a stable environment for democracy;

- a) Engaging the governments of member states, news media, international organizations and institutions, nongovernmental organizations, corporations, and civil society in efforts to identify and mitigate threats to democratic stability by:
 - i. Partnering with the Center for Preventive Action (CPA); and
 - ii. Suggesting for citizens to join with the GOPAC (Global Organization of Parliamentary Against Corruption).

6. To cement the aforementioned proposals by:

- a) The provision of funding through:
 - i. Utilizing the OAS V Fund; and
 - ii. Exploiting the suggested NGO partnerships to fund their respective programs.

- b) Placing the responsibility of the administration of this resolution on the OAS department of Executive Secretariat for Strengthening Democracy.

**VERIFICATION AND ADVISORY SUPPORT TO COLOMBIA IN THE
DEMOBILIZATION OF ILLEGAL ARMED GROUPS (INCLUDING TRANSITIONAL
JUSTICE)**

Resolution presented by the delegations of Argentina, Barbados, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, United States, Guatemala, Haiti, México, Panama, Peru, Venezuela, and Uruguay

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN resolution AG/RES. 2862 (XLIV-O/14) which identifies the Americas as a zone of peace, emphasizes the relevance of the human rights conflict in Colombia with the illegal armed groups (I.A.G.'s) and the harmful impact that has occurred on the Colombian population's human rights according to *Truth, Justice and Reparation: Fourth Report on Human Rights Situation in Colombia IACHR* (chapter 5 paragraph 10);

ACKNOWLEDGING the actions taken by the Colombian government and the progress made in the demobilization of different I.A.G.'s such as the EPL, M-19, and the Quintín Lamé stated by the *Truth, Justice and Reparation: Fourth Report on Human Rights Situation in Colombia IACHR* (Chapter 1 paragraph 48);

CONSIDERING Law 1424 of 2010 which states that demobilized persons shall sign an agreement to contribute to the Historical Truth and Reparations with the President of the Republic *Truth, Justice and Reparation: Fourth Report on Human Rights Situation in Colombia IACHR* (chapter 3 paragraph 325);

BEARING IN MIND the harmful impact of successors of paramilitary groups as noted by the World Report, exemplified by the dismemberments in Buenaventura that were committed by groups led by former members of dismantled paramilitary groups, and the challenge of eliminating potential successor I.A.G.'s to ensure sustainable demobilization; and

RECALLING declaration CP/DEC. 65 (2087/16) which identifies the dialogues between president Juan Manuel Santos and the leaders of the I.A.G.'s, FARC, and EPL to be "of crucial importance for the Americas as a contribution to the permanent establishment of the Americas as a zone of peace.",

RESOLVES:

1. To call upon Member States in the region to suggest a coalition to aid the countries suffering the impact of I.A.G.'s, by mediating and engaging in diplomatic dialogue.
2. To continue the process of reintegration to society for past members of the I.A.G.'s to aid and support their transition back into society. This will help the economy by integrating more workers into the Colombian workforce.

3. To educate the population about the effects of I.A.G.'s and present alternatives on how to mediate with the government and peacefully dispute their issues, so conflict with I.A.G.'s can be prevented in the future.

4. To send two OAS monitors to each of the 20 demobilization sites as further support to the Colombian government in efforts to ensure transitional justice and that human rights are upheld.

5. To verify the Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration process, known as DDR, according to international law.

6. To implement the resolution with funding from the Peace Fund in coordination with donations from other Member States who support the peace process as an effort to reach sustainable peace in the Americas.

SUPPORTING EFFORTS BY COLOMBIAN INSTITUTIONS FOR THE REINTEGRATION OF EX/COMBATANTS BELONGING TO MINORITIES

Resolution presented by the delegations of Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Dominican Republic, Nicaragua

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING that there are a number of Colombian Institutions and International Organizations, like the ACR, IOM and USAID, that are assisting with the reintegration of ex-combatants that require sufficient funding;

ACKNOWLEDGING the problem of combatants, belonging to minorities, returning home from service and separating themselves from major communities;

BEARING IN MIND that many combatants struggle from post traumatic stress disorder and other physiological conditions when they return from their service;

RECOGNIZING that many of such combatants become involved in illegal activities and/or armed groups upon their return to their home; and

CONSIDERING that the number of ex-combatants is different for every Member State,

RESOLVES :

1. To ensure the safety and well-being of ex-combatants, belonging to minorities, who are struggling to re-integrate into their societies.

2. To create a fund that will support already enacted established institutions within Colombia that assist in the reintegration of ex-combatants into society:

a) The ACR is an organization that aids with the reintegration of individuals in Colombia; and

b) Funds are optional for all Member States.

3. To raise awareness about the situation through various media outlets, such as social media, the news, and newspapers.

4. To educate ex-combatants about the negatives of excluding themselves from society.

a) This education would take place through the Department of Special Missions and social media.

5. To promote training for ex-combatants in order to help them find jobs in society and improve literacy rate. When these individuals have stable jobs, they are less inclined to participate in nefarious illegal acts.

FOSTERING AND RECOGNIZING THE RIGHT OF VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE AND AFFECTED COMMUNITIES (INCLUDING LAND RESTITUTION)

This resolution is presented by the Delegation of Bahamas, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Ecuador, Grenada, Honduras, Paraguay, and Suriname

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that common acts of violence towards Colombian residents violate basic human rights as stated in Article 8 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter; because of this, victims should be aided throughout their course of healing and restoration;

BEARING IN MIND that the victims should be informed of the perpetrators trial and sentence which would create a safer atmosphere for the victims;

RECALLING that in previous positions, the victims in question have not seen exhibited the enforcement of their own protection and psychological assistance thereafter, it is concluded that a system is needed to assist these victims in manners which are specific to their mental health; it has been agreed upon that the placement of an institutionalized facility involving trained professionals would be preferred for this case; and

UNDERSTANDING that a treaty between multiple parties has been put in place which references and binds those prosecuted of violence based crimes through relations involving FARC,

RESOLVES,

1. To promote a common understanding of the purpose in which the previously stated institutions would be put in place by:

- a) Establishing a hotline for victims;
- b) Creating scholarly programs which would educate members on psychological studies in hopes of creating jobs as well as promoting the welfare of those affected by violence;
- c) Providing violence victims with opportunities to protect themselves and their health in a manner which would benefit their future; and
- d) Providing care services for victims whom otherwise would be unable to attend healthcare due to their need to care for children.

2. To fairly and definitively identify what constitutes a victim of violence in Colombia;

- a) Developing a system of documentation created for review by professionals in order to determine with whom and where victimization is most prominent; and
 - b) Enforcing a system in which the government reviews the areas in which violence is most consistently obtrusive on a monthly basis.
3. Creating common institutions through which victims of violence may be aided in the process of their healing and increasing of the functionality of their work by:
- a) Requesting financial support from the OAS Capital Fund which will allow job training opportunities for the victims;
 - b) Recruiting volunteers that would support the victims' need to overcome their mental trauma, which would in turn allow the victims to transition comfortable while reintegrating into society; and
 - c) For the victims who have been affected physically to the point of impairment a fund will be created as a form of financial assistance.
4. Insuring the victims' peace-of-mind by providing an updated status on their perpetrator's trial and sentence
- a) Create a database which provides a general information on the perpetrators sentence which will be maintained by the Colombian Government; and
 - b) Free for all citizens to use along with a supplemental hotline for victims' without computer access seeking information on perpetrators.
5. Helping define the ownership of restituted land for victims which had land forcibly taken away or destroyed by:
- a) Establishing the previous land ownership and how much land should be restituted to said victims;
 - b) Creating a documentation system which defines previous and current rightful land ownership to avoid possible miscommunication or issues regarding the topic;
 - c) For future land purchases, the documentation fee is included in the price of the land; and
 - d) For victims of conflict whose land is being restituted, all fees, including land and documentation, are paid for by the government.

**35th MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR HIGH
SCHOOLS**

November 30th – December 2nd, 2016

**BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS
SECOND COMMITTEE**



EDUCATING CHILDREN, PARENTS, AND TEACHERS TO CREATE A CULTURE OF CYBERSECURITY

Presented by the Delegations of Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Haiti, Panama, Peru, Mexico, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Venezuela, and Uruguay

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

MINDFUL that cybersecurity is becoming a more prevalent issue as the Internet is becoming a more integral part of society, and that citizens may be unaware of the extent of the threats in cyberspace;

RECOGNIZING the United Nations convention on the rights of a child which was ruled by September 2nd 1990, defining a child as someone under the age of eighteen and proclaiming their right to be protected;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that cybersecurity threats could encompass but is not limited to phishing, child abusive content, cyberbullying, and cyber terrorism; and

FULLY AWARE that maturity levels of cybersecurity and technology vary between the OAS member states,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage member states to spread cyber awareness by:
 - a) Incorporating cybersecurity into a school's curriculum as an annual presentation; and
 - b) Create programs aimed towards the parents, educators, and children and their specific educational needs.
2. To keep implementing and strengthening multilateral cooperation (between member states) with the objective of better educating the citizens of the Americas.
3. To encourage member states to create policies for educators to:
 - a) Limit access to websites at school that promote child abusive content, drugs, violence, gambling, malware or spyware, and phishing;
 - b) Use safe search on search engines; and
 - c) Educate youths on how to behave and interact with others while online.

4. To create awareness campaigns and Public Service Announcements for citizens within member states to educate them on cybersecurity and the different threats it poses:

- a) Billboards and posters located throughout the member nations;
- b) Commercials will be broadcast on local channels; and
- c) Public service announcements will also be located on local websites and news outlets.

5. To fund all the aforementioned resolves by:

- a) Encouraging member states to help and support initiatives related to educating citizens across the Western Hemisphere and how to tackle the issue of cybersecurity; and
- b) Partnering with various Non-Governmental Organizations and the private sector.

**PARTNERSHIPS WITH STAKEHOLDERS TO STRENGTHEN YOUTH
EDUCATION ON ONLINE SAFETY**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of: Republic of Argentina, Canada, Republic of Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Republic Honduras, Republic of Nicaragua, Republic of Paraguay, Dominican Republic, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and United States of America

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

ACKNOWLEDGING that we are guided by the UNICEF Declaration of the Rights of Child adopted in 1989 and the UNICEF document on Children's Rights in the Digital Age, as written in 2014, which states the opportunities and risks associated with digital media;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that through the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) RES.70 (VI-14) Adoption of the Strategic Plan of CITEL 2014-2018 the CITEL affirmed its support for the full integration of the American States into the Global Information Society with a view to enabling and accelerating social, economic and environmentally sustainable development for all the region's inhabitants through the development of ICTs;

BEARING IN MIND that through the 2030 ICT Alliance for the Americas the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission declared its commitment to expand connectivity in the region and to democratize the preparation of young people for participating in the modern economy; and

RECOGNIZING all member states' and stakeholders' responsibility to protect their citizens, especially the youth,

RESOLVES:

1. To create an inter-American program to inform children on internet safety. This would be funded by tech companies that have already partnered with the OAS and those willing to partner with the OAS in the future.

- a) This proposal would also be proposed to the CITEL to be made into a prototype for the rest of the member states; and
- b) Member states are also encouraged to follow Rule 3/6/9/12 created by french psychiatrist Serge Tisseron in 2008 and released by the French Association of Ambulatory Pediatrics (AFPA) : No screens until age 3, no Video games until age 6, no internet access until age 9, and no social Media until age 12.

2. To encourage OAS member states to implement repetitive comprehensive Internet safety campaigns taught through schools at the primary and secondary levels.

- a) This program should use positive language instead of scare tactics.
 - i. This program should also inform children as to their rights, online and offline, these rights taught them shall be based on the ones dictated by pillars 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, and 10 of the UNICEF Declaration on Children's Rights in the Digital Age (Melbourne, 2014); and
 - ii. To work with all stakeholders to fund and enhance this program.
 - b) The secondary level should also be encouraged to join programs where they can see firsthand how exposed they are online.
3. To create an International Safer Internet Day, followed by the already recognized OAS 2014 Proposal that created International Cybersecurity Awareness Month (October).
- a) To invite content providers, online retailers, app developers and interactive and social media service providers to create an advertisement campaign to promote the internationalized Safer Internet Day; and
 - b) To invite mobile operators to create a no reply message system to promote the internationalized Safer Internet Day.
4. To create at least one CITELE training center in OAS member states that do not already have one,
- a) To increase internet security in those states; and
 - b) Funded partly by the willing host country and partly the NGOs that focus on promoting internet access. OAS member countries are strongly encouraged to contribute to construction of these centers.
5. To organize internet safety and literacy programs at the CITELE centers in each OAS member state on the International Day of Safer Internet.
6. To encourage member states to partner with civil society, the private sector, academia, and create OAS Specific Funds to cover any additional funding needed for any of the above clauses of this proposal.

**INCLUSION OF CYBERSECURITY MEASURES IN THE FORMULATIONS OF
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Belize, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Suriname

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING the youth of today's society are spending increasingly more time on the internet at younger ages;

CONSIDERING that 15 countries of the OAS (Bolivia, Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, Grenada, Suriname, Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Bahamas, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Belize, and Guyana) do not meet any of ITU's Criteria for legislation sufficient to combat child exploitation online (Legislation Specific to Child Pornography/Child Abuse Material Defined, Computer Facilitated offense, simple possession, ISP reporting), and that the average percentage of population that can access the internet in these countries is at 47%;

EMPHASIZING that the technology we currently refer to as "the Internet" has become an extremely valuable aspect of our lives, both economically and socially, has become a permanent feature of modern day life, and has major potential benefits to children in areas of education, social activity, and entertainment;

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION the existence, and acceptance by the IACHR (Inter-American Commission of Human Rights) of defending human rights among youth; and

RECOGNIZING the definition of legislation specific to child pornography; specific laws that proscribe and/or penalize child pornography offenses. The definition of child pornography "any visual depiction of sexually explicit conduct involving a minor including photographs, digital or computer generated images indistinguishable from an actual minor and images created, adapted or modified." The definition of computer-facilitated offenses "specific mention of a computer, computer system, Internet or similar language,"

RESOLVES:

1. To take measures recognizing that not all members of the OAS are up to date on the criteria to combat child exploitation online.
2. To adopt the definitions of the ITU's five criteria for cyber security measures to combat child exploitation online in the OAS.

3. To strongly encourage the proposal of legislation to meet at least these three out of five following ITU criteria for legislation sufficient to combat child pornography/child abuse material in all member states:

- a) The existence of legislation regarding child pornography/child abuse material;
- b) The existence of a common definition for child pornography/child abuse materials in these countries or amongst these countries; and
- c) The criminalization of the production, distribution, or possession of child pornography/child abuse material in these countries.

4. To implement a committee within the OAS that will monitor progress within countries on meeting the previously stated guidelines of the ITU's 5 criteria for legislation sufficient to combat child exploitation online.

- a) The committee will monitor the member states through a program where all member nations can make frequent updates on their progress; and
- b) Have the committee foster the program and handle finances in a way that is most beneficial to every individual nation.

5. To encourage the allocation of funds by intergovernmental organizations such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank as well as NGOs that share similar initiatives.

6. To encourage a time frame of 18 months, after the passing of the resolution to finish at least one of the recommended ITU criteria for a most effective result for the development of cybersecurity policies for children.

COOPERATION AMONG OAS MEMBER STATES TOWARDS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EFFECTIVE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES

Resolution presented by the Delegations of: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, the Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada, Guatemala, Panamá, Paraguay, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and the United States

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

WELCOMING the implementation of effective drug policies within OAS member states;

REALIZING that drug trafficking and substance abuse are issues paramount to the safety and well being of citizens of OAS member states;

FULLY AWARE that this problem must be further dealt with by the OAS, as the current provisions have proven to be insufficient;

EMPHASIZING the importance of the creation of drug policies which effectively combat the increasing detriment of the drug trade and substance abuse; and

DECLARING the intention to increase cooperation between member states towards universal drug policies implemented across the western hemisphere,

RESOLVES:

1. To implement a military-civic reform that will be able to deal with the problems of production and distribution of illicit substances.
 - a) To create cooperation agreements to facilitate horizontal cooperation in order to improve the efficiency of the interception of the distribution and production of illegal substances.
 - i. The creation of these agreements requires the involvement of the countries with the most experience in the fight against the violence and crime associated with drug trafficking in order to share experiences, economic resources, and human resources.
 - b) The end result of these multilateral agreements is to improve the efficiency of interdiction at the continental level including “hot pursuit”, the prosecution of main producers and distributors of these illegal substances.
2. To urge countries taking part in these agreements to assign trained military forces to perform identification and reinforcement of areas and borders with the highest rates of drug trafficking specially exit and entry points (airports, ports, borders) in order to evaluate the success of the process.

- a) To create a differentiated educational program promoting drug safety for all communities;
 - i. To promote the establishment of a curriculum within the public education system of all OAS member states that encourages anti-drug behaviors among youth.
 - b) Governments would encourage the establishment of after school programs from the non-profit organization, such as Soccer Without Borders. The program provides training, educational support as well as civil engagement with children. This would act as a way to prevent and limit children's exposure to drug use as well as drug trafficking in their neighborhoods.
3. To develop a system of effective advertising as well as public art in the form of murals that promotes awareness about the dangers of drug activity through the use of visual representations.
4. To establish rehabilitation programs those are all-encompassing for those who are struggling with: substance abuse, have been taken advantage of by the illegal drug trade and in impoverished communities that are lacking resources.
5. To encourage communication amongst all OAS member states to combat issues involving the illegal drug trade and all those put at risk by it.
- a) To promote cooperation among OAS member states in order to create a common criminal database concerning the illegal narcotics trade; and
 - b) To promote the processes taken by Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), in order to improve hemispheric security through the implementation of effective drug related policies.
6. To plan a funding initiative to establish a multi-faceted approach against the debilitating issues surrounding the illegal drug trade and substance abuse, as follows:
- a) To fund NGOs with the purpose of drug education for prevention, such as the American Council for Drug Education and the Drug Prevention Network of the Americas (DPNA), both operating out of the United States.;
 - b) To fund NGOs focused on rehabilitating those who are struggling with substance abuse and families put at risk by drug related issues, such as the Global Commission on Drug Policy (GCDP), the Child Welfare League of America, and the Drug Free America Foundation Inc. (DFAF); and
 - c) To fund NGOs that will aid in combating drug trafficking, specifically the New York NGO Committee on Drugs, whose mission is to take a global

approach in cooperating with other countries to put an end to drug trafficking.

7. To encourage the cooperation of OAS member states in order to strengthen hemispheric security, provide funding and support to the programs earlier stated in the resolution, each member state expected to fulfill a certain quota, different for each member state based on multiple factors.

a) Countries with more economic stability and power will donate more based on GDP per capita.

8. To request that Permanent Observers also partake in this funding plan given that this is a global issue.

SOCIAL REFORM FOR DRUG OFFENDERS THROUGH ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Bahamas, Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Ecuador, Haití, Honduras, México, Perú, Puerto Rico, Venezuela

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING that in 2014, seven countries in Latin America were found to have prison overcrowding greater than 200 percent;

ACKNOWLEDGING the success of drug courts in several member states, and research has shown that these facilities are cost effective. Within the United States for every \$1.00 invested in Drug Court, taxpayers save as much as \$3.36 in avoided criminal justice costs alone;

AFFIRMING that in Latin America only 50 percent of prisoners have beds to sleep on, 66 percent of facilities lack hot water, and 40 percent of prisoners have inadequate access to basic hygiene products for prisoners;

RECALLING the average cost per prisoner of incarceration in a state prison in 2010 was approximately \$28,000 per year;

CONSIDERING 20 percent of drug-offenders in prison suffer from mental illnesses;

CALLING TO MIND that 1 out every 5 Latin American prisoners are drug offenders;
and

WELCOMING the valiant efforts of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) and several NGOs as they work to decrease drug abuse within the nations of the OAS by working to reduce supply and prevent substance abuse,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage prisons within the nations of the OAS to require drug-related offenders that have been prosecuted multiple times for drug-related offences to attend rehabilitation sessions within prisons.

a) Rehabilitation could be incentivized with a shortened sentence for selective non-violent cases.

2. To create anti-drug campaigns for schools and communities to educate the youth on the health-risks and dangers of drugs. This will include information such as drug prevention and the dangers of drugs.

a) These campaigns will be funded through drug-rehabilitation related Non-Government Organizations.

3. To create a program within prisons that offers drug-offenders a reduced sentence in exchange for a certain civil service. This program would only be offered for low-violence drug-offenders.

4. To require psychological tests for drug user at the beginning of prosecution. If a mental disorder or addiction is found, the drug user will be sent to a rehabilitation program or psychiatric ward, depending on the severity of the situation. Such an alternative to incarceration could take the form of a drug court. In which the addict would return to the court to report their progress to the judge.

5. To work with several drug-rehabilitation related NGOs such as Project Outreach, Arca de Noe Fundacion Social y Formativa, Instituto Crack Nem Pensar, The Latin American Commission on Drugs and Democracy in order for them to provide funding for rehabilitation, funding, and prevention programs.

6. To create core education classes to give previous offenders a chance to have a better life. This will make it less likely that they will end up doing community service and low paying jobs for the rest of their life.

CIVIL SOCIETY PARTICIPATION TO IMPROVE DRUG RELATED POLICIES

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Nicaragua, Bolivia, Suriname, Uruguay, Dominican Republic, Antigua and Barbuda

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING the complex issues of all the countries in the Americas, these delegations of countries have come to the conclusion that in order to improve drug related policies with the hope to eventually drive judicial reforms, it is a necessary action to improve the lives and the safety and security of all the Americas;

RECALLING the declaration of Antigua Guatemala “For a comprehensive policy against the world drug problem in the Americas”, for the health and safety of our people and for the negative effects on the community as a whole and also deeply moved by the large number of human lives cut short as well as the great suffering caused by the world drug problem;

RECOGNIZING the role of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) as a consultative and advisory body of the OAS on the abuse and production of, and illicit trafficking in, drugs, as well as its contribution to promoting multilateral cooperation among member states and strengthening their capacity to address the world drug problem;

RECALLING the Inter-American Democratic Charter states that it is the right and responsibility of all citizens to participate in decision relating to their own development; and

ENCOURAGING the participation of civil society and non-profits to help implement effective drug policies for the citizens in member states,

RESOLVES:

1. To strengthen the role of CICAD and PAHO in order to improve civil society participation and to improve drug-related policies that drive juridical reforms.
2. To encourage Member States to pinpoint those areas with persons in precarious socioeconomic conditions with low levels of education, and provide them proper affordable education and raise awareness against the drug problem.
3. To have constant meetings and panels with the OAS to maintain a conversation, analysis, and evaluation of their drug policies to assess their outcomes and how effectively they are being implemented.
 - a) To recommend bi-annual meetings for Member States to determine policies dealing with health and combating drugs by;

**35th MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR HIGH
SCHOOLS**

November 30th - December 2nd, 2016

**BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS
THIRD COMMITTEE**



**STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY PARTICIPATION IN THE OAS TO ADVANCE
THE INTER-AMERICAN AGENDA ON HEMISPHERIC SECURITY**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Belize, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Federative Republic of Brazil, Grenada, Republic of Ecuador, Republic of El Salvador, Republic of Guatemala, Republic of Panamá, Republic of Perú, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND resolution CP/RES. 759 (1217/99), “Guidelines for the Participation of Civil Society Organizations in OAS Activities”, which defines such organizations, and provides the guidelines that must be followed in order to register with the OAS, and institutionalize the participation of civil societies within the structure of the OAS;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT resolution CP/RES. 840 (1361/03), “Strategies for Increasing and Strengthening Participation by Civil Society Organizations in OAS Activities”, resolution AG/RES. 1668 (XXIX-O/99), “Strengthening Cooperation between Governments and Civil Society,” and resolutions AG/RES. 1707 (XXX-O/00) and AG/RES. 1834 (XXXI-O/01), “The Organization of American States and Civil Society”;

EMPHASIZING the importance of maintaining and promoting hemispheric security in all member states of the Organization of American States, as established by the 1991 Santiago Commitment to Democracy and the Renewal of the Inter-American System which decided to initiate the process of monitoring and fostering measures within states in order to limit threats;

ACKNOWLEDGING the responsibilities of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) to strengthen civil society participation; and

HAVING SEEN in the OAS Charter, chapter VII, article 45, subsection F. There must be incorporation and increasing participation of the marginal sectors of the population, in both rural and urban areas in the economic, social, civic, cultural, and political life of the nation, in order to achieve the full integration of the national community, acceleration of the process of social mobility, and the consolidation of the democratic system,

RESOLVES:

1. To request the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) and the Permanent Council to allow the member civil society organizations a more active participation within the OAS:

- a) To allow members of civil society organizations (CSO) to be more active within the public meetings of such bodies by being able to engage in a more open debate and conversation when the issue being discussed is of special relevance to them;

- i. Encouraging Committees to establish mechanisms of continuous dialogue with CSO;
- ii. Reinforcing the right of civil society organizations to present the member states with the written documents, which do not exceed 2,000 words and preferably be written in the Organization of American States two official languages; and
- iii. Emphasizing the importance to also maintain the right for them to receive relevant documents prior to the meeting and to be able to present a statement at the beginning of the deliberations and give a presentation once the negotiations and deliberations conclude.

b) To facilitate the implementation of forums in the framework of Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) Committees to enable dialogue among CSO;

- i. Emphasizing that the civil society organization must have gained beforehand permission to participate in the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) Committees, once that permission is granted then permission to participate within such forums is implied; and
- ii. Establishing such forums two days before and one day after the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) Committees in order to foster conversation concerning issues at hand that would possibly be presented upon such committee and provide a body in which civil society organizations could collectively reach a consensus on a matter to bring upon.

2. To request the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) and the Permanent Council the following measures to advance the inclusion of marginalized civil societies.

3. To encourage governments to foster civil society participation in the follow-up and implementation of laws;

4. To instruct the OAS General Secretariat to redouble its efforts to reach out to traditionally under-represented civil society groups and actively promote their participation in OAS activities.

5. To recognize the work carried out by civil society organizations in providing alternatives to criminal lifestyles and promoting awareness through local communities and encouraging them to:

- a) Create groups and sports teams to help the population avoid opting for dangerous activities and provide an open forum to discuss local issues which will help create a safer, more democratic society;

- b) Reinforce the importance of education as a method of raising awareness for hemispheric threats and as a ground to foster civil participation elsewhere in the community; and
 - c) Emphasize the importance of the arts as components of culture so as to promote the acceptance of diversity as well as a platform for self-expression.
6. To also request that the following measures are taken:
- a) Establish an online forum in which the member civil society organizations can openly and actively interchange ideas and information with the purpose of improving information sharing and bettering the stance and measures each civil society organization takes upon security within its member state;
 - b) Emphasizing that such measures will only be extended upon the request of civil society organizations that are already members of the OAS, and if such proposal prove to be fruitful and enough funding resources are available then it will be expanded to other civil society organizations;
 - c) Providing technical training and assistance to all civil societies on how to correctly use the database;
 - d) Providing access to technological equipment to civil society organizations that do have the necessary funding to be able implement such measure; and
 - e) Ensuring that the countries that are granted access to technology, have a preset infrastructure to support both basic internet, and a basic power supply for the technology itself.
7. To fund the resolves listed above by:
- a) Partnering with various information technology NGOs such as the Committee for Democracy in Information Technology (CDI) who will help civil society groups to acquire and properly use such technology; and
 - b) Encouraging OAS member states to contribute with specific funds;
 - i. Such measures must follow the resolution CP/RES. 864 (1413/04), “Specific Fund to Support the Participation of Civil Society Organizations in OAS Activities and in the Summits of the Americas Process” and should be discussed upon a special committee.

**IMPLEMENTING THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN PROMOTING A
DEMOCRATIC CULTURE IN THE HEMISPHERE**

Presented by the Delegations of Chile, Colombia, Dominica, Haití, Honduras, Paraguay, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Suriname, and Uruguay

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING that the Charter of the Organization of American States recognizes in its preamble “that representative democracy is indispensable for stability, peace and development of the region” and that it establishes that one of the essential purposes of the OAS is “to promote and consolidate representative democracy, with due respect for the principle of nonintervention”;

RECALLING that it is the right and responsibility of all citizens to participate in decisions relating to their own development which is a necessary condition for the full and effective exercise of democracy; (Article 6, adopted in the first plenary session, held on September 11, 2001);

REAFFIRMING that the participatory nature of democracy in American countries in different aspects of public life contributes to the consolidation of democratic values and to freedom and solidarity in the Hemisphere;

WELCOMING any NGO to support the promotion of democracy in the Americas in order to protect the will of the American people, while understanding that they should not be used to oppose the states but to better the government in how they interact with their citizens; and

CONSIDERING that education is an effective way to promote citizens’ awareness concerning their own countries and thereby achieve meaningful participation in the decision making process, and reaffirming the importance of human resource development for a sound democratic system recognizing that the divisions in society which separate people into groups based on status, race, religion, and sex hinder the educational process and by extension societal progress by deemphasizing equality, a key component of non discriminatory educational opportunities,

RESOLVES:

1. To strengthen hemispheric networks between NGO groups to contribute to the creation of a democratic culture through the promotion of active participation of civilians which will increase the quality of the democratic process in the American states.
2. To establish an education program which will:

- a) Oversee the exposure of young students to the concepts of human rights, civic participation, the value of laws, and a civilian's role in society in order to create a responsible group of potential future leaders; and
- b) Teach students the values of democracy, for example, a transparent government, fair and free elections, respect of human rights, elimination of all forms of discrimination, etc.

3. To encourage NGOs to monitor government activity to ensure that political corruption amongst authoritative figures is curbed and abnormalities are made public to avoid possible conflicts of interest and incompatibilities, as well as other measures that increase transparency.

4. To recognize that civil society plays an important role in promoting more accountable governments in hopes of increasing state's efficiency and to create a positive relationship between society and any governing body.

5. To suggest the promotion of access to quality basic education for all, including the disadvantaged segments of the population of those excluded from formal education systems including women, minorities, indigenous peoples, and children with special educational needs.

6. To create an annual progress report system so that each member state can evaluate each other's efforts, or lack thereof, in promoting democracy through civil society taking into account the model established for The Mechanism for Follow-Up on the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption.

- a) Each country will send a representative to the meeting to discuss and evaluate each other's progress in improving the democratic process in the countries.

**FOSTERING LOCAL GROUPS AND NGO'S INVOLVEMENT IN THE PROTECTION
OF HUMAN RIGHTS ACROSS THE AMERICAS**

Resolutions presented by the Delegations of Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Canada, Costa Rica, Mexico, Nicaragua¹, and the United States

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AKNOWLEDGING the importance of the rights of women, children, and other minority groups as fundamental human rights;

REAFFIRMING the sentiments of the Inter-American Convention Against All Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance in Article 3 that states that “every human being has the right to the equal recognition, enjoyment, exercise, and protection, at both the individual and collective levels, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in their domestic law and in the international instruments applicable to the States Parties”;

CONVINCED that recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples in this Declaration will foster among states and indigenous peoples harmonious and cooperative relations based on the principles of justice, democracy, respect for human rights, nondiscrimination, and good faith;

RECALLING also the “Declaration on the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples in the Americas,” document AG/DEC. 79 (XLIV-O/14), which reaffirms that progress in promoting and effectively protecting the rights of the indigenous peoples of the Americas is a priority for the Organization of American States; and

BEARING IN MIND that education on human rights is an effective means to prevent violations,

RESOLVES:

1. To create a campaign for the signature, ratification, and implementation of the Inter-American Convention Against All Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance (AG/RES. 2804 (XLIII-O/13):

- a) Indigenous peoples and individuals, particularly indigenous children, have the right to all levels and forms of education, without discrimination, keeping with the principle of equality of opportunity;

¹ reiterates our reservations and concerns with this and prior resolutions on the topic and does not endorse the texts that have resulted from these negotiations. The delegation of Nicaragua believes that what is necessary is discussion and a mutual understanding of our differing interpretations of Human Rights and methods of institution with our sovereign state.

- b) Against the multi-faceted discrimination suffered by persons of African descent, in collaboration with other organs and organization of the OAS and international and regional organizations; and
 - c) To embrace, with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples, measures necessary to ensure that national and international agreements and regimes provide recognition and adequate protection for the cultural heritage of indigenous peoples and intellectual property associated with that heritage, In adopting these measures, consultations shall be effective intended to obtain the free, prior, and informed consent of indigenous peoples.
2. To urge all member states of the OAS to adopt, enforce, and protect human rights standards and regulations established by the MOAS pillars in all businesses in their countries.
 3. To run seminars and workshops for businesses and government workers.
 - a) To educate workers how to detect signs of abuse, human trafficking, forced labor, discrimination, and other violations to human rights.
 4. To encourage schools to promote a workshop for elementary school students with the help of NGOs in order to educate them about various human rights issues from a young age.
 - a) Partner with Amnesty International to facilitate the workshops; AND
 - b) Educate children on country-specific general Human Rights, including that country's specific stance on: freedom of expression, child abuse, women's rights, police abuse, etc.
 5. To promote measures designed to advertise human rights issues on billboards, bus stops, and transportation stations:
 - a) Partner with large franchises like Coca Cola and Pepsi; and
 - b) To help spread awareness of these rights and encourage people to report any violations of them.
 6. To encourage member states to contribute to the voluntary fund for the participation of civil society organizations in OAS activities to:
 - a) Monetarily support NGO's and local groups efforts to advertise and facilitate workshops in the businesses and schools stated above

**DISSEMINATION AND ACCESS TO THE CULTURAL COLLECTIVE HERITAGE OF
ETHNIC GROUPS IN THE AMERICAS TO PROMOTE AN INTERCULTURAL
DIALOGUE**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Belize, Chile, Dominica, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua and the United States

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

KEEPING IN MIND that in the 3rd Indigenous Leaders Summit of the Americas Declaration worked towards “Implementing the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas for Present and Future Generations;”

RECALLING that there is little dialogue between culture groups in the indigenous community and this could be a factor for discrimination,

ENCOURAGING the participation of member states to improve the relationship between indigenous groups and the government;

ACKNOWLEDGING the importance of education for all people in an effort to promote inclusion and provide information about the ethnic groups; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the number of ethnic groups and discriminated cultures and the respective issues they individually face,

RESOLVES:

1. To create a series of conferences that welcome speakers from each country’s native and ethnic groups in order that they may discuss their traditions and prevalent issues.
2. To encourage the creation of an advertisement campaign from the perspective of different discriminated ethnic groups to inform the public about the injustices faced throughout history and the present.
3. To support an insertion in school wide textbooks based on the indigenous people in an attempt to inform students.
4. To use public art to portray messages to inform individuals who do not have the ability to read or attend school.
5. To create programs for young men and women to prepare them for successful jobs.

6. To encourage partnerships with organizations like Doctors Without Borders and the Red Cross to provide assistance to struggling ethnic groups.

7. To appeal that the government does not always fund an isolated community event, in efforts to integrate communities by including all ethnic groups and their cultures.

8. To suggest sporting events, organized group activities, or public festivals be held to encourage the participation of multiple ethnic groups to come together as one.

9. To support a dialogue between culture groups by initiating conversations that involve the government, the vulnerable, and the remaining population so that they may work together in ways that will benefit all.

**PROMOTING CULTURAL AND CREATIVE INDUSTRIES WITHIN THE
GOVERNMENT'S ECONOMIC AGENDAS TO ADVANCE INCLUSIVE
DEVELOPMENT IN INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Columbia, Ecuador, Grenada and Haiti

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

REAFFIRMING that in this modern era of globalization, the industries of creativity, culture and the idea of an inclusive development are driving the new economy and, according to a study conducted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the cultural and creative sectors are vital to a country's economic growth;

NOTING the issue of a lack of creative and cultural industries within OAS member countries governments' economic agendas. Due to lack of funding, resources, industry institutions and innovation pathways, many countries are currently struggling to advance inclusive developments. Statistics from the globalsecurity.org and evidence from member countries such as Haiti, Grenada, Bahamas and Ecuador show evidence of nations struggling to compensate in the areas of culture and creativity;

RECOGNIZING that there are many OAS member countries with indigenous communities that have cultural products to share and showcase. These communities need help establishing their own cultural industries, which will help them with their economic development;

ACKNOWLEDGING the role of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development and NGOs in the protection and preservation of indigenous culture; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that it is important not to condone or ignore any degeneration or destruction of culture and is important to take into consideration the interests of indigenous communities in the negotiation of projects,

RESOLVES:

1. To urge proportional representation of all citizens in all policies involving cultural decisions or decisions that would impact the indigenous community greatly to insure the voice of all groups including those of the indigenous peoples is heard. The indigenous societies especially will be able to efficiently express their voice in order to better their own living situations instead of being further undermined.

2. To promote the extension of non-profit organizations and NGOs through national programs or through providing incentives. The promoting of these organizations to the countries

of the OAS would promote the selling of indigenous cultural products internationally. All of the profits gained will go directly to the indigenous groups in order to benefit them financially.

3. To promote a cultural festival organized by the Minister of Culture in local governments or departments of commerce (or those equivalents to) of each country in order to create an opportunity to sell indigenous products, spread indigenous knowledge, and promote cultural pride.

4. To initiate a government-sponsored educational program in the public school systems of OAS member states to create awareness of indigenous cultures.

- a) For lower level education, such as the equivalents of primary school, there shall be an addition of a cultural heritage section into the history syllabus; and
- b) In the equivalent of secondary school, an optional course, or elective, will be made available to all students. The course will focus on cultural and indigenous education in their country with the hopes of educating the entire public of the indigenous, developing a respect and promotion, both socially and economically, for this group.

5. To provide incentives to all large corporate businesses who fund government programs that aid in the development of an inclusive environment. These incentives include tax exemptions in order to provide funds for the countries that are not able to fund these programs on their own.

RECOGNIZING THE ROLE OF INDIGENOUS CULTURES AND PRACTICES IN THE DESIGN OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, El Salvador, Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis, Republic of Costa Rica, Republic of Honduras, Republic of Paraguay, Republic of Suriname, Republic of Uruguay

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: that article 19 states that everyone is entitled to access quality education at all levels and modalities, which is vital to achieving greater equity, improving standards of living, fostering sustainable development, evolving human capital, reducing poverty, strengthening democratic institutions, transmitting civic and social values, creating responsible citizens committed to society, and promoting social inclusion; and that article 29 states that member states recognize the contributions of indigenous people, afro-descendants, and migrant communities to the historical process of the Hemisphere and will promote recognition of their value; and that member states also pledge to continue protecting the natural heritage, given the importance of conserving these unique and irreplaceable assets for the achievement of sustainable development;

EMPHASIZING in the Rio + 20 of the United Nations: That paragraph 43 established for sustainable development towards indigenous people, the final document adopted states that indigenous people have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for exercising their right to development; and that paragraph 49 stated "The future we want" recognizes the "... importance of the participation of indigenous people in achieving sustainable development" and "... importance of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the context of national sub-application global, regional, national and sustainable development strategies nations."; and

RECOGNIZING that the region has made progress integrating population issues in public policies and programs on the basis of human rights approach since the Social Charter of the Americas declared in Article 24 that "member states undertake to promote inclusive and participatory cultural development policies", and that at the same time there are many remaining challenges in their formulation and implementation,

RESOLVES:

1. To continue to attach a high priority to the education of the indigenous people; suggesting that mandatory and elective cultural classes would be included to the academic

program of schools and colleges so that they learn about their cultural roots and to encourage national identity.

2. To support holistic arts education programs for ethnic groups, taking into account the promotion of local arts and multidisciplinary policy intervention that will ensure equitable human well-being that will result on an alternative way of receiving useful information.

3. To encourage governments to create awareness on the International Indigenous Day celebrated in August 9.

4. To suggest the design of an innovative way for the society to learn about the indigenous people in their countries; a television program and radio station would be implemented in each nation.

5. To instruct the Secretariat for Integral Development in the OAS to create alliances with institutions which are interested in delivering the message of the sustainable development through ethnic groups.

6. To promote indigenous women's participation in micro-enterprises, which enriches development by retaining jobs that expand cultural heritage, preserving creative skills for the next generations and much more.

**35th MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR HIGH
SCHOOLS**

November 30th – December 2nd, 2016

**BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS
SPECIAL FOURTH COMMITTEE**



ADVANCING THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Costa Rica, Panama, Peru, United States, and Uruguay

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

NOTING the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and that sustainable development urges to attend the present economic, environmental, and social needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs, has emerged as the guiding principle for long term global development;

RECALLING that the quality of the environment in the member states has declined in the past few decades;

BEARING IN MIND that each member state may have different individual sustainable development need(s), working together may help both the individual country and their neighboring countries; and

ACKNOWLEDGING the meeting of the Inter-American Congress to discuss the environmental rule of law in sustainable development, as well as the need to invest in designing and adopting necessary appropriate and effective policies, laws and regulation to protect the well-being of the people and their environment,

RESOLVES:

1. To ensure clean water for all and prevent future contamination of rivers and lakes throughout the member states by;
 - a) Selling permits for water use from public water sources by companies who want to set up close to the rivers and lakes and create zones that are vulnerable to water pollution where companies cannot operate.
 - i. Setting restrictions, such as no pollution by big corporations, small businesses and the general population; and
 - ii. Setting fines if restrictions are broken.
 - b) Creating jobs (security) that keep rivers and lakes from further pollution by:
 - i. Using cameras and security guards as a form of management.
 - c) Creating task forces in each country that clean up the rivers.
2. To decrease the poverty and starvation rate by;

- a) Creating environmentally-friendly job opportunities such as planting trees and crops.
 - i. Providing hydroponic farms to farmers who will plant and sell the crops, which will create food for the farmers and the nation.
 - b) Developing campaigns such as the one in Brazil Fome Zero (Zero Hunger) to allow for the public to donate and take their own step towards ending hunger within their nation.
3. To foster economic growth in developing countries by using agriculture and encouraging foreign investors to invest in agriculture to reduce competition between non-renewable resources and natural resources.
4. To promote responsible consumption and production by;
- a) Making packaging that can be recycled and or composted;
 - i. The final result of the compost could be sold to local farmers at a fixed price.
 - b) Promoting that businesses have two composting bins or recycling bins; and
 - c) Urging that big and small businesses use renewable resources to power their energy,
 - i. Having solar panels, windmills and hydropower.
5. To request funding from International Development Banks including;
- a) World Bank;
 - b) IDB; and
 - c) The Inter-American Development Bank and corporations.

**USING ENVIRONMENTAL DIPLOMACY FOR CONFLICT PREVENTION AND
MANAGEMENT IN THE AMERICAS**

Resolutions presented by the Delegation of Plurinominal State of Bolivia, Republic of Chile, Republic of Ecuador, Republic of El Salvador, Republic of Guatemala, Honduras, United Mexican States, Republic of Paraguay, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING article 34 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, the member states of the OAS agreed to work toward “Urban conditions that offer the opportunity for a healthful, productive, and full life”. The dangerous effects of contaminated water and air pollution in the Americas endangers human and environmental health;

NOTING that deforestation is a major issue, contributing to the loss of biodiversity and the polluted atmosphere in most member states. The absence of trees is restricting the yearly produce of oxygen and polluting the air, threatening the health of citizens in America;

ACKNOWLEDGING that many of the education systems in the Americas have not accommodated environmental awareness from preschool to tertiary education. Also the elders and parents of the children are not receiving environmental education. According to Article 16 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter p.15, “Education is key to strengthening democratic institutions, promoting the development of human potential, and alleviating poverty and fostering greater understanding among our peoples. To achieve these ends, it is essential that quality education be available to all, including girls and women, rural inhabitants, and minorities;” and

BEARING IN MIND that the Americas are suffering from illegal mining, which dramatically affect the health of the environment, by adding toxins and chemicals to water sources. According to Article 15 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter p.15, “The exercise of democracy promotes the preservation and good stewardship of the environment. It is essential that the states of the hemisphere implement policies and strategies to protect the environment, including application of various treaties and conventions, to achieve sustainable development for the benefit of future generations.”,

RESOLVES:

1. To implement environmental education classes so that the children of the Americas can have a better understanding of conflicts and issues that affect the environment.

a) Mandatory class for each grade.

2. To hold an annual festival to raise awareness for deforestation, water and air pollution
 - a) Allow small business to set up at the festival; and
 - b) Give companies opportunity to sponsor the festival
3. To mandate prison labor including cleaning up bodies of water and picking up waste on land.
 - a) This resolution would be applicable for minor law violation; and
 - b) Let the nation decide how to monitor the prisoners work.
4. To create a committee to monitor illegal extraction of resources.
 - a) This committee would be in charge of investigating the issue upon request of the nation; and
5. To urge nations to promote environment diplomacy in a reactive and proactive way;
 - a) This would allow nations to create relationships based on the exchange of ideas regarding technology and culture; and
 - b) The nations conduct international relations to resolve a specific environmental issue.
6. To call upon all member states and international organizations to support and make the environmental diplomacy accessible for all states.

**HEMISPHERIC COMMITMENT AMONG MEMBER STATES TO STRENGTHEN
THE ENVIRONMENTAL FRAMEWORK AND ACCOUNTABILITY**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Bahamas, Canada, Colombia, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Nicaragua, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Suriname

THE MOAS/HS FOURTH COMMITTEE,

EMPHASIZING the importance and consequences of harmful environmental practices and the lasting effects left to burden the future generations due to lack of education, climate change, and the government's participation;

RECOGNIZING that each Member State abides by OAS regulations of environmental law and good governance of sustainable development, and that they have previously enacted a form of environmental framework within their borders;

ACKNOWLEDGING the need to implement new strategies, that complement existing policies, to further environmental conservation and sustainable development, and that these regulations will in turn affect each Member State's economic growth, social development, and environmental protection; and

HAVING SEEN the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development;

Principle 7 states, "States shall cooperate in a spirit of global partnership to conserve, protect, and restore the health and integrity of the Earth's ecosystem."

Principle 10 states, "Environmental issues are best handled with participation of all concerned citizens, at the relevant level. At the national level, each individual shall have appropriate access to information concerning the environment that is held by public authorities."

Principle 11 states, "Standards applied by some countries may be inappropriate and of unwarranted economic and social cost to other countries, in particular developing countries,"

RESOLVES:

1. To implement technology, such as digital advertisements, in developed countries that further inform the citizens of the Member States of the importance of strengthening the environmental frameworks.

a) To receive funding from NGOs and the World Bank.

2. To create mutual relationships between NGOs and local governments in order to establish a formal commitment in developing countries to educate the citizens of the member states by sponsoring local fundraisers, presentations, activities, and public announcements.

3. To share information between developed countries and developing countries via NGOs and government administrators while still respecting the social and economic differences.

4. To establish an international committee, composed of appointed delegates from each Member state, dedicated to monitoring and effectively implementing existing policies in the OAS nations through a system that promotes capacity building by rating the environmental performance of each country with an internationally understood scale.

**ADVANCING AN INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA THROUGH
PARTICIPATORY DECISION-MAKING IN LOCAL COMMUNITIES**

Resolution Presented by the Delegations of Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Dominica, El Salvador, Guatemala, México, Peru, and the United States of America

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING that the state of the environment affects all citizens and that all voices and concerns deserve to be heard;

RECOGNIZING that large segments of the public lack the proper understanding of government policies and the actions they can take to participate in decision making and hold governments and companies accountable;

ACKNOWLEDGING the role of educational programs, workshops, and multimedia campaigns in conveying information and spreading awareness; and

OBSERVING that majority of the people does not have access to the information needed to actively participate,

RESOLVES:

1. To establish a multimedia campaign that would educate the population and spread awareness of the present issues facing the communities

- a) Organizations and businesses are encouraged to sponsor the radio or television (news) broadcasts to inform audiences of developments on present issues; and
- b) These companies could place their logos and promote themselves as advertisements during these broadcasts.

2. To create a system in which elected representatives from the community bring the ideas and opinions of the communities to the government where sessions will be held biannually for the government to listen and take into account the concerns brought forth by the representatives.

- a) These sessions will be held in the countries' respective legislative floors.

3. To educate the public through school programs and adult workshops about environmental issues, realistic steps towards solving these issues, and how to hold governments and companies accountable.

- a) These workshops could be sponsored with corporation advertising with the moral benefit of associating the company with the cause of the workshop.

4. To establish voting incentives for local elections or important local decisions that would provide bonus funding for environmentally friendly public works to communities who have met participation goals.

- a) These projects could be paid for by allowing corporate sponsorships of these different projects.

**PROMOTION OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN
MEMBER STATES**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Bahamas, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Paraguay

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND the public has to be considered when making a decision, when it can have a repercussion over the country. The public has a strong opinion and a say in decisions that pertain to themselves;

RECALLING to the Inter-American Strategy for the Promotion of Public Participation in Decision Making for Sustainable Development (ISP), the ISP aims to increase public participation. Increasing public participation allows for a more equitable and environmentally stable development. As stated in Article 16 of the Letter of Democracy, education is pivotal in advancing democratic institutions;

RECOGNIZING the prominent environmental issues, such as: climate change, the pollution of water, air, and soil; carbon emissions, deforestation, and food safety, educating the public on issues, concerning sustainable development is important, in order to eliminate these dangers; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the public's benighted understanding of sustainable development in many of the member states, each country should be focused on education regarding sustainable development,

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend the implementation of classes which will educate the public on current sustainable development issues in the member states, enabling them to understand and become eligible to take part in a voting process.

- a) Schools are in session, during the day so the meetings will take place in the evening, in order to allow students and the working population to attend the meetings;
- b) The meetings will take place twice a month on a scheduled day;
- c) Two schools per community will host the meetings, in order to make the classes accessible to the public; and
- d) The classes will be diverse, and contain those who wish to be involved in becoming educated on sustainable development.

2. To collaborate on a curriculum to teach
 - a) Members from each community will apply for an application in which they are selected to become a representative for their community;
 - b) These representatives will teach the curriculum to those who attend the meetings;
 - c) The curriculum will be produced by the government, but monitored by the OAS, to ensure there is no bias. The curriculum will be sent to each member state, to be sent out to the representatives to teach; and
 - d) The curriculum will encompass issues regarding sustainable development and environmental issues in each member states.
3. To strongly encourage broadcasting for promotion of sustainable development classes, as well as communicate transportation options to the public, to and from classes.
 - a) Broadcasting will encompass all age ranges through television, radio, and newspaper ads, to ensure diversity of the individuals who attend the meetings; and
 - b) The incentive for those who attend the meetings, is to have a say in the governmental decisions that pertain to sustainable development in each individual community.
4. To seek funding from Development Banks and international development agencies to cover expenses of:
 - a) Development Banks such as:
 - i. World Bank;
 - ii. IDB; and
 - iii. New Development Bank.
 - b) The funding from the Development Banks and international development agencies will cover the expenses of both broadcasting and transportation.
5. To motion for a new style of voting in order to involve the public.
 - a) The representative will gather a vote from each community to report to the OAS, in order to form a recommendation for the people's choices and needs regarding sustainable development. Random selections- from classes are diverse.

**EMPOWERMENT OF VULNERABLE GROUPS TO GUARANTEE EFFECTIVE
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICIES**

Resolution presented by Delegations of Canada, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Honduras, Panama, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Suriname, Uruguay, and Venezuela

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

WELCOMING “More rights for more people.” Unification of the member states will aid in the decision making process and be rid of any discrimination. Communication and cooperation of member states will influence tolerance and create awareness of certain issues;

RECALLING many member states of the OAS are developing and, in order to assist the countries in building their economies, advancing education, educating the masses on health care and living standards, the member states must encourage campaigns and fundraisers. Also, recalling the seventeen goals of sustainable development established by the United Nations on September 25th of 2015 whose goal was ensuring prosperity for all as a part of the new sustainable development agenda and focusing on the goals titled No Poverty, Quality Education, Decent Work and Economic Growth, Reduced Inequalities and Partnership for the Goal;

NOTING Canada’s poverty rate of 9%, Dominican Republic’s of 35%, Haiti’s of 75.2%, Honduras’ of 65%, Panama’s of 40.3%, St. Kitts and Nevis’ of 24%, St. Vincent and Grenadines’ of 30%, Suriname’s of 47%, Uruguay’s of 4.5%, and Venezuela’s of 76%;and

BEARING IN MIND the fact that some countries, for example Surinam and Uruguay, have not yet identified the parts of their population that do not have access to services and are considered at risk,

RESOLVES:

1. Promote quality education of which the people can understand and follow the 2030 agenda Sustainable Development.

a) Member states emphasize the importance of educating the people on health issues such as substance abuse, sex education, cultural tolerance, and rigorous general curriculum to challenge the growing minds of the children to school districts.

2. To continue and to strengthen public participation where social efforts should be made to include and promote equal opportunities and establishing full participation of their people in decision making processes

a) Creating a public charity event to get people of the community to come together as one;

- b) Ask a company or a place to donate their time to us;
- c) Have a community event such as a soccer game;
- d) Promote it by getting teenagers to volunteer and exchange for a ticket to the event; and
- e) All the money that they raise from selling tickets will go to the cause that we are raising awareness for.

3. To Promote Public Participation that will ensure that the society work together and increase its cooperation.

- a) Promote social issues on media sites

4. Encourage citizens of the member states to help and volunteer to rebuild the countries that have been destroyed by informing them of the natural disasters that have occurred

5. Create social organizations systems where they can identify those vulnerable groups knowing whose groups are considered as vulnerable.

- a) Promote the practice of census as an invitation to the States in order to be able to identify which parts of the population needs to be assisted with help, such as funds, from the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. This is essential to recognize the solutions to be yet prepared in exchange for being able to progress towards the goals of sustainable development.