

37th MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS (37th MOAS/HS)
November 28-30, 2018
Washington, DC

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FINAL BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS
DECLARATION AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE STUDENTS ATTENDING THE
37th MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR HIGH SCHOOLS

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



**37th MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR HIGH SCHOOLS
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DECLARATION OF THE 37th MOAS FOR HIGH SCHOOLS



**HEMISPHERIC EFFORTS TO PROMOTE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE
AGAINST CORRUPTION**

DECLARATION OF THE 37th MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR HIGH SCHOOLS
HEMISPHERIC EFFORTS TO PROMOTE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE AGAINST
CORRUPTION

(Presented by the delegations of Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Grenada, Jamaica, Panama, Saint Lucia,
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, United States, Venezuela)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

WE, THE STUDENT DELEGATIONS, gathered in Washington, D.C., on the occasion of the 37th Model OAS General Assembly for High Schools,

ACKNOWLEDGING the importance of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, which focuses on five main areas: preventive measures, criminalization and law enforcement, international cooperation, asset recovery, and technical assistance and Information Exchange.

KEEPING WITH our respective to domestic legislation and the multilateral and bilateral treaties to which we are Party, as well as recognized principles such as respect for sovereignty and noninterference.

UNDERSCORING that the prevention of and fight against corruption are fundamental to strengthening democracy and the rule of law in our States, and that corruption weakens democratic governance and citizens' trust in institutions, in addition to having a negative impact on the effective enjoyment of human rights and the sustainable development of the peoples of our Hemisphere as well as other regions of the world.

REMINDING the importance of Article 14.2 of the Inter-American convention against corruption that states shall also provide each other with the widest measures of mutual technical cooperation on the most effective ways and means of preventing, detecting, investigating and punishments acts of corruption. To that end, they shall foster exchanges of experiences by way of agreements and meetings between competent bodies and institutions, and shall pay special attention to methods and procedures of citizen participation in the fight against corruption.

DECLARE:

1. To promote transparency in the management of financial records, as these instruments are essential to the economic growth and development of each nation, by:
 - a. Implementing a group of advisers from the United Nations Office against Drugs and Crime which will aim supervise actions and laws that are involved in corruption from the Organization of American States, the United Nations Evaluation Group and national governments to promote adequate monitoring mechanisms;
 - b. Calling upon nations to cooperate with the aforementioned plan by collecting information to supervise financial records and revise the identity of people involved in large money transactions; and
 - c. Creating a regional information network where suspicious individuals will be reported, and national governments will be required to evaluate and analyze payments according to their pre-set budgets in order to guarantee that money is used for its intended purpose;

2. To facilitate the process of identification of potential criminals, in order to prevent corruption and money laundering-related crimes, by:
 - a. Implementing the **Financial Control Against Corruption (FCAC) Plan** to fight corruption and identify money-laundering facilitators, which will work by creating policies to identify the profile of suspicious clients in public and private financial institutions;
 - b. Implementing more effective laws to tackle this issue, sanctioning irregular activities, and preventing criminals from achieving their goals;
3. Encourage awareness of the illness and the damage that corruption has caused in the hemisphere and how this has affected developed nations.
 - a. Promoting campaigns to create awareness for future generations of the damage that corruption has made in the continent. This action will come by the hands of the United Nations and be taken into account by national governments.
 - b. Making trainings programs for organizations to improve strategies for the fighting against corruption and improve their laws of punishments against this crime. Trainings provided by nations who possess effective strategies against corruption, such as the United Kingdom, Norway, The United States, among others.
4. To advise OAS nations to implement the following actions to investigate and take action with current corruption cases to prevent further cases.
 - a. Calls upon the creation of the Inter-American Bureau of Investigation (I.B.I), for the investigation of corruption cases linking both the private and public sectors, in order to find a way to take action
 - b. Considers implementing strategies based on existing entities dedicated to pursue diverse crimes with the use of intelligence
 - c. Designates that this entity will receive a major financial incentive from the United States of America, hoping that other nations support the initiative.

37th MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR HIGH SCHOOLS

BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS

GENERAL COMMITTEE



ADVANCING THE EFFORTS FOR THE ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF MIGRATORY POLICIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS OBLIGATIONS

(Resolution presented by the Delegations of the Bahamas, Belize, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay).

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

NOTING the need for adoption efforts and implementation of migratory policies within the Americas, without compromising the rights of those involved or contesting international human rights obligations and enhancing the importance of member states complying with international agreements that protect refugees and migrants such as the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants,

RECOGNIZING the importance of regional cooperation in the Americas in order to ensure safe migratory processes and an acceptable environment within human rights obligations,

ACKNOWLEDGING the meeting of the delegations of the Americas to discuss, adopt, and implement international human rights obligations in the case of migrants, as well as the need to invest in formatting and enforcing appropriate and effective policies which recognize the human nature of those that will be affected rather than imagining them a statistic, and create laws and regulations to protect the well-being and safety of people migrating to countries in the delegation and to regulate safety in the states within the delegation,

HAVING DEVOTED SUBSTANTIAL ATTENTION to civil unrest within member states, the assembly must place emphasis on creating a work environment where inhabitants migrating or fleeing will have work opportunities and be provided with incentives.

RESOLVES:

1. To promote the safety, well-being, and freedom of those migrating to member states by;

- a. Requesting that countries uphold the ruling on refugees in accordance with the Refugees Act, the U.N. Convention on the Status of Refugees and HCR, and the Geneva Convention which state that, "...Contracting States shall apply the provisions of this Convention to refugees without discrimination as to race, religion or country of origin."
- b. Recommending the creation of new programs which are designed to further enforce ruling on immigration and be a check to countries in accordance with International Human Rights Obligations.
 - i. A Migrant Network supervised by the International Migration Organization (IMO) to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration within the obligations on the New York Declarations for Refugees and Migrants;
 - ii. Promote follow up mechanisms to ensure compliance of international agreements on human right protection in migration

2. To promote a regional agreement which allows the relocation of migrants and refugees such not to overwhelm countries, considering the protection o basic human rights; Such regional agreement should include the following:

- a. Recommending the development of a database with the International Migration Organization to process identification numbers of migrants in the Americas which have been agreed upon by the participants. These numbers may link to cards within a database which should include information such as basic personal information, ID's, level of education and work experience.

- b. Advising work with the Ministry of Labor of each nation to design programs that seek to integrate migrants and refugees into the labor market.

3. Supporting the development of a common protocol to tend to migrants in emergency situations which might include the provision of basic services and include:

- a. A background check upon application for migrants through use of a database
- b. Basic checks at the border such that the countries can provide aid to those who are sick
- c. Allow migration without sacrificing the safety of the country by;
 - i. Recommending the technology to process entire families rather than simply individuals such that families are not separated.
 - ii. Advocating for different paths of migration and government assistance for those in different situations recognizing that those migrating are in different walks of life and require different care. These pathways could extend to refugees, providing care through;

4. To promote providing incentives to professionals and those intending to work by;

- a. Endorsing an increase in the duration of work visas and travel visas to allow for a smoother transition to full immigration status for those migrating.
- b. The implementation of programs that provide people jobs, especially those whose degrees or professions improve the wellbeing of the country,
- c. The creation of language education programs and programs which provide translators. Countries' recognition of degrees through professionals;
 - i. Taking a test to ensure that they understand and recognize different professional standards within different countries.
 - ii. Providing records if available for past work experience and schooling.
 - iii. Providing healthcare for professionals upon acceptance

ENSURING INCLUSION OF MIGRANTS IN VULNERABLE CONDITIONS

(Resolution presented by the delegations of Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Mexico, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Saint Lucia)

WE, THE STUDENT DELEGATIONS, gathered in Washington D.C., on the occasion of the 37th Model OAS General Assembly for High Schools;

RECOGNIZING the involvement of millions of people of the Americas in the phenomenon of human migration;

NOTING the vulnerable conditions in which migrants live and the seclusion often received from natives of the country;

BEARING IN MIND Article 2, Article 13, and Article 14 of the Declaration of Human Rights, and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;

ACKNOWLEDGING the importance of articles 17 and 70 of the Declaration of Commitment of Port of Spain signed during the Fifth Summit of the Americas in 2009, which recognize the importance of fully protecting the human rights of migrants, regardless of their status, and of preventing their engagement on human trafficking,

RESOLVES:

1. To suggest the establishment of a housing program for immigrants by;
 - a. Seeking economic support from the International Organization for Migration considering they have programs to aid migration management, health, development, training and integration in the Americas as well as other continents.
2. To promote education for immigrants of different age groups and economic levels by;
 - a) Implementing the “Rights for all program”, which aims to teach immigrants about the policy, language, and culture of their country of arrival in order to enable them to stand up for themselves,
 - i. Providing free classes in public auditoriums and community centers to make sure that every migrant in the country is able to attend,
 - ii. Working with representatives from the OAS and experts from the United Nations Human Rights Council to guide this program, especially in countries with high migration levels,
 - iii. Establishing this program as a long-term solution to help immigrants fight for their rights and to be treated equally, leading to a mind change for immigrants and for society as a whole.
 - b) Partial financial aid may be obtained from multiple non-profit organizations such as the *Global Partnership for Education* and *Escuela Nueva*
 - i. The Global Partnership for Education organization grants funding for the education of young children in topics within the regular academic realm as well as other topical interests,
 - ii. Escuela Nueva is a non-profit organization that interacts with educators in efforts to implement a continuous movement to enhance education for children and adults in need, This organization has improved education in over sixteen countries and has been proven to be reliable,

- iii. Each national government will be in charge of funding it with the support of NGO's, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Global Partnership for Education.
- c) Implementation of *The Rowe Fund*
- i. Considering their mission to introduce an educational loan program of the Organization of American States (OAS) that helps citizens from Latin America and Caribbean OAS Member States finance their studies and research in accredited universities across the United States by awarding interest-free loans of up to US \$15,000 dollars,
3. To establish a functional system of employment opportunities that will ensure the stability of immigrant life as well as aid the country's economy by;
- a) Implementing the Four Step Employment Plan,
 - i. Basic evaluation focusing on the person's background and education,
 - ii. Interview to gain knowledge on an individual's struggles, interests and aspirations,
 - iii. Develop a resumé for the individual and offer the option of advancing in education
 - iv. Connect with job opportunity website knowns GlassDoor.com/Jobs
4. To promote healthy and safe living conditions by partnering with the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA);
- a) Recognizing the mission of the organization is to strengthen health systems and workforce capacity worldwide through locally-driven, peer-to-peer institutional partnerships,
 - b) Providing workshops/training courses to educate the public, addressed to migrants, about healthy living habits,
 - i. Offering an effective route of advancement in order to enhance their living conditions using locally available resources,
5. To implement efforts to promote diversity in the Americas through;
- a) Día de La Diversidad en las Américas (Diversity in the Americas Day);
 - i. Governments are to encourage a day in which all countries of the Americas celebrate, educate, and honor diversity
 - ii. Inclusion of traditions of minorities, indigenous people, and various ethnicities,
6. To request the creation of a border support group called BSGM (Border Support Group for Migrants) located in the most frequently circulated borders which will provide:
- a) Resources such as water, food, and shelter,
 - i. These resources will be provided by local vendors which will generate revenues for local economies within the countries,
 - b) Medical aid for the immigrants in bad conditions,
 - i. Partial financial aid could be provided by the Pan-American Health Organization and the World Health Organization in order to provide a safe atmosphere for refugees of all ages,
 - c) Seeking funding from Together Rising Organization.

PROMOTION OF THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF MIGRANTS FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

(Resolution presented by the delegations of Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Chile, Dominica, El Salvador, Jamaica, Nicaragua, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Suriname)

The MOAS/HS General Assembly,

BEARING IN MIND that OAS programs can acquire funding from non-governmental organizations and international institutions such as the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, as well as OAS permanent observer countries;

RECOGNIZING the numerous benefits of incorporating immigrants into societies, which could not include but is not limited to lower costs of goods and services and improvement of age dependency ratio;

ALSO RECOGNIZING that the economic stability of migrants is integral to their social well-being;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the movement of people across borders can strain a host country's ability to provide social services;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the obstacles immigrants face in terms of inclusion into their host countries, especially due to the often negative perception native-born citizens hold of immigrants;

EMPHASIZING the recent surge in migration across the Hemisphere, particularly in the wake of natural disasters, political persecution, extreme poverty, escalating gang violence, a continued lack of access to education, and so forth;

RESOLVES:

1. To urge member states to promote general education in host countries. To grant education to migrants, with the goal of gaining skilled people;

- a. Profitable for the long-term development of the economy as skilled/educated workers supplement a range of industries and increase the average gross income;
 - b. Vocational education and language proficiency will not only provide a greater means expression of thought to all people but also will bring down the language barrier between immigrants and native-born citizens, thus facilitating the integration of immigrants into their host countries and the acquisition of jobs that require higher levels of interpersonal communication;
 - c. Offering incentives or benefits for teachers such as, but not limited to, free housing, free healthcare, and tax exemptions, according to the capacities of individual countries receiving educators to provide such incentives;
 - i. To refer to the Ministry of Migration of individual countries to determine the details of these benefits;
 - d. The promotion of political and economic liberalization in member states as a means of encouraging the continued process of education of the people;
 - e. Calling upon NGOs such as, but not limited to, Teachers without Borders to provide vocational training in communities in order to reach as many people as possible;
2. To take steps toward establishing initiatives that aim to raise public awareness on the impact of migration by:
 - a. Continuing the media campaign “Migration Counts in America”, launched by the OAS and IOM on December 12, 2017;
 - b. Improving the public perception of immigrants by showcasing their individual stories as well as the broad range of positive contributions they offer to host countries’ economies and societies;
 - c. Encouraging private firms to offer steady employment to migrants and promoting the entrepreneurial ventures of migrants;
 3. To urge member states to adopt legislation that would guarantee the provision of temporary legal status, to the end of promoting migrants’ contributions to the economic development in host countries;
 - a. Supporting the issuance of Temporary Protection Status for migrants who experienced natural disasters in their countries and could not return immediately;
 - b. Further supporting the issuance of Temporary Working Visas for incoming workers and unauthorized immigrants;
 4. To facilitate the integration of migrants:

- a. Protection for all migrants from physical means and governmental prosecution.
 - i. To urge member states to improve legislation, judiciary process, and law enforcement;
 - ii. To guarantee subsidiarity and the representation of migrants in local government;
- b. Educational support for immigrants with the goal of obtaining proficiency in their host country's national language (Review Resolve I);
- c. Holding hemispheric forums in the OAS headquarters among experts in different fields towards establishing an international standard for the credentialization of foreign degrees held by immigrants.

**PROMOTION OF STRATEGIES TO REDUCE CORRUPTION IN THE AMERICAS AND
INCREASE TRANSPARENCY THROUGH REGIONAL COOPERATION**

(Resolutions presented by the delegations of: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Belize, Brazil, Guyana, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, United States of America)

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN the official declarations and resolutions regarding corruption in the Americas adopted by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States AG/RES 2270 (XXXVII-O/07), AG/RES 2275 (XXXVII-O/07), AG/RES 2288 (XXXVII-O/07) and the Panamanian laws, Law 41 (2007), Law 45 (2012), Law 51 (2008);

REAFFIRMING that the guiding principles of democracy including government authority derives from the people and is based upon their consent. Furthermore, citizens have an obligation to become informed about public issues, to observe the their leaders and representatives, and to express their own conclusions;

DEFINING a transparent government by openness, accountability and honesty in obligation to share information with its citizens. Transparency exists to share all data with the goal that citizens may hold their elected government officials accountable;

DEEPLY CONCERNED with the rising levels of corruption within member states, as 11 of the Member States have seen increased levels of corruption within the last couple years, according to Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index;

RESOLVES:

1. To create a network where communication between members states and transnational companies is supervised by an Anti-Corruption Bureau of Investigation (ACBI) consisting of public and private alliances;
 - a) The ACBI resources would be World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank and International Monetary Fund;
2. To promote the creation of an NGO specialized group focusing on anti-corruption investigations of public-private corporations for regional supervision;
 - a) People getting involved in the specialized groups must go through a thorough background check and be proven neutral;
 - b) The investigation should be executed in a yearly manner and in a non-selective way regarding the countries involved;
 - c) Strongly encourage countries to accept the examination of their public-private corporations, in order to improve transparency on a regional spectrum;
3. To promote the publishing of government's purchases under the public eye so that citizens may understand what their government is doing with their country's resources by:
 - a) Having the national budget published quarterly;
 - b) Providing public assistance service so that citizens can express their concerns or complaints about the government financial activities by:
 - i. Filing complaints through a free and secure SMS number that will protect the identity of the person who reported the corrupt act;
4. To create an organization or program to properly educate youth about the dangers of corruption in hopes of curbing them away from these acts by providing proper transportation, facilities, and up to date curriculums:
 - a) Provide law enforcement to keep children safe and enforce that narcotics and gang activity are illegal;
 - b) Facilities should provide access to the internet and supply the youth with technology for easier access to information,
 - c) The creation of new, modern facilities creates jobs for older citizens to boost the economy and cash flow.

**THE PRIORITIZATION OF A YOUTH ANTI-CORRUPTION INITIATIVE NECESSARY FOR
PROGRESS IN AMERICAN STATES**

(Resolution presented by the Delegations of Bahamas, Canada, Chile, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela).

Sponsoring Nations: France

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

NOTING the Lima Commitment is committed to: “promote public awareness and citizen participation campaigns for the prevention of and participation in the fight against corruption and impunity, and on the tools available to address and combat corruption;”

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION that the internet receives a growing subscription of youth and can be a great tool to inform democratic values if used correctly. In the Americas, web-based portals and transparency tools have shined a light on government salaries, contracting, spending, budgets, and ethics disclosures;

EMPHASIZING that corruption steals from the government and the people, therefore, rendering the educational system, local economies, and justice departments in a drought of funding. The youth not wanting to fall to poverty see local/everyday corruption (bribing to get into well-regarded schools, bribing to get out of trouble with the police, etc.) as a way to make a decent earning; (Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 19 December 2017)

CONSIDERING that having a transparent and honest government is a right every citizen in any country has, the proposition is to improve education, these efforts will translate into the population with better opportunities and a clearer vision of the change required by the country.

OBSERVING that youth is one of the main axes in efforts for building corruption free governments or at least with low a corruption index it is essential for the authorities to support the initiatives that young people bring to the table.

RESOLVES:

1. To spread the ideas of anti-corruption to the public, especially youths by;
 - a. Highly recommending member states to sign contracts with sophisticated internet businesses and developed commercial enterprises to expand democratic values and broadcast the issue of corruption to the internet among youth.
 - b. Publishing videos and articles regarding the anticorruption on world-wide-web, creating easily spread reposts that denounce the act of bribery,

2. To educate the next generation on initiatives to fight corruption and influence a strong belief in the importance of this fight by;
 - a. Requesting the sponsorship of social media influences to campaign against corruption to influence the audience, which in this case are the youths,
 - b. Adding academic programs that stimulate the interest of adolescents in the political and social environment engaging them in the process of growing to be some of the next political figures of their nation.
3. To ensure the future of the member states in terms of economic development, good governance and a better standard of living by;
 - a. Promote better work and education opportunities for a greater future for youth in each country.
4. To secure the sustainability of the education and publication program, continuity of democracy and the rights of the people by;
 - a. Urging member and observer state to appropriate funding for the necessary programs, the humanitarian operations conducted in regional issues.
 - b. Recommending a sustainable income for the organization from internet subscriptions and to develop the anticorruption into a perpetual action regularly performed by the government such as but not limited to;
 - i. YouTube subscriptions from advertisements,
 - ii. Sponsorship from contracts with companies and incorporations,
 - c. Appointing youth to assist with governmental social media accounts leading to anti-corruption.

STRENGTHENING THE IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION

(Resolutions presented by the Delegations of: Barbados, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Peru and Uruguay).

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING that the Inter-American Democratic Charter states that democracy is “indispensable for the stability, peace, and development of the region, and that one of the purposes of the OAS is to promote and consolidate representative democracy,”

BEARING IN MIND that corruption in any state in the OAS is a danger to all member states, and to democracy as a whole,

ACKNOWLEDGING the Inter-American Convention against Corruption and its success with limiting corruption all over the Americas, including its goal to “promote and strengthen the development by each of the States Parties of the mechanisms needed to prevent, detect, punish and eradicate corruption”,

RECOGNIZING that the Mechanism for the Follow-Up on the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption (henceforth referred to by the acronym MESICIC) has made multiple successful Rounds and reports on the state of corruption in several of the member countries of the OAS, with Rounds being defined by MESICIC as “a reciprocal evaluation based on conditions of equality among the states,”

AFFIRMING the principle of MESICIC that encourages a council of member states to monitor each other’s levels of corruption, thereby ensuring an impartial determination of the levels of corruption within a member state,

RESOLVES

1. To achieve the goal of transparency, with the support of fellow Member States of the OAS, by encouraging governments to publish and adhere to reports outlining their use of public funds and resources in a form accessible to their citizens, and encourage countries to hold each other accountable for adhering to these reports, and release more detailed reports of government spending and finances when a country is being investigated by MESICIC,
2. To encourage Member States to create a meritocratic method of selecting public officials and government agents in order to reduce nepotism within government through selection procedures that guarantee equal access to public positions, and ensure transparency, public and ethic, competition and accountability.
 - a) The publishing of the results of these examinations should be public and accessible so anyone can observe the processes of selection,
3. To encourage member states to take closer note of the recommendations made by the MESICIC to assist in the management of corruption, especially in terms of public accountability,

- a) through increasing public education on matters of corruption and methods for reporting corruption, thereby empowering citizens to combat corruption within their own state,
4. To invite Member States to create provisions for sharing evidence regarding corruption trials in order to reduce the ability of individuals under trial for corruption to move illicit assets overseas to avoid conviction,
 - a. and establish programs for protecting witnesses to acts of corruption, as well as their families, in order to encourage citizens to testify against corrupt officials without fear of retribution,
5. To encourage member states to reinforce their internal laws of abuse of public power, in order to avoid corruption and correctly apply the recommendations while respecting the principle of nonintervention,
6. To advise MESICIC to evaluate the countries that have not yet been placed under a Round to assure that no corruptive acts have gone unnoticed,
 - a. Through conducting investigative rounds of Barbados, Dominica, Saint Lucia, and Suriname.

37th MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR HIGH SCHOOLS

BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS

COMMITTEE ON JURIDICAL AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS



ENSURING THE RIGHT TO ACCESS PUBLIC INFORMATION AS AN ESSENTIAL TOOL TO ACHIEVE INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE

(Resolution presented by the Delegations of: Argentina, The Bahamas, Belize, Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Perú, Saint Lucía, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Venezuela.)

ACKNOWLEDGING Article 19 of the universal declaration of human rights that ensures citizen's right, "to investigate, receive information and opinions, and to spread them, without limitations of frontiers, by any way of expression."

CONSIDERING that one of the main pillars of the Organization of American States is the defense of Human Rights;

ACKNOWLEDGING the right of information as a fundamental human right for all that ensures access to the information controlled by public institutions, including, within a reasonable timeframe, access to past archives;

RECOGNIZING the vital role of the Model Inter- American law on Access to public information as well as the role of elected representatives of the countries that make up the Organization of the American States;

EXPRESSING ITS SATISFACTION in view of the adoption and implementation of legislation on access to information by a growing number of States in the Americas, as well as the efforts by other States to adopt said legislation;

DESIRING TO encourage countries in the hemisphere to work together for a common welfare, thus leading us to a more inclusive governance ruled with transparency and influenced by the citizens' participation,

RESOLVES:

1. To raise awareness among the citizens of every nation about the existence of public information mediums that can improve citizens' participation in democracy,
 - a. Broadcasting on television and radio,
 - b. Creating participation campaigns,
 - c. Forming grassroot movements,
 - d. Implementing education about government resources.
2. To ensure the accuracy of government information by having verifying bodies
 - a) To verify that public information is reliable and accurate, governments are advised to submit reports to the NGOs such as,
 - i. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD),
 - ii. Open Government Partnership (OGP).
3. To advise the countries in the hemisphere to implement e-Government which is defined by the OAS as "a digital government that uses information and communication technology to help governments become more accessible to constituents, improve services and efficiency, and become more connected to other parts of the society",
 - a) Propose to the American countries to implement RED GEALC.

4. To improve the methods in which citizens receive and request information in an effective and timely manner,
 - a) Direct Contact with government officials and institutions,
 - b) Social Media accounts for governments,
 - c) Access to newspapers,
 - d) Mailing documents to citizens who request them.

**EFFECTIVE PUBLIC MANAGEMENT
NEW PROPOSALS FOR PUBLIC MANAGEMENT, INNOVATION, AND MODERNIZATION.**

(Resolution proposal presented by the Delegations of Barbados, The Plurinational State of Bolivia, Canada, Dominica, Grenada, The Republic of Haiti, Jamaica, The Republic of Panama, The Republic of Paraguay, and the United States of America)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

ACKNOWLEDGING the Guide to Strategies and Mechanisms for Effective Public Management, which has published and developed, preliminarily, twelve (12) key issues of public administration that have been prioritized at the regional level;

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION the Inter-American Cooperation Mechanism for Effective Public Management (MECIGEP), which added to the fortification of open organization to more readily address residents' requests, convey open administrations in a powerful, straightforward, and participatory way;

RECOGNIZING that, in the American continent, an average of US\$11,500 is intended for public management, which is not enough to achieve the goals that public administration systems should comply with, such as offering quality services, using money in an effective way and providing job opportunities;

FULLY AWARE of the OAS's Inter-American Competitiveness Network (RIAC), a strategy in which relevant actors of the public and private sector working on development, business initiatives and the utilization of new innovations, meet periodically to break down the aggressive scene in the Americas, characterize methodologies, share expertise and reaffirm their commitment to reinforce the trading of good practices and coordinated effort among nations;

SEEKING modern and innovative ways to improve public management systems through the use of technology and with the help of economically stable nations and experts,

RESOLVES:

1. To form a secure digital public network responsible for creating a preventative mechanism for government corruption and lack of transparency for the entire international community by;
 - a. Becoming a metaphorical showroom for the governmental sector.
 - b. Emphasizing that each government has a responsibility to disseminate information on their affairs regardless of each citizen's access to the internet;
 - c. Facilitating the election of private particulars that offer a specific service or benefit to the state.
 - d. Assuming the role of a unique channel of communication between the public and private sector of every nation.
 - e. Inviting all OAS member states to be involved in this collaborative network.

2. To create the network's infrastructure at the OAS headquarters by;
 - f. Including expert representatives from each member state who will facilitate the initial creation of the digital network.
 - g. Secured by Cisco and the IBM and monitored by the OAS in order to maintain the validity of information available.
 - h. Editing access granted to government personnel by a code given at the first summit.

3. To hold yearly summits at the OAS headquarters for analyzing the success of the network in all member states by;
 - i. Holding the first two (2) summits within six (6) months of the creation of the network and then the following summits a year apart.
 - j. Taking the necessary actions in order to improve performance of the network in each country.
 - k. Inviting government experts to the summit in order to provide perspective and advice to improve the function of the network.
 - l. Recognizing the downfalls of the network and addressing those issues in the case of the failure of the network.
 - m. Establishing goals for governmental transparency of member states for the following summit.
 - n. Encouraging member states to continue using the network to enhance government transparency.

4. To establish a list of priorities for nations to work on, regarding the new network, based on;
 - o. Enhancing the systems for interview with monetary and governmental accomplices, and the involvement of citizens on the use of the network for public management system.
 - p. Controlling and upgrading the interview systems in the draft of national approaches and bills, including financial and governmental accomplices.
 - q. Enhancing the component of association with the media with a view to informing the overall population in an opportune, justifiable, and precise way on the goals and activities of both the public and private sectors.

5. To fund the network by utilizing monetary support from wealthy member states and NGOs by;
 - r. Receiving initial funding for the creation of the network's infrastructure from the United States of America and Canada.
 - s. Modifying the funding if the network is successful by requiring all member states to provide monetary support based on GDP.
 - t. Determining the amount of monetary support needed will occur at the yearly summit based on the projects that the network hopes to accomplish that year.
 - u. Emphasizing that the economic fund needed is not a substantial portion of each member state's GDP.
 - v. Highlighting that each country's benefit far exceeds the funding that they will provide.

INNOVATIVE POLICY APPROACHES TO OPEN GOVERNMENT IN THE AMERICAS

(The resolution is presented by the Delegations of Antigua and Barbuda, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guyana, St. Kitts and Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay)

THE FIRST COMMITTEE,

EMPHASIZING the need for an effective public management in different countries in the Americas, innovative policy approaches to open government must be acknowledged;

GUIDED BY the beginnings of the Open Government Partnerships (OGP), transparency, democracy, and accountability, the citizens will be empowered, allowing more participation in public affairs;

OBSERVING the financial barriers that exist in America, the delegations welcome new OAS members into the Open Government Partnership, convinced that the international community will help in the development of the Americas;

RECOGNIZING the emphasis the open government has on creating a bilateral relationship between the government and their citizens,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage other member states of the Organization of American States to join the preexisting Open Government Partnership by;
 - a. Putting more emphasis into joining the Open Government Partnership (OGP). The OGP is a multilateral initiative that aims to secure concrete commitments from national and subnational governments to promote transparency, the empowerment of the citizens, the fight against corruption, and the improvement of relations between government and press. It is a voluntary partnership that countries request to join. Civil society organizations, in collaboration with government, can advance initiatives that are deemed in line with their reform agendas. The relationship between government and civil society is the cornerstone of the OGP. Governments are expected to actively collaborate with civil society when drafting and implementing country commitments, as well as when reporting on and monitoring efforts.
 - b. Opening up funding to private sectors that can increase accountability by reassuring civil society's oversight.
 - i. Reassuring funding will increase a member state's desire to join the Open Government Partnership.
 - ii. Some independent funders are the Hewlett Foundation, Omidyar Network, Ford Foundation, Open Society Foundation, Bilateral Agencies, Government Foundations, and Google.
 - c. Developing a committee that will provide support to new nations wishing to join the Open Government Partnership.
 - i. Goal is to create ease in assimilation into the partnership-
 - ii. Known as the "Rookie State Assimilation Committee",—a committee of senior state representatives, will participate in a board that will serve as a model and mentor for newly initiated states.
2. To improve the existing Open Government Partnership through the implementation of programs by;
 - a. Establishing modern organizations that can strengthen the member state's economy.

- i. Creating such organizations can persuade other member states to join the Open Government Partnership
 - ii. Organizations, like the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), cooperate with member states to manage natural resources. The EITI promotes a transparent management of oil, gas, and other natural resources, this organization requires countries to publicly publish active reports on how revenues make their way through the government, how they benefit the public, and how they are managing their resources. The EITI's goal is to strengthen corporate and public governance, and increase government transparency and accountability in extractive sectors. The EITI is supported by a coalition of government, companies, and civil society.
 - b. Securing funding from States such as America and Canada, including opening up the OGP to more private sector funding, nations in the OGP will be able to fulfill their commitments and success in the OGP will be amplified.
 - i. The United States has dedicated \$1,000,000.
 - ii. Canada has dedicated \$500,000.
 - iii. Reach out to private organizations will be performed.
 - iv. The extra funding provided for by the United States and Canada will help nations contribute if they cannot afford to donate.
3. To create a system where member states involved in the Open Government Partnership will be held to a standard maintained by a committee synthesized by the Organization of American States;
 - a. If a nation fails to maintain this standard, the funding that enables the nation to participate in the Open Government Partnership will be decreased.
 - b. Citizens will provide a watchful eye over the government to ensure that the nation's administration follows through.
 - i. Open Government Partnership enables this.
 - ii. The involvement of private sectors enables this.
 4. To diminish the collusion between press and government by creating more transparency between the government and its citizens by;
 - a. Implementing a combination of the OGP and the EITI, it will lead to a more impartial system of information between citizens and the government.
 - b. Utilizing a public network can aid in distributing public information to the member state's citizens and provide more transparency.
 - i. Creating a digital database that can improve public through
 - ii. A database will be available to all citizens of the member states to become more informed of the public state.

The Open Government Partnership is the most advantageous solution in relation to the enforcement and implementation of information transparency, accountability, and public engagement. It will expand the member state's horizon of objectives and ambitions, which will then advance the level of confidentiality and understanding between the government and its citizens. By encouraging other member states of the Organization of American States to join the preexisting Open Government Partnership, improving the existing OGP through the implementation of programs, and creating a system where countries involved in the OGP will be maintained by a committee synthesized by the OAS; the Open Government Partnership will achieve security and stability. The delegations encourage the OAS member nations to give their support and dedication to the movement that will provide transparency in the OAS member states' government.

**PROTECTION AGAINST VIOLENCE AND DISCRIMINATION BASED ON SEXUAL
ORIENTATION, AND GENDER IDENTITY**

(Resolution presented by the Delegations of: Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Uruguay, and Venezuela)

THE FIRST COMMITTEE,

EMPHASIZING that one of the most important pillars of the Organization of American States is human rights and the principles of equality and nondiscrimination,

NOTING the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, The American Convention of Human Rights, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which state the rights to equality, privacy, protection, and personal security are quintessential to all, including LGBTI citizens;

ACKNOWLEDGING the report “Sexual orientation, gender identity, and gender expression: key terms and standards” presented by the Inter-American commission on human rights “IACHR”, and taking note that there is a prevalent, ongoing stigmatization and violence towards LGBTI citizens waging in the American states;

BEARING IN MIND, OAS has passed resolutions since June 2008, has created the LGBTI Core Group and works with the Permanent Council of Judicial and Political Affairs, with the purpose of advocating for the rights of LGBTQ citizens;

RESOLVES:

1. To condemn all forms of discrimination and expressions of hate against people because of their gender identity and sexual orientation, which constitute a flagrant violation of the principles of equality and nondiscrimination within this organization.
 - a. Encourage Member States to carry out investigations regarding crimes committed against LGBTI persons will be thoroughly examined, so there is no impunity that sends an incorrect message that this discrimination is tolerated.
2. To develop data collection and the creation of information platforms in order to study and assess the cycle of violence and crimes towards different gender identities and sexual orientations.
3. To adopt policies that will guarantee the economic benefits that are brought with the inclusion of the LGBTI community and the ceasing of violence.
4. To promote awareness-campaigns regarding human rights, nondiscrimination, inclusion, and diversity, through the education system of each country, taking into consideration domestic legislation.

COMBATING THE THREAT OF TERRORISM IN THE HEMISPHERE

(Motion for a resolution presented by the Delegations of: The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Canada, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Suriname, United States of America)

FIRST COMMITTEE,

RECOGNIZING that each country has different financial states and protocols set in place for terrorism and that the OAS lacks sufficient funding for support;

FULLY AWARE that the need for efficient and profitable programs is necessary for the growth and development of our prevention efforts;

NOTING the Declaration of human rights, the declaration of rights and duties of man and the American declaration of human rights regarding their fundamental articles for focusing policies to combat terrorism in a comprehensive approach

DEFINING terrorism as acts of violence and/or intimidation against civilians in pursuit of political aims

RESOLVES:

1. To fortify the security of the member states by improving immigration and traveling policy by improving border controls
 - a. As stated in the INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST TERRORISM OAS conference and the subsequent Act that followed, they will continue to implement methods to promote cooperation and the exchange of information in order to prevent the international movement of terrorists and trafficking in arms. This will be consistent with the countries domestic legal policies.
 - b. Travel and identity documents will be carefully checked
 - c. While these checks will be thorough, they will be collected humanely and respect the human rights of each person. It will prevent an invasion of privacy.
2. To suggest that national safety matters and terrorism threats to be discussed at the regular OAS meetings
 - a. In the event of terrorist activity, emergency meetings will be convened to address the situation at hand
 - i. A country can call a meeting if they are affected by terrorist activities
 - ii. In the event a country is corrupt, the majority of the member states can also call a meeting to discuss reports of the current state of the country.
3. To implement a system of checks between the member states at regular OAS meetings.
 - a. In order to reap the benefits of these policies, a country must abide by the OAS security rules and regulations.
 - b. The checks are put in place to assure the well-being of each member state included in the conference and holds each other accountable for upholding the policies. All the member states present will make sure every notion brought up is fair and equitable.
4. To suggest that finances can be collected to be used when emergencies of terrorism arise.
 - a. The monetary resources will be used only for assisting matters of terrorist activity

- b. An OAS meeting will be called to debate when this money shall be used
- c. If the member states agree that one country is not using the money effectively, it will be seized from them
- d. Modify the funding if the network is successful by requiring all member states to provide monetary support on GDP by percentage.
- e. OAS can partner with relief organizations that provide relief in times in terrorist-related disasters and funds will go directly to the relief of a member state.

BEST PRACTICES TO PROTECT FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND JOURNALISTS

(Resolution presented by the delegations of: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Jamaica, Panamá, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago)

THE FIRST COMMITTEE,

CONSIDERING that the exercise of the right of freedom of expression and opinion is a cornerstone of a democratic society, and is pivotal in the development and strengthening of effective democratic systems and safeguarding the right of citizens to receive information from a variety of sources for the exercise of their political rights and reaffirming the obligations of states to guarantee the practice of human rights;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that between 2012 and 2016, 530 journalists were found dead by murder, representing 2 deaths per week;

ACKNOWLEDGING the United Nations Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity, which has led the UN General Assembly, the UN Human Rights Council, the UN Security Council and UNESCO to adopt 12 resolutions or decisions related to the safety of journalists; and

KEEPING IN MIND how journalists have exposed corruption, human rights violations and other serious wrongdoings, as well as exposing them to being victims of aggression and oppression and violence against their integrity and dignity, making them abstain from doing their work, and facing multiple risks depriving society to access public information; and expressing concern especially for women who face risks while practicing journalism and who are victims of harassment and sexual violence.

RESOLVES:

1. *To call upon* OAS Member States to penalize violators who abuse the rights of journalists and media workers by advocating justice for victims because their work is the backbone for the very existence of a transparent democratic society. Furthermore, promoting investigative entities within local communities that solely focuses on the prosecution of perpetrators of these offenses is imperative for the safety of free speech.
2. *To Urge* member states to foster a media environment conducive to a free press via protecting media's independence including in the form of freedom of expression on the internet and by preventing the impairment of the media community's ability to report.

3. *To Urge* member states adopt more usage of non-litigious methods for solving disputes over defamatory publication to prevent journalists from facing penalties resulting from lawsuits.

4. *To Condemn* violators of human rights by protecting all people's human rights and thus condemning those who hurt others without reason; and for freedom of speech to be achieved, people must be ensured a high degree of security; and ensuring that human rights are protected so that journalists and others may speak truth, and thus, inform the public; and acknowledging and preventing manipulation of information about the Government or false accusations; without this, people lose touch with reality and are subjugated to manipulation; and demonstrating that by showing the true reality, the public can make informed, educated decisions as to how they would like their representatives to move forward.

37th MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR HIGH SCHOOLS

BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS

COMMITTEE ON HEMISPHERIC SECURITY



RESOLUTIONS

REGIONAL STRATEGIES TO COMBAT CYBER THREATS

(Resolution presented by the delegations of Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Columbia, Grenada, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

REALIZING the importance of cyber security to the development of American states

RECOGNIZING that the trans-border nature of cyber crimes will require international cooperation

NOTING the OAS's technical support in the development and launch of the Jamaican Cyber Security Strategy in 2016

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION the Cyber Security Report released by Inter American Development Bank (IDB) in 2016

RESOLVES:

- 1) To urge all member nations to educate the general population of member states OAS will;
 - a) Create a curriculum for OAS representatives to give to national leaders to make it easier for countries to educate youth about the dangers of cyber warfare and crime.
 - i) This will allow for for children to be educated as they grow up in a more technologically impacted world
 - ii) This curriculum will be able to be easily adapted for other age groups if countries choose to use it for other age groups.
- 2) To request a conference for military leaders to discuss strategies against cyber warfare, and make an enforceable treaty to decrease the amount of cyber warfare inflicted throughout the country;
 - a) The first conference will be held in Guyana, Georgetown every five years, and at the end of each conference will be decided at the end of the current one.
 - b) Leaders will share tactics that will help each other prevent cyber attacks from criminal organizations and/or countries wishing harm upon other countries.
 - c) Create new tactics that can improve cyber security and advance advances in technology
 - d) Enforce harsher consequences who are responsible for cyber threats or infringements.
- 3) To ensure a summit establishes an enforceable treaty to decrease the amount of cyber warfare inflicted throughout the country;
 - a) Summit location will be held in Trinidad and Tobago, Port of Spain
 - b) The goal of the summit will be to discourage cyber warfare and cyber threats within the hemisphere and to encourage cyber defenses.
- 4) To request all countries to create a cyber threat response team within the member nations;
 - a) Establish Computer Security Incident Response Team (CSIRTs) and Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT) within each member country to help defend against cyber attacks.
 - b) Undertake risk assessments and take the necessary precautions, applying the best practices and standards to both the public and private sector

- c) Ensure the Juridical basis of each Response Team and continuity of themselves within their nation
- 5) To assure private sectors establish better cyber security measures;
- a) Urge businesses to have their internet facing devices checked regularly for security risks
 - b) Suggest a government funded panel in member nations to provide cyber incident response and support for businesses

**MULTIDIMENSIONAL SECURITY- CHALLENGES TO REDUCE LABOR TRAFFICKING
VICTIMS AND PROVIDE VICTIM SUPPORT**

(Presented by the Delegations of Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominica, Ecuador, Haiti, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and the United States of America)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that slavery is the condition in which individuals are forced to perform jobs in violent conditions that include the restriction of freedom, withholding, or lack of wages and disrespect for human dignity;

CONSIDERING that one the four pillars of the Organization of American States is Human Rights;

REAFFIRMING Goal 5 of the 2030 UN Agenda for Sustainable Development, which urges states to eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation;

RECOGNIZING the ongoing labor trafficking issues in OAS member states, such as the vulnerability and lack of services received by victims in rural societies, undocumented immigrants, women, and children;

ACKNOWLEDGING that each Member State may have different individual needs, working together may help both the individual countries and the neighboring countries in the hemisphere.

RESOLVES:

1. Instruct the General Secretariat to encourage governments to acknowledge their rooms for opportunity regarding attention to labor trafficking and make a priority to support anti-trafficking campaigns.
2. Instruct the General Secretariat to create a partnership with the International Labour Organization and the OAS to assist efforts made to create anti-labor trafficking campaigns and enforce their central ideas in each respective Member State, organize community meetings, pay hired representatives, fund the construction of victim help centers and adequate therapy services, et cetera.

3. In addition to the funding likely provided by the partnership between the International Labour Organization and the OAS, revenue can be generated from crowdfunding by creating anti-trafficking campaign videos that display the real problems that victims face to inform people/entities who have a desire to help victims of labor trafficking.
 - a) Most revenue is expected to come from societal donations; it can be used for further progressing anti-trafficking campaigns and funding further national efforts.

4. Call upon the General Secretariat to have OAS inspectors come visit each Member State (per their request) to check up on their respective progresses regarding trafficking and anti-trafficking efforts.
 - a) OAS inspectors will be strongly encouraged to visit their assigned country/countries annually per instruction.
 - b) Governmental and societal anti-trafficking efforts will be judged/ranked by the OAS inspectors, who will likely be provided with a guideline crafted by the OAS, which will take each country and their respective issues (that essentially act as obstacles) into account.

5. Instruct the General Secretariat to support Member States through its program, the Inter-American Network for Prevention of Violence and Crime, to provide efforts as requested by the Member States to educate their authorities, especially those who can easily spark large-scale societal and governmental changes regarding labor trafficking, such as the members of national criminal justice systems, judiciaries, legislators, social service agencies, et cetera.

6. Instruct the General Secretariat to expand the jobs of OAS observers, who are hired to come to Member States per their individual requests. While visiting each country, observers can potentially host meetings and seminars where training and additional information on how to identify labor trafficking and its victims are provided to those who are governmentally mandated to attend/wish to attend.
 - a) With active efforts to train authorities per Member States' requests, more victim support can be given to those in need in the OAS' respective Member States.

EFFORTS TO ENGAGE YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGIES

(Presented by the delegations of Argentina, Brazil, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, The Bahamas, and Venezuela)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN the increase in the juvenile arrest rates for all offenses reached in the last two decades, and then declined 72% by 2017, according to the Office of Justice Programs;

CONSIDERING that one of the four pillars of the Organization of American States is security, we have the duty of protecting the young citizens of our Member States;

EMPHASIZING the importance of preventing youth crime, supporting the rehabilitation of young offenders and their reintegration into society, protecting child victims and witnesses, including efforts to prevent their revictimization;

ACKNOWLEDGING that in order to prevent and reduce youth violence successfully, one needs to address the youth in general rather than just offenders or those with severe problems;

RESOLVES:

1. To create conditions in Member States that encourage students to pursue further activities outside of school, in order to prevent youth participation in crime related activities.
2. To request all member states to promote full-time education programs for young people, where parents or guardians are unable to support them.
3. To encourage OAS member states to strengthen after school programs to prevent youth from entering in gang activities and from involving themselves in dangerous situations.
4. To create a standard training for teachers from the school systems of Member Nations to recognize students interaction abilities and encourage students to partake in extracurricular activities.
 - a. Teachers should support students in finding an activity that they are passionate about and encourage them to pursue said activity. This could include creating clubs and extracurricular activities, scheduling assemblies on mental health and support,
5. To support the government to apply an oriented measurement regime of education to teenagers.
 - a. This oriented measurement would adapt the conduct of the teenagers to the social norms, enabling them to succeed and have a life plan without breaking any rules or norms.
 - b. Funds would be provided by an increase of tax percentages of tobacco products, liquor, and exported goods outside of the Americas.

EMPHASIZING IN THE CONTINUITY OF THE HEMISPHERIC PLAN OF NATURAL DISASTER REDUCTION AND RISK MANAGEMENT.

(Presented by the delegations of Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Trinidad and Tobago)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING EXAMINED that the hemispheric plan for natural disaster reduction and risk management, develops the need of complete attention regarding the current, social and environmental necessities of the present and future generations guaranteeing that they will receive what they need to progress, has become the principal factor of discussion;

CONSIDERING that the factors affecting the environment and ecosystem of the member states, have risen and continued to, over the past few decades;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that solutions drafted by each delegate, may present a distinct plan regarding the satisfaction of said needs of the present and future generations, all member states collaborating, will effectively help its nation as well as the fellow ones;

ACKNOWLEDGING, the meeting of the Caribbean islands on May 29, 2015, to discuss that the ideal quantity of emitted global temperature has to be kept below 1.5 degrees Celsius, and continuing the work of the government during the last decade in order to strengthen climate change resilience regarding the population.

RESOLUTIONS:

1. To reduce the vulnerability of the populations settled in coastal areas, and the weakest ecosystems greatly exposed to natural disasters.
 - a. Reinforcing the nation's capacity to adapt or abolish the loss and/or damages its population suffers, related to climate change impacts.
 - i. Seeking for sustainable methods that provide and guarantee the safety and progress of the environment, such as greenhouses, recycling programs, etc.
 - b. To provide economic help to the most vulnerable habitants of the nation.
 - i. Providing investments in jobs that go according to the skill level of the workforce.
 - ii. Private institutions to help fund the causes.
2. To raise awareness among the populations of all member states regarding the adverse impacts natural disasters can cause.

- a. Implementing public information campaigns regarding climate change and the consequences that could affect the nation's economy.
 - i. Working with local educational organizations and implementing programs in school to inform the students regarding basic information about natural disasters as well as its consequences and preventions.
3. To reinforce and implement new laws in the nations regarding infrastructure and building codes that can sustain and provide a safer environment against natural disasters.
 - a. Reinforce laws that already address a better infrastructure for the nation's well being while emphasizing the need to protect the people.
 - i. Limiting the heights of buildings and zones available for construction.
4. To form an alliance between vulnerable (Caribbean Islands) and prepared countries for preventing and facing the problems that natural disasters can leave behind.
 - a. To draft an agreement among countries that possess natural and social resources as well as financial aids to anticipate and resolve the problems that natural disasters can cause to the vulnerable countries.
 - i. The Caribbean islands can offer a strategic trade point in exchange for the financial help that can be provided.
 - ii. Countries like Colombia, Costa Rica, Honduras and Mexico can offer an implementation of their plans for the prevention of natural disasters on the Caribbean islands.
5. To create non-government organizations that gather funds while creating risk management and faster responses to natural disasters.
 - a. Raising funds aimed at natural disaster preparedness and responses that in the future will benefit those affected by it while also creating a safer environment for those in the future generations.
 - i. Funds that will help to gather food for the vulnerable, building supplies to rebuild house and structures that were destroyed, medical aid, hygiene kits, etc.

TOWARDS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SOLUTIONS ON THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

(Resolutions presented by the Delegations of Barbados, Bolivia, Dominica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Grenada, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, United States, and Venezuela)

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

TAKING NOTE OF the increase in natural disasters occurring in the hemisphere;

ACKNOWLEDGING the importance of resolution A/RES/71/225, presented by small islands of the Caribbean, which focuses on the security of these islands, as they are the most vulnerable states, highlighting the social, economic, political, environmental, and geographic factors of the problem, and encouraging the development of constant local area networks of prevention, adaptation, and mitigation;

EMPHASIZING the various impacts of natural disasters on Member States;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that each country has financial limitations which may prevent a country's participation in mitigation efforts,

RESOLVES:

1. To produce an improved water supply for countries who have been impacted by natural disasters caused by climate change
 - a. Implementing "Reverse Osmosis Filtration Systems" to purify and lower the salinity levels of water.
 - i. Which remove a large majority of contaminants from drinking water by pushing the water under pressure through a semi-permeable membrane; therefore, making the water safe to drink.
 - b. Building infrastructures to store drinkable water for future use.
2. To guarantee the security of civilians in case of a disaster
 - a. Promoting the use of alert systems which notify the people from smaller islands in case of an emergency to go to safe areas or evacuate the island.
 - b. Building shelters where civilians who cannot evacuate may seek refuge from natural disasters.
 - c. Building infrastructures above the ground in the event of floods.
3. To support technologies which produce cleaner energy
 - a. Developing wind turbines, hydropower dams, solar panels, and geothermal energy technology to produce renewable energy.
4. To generate a solution towards the loss of farmland due to natural disasters

- a. Creating underground farms that will not be affected by the natural hazards on the Earth's surface.
5. To develop strategies to raise awareness about environmental security and to educate the population about the risks of climate change
 - a. Utilizing the "Prevention is the Key for Salvation" plan in which the main goal is to create awareness campaigns all over the hemisphere to educate those unaware of this problem and to promote programs that protect the environment.
 - b. Providing training for the public to reduce the impact of natural disasters and to adapt to the problem.
6. To seek funding for the approved proposed solutions
 - a. Promoting a treaty or pact between countries to help fund the approved solutions.
 - b. Invoking Nature Conservancy, Red Cross, 350 organization, UNICEF, Green Climate Fund, and Global Environmental Facility to help fund.

EFFORTS TO BUILD LOCAL-IN COUNTRY CAPACITY TO CONFRONT FOOD SECURITY AND COMBAT HUNGER IN THE AMERICAS

(Presented by the delegations of the Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, El Salvador, Guyana, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru and Uruguay)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN the increasing rate of hunger in the Americas in the last years, bearing in mind the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) percentages between 2013 to 2016, about the situation of hunger in Latin America and the Caribbean;

RECOGNIZING the damages caused by climate change, the nation urges for an effective development of a hemispheric security plan and a great combat against hunger. This has become a major topic of discussion, due to the fact that it is a worldwide issue;

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION that each of these nations' agricultural resources has been affected by climate change, every member state has a desire and a reason to work together and therefore draft effective solutions regarding the topic, though one delegation may have a different level of sustainable development;

ACKNOWLEDGING of what an affected person needs; the member states discussed and concluded that authorities in the nation should be able to provide basic resources, such as water, food and electricity, anytime the population is impacted by any change in the climate;

DEEPLY DISTURBED by the lack of food resources, anytime the crops are negatively affected by the weather,

RESOLVES:

1. To ensure the recovery of a dignified life to every person affected by natural disasters by:
 - a. The making of institutions that will be able to provide sanitary food and water, adequate job training, and electricity every time the situation is crucial to them.
2. To decrease or abolish any level of starvation anytime there is a natural disaster by:
 - a. Reaching a total stabilization of any greenhouse or farm in order to prevent lack of food.
 - b. Creating jobs regarding the environment, such as planting trees or crops, which generate a source of food for the farmers and a part of the nation.
 - c. Increasing production, enabling certain countries to maintain their role as a global exporter in order to strengthen the economy.
3. To suggest any plan of action regarding environmental security by:
 - a. Establishing laws and restrictions, for example, no pollution by big factories or any type of corporation.
 - i. Setting fines in case any person, regardless of the social class they belong to, is breaking that any of these policies.

- b. Having a national budget in order to support the most economically unstable zones.
 - c. Making progress in policy, modernization, and technological innovation for sustainable agriculture.
 - i. Reinforcing conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, food security, nutrition, and development policies through the fines mentioned before.
4. To raise awareness in people in how climate change is affecting them by:
- a. Educating children about sustainable development objectives and how to achieve them.
 - i. Including a class in each school's curriculum in which children will actively learn about the sustainable development objectives while trying to apply them in their community.

37th MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR HIGH SCHOOLS

BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS
INTER-AMERICAN COUNCIL ON INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT



**GENDER EQUALITY & SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:
A NEED OF TODAY, AND A CHANGE FOR TOMORROW**

(Presented by the Delegations of Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay, Saint Lucia, Uruguay)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION each one of the 17 Sustainable development goals adopted in 2015/2016 by The United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human rights which addresses topics such as poverty, inequality, climate, prosperity, peace and justice. Hence allowing society to prosper and function accordingly;

BEARING IN MIND that the ECOSOC Agreed Conclusions on Gender Mainstreaming conducted in 1985 recognize gender as a factor in humanitarian affairs, and women whose rights are violated as refugees;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the Inter-American Program on Human Rights and Gender Equity and Equality (IAM) establishes that the rights of women throughout their entire life cycle as an inalienable, integral, and indivisible part of universal human rights. Therefore members of the Organization of American States must be committed to combat discrimination;

EMPHASIZING that the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence Against Women, “Convention of Belém do Pará” provides that violence against women will be considered a violation of their human rights and proposes the development of the mechanism for the protection of women's rights against violence, both in the public and private spheres;

GUIDED BY the “Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe” 2004 OSCE Action Plan for Gender Issues and the 2005 Ministerial Council Decision 15/05 on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women which called on participating States to fight violence against women and increase protection of victims, taking Europe's association as a clear example.

RESOLVES:

1. To ensure boys and girls around the western hemisphere receive the same opportunities in education taking in consideration what was exposed by the UN in 2015/2016;
 - a. By committing to spend more of our budget on education for safer environments, public schools and maintenance of the schools.
 - i. Setting a determined percentage for governments to invest on education that allows a better country progress.
2. To inform all citizens on how to empower each other through exhaustive campaigns in which they can learn how to approach these topics ;
 - a. Informing all citizens of their capabilities, worthiness, and possibilities that are available to them, as well as by educating them about the attitudes and policies towards women in their respective countries as well as others
 - b. Implementing these campaigns partially through hands on group activities and participation that promote equality

- c. Presentations inside of schools, universities and workplaces to address gender equality
 - i. Having presentations aimed for students throughout their school careers as well as in workplaces in order for them to properly understand the importance of consciously promoting gender equality through their actions and words
 - ii. Encouraging businesses show gender empowerment and equality presentations to their workers
- 3. To foment social inclusion of all citizens inside of communities.
 - a) Enhance arts and sports opportunities for all citizens
 - i) Promote mixed activities in schools, encouraging all genders to take part, giving all genders equal opportunities, and encouraging all genders to break the now social normalcy within their respective countries
 - ii) Enforcing the importance of the opinions of all genders and the idea that gender equality can improve the outcome of several sustainable development goals, including no poverty, zero hunger, and quality education.
- 4. To eliminate gender inequality on publicity and social media. .
 - a) Publicity or advertisements should have an equal percent of participation from all genders.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PORT MANAGEMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

(Presented by the delegations of Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Dominica, Ecuador, Guyana, Grenada, Dominican Republic, and Venezuela)

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That the OAS highlighted the main issues, like the increased air pollution, pollution from port dredging, and ballast water discharge among many other things;

That, through resolution “Declaration of Panama on Guidelines for Environmental Port Protection,” in honor of the City of Panama, Republic of Panama, host of the First Hemispheric Conference on Environmental Port Protection of the Inter-American Committee on Ports discussed these issues;

That it is necessary to assess the activities developed by the Global Integrated Shipping Information Systems (GISIS), which is maintained by the International Maritime Organization (IMO), which were attempts to document existing port facilities that could receive ship fuel waste on an online database;

That it is necessary to define the contributions made by the OAS Inter-American Committee on Ports (CIP) who have made significant contributions using Technical Advisory Groups on Navigation Safety and Environmental Protection, and subsequently Environmental Port Protection;

That, through Environmental Protection and Management Act the OAS and OBMI have organized a Sustainable Cities course for groups of urban and social transformation professionals;

The importance of the “Integrated and Sustainable Management of Transboundary Aquifers in The Americas (ISARM Americas)” program, which was a joint initiative between the OAS, the government of Grenada, UNESCO International Hydrological Program (IHP) and the Department of Sustainable Development of the Organization of American States (DSD/OAS), and aimed to improve the management of subterranean water for current and future generations, without causing harm to the environment;

RESOLVES:

1. To improve port management, quality of life, and environmental protection in order to reduce its environmental impact by:
 - a. Implementing the AMOPS (Adequate Management of Port Sustainability) plan, which aims to reduce air, and water pollution due to port activities,
 - b. Identifying the best practices and procedure, concerning laws and regulations, to define common strategies applicable in different territorial and local realities throughout the Caribbean areas,
 - c. Developing guidelines with the objective to dedicate asset maintenance of port authority and current environment impacts,
 - d. Developing five Working Packages (WPs): WP1 (Coordination), WP2 (Knowledge sharing), WP3 (Tool’s implementation), WP4 (Pilot Projects) and WP5 (Dissemination and Communication),

- e. Working with Global Environmental Facility (GEF - Global Environment Facility) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) for funding, and with the Central American Commission of Maritime Transport (COCATRAM) for supervision and management;
2. To promote the use of new and cleaner technologies to reduce pollution by:
 - a. Creating SCEFB (Sustainable Creation of Environmentally Friendly Boats) which entails building new boats that would have a built-in gas generating system, vapor recovery system, fully redundant ballast system, flexible and highly efficient cargo system, closed radar tank gauging system and advanced motoring system.
 - b. Working with the EDF (Environmental Defense Fund), the Inter-American Bank and the World Bank to fund the project;
 - c. Working with the ESPO, European organization that focuses on Eco-Ports to co-manage the project;
 - d. Implementing renewable effective low cost energy sources and demand management programmes like a “National Energy plan” in order to incentivize alternative energy for port development and environmental improvement,
 - e. Promoting focus on the action and technological part, which entails, the replacement of old and inefficient diesel equipment with eco-friendly machines to bring cleaner air to port community to comanage the project;
 3. To create a cooperative effort for environmental protection between governments and citizens by:
 - a. Implementing environmental agencies or sub-agencies to serve as a liaison between citizens and government efforts toward environmental protection,
 - b. Creating and Inter-Agency compromising of all relevant agencies dealing with port and environmental sustainable management,
 - c. Implementing workshops for teachers to infuse classes and plans to increase team-building, critical thinking, analytical, problem-solving and decision-making skills with students to encourage future generations to protect and conserve the environment;
 4. To incentivize international cooperation by:
 - a. Requesting the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), among other bodies, agencies and entities of the United Nations system, to develop appropriate mechanisms for collaboration and coordination with the OAS within their respective spheres of action and mandates, in order to support national, regional and hemispheric efforts in favor of sustainable development.

325. To promote awareness of environmental protection by:

Strategies:

To establish more protected areas: In order to maintain community involvement and to empower the indigenous communities, they have to be involved and to stay in touch with their values and traditions, expectations and expertise, we will organize a series of krutus (traditional meetings) in South Suriname and in Suriname’s capital, Paramaribo. During these meetings, priorities for local communities and other stakeholders will be set and zoning of the specific areas will be initiated. Suriname will empower the communities to lead, develop and improve basic livelihood conditions (education, medical care, energy, water supply, transportation, and communication).

DEVELOPING POLICIES FOR STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF MEMBER STATES TO BUILD SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES IN THE HEMISPHERE

(Presented by the delegations of Argentina, Brazil, El Salvador, United States, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and Grenadine)

THIRD COMMITTEE,

REEMPHASIZING the Policies for strengthening the capacity of member states to build sustainable cities and communities in the Hemisphere;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) proclaims the essential purposes of the Organization, which include “[t]o promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development” and “to eradicate extreme poverty, which constitutes an obstacle to the full democratic development of the peoples of the hemisphere” as stated in AG/RES. 2921 (XLVIII-O/18);

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

HAVING CONSIDERED the past experiences of OAS member nations in order to provide a framework for nations to learn about how to deal with issues impacting the development of cities;

CONSIDERING that at the global level, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognizes that "the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest challenge facing the world and a prerequisite for sustainable development” and, in particular, Target 1.2, which calls on the countries to reduce at least by half poverty in all its dimensions by 2030 as stated in AG/RES. 2921 (XLVIII-O/18),

RECOGNIZING the initiatives within several countries of OAS to reach a goal of certain percentage of energy consumption coming from renewable sources by a certain year, such as LumiMex in Mexico and the member of the Vision 2030 conference.

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage member nations to improve waste management in communities and foment the practice of control mechanism in the nation by;
 - a. Incentivising communities to collect solid waste by paying individuals per ton of waste collected.
 - i. Creating a Public-Private Partnership where an organization is working with the local government to establish a program which will oversee waste collection.
 - ii. Providing employment to members of impoverished communities by giving them a public role in the preservation of their community.
 - b. Receiving funding from non-governmental programs which will provide money to pay the individuals of the community.

2. To establish between the member nations a database that gives private and public access to previous data that has been collected to contribute to the implementation of sustainable development of the inter-american states by;
 - a. Include data about the goals, funding, and tactics of previous sustainable development initiatives of OAS member nations.
 - b. Start and institutionalize a multi-stakeholder regional mechanism.
 - c. Mobilize regional resources for the development of capacities for the least advanced member countries.
3. To urge member nations to give businesses and building-owning entities tax breaks specifically within property taxes if the entity installs solar panels on their building that produce a minimum of a 500-watt system.
 - a. Funding for house tax breaks will be provided by the EDF and Inter American Development Bank
4. To request member states to enact the sustainable development policy for the public education system to give people equal opportunity regardless of their current economic status. Education should encompass non-discrimination, equality, justice and respect for human dignity. The policy thereof shall be enacted in accordance with the democratic legislative institution within the member states;
 - a. To encourage member states to provide opportunities for individuals living in poverty to improve their skills acquired while studying to benefit their countries of origin. Not only would this provide job skills for individuals, but it would also improve the education system.
 - b. To encourage member states to enact well-regulated policy to provide the social welfare to individuals. Such policy thereof shall be enacted by the democratic legislative institution within the member states.
 - c. To encourage member states to enact well-regulated policy to provide nutritious meals at the educational institutions at a free or reduced cost in an attempt to encourage people to keep their child at school, especially for those impoverished in the region.
5. To urge member states to continue discussing their experiences and providing information to the OAS committee on the existing legal frameworks, regulations, policies, and programs especially for the inclusion policies of sustainable education, energy, and waste-management in the regions.
 - a. To urge member states to incorporate questions of sustainability into their censuses in order to collect data on the status of sustainability.
 - b. To urge member states to enact the policies distinguishing between the status of rural and urban regions, for they have different basis of needs.
6. To request the Permanent Council to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth and fiftieth regular sessions on the implementation of this resolution, the execution of which shall be subject to the availability of financial resources in the program-budget of the Organization and other resources.

**REINFORCEMENT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN PROGRAM ON EDUCATION FOR
DEMOCRATIC VALUES AND PRACTICES**

(Presented by the delegations of Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico, Uruguay, Venezuela)

PREAMBLE

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

UNDERSTANDING that the Charter of the Organization of American States establishes in its preamble that, "Representative democracy is an indispensable condition for the stability, peace, and development of the region." and that it establishes that one of the essential purposes of the Organization is, "to promote and consolidate representative democracy, with due respect for the principle of non-intervention";

RECOGNIZING the variety of dialects, languages, and cultures in the American States and their importance to the strengthening of democratic values;

FOLLOWING articles 124 through 130 of the OAS charter regarding the creation and functioning of Specialized Organizations;

PERSUADED by the notable lack of compliance of several nations member of the OAS regarding the Inter American Program on Education for Democratic Values and Practices;

CONSIDERING the different levels of education existing in the member states as a result of poverty and or social issues;

REMINDING the OAS member states their commitment to resolution AG/RES. 1869 (XXXII-O/02), "Promotion of Democratic Culture," in which member states were encouraged to develop strategies promoting democratic culture in the Americas;

INVITING our member states to adopt the measures deemed appropriate at the political, economic, and financial levels to ensure the abiding of the member countries to the OAS charter, Inter-American program on education for democratic values and practices, the Declaration of Quebec City, resolution AG/RES. 1907 (XXXII-O/02);

RECALLING the organization's commitment to hold an annual meeting regarding the advancement of the program, and their commitment to following a tertiary analysis studying the effectiveness of the program;

INSISTING on the importance of civil society for the development of the Americas, and the organizations resolve the cooperatively work with them,

RESOLVES:

1. **TO CALL UPON** the creation of programs to learn about democratic values and practices by;

- a) Teaching social studies courses and prioritizing the instruction of topics that strengthen democratic ideals such as individualism, freedom, legal equality and transparency.
 - i. It is necessary that people learn the history of the society they live in. When people learn their history it allows them to understand the cause and effects of certain actions
 - b) Advising the prioritization of youth programs regarding the importance of democratic values held in communal meetings by experts, professors, and social leaders
 - c) Considering the Office of Education and Culture's main mission is to promote the Inter-American dialogue on policy and practice in the fields of education and culture through knowledge-sharing seminars and workshops, this organization may aid programs through funding. The ECA has opening shared their support by offering grants and cooperative agreements to non-profit organizations to support academic, cultural, and professional exchange programs towards promoting mutual understanding.
2. **TO ENCOURAGE** communal based learning on democracy outside of the school environment by;
- a. Holding town hall meetings, workshops, and symposiums
 - i. These efforts will be aimed towards lessening inhibitors faced when attempting to implement proper democratic education, provide a forum for conversation, and increase awareness on the need for liberty and social justice in a parliamentary democracy
3. **TO CREATE** interest in learning about democracy by;
- a. Educating parents and teachers on the importance of teaching democratic values and practices to the youth
 - i. Through the use of workshops and programs aimed towards training influencers on ways they may reform methods of education and develop interactive classroom environments
4. **TO CREATE** awareness and spread information to the different groups within a country by;
- a. Having a key figure from each country to help share information that the people need to hear
 - b. Addressing the power media holds, a democratic atmosphere may be introduced subtly on a daily basis through news programs and television sources
5. **TO URGE** member-states to make information on the importance of democracy accessible to indigenous members of society and in a variety of languages by;
- a. Incorporating indigenous people on their awareness of democratic ideals. Through local activities, their involvement may be called upon to collaborate and build upon their understanding in an informal manner.
 - b. Having a key figure from the community share information that the people need to hear
6. **TO PROMOTE** efforts towards increasing voter turnout by;
- a) Establishing accessible voter polls in rural areas to eliminate issues regarding difficult transportation
 - b) Educating people on the views of the politicians running for office to aid them towards making adequate decisions for their country.
 - i) By informing indigenous people on how their government works, they won't be easily persuaded by propaganda.

YOUTH INVOLVEMENT IN THE INTER-AMERICAN WEEK FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND AFRO-DESCENDANTS

(Presented by the delegations of Barbados, The Plurinational State of Bolivia, Canada, The Republic of Colombia, the Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada, The Republic of Haiti, Republic of Honduras, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Lucia, Republic of Trinidad and Tobago)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

ACKNOWLEDGING, the importance of the “American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples”, which acknowledges that the rights of indigenous people are essential, and recognizes the importance of their presence in the Americas;

BEARING IN MIND, that critical economic conditions and a deficient education system makes it difficult to provide youth knowledge about its great cultural and ethnic background;

CONSIDERING the Inter-American week for indigenous people and afro-descendants aims to create activities to promote the diversity of the heritage and culture of people of African descents and their contribution to the development of societies in the Western Hemisphere;

UNDERSTANDING that it is crucial for youth to be involved in the Inter-American week so that they may embrace their cultural backgrounds and understand their significance in society as future leaders of the world;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT, that afro-descendants represent one of the most vulnerable minority groups in the hemisphere, as they are the most affected by the structural processes of exclusion, inequality, and poverty;

RECOGNIZING that funding is questionable, we have outlined where the money for the programs is originated from.

RESOLVES:

1. **TO PROMOTE** youth participation in inter-cultural activities by implementing the “**Wonderwall**” program, which will;
 - a. Aim to develop different types of activities for the indigenous and Afro-descendant people to learn and know the importance of these inter-cultural activities; and

- b. Be based in two main pillars; for the social pillar, the plan will focus on celebrating traditions such as dances, festivals, games, among others, aiming to expand knowledge about the cultures of the country or cities, while also promoting sport games, racing, and intellectual activities for indigenous and Afro-descendant people at school; for the educational pillar, the program will focus on teaching that everyone has the same rights and freedoms, including the right to participate in social activities, by developing workshops at schools and community centers. Funding for this will be provided by the World Bank.
2. **TO PROVIDE** equality of opportunities for all youth by:
 - a. Implementing the project “**Chiquitita**”, (chick a tee tah) which aims to provide equal opportunities for the young population in each nation, including indigenous and Afro-descendant people; and
 - b. Offering young people the opportunity to acquire practical skills, learn more about the world and become more confident.
3. **TO INSPIRE** the youth to embrace their cultures and traditions through:
 - a. Bringing in indigenous and Afro-descendant representatives to speak about their experiences and journeys in groups with youth to embrace the future and the change that youth can bring; and
 - b. Host festivals that welcome the whole community, and promoting them through neighborhood communication and school.
4. **TO IMPLEMENT cultural inheritance forums**, in which:
 - a. University students will research and discuss information about their own ancestry and acknowledge indigenous people and Afro-descendants who have shaped the country,
 - b. This will include expositions by natives on their culture and ways of life. Thus the interaction between descendants of indigenous people and African descendants will give students a closer look into the original inhabitants of the country and have a better understanding of their history.

37th MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR HIGH SCHOOLS

**BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS
SPECIAL COMMITTEE**



**HARNESSING BIG DATA FOR DEVELOPMENT AND HUMANITARIAN ACTION
PARTICULARLY NEW STRATEGIES TO MERGE BIG DATA AND THE
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

(Resolution presented by Antigua and Barbuda, Republic of Chile, Dominican Republic, Republic of Ecuador, Republic of El Salvador, Grenada, Republic of Honduras, Republic of Suriname, United States of America and Oriental Republic of Uruguay).

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AWARE OF the fact that technological innovations and a greater affordability of digital devices have allowed the world to move into an age of big data, an umbrella term that encompasses the recent explosion of diversified quantitative data;

OBSERVING the employment of this data in effective and useful manners, the OAS can reach its sustainable development goals, like reduction of poverty, inclusion, equality, maintenance of peace, integrated water resource management, energy, and climate change in mitigation, risk management and adaptation to climate change, sustainable cities, protecting biodiversity, and sustainable land management laws;

KEEPING IN MIND new sources of big data can be analyzed to understand changes in population that yield real-time, actionable insights into their perceptions, intentions, activities and overall well-being;

GUIDED BY big data, OAS policymakers understand in real time what issues most affect the people they govern;

RECOGNIZING the past resolutions of the OAS regarding big data and sustainable development, the resolutions and measures proposed for balancing the usage of information with the right to have privacy in certain matters is important and needs to be protected;

RESOLVES:

1. To ensure big data is accessible to all by amassing social media posts, public information, and also including those who do not have access to the internet thoughts into a database about topics relating to OAS sustainable development goals (SDGs)
2. Compile the microdata provided in social media posts and public information that people share via internet into actionable information to aid the completion of the SDGs
 - i. This partnership seeks humanitarian agencies to be part and provide the logistic aid necessary to achieve results
 - ii. Surveys and polls focused on public feelings on the SDGs could be handed out those who lack access to the internet.
 - iii. Data would be collected and managed by a company that deals with big data.
 - iv. To create this analysed big data database a proposed partnership with a big data management company is in order,
 - v. A joint project with the Inter-American Development Bank through its Competitiveness, Technology and Innovation Division with a multi-phase program loan would help to fund this Project
 - vi. This would ensure the inclusion of all member states with less developed technologies regarding Big Data to access this database.

3. It would be implemented in 2019 with an initial duration of one year to review its effectiveness and an initial budget of \$100,000 dollars.
4. The project shall also encourage NGO's to make use of Big Data technologies to track in real time and more closely supervise projects.
5. To encourage the adaptation of universities' curriculum to encourage students to create committees and clubs that encourage fellow students that study marketing, financing, technology, etc. to put their knowledge to practical use in aid to the fight for sustainability in the Americas;
6. These clubs could be focused on creating advertisements for social media applications that target certain demographics of people discerned by big data studies.
7. The advertisements would need to show videos, pictures, and information on OAS projects focused on sustainable development.
 - i. Users should be able to click on the advertisement and donate any sum of money
 - ii. The donor would be able to receive updates informing them on how their donation was made use of.
8. This active use of social media will not only create awareness but will also improve the standards of living of the individuals in need and generate more big data for OAS use.
9. Possible benefits and income projections:
 - i. Instagram has a projected 50 million views and OAS advertisements could generate a potential \$5 million daily if only 0.1% of users donated \$1 each.
 - ii. Facebook has a potential views and OAS advertisements could generate a potential 150 million if only .1% of users donated \$1 each.
 - iii. To encourage environmental education and sustainable development mindfulness in all;
 - iv. Growing environmental education for all will greatly help in changing the thinking and attitude of people towards our earth and the environment.
 - v. Introducing the subject early in schools will create a feeling of belongingness to the community of earth in people.
10. To encourage the development of private companies that deal with issues of sustainable development through the thoughtful distribution of grants;
11. To boost productivity and competitiveness for economic growth in a redistributive and solitary manner, in addition to developing productive capacities.
 - a. Private companies have the ability to work towards solutions at a quicker rate because of better access to funds and will also provide jobs to help combat poverty.
 - i. It intends to start the use of applied technologies to increase productivity, and the implementation of an effective commercial policy.
12. By allowing many companies to compete for grant money and government funding, healthy competition will create business and steady countries economies

**EFFORTS TO ENGAGE YOUTH AND ACADEMIA IN CRITICAL TOPICS
RELATED TO DATA PRIVACY AND SECURITY IN THE AMERICAS**

(Resolutions presented by the Delegations of: Belize, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Guyana, Panamá, Perú, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela).

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING resolutions AG/RES. 2661 (XLI-O/11), CJI/RES. 186 (LXXX-O/12), AG/RES. 2928 (XLVIII-O/18), AG/RES. 2917 (XLVIII-O/18), AG/RES. 2924 (XLVIII-O/18), AG/RES. 2842 (XLIV-O/14), AG/RES. 2887 (XLVI-O/16) and lastly A/RES/68/167 which are regarding privacy and security in the Americas;

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION that the safety of the youth and academia in relation to data protection and privacy in the Americas is at risk with the pace that technology is growing;

BEARING IN MIND that each member state may have different circumstances relating to affordability and accessibility of technology;

EMPHASIZING the crucial and dangerous risks related to data privacy and security among the youth and academia such as having sensitive information exploited with intentions to cause physical or mental harm; and

TAKING NOTE OF the importance that technology currently takes and the lack of depth that has been given to cybersecurity.

RESOLVES:

1. To prepare educators to inform youth and academia on the dangerous effects relating to data protection and privacy by;
 - a. Propose a requirement of courses for people pursuing careers related to technology and networks in universities.
2. To advise the continuation of the Cyber-Security Program proposed by the Organization of the American States in 2004. For the OAS to continue supporting and recommending data protection bills in the Americas.
3. To launch a global campaign through the use of media platforms which aims to promote data protection and privacy for the youth and academia.
4. To contact social media platforms and encourage the release of information on the dangers of exhibiting one's personal information.
5. To release advertisements which portray the dangers from the lack of privacy and data protection.
6. To promote the incorporation of programs that would raise awareness in privacy and data protection in academic institutions, with a minimum requirement of hours established by each nation's government.
7. To encourage governments to develop or implement free software for private use that protects citizens' personal data.

8. To create a campaign within the OAS in order to raise awareness regarding the dangers that exist in the internet.

**IMPLEMENTATION OF DATA INNOVATION PROGRAMS TO DISCOVER NEW
USES OF BIG DATA FOR DEVELOPMENT AND HUMANITARIAN ACTION**

(Resolutions presented by the Delegations of: Argentina, The Bahamas, Bolivia, Colombia, Dominica, Haiti, Jamaica, México, Paraguay, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

ACKNOWLEDGING that because of the lack of technology in the member states, it is pivotal for the development and improvement of the nations to create programs of social inclusion and accessibility to these tools;

ALARMED by the lack of participants in member states without adequate resources for utilization and lack of implementation of global information, such as emergency response systems, and

RECALLING that the majority of the member states are developing countries, do not have access to the money to support technological advances to keep up with big data standards, and have GDP lower than 8,000 per capita categorizing them a level two out of four;

RECOGNIZING that the member states have imports and access to technology in a specific area, such as private companies and branches of their governments, and the nations need to raise fundings to foreign companies and redirect the money to develop plans to achieve accessibility in a more objective way;

RESOLVES:

1. **TO IMPROVE** the standard of living and decrease crime indexes by;

- a. Implementing strategic programs that have worked in other countries with similar statistics according to the big data of the region.
- b. Using big data to make connections and detect patterns to prevent and solve crimes.

2. **TO INCREASE** health awareness and lower sickness rates by;

- a. Creating reports and analysis of health dispositions of different regions and races based on past records and trends in sickness.
- b. Developing awareness of natural disasters before occurrence to lessen death toll since member states will be more adequately prepared.
- c. Understanding familial and regional sickness and disease that can help prevent outbreaks and the spread of illnesses.

2. **TO RAISE** fundings for big data development by;

- a. Requesting the member states and observer states for funding.
- b. Requesting the World Bank, New Development Bank, IMF, and NGOs for funding.

3. **TO USE** blockchain-based technology to ensure cyber security within big data storage. using tactics learned by Estonian government and its X-road system to implement programs that work to protect private information and the loss of sensitive data. X-road system is a centrally governed distributed integration layer between information systems, with its first iteration developed and launched by Estonia's Information System Authority in 2001. Building a strong firewall to filter data traffic internally and externally. Implementing data encryption and full-

time privacy for dynamic data (moving data) and data streaming.

4. **TO CONTINUE** the implementation of Big Data to monitor the indicators of Sustainable Development Goals in the Americas by;

- a. Using resources to prevent inequalities between developed and “developing” states as well as with data-poor and data-rich individuals.
- b. Developing a Branch in the government that controls Big Data to monitor the SDGs.
- c. Unlocking the value of data, using a data privacy program for humanitarian and development purpose.

BEST PRACTICES ON DIGITAL INCLUSION FOR DEVELOPMENT IN THE AMERICAS

(Resolution presented by the Delegation of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, St. Lucia, Canada, Antigua and Barbuda)

Preamble:

We need to face the truth, and the truth is that in the 21st century there are still those in our countries that lack the right access to the internet and digital devices, especially in rural areas of our continent. Digital divide is a term that refers to the gap between demographics and regions that have access to modern information and communications technology, and those that don't or have restricted access. This technology can include the telephone, television, personal computer and the Internet. The General Assembly is conscious about the importance of technology and its great influence in the modern world. Our priorities must be that each and every member of our nations has the access to technology and the knowledge to make a good use of such. Having unbridled access to technology opens new paths for our societies to advance in an unprecedented fashion, and improve quality of life for many.

RECOGNIZING the technological divide between member States and their various telecommunications need.

ACKNOWLEDGING that the Bahamas has the second highest per capita GDP in the English-speaking Caribbean, with an economy relying on tourism and international banking increased prosperity and advance, the support of policies of innovation and smart technology are needed.

ACCEPTING that the investment of technological companies is necessary

REQUEST contact among various international governmental and nongovernmental organizations regarding telecommunications and ICTs, promoting cooperation and coordination of their activities with the OAS member states and Associate Members of CITELE.

ENDORSE an agreement with telecom companies across the continent that would allow the implementation of satellite towers and other internet broadband infrastructure in rural areas. This can be accomplished either through a tax incentive for companies in the telecom market to extend coverage to rural areas.

CALL UPON Partner-Nations to share information, ideas, and projects with member states. Member states should share technical knowledge on the construction of efficient broadband infrastructure.

IMPLEMENTING programs in the education systems of the nations. We need to invest in technology curriculum in the education systems so in return we receive the investment of non-profit organizations of technology, giving inhabitants eligibility to access the internet, software, and the implementations of programs.

RECOGNIZING the importance of the ICTs in the modern world and the value of its access for every one of our citizens no matter their condition.

ADVOCATE for mass-produced, low-flying satellites that bring high-value broadband to rural areas that previously were not accessible by cable.

RESOLVES:

1. Seek Funding: Call for a meeting to bring together telecom executives and NGOs to create a monetary funding committee with the help of
 - a. World Bank.
 - b. Observer Nations
 - c. Member Nations
 - d. Telecommunication Companies
2. To expand internet and broadband access through an agreement with telecom companies across the continent that would allow the implementation of satellite towers and other internet broadband infrastructure in rural areas.
 - a. This can be accomplished through a tax incentive for companies in the telecom market to extend coverage to rural areas.
3. Creating centers specialized on the development and educations of the ICTs.

DECLARATION ON “EXPANSION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND ICTS IN THE AMERICAS

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND ICTs are tools and resources used for the management of information.

ACKNOWLEDGING the current situation in which many member states have limited access to telecommunications and ICTs.

RECALLING its resolution, CITEL RES. 70 (VI-14), which means “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 laws and regulations of our member states and how they will be affected by our proposals and solutions.

ACKNOWLEDGING the misconception that the digital divide, the gulf between those with and without access to technology, provides social justice, therefore, we are losing a considerable amount of ideas that those members can express.

RECOGNIZING the great effort already poured into closing the digital divide by fellow member states.

RECALLING the fact that females make up more than half of the world’s population, therefore emphasizing the necessity to close the digital divide because it hinders the ability to hear ideas that can improve the economy, political systems, and even public health in the OAS member states.

REAFFIRMING the statement made by Cecilia Castaño Collado, “as women represent more than half of the world’s population (therefore, they are not a disadvantaged collective), their access and whole incorporation into the IS is important for economic growth and social welfare.”

TAKING NOTE of the Guyana REDD+ Investment Fund (GRIF), a nonprofit organization which provides funding to increase access of high quality ICT services in Guyana.

OBSERVING that Mexico has started a plan to get rid of the digital divide in which they are making an investment where they pay to give girls a chance to work with ICTs.

RESOLVES:

1. Conducting a study to be able to measure the prevalence of technology in each country, in order to create an agenda to prioritize member states with lower levels of access.
2. To incentivize schools, community centers, public libraries, cyber cafes etc. to offer public internet Access in order to expand overall access to the World Wide Web with funding or other incentives.
3. To seek to offer classes to the public on the detrimental effects of discrimination and how to unlearn prejudice against many groups including, women, girls, and people with special needs.
4. To establish anti-discrimination policies in work environments, public spaces, schools, etc. To offer a safer

environment for women and girls as well as those with special needs to build better lives and careers for themselves.

5. To establish extracurricular activities, teams, clubs, etc. in schools and communities for women and people with special needs to further their involvement in and use of technology.
6. To encourage the establishment of software to provide further aid and support to those with special needs.
7. To encourage countries to collaborate and communicate with each other on the above mentioned solutions and help to promote or fund these solutions in less developed countries.
8. To either promote the establishment of organizations or expand the Guyana REDD+ Investment
9. Fund to the rest of the americas, to fund the initiatives