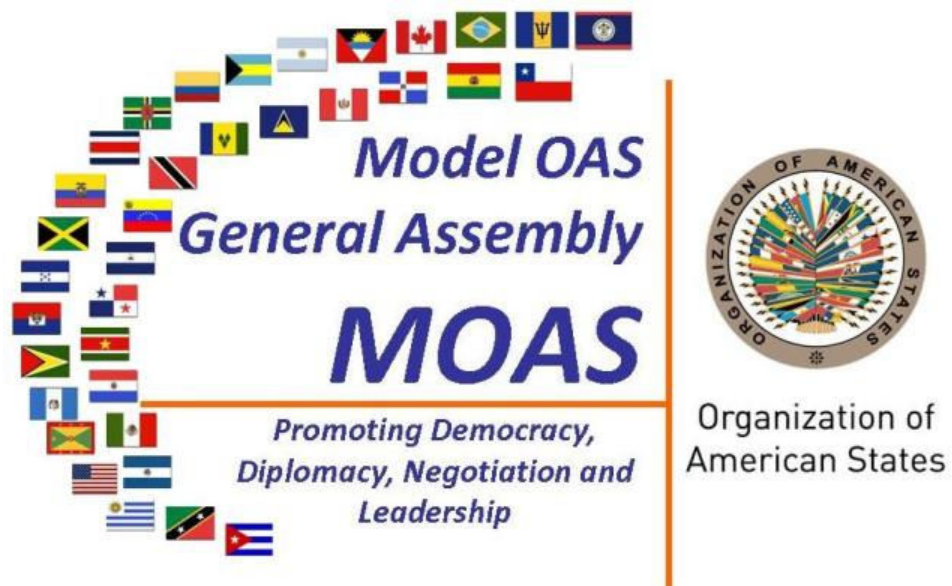


**THIRTIETH MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR  
HIGH SCHOOLS (30<sup>th</sup> MOAS/HS)**

**November 30 - December 3, 2011**

**FINAL BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS**



**Organization of American States**

**Washington, D.C.**

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**THIRTIETH MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
FOR HIGH SCHOOLS - 30<sup>th</sup> MOAS HS  
*November 30<sup>th</sup> - December 3<sup>rd</sup> 2011***

**DECLARATION OF THE 30<sup>TH</sup> MOAS/HS**

Ensuring access to clean water: A basic Human Right



## **30<sup>th</sup> MOAS/HS DECLARATION**

### **ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER AS A BASIC HUMAN RIGHT FOR THE PEOPLES OF THE HEMISPHERE**

Presented by the delegations participating in the 30<sup>th</sup> MOAS/HS

#### **THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

WELCOMING the challenge of promoting among all Member States the concept of accessibility to safe and clean water resources as a right, not a privilege;

RECOGNIZING that access to potable water is a fundamental human right and is essential to socioeconomic development and environmental sustainability, which includes the integrated management of water, and the indiscriminate and equal access to potable water as well as sanitation services for all populations<sup>1</sup>;

UNDERSCORING that the OAS reports that both transparency and public participation in decision-making are practical ingredients for good governance;

NOTING that the Department for Sustainable Development of the OAS worked on widely supported hemispheric initiatives for the development and execution of mechanisms to disseminate experiences and lessons learned in integrated trans-boundary water resource management in the Hemisphere;

RECOGNIZING that agreement concerning shared water management is the optimal way to prevent future conflict concerning these water resources;

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<sup>1</sup> Declaration of Santo Domingo for the Sustainable Development of the Americas

CONSIDERING that public awareness campaigns benefit the growth of widespread access to potable water;

NOTING that over 70 million people in Latin American have no access to safe water supplies, of which 65 percent occupy rural areas; and that 4,500 children under the age of 5 years old die each day in the world due to diseases related to the shortage of potable water and the consumption of contaminated water<sup>2</sup>;

DECLARES:

1. To advocate local and widespread multimedia awareness campaigns with the purpose of educating the people of the hemisphere on the importance of conserving water and the dangers of drinking unclean water;
2. To endorse communication between Member States that share transnational bodies of water in a clear and conscious manner;
3. To encourage the development of laws and institutions for the establishment of agreements and mutual respect measures for shared bodies of water, prior to actions regarding the resources, on both domestic and international levels
4. To promote cooperation between the OAS and international organizations in order to ensure access to potable water throughout the hemisphere;
5. To recommend the creation of a Hemispheric-wide annual summit on water conservation to promote peaceful interactions between Member States;
6. To emphasize the public policy benefit of accessibility to clean water in order to help improve the quality and safety of the food supply as well as to enhance Hemispheric health standards,

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<sup>2</sup> The World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

which will contribute to the development of the agricultural systems and the stimulation of the economies.

7. To suggest that multilateral organizations such as the United Nations and the World Bank, as well as non-governmental organizations fund programs aimed at improving the access to quality water in the Hemisphere, to ensure the maximum quality of life for all.
8. To promote the spread of free trade of water so as to create a natural distribution of water resources.
9. To encourage private corporations to invest in water-transportation devices, such as pipelines, to promote the access to clean water to rural and poor areas.

**THIRTIETH MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
FOR HIGH SCHOOLS - 30<sup>th</sup> MOAS HS  
*November 30<sup>th</sup> - December 3<sup>rd</sup> 2011***

**FINAL BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS**

**GENERAL COMMITTEE**



**PREVENTION OF TRAFFICKING OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS THROUGH  
CONVENTIONAL AND NON-CONVENTIONAL EDUCATIONAL AND AWARENESS  
PROGRAMS**

General Committee

Item No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft resolution presented by the Delegation of Belize

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

HAVING SEEN:

Resolution AG/RES. 2686 (XLI-O/11), “Prevention and Eradication of Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Smuggling of and Trafficking in Minors”;

Resolution AG/RES. 2551 (XL-0/10), “Work Plan Against Trafficking in Persons in the Western Hemisphere”;

Resolution AG/RES. 2486 (XXXIX-09), “Prevention and Eradication of Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Smuggling of and Trafficking in Minors”;

Resolution AG/RES. 2456 (XXXIX-O/09), “Hemispheric Efforts to Combat Trafficking in Persons: Conclusions and Recommendations of the Second Meeting of National Authorities on Trafficking in Persons”;

REITERATING:

That, in the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), the member states promote the “strengthening of the civic conscience of the American peoples, as one of the bases for the effective exercise of democracy and for the observance of the rights and duties of man” and reaffirm that “the education of the peoples should be directed toward justice, freedom, and peace”;

That Article 16 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter declares that “education is key to strengthening democratic institutions, promoting the development of human potential and alleviating poverty and fostering greater understanding among our peoples” and that Article 27 states that “the objectives of the programs and activities will be to promote good governance, sound administration, democratic values, and the strengthening of political institutions and civil society organizations. Special

attention shall be given to the development of programs and activities for the education of children and youth as a means of ensuring the continuance of democratic values, including liberty and social justice”;

BEARING IN MIND:

The Inter-American Children’s Institute (IIN) adopted the 2007-2011 Action Plan, which emphasizes its task of strengthening the ability of member states to protect the rights of minors from various threats, including commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC);

The value of the results of the Second Meeting of National Authorities on Trafficking in Persons, held from March 25 to 27, 2009 in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in particular the adoption of its document “Conclusions and Recommendations of the Second Meeting of National Authorities on Trafficking in Persons” (RTP-II/doc.5/09 rev. 9), which expresses the political will of the member states to strengthen regional and international cooperation to combat and prevent human trafficking;

The commitment assumed by the member states on November 15, 2000 to enhance their ability to recognize, investigate, put on trial, and appropriately punish those responsible for trafficking in persons and to provide immediate help and protection to the victims, in the framework of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention);

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That a major purpose of the OAS is to provide safety to all of the citizens of the Western Hemisphere;

That several countries in the Western Hemisphere are source, transit, and destination countries for the trafficking of children and adolescents from the presence of traffickers and smugglers who often belong to international criminal groups;

That the trafficking of children and adolescents remains to be one of the most profitable illicit activities in the world;

That the practice of trafficking in persons poses a severe threat to vulnerable citizens such as children and adolescents and has a devastating impact on victims, depriving them of the utilization and benefits of their human rights and fundamental freedoms;

## RECALLING

The trafficking in persons is a global problem that requires international cooperation among all countries for the achievement of an effective system of protection of human rights;

The importance of the work done by the Inter-American Children's Institute in the area of the prevention and eradication of commercial sexual exploitation and smuggling of and trafficking in minors, as well as the advice it provides member states for the enactment of legislation to address this crime;

The advancement and protection of human rights and education is essential to the OAS as stipulated in the Charter of the Organization of American States and the Inter-American Democratic Charter;

## RESOLVES:

1. To note and reiterate its extreme disapproval of human trafficking, especially of children and adolescents and, thereby, reaffirm the commitment and will of all member states of the OAS to continue planning, improving, and carrying out productive measures to fight human trafficking throughout the Western Hemisphere.
2. To commend and support the recommendations and organizations that emerged from the INN, Second Meeting of National Authorities on Trafficking in Persons, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention), and Civil Society Groups.
3. To propose the creation of educational campaigns and programs that aim to fight and prevent human trafficking throughout the Western Hemisphere with the main goals of increasing awareness of the dangers of human trafficking and identifying potential victims, customers, and traffickers in schools, high risk target areas, and key entry and exit points such as seaports and airports.
4. To recommend that these campaigns and programs be initially addressed towards primary and secondary educational levels in order to teach children and adolescents about the way that human trafficking is defined (forced labor, bonded labor, sex trafficking, involuntary substitute, amongst



others), the consequences of these illegal activities on individuals and entire societies, and the ways to help identify and reduce the risks of illicit trafficking.

5. To urge that these campaigns and programs be also initially addressed and customized toward high risk areas that are targets of illicit trafficking and contain the transit routes used by groups vulnerable to trafficking in persons since these areas are the hubs of illicit human trafficking and overall vulnerability.
6. To request that these campaigns and programs be also initially addressed toward key entry and exit points, such as seaports and airports, to high-risk member states since a large proportion of human trafficking is geared towards the tourism industry.
7. To promote the utilization of non-conventional educational programs such as workshops or organizations geared towards respect for the rights of individuals and coping with diversity in hopes of strengthening civic education so that the young people of member countries can carry out their future roles as citizens in manners which support efforts focused at fighting human trafficking and proliferating the spread of diversity through member states.
8. To recommend the establishment of a specific fund consisted of voluntary contributions to finance these campaigns and programs.
9. To invite the international financial institutions, permanent observers, member states, regional and subregional organizations, whether public or private, and civil society organizations to contribute to financing this fund.
10. To recommend that member states, permanent observers, and international trade institutions seek to maintain and strengthen programs geared towards the creation of work places to support the emergence of diverse job markets that can discourage reliance on jobs in the illegal human trafficking industry.

11. To urge border control systems within the member states to vigilantly and vigorously observe, detect, and fight human trafficking in high risk target areas and key entry and exit points such as seaports and airports.
  
12. To encourage communication between various international organizations that are interested in the subject of trafficking in persons such as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), International Organization for Migration (IOM), International Labor Organization (ILO), United Nations Office on Drugs Crime (UNODC), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

**Cosignatories**

1. Belize
2. Brazil
3. Argentina
4. Colombia
5. Antigua and Barbuda

**ENCOURAGING ADOPTION OF JUDICIAL FACILITATORS IN ORDER TO PROVIDE JUST AND ECONOMICAL LEGAL SERVICES TO RURAL POPULATIONS**

General Committee

Topic # of the Agenda

Draft Resolution presented by the delegation of Bolivia.

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

HAVING SEEN;

Article 3 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter that states, “Essential elements of representative democracy include, inter alia, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, access to and the exercise of power in accordance with the rule of law”;

Article 4 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter that states, “The constitutional subordination of all state institutions to the legally constituted civilian authority and respect for the rule of law on the part of all institutions and sectors of society are equally essential to democracy”;

The 2001 Quebec Plan of Action to Promote Justice and the Rule of Law that strives to, “Ensure that national legislation relating to freedom of expression is applied equitably to all, respecting freedom of expression and access to information of all citizens, and those journalists and opinion leaders are free to investigate and publish without fear of reprisals, harassment or retaliatory actions, including the misuse of anti-defamation laws”;

CONSIDERING;

That a just legal system for all is key to maintaining peace and security throughout the hemisphere;

The difficulties faced by citizens from poorer rural communities in obtaining legal services;

The large amount of time and resources needed in order to effectively carry out fair legal processes such as criminal and civil trials;

## RECOGNIZING;

That the REMJA was formed within the Department for legal cooperation in order to: “Act as a hemispheric forum for information and experience sharing, public policy coordination, and consolidation and strengthening of cooperation in the areas of responsibility of the authorities who participate in these meetings, and formulate recommendations to the OAS member states in order to ensure that the public policies and cooperation measures they adopt in the areas of responsibility of the authorities who take part in the REMJA are increasingly effective, efficient, and expeditious. “

That volunteer judicial facilitators are already successfully working in Nicaragua, Paraguay, and Panama to help streamline and economize the judicial process in rural municipalities while bringing fair legal processes to poorer and less developed rural municipalities;

The services provided by the facilitators have saved judges a total of 20% on labor time and have also reduced pressure on courts, resulting in extra time to focus on more important cases.

Facilitators help reduce poverty levels in communities by lowering the costs of legal services and improve the local economy by helping reduce corruption in the legal system.

## RESOLVES:

1. To commend members of the OAS for their adoption of recommendations previously provided by the REMJA in the Document of Washington and the 2001 Plan of Action signed in Quebec in improving access to and fairness of legal services.
2. To encourage member states to examine potential partnerships with organizations such as Rural Judicial Facilitators (RJJF) in order to provide legal services to rural communities.
3. To form training programs that help train judicial facilitators for mediation, consultation, and arbitration work in poor rural communities of their country of origin.
  - a. The training programs would educate the facilitators using the legislative guidelines for the country in which the facilitator desires to work and would also use the best practice guidelines established by the OAS.
    - i. Any work the facilitators received would have to be delegated by a practicing judge in order to increase the efficiency of legal procedures without fear of compromising their integrity.

- ii. Judicial facilitators would be held to the rules of legal practice in the country in which they serve, and if violations occur the facilitators would be punished to the full extent of the law of the country in which they are serving.
  - iii. An appointed committee of justices from each member state would conduct an evaluation of the effectiveness of judicial facilitators in their own member state. As part of the evaluation, the committee would solicit opinions from rural citizens, police, judges, district attorneys, defense lawyers, and mayors.
- b. To reduce costs, the training programs would be conducted on-line through the Educational Portal of the Americas.

**Cosignatories:**

- 1. Trinidad and Tobago
- 2. Nicaragua
- 3. St. Kitts and Nevis
- 4. Guyana
- 5. Chile

**UTILIZING DECENTRALIZATION IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE GOOD GOVERNANCE AS  
OUTLINED BY THE INTER-AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC CHARTER**

General Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution presented by the delegations of:

Argentina, Honduras

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

HAVING SEEN:

Articles 26 and 27, Section VI of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which state that “the OAS will continue to carry out programs and activities designed to promote democratic principles and practices and strengthen a democratic culture in the Hemisphere,” and that “the objectives of the programs and activities will be to promote good governance, sound administration, democratic values, and the strengthening of political institutions and civil society organizations”;

The 2008 report by the (Secretariat for Political Affairs’) Department of State Modernization and Good Governance from the Secretariat for Political Affairs, on Decentralization and the Challenges to Democratic Governance, which cites challenges to governing including: weak coordination and communication between central, intermediary, and local governments; technical and personnel inadequacies; and lack of financial resources;

AG/DEC. 31 (XXXIII-O/03), which declares that “democratic governance requires the responsible participation of all social actors;”

AG/RES. 1901 (XXXII-O/02), “The Declaration of La Paz on Decentralization and on Strengthening Regional and Municipal Administrations and Participation of Civil Society,” and its pursuant resolution, CP/RES. 846 (1371/03), which affirm the commitment of the OAS to good governance through decentralization;

APPLAUDING the Department of Electoral Observation and Cooperation for its efforts in overseeing elections in 10 member states in 2010 and 5 member states thus far in 2011; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That only 14 member states of the OAS have committed themselves to pursuing freedom of information through the enactment of legislation; and

That democracy is integral to the political, economic, and cultural foundations of the people of the Americas,

RESOLVES:

1. To continue advancing the ideals and responsibilities of the Charter of the OAS and the Inter-American Democratic Charter by acknowledging shared political and economic values in order to maintain the stability and the prosperity of the Americas.
2. To reaffirm the commitment of the Organization of American States to transparent, electoral democracy throughout the member states.
3. To encourage cooperation and bilateralism among member states in order to assure fair, electoral representation and productive policies in each member state while respecting individual sovereignty.
4. To recognize the importance of decentralization in the democratic process through the strengthening of local governments and the electoral process.
5. To commission the Department of State Modernization and Good Governance to further evaluate the specific, integral needs of each member state in regard to effective decentralization methods.
6. To further request that the Department of State Modernization and Good Governance formulate strategies to inform respective local, intermediary, and national governments of the purposes and advantages of decentralization and the role it plays in ensuring good governance while coordinating with them on possible procedures and implementation of these policies.

7. To request that the Department of State Modernization and Good Governance further report to the General Assembly at its next plenary session on its progress with the aforementioned goals.
8. To promote the implementation of such decentralization policy within member states while simultaneously adopting uniform laws that provide for freedom of information requests in order to have an active and vibrant public system of monitoring local government actions.
9. To command the Department of Electoral Cooperation and Observation to conduct further research and analyzes the democratic efforts of the member states of the OAS to strengthen democracy.
10. To stress the importance of transparency in all actions by public officials whether at the national or regional level.

Cosignatories:

1. Saint Kitts and Nevis
2. Guyana
3. Chile
4. Colombia
5. Bolivia



**PROPOSAL FOR PROMOTING THE EDUCATION AND AWARENESS OF CHILD  
TRAFFICKING THROUGH AN EDUCATIONAL MOBILE APPLICATION**

General Committee

Topic No. #2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Barbados

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

AG/RES. 2019 (XXXIV-O/04), “Fighting the Crime of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women, Adolescents, and Children”; and

AG/RES. 2348 (XXXVII-O/07), “Hemispheric Cooperation Efforts to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Second Meeting of National Authorities on Trafficking in Persons”; and

OEA/Ser.G CP/CG-1737/08, “Prevention and Eradication of Child Commercial Sexual Exploitation, Trafficking, and Smuggling of Minors”; and

AG/RES.2551 (XL□O/10), “Work Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons in the Western Hemisphere 2010-2012”;

RECALLING:

That the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) reaffirms that “the education of peoples should be directed toward justice, freedom, and peace”;

That, as stated in the Charter of the Organization of American States, member states are to encourage the “strengthening of the civic conscience of the American peoples, as one of the bases for the effective exercise of democracy and for the observance of the rights and duties of” peoples;

That Article XVII of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man states that “every person has the right to be recognized everywhere as a person having rights and obligations, and to enjoy the basic civil rights”;

That the main goals of the Department of Public Security-Anti-Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Section of the OAS are to broaden awareness and understanding of the problem of the trafficking of persons, to share information with governments and civil society, and to work with officials in implementing anti-trafficking measures;

#### ACKNOWLEDGING:

That human trafficking is the world’s second largest criminal enterprise, after that of drugs;

That approximately 50% of human trafficking victims are minors;

That the United States State Department estimates that tens of thousands of women and children are trafficked for sexual exploitation each year in the Americas;

That the trafficking of women and girls for purpose of sexual exploitation is a \$16 billion-per-year business in the Central and South Americas, almost half of worldwide trafficking profits;

That countries in the Central America, South American, and the Caribbean are primary source transit and destination countries for trafficking victims;

That human trafficking continues due to ignorance, as victims often accept fraudulent offers of employment due to lack of information and awareness regarding their potential harm, and once trapped in trafficking, have little knowledge regarding how to seek help;

#### RECOGNIZING:

That more than 420 million smartphones will be sold around the world in 2011, thus accounting for 28% of total cell phone sales, according to market research firm IMS Research, the leading independent provider of market research in the global electronics industry;

That there are over 880 million mobile subscriptions in the Americas, as estimated by mobiThinking;

That over 25 billion iPhone and Android “apps” have been downloaded collectively, according to the New York Times;

That companies such as Gullickson Laboratories have teamed up with NGOs such as PAVE (People Against a Violent Environment) to develop iPhone applications to help raise awareness of violence-related issues, such as domestic violence, child abuse, and sexual assault;

RESOLVES:

1. To commend all members of the OAS for expressing their concern in the education and awareness of the prevention of child and adolescent trafficking throughout the Americas.
2. To establish communication between The OAS Department of Public Security (DPS) and,
3. Civil society groups in the Western Hemisphere dealing with human trafficking, such as the Polaris Project, so as to gather and share information about the prevalence and perils of child trafficking in the Americas.
4. To develop, in cooperation with programming companies such as Gullickson Laboratories and NGOs such as The International Agency for Crimes Against Children (IACAC), a non-for-profit educational application regarding the trafficking of children for use on mobile devices.
  - a. The purpose of this application is to educate and to raise awareness about the prevalence of child and adolescent trafficking in the Americas.
  - b. Using the joint information from the DPS and NGOs, the application would include educational information about child trafficking, including:
    - i. Causes of child trafficking
    - ii. Statistics regarding prevalence of child trafficking in the Americas

- iii. Information on how as to prevent and eliminate child trafficking
  - iv. Contact information of out-reach organizations and NGOs that work toward ending human trafficking
5. To form a sub-committee within the Department of Public Security consisting of representatives from member states and representatives of the programming company to oversee the development and implementation of this application.
- a. This sub-committee will hold responsibility for maintaining and updating the application with new information regarding child trafficking.
6. To fund the development of this application through the establishment of a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) to bring together private, civil society, and government sectors.

Cosignatories:

- 1. Chile
- 2. Guyana
- 3. Bolivia
- 4. Colombia
- 5. Saint Kitts and Nevis

**PREVENTION OF TRAFFICKING OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS THROUGH  
CONVENTIONAL AND NON CONVENTIONAL EDUCATIONAL AND AWARENESS  
PROGRAMS**

General Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Resolution presented by the delegation of:

Venezuela

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT Article 6 of the Inter American Convention on Human Right adopted at the Inter-American Specialized Conference on Human Rights, □San José, Costa Rica, 22 November 1969, stating that “No one shall be subject to slavery or to involuntary servitude, which are prohibited in all their forms, as are the slave trade and traffic in women”,

ACKNOWLEDGING Article 4 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, stating that “No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms”,

BEARING IN MIND that slavery was declared a crime by the Regional Conference of the Americas held in Santiago de Chile, Chile, in December 2000.

**RESOLVES:**

1. TO INVITE all country members to create short informative video clips to educate the youth. These video clips would appear during the previews of mass distributed movies within movie theaters. Movies to raise awareness about the illegal work of children... (just like the illegal downloading previews....)

2. TO PROMOTE among each country member advertising campaigns which emphasize the prohibition and illegality of child trafficking on milk cartons just as it has been done in the last century to promote or raise awareness of different issues in each county, city or country.
3. TO ENCOURAGE awareness about these problems in schools through talks, posters and through the availability of counseling staff.
4. TO ESTABLISH a regional counseling association that coordinates help for the young people who are able to escape and/or are rescued from the hands of traffickers and from prostitution
5. TO PROMOTE awareness through social networking sites such as Facebook, Twitter and myspace. These social networking sites would have multiple purposes:
  - a. To accept monetary donations that would fund the protection of children
  - b. To inform young people the ways traffickers lure young people to then turn them into prostitution

Cosignatories:

1. Paraguay
2. Venezuela
3. Colombia
4. Nicaragua
5. Antigua and Barbuda
6. Peru

**PREVENTING TRAFFICKING OF CHILDREN THROUGH PUBLIC AWARENESS  
CAMPAIGNS**

General Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft resolution presented by the delegation of: Bahamas, Brazil, Ecuador, St. Kitts and Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

**HAVING SEEN:**

Resolution AG/RES. 2548 (XL-O/10), “Prevention and Eradication of Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Smuggling of and Trafficking in Minors,” and

Resolution AG/RES. 2551 (XL-O/10), “Work Plan against Trafficking in Persons in the Western Hemisphere”;

**TAKING INTO ACCOUNT**

The United Nations’ “Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,” with special regard to the “Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children”; and

The Annual Report of the Permanent Council to the General Assembly on the issue of child trafficking;

**RECOGNIZING:**

That the activities involved with child and adolescent trafficking are illegal and can only be stopped through cooperative action amongst all member states;

That Article 35 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child states that all appropriate measures to ensure the prevention of child abduction and trafficking must be taken;

**CONSIDERING:**

The necessity of safety and stability of children and adolescents in order to receive a proper education that will ensure their nation's futures;

The lack of awareness that the average citizen of the hemisphere has about the realities of the kidnapping of children and adolescents for the purpose of international or intranational sales, despite the best efforts of the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF); and

The benefits that public awareness campaigns have in reducing the rate of child kidnapping,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage Member States to study the results that the Inter-American Cooperation Program for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Illegal Trafficking has had so far to assist in the planning of future cooperative action in this area.
2. To commend the Inter-American Children's Institute for its ardent work in the prevention of trafficking of children and adolescents.
3. To praise the work of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Section of the Unit for Populations at Risk and Crime Prevention, for providing information and training on the effects of human trafficking and for implementing policies that work to deter its illegal practice.
4. To urge Member States to follow the outlined activities in the Work Plan against Trafficking in Persons in the hemisphere that include, but are not limited to:
  - a. Encouragement of countries to create laws which guarantee the effective punishment of criminals carrying out human trafficking
  - b. Protection of groups who are vulnerable to kidnapping for the purpose of human trafficking.
5. To urge the Member States to call for a hemispheric meeting of the Ministers of Education to establish programs to raise awareness of the dangers of human trafficking throughout the Member States.



6. To request that Member States work toward uncovering the pathways of child trafficking and to close the gaps that exist within the porous borders of the sections of the hemisphere where this crime is most prevalent.
7. To encourage the use of international channels of communication, such as the Special Electronic Newsletter on Violence, to raise awareness of large-scale trafficking rings.
8. To establish and promote the proposed project, Advertisement Campaign against Child Trafficking (ACACT), which would consist of the following:
  - a. The use of billboards in areas which allow them to increase awareness of the consequences of child trafficking has on the victims;
  - b. Short information sheets outlining the underlying characteristics of child trafficking and its effects that would be distributed by during international travel on planes, trains, buses, etc.;
  - c. ACACT funding; this would come from each member state's governments, funding only their own implementation of the ACACT with the incentive to reduce the desired statistical amount of child trafficking in their country.
9. Encourages Member States to establish a forum within their government, preferably through their education system, for children to report any sort of suspicious activity including, but not limited to, child trafficking.
10. To remind Member States that the sexual trafficking of young children, especially males, who are forgotten, to "sex tourists" is becoming a growing problem in the Americas and should be checked through increased scrutiny in customs.
11. To suggest that Member States consider strengthening their anti-trafficking legislation by ensuring effective enforcement of anti-trafficking laws through discouraging corruption among police, border guards, and politicians who assist traffickers.
12. To request that funding for these proposals mainly the ACACT, be supplemented by different private entities with the incentive of engaging in a noble campaign to eradicate child trafficking.

Cosignatories:

1. Nicaragua
2. Honduras
3. Colombia
4. Costa Rica
5. Chile

**ESTABLISHMENT OF EVALUATION THROUGH VARIOUS ANTI-TRAFFICKING  
PROGRAMS**

General Committee

Item No: 2of the agenda

Draft Resolution by the Delegations of:

Grenada, Guatemala, and Nicaragua

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN

The Exploratory Assessment of Human Trafficking Cases Under Non-Federal Jurisdictions in the United States of America which states the Department of Public Security of the General Secretariat of the OAS works diligently with OAS member state governments to create anti-human trafficking initiatives in various countries in the Western Hemisphere. The Department provides training in various States in the Western Hemisphere, monitors and publishes important research regarding the patterns and trends of trafficking in persons, and sponsors inter-governmental conferences in which States in the Western Hemisphere meet together to share strategies to combat human trafficking.

AG/Res. 2571 (XL-O/10) that references the Charter of the Organizations of American States supreme purpose and importance that the “education of the peoples should be directed towards justice, freedom, and peace. The member states also pledge “to give primary importance within their development plans to the encouragement of education oriented toward the integral improvement of the individual”.

BEARING IN MIND:

AG/RES. 2551 (XL-O/10) which calls upon “international sub-regional, and regional organizations, and the private sector to support, where appropriate, the activities described in the Work Plan against Trafficking in Persons in the Western Hemisphere.”

CONSIDERING:

Trafficking Of People (STOP) is an international humanitarian organization dedicated to fighting the traffic of human beings for use as involuntary sex workers;

STOP executes this agenda by promoting education programs to raise awareness, and to help prevent victims from falling prey to traffickers in their countries of origin;

STOP gathers information on trafficking routes and locations and uses it to encourage local and national authorities to intervene to rescue victims and detain traffickers; and

STOP assists victims of trafficking from the moment of their rescue by providing comprehensive psychological and social support services;

#### TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The report of a seminar that took place in Santiago, Chile in December of 2007 in which participants highlighted as one of the most relevant issues the need to pursue an international agenda to prevent and prosecute trafficking in persons, and that international cooperation is essential to fight this crime.

That United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and Multicultural Investment Fund (MIF) are currently funding similar programs, such as the Children Youth Empowerment Program which is in place in Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada Jamaica, and Saint Lucia.

#### RESOLVES:

1. To establish a hemispheric assessment mechanism in order to track the progress of all member states in their efforts against human trafficking.
2. To establish a code of conduct with the governments of member nations under which private sectors are encouraged to preside.
  - a. The code of conduct is a standard series of rules against human trafficking that private sectors are encouraged to follow.

- b. If private sectors comply with the code of conduct, then they will be recognized as a business against human trafficking.
3. To encourage all member nations to work with organizations such as STOP in order to identify the most effective means of combating trafficking.
4. To gather information from said various methods and report findings to the OAS.
5. To request funding from the USAID and MIF in order to carry out said assessments and programs.

Co-signatories:

1. Grenada
2. Guatemala
3. Guyana
4. Ecuador
5. Nicaragua

**PREVENTION OF TRAFFICKING OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS THROUGH  
CONVENTIONAL AND NON-CONVENTIONAL EDUCATIONAL AND AWARENESS  
PROGRAMS.**

General Committee

Topic 2 of the Agenda

Resolution presented by the delegation of: **Paraguay**

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

RECALLING article 2 of the OAS Charter which states that all members work towards strengthening the peace and security of the continent;

REAFFIRMING OAS' intention to consolidate in this hemisphere a system of personal liberty and social justice based on respect for the essential rights of man;

ACKNOWLEDGING that child trafficking has posed a great problem for our countries, and that it must be hindered by our governments; and

ENSURING that all human beings are subject to the free and full exercise of their rights and freedoms, without any discrimination for reasons of race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin;

**RESOLVES:**

1. TO STRENGTHEN efforts to raise public awareness about human trafficking through:
  - a) Trained public speakers at schools
  - b) Public notices on TV and Internet
  - c) Representatives of anti-trafficking organizations for more rural areas
2. TO INCREASE training for government officials, including law enforcement officials and judges, on how to identify and respond to situations where children and adolescent trafficking cases are suspected;

3. TO PROVIDE access to comprehensive assistance for victims of all forms of trafficking. Assistance would be provided through websites or through meetings with trained officials;
4. TO DEVELOP preventive technologies that would be implemented in airports and near borders. Examples of preventive technologies include but are not limited to: finger and foot scanners; in the case of children these will be done at hospitals at birth;
5. TO ESTABLISH a free, 24 hour hotline whose purpose is to inform callers about the risks and most common techniques used to lure children and adolescents into human trafficking;
6. TO PUBLISH precautionary guides and pamphlets for parents to recognize signs of a dependent child or adolescent being in danger of falling prey to child trafficking; and
7. TO AMPLIFY cooperation with NGOs in order to more efficiently prevent and limit child trafficking through the use of aforementioned resolutions.
8. This resolution would be financed through different mechanisms such as (but not limited to):
  - a) The countries governments
  - b) Donations through social networking
  - c) OAS funds
  - d) Funds confiscated from perpetrators of child trafficking

#### Cosignatories

1. Nicaragua
2. Honduras
3. Peru
4. Venezuela
5. Trinidad and Tobago

THIRTIETH MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
FOR HIGH SCHOOLS - 30<sup>th</sup> MOAS HS  
*November 30<sup>th</sup> - December 3<sup>rd</sup> 2011*

**FINAL BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS**

FIRST COMMITTEE





**PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF MIGRANT-WORKERS  
AND THEIR FAMILIES**

First Committee

Topic # 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution presented by the Delegation of: **Trinidad and Tobago**

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

The Strategic Plan for Partnership for Development 2002-2005, support for defenseless groups such as migrant workers was identified as a priority in the application of policies and programs to aid access to the labor market and to improve working conditions; and

The Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas provided for the formation of an Inter-American program within the OAS for encouragement and protection of the human rights of migrants,

CONSIDERING:

That, in the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families accepted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1990 completes the set of basic requirements in migrants' rights protection, including consideration of basic human rights standards, freedom of religion, and freedom to join unions; and

That, temporary migrants should have full access to social protection benefits and services as enduring migrants and national workers, unless dictated by their special needs and interventions,

RESOLVES:

1. To thank the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights for their efforts to protect the families and workers of migration.
2. To suggest that member states partner with non-governmental organizations to provide migrant workers with information regarding their rights by means of brochures, flyers, and public service announcements.
  - a. To recommend that this informational material be distributed in languages spoken by migrant workers and the dominant language of each member state.
3. To recommend member states to take action in this matter by making federal laws to protect this group of people.

**Cosignatories:**

1. Guatemala
2. Colombia
3. Ecuador
4. Brazil
5. Antigua and Barbuda

**CREATION OF REGIONAL GROUPS AND SUB-REGIONAL FORUMS TO ADDRESS  
IMMIGRATION ISSUES**

First Committee  
presented by the Delegation of:

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda Draft resolution  
Argentina

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

RECOGNIZING that the best way to approach issues dealing with immigration is within regional groups;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that groups like the Andean Community of Nations have already taken action within their own blocs to address problems associated with immigration [AG/RES. 2669 (XLI-O/110)];

EMPHASISING the important contribution of remittances from migrants to the economy of their host country and to enhance the quality of their lives;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the Inter-American Program for the Promotion and Protection of the Human Rights of Migrants, Including Migrant Workers and Their Families, through resolution AG/RES. 2141 (XXXV-O/05); as well as the presentation by the Secretary General, on February 13, 2007, of the Work Plan of the Inter-American Program for the Promotion and Protection of the Human Rights of Migrants, including Migrant Workers and Their Families (CP/CAJP-2456/07);

CONSIDERING that virtually every country in the Hemisphere is a country of origin, transit, or destination for migrants and has the authority to regulate the migration of persons entering its territory in accordance with applicable international law, including international human rights law, international humanitarian law, and international refugee law;

RECOGNIZING that some member states have adopted programs for migrants to promote integration into their host countries, facilitate family reunification, and promote an environment of harmony, tolerance, and respect;

CONCERNED about the vulnerable situation in which immigrants live, that also prevents them from fulfilling their natural human rights;

BEARING IN MIND that migrants are often the victims of crime, mistreatment, discrimination, racism, and xenophobia, and that unaccompanied women migrants or women heads of household, as well as migrant children, are especially vulnerable to gender-based violence and other forms of sexual and labor exploitation, which calls for wide-ranging cooperation between countries of origin, transit, and destination to counter these situations;

RECOGNIZING Actions must also be taken to protect vulnerable immigrant children within their host countries through targeted measures;

NOTING the regional initiatives, activities, and programs of the Regional Conference on Migration (Puebla Process) in North America, the Central American countries, and the Dominican Republic; the ministerial dialogue among Mesoamerican countries, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, and Colombia; the First Meeting of the Andean Forum on Migration; as well as the VIII South American Conference on Migration, held in Montevideo, Uruguay, and the Specialized Forum on Migration of MERCOSUR;

RESOLVES:

1. To stress the importance of countries taking an initiative to protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of immigrants, immigrant workers and specially their families; regardless of their immigration status.
2. To establish regions for principle member states of the OAS to be able to work on the issue of immigration on a smaller scale through regional forums.

3. To request that member states dealing with immigration states approach the issue according to international law, but also address the problem through regional cooperation and dialogue in order to facilitate the implementation of effective policies, and avoid approaches that could heighten the vulnerability of immigrants and their families.
4. To express its concern about practices, measures and other initiatives taken by other countries within regional blocs regarding immigration that might prevent immigrants to fulfill their human right and fundamental freedoms, recognizing a country is free to alter their laws but at the same time is responsible for protection of people and families in their country regardless of citizenship or immigration status.
5. To condemn vigorously any acts of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and any other forms of intolerance against immigrants and their families, emphasizing it might prevent them from accessing employment, professional training, housing, education, health care services, social services, and public services.
6. To urge states to create and reinforce legislation and policies that punish offenders within these regional blocs.
7. To request countries to adopt concrete measures to protect immigrants in transit, including at ports, airports, borders and migration checkpoints.
8. To train officials to treat immigrants and their families with respect according to the law and, prosecute any violation in human rights such as arbitrary detention, torture and violations to the right of life.
9. To encourage states to facilitate the safe and expeditious transfer of immigrants within their regions and to other regions as well.

10. To reaffirm that the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man states that any person may resort to court to ensure his or her human rights, and that there should likewise be available to him a simple, brief procedure whereby the courts will protect him from acts of authority that, to his prejudice, violate any fundamental constitutional rights.

11. To welcome the immigration programs adopted by some member states that allow migrants to integrate fully into the host countries, facilitate family reunification, and promote an environment of harmony, tolerance, and respect; and to make sure regions adopt these types of programs.

12. To reaffirm that states must facilitate the contact by immigrants and their families with their embassy or consulate, especially foreign nationals detained in another country.

13. To call to the attention Advisory Opinion OC-18/03, issued by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, which maintains “the migratory status of a person cannot constitute a justification to deprive him of the enjoyment and exercise of human rights, including those of a labor-related nature.

14. To encourage states to collaborate and exchange information regarding immigration within the framework of regional conferences on migration, and economic trade blocs, such as MERCOSUR, CSM, and CEAM.

Cosignatories:

1. Guyana
2. Peru
3. Ecuador
4. St. Kitts and Nevis
5. Chile
6. Brazil

**PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF MIGRANT WORKERS  
AND THEIR FAMILIES**

First Committee

Topic # 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution presented by the Delegation of: **The United States**

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

CONSIDERING that ensuring all basic human rights are to be respected to migrant workers, their families, and employers;

RECOGNIZING that some migrant workers are unaware of rights and the confusion existing between the employers and the employees by way of language, culture, etc;

ACKNOWLEDGING that laws should not interfere completely with the employer and/or company;

APPROVING the efforts done by migrant workers and employers to increase understanding between the two and actions done to continue these efforts;

REAFFIRMING laws in place to continue the good welfare of migrant workers and their families and the rights of the employer and worker;

NOTING that continuing the efforts to stop any forms of corruption by any party is an OAS's objective;

**RESOLVES:**

1. To inform migrant workers and their families of their rights as workers in the OAS and its governments.

2. To endorse direct correspondence with migrant workers and employers.
3. To request that more action is done not only by the member states' governments, but other companies as well to provide schooling for migrant worker's family, food, transportation, etc.
4. To invite migrant workers, families, and employers to events to raise awareness.
5. To request that member states increase public access to information about aid activities.
6. To further nationwide understanding of the conditions migrant workers are given.
7. To authorize the proper groups and/or to continue these efforts.

**Cosignatories:**

1. Bahamas
2. Nicaragua
3. Bolivia
4. Antigua and Barbuda
5. St. Kitts and Nevis



PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF MIGRANT WORKERS THROUGH EDUCATION  
ON THE DANGERS OF TOXIC PESTICIDES

First Committee

Item No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft resolution presented by the delegation of: Colombia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

The deaths and serious illnesses across rural areas of the Western Hemisphere caused by the use of toxic pesticides;

BEARING IN MIND:

That the United Nations Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families held in December 1990 defines, “The term ‘migrant worker’ refers to a person who is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a State of which he or she is not a national.”

That the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations states in Appendix: C Glossary of terms in the Manual on Development and use of FAO and WHO specifications for pesticides that a pesticide is “Any substance, or mixture of substances, or micro-organisms including viruses, intended for repelling, destroying or controlling any pest, including vectors of human or animal disease, nuisance pests, unwanted species of plants or animals causing harm during or otherwise interfering with the production, processing, storage, transport, or marketing of food, agricultural commodities, wood and wood products or animal feeding stuffs, or which may be administered to animals for the control of insects, arachnids or other pests in or on their bodies;”

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That in Section II Article 10 of the Inter- American Democratic Charter it is recognized that “Democracy is strengthened by improving standards in the workplace and enhancing the quality of life for workers in the Hemisphere;”

NOTING:

That the objectives of the Rapporteurship on Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families is “To generate awareness of the states’ duty to respect the human rights of migrant workers and their families; To make specific recommendations to the member states on areas related to the protection and promotion of the rights of migrant workers and their families, so that they adopt measures in their favor;”

RECOGNIZING:

That the resolution AG/RES. 1480 (XXVII-O/97) on the Human Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families, adopted at the seventh plenary session, held on June 5, 1997, resolved “To urge the Inter-American Council for Integral Development to carry out projects and activities to benefit all migrant workers and their families, as an expression of inter-American solidarity and an essential element in the integral development of the member states;”

RECALLING:

Colombia’s previous successes, found in MPC/OEA No.497 under paragraphs 64 and 65 that “Under Colombia’s Constitution, all foreigners receive the same treatment as Colombian citizens in terms of working conditions;”

COMMENDING:

The Association of Farmworker Opportunity Programs (AFOP), whose services reach farmworkers in 49 states in the United States of America and Puerto Rico, for their continuing work in pesticide education through programs such as Project HOPE, (Health Outreach through Pesticide Education), SAFE/ AmeriCorps Pesticide Safety Education Project, and Project LEAF (Limiting Exposures Around Families),

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

By the lack of programs to educate migrant workers about the effects of the toxic chemicals they use; and

**RESOLVES:**

1. To commend the efforts and participation of the OAS Member States in striving to create a safer work environment for migrant workers.
2. To recommend that Member States adopt a farmworkers education program similar to that of the Association of Farmworker Opportunity Programs (AFOP), whom we urge continue their aid and education programs.
3. To establish annual pesticide awareness meetings in areas with a high concentration of migrant workers. Specialists from the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) with expertise in human rights will identify the applicable rights to protect migrant workers. Toxicologists, microbiologists, and chemists who are experts in the field of pesticide composition and the dangers of the toxins in pesticides will host these meetings alongside with representatives from IACHR.
  - a. Meetings will be for workers and their families; organized by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR)
  - b. The meetings will be held in a language which the migrant workers can understand
4. To propose that this resolution be funded by the International Labor Organization (ILO) and the World Bank.

**Cosignatories:**

1. Brazil
2. Guatemala
3. Argentina
4. Bolivia
5. Colombia

**PROGRAMS TO PROMOTE SOCIAL INCLUSION ALONG THE HEMISPHERE**

Committee: Juridical and Political Affairs

Item No: 2 of the Agenda

Draft resolution(s) presented by the delegation of: Brazil

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**  
**CONSIDERING**

That the Americas have historically been a region composed of numerous cultural groups, both native and immigrant,

**BEARING IN MIND**

That the inclusion of these groups is vital to an integrated society in which no groups feel excluded or misrepresented;

**RECOGNIZING**

That intercultural dialogue and education on diversity are the best tools to create a tolerant and unified population;

**HAVING SEEN**

Resolutions CIDI/RES. 160 (IX-O/04), "Inter-American Committee on Social Development"; CIDI/RES. 165 (X-O/05), "Poverty, Equity, and Social Inclusion: Follow-up to the Declaration of Margarita"; CIDI/RES. 172 (X-O/05), "Report of the First Meeting of the Inter-American Committee on Social Development"; CIDI/RES. 186 (XI-O/06), "Activity Report of the Inter-American Committee on Social Development"; CIDI/RES. 198 (XII-O/07), "Hemispheric Cooperation for the Promotion of Social Development: Inter-American program for Universal Civil Registry and the "Right to Identity"; AG/RES. 2392 (XXXVIII-O/08) POVERTY, EQUITY, AND SOCIAL INCLUSION: FOLLOW-UP TO THE DECLARATION OF MARGARITA; DECLARATION OF MARGARITA Recommendations of the High level Meeting on Poverty, Equity and Social Inclusion

**RESOLVES:**

1. To establish a fund for scholarships to private elementary, middle, and high schools, for increasing cultural diversity within institutions that are usually only accessible by more

economically privileged students. These scholarships are to be subsidized by fundraising activities as well as by the state and the schools themselves. They will be provided to minority students and those who live in rural or indigenous areas.

2. To encourage networks of communication such as summits or partnerships, where historically racially diverse countries may share information on increasing social inclusion of their varied ethnic groups.
3. To include in the Inter-American Committee on Culture (CIC) Work Plan programs focused on increasing unity among different cultures by focusing on the youth and forging inter-cultural ties from a young age with fun education, sports, and arts programs.
  - A) These education programs will focus on informing students about the varying ethnic and social groups of the Americas and their respective histories.
  - B) Art, poetry and writing contests will be sponsored by the OAS, open to artists of all ages to allow the aforementioned to express their individuality in a peaceful and productive way.
4. To consider within the scholarship program national and international exchange programs for students ages 14 to 18. Students in these programs, financed by the participating states and by the OAS, will live for a period of one month with a host family from a different social or ethnic group or country.
5. To encourage Member States to promote and create media, such as songs, television shows and radio programs, that expose pop culture icons of various ethnicities to the mainstream audience in order to decrease the homogeneity of these programs, thus opening up the audience to new information and decreasing racial prejudices.
6. To create conventions in which professionals and small business owners alike meet to forge trade connections, exchange dialogue, and establish trade and information exchange between different sectors.

7. To commend civil society organizations in the Member States that promote social inclusion, such as the Remix Project (in Canada), a youth-focused social inclusion program, and la Familia Ayara (in Colombia) for establishing, a program geared toward assisting the economy through the promotion of community business ventures.

Cosignatories:

1. Guatemala
2. Ecuador
3. Argentina
4. Guyana
5. Trinidad and Tobago

**PREVENTION OF MIGRATION DISCRIMINATION IN THE AMERICAS**

First Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution presented by the Delegation of Bolivia

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,****CONSIDERING:**

AG/RES. 2141 (XXXV-O/05), “Inter-American program for the promotion and protection of the human rights of migrants, including migrant workers and their families”; and

CAJP/GT/RDI/INF.18/10, “Proposal by the Permanent Mission of Antigua and Barbuda for the working group to prepare a Draft inter-American Convention against Racism and all forms of Discrimination and Intolerance”

**HAVING SEEN:**

That given their migration status, immigrant women is often targeted as victims of abuse and social delinquency.

That women are made insecure in their workplace in that they are constantly exposed there to sexual harassment by their employers, workplace violence and abuse, and they are forced to accept low wages and extended work hours.

**RESOLVES:**

1. To commend all member states for expressing their concern in protecting the rights of female migrant workers.

2. To work to identify specific injustices and forms of discrimination that female migrant workers experience through communication with the IACHR (Inter-American Commission on Human Rights).
  - a. To prepare a report of their findings and send it to the OAS to approve of amendments made.
3. To create a committee to help spread awareness and to educate about the issues of discrimination of women in regard to the pre-existing discrimination experienced by immigrant workers.
  - a. All member states would be involved in the committee and would bring to it the specific migration issues, concerning human, of their own state.
  - b. Products of the committee would be to create a proposal to the delegation of each member state to create a forum for migrant workers and their families to voice their concerns regarding this issue, in their own states. Public office officials would lead these forums whose goal would be to create initiatives for improvement of the concerns of migrant workers.
4. To form a working group within the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs to oversee the formation of said group, to help advice and lead the committee from the previous resolve.

**Cosignatories:**

1. Chile
2. Colombia
3. Belize
4. Brazil
5. Barbados



**ADDRESSING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF MIGRANT WORKERS AND THE IMPACT OF  
IMMIGRATION IN THE TOURIST INDUSTRY**

First Committee

Topic No. 1 the Agenda

Presented by the delegations of: St. Kitts and Nevis

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT AG/RES. 2593 (XL-O/10), and AG/RES. 2669 (XLI-O/11);

CONSIDERING the problem of undocumented workers being transported into member states by luxury travel companies that are working under deplorable conditions;

EMPHASIZING that the liberties and freedoms of people are not based off of the fact that one lives in one nation rather than another, but rather are inherent in the dignity of the mankind;

BEARING IN MIND that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the American Declaration on the Rights and Duties of Man finds that everyone has the ability to move freely within ones own state, to leave any state, and also to return to ones own original state;

CONCERNED about the extreme vulnerabilities, and dangerous work conditions of migrant workers smuggled into countries in order to work for inhumane wages;

ACKNOWLEDGING the amount of jobs being taken from local populations due to irregular immigration and the smuggling of immigrants from other countries without government permission;

BEARING IN MIND that modern migration policies need to promote approaches that help the well-being of these immigrants and take into mind the positive and negative impact of public policies on the human level;

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that many of these immigrants are subject to everyday crimes of

racism, discrimination, and prejudice, and that women and youth are especially vulnerable to forms of labor exploitation and sexual abuse;

KEEPING IN MIND that undocumented workers resort to criminal activities in order to survive economically; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that if actions aren't taken quickly, more and more vulnerable people will suffer lives spent in economic servitude,

RESOLVES:

1. To ensure that the members states effectively promote the human rights and freedoms of all migrant workers and their families.
2. To request that member states examine the codes of punishment for those who are involved in illegal smuggling according to the following suggested guidelines:
  - a. enactment of punishments for companies that fail to comply with established laws through the required payment of immigration fines and deportation costs of the illegal victims
  - b.enforcement of the probation sentences for the offenders, including incarceration if violations are committed on a grand scale.
3. To suggest that these member states revisit the issue devising a legal path toward immigration acknowledging the destitute situations of many of these immigrants in their native states, including their inhuman wages.
4. To ensure that some states enact national laws that include better methods of reducing human trafficking and the smuggling of migrants by keeping in mind that most of these individuals are subject to exploitation such as inhumane work conditions as well as sexual servitude.
5. To convene a meeting of the Ministers of Justice throughout the hemisphere so that legal reform will occur that ensures fair labor practices and safe, fair, and humane working conditions.

6. To acknowledge that the employment of domestic citizens is preferable even through incoming immigrants often constitute a cheap source of labor.
7. To renew the commitment by member states to enact new and improved immigration laws permitting qualified and eligible peoples of the hemisphere to choose the option of immigration under safe, free, and secure border systems.
8. To reiterate the importance of member states to consider the promotion of cultural diversity by setting aside national holidays that also embody respect for the rich cultural life of immigrants.
9. To request that the Committee on Hemispheric Security work with member states to increase border patrol personnel, specifically strengthening their skill sets in patrolling and containing human trafficking.
10. To underscore the importance for member states to enact immigration laws that rest on the principle of the universal dignity inherent in all men and women who reside in the hemisphere.

**Cosignatories:**

1. Belize
2. Brazil
3. Argentina
4. Colombia
5. Antigua and Barbuda

**PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF MIGRANT WORKERS  
AND THEIR FAMILIES**

First Committee

Topic 1 of the agenda

Draft resolution presented by the **Bahamas**

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

CONSIDERING that protecting the rights of migrant workers and their families is central to the OAS mission;

RECOGNIZING that the Bahamian government strives to ensure fair play between the employers and the employees;

ACKNOWLEDGING the presence of some 30,000 undocumented Haitians who deprive resident Bahamian workers of jobs;

APPROVING the Right of Association, which allows workers to join and create unions without previous authorization or excessive requirements;

REAFFIRMING the Bahamas participation in the International Labor Organization (ILO), which strives to establish standards of working conditions for men and women around the world; and

NOTING that the rights of migrant workers and their families is part of the OAS's standard goal for Human Rights,

**RESOLVES:**

1. To ask other member states to approve the Right of Association.
2. To ask other member states to establish better working conditions for their own migrant workers.

3. To enlist workers to monitor the treatment of migrant workers.

### **Cosignatories**

1. United States
2. Colombia
3. Argentina
4. Brazil
5. Chile

**PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF MIGRANT WORKERS  
AND THEIR FAMILIES**

First Committee

Topic No. 1 of Agenda Draft

Draft Resolution by the Delegation of Guyana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

Migrant workers want to better their economic situation in OAS states;

Migrant workers are sometimes forced to provide their own work permits and are not treated as other workers are from that respective country;

There is little to no punishment for countries that treat migrant workers in an unfair and inhumane fashion;

There is corruption in the employment and treatment of migrant workers and their families near and abroad;

HAVING SEEN:

The success of the Filipino Migrant Workers Act and the poor treatment of migrant workers in the western hemisphere;

The imperious need for the cohesion and fair treatment of migrant workers in the western hemisphere;

The desire of migrant workers to receive fair and equal treatment for their work in countries that they migrate to;

The effect of corruption involving workers and their work permits in countries dependent on migrant work such as Guyana;

RESOLVES:

1. To create an effective compact between OAS countries to manage the rights of migrant workers including but not limited to working hours, conditions, and permits for workers near and abroad, member states of the OAS are requested to:

- a. Set OAS standards of treatment of migrant workers for all member states in model of the Filipino Migrant Workers Act of 1995, and
  - b. Create respectable relations between OAS countries and migrant workers.
2. To raise awareness of the foul treatment of migrant workers through the passing of this resolution.
3. To recommend that member countries show a unified front on matters dealing with migrant workers and families.
4. To give migrant workers and their families fair and equal opportunities in all member countries.
5. To give the Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor (IACML) of the OAS the power to regulate and govern the rights of migrant workers and their families by
  - a. Implementing a deployment ban on countries who do not agree to this resolution.
  - b. Investigating and punishing violators.
  - c. Managing the movement and permits of migrant workers.

Cosignatories:

1. Brazil
2. Guatemala
3. Argentina
4. Bolivia
5. Colombia

**“PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF MIGRANT WORKERS  
AND THEIR FAMILIES”**

First Committee

Topic 1 of the Agenda

Resolutions Presented by the Delegation of: **Peru**

**THE GENERAL COMMITTEE,**

**EMPHASIZING** the importance of preserving the qualifications, credentials and accolades a migrant worker may possess, and ensuring that companies consider these credentials when looking to hire a migrant worker;

**NOTING** that all people, no matter their race or background, are entitled to receive fair treatment, equal opportunities, proper working conditions; and respect of their human rights;

**RECOGNIZING** that fair treatment of migrant workers leads to an increase in productivity within a corporation, due to the fact that happy workers work more sedulously, and this increase in productivity in turn increases economic growth and development;

**BEARING IN MIND** the need to reduce discrimination within nations and guarantee equal wages for migrant workers;

**OBSERVING** the importance of raising public awareness regarding the treatment and vulnerability of migrant workers, in order to safeguard their rights and privileges;

**TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:**

That Article 9 of Section II in the Inter-American Democratic Charter states that, “The elimination of all forms of discrimination, especially gender, ethnic and race discrimination... the promotion and protection of human rights of indigenous peoples and migrants, and respect for ethnic, cultural and religious diversity in the Americas contribute to strengthening democracy and citizen participation;”



Resolution AG/RES. 2669 (XLI-O/11);  
Resolution AG/RES. 2593 (XL-O/10);  
Resolution AG/RES. 2465 (XXXIX-O/09);

**RESOLVES:**

1. To encourage corporations and immigration services to run background checks on migrant workers, in order to become aware of any credentials or accolades that worker may possess, and to be mindful of the fact that all migrant workers have varying strengths and weaknesses.
2. To bolster any organizations that raises public awareness about the treatment of migrant workers and educates migrant workers of their rights.
3. To promote vehement recalcitration by a country to any discrimination by a corporation towards a worker due to their ethnicity, nationality or migrant status.
4. To delineate through discourse how happy workers lead to an increase in prosperity for the workers, corporation, and the country.
5. To galvanize nations to look upon migrant and indigenous workers without hubris, thus giving all workers equal opportunities to be hired and be successful.
6. To urge nations to pursue donations for funding of projects created to carry out the recommendations and ideas represented above.

Signatory Countries:

1. St. Kitts and Nevis
2. Canada
3. Argentina
4. Belize
5. Barbados

**THE PROMOTION OF LINGUISTIC EDUCATION AND EQUALITY ACROSS THE  
HEMISPHERE**

**First Committee**

Item No: 2 of the Agenda

**Draft resolution presented by the delegation of: Canada**

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

HAVING SEEN:

The Official Languages Act of Canada, a document passed by the sovereign state of Canada, in effort to appease the majority and minority groups of people;

The Inter-American Democratic Charter Article 7, a section of the charter advocating for human rights and liberties;

The CIC, a body within the CIDI of the Organization of American States concerning cultural preservation, mutual understanding, and diversity;

DEEPLY REGRETTING:

The cavernous linguistic and regional's cleavage that results in miscommunication and social unrest within society;

That some individual nations within a state desire to separate from one unified sovereign body;

CONSIDERING:

The agreement of four official OAS languages, linguistic equality proves to be imperative to all member states of OAS;

That language is imperative in communication and that not all member states of OAS have one or more official language;

REALIZING:

That today's youth will be tomorrow's future, and if we are to implement change, OAS must target today's youth and reinforce communal values;

**RESOLVES:**

1. To encourage corporations and immigration services to run background checks on migrant workers, in order to become aware of any credentials or accolades that worker may possess, and to be mindful of the fact that all migrant workers have varying strengths and weaknesses.
2. To bolster any organizations that raises public awareness about the treatment of migrant workers and educates migrant workers of their rights.
3. To promote vehement recalcitration by a country to any discrimination by a corporation towards a worker due to their ethnicity, nationality or migrant status.
4. To delineate through discourse how happy workers lead to an increase in prosperity for the workers, corporation, and the country.
5. To galvanize nations to look upon migrant and indigenous workers without hubris, thus giving all workers equal opportunities to be hired and be successful.
6. To urge nations to pursue donations for funding of projects created to carry out the recommendations and ideas represented above.

Cosignatories:

1. Peru
2. Brazil
3. Belize
4. Paraguay
5. Venezuela
6. United States

**SPECIAL CONFERENCE TO PROMOTE SOCIAL INCLUSION WITHIN LABOR FORCES  
THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL DIVERSITY PROGRAMS**

**First Committee**

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Barbados

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

**CONSIDERING:**

Resolution: AG/RES. 1905 (XXXII-O/02), “Prevention of Racism and all Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance and Consideration of the Preparation of an Inter-American Draft Convention”;

Resolution: AG/RES. 1777 (XXXI-O/01), “Implementation of the Inter-American Program on the Promotion of Women’s Human Rights and Gender Equity and Equality”;

**HAVING SEEN:**

That females are joining the labor forces of Member States in increasing numbers;

**NOTING:**

That the labor forces of Member States are aging with workers increasingly falling between the ages of 45-64;

**RECOGNIZING:**

That foreign workers have become more plentiful in Caribbean nations with the development of CARICOM transnational organizations and the free movement of labor under CSME;

**BEARING IN MIND:**

That foreign workers are increasingly seeking employment within Member States as a result of globalization and expansion of multinational companies having subsidiaries throughout the world;

**CONSIDERING:**

The Charter of Organization of American States includes the following principles:

“The elimination of extreme poverty is an essential part of the promotion and consolidation of representative democracy and is the common and shared responsibility of the American States; . . .

l) The American States proclaim the fundamental rights of the individual without distinction as to race, nationality, creed, or sex; . . . and

m) The spiritual unity of the continent is based on respect for the cultural values of the American countries and requires their close cooperation for the high purposes of civilization; . . .“

**RECALLING:**

The Declaration of San Pedro Sula (2009), “Toward a Culture of Non-Violence”, which states “That inequality and social exclusion, as well as lack of opportunities in society, contribute to the exacerbation of violence and that, consequently, it is essential to have economic and social development that offers equality of opportunity, justice, and social inclusion”;

**TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:**

The Heads of State and Government, meeting in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, at the Fifth Summit of the Americas, reaffirmed that intercultural dialogue and respect for cultural diversity foster

mutual understanding and help reduce conflict, discrimination, and barriers to economic opportunity and social participation;

**ACCEPTING:**

The position taken in the Inter-America Development Bank's publication entitled Social Inclusion and Economic Development in Latin America that one indicator of social inclusion measures access to and participation in labor markets;

**REMEMBERING:**

The statement by Francis Bourguignon, Chief Economist, World Bank, that “[s]ocial exclusion is not only ethically reprehensible, it is also economically inefficient. Directly or indirectly, it prevents the development of talent in particular groups that can benefit all of society.”

**RESOLVES:**

1. To commend the efforts of Member States who have already taken action to reform discriminatory employment laws and implement cultural policies that promote the development of programs on poverty reduction and income generation, especially those targeted at the vulnerable and marginalized sectors of society..
2. To encourage Member States who have already introduced policies aimed at celebrating cultural diversity in the workforce and embracing social inclusion within the labor market, to continue implementing these initiatives.
3. To propose that the Organization of American States establish a special conference to promote social inclusion of all participants in light of cultural diversity in the labor forces of Member States.
4. To suggest that the conference address, among other things, the following topics:
  - a. Strategies to recruit employees of different backgrounds;

- b. Ways to provide networking opportunities for groups that have historically been excluded from the workforce;
  - c. Training that might be needed by human resource professionals to manage an increasingly diverse workforce;
  - d. Communication programs that would help facilitate the successful multicultural diversification of a workforce;
  - e. Opportunities for providing additional training needed by disadvantaged groups that seek to join the workforce;
  - f. Educational programs directed toward celebrating cultural diversity in the workforce;
- Mechanisms to develop non-discriminatory employment laws.
5. To invite Member States to carry out initiatives to celebrate and strengthen the cultural diversity of all groups within their workforces.
  6. To begin planning the conference within three months of the adoption of this draft resolution.
  7. To request that conference organizers present a paper containing conference recommendations and conclusions at the next General Assembly meeting and publish it on the OAS website.
  8. To recommend that the OAS seek funding for the conference from the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank.

Cosignatories:

1. Venezuela
2. Antigua and Barbuda
3. Nicaragua
4. Brazil
5. St. Kitts and Nevis

**PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF MIGRANT WORKERS AND THEIR FAMILIES**

First Committee

Topic 1 of the Agenda

Presented by the delegation of Paraguay

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

ACKNOWLEDGING article II of the OAS charter, in which OAS members proclaim the fundamental rights of the individual without distinction as to race, nationality, creed, or sex.

RECALLING article II of the charter of the OAS which emphasizes that the elimination of extreme poverty is an essential part of the promotion and consolidation of representative democracy and is the common and shared responsibility of the American State.

REMINDING section II article k of the OAS charter, which states that the economic cooperation is essential to the common welfare and prosperity of the peoples of the continent.

BEARING IN MIND article 32, section 1 of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrants and Members of their Families, which states that on completion of their term of employment, migrant workers have the right to transfer their earnings and savings as well as their personal effects and belongings.

ACKNOWLEDGING that remittances allow migrant workers' families to survive and that the free circulation of these funds is essential to the well being of these families.

BEARING IN MIND that the taxes and interest rates that come with the circulation of capital poses a serious threat to the financial standing of families of migrant workers.

RESOLVES

1. To suggest to member states to enact a zone of economic cooperation between American states in order to assure to the European Union but within the Americas and the integration would be gradual.



2. To emphasize that this zone will respect every nation's sovereignty;
3. To call attention to the fact that former agreements such as NAFTA, CAFTA, MERCOSUR must be respected;
4. To suggest that the first step of integration focuses on trade agreements;
5. To invite member states to create a "branch" within the OAS, which will track oversee, and provide assistance to migrant workers in regards to transfers of capital to their country of original.
6. To request that the committee on Administrative Budgetary Affairs (CAAP) raise funds for this branch of the OAS.
7. To encourage member states of the OAS to adhere to this zone of economic cooperation for the sake of the families of migrant workers.

Cosignatories:

1. Venezuela
2. Antigua and Barbuda
3. Nicaragua
4. St. Kitts and Nevis
5. Bolivia

**THE CREATION OF A WEBCAM CHAT SERVICE ON THE OAS WEBSITE TO PROMOTE  
CULTURAL APPRECIATION**

First Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Ecuador

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

That the plan of action from the Summits of the Americas (Quebec, 2001) states:

“Create an environment to foster awareness and understanding of cultural linguistic diversity of countries in the Americas, through a variety of means, including the use of new communications technologies as well as the Internet” ; and

“Recognizing that respect for and value of cultural diversity contributes to social and economic dynamism, and are positive factors in the promotion of good governance, social cohesion, human development, human rights and peaceful co existence in the Hemisphere, and that the effect of globalization offer great possibilities for the promotion of cultural diversity”,

RECOGNIZING:

Clause ‘m’ of Article 3 Chapter II of the OAS Charter that states, “The spiritual unity of the continent is based on respect for the cultural values of the American countries and requires their close cooperation for the high purposes of civilization”; and

Article 52 Chapter VII of the OAS Charter which affirms that,” The member states, with due respect for the individuality of each of them, agree to promote cultural exchange as an effective means of consolidating inter-American understanding”,

BEARING IN MIND:

The General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS) declared that 2011 would be celebrated as the Inter-American Year of Culture (IAYC) in recognition of the central role that culture plays in the economic, social, and human development of all communities in the Hemisphere; and

In addition to celebrating the diverse cultures of the Americas, this Inter-American Year will lead to the formulation and implementation of public policies, especially for the strengthening of cultural industries and for promoting culture as a tool of social inclusion. Initiatives will aim at providing lasting impact beyond 2011,

RESOLVES:

1. To praise the General Assembly's declaration that 2011 would be celebrated as the Inter-American Year of Culture.
2. To commend the Summits of the Americas' (Quebec, 2001) plan to create an environment to foster awareness and understanding of cultural linguistic diversity of countries in the Americas, through a variety of means, including the use of new communications technologies as well as the Internet.
3. To create a free webcam chat service on the OAS website available to anyone in an OAS member state that will allow that person to video chat with other people from other member states.
4. To organize a meeting with the OAS First Committee to decide on the best possible funding for this webcam chat service and come to an agreement on the layout and functionality of the online service.

Cosignatories:

1. Guatemala
2. Honduras
3. Grenada
4. United States
5. Bahamas

**REPORT ON THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL INCLUSION THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF  
STUDENT DIVERSITY BOARDS**

Committee: Juridical and Political Affairs

Item No: 2 of the Agenda

Draft resolution(s) presented by the delegation of: Honduras

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

HAVING SEEN:

Resolution CIDI/REMIC-IV/RES. 1 (IV-O/08), “Guidance to the Inter-American Committee on Culture Concerning Priority Activities in 2009-2010”; and

CIDI/CIC/RPA/INF.13/10, “The Role of the Arts and Media Communications in Education for Democratic Citizenship”; and

CEPCIDI/doc. 965/10, “Strategy for the 2011: Inter-American Year of Culture” wherein the Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development designated 2011 as Inter-American Year of Culture in order to promote diversity and mutual awareness between the Member states for economic and social purposes and;

RECALLING:

That Honduras hosted the “Rescue and Promotion of the Artisan, Indigenous and Traditional Production” workshop in 2006 wherein regional participants favored an increased distribution of indigenous art and other artisan products,

**RESOLVES:**

1. To suggest the institution of student diversity boards in every school district from each member state to showcase gender, religion, race, socio economic status and other identifiers.

- a. The diversity boards should involve one to two students from each school in a district who would then discuss each of the previously listed identifiers.
  - b. Representatives from the Inter-American Committee of Culture should communicate with the boards annually in order to effectively promote social awareness of cultural diversity.
2. To initiate annual leadership summits among grade school, high school and college level students from member states in order to discuss culture and diversity.
  - a. Beginning with Honduras in 2012, the summits should take place yearly and in a different member state than the previous host.
  - b. The participants should be selected through an application and based on their own attempts to promote awareness of culture and diversity in their communities.
3. To propose visual distribution of cultures through murals and other public displays within OAS buildings in each member state to be created by students and/or community volunteers in order to serve as an example of cultural diversity.

**Cosignatories:**

1. Canada
2. Guatemala
3. Grenada
4. Ecuador
5. Peru

PROGRAM COUNCILING CHILDREN SEPARATED FROM THEIR FAMILIES  
DURING MIGRATION

First Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Resolution presented by the delegation of:

Grenada

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

HAVING SEEN:

CE/AM/INF. 72/09 FAMILY SEPARATION AND THE EDUCATIONAL SUCCESS OF IMMIGRANT CHILDREN, which was presented by Prof. Sara Poggio to CEAM on October 20, 2009, states, "One in five children of school age in the United States is an immigrant or child of immigrants. For many immigrants, especially those from Central America and Mexico, it is common for families to become separated for extended periods as parents migrate to the United States with children following later. Previous studies found that up to 80 percent of Latin American immigrant children in U.S. schools have been separated from parents because of migration.

EMPHASIZING:

That one in five children of school age are immigrants or children of immigrants;

REITERATING:

That it is common for families to become separated for extended periods during migration;

CONSIDERING:

That separation from parents, especially mothers can cause negative psychological effects on children;

RECOGNIZING:

That children without parents are more likely to suffer from depression and have a higher chance of dropping out of school;

**REALIZING:**

That a successful support group program for migrant teens separated from their parents was established in Northwestern High School in Prince George's County;

**BEARING IN MIND:**

That the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) will provide funding, which is the largest multilateral source of financing for the Latin American and the Caribbean region.

**RESOLVES:**

1. To encourage countries to implement a law stating that a country may not separate families during migration unless in extreme cases.
2. To protect the rights of children separated by families during migration.
3. To create a writing contest to raise awareness within the OAS Member States about the effects on children separated by migration.
4. Request Permanent Observers Countries to make voluntary contributions toward dissemination of the rights of children separated from their families.

**Cosignatories**

1. Antigua and Barbuda
2. St. Kitts and Nevis
3. Guatemala
4. Honduras
5. Ecuador

**THIRTIETH MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
FOR HIGH SCHOOLS - 30<sup>th</sup> MOAS HS  
*November 30<sup>th</sup> - December 3<sup>rd</sup> 2011***

**FINAL BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS**

**SECOND COMMITTEE**





**PROMOTION OF HEMISPHERIC COOPERATION IN BORDER SECURITY TO COMBAT  
TERRORISM, GANGS AND DRUG TRACKING**

Second Committee

Topic # 1 of the Agenda

Resolution presented by the delegation of: **Paraguay**

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

RECALLING the charter of the OAS article 3, j) in which Social justice and social security are bases of lasting peace in the region and within each country member ;

REMINDING that the OAS will work against terrorism, for according to the OAS charter, article 3, g) the American States condemn war of aggression: victory does not give rights;

EMPHASIZING that the OAS seeks the strengthening of the national capacities of its Member States to respond, in an effective and efficient manner, to the increasing levels of crime and violence caused by illicit trafficking in firearms;

CONSIDERING that the OAS will cooperate with the countries of the region so that all its Member States may as quickly as possible establish policies and legislation to mark firearms at the time of manufacture and/or import;

AGKNOWLEDGING that in addition, the Public Security Department of the OAS is scheduled to conduct a training workshop with ten police officials, focusing on the use of firearms marking equipment.

**RESOLVES:**

TO SUGGEST cooperation within OAS members to share military and police personnel training to better address identification of drug related illicit activities;

TO PROMOTE the sharing of technologies that will allow scanning of trucks and containers as per model of airport security (X rays and sniffing dogs), and thus limit the traffic of drugs and illegal firearms.

Cosignatory countries:

1. Nicaragua
2. Guyana
3. Brazil
4. Colombia
5. Barbados

**SUPPORT FOR MEMBER STATES TO STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES  
TO COMBAT DRUG TRAFFICKING ACTIVITIES IN PORTS THROUGHOUT THE  
HEMISPHERE**

Second Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution presented by the delegations of

Saint Kitts and Nevis

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN resolution AG/RES. 2556 (XL-O/10), “Hemispheric Drug Strategy and Preparation of its Plan of Action”;

REITERATING "the importance of having up-to-date strategies and mechanisms that facilitate hemispheric cooperation to address all aspects of the world drug problem;

NOTING that AG/RES. 2556 (XL-0/10) further recognized concrete activities, both joint and individual, should be designed to take into account differences in the dimensions of the problems in member states";

CONSIDERING that at its forty-seventh regular session, the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) began the process of drafting the Plan of Action of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy “as a policy instrument that directs the collective effort to combat the world drug problem”;

RECALLING that the Plan of Action of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy constitutes the comprehensive approach toward tackling a problem that undermines the very fabric of democratic societies;

ALSO CONSIDERING that CICAD will be responsible for evaluation and monitoring of the Action Plan via the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism, ad hoc instruments, and other tools that it may identify;

TAKING NOTE that relevant information will be exchanged through this forum, on-line training will be offered, and secure data bases will be established, among other activities.";

FURTHER CONSIDERING the importance of restrictions upon the shipments and developments of illicit drug trafficking; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that over half of the illicit drugs were imported into the western hemisphere,

RESOLVES:

1. To invite all member states to strengthen their efforts in overseeing the security measures within those ports into which illegal products are shipped, with the assistance of the Inter-American Port Authority.
2. To create or design a hemispheric clearinghouse that would provide for the processing and exchange of the information on drug supplies and the flow of drug trafficking, which would foster the ability for member states to have up-to-date data.
3. To further request the CICAD work with member states in order to work toward the aforementioned goals.
4. To urge member states to establish effective bureaus that will reduce illicit crops and chemical agents to their best ability;

5. To monitor chemical facilities to reduce the probability that chemicals will be used to enhance illicit products, though the cooperation in the area of reciprocal assistance in sharing technology.
6. To encourage member states to have the ability to check suspicious containers efficiently at major ports through technology transfers.
7. To urge member states to strengthen border security officials in order to apprehend suspicious and illegal contraband passing through bordering crossings and ports.

Cosignatory countries:

1. Colombia
2. Guyana
3. Barbados
4. Nicaragua
5. Brazil

**PROMOTION OF HEMISPHERIC COOPERATION IN BORDER SECURITY TO COMBAT  
TERRORISM, GANGS AND DRUG TRAFFICKING**

Second Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution presented by the Delegation of Brazil

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

OEA/Ser.L/XIV.2.49 in which Member States are urged to develop and implement corresponding plans of action regarding Hemispheric Drug Strategy;

AG/RES. 2459 (XXXIX-O/09) in which all Member States are urged to enforce and commit into various conventions and protocols passed regarding terrorism such as the Inter-American Convention and relevant resolutions regarding the subject;

AG/RES. 2541 (XL-O/10) in which financial cooperation is encouraged to Member States by helping those countries that are affected by gang related problems,

CONSIDERING:

The efforts done by Member States to prevent these problems as much as possible by enforcing border control and security overseas,

BEARING IN MIND:

That the main intention of The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) is to diminish and ultimately stop the production and usage of drugs and narcotics,

That terrorism, gangs and the involvement in drug trafficking brings consequences that can impact all Member States in direct and indirect ways,

RECOGNIZING:

The fact that Central American countries have a higher propensity towards criminal violence caused by drug trafficking because of their unfortunate location between countries with the highest rates of drug consumption and production,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage member states to create awareness amongst young generations about the negative effects that involvement in gangs and drug trafficking can produce by implementing different programs and raising awareness through media and educational models.
2. To model after-school and vocational programs for the Hemispheric youth that will serve as an alternative to getting involved in drug related issues and gang memberships.
  - a. To instruct the department of Public Security to design such programs and implement them in the countries that request it and are able to provide a source of funding.
  - b. To develop a network and forum where Member States can share data that has proved successful and efficient as implemented to these programs.
3. To commend the Puebla Process Pilot Initiative in their action to enforce their interchange of information pertaining to the entrance of migrant victims involved in smuggling and trafficking.
4. To create a yearly summit on terrorism where Member States will be able to exchange and brainstorm ideas on how to tackle this global problem.
5. To promote the exchange of border-security agents between countries with the highest percentages of security and those with the lowest in order to share methodologies and effective measures to prevent drug trafficking and other illegal activities.
6. To encourage all Member States to reduce the demand for illegal substances by developing new legislation or reinforcing existing legislation on drug consumption and distribution within their states.

7. To make information about gangs in the hemisphere easily accessible to member states through a privileged and security network that will collect and distribute data on gang activity as these gangs are responsible for the trafficking of drugs across national borders.

Co-signatures:

1. Belize
2. Peru
3. Argentina
4. Nicaragua
5. Costa Rica



**ADOPTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL DRUG COURTS OF THE AMERICAS INITIATIVE  
IN THE HEMISPHERE**

Second Committee

Topic 1 of the Agenda

Draft resolution presented by the delegation of: Colombia

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

**CONSIDERING:**

The importance of strengthening cooperation among OAS Member States to better combat drug trafficking, usage, and all interconnected security issues thereof;

**RECALLING:**

That in a 2010 publication by the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security of the OAS, “Establishing Drug Treatment Courts: Strategies, Experiences, and Preliminary Outcomes,” in regards to establishing drug treatment courts, it was noted that “drug dependence is a chronic relapsing disorder that must be addressed and treated as a public health matter;”

**SEEING HOW:**

Other countries within the hemisphere, including but not limited to Mexico and the United States, have gleaned successful results from the implementation of Drug Treatment Courts (DTCs) to combat drug problems such as abuse, narco-trafficking, and international smuggling;

**BEARING IN MIND:**

DTCs are in operation around the world and have been shown to reduce overcrowded prisons, reduce rates of crime, reduce rates of relapse into drug use as opposed to drug offenders incarcerated under the traditional judicial system, and more than pay for themselves in terms of the resulting security;

**RECOGNIZING:**

NIDA has published statistics proving that DTCs reduce drug abuse by 50%, reduce criminal activity by up to 80%, and reduce re-arrests by up to 64%;

**AWARE THAT:**

Drug trafficking is often directly affiliated with gang activity and “has provided funding for insurgency and those who use terrorist violence in various regions throughout the world,” according to the UNODC;

**HAVING SEEN:**

The OAS, Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), along with the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security of the OAS, promote DTCs in the Americas to achieve the rehabilitation rather than incarceration of offenders;

**NOTING:**

That in approximately twenty countries across the globe, DTCs since 2001 have enrolled nearly 6,000 participants, 1,000 of whom have successfully completed their programs;

**RESOLVES:**

1. To applaud Brazil, Canada, Chile, Jamaica, Mexico, Suriname, and the United States for taking the initiative to establish Drug Treatment Courts (DTCs) in their sovereign nations;
2. To strongly urge Member States to adopt the Drug Treatment Courts in the Americas Initiative;
3. To request that Member States pledge to establish a DTC in at least three drug crime-ridden communities each by 2015;
4. To encourage Member States to seek examples, personnel training, and support in establishing their DTCs from the experienced and equipped International Association of Drug Treatment Courts (IADTC);
5. To recommend expanding DTCs beyond cases dealing with drugs to tackle such interrelated issues as illicit gang activity;

6. To suggest that all DTCs adhere to the 13 Key Principles for Court-directed Treatment and Rehabilitation Programmes as established by the IADTC, and modify such programs as needed to best conform to each Member States laws and constitutions;
7. To propose that Member States solicit funding from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) if they cannot sustain such programs, and that they divert funding from respective justice departments traditionally used to convict and incarcerate drug abusers over extended periods in order to further develop DTCs;
8. To urge a special Hemispheric Security conference where representatives from signatory Member States can receive further instruction on the establishment and integration of DTCs in their home countries from members of the IADTC and select staff from DTCs within the hemisphere, with a date set for no later than January 1, 2013;
9. To encourage Member States to follow the examples of existing DTCs and related justice centers such as those in Red-Hook, New York in the creation of their unique DTCs so they may best be suited for the local security issues.

**Cosignatories:**

1. Canada
2. St. Kitts and Nevis
3. Argentina
4. Belize
5. Guyana

**INCREASED OAS MEMBER STATE PARTICIPATION IN CITCE (INTER-AMERICAN  
COMMITTEE AGAINST TERRORISM)**

Second Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Barbados

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

HAVING SEEN:

AG/RES. 2536 (XL-O/10) - Support for the Work of the Inter-American Committee Against  
Terrorism

OEA/Ser.F/II.24 RC.24/RES.1/01 - Terrorist Threat to the Americas

AG/RES. 2397 (XXXVIII-O/08) - Special Security Concerns of the Small Island States of the  
Caribbean

CONSIDERING THE FOLLOWING:

A terrorist attack anywhere in the Americas would affect all member states, especially if targeted  
the commercial sector, such as shipping;

Smaller OAS member states, such as Barbados, require the assistance of member states with  
more developed counter-terrorism programs to viably protect themselves from terror attacks;

Smaller member states may be more vulnerable and prone to terror attacks in the future because  
of their less developed and funded counter-terrorism strategies.

RESOLVES:

1. To work to educate OAS member states on the importance of ratifying and implementing the  
Inter-American Convention against Terrorism;
2. To express the importance of member states implementing measures to fortify international

cooperation, especially in extradition matters, information exchange, mutual legal assistance, and to deny safe haven to any person who supports terror in any other OAS member state;

3. To encourage the loaning or lease of anti-terror equipment, such as vehicles and communications equipment, between larger member states to smaller member states, with the acknowledgement that the equipment will only be used in counter-terrorism operations;
4. To evaluate the success of previous resolutions in promoting international cooperation in CITCE (Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism);
5. To promote continued funding from OAS member states for programs within CTICE, that train forces in counter-terrorism measures, such as the Tourism Security Seminars and the Specialized Training Workshops on Port Security.

Cosignatories:

1. Bolivia
2. Bahamas
3. Argentina
4. Colombia
5. St. Kitts and Nevis

**“PROMOTION OF HEMISPHERIC COOPERATION IN BORDER SECURITY TO COMBAT  
DRUG TRAFFICKING”**

**Second Committee**

**Topic 1 of the Agenda**

**Resolutions presented by the Delegation of: Peru**

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

**ACKNOWLEDGING** that the coca leaf is a legal product used for cultural purposes within several sovereign members of the Organization of American States (OAS), and these legal uses of the coca leaf are part of these states’ cultural heritage;

**EMPHASIZING** that the coca leaf production in Latin America renders the majority of its products for the illegal production the illicit drug cocaine;

**RECOGNIZING** that the narco-trafficking of cocaine is a serious infraction according to the legal systems of members of the OAS;

**RECOGNIZING ALSO** that narco-trafficking in states of the OAS is resultant to severe drug-related violence within these states and conducive to the destruction of the health of the citizens;

**BEARING IN MIND** that the issue of drug trafficking is a multi-faceted concern that is illegal and dangerous in its production, transportation, and its supply and demand;

**NOTING** that the negative effects of drug trafficking are seen all throughout the Western Hemisphere and that all members of the OAS are economically impaired by the cost of eradicating drug-related violence and eradicating the illegal actions concerning narco-traffic;

**REITERATING** that narco-trafficking is present and active across the Western Hemisphere and requires collective hemispheric cooperation to battle this global concern;

## **TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:**

That resolution AG/RES. 2556 (XL-O/10), “The Hemisphere Drug Strategy and Its Plan of Action,” has been approved by the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) at its forty-ninth regular session;

That the Plan of Action of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy guides the collective effort of the members of the OAS towards recommended, efficient strategies;

That the Hemispheric Drug Strategy encourages members of the Organization of American States (OAS) to strengthen national drug authorities and raise them higher in government bureaucracies;

That the Hemispheric Drug Strategy supports the method of demand reduction within member states;

That the Hemispheric Drug Strategy aims at reducing the accessibility of drugs and their unlawful supply in member states, including the monitoring of pharmaceutical products that contain narcotic substances; and

That the Hemispheric Drug Strategy is an instrument for the facilitation of hemispheric cooperation and the management of policy set forth by the CICAD,

## **RESOLVES:**

1. To remind members of the OAS that any drug-related issue, such as violence and illegal transactions, is a serious concern shared by the hemisphere as a whole, as it affects the economic and social situations of every member state, and must be addressed the collective efforts of the entire hemisphere.
2. To encourage members of the OAS to seek a reasonable balance between preserving any legal national traditions regarding the coca leaf and addressing the cocaine drug related concerns using the strategies presented by the “Hemispheric Drug Strategy and its Plan of Action.”

3. To collectively work towards the eradication of drug-related violence by focusing collective efforts towards attacking the roots of narco-trafficking problem, as presented by the strategies of the “Hemispheric Drug Strategy.”
4. To promote the development of alternative crops, such as coffee and asparagus, in areas where the coca leaf is produced so as to reduce the supply of the input to cocaine.
5. To continue to protect and preserve the legal commerce and the cultural uses for the coca leaf in Latin America as well as encourage coca-producing states to spread awareness, within their respective states, of the negative effects of cocaine to a person’s health and society.
6. To encourage member states to regulate only cocoa production discovered to be used for the wrong reasons (i.e. drugs). How these producers are found to reduce illegal components by narrowing down the places where they are being produced.

Signatory countries:

1. St. Kitts and Nevis
2. Canada
3. United States
4. Brasil
5. Guyana
6. Colombia
7. Chile
8. Trinidad and Tobago



**PROMOTION OF HEMISPHERIC COOPERATION IN PREVENTIVE MEASURES FOR  
FUTURE GANG INVOLVEMENT**

Second Committee

Topic No: 1 of the Agenda

Draft resolution presented by the delegation(s) of: Argentina, Guatemala and Honduras

TAKING NOTE OF AG/DEC. 66 (XLI-O/11) which called for “the need to continue strengthening bilateral, sub regional, regional, and international cooperation mechanisms, in keeping with the principles established in the OAS Charter, in order to address, prevent and combat, in a comprehensive and effective manner, transnational organized crime, illicit arms trafficking, trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, the global drug problem, money laundering, corruption, terrorism, kidnapping, criminal gangs and technology-related crime, including cybercrime, as they may affect, in certain cases, social, economic, and political development and the legal and institutional order”;

AWARE OF the forty-first General Assembly’s request to prepare a draft for a hemispheric Plan of Action on Citizen Security, to follow-up the Declaration of San Salvador, in coordination with the Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Public Security in the Americas (MISPA) and the Meetings of Ministers of Justice or Other Ministers or Attorneys General of the America (REMJA) with assistance of the General Secretariat;

RECOGNIZING AG/DEC. 66 (XLI-O/11) the need to continue promoting prison systems based on respect for human dignity and human rights, including policies and practices geared towards rehabilitation and reintegration into society;

NOTING AG/DEC. 66 (XLI-O/11) that the individual lies at the center of citizen security, understood as the human components of public security and also as collective voices in the definition and implementation of ways to build more secure and sustainable communities and societies that conform to their aspirations for democracy; and

RESOLVES:

1. To request that the General Secretariat seek funding from international parties such as the World Bank or International Monetary Fund in order to institute educational programs for adolescents in afterschool hours in order to allow young adults to better allocate time and diminish occasions which place them at risk for the exposure to gang-related activity, such things as an after school sports program.
  - a. The creation of a sub-committee within The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) that will be responsible for creating such programs
  - b. The development of a network and forum where member states can share data that has proved successful and efficient as implemented to these programs
2. To emphasize the importance for educational systems within the members states to employ teachers who have the desire and ability to help the adolescents maintain a healthy lifestyle that fosters civic engagement.
3. To emphasize that funding for these programs would be provided from programs in countries which are able to offer support in adopting these new programs. This “adoption” would entail financial support as well as correspondence between the participants of the programs.

Co-signatures:

1. Antigua & Barbuda
2. Venezuela
3. Perú
4. Guatemala
5. Argentina
6. Honduras

**THE ESTABLISHMENT OF GUIDELINES FOR COMPREHENSIVE BORDER SECURITY  
MEASURES AMONG ALL HEMISPHERIC NATIONS**

Committee: Second

Item No: 1 of the Agenda

Draft resolution presented by the delegation of: the United States

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

**HAVING SEEN:**

The Charter for the Organization of American States (OAS) which states that the organization “proclaims the following essential purposes...to strengthen the peace and security of the continent.”

**UNDERSTANDING:**

That insufficient border security between countries of the Western Hemisphere threatens the public safety and security of their respective populations through the unmonitored spread of dangerous diseases across national borders and the unchecked migration of dangerous persons, such as criminals, drug cartels, and terrorists, across such boundaries;

**WITNESSING:**

That limited military and law enforcement personnel at national borders has facilitated the transportation of narcotics and other illegal substances across such boundaries;

**RECOGNIZING:**

That inefficient border security is a growing epidemic among hemispheric nations, with an estimated 13 million documented residents in the United States and growing populations of undocumented residents in Chile, Venezuela, Canada, the Dominican Republic, and Mexico, many of whom may engage in criminal, drug, or gang activity;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

That Chapter VII, Article 33 of the Charter of the American States claims “Development is a primary responsibility of each country and should constitute an integral and continuous process for the establishment of a more just economic and social order that will make possible and contribute to the fulfillment of the individual.”

OBSERVING:

That the involvement of North and South American citizens in the drug trade largely stems from a lack of development or economic alternatives in their countries of origin;

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend the establishment of a hemispheric committee, the Inter-American Committee on Border Security and Enforcement, to:
  - a. Work with the CICTE in coordinate government policies across the hemisphere to combat criminal gang activity, illegal trafficking, and terrorism;
  - b. Develop a database to catalogue repeat drug or criminal offenders and track their migration through multiple states;
  - c. Allow hemispheric governments to easily communicate with one another and cooperate in regards to security concerns between their respective nations;
  - d. Facilitate the sharing of intelligence between member states to eradicate potentially threatening terrorist cells or drug cartels operating within multiple hemispheric countries;
2. To urge member states to station increased security forces at their respective borders to enforce existing immigration laws and suppress the distribution of illegal narcotics, firearms, and persons;
3. To encourage member states to establish separate checkpoints at their respective borders for commercial vehicles to reduce waiting time at such locations;

4. To promote free-trade agreements between member states to increase the development of depressed economies, shifting populations away from dependency on the drug trade and gang activity.

Co-Signatories:

1. Bahamas
2. Antigua-Barbuda
3. Peru
4. Grenada
5. Barbados
6. Chile

**STRENGTHENING COOPERATION AMONG CUSTOMS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT  
AUTHORITIES TO FIGHT DRUG TRAFFICKING IN THE AMERICAS**

Second Committee

Item No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft resolution presented by the delegation of:

CHILE

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

CONSIDERING:

That drug trafficking in many countries in the hemisphere is the largest source of income;

That with legalizing, the importation of marijuana would lower the death rate due to human trafficking and would eliminate the drug cartels;

That marijuana is often transported across borders due to the demand for marijuana in countries with poor growing conditions;

STRESSING:

That the controlled production and distribution of marijuana would entail the implementation of strict laws limiting individual use and possession;

That the vendors will be approved by the government, which means that the buyer must be encrypted into the database to purchase the substance;

That any illegal vendors or growers would be incarcerated for 20 to life;

That the buyer can only buy a set amount of cannabis for a set amount of time and after the buyer exceeds the amount his account will be frozen;

That there will be high taxes on cannabis that would improve the economy, infrastructure, and government.

**RESOLVES:**

1. To commend member states and nations in the hemisphere who have taken impressive measures to improve domestic security so as to limit drug trafficking.
2. To recognize the governments who have permitted the use of marijuana for medicinal purposes.
3. To solicit the support of member states to have state controlled distribution of marijuana for medicinal use. Government controlled and regulated dispensaries to distribute the marijuana.
  - a) To allow marijuana to be purchased without prescription, over the counter. Each state's internal regulations regarding the use, distribution, and sale of over the counter medications would be in effect. If an individual has over an amount determined by the member state's government as medicinal use, then the marijuana will be confiscated, but the individual will not be prosecuted.
  - b) To require that the Government controlled dispensaries be managed by people that would be referred to as vendors. These vendors would be considered government employees.
  - c) To create a single database among all member nations in which drug users and drug vendors must register and to require the registration of all cannabis users and cannabis vendors at local civil service centers. The distribution would be monitored through this system.
  - d) To implement a strict and high tax on marijuana, that would be regulated by the member state in which a transaction occurs.
4. To implement government controlled marijuana nurseries and greenhouses in each member state to diminish the need to transport cannabis across borders. Cannabis would be distributed solely in the country it is produced in, so there would be no transporting across international borders. The taxation as mentioned in clause 3d would be made simple by this, with the producing

country also being the distributing country, which in turn then makes it the taxing country. No member states would make revenue off of another member state's distribution of marijuana.

5. Students carrying student IDs will receive a 10%-50% discount to give more equitable opportunity of purchase.
6. To recommend to the UN the eventual legalization of marijuana.

Cosignatories:

- 1 Antigua & Barbuda
- 2 Argentina
- 3 Grenada
- 4 Brazil
- 5 Nicaragua



**STRATEGIES TO REDUCE MILITARY SPENDING AND PROMOTE TRANSPARENCY IN  
ARMS ACQUISITIONS**

SECOND COMMITTEE

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Belize

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

NOTING

That, in accordance with the “Updated Inventory of the Confidence Building Measures is applied during year 2005 by the States of the American hemisphere (Doc JID S-2903),” Member States have paid less attention to suggested measures for transparency concerning arms acquisitions and those inherent information of military cost;

RECOGNIZING

The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty and the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty of 1988 and their noble objective to rid Latin America of any possibility of nuclear warfare and cease research of destructive, malicious uses of nuclear power;

KEEPING IN MIND

The principle that the maintaining of, “spiritual unity of the continent is based on respect for the cultural values of the American countries and requires their close cooperation for the high purposes of civilization”;

OAS member states have continually failed to adhere consistently with the parameters of The Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions.

HIGHLIGHTING

The principle of the Organization of American States as seen in Articles 2 of Chapter 1 of The OAS Charter, “To achieve an effective limitation of conventional weapons that will make it possible to devote the largest amount of resources to the economic and social development of the Member States”;

## RECALLING

That the Declaration on Security in the Americas (DSA), adopted at the Special Conference on Security, held in Mexico City in 2003, establishes that “[o]ur new concept of security in the Hemisphere is multidimensional in scope, includes traditional and new threats, concerns, and other challenges to the security of the states of the Hemisphere, incorporates the priorities of each state, contributes to the consolidation of peace, integral development, and social justice, and is based on democratic values, respect for and promotion and defense of human rights, solidarity, cooperation, and respect for national sovereignty”;

## BEARING IN MIND

That the transparency of arms acquisitions and national defense policies between nations creates confidence and decreases tension promoting cooperation and peace within the Organization of American States;

## AFFIRMING

That as of 2010, only six Member states submitted reports or notifications to the Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions; and

## AFFIRMING ALSO

That as of December 3, 2009 at the First Conference of the States Parties to The Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions held in Washington D.C., only 12 Member States had signed and ratified the convention, and

As of the 2011, only 15 member states have signed and ratified The Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions,

## **RESOLVES:**

1. To commend all members of the OAS for expressing their concern in the promotion of transparency in arms acquisitions.
2. To request an amendment to the Inter-American Convention on Transparency in

3. Conventional Weapons Acquisitions that replaces the annual acquisitions report with an online database accessible by all member states to be implemented and monitored by the Department of Defense and Hemispheric Security where OAS nations shall input receipt information of conventional weapons acquisitions electronically, with respect to imports, on the exporting State, and the quantity and type of conventional weapons imported; and information, with respect to exports, on the importing State, and the quantity and type of conventional weapons exported. Children that attend these programs will create workshops along with the teachers to reach those who are not able to attend school. Programs would be suggested to church programs and youth community centers as well as the afterschool programs, so that children who can not attend school can benefit from these programs.
  
4. To request that all cosignatories of The Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions submit receipt information of conventional weapons acquisitions including both exports and imports within 90 days of the act.

Co-signatories:

1. Barbados
2. Bahamas
3. Paraguay
4. Venezuela
5. Argentina
6. Peru

**TRANSPARENCY IN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS ACQUISITIONS**

Second Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Bolivia.

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

## CONSIDERING:

Resolution AG/RES. 2445 (XXXIX-O/09), "Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions", which states, "The importance of annual reporting to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms of information on imports, exports, military holdings, and procurement through national production of major weapon systems";

Resolution AG/RES. 2445 (XXXIX-O/09), "Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions", which states, "

That one of the essential purposes of the Organization of American States set forth in its Charter is to achieve an effective limitation of conventional weapons that will make it possible to devote the largest amount of resources to the economic and social development of the member states";

## HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 of the Charter of the Organization of American States which resolves, "To strengthen the peace and security of the continent;"

The Declaration of Santiago (1995) which states, "[That the] freedom of information is a fundamental human right;"

The Declaration of San Salvador (1998) which promotes “The exchange of information... through the publication of books on defense or official documents, as appropriate, permitting greater transparency with respect to the defense policies of each country, and on the organization, structure, size, and composition of the armed forces;”

The past commitments of member states to openness and military transparency;

That military transparency, among the members of the Organization of American States, is key to member states having their inherent right of individual or collective self-defense;

RECOGNIZING:

That one of the essential purposes of the Charter of the OAS is to “achieve an effective limitation of conventional weapons that will make it possible to devote the largest amount of resources to the economic and social development of the Member States;”

That military transparency and openness aids in achieving an affective limitation of conventional weapons therefore increasing member states’ right of individual or collective self-defense;

RESOLVES:

1. To commend all members of the OAS for expressing their concern in the promotion of transparency in arms acquisitions.
2. To urge Member States to continue to promote confidence between members of the Organization of American States by publishing voluntary annual reports on their imports and exports of conventional weapons to the Secretary General of the Organization of American States as stipulated in the Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions.

3. To encourage Member States to abide by the Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisition for the sake of hemispheric security and confidence.

**Cosignatories:**

1. St. Kitts and Nevis
2. Barbados
3. Bahamas
4. United States
5. Chile

**PROMOTING TRANSPARENCY IN THE TRANSMISSION OF WEAPONS THROUGHOUT  
THE HEMISPHERE**

2<sup>nd</sup> Committee Topic

Topic 2 of the Agenda

Presented by the Delegation of Trinidad and Tobago and Ecuador

**HAVING SEEN:**

As documented in the OAS Security Documents Volume III: The Inter-American Convention Against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, November 13, 1977, “States Parties give priority to preventing, combating, and eradicating the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials because of the links of such activities with drug trafficking, terrorism, transnational organized crime, and mercenary and other criminal activities”;

Article III of the Key OAS Security Documents Volume VIII: The Inter-American Convention Against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, November 13, 1977, which calls for Member States to “eliminate loss or diversion, undertake to adopt the necessary measures to ensure the security of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials imported into, exported from, or in transit through their respective territories”;

Article III of the Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions, which calls for Member States to, “report annually to the depositary on their imports and exports of conventional weapons during the preceding calendar year, providing information, with respect to imports, on the exporting State, and the quantity and type of conventional weapons imported; and information, with respect to exports, on the importing State, and the quantity and type of conventional weapons exported”.

**ACKNOWLEDGING:**

The declaration of Santiago and the San Salvador on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures, which recommends, to keep implementing programs that strengthen confidence and security.

REAFFIRMING:

The Declaration of Security on the Americas that states, “Confidence- and security- building measures and transparency in defense and security policies contribute to increasing stability, safeguarding hemispheric and international peace and security, and consolidation democracy”.

REINFORCING:

The commitment of the United Nations and Organization of the American States to contribute more fully to openness and transparency by exchanging information on weapon systems covered by the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms.

CONSIDERING:

Since the mid-1970s, Government have invested billions of dollars in anti-drug assistance programs aimed at reducing drug and weapon trafficking, but these efforts have done little to reduce the overall availability of illicit drugs and weapons;

Member States give priority to preventing, combating, and eradicating the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials because of the links of such activities with drug trafficking, terrorism, transnational organized crime, and mercenary, money laundering and other criminal activities;

The Department of Public Security serves as Technical Secretariat of CIFTA. Coordinates with the Technical Secretariat of the CITAAC and the Inter-American Defense Board (IADB).

RESOLVES:

1. To thank all member states for their diligent work to explore the necessary measures to prevent and remove the unlawful manufacturing and trafficking of harmful weapons and other materials and to reduce their overall military spending.
2. To suggest that an online database be created and maintained by the Department of Public Security in order for Member States to share the information regarding the transit of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials in order to ensure transparency and



hemispheric security in accordance with CIFTA and to punish any false reports on the database through sanctions on weapon sales or actions in international courts.

3. To encourage member states to identify the appropriate law enforcement bodies to enter information into the database regarding the following:
  - (a. The transmission of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials cannot begin until it is ensured that the receiving party and in-transit countries have issued the necessary licenses or authorizations.
4. The law enforcement bodies of each Member State cooperate to share information with each other to ensure that there is adequate training of personnel in their territories to prevent, combat, and eradicate the weapons banned by international or hemispheric law, ammunition, explosives, and other related material.
5. The law enforcement bodies of each Member State cooperates to share with each other relevant scientific and technological information useful to law enforcement, so as to enhance one another's ability to prevent, detect, and investigate the weapons banned by international or hemispheric law, ammunition, explosives, and other related material and prosecute those involved therein.
6. To encourage member states to request funding for the database from the Inter-American Development Bank, interested non- government organizations, and Member States, and OAS observer countries.

Co-Signatories:

1. Trinidad and Tobago
2. Ecuador
3. Venezuela
4. St. Kitts and Nevis
5. Costa Rica

**ESTABLISHMENT OF A MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM TO  
MEASURE DRUG TRAFFICKING**

Second Committee

Item No:1 of Agenda

Resolution presented by the delegation(s) of: Grenada

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

“New Challenges for the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission: Process to Review and Update the Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere and Its Plan of Action, “found in resolution AG/RES. 2499 (XXXIX-0/09);

CONSIDERING

That drug trafficking in the Americas has become such a crucial problem to society today and the production and distribution of illegal drugs has evolved into a hindrance of both the progression of society and sustainment of democracy;

RECONIZING:

That drug trafficking is still a very unclear issue with no clear or define form and that all data and information compiled will help insure the best plan of actions is taken;

REALIZING:

That a solid plan of action has not been taken which has successfully and effectively helped to eliminate the widespread use and trafficking of illegal narcotics;

CONVINCED:

That if significant geographic areas can be pinpointed and problems can be identified as unique to certain areas then a customized plan of action for certain area would be more effectively implement than a standard plan of action for the entire hemisphere;

That it is essential for such international procedures to start taking into account variable, which contribute to the overall spread of drug trafficking in the hemisphere so that an effective plan of action can be designed and implemented; and

That if policies have yet to be implemented in the hemisphere opposing dangerous or lethal drugs, then it is necessary for member states to create such laws and strictly enforce them,

RESOLVES:

1. To enhance the multilateral evaluation mechanism that measure occurrences, frequency and motive of drug related crime in the border areas of countries as opposed to the central geographic locations of countries.
2. To encourage member states to adopt the multilateral evaluation mechanism to enhance the efficiency of police authorities in the Americas and to gain a better overall perspective of the nature of drug trafficking.
3. To strengthen the CICAD's cooperation for evaluating the progress made by member states through the multilateral evaluation mechanism and make better informed suggestions for a plan of action to combat drug trafficking, by taking into consideration the data collected by all member states through the multilateral evaluation mechanism.
4. To urge member states to work in cooperation with each other on problems related to drug abuse.
5. To encourage member states to continue transparency in all drug related issues and crimes within member states.
6. To encourage member states to continue their efforts against drug trafficking.
7. To encourage cooperation among member states in the fight against drug trafficking and to continue with the firm evaluation of the measuring of the relevant crime caused by drug trafficking.

Cosignatories:

1. Guatemala
2. Ecuador
3. Nicaragua
4. Guyana
5. Chile

**PROMOTION OF HEMISPHERIC COOPERATION IN BORDER SECURITY TO COMBAT  
TERRORISM, GANGS, AND DRUG TRAFFICKING**

Second Committee

Topic No. 1 of the agenda

Draft resolution presented by Venezuela

RECALLING that the illegal drug trade poses a threat to the stability of law enforcement and civil society and does nothing but leave violence and destruction in its wake.

EMPHASIZING that reducing the demand for illicit drugs and other substances of abuse means discouraging and preventing initial use of drugs, intervening early with occasional non-dependent drug users, and treating negative health and social consequences of dependency through treatment, rehabilitation and aftercare programs.

ACKNOWLEDGING that the OAS is very dedicated to combating this problem and has many projects focused on supply and demand reduction and developing stronger anti-drug institutions within individual states.

RECALLING that the OAS and its member states have, therefore, developed comprehensive policies to work together closely in order to combat.

EMPHASIZING that terrorism continues to be one of, if not the, most critical threat facing both Western Hemisphere as well as the entire global community.

**RESOLVES:**

1. To suggest that the country in question continues the fight against drugs by reinforcing the border patrol with Columbia and acquire new technologies such as radar stations to intercept planes and special incinerators to dispose of illicit drugs.

2. To combat the fight against drug trafficking by attacking the problem from the inside as well as the outside with the border. With the establishment of Special Forces, the country in question could prosecute gang members, drug traffickers and users in order to reduce criminal activity in the area.
3. To pinpoint the areas where drugs are produced and ceasing the continuation of the crops.
4. To invite the other countries in Latin America to become “Team Players” in the global fight against drugs, for instance adhering to different international anti-drug cooperation agreements and participate in the OAS’s Inter-American Commission for the Control of Drug Abuse.
5. To encourage other member nations to come up with Projects to help either ex-gang members or individuals who have been affected by gang violence or drug abuse. For example, the country of Venezuela has instigated several projects such as Project Alcatraz.

Cosignatories:

1. Nicaragua
2. Guyana
3. Chile
4. Guatemala
5. Ecuador

**THIRTIETH MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
FOR HIGH SCHOOLS - 30<sup>th</sup> MOAS HS  
*November 30<sup>th</sup> - December 3<sup>rd</sup> 2011***

**FINAL BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS**

**THIRD COMMITTEE**



**PROPOSAL TO ELIMINATE DISCRIMINATION AGAINST PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES  
BY IMPLEMENTING MEASURES FOR THEIR BETTERMENT AND INTEGRATION IN  
THE COMMUNITY**

Third Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution by the Delegation(s) of:

Guatemala

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 9 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states that “[t]he elimination of all forms of discrimination, especially gender, ethnic and race discrimination, as well as diverse forms of intolerance, the promotion and protection of human rights of indigenous peoples and migrants, and respect for ethnic, cultural and religious diversity in the Americas contribute to strengthening democracy and citizen participation”;

Article 13 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states “The promotion and observance of economic, social, and cultural rights are inherently linked to integral development, equitable economic growth, and to the consolidation of democracy in the states of the Hemisphere”; and

Article 1 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which reaffirms that “The peoples of the Americas have a right to democracy and their governments have an obligation to promote and defend it”,

CONSIDERING:

The proposal “Inter-American Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities” was ratified by 18 OAS member states;

That Article II of the aforementioned Convention asserts that state parties should cooperate with one another in helping to prevent and eliminate discrimination against persons with disabilities; and collaborate together in:

- a. Scientific and technological research related to the prevention of disabilities and to the treatment, rehabilitation, and integration into society of persons with disabilities; and
- b. The development of means and resources designed to facilitate or promote the independence, self-sufficiency, and total integration into society of persons with disabilities, under conditions of equality; and

That implementing this Convention in all OAS nations could help alleviate the burdens currently felt by persons with disabilities in OAS member states,

#### RECOGNIZING:

That those persons with disabilities face hardships not only due to their conditions but due to lack of accommodations by buildings, companies, schools, and institutions;

That, according to The America's Intelligence Wire (Aug. 25, 2004), only five of twenty-four countries in the Americas provide adequate protection and treatment for their disabled citizens; and

Those measures can be taken to better aid these citizens at little cost,

#### RESOLVES:

1. To encourage OAS member states to include public policies that encourage all businesses, schools, companies, churches, and other institutions, both public and private, to eliminate all architectural impediments at entrances and exits of their facilities so that people with disabilities are able to access them.
2. To encourage the aforementioned public policies to, additionally, include encouragement for all companies or businesses involved in public transportation to incorporate ways for people with disabilities to board and use these forms of transportation.
3. To suggest that OAS member states share amongst other states their best policies and guidelines that regard building codes and access to public transportation vehicles so that these buildings and vehicles built in the future provide access to people with disabilities.



4. To advocate that all OAS member states implement tax breaks for all buildings, both public and private, and public transportation companies and vehicles that achieve the stated goals within their nation to eliminate all architectural and transportation obstacles to people with disabilities.
5. To suggest guidelines for these tax breaks should be: companies and businesses who construct ramps or other access aids for people with disabilities will be given a tax break for the cost of the access aid, to be prorated over several years.

Cosignatories:

1. Grenada
2. Trinidad and Tobago
3. Barbados
4. Ecuador
5. Chile

**THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES IN ALL MEMBER STATES TO  
BETTER FACILITATE CITIZENS WITH DISABILITIES**

Third Committee

Item No: 1 of the Agenda

Draft resolution presented by the Delegation of: Grenada

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING:

That the OAS promotes equality and the full exercise of the rights and dignities of persons with disabilities;

That the years 2006-2016 have been established the Decade of the Americas for the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities, with the theme: “Equality, Dignity, and Participation,” in order to create equal opportunity for everyone in the hemisphere;

DEEPLY CONCERNED that AG/DEC. 50 (XXXVI-O/06) states that “approximately 90 million people live with disabilities in the Hemisphere, many of whom are subsisting below the poverty line in our countries, excluded from their communities by physical, political, cultural, social, economic, attitudinal, and other barriers;” and

HAVING SEEN that the Inter-American Democratic Charter recognizes all citizens’ civil rights by stating that “it is the right and responsibility of all citizens to participate in decisions relating to their own development. This is also a necessary condition for the full and effective exercise of democracy. Promoting and fostering diverse forms of participation strengthens democracy.”;

RESOLVES:

1. To implement training methods, such as videos or other training programs, for government employees in all Member States in order to better prepare employees on how to better accommodate citizens with disabilities.
2. To encourage all Member States to incorporate said training methods into their original new employee training.
3. To form a board within the Committee for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities to budget and raise funds for this project.

Cosignatories:

1. Guatemala
2. Trinidad and Tobago
3. Barbados
4. Colombia
5. Costa Rica

**ENHANCEMENT OF CIVIL SOCIETY INITIATIVES TO ELIMINATE DISCRIMINATION  
AND THE NEED FOR LEGAL SERVICES FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES THROUGH  
PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS**

Third Committee

Item No: 1 of the Agenda

Draft resolution presented by the delegation of: St. Kitts and Nevis

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING The Inter-American Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities, adopted in Guatemala on June 7, 1999, which entered into force on September 14, 2001, and has been ratified by 18 member states;

NOTING AG/RES. 2663 (XLI-O/11), which emphasized “support for the Committee for the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities and its Technical Secretariat,”

TAKING NOTE that the aforementioned resolution also recognized “the contributions by civil society and the recommendations that were submitted to the Department of Social Development and Employment (CEDDIS), in keeping with Article 23 of the Rules of Procedure of the Committee”;  
WELCOMING AG/RES. 2664 (XLI-O/11), “Program for the Action for the Decade of Americas for the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities (2006-2016) and Support for its Technical Secretariat (SEDISCAP);”

NOTING that the 2010 report by the Second Meeting of the Directors of Disability Institutions and Public Disability Policy Makers highlighted the progress made by OAS member regarding the adoption of the Program of Action for the Decade of the Americas for the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities (2006-2016);

UNDERSCORING the progressive work mentioned in AGRES. 2663 (XLI-0/11) in which the General Assembly established a Specific Fund for the Committee for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities;

AWARE OF the fact that the Secretariat of the Program (SEDISCAP) is coordinated by the Department of Social Development and Employment (CEDDIS) of the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI); and

TAKING NOTE OF ARTICLE XIV-Rights of Disabled Persons in the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat which found that “every disabled person has, in particular, the right to not be discriminated against on the basis of his or her disability; to equal opportunities in all fields of endeavor and to be allowed to develop his or her full potential; and to respect for his or her human dignity so as to enjoy a life as normal and full as possible”,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage the public-private organization cooperation by urging member states to incorporate incentives, such as tax exemptions, to those organizations devoted to the enhancement of a more inclusive working environment for persons with disabilities through legal advocacy on behalf of persons with disabilities who are facing discrimination in the workforce.
2. To request that through the technical secretariat the Department of Social Development and Employment and SEDISCAP set up and direct a model for the countries which would incorporate a public-private cooperation model for promoting businesses dedicated to assisting persons with disabilities through the provision of legal advocacy services for persons wishing to fight job discrimination based on disabilities.
3. To underscore the importance that under the Program of the Action for the Decade of Americas for the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities, SEDISCAP could additionally set up models for the member states to further enact inclusionary programs in order to integrate disabilities into the work force.
4. To suggest member states to promote “Awareness Campaigns” for legal services for persons with disabilities who are facing job discrimination within the respective countries in order to ameliorate

the lack of access to available legal advocacy services.

5. To congratulate the technical secretariat for the Inter-American Convention for the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities (SEDISCAP) for the achievements it has reached so far in promoting rights of persons with disabilities under the guidelines of the Convention.
6. To promote greater corporate support by emphasizing the need for outreach by member states in order to solicit contributions to the newly created Specific Fund for the Committee for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities.

COSIGNATORIES:

1. Guyana
2. Argentina
3. Belize
4. Colombia
5. Brazil

**“PROMOTING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION THROUGH COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION, COMMUNICATION AND PREPAREDNESS IN THE HEMISPHERE”**

Third Committee

Item No: 2 of the agenda

Draft resolution presented by the delegation of: Peru

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

NOTING Resolution 1682 (XXIX-O/99), passed by the Organization of American States (OAS) General Assembly, which established the Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction (IACNDR), in order to act as the principal forum of the Inter-American System for analyzing issues related to natural and other disasters, including the prevention and mitigation of their effects, in coordination with the governments of the member states; competent national, regional, and international organizations; and non-governmental organizations;

TAKING NOTE of the Network for Disaster Mitigation (INDM), with the objective of providing support in the exchange of information and knowledge regarding past disasters, vulnerability reduction, preparedness and response practices and strategies, and natural disaster mitigation;

RECALLING resolution AG/RES. 2349 (XXXVII-O/07), in which the right to clean, safe, and sustainable water in disaster/non-disaster situations was established;

CONSIDERING the decrease in mortality rates due to natural disasters in countries with strong Disaster Risk Management (DRM) programs;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction, AG/RES 2314 (XXXVII- O/07) Natural Disaster Reduction, Risk Management, and Assistance in Natural and other Disaster Situations;

RECOGNIZING the destructive effects of natural disasters in the hemisphere and the economic, political, and social consequences these disruptions have;

RESOLVES:

1. To request the implementation of stricter building codes in areas of high disaster risk, and to support the education of builders so that they may have a higher level of understanding of building vulnerability in regards to certain types of hazards.
2. To spread awareness for disaster prevention and preparedness via television, radio, pamphlets, websites, newspapers, public service announcements, and social media.
3. To support and strengthen an already existing relief organization such as the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) and the Pan-American Development Foundation (PADF) that provide immediate first aid, clean water, medical supplies, food, and other aid after a natural disaster to countries in North, South, and Central America as well as nations in the Caribbean, by spreading awareness of the organizations through media to foster increased interest and participation.
4. To increase communication among the governments, citizens, and disaster relief organizations through the creation of an OAS run Facebook page, Twitter page, and national hot line number citizens can call to receive information on disaster risk prevention.
5. To fund these various relief projects by contributions and donations from member states, as well as OAS-run fundraisers aiming to provide the necessary capital.
6. To encourage and strongly recommend the people of a high disaster risk area to participate and volunteer in local organizations that focus on the preparedness for natural disasters, and to provide recognition for the most active participants through an annual award and honorary day dedicated to the ones who aid the less fortunate.

Signatory Countries:

1. St. Kitts & Nevis
2. Guyana
3. Venezuela
4. Canada
5. Antigua & Barbuda



**COMMON STRATEGIES TO PROMOTE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION THROUGH  
COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND PREPAREDNESS IN THE HEMISPHERE**

Third Committee

Topic 2 of the agenda

Draft of resolution presented by the delegation of: Venezuela

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

ACKNOWLEDGING that the Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction (IACNDR) acts as the principle forum of the Inter-American System for analyzing issues related to natural and other disasters , including the prevention and mitigation of their effects, in coordination with the governments of member states; competent national, regional, and international organizations; and non-governmental organizations;

BEARING IN MIND that the IACNDR seeks to strengthen hemispheric actions to achieve maximum international cooperation in support of national and/or regional efforts for timely prevention, preparedness, early warning, response, vulnerability reduction, emergency care, mitigation, rehabilitation, and reconstruction;

RECALLING the Inter-American Strategic Plan for Policy on Vulnerability Reduction, Risk Management and Disaster Response (IASP) which is implemented by the joint efforts of national competent agencies, regional inter-governmental organizations responsible for disaster mitigation, the OAS and other relevant organizations of the Inter-American System, according to their field of expertise and competence;

EMPHASIZING that the IASP seeks to: (i) reduce the loss of human life and poverty; (ii) improve emergency preparedness and response; (iii) improve financial protection from catastrophic loss; and (iv) make economic and social infrastructure more resilient for sustainable development and hemispheric security;

RESOLVES:

1. TO CALL for a sustainable and international participation of country members to a regional preparedness program that emphasizes the sharing of qualified human and technological resources, information and preparedness techniques in order to train local emergency response teams throughout the OAS country members on how to respond to diverse disasters. This will be done as follows:
  - a. Funds from FUNDEM could be allocated to coordinate fundraising Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction.
  - b. That the Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction (IACNDR) which depends of the General Assembly undertakes the task that identify different potential natural and man-made disasters in order to create teams specialized in each disaster.
  - c. These team would provide preparedness and response training to member nations prone to a specific type of disaster.

Co-signatures:

1. Paraguay
2. Nicaragua
3. Perú
4. Trinidad and Tobago
5. St. Kitts and Nevis

**PROMOTING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND PREPAREDNESS  
THROUGHOUT THE HEMISPHERE**

Third Committee

Topic 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution presented by: Delegations of: Trinidad and Tobago, Bolivia, Bahamas, Barbados

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

**HAVING SEEN:**

The Organization of American States (OAS) and the US Agency for International Development worked together to create the Caribbean Disaster Mitigation Project in December of 1999, that “aimed to establish public/private disaster mitigation mechanisms that measurably lessen loss of life, reduce potential damage, and shorten the disaster recovery period”; and

That the First Inter-American Meeting of Ministers and High Authorities of Sustainable Development within the Framework of CIDI, held in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, on December 4 and 5, 2006, expressed in the Declaration of Santa Cruz + 10 that “the impacts of natural disasters are devastating and negatively affect the quality of life of affected communities and the development of all countries of the Hemisphere and that risk prevention and mitigation measures can increase the resilience and reduce the vulnerability of communities,”

**CONSIDERINGS:**

From September to October of 1999, the Barbados Community College held a three-week training course for building inspectors. The program was aimed at training and improving the awareness of inspectors so they could interpret building plans better and create appropriate designs for infrastructure in the Caribbean;

In August and September of 2008, a total of four hurricanes hit Haiti. These hurricanes left a total of 793 people dead and about 60% of the country’s harvest destroyed; and After days of intense rain, Hurricane Irene left many homes in the Dominican Republic covered in water, and many streets flooded,

## **RESOLVES:**

1. To thank all OAS representatives and the Inter-American Network for Disaster Mitigation for working on promoting disaster risk and preparedness throughout the hemisphere.
2. To conduct an annual study through the Department of Sustainability, that would determine which OAS member of the General Secretariat are in greatest need of more access to tools and information to prepare for natural disasters.
3. To create a handbook that outlines the severity of the issue of clean drinking water shortages, lack of shelter, and food shortages after natural disasters for the member states and provides strategies and techniques to overcome and solve the issues in these regions in particular.
4. To create a list of Non-governmental organizations accessible to the member states in the aforementioned handbook.
5. To recommend that the Inter-American Network for Disaster Mitigation hold training workshops in colleges and universities in the Americas on natural hazard mapping and disaster management so that younger generations can be prepared in the future.

## Cosignatories:

1. Venezuela
2. Brazil
3. Peru
4. St. Kitts and Nevis
5. United States of America

**CREATION OF A DISASTER PREPAREDNESS EDUCATION PROGRAM  
THROUGHOUT THE HEMISPHERE**

Third Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft resolution presented by the Delegation of: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

CONCERNED by the human and property toll of disasters in the hemisphere including the fact that over 360,000 deaths in Haiti after the 2010 earthquake, partly due to the lack of disaster preparedness education;

RECALLING the death toll and damage done by the 2011 floods and mudslides in Rio de Janeiro Brazil especially in the poverty stricken areas where proper disaster preparedness is not instructed;

AWARE OF the continuing damage by recent floods in El Salvador especially by the loss of sanitation, food, and water as well as the outbreak of flood related illnesses;

RECALLING the earthquake in Chile in which residents of the surrounding areas did not promptly received emergency aid until well after the disaster had struck;

COMMENDING The Pan American Development Foundation as well as the Inter- American Disaster Mitigation Network, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the Pan American Health Organization for their dedication to helping communities throughout the hemisphere cope with natural disasters;

BEARING IN MIND that the purpose of the aforementioned organizations is “to ensure institutional coordination of and information sharing about vulnerability reduction, disaster response, prevention, and reconstruction”;

RECALLING that Article 16 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter which states that education is the key to strengthening democratic institutions, promoting the development of human potential, alleviating poverty and fostering greater understanding among the peoples of the hemisphere;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the affiliation by the aforementioned relief organizations with the OAS allows them to send relief supplies to these areas without import duties;

TAKING NOTE OF the reputable work that the Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster has accomplished in the responsible allocation of resources;

CONVINCED of the importance of migration, customs, and tax agreements as highlighted in AG/RES. 2647 (XLI-0/11) to order facilitate the receipt, donation, or transit of humanitarian inputs in disaster or emergency situations;

UNDERSCORING the recognition within AG/RES. 2647 (XLI-0/11) of “the importance of strengthening regional and sub-regional emergency and risk management agencies and the importance of closer ties among the inter-American system, national agencies, and sub-regional risks management entities, taking into account existing mechanisms and activities such as the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), the Center for the Prevention of Natural Disasters in Central America (CEPREDENAC), the Andean Committee for Disaster Prevention and Relief (CAPRADE), and the Specialized Meeting on Social and Natural Disaster Risk Reduction, Civil Defense, Civil Protection, and Humanitarian Assistance (REHU), reinforcing complementarily without duplicating efforts”;

RECOGNIZING the necessity to educate people across the hemisphere about how to prepare and react in the event of a disaster in order to prevent death and damage, particularly in areas involving school facilities that have been structurally weakened over time;

RESOLVES:

1. To create a disaster preparedness education program that would provide information regarding the need for and the means of preparedness in the time periods both before and after the occurrence of a natural disaster.
2. To suggest that the Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction (IACNDR) include on its next agenda the topic of the creation of a standard model for community involvement in disaster prevention and to include diverse input from all member states.

3. To request the IACNDR explore the possibility of sending data collection missions to countries and regions with a high risk of natural disasters in order to study and collect data and analyze it in order to create adequate measures.
4. To further request that the IACNDR ensure that the aforementioned missions provide recommendations to countries and regions that are experiencing difficulties implementing disaster risk reduction programs.
5. To urge member states to work on a regional and sub-regional basis along with the IACNDR and their appropriate ministries in order to implement national education programs pertaining to disaster preparedness in schools and community center across the hemisphere. These programs will create awareness materials such as video demonstrations, evacuation drill exercises, and methods of contacting emergency officials.
6. To urge member states to organize volunteers sponsored by the IACNDR and Pan American Development Foundation in order provide this information to people in affected areas in schools and community centers across the hemisphere during times of low impact natural disaster activity.
7. To request that organizations such as the Inter-American Development Bank, which is part of the IACNDR, provide funding for the disaster prevention missions.
8. To encourage all member states to designate and facilitate open area (such as schools) that may serve as shelters when a natural disaster occurs. In addition to public areas, storage facilities are also encouraged in order to store necessary equipment such as food and water, which will be open for use during or after a natural disaster has hit.
9. To encourage meetings at the regional and sub-regional level in order to exchange information on disaster prevention strategies, particularly those that maximize effectiveness and that invite shared cooperation amongst member states.

- 10.** To encourage member states to revise and reinforce their construction codes in order to bring unsafe buildings up to safe standards, specifically national programs that ensure the durability and sustainability of schools and educational buildings throughout the hemisphere.
  
- 11.** To encourage member states to implement warning and alert systems, with help from the Inter-American Emergency Aid Fund (FONDEM), that will allow member states to act quickly when an emergency has been announced or is expected.
  
- 12.** To request that member states abide by the guidelines set out by the White Helmets initiative in order to offer additional support to the disaster relief effort.

**COSIGNATORIES:**

1. Colombia
2. Brazil
3. Canada
4. St. Kitts and Nevis
5. Argentina



**COMMON STRATEGIES TO PROMOTE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION THROUGH  
COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND PREPAREDNESS IN THE HEMISPHERE**

Third Committee

Topic 2 of the Agenda

Draft of resolution presented by the delegation of: Venezuela

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

ACKNOWLEDGING that the Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction (IACNDR) acts as the principle forum of the Inter-American System for analyzing issues related to natural and other disasters , including the prevention and mitigation of their effects, in coordination with the governments of member states; competent national, regional, and international organizations; and non-governmental organizations;

BEARING IN MIND that the IACNDR seeks to strengthen hemispheric actions to achieve maximum international cooperation in support of national and/or regional efforts for timely prevention, preparedness, early warning, response, vulnerability reduction, emergency care, mitigation, rehabilitation, and reconstruction;

RECALLING the Inter-American Strategic Plan for Policy on Vulnerability Reduction, Risk Management and Disaster Response (IASP) which is implemented by the joint efforts of national competent agencies, regional inter-governmental organizations responsible for disaster mitigation, the OAS and other relevant organizations of the Inter-American System, according to their field of expertise and competence;

EMPHASIZING that the IASP seeks to: (i) reduce the loss of human life and poverty; (ii) improve emergency preparedness and response; (iii) improve financial protection from catastrophic loss; and (iv) make economic and social infrastructure more resilient for sustainable development and hemispheric security;

## RESOLVES

- 1.** TO CALL for a sustainable and international participation of country members to a regional preparedness program that emphasizes the sharing of qualified human and technological resources, information and preparedness techniques in order to train local emergency response teams throughout the OAS country members on how to respond to diverse disasters. This will be done as follows:
  - a.** Funds from FUNDEM could be allocated to coordinate fundraising Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction.
  - b.** That the Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction (IACNDR) which depends of the General Assembly undertakes the tasks that identify different potential natural and man-made disasters in order to create teams specialized in each disaster.
  - c.** These teams would provide preparedness and response training to member nations prone to a specific type of disaster.

### Co-signatures:

1. Paraguay
2. Nicaragua
3. Perú
4. Trinidad and Tobago
5. St. Kitts and Nevis

**PARTICIPATION OF CIVIL SOCIETY INITIATIVES IN SUPPORTING THE RIGHTS OF  
PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES**

Third Committee

Topic 1 of Agenda

Resolution presented by the delegation of: Paraguay

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONCERNED about the eradication of extreme poverty, which constitutes an obstacle to the full democratic development of the peoples of the hemisphere;

AKNOWLEDGING that every person has the right to social security which will protect him from the consequences of unemployment, old age, and any disabilities arising from causes beyond his control that make it physically or mentally impossible for him to earn a living;

RECOGNIZING the program by UNICEF and Doctors without Borders to supply prosthesis to persons with disabilities at low or no cost;

REMEMBERING that every person has the right to the preservation of his health through sanitary and social measures relating to food, clothing, housing and medical care, to the extent permitted by public and community resources;

REAFFIRMING that all persons are equal before the law and have the rights and duties established in the American Declaration of right and Duties of Men, without distinction as to race, sex, language, creed or any other factor;

RESOLVES

1. To invite member states to pay special attention to the care and maintenance of streets and establish universal building codes in observance and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities to improve accessibility to public facilities.

2. To encourage member states to share successful programs to provide services to persons with disabilities, offer tax incentives to private corporations that implement such programs, and request the input of civil society organizations and the private sector on best practices.

3. To invite member states to establish hiring quotas of people with disabilities.

Cosignatories:

1. St. Kitts and Nevis
2. Belize
3. Trinidad and Tobago
4. Nicaragua
5. Venezuela

**“DEVELOP SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND INTER-AMERICAN COOPERATION IN THE PARTICIPATION OF CIVIL SOCIETY FOR THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES”**

Third Committee

Topic 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the delegation of: Canada

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING the observations and recommendations of the Third Meeting of the regarding the implementation by states parties to the inter-American convention on the Elimination of all forms of discrimination against persons with disabilities and the Committee for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against People with Disabilities (CEDDIS) for the Decade of the Americas for the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities (PAD);

ACKNOWLEDGING the rights of persons with disabilities and their ability to uphold jobs without discrimination due to their disability;

RECOGNIZING that as the UN World Program of Action Concerning Disabled persons reports, over 90 million people in the world are disabled, 70% of which are unemployed, and 23% of which face discrimination;

TAKING NOTE of the unemployment rates that will go down, if workplaces implement hiring practices for persons with disabilities, allowing them to find employment opportunities;

EMPHASIZING the importance of the Committee for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against People with Disabilities (CEDDIS) whose purpose is to provide persons with disabilities equal opportunities as others and to promote the development of effective measures for the access of persons with disabilities to services and programs of rehabilitation,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage member states to pass laws which enforce certain regulations on buildings making them more accessible to persons with disabilities.
2. To urge member states to increase funding for programs designed for the sake of providing assistance to persons with mental and physical disabilities, and requires the recommendations and best practices from civil society, academia and other experts on disability on successful programs such as:
  - a. Educational training to allow mentally challenged people to work freely and earn a salary.
  - b. Online job creation for persons with physical disabilities, allowing them to make a salary even if mobility is an issue.
3. To further promote human rights through school-based opportunities for children and youth that are at risk of social exclusion.

Cosignatories:

1. St. Kitts and Nevis
2. Peru
3. Costa Rica
4. Brazil
5. United States of America

**“ESTABLISHING COMMON STRATEGIES TO PROMOTE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION  
AND PREVENTION”**

Third Committee

Topic 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Nicaragua

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

IN ACCORDANCE WITH Article 2a. and 2e. of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which proclaims as two of its essential purposes "To strengthen the peace and security of the continent;" and "To seek the solution of political, juridical and economic problems that may arise among them";

RECOGNIZING that the community needs to be more aware of the risks of natural disasters and ways to prevent their destruction;

UNDERSTANDING that a large task force is needed in order to be more prepared in the hemisphere for natural disasters;

CONSIDERING that two of the main natural disasters wreaking havoc in the hemisphere are tsunamis and hurricanes;

RESOLVES:

1. To instruct the Department of Sustainable Development and Environment to create a project mapping the areas that are commonly plagued with natural disasters and establish a database of their need and to follow up on the progress of the project after a natural disaster.
2. To suggest that Member States take advantage of technology to collect funds among their citizens for FONDEM. These funds would be used to:

- a. Create awareness programs in schools about disaster risks prevention.
  - b. Increase the speed of safe evacuation of the citizens and advanced warning systems.
  - c. Support the established organizations in the Member States that deal with disaster mitigation.
  - d. Help Member States in case of Natural disaster to understand the progress and needs of the area.
3. To encourage Permanent Observer countries and private corporations to contribute funds to FONDEM.

**Co-Signatories:**

1. Guatemala
2. Grenada
3. Guyana
4. Honduras
5. Paraguay



THIRTIETH MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
FOR HIGH SCHOOLS - 30<sup>th</sup> MOAS HS  
*November 30<sup>th</sup> - December 3<sup>rd</sup> 2011*

**FINAL BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS**

FOURTH COMMITTEE



**STRATEGIES FOR COOPERATION WITH COOPERATE ENTITIES  
TO INCREASE OAS FUNDS**

Fourth Committee

Topic No.1 of the Agenda

Draft resolution presented by the delegation of Trinidad and Tobago

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

HAVING SEEN:

The “DECLARATION OF QUITO BETTER OPPORTUNITES FOR THE YOUTH OF THE AMERICAS: RETHINKING SECONDARY EDUCATION” (2009) which suggests that member states “review financial strategies for fostering education in our Hemisphere that envisage greater public funding for this sector and, at the same time, promote corporation strategies and partnerships between the public and private sectors”; as well as “With the support of the OAS, specialized regional and international institutions responsible for the follow up of the Millennium Development Goals and the commitments of Education for all and civil society organizations, to develop strategies to make quality secondary education accessible for all our youth by no later than 2015, especially for the most vulnerable groups and those with special education needs”;

The Consensus of Santo Domingo (2011), which promotes “high quality, pertinent, and timely education as a key element to enhance the competitiveness, good values and attitudes and the development of our countries” and makes “the development of human capital” and promotion of “continuous on-the-job training and the acquisition of new competencies to develop world-class skills for human capital” a priority for the countries of the Americas and the Caribbean;

The OAS’s Trust for the Americas is a non-profit 501(C)(3) established in 1997 to promote private and public sectors participating in projects that reflect the principle goals of the Organization; and

The Young Americas Business Trust, a non-profit corporation created in 1999, includes in its goals the emphasis practical methodology or “learning by doing” to generate a spirit of entrepreneurship and innovation,

CONSIDERING:

That, the purpose of the Department of Human Development, Education, and Culture is to “manage fundraising to promote activities in the areas of education and culture”, and to “increase strategic alliances with universities for the expansion of the OAS consortium of universities”;

That, according to the 2011 approved budget, the Department of Human Development and Culture is underfunded;

That, the special multilateral fund of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (FEMCIDI) provides seed funding for projects presented to and approved by the OAS;

That FEMCIDI was established in 1997 for the purpose of addressing the most urgent needs of member states with small, vulnerable economies; and

That, the purpose of the SEDI, Secretariat for Integral Development, includes building public and private partnerships to strengthen democracy, multidimensional security, and the promotion of human rights,

RESOLVES:

1. To thank the many corporations who have already donated funds to, and through, the Trust for the Americas, and to commend the Trust for its work to create partnerships between the private and public sector.
2. To recommend that the Trust identify corporations, with a goal of promoting educational opportunities, interested in donating to either FEMCIDI or the Fellowship Program of the OAS.
3. To instruct SEDI’s Department of Human Development, Education and Culture to re-evaluate their use of Regular Fund resources in order to find ways to increase programming funds and look for ways corporations can sponsor specific programs as a way to supplement Specific Funds.
4. To recommend that SEDI partner with the Young Americas Business Trust in order to identify possible corporate sponsors that will support SEDI programs aimed at social and economic

development through education such as but not limited to teacher education and education for the promotion of democratic values and practices.

5. To suggest that within this new partnership between SEDI and the Young Americas Business Trust, each group share resources and best practices to host programs that will provide young people with the educational experiences to encourage democratic values and practices as well as entrepreneurship and innovation.
6. To suggest that SEDI form direct partnerships with corporations that have an interest in promoting education for the promotion of democratic and education for entrepreneurship and innovation such as but not limited to CISCO Systems, Microsoft Corporation, and Open Society Institute.

#### Cosignatories

1. Guyana
2. Chile
3. St. Kitts and Nevis
4. Nicaragua
5. Paraguay

**LARGE CORPORATE SUPPORT FOR TOURISM RELATED ACTIVITIES IN ORDER TO  
ENHANCE OAS FUNDING THAT ENSURES THE SUCCESS OF SMALL ENTERPRISES**

Fourth Committee

Item No: 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution presented by the delegation of: Saint Kitts and Nevis

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT Resolution AG/RES. 2687 (XLI-O/11), “Promotion of Corporate Social Responsibility in the Hemisphere;” and resolution AG/RES. 2687 (XLI-O/11), “Financing of the 2012 Program-Budget of the Organization, and Fourth Committee resolution AG/RES. 1580 (XXVIII-O/98);

CONSIDERING:

The importance of tourism throughout the hemisphere and the strategic role it plays in the socio-economic development of member countries,

That the General Assembly emphasizes the importance of sustainable tourism and has created the Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CEPCIDI), for the coordination of programmatic designs;

NOTING that small businesses that are sustainable for promoting cultural diversity through products that relay on craftsmanship;

RECOGNIZING the harsh global economic reality that needs to be addressed through greater hemispheric cooperation;

NOTING that larger corporate entities can serve as a source of investment in helping to fund small self-sustaining businesses based in tourism;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That the promotion of sustainable national or regional tourism programs in today’s larger and more multifaceted marketplace requires greater investment;

That the recent meeting of the Inter-American Travel Congress held in September 2011 in El Salvador created a Special Multilateral Fund for the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (FEMCIDI) in order to promote sustainable tourism and to strengthen corporate responsibility;

That the cruise ship industry is a source of job creation and economic stimulation throughout the hemisphere; and

NOTING the workshop sponsored by the Young American Business Trust and the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development, entitled the “Promoting Corporate Social Responsibility in Small and Medium enterprises in the Tourism Industry in the Caribbean”, provided a forum for generating greater uniformity on matters of transparency in corporate practices,

**RESOLVES:**

1. To congratulate the OAS on the step that has been taken for promoting sustainable development in the tourism through the Inter-American Travel Congress and its subsequent creation of a Special Multilateral Fund for Sustainable Tourism.
2. To urge the Young Americas Business Trust, the Inter-American Council for Integral Development, and the Inter-American Travel Congress to continue to sponsor many workshops that have been held to promote corporate responsibility within small and medium enterprises.
3. To request that member states to foster an economic environment that encourages larger corporate entities, particularly those in the tourist industry, to establish a reciprocal relationship with smaller enterprises that reinforces the overall strength of this sector.
4. To suggest a future role for the Department of Economic Development, Trade, Tourism, and Competitiveness in encouraging corporate linkages with smaller and medium enterprises in order to strengthen the tourism sectors and to amplify transparent corporate practices.
5. To underscore the importance of funding from FEMCIDI in order to support a hemispheric travel agency system that works with small and medium enterprises located in ports-of-call so that the small business associated with the cruise ship industry are stimulated by measures that strengthen sustainable tourism through a vertical system of linkages.
6. To encourage Department of Economic Development, Trade, and Tourism to enhance large corporate entities in the tourist industry to fund and support small business related to their interests in this sector and to sponsor training programs on how they can be successful in this market

7. To further encourage member states to work through their Ministries of Tourism and with the support of the Corporate Social Responsibility Program in order to work with the corporate entities to consider training the small and medium- sized entities to promote “CSR Initiatives” through workshops throughout the hemisphere.
8. To note that the Inter-American Travel Congress emphasizes that larger corporations will benefit from working in conjunction with smaller and medium entities in order to promote investment and tourism development in the hemisphere, particularly by working jointly to promote the unique heritage and cultures of each of the member states of the hemisphere.
9. To highlight the importance of the Corporate Responsibility Program in having Micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) to adopt corporate social responsibility practices that strengthens sustainable tourism development.

Cosignatories:

1. Canada
2. Peru
3. Trinidad and Tobago
4. Costa Rica
5. Argentina

**STRENGTHENING RELATIONSHIPS WITH CORPORATE ENTITIES TO PROMOTE  
TRANSPARENCY AND THE PROMOTION OF DEMOCRACY**

**Fourth Committee**

Topic No. 1 Agenda

Draft Resolution presented by delegations of: Argentina and Guyana

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

**CONSIDERING:**

The document “Updating of Resolution CP/RES. 872 (1459/04)” , prepared by the General Secretariat, which reports on the average cost of the services needed for one-, two-, and three-day meetings;

That in resolution AG/RES. 457 (IX-O/79) the General Assembly instructed the General Secretariat to base its calculation of the costs of conferences on the cost of holding them at headquarters;

That in resolution AG/RES. 457 (IX-O/79) the General Assembly instructed the General Secretariat to base its calculation of the costs of conferences on the cost of holding them at headquarters;

That in resolution AG/RES. 1230 (XXIII-O/93) the General Assembly instructed the General Secretariat to pay travel expenses for government officials of member states only when such representatives travel on behalf of, and at the request of, the Organization;

That the minutes contained in document CP/ACTA 962/93 reflect the decision by the Permanent Council that under this policy the definition of “government representatives” applies not only to elected and appointed government officials but also to any person chosen by a government to represent his or her country in any forum of the OAS;

That resolutions AG/RES. 1277 (XXIV-O/94), AG/RES. 1317 (XXV-O/95), AG/RES. 1381 (XXVI-O/96), and AG/RES. 1531 (XXVII-O/97) all reiterated that no funds entrusted to the Organization shall be used to pay travel costs other than those incurred on behalf of the Organization;

RECOGNIZING that resolution AG/RES. 1757 (XXX-O/00), as amended by resolution AG/RES. 2157 (XXXV-O/05), established that only member states that have “Current A” or “Current B” status or are “considered current” are eligible to host meetings of the Organization (including, but not limited to,



conferences, meetings of ministers, workshops, and seminars) directly funded, in whole or in part, by the Regular Fund;

FURTHER NOTING that in resolution AG/RES. 2059 (XXXIV-O/04) the General Assembly encouraged the member states to continue to pay their quotas in a timely manner;

RECOGNIZING the importance of positive relationships with corporate entities in order to secure an alternate source for OAS funds, through the OAS Private Sector Forum and the Trust for the Americas; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the budgetary situation of the Organization and the need to make more efficient use of the limited resources with which it must execute its mandates,

**RESOLVES:**

1. To recognize the importance of positive relationships with corporate entities in order to secure an alternate source for OAS funds, particularly on the behalf of electoral observation missions.
2. To request special corporate funding from private sector firms, foundations and non-governmental organizations such as The Carter Center, Arcadia Foundation, Foundation for the Defense of Democracies, and The Clinton Organization as a way to jointly support the work of the OAS.
3. To call upon the General Secretariat to find ways to maintain healthy and long term outreach with the aforementioned organizations.  
To ensure the funds collected are used for securing technology that will enhance the efficiency and transparency of democratic elections throughout the hemisphere and appropriate causes that uphold democratic principles within the member states.
4. To suggest regular meetings between The OAS Private Sector Forum and corporate entities in order to encourage communication and transparency of corporate donations that support the purposes of the Organization.

5. To hold bi-annual talks between nations in calling upon future organizations in the purpose of obtaining funds with support personal from the Unit for the Promotion of Democracy.

Co-signatures:

1. Peru
2. Brazil
3. Barbados
4. Chile

**RAISING OAS FUNDS THROUGH THE USE OF CULTURAL AUCTIONS**

Fourth Committee

Topic 1 of the Agenda

Resolution presented by the delegation of Nicaragua

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

## NOTING:

The UN's Department of Economic and Social Affairs' Promoting peace, job creation and food security, which recognizes that Alternative development strategies for job creation are mandatory in creating a strong global economy.

The International Labor Organization which addresses that the social disruption caused by the global financial and economic crisis is the root of problems in modern homes.

## RECOGNIZING:

The International Labor Organization's statement that the most serious repercussions are being felt by those who were least responsible – the poor in developing countries.

The importance of cultural history to the member nations of the OAS.

The goals of the Organization of the American States (OAS), as paraphrased from the Charter of the Organization of the American States (A-41), Chapter VII, include: to seek the solution of political, judicial, and economic problems that may arise among [the member states]; to promote, by cooperative action, [the member states'] economic, social and cultural development; to eradicate extreme poverty, which constitutes an obstacle to the full democratic development of the peoples of the continent; to achieve an effective limitation of conventional weapons that will make it possible to devote the largest amount of resources to the economic and social development of the member states.

That the OAS is currently drafting a Social Charter of the Americas and its Plan of Action to help reduce poverty in the Americas.

**RESOLVES:**

1. To encourage the Ministries of Culture of its Member States and assist them in raising funds for corporate sponsors to organize annual cultural auctions in each member country.
2. To encourage member nations to produce pottery relative to that member nation's culture.
3. To encourage member nations to auction that pottery textiles, art, folk art, etc. at each member nation's auction.
4. To encourage governments to foster development of culture related jobs.
5. To encourage that governments should take the amount of money needed to advertize this event from the profits and the rest of the profit would to OAS.
6. To promote the dissemination of the importance of culture in the Americas.

Cosignatories:

1. Paraguay
2. St. Kitts and Nevis
3. Honduras
4. Argentina
5. Venezuela

**SPECIAL FUNDING FOR COOPERATION WITH CORPORATE  
ENTITIES TO INCREASE OAS FUNDS**

Fourth Committee

Item No. 2 of the Agenda

Resolution presented by the delegation of: The Bahamas, Belize, and Honduras

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

**HAVING SEEN:**

Corporate Democracy Seminar: The Role of the Private Sector and Other Actors in Supporting Democracy;

Resolution AG/RES. 2613 (XL-0/10) “Proposed Program-Budget for 2011 Overview and Guide;”

**AFFIRMING:**

The Committee: Administrative and Budgetary Affairs (CAAP) has responsibility for using the OAS resource management reports (budgetary, financial and administrative) to prepare the draft annual Program-Budget Resolution for consideration by the Preparatory Committee of the General Assembly;

**KEEPING IN MIND:**

Pan American Development Foundation (PADF), created by OAS in 1962, provides the OAS with a nonprofit instrument for mobilizing private donations from individuals and groups interested in supporting projects;

**UNDERSTANDING:**

Improper funding for the OAS committees threatens and challenges the objectives and missions of the OAS and various OAS departments;

**REGARDING:**

That Member Nations cannot always comply with the responsibility of providing the requisite funding, and;

**RECOGNIZING:**

The OAS's Trust for the Americas is a non-profit 501(c)(3) established in 1997 to promote private and public sectors partnerships in projects that reflect the principle goals of the Organization; and

The Young Americas Business Trust, also a non-profit 501(c)(3) corporation created in 1999, includes in its goals the emphasis practical methodology or "learning by doing" to generate a spirit of entrepreneurship and innovation, and,

Additional financing avenues will need to be explored in depth in order to reduce the growing margin between OAS administrative and programmatic needs and resource availability,

**RESOLVES:**

1. To increase OAS awareness campaigns within the Member States, designed to improve public awareness of OAS, its missions and programs, including acknowledgement of participating corporate sponsors.
2. That these campaigns will establish that donating to the OAS constitutes endorsement of socio-economic development programs.
3. Continue to support and expand the OAS Corporate Social Responsibility Program in order to work with the corporate entities to promote "CSR Initiatives" through workshops throughout the hemisphere.
4. To encourage the Department of Economic Development, Trade and Tourism of the OAS General Secretariat, the Secretariat for the Summit Process, the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development, and various corporate and business associations to continue their beneficial partnerships in funding for the OAS through entities such as PADF (Pan American Development Foundation), the Trust of the Americas and The Young Americas Business Trust.
5. As part of the OAS Private Sector Forum, to reinvigorate fund raising activities, including obtaining contributions from private firms and international donors. The Forum will include a key-note presentation of OAS missions, reinforcing the idea that contributions from corporate entities directly support the OAS objective of upholding democracy. OAS will invite representatives from such entities

to attend and participate in discussions for the purpose of establishing initiatives to generate additional funds for the OAS:

i) Member Nations will continue to rotate the hosting of the Private Sector Forum, according to established practices,

ii) The OAS General Secretariat will discuss the allocations of contributions and financial reporting with potential donors.

6. To encourage Member States to provide tax incentives (similar to Section 501(c)(3) tax exempt contributions in the U.S.) to corporate entities and other donors that donate financial resources to support OAS projects giving them just public recognition and commendation.

Co-Signatories:

1. Bahamas
2. Belize
3. Honduras
4. Trinidad and Tobago
5. Antigua and Barbados

**EXTERNAL FUNDING FOR  
AID AFTER NATURAL DISTASTERS**

Fourth Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft resolution presented by the delegation of: Argentina, Guyana, Saint Kitts and Nevis

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN the Permanent Council Report on the creation of a single permanent Inter-American Committee on Natural and Other Disasters and the related recommendations contained in that Report (AG/doc...../06);

REITERATING:

The importance of reducing Member States' vulnerability to disasters by the appropriate use of sustainable development practices as an element of sustained economic and social development; and

The need to strengthen the planning and disaster management activities of the Organization of American States so as to respond more effectively to the increasingly frequent natural disasters in the Hemisphere;

RECOGNIZING the importance of the IACNDR as one of the principal regional instruments to assist member states in preparing, responding and reducing vulnerability to natural and other disasters; and

PURSUANT TO Article 15 of the IACNDR Statutes currently in force which establishes that proposed amendments to the current Statutes may be modified by the General Assembly at its own initiative,

RECALLING AG/RES. 2647 (XLI-O/11) "White Helmets initiative: Coordination of Volunteers in the Hemisphere in Response to Natural Disasters and the Fight against Hunger and Poverty";

BEARING IN MIND the White-Helmet provides help to nations like Haiti, Chile, and other nations under natural disaster, starvation, and poverty;



ACKNOWLEDGING the devastating earthquake of 12 January 2010, which resulted in more than 220,000 deaths (according to Haitian Government figures), delivered a severe blow to country's already shaky economy and infrastructure;

TAKING NOTE the Security Council, by resolution 1908 of 19 January 2010, endorsed the Secretary-General's recommendation to increase the overall force levels of MINUSTAH to support the immediate recovery, reconstruction and stability efforts in the country;

CONSIDERING that the White Helmet Commission is humanitarian aid agency that participates in scenarios of natural or man-made disasters and socio-economic crises, employing volunteer work and managing international financial support and that it depends on the Argentine Ministry of Foreign Relations. Its central seat is located in Buenos Aires.

HAVING SEEN:

AG/RES. 2647 (XLI-O/11) that resolves Existing mechanisms for disaster prevention and response and humanitarian assistance among the member states,

RESOLVES:

1. Strongly encourage all member states to conduct fundraising activities in order to contribute with financial resources in support of the White-Helmet Commission so as to be able to receive aid when natural disasters occur.
2. To instruct the OAS to set up a working group with member states that currently participate in supporting the White Helmets Commission to encourage those member states who do not yet contribute to join the white helmets initiative.
3. Ask the working group to propose an efficient logistical and financial mechanism that may help to get the White Helmets to where they are needed in the least amount of time.
4. Instruct the working group to propose a series of fund raising strategies with the private sector in support of the White Helmets.
5. To explore the possibility of defining new and more efficient measures for mutual cooperation in handling disaster relief emergencies in the Americas through the White

Helmets, under the existing mechanism for coordination between the secretariats of the OAS and the United Nations.

Co-signatories:

1. Canada
2. Bolivia
3. Peru
4. Belize
5. Nicaragua

**SPECIAL FUNDING INITIATIVES TO THE SUPPORT  
OAS ELECTORAL OBSERVATION MISSIONS**

Fourth Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution presented by the Delegation of Brazil

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

HAVING SEEN:

AG/RES. 2428 (XXXVIII-O/08) “Modernization and Use of Electoral Technologies in the Hemisphere” which calls for the General Secretariat to work with Member States for human resource exchanges;

AG/RES. 2555 (XL-O/10) “Promotion and Strengthening of Democracy: Follow-up to the Inter-American Democratic Charter” which stresses the need for the OAS to promote democracy in the Americas;

AG/RES. 1637 (XXIX-O/97) “Permanent Specific Fund to Finance Activities Related to OAS Electoral Observation Missions” which calls for a specific fund to finance any activity related to electoral observation missions;

AG/ RES. 2351 (XXXXVII-O/07) “Civil Society Organization and the Protection of Human Rights and Democracy” which calls for the Permanent Council to find out the best practices to work with civil society organizations and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) on the topics of democracy and human rights;

AGE/RES. 1710 (XXX-O/00) “Cooperation between the Organization of the American States and the United Nations System” which urges the cooperation between the OAS and the UN;

AG/RES. 1724 (XXX-O/00) “Strengthening Democracy: Special Fund” which calls for a special fund for the financing of democracy projects;

CONSIDERING:

Elections are essential for the execution and promotion of democracy,

**RESOLVES:**

1. To commend the Department of Electoral Observation and Cooperation (DECO) for the studies and projects they have conducted to facilitate the exchange of technology and methodologies that pertain to electoral processes in the Americas.
2. To urge the Department of Electoral Observation and Cooperation (DECO):
  - a. To request the Section for Electoral Studies and Projects to design and distribute a survey to every Member State to account for the resources (human, transportation, funding, etc.) each state can offer to electoral missions.
  - b. Work on reporting the resources needed in Member States and make those needs available to potential donors as well as to all other Member States.
  - c. Establish partnerships between universities and non-profit organization in Member States as to enhance collaboration between these agencies in the exchange of information of resources needed and in fundraising efforts.
3. To urge the OAS, through The Department for Effective Public Management (DEPM) to encourage fundraising activities such as lectures, film festivals, and other cultural events to raise money for the research of effective electoral methods and their implementation.
4. To request for Member States to understand and create awareness amongst their nations that the sharing of strategies and human resources amounts to contributions towards just electoral processes comparable to financial donations, accomplishable by urging Member States to support the realization of exchanges of experiences and electoral materials, as seen in the Inter American Network of Electoral Information and Practices.

Cosignatories;

1. Canada
2. Costa Rica
3. Argentina
4. Bolivia
5. Barbados

**STRATEGIES FOR INCREASING AND STRENGTHENING PARTICIPATION BY CIVIL  
SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS IN OAS ACTIVITIES**

Fourth Committee

Topic No.1 of the agenda

Draft resolution for Antigua and Barbuda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT resolution AG/RES. 2480 (XXXIX-O/09) , “Increasing and Strengthening Civil Society Participation in OAS Activities”;

RECALLING the Young Americas Business Trust, also a non-profit 501(c)(3) corporation created in 1999, includes in its goals the emphasis practical methodology or “learning by doing” to generate a spirit of entrepreneurship and innovation, and,

BEARING IN MIND the Guidelines for the Participation of Civil Society Organizations in OAS Activities (the Guidelines), approved by the Permanent Council in its resolution CP/RES. 759 (1217/99) and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution AG/RES. 1707 (XXX-O/00);

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT ALSO that the Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas established that, among other initiatives, the governments would develop strategies at the national level and through the OAS to increase the capacity of civil society to participate more fully in the inter-American system;

RECOGNIZING the importance of the participation of civil society organizations to consolidating democracy in all member states and the significant contribution that they can make to the activities of the OAS and of the organs, agencies, and entities of the inter-American system.

RECOGNIZING ALSO that civil society participation in OAS activities should take place within a framework of close cooperation among the political and institutional organs of the Organization,

RESOLVES:

1. To actively promote the organization of concerts and cultural events in member countries as fund raising activities to support development projects, ensuring that these concerts have the financial and

in-kind support of the private sector and civil society and that the concerts and cultural events are appropriate to the different regions of the hemisphere. As well as to make every effort to approach and obtain the participation of recognized music artists of the hemisphere as a collaboration for the development of their particular country. To fund civil society projects.

2. To approach cultural and entertainment based firms to request cash or in-kind contributions as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility efforts and/or activities.
3. To ensure, in collaboration with the donors and country officials, that the funds collected are allocated to priority development programs.
4. To urge the General Secretariat to prepare a draft study or strategy for consideration by the Permanent Council and CIDI, to strengthen existing OAS mechanisms and regulations to promote participation by civil society organizations, and to present the draft to the Permanent Council by June 2, 2011.
5. To encourage all chairs of Permanent Council committees and working groups, when they take office, to extend an official invitation to registered civil society organizations working within the sphere of interest of those committees and working groups to contribute to their deliberations.
6. To encourage Delegations to attend the meeting held once a year within the Permanent Council on a matter of special interest to registered civil society organizations for a broad and substantive dialogue, as established by resolution CP/RES. 840.

Co-signatories:

6. St. Kitts and Nevis
7. Nicaragua
8. Guyana
9. Paraguay
10. Chile