

33rd MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS (33rd MOAS/HS)
December 3rd – 5th, 2014
Washington, DC

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December 5th, 2014
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FINAL BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS
DECLARATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE STUDENTS ATTENDING THE
33rd MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR HIGH SCHOOLS

(With style revisions by the MOAS Program)

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



**33rd MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR HIGH SCHOOLS
(33rd MOAS/HS)**

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**33rd MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR HIGH
SCHOOLS**
December 3rd – 5th, 2014

**DECLARATION OF THE 33rd MOAS FOR HIGH
SCHOOLS**

***THE RIGHT OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS TO
VIOLENCE-FREE SCHOOLS***



**DECLARATION OF THE 33rd MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS**

**THE RIGHT OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS TO VIOLENCE-FREE
SCHOOLS**

(Presented by the Delegations of Argentina, Bahamas, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, United States, Jamaica, Panama, and Venezuela)

(Adopted at the First Plenary Session, held on December 5, 2014)

WE, THE STUDENT DELEGATIONS, gathered in Washington, D.C., on the occasion of the 33rd Model OAS General Assembly for High Schools,

HAVING SEEN Article 12 of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man Ninth International Conference of American States (Bogotá, Colombia, 1948), that acknowledges the universal right to education based upon the principles of liberty, morality, and human solidarity;

CONSIDERING the *UN Study on Violence against Children* that states that the most common form of bullying is verbal yet is often disregarded and treated like it is a lesser form of violence, and if left unaddressed can escalate into physical violence. Furthermore, the study noticed a concern that without adequate training and awareness, teachers continue to utilize psychological methods of violence;

REAFFIRMING that victimization and exclusion of girls in the classroom is perpetuated further by the surrounding culture of violence and sexualization as seen in the *UN Study on Tackling Violence in Schools: A global perspective, Bridging the gap between standards and practice*. Additionally, the study discusses the greater risk of violence extended toward children who are members of religious, gender-based, ethnic, and linguistic minorities, specifically lesbian, gay, bi-sexual and transgender students, indigenous students, disabled students, refugee students, and children from lower income backgrounds;

RECOGNIZING the Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the Area of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which in Article 13 states that education ought to enable everyone to participate effectively in a democratic society and as citizens, should be entitled to understanding and tolerance;

MINDFUL that Article II of the Inter-American Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Persons With Disabilities, declares that member states must “prevent and eliminate all forms of discrimination against persons with disabilities and to promote their full integration into society”;

REMEMBERING the American Convention on Human Rights in Article 19 states that nations shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence,

injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child. Article 19 also specifies that every child has the right to the measures of protection required by their condition as a minor on the part of their family, society, and the state;

CONSIDERING the *United Nations Secretary-General's Study on Violence against Children*, which states that “Violence against children is thus a major threat to global development and our work to reach the Millennium Development Goals. We will not achieve universal primary education unless children are safe in school”;

BEARING IN MIND the *General Comments by the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child: Number 8*, emphasizing the right of the child to have protection from corporal punishment and other cruel or degrading forms of punishment, and specifically Article 19 which references school discipline and requires States parties to “take all appropriate measures to ensure that school discipline is administered in a manner consistent with the child’s human dignity and in conformity with the present Convention”;

RECOGNIZING that Article 39 of the *General Comments by the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child* requires states to take all appropriate measures to promote physical and psychological recovery and the social reintegration of a all child victims who have been exposed to or experienced any form exploitation, abuse, torture, or any other form of cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment; and

CONSIDERING that there are less evident forms of violence that affect children, particularly those concerning minority students, and the behavioral and detrimental effects they can have on the cognitive development of children,

DECLARE:

1. TO ESTABLISH better education systems should be established to eradicate violence in schools, in order to guarantee equal treatment of students and a conducive learning environment for all children regardless of gender, religion, socio-economic status, sexual orientation, age, and ethnicity.

2. THAT improvements to education systems should be made on a country to country basis, and the Inter-American Committee on Education (CIE) and the Inter-American Meeting of Ministers of Education should re-evaluate the measures against violence in the schools of all member states and continue to do so on a yearly basis, with the goal of finding improvement within each school anti-violence system, based on the amount of resources provided.

3. TO WORK towards increasing the provision of resources for anti-violence and mental health programs in education systems in the coming years and to develop programs that promote non-violence and provide suggestions to combat and address the harms of bullying within educational systems in coordination with NGOs.

4. TO PROMOTE child participation in the design and implementation of public policies is essential to successfully combat violence and promote healthy relations within school environments.

5. TO ENCOURAGE member states to inform and educate students of the negative and long-lasting effects of bullying and the legal consequences, especially when it coincides with discriminatory harassment based on national origin, sex, religion, age, disability, and ethnicity.

6. TO ADOPT programs to prevent gender-based violence and implement public policies to eradicate violence within the concerned groups.

7. TO SPREAD awareness through academic, media, and political advocacy on the effects of verbal and psychological violence on students, in order to find adequate solutions, materials, and methodologies for teachers to promote a safe and violence-free learning environment for all children.

**33rd MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR HIGH
SCHOOLS**
December 3rd – 5th, 2014

**BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS
GENERAL COMMITTEE**



**MEASURES TO INCREASE THE INVOLVEMENT OF YOUNG WOMEN IN
POLITICS**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Argentina, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Guyana, Mexico, and Uruguay

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

SEEING that women are severely underrepresented politically throughout the Hemisphere;

CONCERNED that throughout the Hemisphere, women represent only 25% of legislative bodies, 23% of executive positions, and 25% of judicial bodies, despite the fact that they make up 50% of the world's population;

ACKNOWLEDGING the resolutions by the OAS on the topic, including the *Convention on the Nationality of Women*, the *Inter-American Convention on the Granting of Civil Rights to Women*, and the *Inter-American Convention on the Granting of Political Rights to Women*;

RECOGNIZING the efforts of forums such as the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM), to achieve political, social, and economic equality of the sexes; and

GUIDED BY the need for action in order to ensure that the female population is fairly and accurately represented,

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend the following in order to promote the role of women in politics:
 - a) To encourage member states to ensure that young women are provided with equal education opportunities in primary, secondary, and tertiary levels of education to encourage women's pursuit of political careers;
 - b) To recommend member states to include scholarships and programs in tertiary education for young women pursuing a political career;
 - c) To recommend the creation of internships and special educational opportunities for women within national governments; and
 - d) To institute an organization-wide political conference for young women throughout the Americas consisting of educational programs intended to promote the influence of women.

2. To encourage member states to enact nondiscrimination policies in political jobs to ensure that people are given equal treatment regardless of gender when being considered for jobs and retained as employees.

3. To recommend that member states promote public education to encourage women's political careers by:

- a) Creating national media campaigns to promote women's participation in politics, especially young women; and
- b) Ensuring that women running for public offices are represented equally in the media.

4. To request that member states aid women in registering to vote by:

- a) Creating programs that offer women assistance in obtaining sufficient government identification to register; and
- b) Creating programs that encourage women to participate in voting.

5. To call upon member states to continue to work together to develop the Parity Law currently being created by the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Violence Against Women (CEDAW) with the intention of:

- a) Creating gender equality in all branches of government;
- b) Reducing oppression of women within political parties; and
- c) Reducing political violence against women.

6. To request funding from member states to support the work of the OAS in the implementation of the above mentioned initiatives in the Hemisphere.

**MEASURES TO PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S
ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Brazil, Ecuador, United States Honduras, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Resolution CIM/RES.230/O4 (XXXII-O/04), "Gender and Access to Decent Work to Address Poverty and Strengthen Democratic Governance";

Resolution AG/RES. 2711 (XLII-O/12), "Mechanisms to Follow Up on Implementation of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women, 'Convention of Belém do Pará'";

RECOGNIZING that full respect for human rights has been enshrined in the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and reaffirmed in other international and regional instruments;

BEARING IN MIND that the Convention on the Nationality of Women, Article 1, states that there shall be no distinction among genders based on sex;

AFFIRMING that violence against women pervades every sector of society regardless of class, race or ethnic group, income, culture, level of education, age or religion and strikes at its very foundations; and

CONSIDERING that companies experience greater productivity and competitiveness when women are given the same entrepreneurship and equal pay opportunities as men,

RESOLVES:

1. To suggest that member states implement tax breaks for companies who provide equal pay to male and female employees. These tax breaks would increase based on percentage of female employees in the company (up to 35% of the company). It is also suggested that these tax breaks are increased if the company becomes more gender sensitive by allowing flexibility for maternity and paternity leave.

2. To suggest that member states:

a. Form alliances with the private sector to provide stipends to families in which both spouses are working and

b. Provide funding for care of children, the disabled and elderly relatives of working women.

3. To encourage member states to work in alliance with the International Federation of Business and Professional Women (BPW) in order to offer programs such as “Leading Entrepreneurship” and “Mentoring” for women at schools throughout the Americas to develop their professional, leadership, and business potential.

4. To urge member states to work alongside the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) in promoting women’s entrepreneurship by allowing access to micro-lending for female-operated small businesses.

5. To propose that member states work with the media to develop campaigns to highlight the contribution of women entrepreneurs in development, and to emphasize the importance of women’s economic autonomy.

6. To call on member states to implement educational programs that aim to eradicate gender stereotypes and promote girls’ interests in math, economics, finance, and management.

**TOWARDS THE AGREEMENT ON EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION
POLICIES FOR PREVENTING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Barbados, Belize, Canada, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Haiti, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

THE MOA/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that abuse and demoralization of women goes against their basic human rights, as stated in the Belén do Pará Convention;

NOTING the differences amongst member states regarding current levels of violence against women stemming from gender inequality;

BEARING IN MIND that several forums such as the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM), are currently working towards preventing and eradicating gender stereotypes, and promoting a sense of equality amongst genders;

UNDERSTANDING that the media has a strong influence on the perception of women;

HAVING SEEN Article 16 of Chapter III of the Inter-American Democratic Charter stating: “Education is key to strengthening democratic institutions.... and fostering a greater understanding among our peoples... It is essential that a quality education be available to all, including girls and women...”; and

RECALLING that the World Health Organization’s violence prevention series states that “School based programs can address gender norms and attitudes before they become deeply engrained in children and youth,”

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage member states to work with the media and advocate for film and commercials that promote the rights of women and/or gender equality, such as:

- a) The recognition of women who succeeded in the professional world, especially that of politics, the sciences, the arts, and other fields;
- b) The ability and the potential of women to assume leadership and responsibility;
- c) The portrayal of a strong, independent woman that is socially and financially self-supportive;

- d) The destructive nature of domestic violence on the individual and the family, and
- e) The inclusion of well-known figures, such as prominent soccer players from the Americas, to speak out against the abuse of women.

2. To urge the Ministries of Education to work together with the CIM on the implementation of specific curriculum about gender equality that is catered to primary and secondary schools. that:

- a) Focuses on the rights of women to physical, sexual, legal, and financial independence and equal opportunities to education and jobs;
- b) Adopts non-sexist, gender-neutral educational materials, such as textbooks, in a manner which:
 - i. Promotes the equal potential and abilities of both genders to attain success in all careers and vocations, and
 - ii. Emphasizes the co-responsibility of both genders in overlooking domestic functions and responsibilities.
- c) Promotes seminars hosted by volunteers from various women's-issue organizations and governmental ministries for the teachers.

3. To suggest that member states allocate more funds to its *National Machineries for the Advancement of Women* to implement specific programs that cater to women who are victims of violence against women delineated by the establishment of:

- a) Refuges, shelters, safety houses, and the like, for victims to escape from violent situations and seek help;
- b) Hotlines that provide support for victims who are experiencing violence; and
- c) Services that provide legal support for women victims to aid in their access to justice, whether through the Inter-American Court for Justice or through judicial systems of member states.

4. To recommend that member states instruct the CIM to improve their current systems in order to provide reliable and timely data on statistics concerning violence against women to attain better understanding of the extent of the issue, in a way that specifies:

- a) The number of complaints recorded by women on violence;
- b) The outcomes of these complaints from investigation and trial; and
- c) National surveys that analyze the treatment of women in countries, and overall attitudes concerning the topic.

5. To encourage member states to promote the use of the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights by women who are victims of violence as a forum to denounce their victimizers.

6. To recommend that member states seek funds from the private sector for the purpose of facilitating the aforementioned proposals.

**ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES
(ICTs) TO ADVANCE SOCIAL INCLUSION IN RURAL AREAS**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Barbados, Belize, El Salvador, Haiti, Jamaica, and Uruguay

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING the Declaration of Asuncion, which states the significant progress made in the area of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) access;

RECOGNIZING the significant repercussions resulting from disparities in access to communication technologies existent in many member states;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the commitment of the Inter-American Telecommunications Commission (CITEL) to further promote equal access to reliable and affordable wireless communications for all member states;

REALIZING that there are only a few member states where the majority of the population has access to technology and communications services, and the populations who do not have access to them have little opportunity to advance their social status; and

UNDERSTANDING the importance of education in allowing certain rural populations to fully understand the importance of ICTs and to achieve social inclusion,

RESOLVES:

1. To request CITEL to compile a public database that specifically targets populations with little to no access to reliable internet or telecommunications:

- a) This database can then be accessed by member states and the public to increase their awareness of locations that would benefit from more access to ICTs, telecommunications and wireless internet.

2. To encourage and support the installation of ICT infrastructure, in order to supply member states' citizens with access to telecommunication devices and services at a reasonable rate, through:

- a) Use the support of philanthropic individuals, groups, or large businesses from the private or government sectors;
- b) Use tax reductions as incentives for companies to install information and technological communication infrastructure such as power lines

and cell towers; and charge lower electricity prices for less affluent populations; and

- c) Use tax reductions as incentives for individuals who donate functioning hardware such as desktops, laptops, tablets, and phones to impoverished communities.

3. To help increase awareness of the uses and benefits of ICTs through public campaigns:

- a) Target populations with limited access to ICTs and educate them about the technology available to them, and how they might be able to access communications services; and
- b) Organize meetings of OAS experts on ICTs with small business owners, educators, and other members of the community to discuss ICTs and how they help stimulate economic and political growth.

4. To advise member states about the importance of providing ICT access for their citizens, in ways such as:

- a) Providing optimal methods for distribution of wireless communications that are inexpensive and easily implemented, such as:
 - i. Public internet cafes; and
 - ii. Internet-enabled libraries.
- b) Providing internet for schools in order to educate children about the importance and benefits of technology.

**TOWARDS THE EMPOWERMENT OF VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN
THE AMERICAS THROUGH MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Argentina, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Venezuela

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING that microfinance provides basic financial services to historically marginalized populations that do not meet the criteria to do business with conventional banking institutions;

BEARING IN MIND:

That according to the Latin Economic Outlook “micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) represent more than 95% of businesses in the Hemisphere, employ more than 65% of employees, and account for 30% of GDP;”

That Article 11 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter declares that “Democracy and social and economic development are interdependent and mutually reinforcing;”

That given their role and contribution in fostering job creation, poverty reduction and social inclusion, MSMEs represent a priority sector for the OAS;

BEING AWARE:

That the lack of access to education and vocational business training in member states contributes to a high level of poverty among vulnerable populations;

That Article 16 of the Charter affirms that “Education is key to strengthening democratic institutions, promoting the development of human potential, and alleviating poverty and fostering greater understanding among our peoples;”

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That the inclusion of women in the private sector is a paramount goal of the OAS;

That the World Bank microfinance programs have alleviated poverty among vulnerable populations and have empowered female entrepreneurs; and

EMPHASIZING that public-private partnerships as well as cooperation with grassroots NGOs in offering training programs to vulnerable populations guarantee accountability in the delivery of services,

RESOLVES:

1. To request the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI) to foster supplier-distributor relationships between microenterprises and large corporations to facilitate the exchange of products and ideas and improve market absorbability of microenterprises.

2. To enlist the support of specialized entities in the field, such as the Grupo Financiero para las Microempresas de América (Financial Group for Microenterprises of the Americas – GFMA in Spanish), an international microfinance program, to:

- a) Support the operations of Kiva, an online microloan portal that connects investors with micro-entrepreneurs;
- b) Provide economic incentives for local financial institutions and banks to invest in microenterprises including:
 - i. Fiscal Subsidies;
 - ii. Risk compensation funds; and
 - iii. Credit guarantees.
- c) Educate credit officers in local banks to:
 - i. Appropriately analyze microloan risks on a case-by-case basis and weigh risk against GFMA incentives; and
 - ii. Foster healthy relationships with loan recipients to monitor loan usage and growth of their microenterprises.
- d) Collect and analyze data on the success and impact of microenterprises funded by GFMA-sponsored Kiva and bank loans to guide long-term program improvement.

3. To support the development and actions of grassroots NGOs to educate prospective micro-entrepreneurs by:

- a) Providing educational seminars in community centers (e.g. libraries and religious centers) on:
 - i. Money management and bank interactions;
 - ii. Loans and credits to couple with GFMA micro-financing;
 - iii. Leadership skills; and
 - iv. Technology usage.
- b) Encouraging the development of free ICTs to serve micro-entrepreneurs including:

- i. Communication networks to facilitate the exchange of ideas and services among micro-entrepreneurs;
 - ii. Expert advice forums to provide entrepreneurs with on-demand education; and
 - iii. Webinars on the topics identified in subsection a.
 - c) Creating specialized versions of the aforementioned education initiatives to cater to female entrepreneurs; and
 - d) Fostering international and domestic relationships among NGOs to exchange information regarding good practices.
4. To suggest the establishment of microenterprise marketplaces and fairs to connect microenterprises in rural areas with large numbers of otherwise inaccessible customers and prospective business partners.

**PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURAL EXPANSION AND INNOVATION
THROUGH PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of The Bahamas, Brazil, Canada, Guatemala, Guyana, and Mexico

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND that between fifteen and twenty-five percent of the labor force in most Latin American countries works in the agricultural sector;

NOTING that when public and private sectors collaborate, technical, financial and operational resources like money, skills, networks, and knowledge, can be pooled together;

CONSIDERING that public-private partnerships are created on the basis of common goals, shared accountability, and consensus-based decisions;

NOTING THAT the International Food Policy Research Institution has done extensive research on the subject of private and public corporate relations, and is an accurate representation of the reality of the agricultural industry in Latin America;

RECOGNIZING Article 6 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states 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”;

EMPHASIZING the role of the private sector in the preservation of the economic infrastructure needed to solve the problems faced by democratic societies and in the support structure it gives to developing businesses; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that Latin America and the Caribbean contribute 11% of the value of world food production and represent 24% of the world’s arable land,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the member states that have already taken steps to facilitate public-private partnerships for agricultural innovation and thus advance economic development.

2. To recommend the use of incentives to entice the partnership of public and private sectors:

- a) Incentives may include the use of subsidies from the private sector toward agricultural public works and research projects about agricultural techniques;
- b) Use of government funds through methods such as taxes, loans, and grants to support the development of public-private partnerships; and
- c) In order to foster a mutually beneficial relationship between the two sectors, the private sector can provide the initial capital investment for agricultural innovation while the public sector can provide the financial support necessary for their corporation to operate during a prudential period of time.

3. To instruct SEDI to implement a program to facilitate awareness of the prospective relationships between public and private sector enterprises, with the following functions:

- a) A group of specialists to help with technological advancements, and to evaluate the progress of the partnerships;
- b) Facilitate communication to mutually benefit the two sectors; and
- c) To urge participating partners to formulate a contract that addresses and outlines the responsibilities and duties of the parties involved from each sector.

**33rd MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR HIGH
SCHOOLS**

December 3rd – 5th, 2014

**BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS
FIRST COMMITTEE**



EDUCATION RIGHTS OF THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF THE AMERICAS

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING that the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues states that “indigenous people have the right to self-determination,” which implies that they have the right to dictate their own decisions;

RECOGNIZING that indigenous peoples throughout the Americas are customarily under-represented in their governing states, and that it has become apparent that a proper education can remedy the situation;

AKNOWLEDGING the under-funding of educational programs in indigenous reserves and territories, which leads to both lack of motivation and information needed in order to participate in the political sphere;

NOTING the power of education and the numerous opportunities for higher-paying jobs provided by having said education; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the difficulties of communication due to language barriers between indigenous peoples and those who are non-native,

RESOLVES:

1. To establish communication through elected representatives from indigenous communities on the grounds of education.

2. To suggest that the government and indigenous representatives come together in agreement on a flexible schedule:

a) Initially, indigenous teachers who have the option to train non-indigenous facilitators if they so choose.

3. To recommend a focus on political science classes, which are based on each individual country along with math and science classes.

4. To promote indigenous activity in the Member states.

5. To encourage the countries of the Hemisphere to properly address necessary funding, through public and private sector organizations.

**PROMOTION OF THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AMONG THE
POPULATION OF THE AMERICAS TO GUARANTEE THEIR SOCIAL
INCLUSION**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Argentina, Barbados, Canada, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Dominican Republic, Suriname, and Venezuela

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING that approximately 52 million indigenous peoples, representing about 6% of the total hemispheric population, currently reside in the Americas;

OBSERVING that Chapter III, Article 3 of the Charter of the Organization of the American States proclaims that social justice and social security are bases of lasting peace;

BEARING IN MIND that indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination;

ACKNOWLEDGING that most laws protecting areas inhabited by indigenous peoples require enforcement;

KEEPING IN MIND that most indigenous peoples struggle to obtain employment and to integrate themselves in modernized areas; and

REALIZING that in some areas a majority of the general population is not well-educated on the culture of and issues relating to indigenous groups,

RESOLVES:

1. To thank those member states which have dedicated their efforts on improving the rights of the indigenous peoples to guarantee their social inclusion.

2. To promote improvement in the representation of indigenous peoples in government structure through legislature that promotes the well-being of all citizens, and to support the establishment of civil society organizations that would allow indigenous peoples to communicate with government officials to express concerns or address necessities.

3. To encourage the establishment of educational programs in schools across the Americas that inform the general population about the struggles of indigenous peoples while promoting annual festivals celebrating the culture of indigenous peoples in member states, by:

- a) Organizing nationally recognized holidays/festivals, in order to promote general awareness regarding indigenous cultures, history and

rights, with proceeds applied to awareness campaigns, and scholarship funds for indigenous students.

- b) Creating after-school programs/clubs that focus on the various indigenous populations of the country;
- c) Developing public displays/endorsements to promote social equality between indigenous and general populations; and
- d) Suggesting that schools in member states establish courses on the indigenous history of their country.

4. To suggest the implementation of certain programs in the school systems of member states, in order to appeal to the indigenous population, through:

- a) A slight alteration in the curriculum, in order to integrate more applicable classes according to the needs of the students;
- b) The establishment of courses focused on teaching the official indigenous communities' language(s) when applicable depending on each member state;
- c) The creation of programs aimed at teaching the heritage and history of indigenous populations;
- d) Provide free lunches/meals to students from indigenous communities who cannot afford them.

5. To suggest the preparation of billboards and public service announcements to inform indigenous peoples of upcoming events such as voting processes and community meetings.

6. To suggest that the OAS work in conjunction with private businesses and non-government organizations, such as AHDARAC and INCADES, that are sympathetic to this organization and willing to fund various programs.

7. To form a committee with member state leaders that will hold annual meetings to start a dialogue about the rights of indigenous peoples in order to strengthen their involvement in communities.

8. To encourage government or organization funded stewardships and preservation of indigenous lands with the consent of their inhabitants.

9. To create a program in the OAS that help indigenous peoples seek employment and be aware of their rights as workers through two projects:

- a) The first focusing on rural employment and protecting key geographic areas belonging to indigenous peoples; and
- b) The second focusing on maintaining the viability of urban employment and to facilitate a smooth transition into employed life.

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND ACCESS TO NATURAL RESOURCES

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Belize, United States, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Uruguay

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

NOTING that the established documents, such as the United Nations Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, have failed to solve hemispheric issues pertaining to indigenous peoples and the use of natural resources around them;

CITING:

Article 26, Section One of the United Nations Declarations on the Rights of Indigenous People, which states that “Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired.”; and

Article 29, Section One of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which states that “Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programs for indigenous peoples of such conservation and protection without discrimination.”

CONSIDERING that political factors pose restrictions to each member state’s ability to enforce legislation;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that many indigenous populations have been and are currently not represented in their member state’s governments;

RECOGNIZING the importance of contributions to the Specific Fund to Support the Elaboration of the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which enables effective participation by indigenous representatives in the meetings of negotiation; and

CONSIDERING the report prepared by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, “Indigenous and Tribal People’s Rights over their Ancestral Lands and Natural Resources”,

RESOLVES:

1. To promote coherent regulations that define the rights of indigenous peoples in accordance with the UN Rights to Indigenous Peoples and the effect of the host country has on their culture and way of life. These regulations include but are not limited to access to waterways, rights to exploit land, and the right to develop land.

2. To encourage all member states' governments to consider long term programs that educate and prepare for sustainable economic development without relying on the exploitation of natural resources.

3. To urge member states to provide the means for equal representation of indigenous groups in their respective governments. This may be achieved through cooperation with the IACHR to educate indigenous peoples on the benefits of equal representation.

4. To urge each member state that decides to exploit indigenous lands to find a just compensation for the said damages to native tribes.

5. To use indigenous advocacy groups to raise the necessary monetary requirements to advance the above mentioned resolves.¹

¹ The delegation of Guyana made several objections regarding economic concerns.

**PREVENTION OF CONFLICT THROUGH THE IDENTIFICATION OF
POTENTIAL RISK FACTORS IN THE REGION**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Brazil, El Salvador, United States, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, and Uruguay

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Resolution S/RES/2171 of the UN Security Council, “Actions to promote and strengthen conflict prevention tools within the United Nations system”;

OAS Resolution AG/RES.2525 “Fund for Peace: Peaceful Settlement of Territorial Disputes”;

RECALLING that the “Fund for Peace: Peaceful Settlement of Territorial Disputes” was released in June, 2000, calling for the creation of peace programs aimed at enabling member states to react swiftly to unforeseen crises resulting from a territorial dispute, as well as the expansion of the General Secretariat's knowledge and awareness in the field of territorial dispute settlements;

BEARING IN MIND:

That the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) places “political, juridical, and economic problems that may arise among the member states” at the heart of the Organization’s mission;

That Chapter IV of the Charter of the OAS expresses the pledge of member states to “respect the rights enjoyed by every other State in accordance with international law”;

That the Charter of the OAS establishes that controversies of an international character arising “between two or more American States shall be settled by peaceful procedures”;

NOTING:

That security is one of the four pillars of the OAS that each member state must uphold and support for the betterment of the Americas;

That underlying and undiscovered risk factors might expose the OAS member states to potential conflicts which endanger the security of the Hemisphere; and

CONVINCED that in order to cement security, promote cooperation, strengthen the unity of the OAS member states, and build a future of mutual trust and understanding, efficient and comprehensive methods of identifying and addressing risk factors in the Americas must be developed,

RESOLVES:

1. To henceforth define a political conflict as a form of friction, disagreement, or discord arising from but not limited to:

- a) A disagreement between a group, union, or organization and the state on issues such as government policies or ethnonational independence;
- b) A disagreement between two or more factions or political parties within the state; and
- c) A disagreement between member states on issues such as national boundaries, resource control and exploitation and violation of international agreements and laws.

2. To establish a threat assessment system which will designate a tier to classify potential risk factors based on the following classifications:

- a) Level 1: poses a minimal threat to the people of the Americas and the respective member states, constituting a conflict in which violence is easily manageable or non-existent and sovereignty and/or government legitimacy is not jeopardized;
- b) Level 2: poses a significant threat to the people of the Americas and the respective member states, constituting a conflict in which violence is eminent and/or sovereignty or government legitimacy is likely to be breached; and
- c) Level 3: poses a highly alarming threat to the people of the Americas and the respective member states, constituting a conflict in which violence endangers a considerable percentage of the population and/or sovereignty and government legitimacy is breached.

3. To establish a subcommittee within the OAS Committee on Hemispheric Security, which will evaluate and assess potential risk factors in order to facilitate the creation of an appropriate response system.

4. To instruct the aforementioned subcommittee to formulate response proposals proportional to the assessed threat level and refer these to the Committee on Hemispheric Security for approval.

5. To give assessed risk factors that exceed or are equal to level 2 precedence in discussion in the Committee on Hemispheric Security.

6. To call for a summit intended to discuss and identify root causes of common political conflicts, complementary to the Fund for Peace's objectives.

PROMOTION OF AMICABLE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MEMBER STATES TO STRENGTHEN HEMISPHERIC SECURITY

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Jamaica, Panama, Paraguay, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Venezuela

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING that the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States established a Committee on Hemispheric Security to improve cross border dialogue at the regional level;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that confidence and security building measures help increase and improve security, as well as maintain peace through dialogue in the Americas; and for example, member states advance notice of military exercises and develop and exchange defense policy and doctrine papers;

RECALLING that peaceful resolution of conflicts is important in order to keep peace within and between member states; and

ACKNOWLEDGING that all member states are affected by different hemispheric security problems and that hemispheric security should be dealt with based on those realities,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage member states to report on security issues within their country by:
 - a) Establishing a committee within the OAS that focuses on managing conflict through dialogue, before it escalates into something more significant and causes additional issues for the Hemisphere, and
 - b) Having the OAS act as an unbiased mediator to deal with the issues at hand.
2. To encourage countries that have had similar conflicts in the past to share with other member states their experiences, potential solutions, risks, and outcomes.
3. To partner with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations and the private sector to help resolve conflicts based on the economic interests of the countries involved.

4. To share information concerning hemispheric security and acquire strategic intelligence by strengthening trans-national databases.

5. Promote the exchange information among member states to identify the root causes of disputes in the past with the goal of understanding them, learn the common causes of conflict; and identify potential hostile situations.

REINFORCING MEDIATION CAPACITY AND DIALOGUE IN MEMBER STATES THROUGH TRAINING AND COOPERATION

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Bahamas, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Guyana, Dominican Republic, and Saint Kitts and Nevis

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING the already existing OAS Section for Institutional Strengthening in Dialogue and Mediation;

CONSIDERING one of the main pillars of the Organization of American States is the respect to the sovereignty of all member states;

ACKNOWLEDGING the absence of a specific mandate relating to conflict resolution; and

NOTING the common goal of the Organization of American States to promote independence and internal security by supporting initiatives that are mutually beneficial to member states,

RESOLVES:

1. To instruct the OAS Department of Sustainable Democracy and Special Missions (DSDSM) to implement programs for:

- a) Strengthening of the foundation for conflict prevention within member states;
- b) Training of government officials and educating civilians throughout each member state; and
- c) Developing community awareness and consciousness in order to alleviate conflict; therefore, redirecting the labor force within each nation to substantial efforts.

2. To mediate through dialogue in the event of tension and potential conflicts, both between and within member states by:

- a) Improving communication and collaboration between countries;
- b) Strengthening bonds between nations and willingness to exchange ideologies; and

- c) Allowing nations to cooperate without infringing on a member state's sovereignty.
- 3. To institute a sub-regional training program that would encompass:
 - a) Identifying common issues with member states who have similar economic, geographic, and societal structures;
 - b) Creating substantial and sustainable relationships and cooperation of member states on a nation-to-nation level, not only during times of crisis; and
 - c) Encouraging the continuance of progressive dialogue between nations through mediation training.
- 4. To ask the OAS General Secretariat to facilitate contacts with potential donors, the private sector and governments to seek funding.

**33rd MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR HIGH
SCHOOLS**

December 3rd – 5th, 2014

**BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS
SECOND COMMITTEE**



**TOWARDS THE DECRIMINALIZATION OF SMALL AMOUNTS OF DRUGS
AND ITS IMPACT ON THE JUDICIAL SYSTEMS OF THE COUNTRIES**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador, United States, Paraguay, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING that the drug problem in the Hemisphere is multifaceted, and that there is no universal solution;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the costs of incarceration for minor drug related offences;

BEARING IN MIND the variety of viewpoints on cannabis and the complexities of this issue;

NOTING the recent change in the attitudes of certain member states towards decriminalization; and

EMPHASIZING the finding of the *OAS Report on the Drug Problem in the Americas* that drug issues are public health issues, and that evidence based policies should be implemented,

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend that OAS member states implement a separate court system specifically for cases involving drug consumption
2. To consider decriminalization as an option in order to reduce stress on judicial systems.
3. To encourage member states to categorize the possession of cannabis as a misdemeanor.
4. To recommend that member states consider treatment in lieu of incarceration and/or legal penalty in cases for personal consumption.
5. To advise countries to categorize small scale drug crimes as different in nature than other crimes.

IMPROVING DRUG SUPPLY-SIDE POLICIES THROUGH SMARTER ERADICATION, INTERDICTION, AND ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOODS

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Brazil, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Panama, Dominican Republic, Suriname, and Venezuela

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

ACKNOWLEDGING that the rampant issue of drug trafficking is one that affects countries across the globe;

EXPRESSING the hope that a solution for drug trafficking will be formulated in the near future;

RECOGNIZING the necessity for alternative livelihoods due to the fact that the drug trafficking industry is worth \$50 billion annually;

TAKING NOTE that the use of the coca plant needs to be regulated in order to prevent illegal use of the crop;

REAFFIRMING the fact that drugs cause serious and detrimental effects on society in the form of violence and adverse health effects;

REITERATING that drug trafficking is an illegal and globalized industry based on cultivating, manufacturing, and distributing illicit substances; and

ALARMED BY the fact that in 2007, cocaine was used by approximately 17 million people worldwide,

RESOLVES:

1. To strongly urge member nations to implement job-seeking programs and employment opportunities in order to provide alternate livelihoods to those previously involved with the sale and possession of illicit substances and prevent them from reentering the drug enterprise by:

- a) Providing tax incentives to corporations who open factories in the surrounding areas of densely populated drug-trafficking industries to offer jobs to impoverished peoples susceptible to drug trafficking; and
- b) Converting land utilized for drug farming into land for legal crops, and allowing unemployed citizens to earn an income farming the land.

2. To recommend that Member states establish task forces to monitor coca farms (“backtracking”) and ensure that coca leaves are used for legal commercial purposes (cosmetics, soap, tea, etc.) and not for the production of cocaine.

3. To recommend that Member states establish task forces to oversee border security at seaports so that the most up-to-date infrared technologies are being used, along with detection dogs, to deter drug trafficking.

4. To appeal that Member States, through applicable government agencies, monitor progress regarding drug supply-side policies.

5. To request contributors from member states to develop a fund to provide scholarships for impoverished families, keeping children in school and away from drug dealing and consumption.

6. To emphasize that money seized from drug dealers should be recycled and used for increased border security.

**ESTABLISHMENT OF AWARENESS EDUCATION PROGRAMS ON THE
CONSEQUENCES OF DRUG ABUSE IN HIGH SCHOOLS OF THE AMERICAS**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Bahamas, Barbados, Canada, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Uruguay

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING that the Observations and Recommendations included in the Annual Report of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) urged the implementation of programs that would reduce drug demand, because of their crucial importance for a comprehensive and balanced approach to drug abuse control;

ACKNOWLEDGING Resolution AG/RES. 2868 (XLIV-O/14) of June 5, 2014, on “The promotion and protection of human rights in the search for new approaches and effective solutions, in the development and implementation of policies for addressing the world drug problem in the Americas”, adopted at the Forty Fourth Regular Session of the General Assembly of the OAS;

RECOGNIZING the importance of improving efforts to counter the effects that the world drug problem has on society, development and health, as well as to prevent those effects from developing;

BEARING IN MIND that despite the efforts made by states to address the world drug problem, the scale of the problem in the Hemisphere is significantly greater in some member states than it was a decade ago;

TAKING NOTE of the fact that cocaine, heroin, amphetamine, and MDMA have serious health and economic consequences for adolescents, according to a report titled “*Alcohol and Drug Use among Adolescents: An Educational Overview*” from the US National Library of Medicine (NIH);

REAFFIRMING the commitments of member states within the framework of the international drug control system, consisting of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the 1972 Protocol; the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances; and the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, and taking into account the international obligations assumed by each state;

SEEING the positive change brought by the Partnership for Drug-Free Kids, which has helped to reduce teen substance abuse by a significant amount; and

NOTING that the Medicine Abuse Project of the Partnership for Drug-Free Kids aims to prevent half a million teens from abusing drugs by the year 2017,

RESOLVES:

1. To work with the CICAD Group of Experts on Demand Reduction to promote awareness of the harmful health effects of drug abuse, particularly the effects on adolescents;

2. To urge the establishment working relationship with civil society organizations, such as the Partnership for Drug-Free Kids, in order to increase awareness of the negative effects of drug use through the following:

- a) Requesting financial assistance from private philanthropic organizations; and
- b) Requesting that the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism/CICAD, provide updated medical information on the substances addressed in the programs.

3. To highlight the importance of making secondary school students aware of the harmful medical consequences of cocaine, amphetamine, heroin, and MDMA for recreational use:

- a) Beginning education programs in the capital cities and urban regions of the participating states before expanding towards rural and less developed communities.

4. To recommend member states the formulation of evidence-based education programs that convey the effects of drugs from a health perspective:

- a) By providing health specialists from global non-profit, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to speak about the damaging consequences drug usage has on an individual's health; and
- b) Through developing programs that will recruit qualified addiction counselors, educators, and other addiction-focused health care professionals, who specialize in addiction prevention, treatment, recovery support, and education, to hold presentations, detailing the negative effects of drug abuse, for adolescents in high schools.

5. To encourage member states to develop a multilateral media campaign, with the purpose of educating high school students of the harmful effects of drug abuse, through the use of internet ads, social media, and radio broadcasts specifically targeted towards adolescents:

- a) Promoting the establishment of education awareness programs by setting up social media accounts; and
- b) To work with local governments to promote social programs in high schools that exalt entrepreneurship and local education opportunities as alternatives to drug-related endeavors.

**AVIATION SECURITY STANDARDS AND FOSTERING CROSSBORDER
INFORMATION SHARING**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Belize, Brazil, Mexico, Paraguay, Dominican Republic, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Suriname

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

TAKING NOTE of the achievements of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE), the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), and the United Nations Counter Terrorism Committee (UNCTC);

RECALLING past terrorist attacks on the Americas and their impact on the Hemisphere;

RECOGNIZING the current efforts of CICTE to provide scholarships to aviation security personnel workers in OAS Member States;

EMPHASIZING the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism (AG/RES. 1840) and CICTE's Cyber Security Strategy (AG/RES. 2004);

CONSIDERING the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation and International Aviation Security standards and recommendations as set forth in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) - Annex 17; and

BEARING IN MIND the economic reliance on tourism of many member states;

RESOLVES:

1. To reiterate the strong condemnation of terrorism throughout the member states and around the world, and:

- a) To make passenger air travel safer to foster growth of tourism industries and economic development; and
- b) To increase quality development of aviation cargo security to combat transnational organized crime and tackle terrorist networks.

2. To foster cooperation and information sharing by establishing an easily accessible intelligence network in the area of aviation security by:

- a) Creating an internationally accessible database to assess and identify potential terrorist threats by sharing no fly lists and tracking of suspicious persons and relevant information; and

- b) Requesting that the CICTE contracts corporations to develop and maintain the database.

3. To implement a program in which willing member states, NGOs and any other associated entities (charities, corporations, etc.) are encouraged to contribute funds to CICTE, towards the following goals:

- a) To expand the current CICTE scholarship training program;
- b) To train and strengthen the skills of airport personnel; and
- c) To create and implement a program whose goals are to bring all nations of the Americas up to international aviation security standards set forth by the International Civil Aviation Organization and its annexes (Annex 17).

4. To encourage CICTE to reevaluate the application process for aviation security scholarships to consider the new funding program, bearing in mind the following guidelines:

- a) To institute an annual evaluation process to monitor the progress of the CICTE Aviation Security Scholarship Program when CICTE deems appropriate; and
- b) To reevaluate the scholarship allocation if progress is not being made in accordance to CICTE evaluations.

5. To improve the preparation, assessment and reaction to aviation cyber security threats, considering the following:

- a) To create a culture of awareness in aviation cyber security; and
- b) To provide technical assistance in capacity building programs in aviation cyber security threats and trends.

6. To promote the development of public-private partnerships in the aviation security industry in the Americas.

**MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN COUNTER-TERRORISM
CAPABILITIES THROUGH COOPERATION AND INFORMATION-SHARING
AMONG PORT FACILITIES TO INCREASE MARITIME SECURITY IN ALL
MEMBER STATES**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Bolivia, Canada, Ecuador, El Salvador, United States, Haiti, Jamaica, Panama, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the exchange of information between member states is crucial to winning the fight against the trafficking of illegal materials and that maritime security is important to both economic stability and hemispheric peace;

RECOGNIZING that member states have different levels of awareness on the topic of illegal trafficking and ways to efficiently communicate information;

CONSIDERING that some member states may be underfunded economically but rich in resources, manpower, or experience; and

NOTING that each member state has issues and objectives that are specific to their respective circumstances and that drug trafficking funds terrorism,

RESOLVES:

1. To promote the exchange of information by combining and consolidating preexisting port databases that are synced together in order to track cargo and strengthening port security, and to share information with member states and any other nations that wish to be involved, in order to better communication and control.

2. To create national workshops in order to better educate port authorities on how to utilize the aforementioned databases and jobs to their full capacity to become more aware of potential terrorist threats, by:

- a) Incorporating a selective hiring process to insure the validity of the personnel to achieve maximum efficiency;
- b) Increasing the number of specific officials who will contribute to this program; and
- c) Informing said officials to recognize suspicious behavior within port facilities.

3. To encourage member states to contribute to the aforementioned initiatives with monetary value or through various other contributions such as in-kind resources, or by providing incentives to any private corporations to enlist their direct support.

4. To recommend member states to increase port security, based on need and willingness of member states, throughout ports located in the Western Hemisphere.

- a) To obtain trained canines, in order to locate illegal substances such as, narcotics, firearms, and explosives; and
- b) To hire security guards, and install surveillance cameras, in order to monitor unattended cargo.

**COORDINATION AMONG MEMBER STATES ON MEASURES TO IDENTIFY
AND FACE NEW AND POTENTIAL TERRORIST THREATS**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Chile, Costa Rica, Guyana, Peru, and Uruguay

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING that terrorism is a serious criminal phenomenon, which is of deep concern to all member states; attacks democracy; impedes the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms; threatens the security of states, destabilizing and undermining the foundations of all society; and seriously impacts the economic and social development of the states in the region;

BEARING IN MIND that the Inter-American Democratic Charter recognizes the commitment by the member states to promote and defend representative democracy and that no democratic state can be indifferent to the clear threat that terrorism poses to democratic institutions and freedoms;

REAFFIRMING that the fight against terrorism must be undertaken with full respect for national and international law, human rights, and democratic institutions, in order to preserve the rule of law, liberties and democratic values in the Hemisphere, which are essential components of a successful fight against terrorism;

CONVINCED that the adoption, ratification, and effective implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism contribute to the progressive development and the codification of international law;

RECALLING the decision of the United Nations in Resolution 1373 (2001) that “Member States shall afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in connection with criminal investigations or proceedings relating to the financing or support of terrorist acts, including assistance in obtaining evidence in their possession necessary for the proceedings, and underlines the importance of fulfilling this obligation with respect to such investigations or proceedings involving foreign terrorist fighters”;

UNDERSCORING the importance of effective action in cutting off the supply of funds for terrorism, and of coordinated action with international entities competent in the area of money laundering;

CONCERNED with the violent acts of drug cartels with political and economic aims;

RECOGNIZING with the issue of civilians returning as foreign fighters therefore threatening the hemispheric security and stability; and

CONVINCED that terrorist groups are using social media as an instrument for influencing the public towards recruitment and financial support;

RESOLVES:

1. To call upon member states to improve international, regional, and sub-regional cooperation, if appropriate through bilateral agreements:

- a) To prevent the travel of foreign terrorist fighters from or through their territories, including through increased sharing of information for the purpose of identifying foreign terrorist fighters;
- b) To encourage sharing and adoption of best practices, and improved understanding of the patterns of travel by foreign terrorist fighters; and
- c) For member states to act cooperatively when taking national measures to prevent terrorists from exploiting technology, communications and resources to incite support for terrorist acts, while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms and in compliance with other obligations under international law.

2. To encourage INTERPOL to intensify its efforts with respect to the foreign terrorist fighter threat:

- a) To recommend or put in place additional resources to support and encourage national, regional and international measures to monitor and prevent the transit of foreign terrorist fighters, such as expanding the use of INTERPOL Special Notices to include foreign terrorist fighters.

3. To call upon member states to help build the capacity of States to address the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, including to prevent and interdict foreign terrorist fighter travel across land and maritime borders, in particular the States' neighboring zones of armed conflict where there are foreign terrorist fighters.

4. To increase awareness on the issue of terrorist groups using social media in promotion of their ideals.

5. To improve border security and to establish a consensus among member states to cooperate against drug cartels and to deny them of their financial resources.

6. To finance the proposed measures through private investors and contributions from member states.

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**BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS
THIRD COMMITTEE**



**COOPERATION AMONG GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, THE PRIVATE
SECTOR AND ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS TO TRANSITION YOUNG
WORKERS FROM INFORMAL TO FORMAL JOBS**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Barbados, El Salvador, United States, Guatemala, Guyana, Uruguay, and Venezuela

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING that the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) provides that integral development encompasses the economic, social, educational, cultural, scientific, and technological fields through which the goals that each country sets for accomplishing it should be achieved;

RECALLING that the four pillars of the OAS are democracy, human rights, security, and development that are intertwined through political dialogue and cooperation;

CONSIDERING that the youth are the future of the Americas;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that many young people drop out of school to pursue job opportunities;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the International Youth Foundation (IYF) and the Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF), a member of the International American Development Bank (IDB) Group, have combined efforts with leading employers to start a new organization called NEO (New Employment Opportunities) to increase job admittance among low-income youth by providing training and employment placement programs; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that in order to facilitate the transition of young people from school to the labor market, a better articulation between the ministers of labor and education should be promoted,

RESOLVES:

1. To thank the member states for their continuous efforts to promote the access to high quality education and employment opportunities among young people.
2. To organize a meeting between the Ministries of Labor and the Ministries of Education of the Americas to discuss further measures to advance youth employment in formal jobs.

3. To instruct the General Secretariat through the Department of Human Development, Education and Employment, to create an Inter-American Program for facilitating transition from school to work, focused on Technical Vocational Training. This program will develop activities based on horizontal cooperation, research and teacher training.

4. To encourage member states to implement high quality and inclusive educational programs to provide students with tools to access formal employment opportunities.

5. To promote the creation grassroots organizations that create awareness on the benefits of transitioning from the informal to formal jobs, and advance the motivation for learning.

6. To encourage member states to improve the services offered by educational institutions.

7. To collaborate with all OAS member states to form a legal framework for improving education within those states:

- a) To organize a meeting between Ministers of Justice, Ministers of Labor and Ministers of Education to promote law enforcement amongst the OAS member states to strengthen legal frameworks to prevent the creation of informal jobs; and
- b) To coordinate meetings in which different ministers can join together to better resolve issues about education, specifically those related to the issues of labor, humanitarian affairs and education.

**PROMOTION OF SCHOOL-TO-WORK MECHANISMS TO GENERATE
EMPLOYMENT FOR YOUTH IN VULNERABLE SITUATIONS**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING that the unemployment rate for youth in vulnerable situations is steadily rising;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The positive impact that accessing to a high quality and inclusive education has on employment;

The difficulties that many children face in finding transportation to educational centers;

NOTING:

The need to improve the services offered by educational centers to prevent dropouts and to empower children to live a decent life;

The importance of equity programs to ensure that all children have access to school and finish their compulsory education; and

RECALLING the Seminar on Youth Employment Conference in 2008 and the lessons learned that “the private sector can also play a very important advisory role in initiatives that promote youth”,

RESOLVES:

1. To urge member states to develop policies to ensure that all young people complete secondary education, through the following:

- a) In association with the OAS’s Early Child Development Program, begin education at age six until age fourteen in order to create a smoother transition between school and work; and
- b) Encourage the expansion of the services provided by public schools in order to offer a more nurturing and enduring education environment, through:

- i. Providing funding for uniforms for public school students in vulnerable areas, with collaboration from NGOs, and
 - ii. Creating after school opportunities for children to pursue education in employment opportunities that are relevant to their area.
2. To create a hemispheric teacher training volunteer program to improve the education standards in member states.
3. To create a hemispheric program to provide support to parent associations in the Hemisphere, in collaboration with ministries of education to make parents aware of why their children need these opportunities and how it will benefit their family later in life by:
 - a) Arranging informative meetings for parents and provide literature and pamphlets regarding the program, and
 - b) Emphasizing the importance of basic education through awareness programs across impoverished areas in the Americas.
4. To implement a hemispheric initiative campaign that articulates multi-stakeholder efforts to raise awareness and prevent child labor.
5. To encourage professionals currently educating in urban areas to transfer to more rural areas in order to improve education in vulnerable areas, by:
 - a) Providing internships and scholarships for further schooling programs within the Americas; and
 - b) Encouraging productive formal workers to emphasize the importance of education to local youths.

PROMOTION OF THE ACCESS TO MODERN CLEAN ENERGY IN THE AMERICAS

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, United States, Nicaragua, Peru, Suriname

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING that clean renewable energy is a necessity for the prosperity of the Americas;

EMPHASIZING that hydroelectric, solar and wind powers can help in the development of the countries in the Americas;

RECOGNIZING that many countries in the Hemisphere do not have the sufficient resources to finance the research and development of modern clean sources of energy;

BEARING IN MIND that member states would need funding to advance modern clean energies; and

NOTING THAT private enterprises can make a significant contribution in the area of research and development for sustainable clean energy,

RESOLVES:

1. To recognize the need for renewable energy sources; and to incorporate it into each country's energy matrix.
2. To encourage member states to expand their renewable energy sources such as hydroelectric, solar energy, and wind farms.
3. To invite private enterprises to fund research and development of sustainable energy.
4. To set up a subcommittee that will be in charge of the following:
 - a) Raising awareness and promoting renewable and sustainable energy sources in the Americas; and
 - b) Inviting experts to research and to help solve problems that may arise with the use of modern clean energy in the Americas.

PROMOTION OF ALTERNATIVE ENERGY USE TO GUARANTEE ENERGY SECURITY IN THE AMERICAS

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Barbados, Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Panama, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Uruguay, and Venezuela

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING that sustainable development is defined as the economic development that is conducted without the depletion of natural resources, and that a shift to sustainable energy use is imperative to protect the earth's climate;

ACKNOWLEDGING that lack of access to sustainable energy directly affects efforts towards global poverty eradication;

UNDERSTANDING that not all member states are currently aware of the benefits that result from further utilizing the country's available sustainable resources to promote energy diversification;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that energy security is the association between national security and the availability of natural resources for energy consumption and is directly affected by the use of sustainable energy;

BEARING IN MIND the importance that member states assess their alternative energy capacity;

UNDERSTANDING the necessity for appropriate equipment and technology required to implement the diversification of sources of renewable energy in the member states to be put into action by regional and global organizations; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that engineers and other professionals who will be needed to plan and carry out the diversification of sources of energy as supplemented by the member states will be employed, and therefore the job market in that field will be expanded,

RESOLVES:

1. To thank the member states of the OAS for agreeing to work towards a more inclusive outlook on the global use of alternative energy.

2. To encourage member states to explore the possibility of adopting new and diverse renewable sources of energy and alternative energy, including hydroelectricity, efficient biofuels, solar power, geothermal power, biomass power, and wind farms.

3. To promote studies on environmental and more specifically sustainable practices to be more widespread throughout the member states in order to establish new modern forms of alternative energy.

4. To educate government agencies and primary members of the private sector on the social, financial, and environmental sustainability of renewable energy alternatives.

5. To invite the assimilation of projects and organizations, such as Solar Energy International or the Inter-American Development Bank, to provide funding, support, technical training, and education in renewable energy and sustainability practices.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY PARTICIPATION TO
ADVANCE ENERGY EFFICIENCY**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Bahamas, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, Guyana, Jamaica, Paraguay, Dominican Republic, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING that OAS member states which choose to implement renewable energy will become increasingly prosperous in the near future as non-renewable energy sources deplete;

BEARING IN MIND that renewable energy sources are constantly being innovated and becoming less costly;

ACKNOWLEDGING that renewable resources are more reliable and environmentally friendly sources of energy despite the fact that the majority of Caribbean countries are heavily dependent on the usage of fossil fuels; and

ALARMED BY the enormous consumption of fossil fuels which does not account for the depletion of natural resources,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage member states to offer incentives to companies in general that use renewable energy sources, as follows:

- a) To reduce tax by 5% if party produces 20% of energy by clean energy;
- b) To reduce tax by 10% if party produces 50% of energy by clean energy; and
- c) To reduce tax by 20% if party produces 80% of energy by clean energy.

2. To encourage member states to use energy responsibly by initiating efforts that will promote awareness and relay further information to the general public relating to smarter energy consumption and preservation by means such as commercials or organized events, taking into account the following:

- a) To request that lights be put on motion sensors so that they are not used unless necessary:
 - i. If motion sensors are not an affordable option, be aware of light usage and turn off lights when they are not necessary.
 - b) To use heaters/air conditioners reasonably;
 - c) To recommend that buildings are insulated; and
 - d) To sensibly use water heaters.
3. To request OAS member states to have at least 40-60% renewable energy in government sanction buildings:
- a) To encourage this resolution to be completed by 2030; and
 - b) To emphasize government's use of renewable energy as an example.
4. To emphasize the use of specific renewable energy, by:
- a) Urging the use of wind power;
 - b) Requesting the use of solar energy;
 - c) Recommending the use of hydro-electric power; and
 - d) Endorsing the use of photovoltaic energy.
5. To bolster economic prosperity by shifting dependence from limited and harmful fossil fuels to the diversification of energy sources that promote sustainable development such as the gradual integration of reliable and clean energy that is constantly being innovated while also becoming less costly.
6. To encourage member states to consider wildlife and the environment when implementing new policies.
7. To request countries to reduce their nonrenewable energy sources by 15% to 20% every 20 years, and to reduce the amount of nonrenewable energy sources by:
- a) Offering incentives to private companies developing these sources of energy; and
 - b) To call upon the national banks to fund these incentives.

8. To endorse civil society secondary partners on sustainable energy that would most likely support with funding and technological resources the aforementioned proposals.

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**BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS
SPECIAL FOURTH COMMITTEE ON
INTER-INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS AND
INTEGRATION IN THE AMERICAS**



**CONNECTING THE AMERICAS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
VIA ONLINE PORTAL**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Bahamas, Belize, Bolivia, Canada, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Dominican Republic, and Trinidad and Tobago

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING Article 2 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which proclaims as one of its essential purposes “To promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development...;”

TAKING NOTE OF the Sixth Summit of the Americas mandate “To promote the development, coordination, and implementation of strategies and projects, as appropriate, for expanding access to, and use of, information and communication technologies with the support and participation of international organizations, the private sector, social actors, and communities, in order to achieve greater social inclusion and improve the quality of life of our peoples.”;

CONSIDERING that as per the Sixth Summit of the Americas, the OAS has a mandate to advance connectivity between the Americas and abroad;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that according to the United Nations International Telecommunications Union, there are 3 billion internet users; and

BEARING IN MIND that interregional dialogue positively affects nations all over the world by increasing trade, spreading culture, and exchanging effective practices,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage cooperation among the member States through an electronic portal, to allow the development of projects, as follows:

- a) The portal will be open to the public and will gather all ongoing projects, as well as potential initiatives from international organizations, member states and other OAS institutional partners; and

- b) The portal will reference legislation and cooperation agreements that relate to the goals of the OAS or that are signed with other international organizations.

2. To encourage member states and governmental officials to reference the portal to engage in dialogue with other nations, international organizations, and institutional partners, in order to effectively advance economies, societies, and cultures.

3. To design a new addition to the main OAS website to house the portal to be operated by the OAS, with the contributions of its member states, international organizations, and other institutional partners.

4. To develop an outreach campaign for the international community in order to secure an active participation. The strategy will establish the methodology to:

- a) Invite other organizations to participate in this database and fully utilize the portal; and
- b) Provide communication standards that will allow participants of the portal to contact each other and reinforce ideas of connectivity.

5. To instruct the General Secretariat of the OAS, through its Department of International Affairs to assign and allocate the staff and financial resources to monitor the portal.

6. To encourage funding from OAS permanent observers and member states, international organizations participating in the portal, and companies, particularly those related with internet and technological communications, from the private sector.

**TOWARDS A COMMON INTER-AMERICAN AGENDA TO MANAGE THE
EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Barbados, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Uruguay

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

WELCOMING the creation of a common Inter-American agenda to bring into knowledge and manage the effect of climate change;

CONSIDERING that the latest report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change predicts that regions will experience more extreme weather; severe dry seasons that could diminish the water supply and big storms that threaten to flood infrastructure;

RECOGNIZING that according to the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) climate change-induced weather extremes could lead to costly slow-downs that would make less-efficient shipping routes and cause a ripple of delays, and will produce flooding and agricultural devastation;

EMPHASIZING

That climate change threatens to increase the vulnerability of both human and ecological systems in the Americas.

That according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the agriculture, water resources, forestry, coastal zone management and health sectors will be particularly impacted.

That more frequent and intense storms, floods, and droughts are causing huge economic losses and affecting the livelihoods of the poorest and most marginalized members of society in particular; and

That vulnerable areas include the coastlines and lowland within the Hemisphere as well as the Andes region and several other areas; and

BEARING IN MIND that several programs of the OAS focus on natural disasters within the Hemisphere and are designed to be used in the event of emergencies,

RESOLVES:

1. To support the development and use of sustainable energy technologies within OAS member states to increase availability of alternative energy and reduce greenhouse gas emission rates.

2. To support climate change awareness policies, strategies, and actions throughout the Hemisphere while spreading knowledge about the causes and effects of climate change.

3. To adapt and manage the risk associated with natural hazards by providing member states with technical and policy recommendations related to Natural Hazard Risk Management, with the purpose of mainstreaming risk management into development policy and planning, based on the example set by programs already implemented in member states, such as the Civil Protection System (*Sistema Nacional de Protección Civil, SINAPROC*) and the Central American Policy for Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management.

4. To promote the adoption, implementation and enforcement of national legislation, regulations, standards and policies that provide for high levels of environmental protection.

5. To instruct the OAS General Secretariat through the Department of Sustainable Development to create an education standard within the public and private sectors throughout member states to provide knowledge and information on the impact of climate change. This standard will include an overview of climate change and its effects on the world, focusing on the Hemisphere, and will be enforced through programs similar to the ACE (Alliance for Climate Education) and UNESCO's Climate Change Education for Sustainable Development Program.

6. To encourage member states to initiate a Carbon Tax law to encourage lower emission rates by large industries and corporations; therefore, promoting use of renewable energy and technology, and following the examples set by Chile and Canada, setting a fee for each metric ton of CO₂ emitted, with long term goals of lessening carbon emissions and gaining funds for renewable energy. These initiatives could be advanced by:

- a) Setting initial lower taxes on start-up and small business;
- b) Setting levels of taxes proportional to CO₂ emissions and standardize rates throughout OAS member states.
- c) Inviting technologically advanced OAS member states with strong economies to support those less industrialized states with funding:

7. To rejuvenate the functions of the Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction (IACNDR created in 1999) through the Inter-American Committee of Integral Development, while implementing emergency protocol and support for those in areas especially affected by natural disasters due to climate change. This support will be funded by carbon taxes and will include rehabilitation of these areas in need, as well as infrastructure constructed as preventative measures to weather related emergencies.

**INITIATIVES FOR PROMOTING INTERREGIONAL DISCOURSE AND
PRAGMATIC ACTION TO FURTHER THE MANDATES OF THE SOCIAL
CHARTER**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Argentina, United States, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Venezuela

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING that the Social Charter of the Americas was adopted at the Forty-Second Regular Session of the OAS General Assembly in Bolivia, in 2012;

RECOGNIZING that the Social Charter of the Americas provides a comprehensive framework for the promotion and sustaining of democracy, integral development, initiatives to fight poverty, and policy for economic growth that are necessary for human rights to be enjoyed by the populations of all member states;

RECOGNIZING:

The OAS' commitment to the reduction of poverty and structural violence, as well of the alleviation of the effects suffered by poor populations, ranging from starvation and water scarcity to lost educational opportunities;

The ongoing poverty crisis in the Hemisphere, affecting a significantly large and increasing number of peoples;

EMPHASIZING that poverty significantly impacts marginalized populations, such as indigenous or migrant communities;

RECOGNIZING THAT:

Women are underrepresented in the business and governmental sectors particularly in positions of corporate leadership;

Women are uniquely expected to manage domestic affairs without compensation and at the detriment of their personal business endeavors;

REALIZING about the importance for public policies that codify the ability for women to have access to employment and to be able to redress discriminatory practices and prevent them from obtaining gainful employment;

REFLECTING on the slight improvement in the number of women throughout the Hemisphere that have gained access to senior management positions, and the importance for that number to continue increasing;

AWARE THAT:

The Ministers of Labor meet periodically to address persistent unemployment and social inequality for those mired in poverty;

That poverty can best be alleviated through direct monetary aid to small businesses and entrepreneurships; and

CONVINCED that strengthening the Social Charter of the Americas will benefit the citizens of the member states through furthering democracy, economic opportunities, and equality,

RESOLVES:

1. To recognize the importance of the framework provided by the Social Charter of the Americas in promoting policies that foster democratic ideals, as aligned with the pillars of the OAS.

2. To encourage all member states to reflect upon their efforts to meet the mandates of the Social Charter, specifically in the sectors of gender equality, poverty reduction, and economic development.

3. To create the “Mechanism for the Effective Implementation of the Mandates of the Social Charter of the Americas” to:

- a) Raise the status of women in all member states;
- b) Address the ongoing poverty crises that are prevalent throughout the Americas; and
- c) Bolster sustainable economic development through the promotion of small businesses.

4. To partner with international organizations to ensure the adequate and effective use of the “Mechanism for the Effective Implementation of the Mandates of the Social Charter of the Americas”, through:

- a) The Inter-American Commission of Women in collaboration with UNWomen and similar organizations focused on securing gender equality;
- b) Cooperation with international or interregional organizations, including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),

aimed at outreach and aid programs to alleviate and reduce instances of poverty throughout the Hemisphere; and

- c) Partnerships with crowd-sourcing organizations, specifically via telecommunications or Internet services, to provide funding for entrepreneurships and small businesses.

5. To create a fund to support the Mechanism in its efforts to eliminate poverty, foster gender equality, and increase economic growth through small businesses; with monetary funds raised through:

- a) Organizing an annual gala inviting successful business owners and other wealthy potential donors from the Hemisphere, in order to gain their financial support and awareness of the cause;
- b) Requesting funding from member states on a voluntary basis; and
- c) Seeking funding from international organizations and OAS observer states.

**INITIATIVES FOR COOPERATION FOR TRADE FACILITATION IN THE
HEMISPHERE THROUGH MUTUAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY
BUILDING TO PROMOTE INTER-INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS AND
INTEGRATION IN THE AMERICAS**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Bahamas, Belize, Bolivia, Canada, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Dominican Republic

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOMMENDING that countries in different regions continue to expand and improve previously established and executed trade agreements;

RECOGNIZING that there is a dire need for developed countries to integrate with developing countries as mutual assistance and to benefit all member states;

CONSIDERING that member states have different economic stances, and developing countries require assistance for increasing cooperation between all states;

NOTING that numerous trade agreements and initiatives have already been established between many OAS member states; and

ACKNOWLEDGING the benefits of unification or cooperation between different trade agreements throughout the Hemisphere,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage and promote trade facilitation in the Hemisphere, by:
 - a) Suggesting an expansion of established trade agreements to include additional member states;
 - b) Encouraging member states to participate in the establishment of new trade agreements; and
 - c) Promoting the inclusion of all countries regardless of their development stage.

2. To invest in the future viability of nonprofit organizations through capacity building, to help improve the efficiency of the trading system:
 - a) They have the ability to help processes run smoother and faster;
 - b) Build more efficient road networks and ports;
 - c) Provide automated equipment for customs officials;
 - d) Educating entrepreneurs on taking advantage of business opportunities in the worldwide marketplace;
 - e) Help officials better implement agreements for trade by explaining the disciplines and rules of trade agreements; and
 - f) Funding from international organizations and national governments.

3. To promote the inclusion of all member states in trade practices, through:
 - a) Lowering tariffs on exports and imports to expand trade and integration across the Hemisphere; and

4. To encourage different security and screening measures for products and materials being transported across borders of nations, in order to:
 - a) Detect potentially concealed dangerous or illegal materials;
 - b) Speed up screening measures for time-sensitive goods that are required by the country in a certain period of time (i.e. fresh fruits, food); and
 - c) Include arbitrary security checks on products being shipped to improve security for the countries and allow safe trade.

CREATION OF AN ORGANIZATION THAT MANAGES ECONOMIC INVESTMENTS AMONG COUNTRIES

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Uruguay, and Venezuela

THE MOA/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

REMINDING all member states of the importance of facilitated trade between countries both for the individual economies and for the overall association of member states;

STRESSING the problems and lack of efficiency that arise from trade barriers between member states;

EMPHASISING the need for an organization that would ensure that trade agreements are conducive towards the goals of the Social Charter of the Americas;

REAFFIRMING our belief in the importance of economic equality among member states; and

RECOGNIZING that having an organization that monitors trade agreements between member states will make the operations run smoother,

RESOLVES:

1. To instruct the OAS General Secretariat to help countries modernize their ports for increased trade and work closely with port and customs authorities to develop countries' economies.

2. To recommend that the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) mediate trade agreements between countries, through a set of guidelines to be adopted to help mediate trade between countries at a regional, and sub-regional level:

- i. The Secretariat of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development will produce indicators which may be used by the member states to ensure that agreements are drafted in accordance to the goals of the Social Charter of the Americas; and
- ii. The Secretariat would also devise strategies for effective trade and investment with countries and banks.

3. To recommend member states that certain safeguards should remain in place for protective measures, while also removing other barriers.

**PROMOTING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN BORDER REGIONS
THROUGH TRADE**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador, United States, Guyana, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

ACKNOWLEDGING the recent improvement of the economies of the countries in the region, as shown through the scores obtained in the 2014 Index of Economic Freedom scale;

LOOKING FORWARD to improving financial stability across the Hemisphere after the 2008 financial crisis;

TAKING NOTE of the steps taken to make the economies of the Americas more efficient, and that several organizations throughout the Hemisphere are aiding countries in facilitating trade;

RECOGNIZING the importance of the role of the member states in the global economy; and

CONCERNED BY countries that despite doing well on a regional scale, include a large proportion of impoverished populations,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage member states to harmonize their different national regulations related with trade.
2. To recommend member states to lower high tariffs, thus promoting further trade that creates profits for member states.
3. To promote the establishment of national financial safeguards for up to 10 years in the member states to protect regional trade.
4. To instruct the OAS General Secretariat to work closely with countries of the Americas to promote trade.