

39th MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS (39th MOAS/HS)
November 4-6, 2020
Virtual Format

39th MOAS/HS
November 6th, 2020
Original: English



FINAL BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS
RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE STUDENTS ATTENDING THE
39th VIRTUAL MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR HIGH SCHOOLS

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

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INDEX

GENERAL COMMITTEE		
No.	Title	Page
WG 1 GC Topic 1	“BEST PRACTICES IN INCREASING THE CAPACITY OF HEALTHCARE SYSTEMS TO BE BETTER PREPARED TO CONFRONT A HEALTH CRISIS”	4
WG 2 GC Topic 2	“LONG-TERM VISION FOR THE SUSTAINABILITY REGARDING THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE AMERICAS AND THE SUGGESTED IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES TO ENSURE THE REDUCTION OF EDUCATIONAL GAPS WITHIN MEMBER STATES”	7
WG 3 GC Topic 3	“SHORT-TERM SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC SOLUTIONS FOLLOWING COVID-19 PANDEMIC”.	10
COMMITTEE ON JURIDICAL AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS		
No.	Title	Page
WG 1 CAJP Topic 1	“MEASURES TO RESPECT FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS AND THE FULL OBSERVANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS DURING THE EMERGENCY CAUSED BY COVID-19”	14
WG 2 CAJP Topic 2	“THE ROLE OF THE STATES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS TO GUARANTEE ACCESS TO OFFICIAL, UP-TO-DATE, AND RELIABLE INFORMATION ON COVID-19”	16
WG 3 CAJP Topic 3	“ACTIONS TO ENSURE TRANSPARENT AND INCLUSIVE ELECTORAL PROCESSES DURING THE PANDEMIC”	18

COMMITTEE ON HEMISPHERIC SECURITY		
No.	Title	Page
WG 1 CHS Topic 1	“PUBLIC-PRIVATE MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN CYBER-SECURITY CAPACITY IN MEMBER STATES TO PROMOTE FASTER DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION AND ENSURE A SAFE ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL INFORMATION”	22
WG 2 CHS Topic 2	“ACTIONS TO SUPPORT THE COUNTRIES OF THE HEMISPHERE TO ADDRESS THE CHALLENGES THAT COVID-19 PRESENTS REGARDING OPERATIONS OF EMERGENCY AND SECURITY SYSTEMS”	25
WG 3 CHS Topic 3	“MEASURES TO PREVENT, ADDRESS AND PUNISH VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS DURING THE PANDEMIC”	29

**39th VIRTUAL MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR HIGH
SCHOOLS**

BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS

GENERAL COMMITTEE



“BEST PRACTICES IN INCREASING THE CAPACITY OF HEALTHCARE SYSTEMS TO BE BETTER PREPARED TO CONFRONT A HEALTH CRISIS”

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, and Costa Rica.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING resolutions CP/RES. 1151 (2280/20) and (AG/doc.../06); articles 1, 2 and 33 of the Charter of the Organization of American States; the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals’ emphasis on Good Health and Wellbeing;

Article 1’s careful consideration to collaboration, sovereignty, and independence as the foundation of the Organization of American States;

Article 2a’s reference to the OAS’ continual goal of retaining peace and security in all member states;

Article 33’s reiteration of the OAS’ dedication to the continual social and economic development of all member states;

EXPRESSING sympathy and deep condolences to all member states of the OAS on behalf of their numerous losses as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic; including but not limited to: the irreplaceable loss of human life, the exacerbation of preexisting economic troubles, the overall burden on the welfare of citizens, and the natural progression of everyday life;

HAVING DEVOTED ATTENTION to the crucial role of the Organization of American States and other organs and agencies of the inter-American system in encouraging the reinforcement of the existing health care systems in every American State;

SEEKING to expand the reach of existing health care systems within the member states, without compromising the sovereignty of each individual member of the American states and aiding to their best capacities in times of crisis;

RECOGNIZING the importance of strong health care systems and their development through the use of cost-effective technologies and access to essential medicine to diminish the impact of future health crises, as well as safeguard against unanticipated challenges posed by communicable diseases and viruses;

VIEWING WITH APPRECIATION the role played by frontline health care workers, doctors, nurses, medical missionaries, scientists, researchers, caregivers, and all the essential personnel who continue to work tirelessly in such challenging circumstances to help maintain the health and security during the pandemic; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED by the impact of the pandemic on American societies and their economies, affecting the foundation of the healthcare systems, the multidimensional security, productive, financial and service sectors, trade, logistics, and the overall economy of every State in the Americas,

RESOLVES:

1. To expand and increase funding for the Global Preparedness Monitoring Board (GPMB), in order to increase correspondence with Pan American Health Organization and the World Health Organization across the countries of OAS. This would allow countries to be more equipped for regulating cases,

formulating solutions, and strategizing protocols and procedures regarding equitable healthcare opportunities as well as the eventual manufacturing, and distribution of a vaccine:

- a. Encouraging Member States to voluntarily contribute to the Strategic Fund and take advantage of the facilities provided by these institutions; and
 - b. Enhancing the importance of following suggestions given by international health organizations (including, but not limited to Pan American Health Organization, World Health Organization, and Global Preparedness Monitoring Board).
2. To combat manpower shortages in the medical sector and improve the working environment for health care workers in order to encourage such pursuits through means and to unite international organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) to aid Member States' in improving domestic healthcare facilities; such as but not limited to:
- a. Introducing a minimum wage specially directed towards healthcare workers to prevent underpayment and incentivize potential medical workers by:
 - i. Aiming to motivate the youth who have limited career choices due to financial limitations to pursue a career in the area; and
 - ii. Encouraging workers to continue their education undeterred; and
 - b. Calling for Member States to adopt labor policies that improve working conditions for medical workers such as:
 - i. Cultural & social respect for medical personnel;
 - ii. Psychological counseling; and Social benefits in addition to wage increases. taking into consideration their surroundings
 - c. Engaging the health minister of each region along with an international member state to assure the location of the health care facilities does not intervene with the health, environment, or vulnerable groups of the region:
 - i. Encouraging this union will corroborate the transparency in the process of inspection of existing health care facilities, eliminating the possibility of biased decisions whilst seeking for a reduction of expenses; and
 - ii. Ensuring that all healthcare facilities are of easy access for the population and are enough to cover the majority of areas in each member state.
3. To Instruct Member States to research and create a program to reduce the consumption and production of counterfeit medicine, produced with lower quality chemicals to reduce prices but risks consumer's health:
- a. Requesting support from the World Health Organization to administer and supervise the quality of the medicine applied and implemented in all of the American States. As well as Introducing World Health Organization representatives to each Member State's Bureau of Consumer Production for better control; and
 - b. Applying pigouvian taxes to counterfeit medicine, aiming to reduce the negative externality caused by its consumption.
4. To conduct a campaign alongside the international health organizations (World Health Organization and Pan American Health Organization) that raises awareness and education of the importance to follow health security measures and basic biosecurity practices in all Member States and to encourage Member

States the assumption of the severity of possible future pandemics and prepare the health sector taking measures such as but not limited to:

- a. Ameliorating the existing health-protection culture through a media campaign in the Member States;
 - b. Involucrating the youth in health care practices, encouraging good hygiene and sickness prevention practices; and
 - c. Increasing the exposure to biosecurity practices necessary in case of an epidemic for all healthcare workers, regardless of their specialty; and included a mandatory class in all public and private universities that offer education in the medical field.
5. To ensure that the healthcare system of every Member State is well maintained, regardless of the season or health situation in the country:
- a. Validating the capacities of the staff present in the facility, through periodic assessments monitored by international organizations:
 - i. This will confirm the competence of the faculty to provide an accurate judgment of a patient's health, ensuring their health, and minimizing the risk of inaccurate diagnosis; and
 - ii. The frequency of the examination to be determined by each Member State, considering their economic capacities. It must not exceed a twelve-year interval.
6. To assume the severity of future pandemics and equip the health sector accordingly by:
- a. Urging the training of health care professionals for early identification of infections, and prompt delivery of information. This should include consistent relaying of data to the World Health Organization (WHO) to contribute to the accessibility of information regarding global health and the betterment of global communication systems relating to health risks.
 - b. To encourage conventional knowledge of symptoms of arising infections among healthcare professionals for their more immediate detection and treatment within the sector; to aid in safeguarding against future infections:
 - i. Considering a holistic approach in planning responses to future health crises that present a physical, social and economic risk; and
 - ii. Supporting the development of vaccines to combat the spread of communicable diseases.

“LONG-TERM VISION FOR THE SUSTAINABILITY REGARDING THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE AMERICAS AND THE SUGGESTED IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES TO ENSURE THE REDUCTION OF EDUCATIONAL GAPS WITHIN MEMBER STATES”

Resolution presented by the Delegations of the Republic of Ecuador, the Republic of El Salvador, the United States of America, the Republic of Guatemala, the Republic of Guyana, the Republic of Haiti, the Republic of Honduras, Jamaica, and the United Mexican States.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

ACKNOWLEDGING that all throughout Latin America many students have been restricted to online schooling, while the pandemic continues to grow, citizens are left without jobs, adding to the existing and ongoing poverty rate.

NOTING that not enough focus is being put into educational continuity and inclusion due to the pandemic. Many students across the Americas do not have the resources to properly go to school from home which probably means that their parents do not have the resources to do work from their homes. Additionally, those parents who are essential workers are forced to leave their children at home unsure of how their kids are going to spend their days for an unforeseen period of time.

RECOGNIZING that it is the responsibility of every country’s government to assure that the opportunity of education is provided to those of all socioeconomic classes as many do not have the resources to go to school from home.

BEARING IN MIND that one million people have died of COVID-19 as of mid-October, schools will not be able to open fully until there is either a vaccine or another way to open them safely. This is because public schools don’t directly affect the economy and it is unsafe for many people to be in concentrated groups for a long period of time. However, it is up to each country whether or not they engage in a hybrid, online, or in person program. The use of masks and frequent testing for COVID will be encouraged, especially when one travels or feels unwell.

DESIRING TO assure that there is equity within all education systems and an estimated budget to avoid a collapse in each country's economic GDP. Allowing to make any further changes in their Educational Institutions or programs. This might improve the weaknesses of all Educational Institutions to prevent a worse economic contraction in a further future.

REAFFIRMING The belief that every person of school age deserves an education regardless of disability or social class. Implement a disability inclusive education system and policies that would provide for the low- and middle-income social classes.

RESOLVES:

1. To advance the measures to slow the pandemic and prevent further outbreaks, individuals are urged to;
 - a. Wear masks whenever they are around a group of individuals that is not their immediate family
 - b. Observe social distancing guidelines: trying their best to maintain proper distance while around others
 - c. Limit the number of group activities with more than 10 individuals in them

- d. Do not participate in school, work, or other activities if they feel ill in any manner
 - e. Wash their hands often
 - f. To require health checks for any onsite campus activities to prevent the spread of COVID-19.
 - i. Require health forms from all students and faculty members before events as well as mandatory temperature checks once on campus.
2. To make certain that minorities and lower class citizens can access quality education during a lockdown;
 - a. Broadcast a timetable across the country to serve as a guide for educators and parents
 - b. Promote (and provide a schedule for) TV programs which focus on the core subjects
 - c. Allocate funds specifically to help reach lower-income neighborhoods that may not have access to the internet
 - i. Use a portion of these funds to best understand which areas are being under covered
 - ii. Use the remaining funds to reach these students by providing them with technology
 - d. Create a national set of curriculum for public education so that students understand at all times what they are supposed to be learning.
 3. To secure that students trying to further their education (whether virtually or in-person) stay as safe as possible, countries are urged to;
 - a. Enforce a 2-week quarantine on anyone who has traveled upon their return
 - b. Limit all travel to other areas (especially outside of the country).
 - c. Evaluate the risks of doing in-person school and compare them with the benefits before making a decision
 - d. Upon the arrival of a decision to close schools, allow for a 14-day period of grace for teachers and students to transition to online learning and prepare their curriculum.
 4. To ensure that education and schooling is easily accessible to minorities and lower class citizens during lockdown periods;
 - a. Creating innovative laws and programs toward the availability of education, to not only minorities but the general public.
 - b. Establishing partnerships with telecommunication companies to offer affordable online services that students can access
 - c. Providing academic materials via mail or onsite pickup through government established schools and institutions
 - d. Granting government aided or private sponsorships to ensure that every student has access to a TV or laptop as educational tools.
 5. To ensure access to good internet connections mostly in rural areas and the correct management of the technological devices used for the classes;
 - a. Improve the internet network in order to achieve a pleasant education at home, giving more students the opportunity to have a better education.
 - b. Compensate the lack of coverage in some countries with partnerships with national or international companies to guarantee access to the internet. An example is satellite internet.
 - c. Make face-to-face training on how to handle the electronic devices necessary for study, work, etc., So that students and employees can do their activities as efficiently as possible.
 - i. In them, all the biosecurity measures that the government deems necessary will be implemented.
 - ii. One week before the sessions, a maximum of 20 people will be chosen to be participants and they will be informed in advance.
 - iii. These trainings will be broadcast through television in case someone wasn't able to attend or if someone wants to see it again.

6. To handle the alarming increase of school dropouts during this pandemic by;
 - a. Giving aid to economically affected families in order to assure the education of the students.
 - i. Creating governmental programs that provide economic help to affected communities.
 - b. Making awareness proving that education is still a priority even during this time and why dropping out isn't an option.
 - i. Making alliances with organizations in charge of raising awareness, so that they then proceed to induce the population in the topics already mentioned.
 - ii. Broadcasting government advertisements talking about these issues on television in order to achieve a greater range of reach in the population of each country.
 - c. Create a web of tutors that can be accessed by anyone (for free) to prevent students from simply giving up and dropping out.

**“SHORT-TERM SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC SOLUTIONS
FOLLOWING COVID-19 PANDEMIC”**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, the Dominican Republic, Panama,
Venezuela

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND, Article 2 (e) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), in which Member States agree to collectively: “seek the solution of political, juridical, and economic problems that may arise among them;” Article 2 (f) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), in which States commit to “promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development;”

TAKING NOTE, Article 3 (f) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), in which States reaffirm that “the elimination of extreme poverty is an essential part of the promotion and consolidation of representative democracy and is the common and shared responsibility of the American States;” Article 3 (k) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), in which States reaffirm that “economic cooperation is essential to the common welfare and prosperity of the peoples of the continent;”

RECOGNIZING The immediate economic crisis but also the importance of a sustainable environmental solution;

FULLY BELIEVING Article 3 (e) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), in which the American States reaffirm that “every State has the right to choose, without external interference, its political, economic, and social system and to organize itself in the way best suited to it, and has the duty to abstain from intervening in the affairs of another State. Subject to the foregoing, the American States shall cooperate fully among themselves, independently of the nature of their political, economic, and social systems;” and

NOTING the importance of creating a remunerative economy while acknowledging the citizen's financial needs and well-being through inclusive fiscal policies

NOTING FURTHER The connection of the impact of COVID-19 on the economy and the increase in poverty rates in Latin America in 2020 as discussed by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC),

BEARING IN MIND the economic disparity and gender discrimination between men and women when making economic or monetary policies

RESOLVES:

1. To provide financial support to Member States to curb the impact of COVID-19 and to encourage Member States, with multi-lateral support, to invest in modest stimulus packages, noting that stimulus packages can provide protection and make up for the current lack of private spending, thus raising GDP and avoiding an economic recession:
 - a. Releasing money to health and social protection programs that will guarantee the well-being and safety of OAS citizens:

- i. Erecting hospitals, purchasing medical supplies, and/or protecting doctors depending on the member's necessities; and
 - ii. Funding towards schools, so they can teach remotely if necessary, and other public sectors, so they have the proper safety equipment;
 - b. Providing subsidies for the informal sector, given that the informal sector constitutes a large segment of many Member States' economies and that the informal sector currently lacks consumers; and
 - c. Providing loans to small businesses, seeing as small businesses lack necessary consumer spending and small businesses are essential features of a local economy.
- 2. Advocating for renegotiations over acts that limit trade and economic support to allow for better relationships between Member States.
- 3. To increment the government's expenditure by the government focused on bettering the healthcare system
 - a. Focusing on the creation of employment, to increase the country's GDP and benefit the economy in both short and long term.
 - b. Encourage public works regarding healthcare infrastructure, to guarantee better service and lower unemployment rates in each member state.
- 4. To suggest that the OAS Member States allow citizens not to pay the Value Added Tax (VAT) some days of the year:
 - a. This is to stimulate the people to buy things because the prices would be low and attractive;
 - b. The government needs to regulate the prices that the companies would have. This is to avoid that the companies would put higher prices than days before;
 - c. The companies that have websites should recommend the citizens to do their shopping in the websites to have a precaution; and
 - d. The other companies will present a biosafety protocol to the mayor or the member in charge of the city or the town. If the member in charge does not approve the protocols these companies do not have the authorization to buy on that day.
- 5. To implement safety measures to increase tourism by:
 - a. Working with governments to establish country wide safety measures:
 - i. Mandating Traveler's Health Affidavits for all travelers; and
 - ii. Establish distinct safety measures for touristic areas and activities such as bars, restaurants, hotels, and boats; and
 - b. Using the Global Safety Stamp to allow travelers to recognize governments which have implemented global health and hygiene standards.
- 6. To encourage governments to deal with the root cause of economic inequality by implementing policies that prevent inequality based on race, gender, religion, sexuality, etc. where it is most extreme
 - a. Incentivizing schools to accommodate and value each gender equally, seeing as there is a large literacy gap and gap in higher education, which stunts women's ability to join the workforce;
 - b. Preventing early marriages;

- c. Empower women politically and economically by ensuring each has identification cards and their subsequent civil liberties; and
- d. Eliminating any gender based discrimination in hiring processes and criminalizing all sexual harassment in the workplace.
- e. Assure that people of the LGBTQ+ community are not turned away at jobs for their sexual orientations because it would not be productive to have less employees in the current, economic state.

**39th VIRTUAL MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR HIGH
SCHOOLS**

BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS

COMMITTEE ON JURIDICAL AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS



“MEASURES TO RESPECT FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS AND THE FULL OBSERVANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS DURING THE EMERGENCY CAUSED BY COVID-19”

Resolution presented by the delegations of Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING that one of the main pillars of the Organization of American States is the defense of Human Rights, as recognized by Article 4 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and regretting the mass deaths of Member State citizens caused by the pandemic;

RECALLING the precarious conditions and discrimination many minorities face as a consequence to COVID-19, such as domestic violence, racial, sexual, ethnical or age discrimination and;

BEARING IN MIND that inclusive responses that are shaped by and respect human rights result in better outcomes in beating the pandemic, ensuring healthcare for everyone and preserving human dignity;

UNDERSTANDS also that in order to maintain social distance and other emergency measures that have to be put in place for the containment of this virus, certain rights will be infringed upon such as freedom of movement or the right to assembly;

RESOLVES:

To adapt the following,

1. To call all Member States to implement adequate and all-inclusive healthcare coverage that guarantees the citizens of the Americas a better standard of living with mechanisms that prevent another global emergency and a deficiency of basic human health services.
 - a. Setting up clinics, with the help of multilateral cooperation organizations and NGOs.
 - b. Providing accessible and safe PCR testing mechanisms.
 - c. Continuing medical attention for expecting women.
2. To recommend that governments support citizens with subsidies and economic aids to provide them with necessities that they otherwise don't have due to shortages of one's basic amenities the pandemic caused.
 - a. Providing of basic human needs, for the extent of the pandemic, such as water, food, electricity and shelter, by avoiding housing evictions and extending payment dates of public services, paying special attention to those most vulnerable socioeconomically.
 - b. Renewing the appeal for countries that are in dire need of assistance to be a part of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.
3. To ensure an inclusive response to the crisis regardless of race, age gender, religion, profession and sexuality.
 - a. Finding methods of preventing and responding to gender-based violence that has increased since the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak.
 - b. Suggesting the cooperation within other agencies and organizations that ensure child protection, especially in member states that do not come with a child protection service.

- c. Strongly recommending the protection of the medical professionals against any form of discrimination that avoids the enjoyment of their human rights.
 - d. Advocating for protection of human rights of indigenous peoples, refugees, migrants and prisoners, as well as respect for ethnic, cultural and religious diversity in the Americas.
4. To ensure a continuous education for students of the Americas and the Caribbean with the aim of distributing adequate education systems to all students affected by the pandemic and ensuring that it is achieved by.
 - a. Providing immediate access to the fastest and widest possible Internet service as a measure to comply with the enjoyment of other fundamental rights.
 - b. Implementing a virtual education platform in which every scholar material, such as activities, worksheets, readings, videos, explicative topic audios, among others, can be distributed to satisfy each students' school level and development.
5. To call for immediate action against violations of fundamental human rights within the Member States' governments and advocate for respect to the checks and balances of every State and support independent bodies for the monitoring of the corruptible inadequacies in governments and military groups.
 - a. Urging countries to monitor their juridical arm/s of government to ensure the protection of citizens' human rights.
 - b. Strongly advising the reevaluation and enforcing of any legislation that is related to the protection of human rights in countries.
 - c. Guaranteeing freedom of press within the member states, as well as transparent information that keeps citizens up to date with COVID-19 facts and statistics.
6. To ensure the protection of citizens through labor rights and safety measures in the workplace:
 - a. Suggesting that business owners reinstate the employment of those who have been laid off their place of employment once shown they have the capacity, in accordance with Article 6 of the American Convention A-52 drafted by the OAS Secretariat of Legal Affairs.
 - b. Developing and strengthening strategies and policies on youth employment, as well as to promote technical and vocational education and training opportunities in order to improve and increase the entry of young people into the labor market, the quality and stability of their jobs, and social protection (Poverty, Inequality, and Inequity, Cartagena, 2012).

“THE ROLE OF THE STATES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS TO GUARANTEE ACCESS TO OFFICIAL, UP-TO-DATE, AND RELIABLE INFORMATION ON COVID-19”

Resolutions presented by the Delegations of: Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, The United States, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica and Mexico.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

KEEPING IN MIND the importance of reliable information on preventative measures to counter the spread of COVID-19 in each member country,

ALARMED BY the severe influence to the world caused by hiding the true transmission status of COVID-19 in a country, and by the reporting of fallacious information, which can lead to widespread misinformation, which can put citizens at risk inadvertently,

EMPHASIZING the need of trust between the population of member countries and the government and health authorities of aforementioned countries

DESIRING to encourage the member states to work together for a common benefit, thus leading their countries to a safer existence, in which society can recover and appropriately develop after the COVID-19 pandemic, with the assistance and support of the OAS.

RECOGNIZING that the transmission of truthful information is indispensable when it comes to accessing information in the Americas, the Committee of Juridical and Political affairs has the responsibility to ensure that there is quality control in the information being provided to member states,

REALIZING the importance of ensuring that those without wi-fi connectivity or other basic technological resources have access to reliable, up-to-date information in regards to the COVID-19 virus within the member countries, so they can be aware of official information from their respective nations in regards to the pandemic itself.

RESOLVES:

1. To address the need for reliable and accurate information on COVID-19 through the creation of a centralized system in which information on the pandemic is verified and shared, led by the Pan American Health Organization.
2. To allow for the transmission of information about when a country will reopen, health standards and requirements, other COVID alerts, as well as worldwide news to those who are underprivileged via the means stated below:

- a. A radio broadcast where important information and updates are communicated, which will be operated at a national level.
 - b. Newspapers and flyers where this information is shared as well, for those without access to the internet.
 - c. Billboards in certain areas in each nation where people take public transportation.
3. To accommodate those residing in different regions of the Americas through country-specific information relating to COVID-19 provided from the PAHO.
4. To create an app, and a respective website, for the ease of accessibility of information on every nation's progress in the pandemic with reliable information, which would be provided by the PAHO.
 - a. The app will regulate through measures when a nation is ready to "re-open" as advised by PAHO guidelines and the member states health department, taking into account each nations progress regarding the current situation of COVID-19.
 - b. Each participating country will be able to easily access pertinent information on the state of coronavirus in their nation, as well as information on other nations who participate as well, via a world map layout.
 - c. The app will also control aspects such as sanity measures such as sanitizing stations, masks, and social distancing, as well as regulation of resources.
5. To impose economical sanctions within the member state to medical centers and organizations who are found guilty of reporting false information on COVID-19, to further prevent any issues that may arise due to this, of which the severity is decided at a national level;
6. To utilize the function of the countries' national alert system to provide updates and/or warnings at a set hour of the day (decided at a national level), which will also include a link to the website and app with PAHO verified information.
7. To promote the app and website, with the help of other social media, to influence the population to download the app, making them aware of the current situation and encouraging them to take action as soon as possible, resulting in a better health management for each country.

“ACTIONS TO ENSURE TRANSPARENT AND INCLUSIVE ELECTORAL PROCESSES DURING THE PANDEMIC”

Resolution presented by the delegations of Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Dominican Republic, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING the fact that the COVID-19 pandemic is very likely to result in a lower voter turnout and 19 out of the 35 OAS member states have held or will hold elections in the years 2020 and 2021 and likely will need to make changes to the electoral processes due to public health concerns during of the COVID-19 pandemic;

BEARING IN MIND that suffrage is a human right, as stated in Article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and that election fraud and disenfranchisement of citizens do not accord with the OAS’ purpose of promoting and consolidating a representative democracy, as stated in Article 2b of the OAS charter;

RECOGNIZING the limitations and potential drawbacks of OAS observation of electoral processes, as shown in both the 2019 presidential election in Bolivia and the 2010 presidential election in Haiti;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT Article 1 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter which stipulates that “the peoples of the Americas have a right to democracy and their governments have an obligation to promote and defend it,” and Article 6, which states that, “It is the right and responsibility of all citizens to participate in decisions relating to their own development;” and

UNDERSTANDING that the COVID-19 pandemic could be used as the excuse of governments to illegitimately limit elections or hinder the democratic process,

RESOLVES:

1. To protect the people’s right to free and fair elections and counteract against potential interference and manipulation by;
 - a. Expanding on the existing OAS Electoral Observation Missions to provide electoral monitoring service to member states holding elections during the pandemic.
 - b. Supporting international and local efforts that monitor elections in the Americas, including but not limited to:
 - i. The Carter Institute, a non-governmental, not-for-profit organization that promotes human rights and the quality of life.
 - ii. National Democratic Institute, a not-for-profit organization that works to improve the effectiveness of democratic institutions worldwide.
 - iii. Democracy Watch, a Canada-based organization that advocates for democratic reforms and government accountability.
 - iv. Transparency International and its local chapters, which work to combat corruption.

- c. Preventing tampering (biased involvement with an intent or impact to alter an election) from both the OAS and the United States” with electoral processes by:
 - i. Allowing the people of a country to not only cast, but also count their votes.
 - ii. Coordinating with the Comunidad de Estados Latinoamericanos y Caribeños (CELAC) to decrease foreign involvement in regional elections.
 - d. Cautioning voters against potential misleading information and election interferences by working with civil society organizations (CSOs).
 - e. Establishing complaint systems accessible for citizens to report issues regarding elections.
 - f. Inviting the public to observe the polling and the counting process of the election.
2. To address the public’s concerns about health risks and the electoral process by;
 - a. Making guidelines to enforce clean polling stations, which should include but not be limited to;
 - i. Mask mandates and inside polling stations.
 - ii. Cleaning of the polling stations using disinfectants on a regular basis.
 - iii. Social Distancing requirements when voting.
 - iv. A set standard for the maximum capacity of polling stations.
 - v. Ventilation requirements for polling stations.
 - b. Working in coordination with international organizations, such as the WHO, to secure supplies of sanitary equipment for the elections.
 - c. Ensuring sufficient training for the staffers at the polling stations, such that the election be carried out in a safe and secure manner.
 3. To secure voter turnout amid the pandemic by allowing for more flexibility of the electoral process through;
 - a. Implementing extra polling stations to prevent overcrowding caused by the reduced capacity of polling stations and the need for inter-community travels, both of which increase chances of infections.
 - b. If the financial situation does not allow, extending the voting period as an alternative.
 - c. Encourage governments to incorporate absentee ballots and mail-in voting in the elections as it is safer than in person voting.
 4. To encourage voting in vulnerable groups, such as seniors, people with pre-existing conditions, individuals with disabilities, and expecting mothers, by making special accommodations including but not limited to;
 - a. Opening dedicated polling stations for such groups to minimize their risks of exposure to the virus.
 - b. Designating trained staffers to provide necessary services specific to these groups.
 5. To support inclusion of the electoral process by providing necessary assistance on the voting process;
 - a. Providing visual guidance (such as video instructions) to help citizens who are not familiar with the technological voting systems.
 - b. Should the electoral process change due to the pandemic, informing the citizens so that they are fully aware of these changes.
 - c. In areas where need, translating ballots into other unofficial languages that should include but not be limited to:

- i. Languages that are widely spoken but without official status.
- ii. Indigenous languages.
- iii. Languages used by large immigrant groups.

**39th VIRTUAL MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR HIGH
SCHOOLS**

BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS

COMMITTEE ON HEMISPHERIC SECURITY



“PUBLIC-PRIVATE MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN CYBER-SECURITY CAPACITY IN MEMBER STATES TO PROMOTE FASTER DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION AND ENSURE A SAFE ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL INFORMATION”

Resolution presented by Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brasil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN the heightened risk of extortion that organizations may experience due to the chance of classified digital information shared and provided to them by their clientele, being breached by someone with malicious intent.

RECOGNIZING the need to promote the safety of information networks and systems belonging to the public and private sector, especially the essential ones for the proper running of the nations ensuring trust in and to cyberspace;

COGNIZANT OF the probability of potential threats to the national security of member states due to the transmission and storage of sensitive and confidential digital information and considering that only in the U.S there are close to 4.1 billion databases storing sensitive information;

BEARING IN MIND that major cyber events increase exponentially every year taking advantage of the weaknesses of people and cracks in security systems; point out that they’ve surged since lockdown

ACKNOWLEDGING that each country has different understandings and protocols set in place regarding cybersecurity policies. Every country has its own position, ability, and cyber metric to determine the status of national security and there is a sizable breach of development between countries and the abilities to devote resources to cybersecurity;

EXPECTING compromises and agreements to minimize risks of violating fundamental rights of citizens and ensure a free, open, safe and resilient cyberspace in an international context;

RESOLVES,

1. To consider the implementation of higher cybersecurity encryptions and firewalls in order to maintain and protect the private information of each Member State by,
 - a. Promoting the creation of a cybersecurity squad, which will be in charge of,
 - i. Overseeing the implementation and maintenance of said encryptions.
 - ii. Identifying and gathering youth which show special talent or skills regarding cybersecurity and digital transformation, so they can be trained by the cybersecurity squad.

- iii. In order to procure funding for this condition, revision in fiscal policy will require the reallocation of funds from petroleum exploration to public IT education.
- 2. To advocate for the introduction of cybercrime bills in each of the region's nation's constitutions, and enabling the Treaty of Budapest of 1994 for the purpose of tracking down and charging cybercrime within and outside its borders as a way of:
 - a. Protecting the personal data of organizations, small business, and citizens from cyberattacks.
 - b. Improving the legal framework in the field of cybersecurity.
 - c. *Suggesting the creation of a prisoner rehabilitation program that will help those who have committed a minor cyber offense and reintroduce them into society in the best way possible.*
 - d. All cybersecurity programs and educational reforms will be first be open to the OAS or the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and outside funding to make up the initial budget. Once the initial budget has been created, tax payer money will be used to fill any gaps in funding.
- 3. To develop a handbook that improves the prevention, detection and recovery plans of each Member State in order to ensure the cybersecurity of both private and public entities by,
 - a. Improving the methods of cybersecurity risk identification, evaluation and forecast.
 - b. Building up a risk map to reveal the risks typically encountered in particular sectors.
 - c. Establishing a national integrated crisis management mechanism to ensure cooperation among concerned parties at all levels.
 - d. To develop a handbook developed by nations willing to be part of this improvement to protection, detention and recovery plans etc.
- 4. To explore the possibility of a committee that regulates and encourages the conversation between the public and private sector, so this can happen with transparency and identify the common needs of the private and public sectors and their importance in relation to scientific cybersecurity research.
- 5. To continue hosting regional workshops in order to educate the governments of each Member State about cybersecurity and cybercrimes and to promote the implementation of Cyber Security Incident Response Teams (CSIRTs).
 - a. to ensure this transparency, an unbiased organization ruled by the UN Will look over this communications.
- 6. To further request that each Member State educates all able citizens about cyberattacks and cybercrimes by:
 - a. Including social awareness campaigns and drills so that first responders, business owners, and citizens are aware of and know how to detect and respond against cyberattacks.
 - b. Strongly recommending the implementation and improvement of IT classes in the educational system of each Member State.
 - c. Encouraging solidarity and educational campaigns directed especially towards senior citizens and their inclusion into the digital world to close the generational gap between youths experienced in tech and seniors ignorant of it. This would help to educate these citizens on prevention and protection of cyber attacks.

- d. Expanding cybersecurity educational resources conducted by qualified individuals to schools and educational facilities to assist these institutions in the conduction of virtual learning.

“ACTIONS TO SUPPORT THE COUNTRIES OF THE HEMISPHERE TO ADDRESS THE CHALLENGES THAT COVID-19 PRESENTS REGARDING OPERATIONS OF EMERGENCY AND SECURITY SYSTEMS”

Resolution presented by the delegations of Ecuador, El Salvador, Estados Unidos, Guatemala, Guyana, Haití, Honduras, Jamaica, México

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND that Covid-19 is a new virus with a high fatality rate and infection rate, making it a top-priority for many countries in the Americas currently;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the health of the citizens, especially those of the vulnerable population, including the elderly, those with preexisting conditions, and the impoverished, is of the utmost important to the countries before any actions are made for change;

HAVING CONSIDERED recommendations provided by health organizations and institutions to slow and prevent the spread of the virus and protect vulnerable individuals;

FULLY AWARE that certain cybersecurity and hemispheric security measures have the capability of preventing the mass continuation of the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic,

RESOLVES:

1. Ensuring that testing is available, accessible, and free to all populations desiring to get a COVID-19 test by;
 - a) Organizing a regulation that mandates public service workers and emergency responders to receive weekly Covid-19 tests.
 - i. Creating a fund to allow the service workers and emergency responders to receive Covid-19 tests for free; and
 - ii. Giving coverage of testing fees in return of service workers and emergency responders hard work and efforts.
 - b) Make testing accessible to individuals in their place of work, or that people can receive information about where to be tested from their place of work.
 - i. Helping to ensure the safety of people who can't afford or are incapable of travelling long distances to receive testing.
 - c) Installing of a COVID-19 plasma collection centers in hospitals, and a viral inactivation machine will be used to produce plasma which is being distributed to hospitals treating confirmed COVID-19 patients.

2. Having the governments encourage their people to make their own masks out of environmentally sustainable or reused materials to be redistributed to the populations of those countries;
 - a) Include fundings from NGOs to fulfill the initial funding, taxes would be utilized if needed.
 - b) Using mask making as an opportunity to provide jobs for unemployed citizens amidst the massive job losses of the pandemic.
 - c) Improving countries' economies, reaching people living in rural areas, and encourage community engagement and collaboration.

3. Creating regional medical databases of COVID-19 cases using national medical associations. Update the existing equipment and maintain a more up-to-date database to ensure medical protocols are more modern and often updated, to interconnect all the emergency response systems to ensure a faster response and to protect the people and their information. (AMA, CMA, etc.) with appropriate cybersecurity measures in mind;
 - a) Creating regional databases of neighboring countries based on frequent migration and travel patterns.
 - i. All databases would be combined into a general OAS database to efficiently organize data.
 - b) Using recorded data to accurately send medical aid (masks, first responders, ventilators) throughout member states based on need.
 - c) Working with local Internet Service Providers to deliver affordable VPNs to secure the connections between hospitals, fire departments, etc. To ensure the security of the data.
 - d) Work with local database companies to maintain a good maintenance of the equipment and maintain system stability throughout the pandemic.

4. To secure of the wellbeing of the citizens that cannot afford proper health and security measures;
 - a) Provide face masks in airports and other large public spaces for people that do not have one.
 - i. Create stands that are designated places for face mask distribution in public places;
 - ii. Have OAS to distribute face masks to countries to be paid back at some later date, under the condition that countries distribute masks to the people free of charge.
 - b) Requesting police forces to carry face masks and give them to any person caught not wearing a suitable face mask.
 - i. Encouraging companies that manufacture and sell facemasks, hand sanitizers; and other sanitary items to sell said products at prices low and accessible to the population, maybe negotiate: they can get two boxes for the price of one; and
 - ii. Requesting companies can advertise the wearing of masks; companies that own clothing brands can show off models and staff wearing masks which would produce a multiply of people wanting to wear masks.
 - c) Encouraging the government to provide an adequate amount of supplies for public places that need them (hospitals, restaurants, shopping malls etc.).
 - i. Companies should contribute and donate supplies for those public places that need it;

- ii. The government should be aware of all those public places that are not following safety regulations.
 - d) Providing free public transport services for health personnel and patients with chronic diseases so that they can receive testing, attend medical check - ups, or receive any healthcare services.
- 5. To prevent more infections both interior and exterior to countries by paying attention to travel between countries and within countries, ensuring that it is safe in terms of peoples' health;
 - a) Mandating rules and procedures for International commercial flights and make regulations for traveling goods.
 - i. Disinfecting all packages entering and leaving the country;
 - ii. Encouraging individuals who choose to travel across borders to quarantine for a period of 14 days before and after travelling across borders or using an airline.
 - b) Increasing security to country borders based on the percentage of cases affecting the country.
 - i. Those who enter a country will be checked to see if they are infected with COVID-19 via testing and will have to wear face masks;
 - ii. Those who leave the country will have to get tested for COVID-19 and will have to wear a face mask. (The ministry of health should dictate guidelines for proper migration to other countries instead of enforcing a lockdown).
 - c) Encourage governments to set a mandatory curfew throughout the week that should not be lifted until COVID-19 cases are significantly lowered-number depending on population size.
 - i. Any persons caught in public after the set curfew time must be penalized by paying a fine. If persons are continuously caught in public past curfew and if the fine is disregarded, the penalties shall increase;
 - ii. This curfew would not apply to those out past curfew due to emergency, work, or some other form of necessity. If possible, people out past curfew should inform law enforcement beforehand. People who regularly are out at night due to work may have some permanent form of a pass, or license to breach curfew due to necessity.
- 6. To create and install methods of education on the subject of SARS-CoV-2 that inform populations of certain security and health precautions they can and should be taking to protect themselves and others, and that expel disinformation oftentimes spread via the internet and social media, or untrustworthy sources;
 - a) Ensure that these presentations can be provided to individuals in multiple different environments
 - i. Elderly homes, hospitals, workplaces, schools, religious meeting places and anywhere else where people may congregate and that is appropriate.
 - b) Create online educational resources that inform people about COVID-19, and what sorts of precautions they should take to protect themselves and others.
 - i. Links about COVID-19 precautions can be publicly campaigned throughout general websites often visited as a way to create higher insights of understanding the effects of this pandemic.
 - ii. Education based on the recommendations given by the *World Health Organization* and the *Pan American Health Organization*, also considering imitating already successful action plans stated in other nations.

- iii. Provide resources about the effects on mental health and how to help another individual facing these challenges. In addition, call for the creation of a hotline to facilitate response to these issues.

“MEASURES TO PREVENT, ADDRESS AND PUNISH VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS DURING THE PANDEMIC”

Resolution presented by Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Perú, Dominican Republic, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the information provided by the Inter-American Commission of Women and the Program for Social Cohesion in Latin America concerning the role of the women in caregiving during the pandemic, and the discovering of the value in the domestic work done by this group that is poorly recognized;

RECOGNIZING the economic vulnerability that, once again, represents a considerable obstacle for the progress of women, due to the inequity of the system, concentration of the distribution and asymmetric relationships that undermine the capacity of women to continue their productive and labor tasks;

NOTING several domestic violent cases identified in the great increase of 80% in hotline calls analyzed by countries and local governments since the beginning of the pandemic, expanded by the measures taken of home confinement and the stress levels achieved inside the familiar scenario provoked by the closures of businesses, schools and public services; expanding the possibilities of familiar confrontation impact against women integrity;

REALIZING the appearance of new modalities of digital violence, related to sexual material, informal work and extortion that are principally focus on women; maintained by the necessity of the internet in times of emergency and isolation;

CONSIDERING some countries exhibited a decrease on the number of complaints from women who suffered from domestic violence, while the mortality rates of women and girls due to violence increased. This reveal the limited access to resources provided for women during the coronavirus pandemic and the importance of women’s safety being violated;

RESOLVES:

1. To instruct all able delegations to implement plans to educate member states on the importance of gender equality in order to stop and prevent gender violence against women
 - a. To instill an awareness in young children of the value of women in all facets of society through the education system
 - b. Offering teachers practical and immediate knowledge on how to recognize and denounce cases of violence against girls

- c. OAS observers will be strongly advised to back plans for education of violence against women
 - d. Educating all people, especially men, on the epidemic of domestic violence against women and girls
 - e. Educating policemen and force on the topic to know how to accurately treat these victims. These actions are based on the rise of the rates of violence against women, which have risen to about 80%
 - i. Mandatory sessions and trainings
 - ii. Government plan to fulfill the training initiative
2. To instruct the General Secretariat to raise awareness through utilizing campaigns on social media, mainstream media and publicity, with the purpose of reaching the majority
 - a. Allying with foundations and corporations that are active on the issue to educate and encourage the population to donate for the cause
 - b. Engaging with influencers and leaders with a large following to post on their platform to help spread awareness
 - c. To implement and encourage coverage and readiness of aid and hotlines and encouraging confidentially in these services so as to protect the women
 3. To recommend the immediate implementation of governmental public policies and services to shelter women and girls in domestic situations of high risk
 - a. To advocate for increased funding from government aid and international organizations including but not limited to:
 - i. Resources for shelters
 - ii. Easier access to shelters
 - b. Include women experts and authorities in charge of national policies on violence against women that help manage the current crisis
 - c. Involve specialized civil society organizations representing women and girls
 4. To create and implement new laws that enforce the protection of women and girls against violence
 - a. Educate judges and law students so they can be put into practice and help solve the problem of violence against women and girls
 - b. Every judge and law student should be well informed about new laws especially if they protect other citizens.