

41st MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR
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FINAL BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE STUDENTS ATTENDING THE
41st VIRTUAL MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR HIGH SCHOOLS

Model OAS General Assembly Program Coordination Unit
Office of the Assistant Secretary General
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**41st MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR HIGH SCHOOLS
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GENERAL COMMITTEE



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**COOPERATION AMONG COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, TRANSIT, AND DESTINATION
TO ENSURE THE PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF MIGRANTS IN THE
AMERICAS**

(Adopted by Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, United States of America, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, and Panama, at the plenary session, held on December 12, 2022)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING article XXVII of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man which declares: “Every person has the right, in case of pursuit not resulting from ordinary crimes, to seek and receive asylum in foreign territory, in accordance with the laws of each country and with international agreements.”;

KEEPING IN MIND the importance of implementing protection of rights of migrants and prioritizing policies that enable governments of all countries to ensure the protection of the human rights of the migrants in the Americas;

RECOGNIZING that the growing population impacts the amount of migration within the American Countries and that the Covid-19 Pandemic has inflamed the problem of the influx in migration by worsening the conditions in the American countries due to the increase in poverty, violence, health and food insecurity;

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION that the need(s) and contribution(s) of countries of origin, transit and destination are unique and that through a collaborative effort both individual countries and the region may benefit;

RESOLVES:

1. To *motivate* countries to promote stability, education, and employment opportunities in the countries of origin in order to reduce the drivers of forced migration, and to enable individuals to make the choice between staying or migrating.
2. To *urge* member states to strengthen communication among countries to ensure safe passage for migrants in transit countries and to facilitate the dialogue between member states.
3. To *encourage* American countries to provide a more accessible and more effective way to obtain a visa whether temporary or permanent for voluntary or involuntary migrants.
4. To *promote* the direct or indirect cooperation between American countries to support the MIRPS (Marco Integral Regional para la Protección y Soluciones):
 - a. This program seeks “to strengthen regional cooperation and shared responsibility associated with countries of origin, transit and destination” in order to develop solutions and strengthen protection for affected migrants.
5. To *enforce and strengthen* public policies that require member states to provide ways for migrants to access health care and education when they reach their destination;
 - a. To promote the Recommended actions on migration and health in the Americas stated by the Pan American Health Organization, such as;
 - i. “increasing equitable access to comprehensive, timely, quality health services for all people, including the migrant population, without discrimination and with a people- and community-centered approach.”
6. To *recognize* the obstacles of discrimination and intolerance that migrants face during their migration process and *accommodate* the inclusion of migrants in their destination countries by *reaffirming* the principles of the Inter-American Convention for the eradication of all forms of discrimination and intolerance among Member States.

**MIGRATION IN THE AMERICAS
PROMOTING BEST PRACTICES AMONG MEMBER STATES TO EFFICIENTLY
MANAGE YOUTH MIGRATION IN THE REGION**

(Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Canada, Paraguay, St. Kitts and Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING the various factors that contribute to youth migration, such as poverty, violence, and lack of economic opportunities in their countries of origin;

ACKNOWLEDGING the significant social, economic, and political implications the movement of young people across national borders has for origin, transit, and destination countries;

CONSIDERING past affirmations and precedent commitments, such as the 1990 UN International Convention on the Protection of All Migrant Workers and Their Families, and the 1948 OAS American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, and the Inter American Specialized Conference on Human Rights of 1969;

ALARMED by the challenges and dangers that young migrants face during their journeys, including exploitation, human trafficking, and precarious living conditions;

AFFIRMING the rights and dignity of young migrants.

RESOLVES,

1. To address the root causes of youth migration, such as poverty, conflict, and lack of opportunities, through targeted development assistance and political action by;
 - a. investing in the infrastructure and education of developing areas to promote advancement of communities in extreme poverty. **(DRAFT AMENDMENT to: include some examples of partnerships or organizations that will be willing to fund the infrastructures and education)**
2. To strengthen efforts to combat smuggling and trafficking network that exploit young migrants, and to provide assistance and protection to victims of these crime by;

- a. upgrading border security and provide thorough training to migration officials to identify risks between tourists and smugglers
 - b. adopting the *UN's Integration and Migrant* training unit guidelines to provide quick and thorough procedures to identify risks and maintain human rights.
 - c. addressing the specific needs of vulnerable groups of young migrants, such as unaccompanied minors and victims of trafficking
 - i. encourage member states to enable immigration officers with the ability to issue short-term temporary resident permits to foreign national victims and provide interim federal health care for such.
3. To invest in education and job training programs in countries with high youth migration rates to provide young people with opportunities to build successful careers by;
- a. implementing programs that could include vocational training, apprenticeships, and other forms of practical, hands-on learning.
 - b. providing financial incentives for young people to move to the country, such as grants, loans, and scholarships to help cover the costs of relocation and education.
4. To increase support for research and data collection on youth migration, to better understand trend and challenges facing young migrants and to inform policy responses by;
- a. establishing a Regional Migration Observatory, which would collect and analyze data on migration in the region would address this absence of oversight.
 - b. investing in research and data collection on the access of migrants to public service will inform policy development and monitor progress over time.
5. To establish clear and accessible pathways for migrants to obtain the documentation and information needed to access public services by;
- a. establishing dedicated help centers and outreach programs.
6. To promote the development of programs and initiatives that support the successful integration of young migrants into their host communities by;
- a. working with local authorities to ensure that public services, such as healthcare, education, and housing, are adequately funded and capable of serving the needs of the migrant population through assessment.
 - b. developing a migration task force in destination countries that is trained to help facilitate legal integration of migrants modeled by the International Organization for Migration to ensure their rights are protected.
 - c. equipping the task force with resources to guide migrants when seeking healthcare and educational institutions.

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**COMMITTEE ON JURIDICAL AND
POLITICAL AFFAIRS**



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WG 1 CAJP Topic 1**IDENTIFYING THE CHALLENGES AFFECTING THE WORK OF PUBLIC DEFENDERS IN MEMBER STATES**

(Draft resolution presented by the Delegations of Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Canada, Paraguay, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING the member states' differing policies on the duty of the state to provide citizens with public defense;

TAKING IN ACCOUNT that the member states of the Organization of American States have diverse economies, such as low, medium, and high income countries;

ACKNOWLEDGING the adoption of the 10 principles and guidelines on public defense in the Americas by the 89th regular session of the Inter-American Juridical Committee in 2016;

RECALLING the resolution GA/RES. 2801 (XLIII-O/13), which resolves "to support the work being done by official public defenders, criminal and civil legal aid providers in the states of the Hemisphere";

BEARING IN MIND the need for autonomy of official public defenders, criminal and civil legal aid providers in the states of the Hemisphere;

ALARMED BY the insufficient number of available official public defenders, criminal and civil legal aid providers in the states of the Hemisphere which is far lower than the number of available prosecutors, overburdening public defenders, criminal and civil legal aid providers in member states;

NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN that the lack of sufficient funding directed towards official public defenders, criminal and civil legal aid providers' compensation, training, resources, and offices in member states is a primary cause of the low numbers of youth choosing to take the career path of public defense;

DEEPLY DISTURBED by the challenges being faced by official public defenders, criminal and civil legal aid providers in the states of the Hemisphere affecting the efficacy of the legal system, and hurting the most vulnerable peoples of our nations,

RESOLVES:

1. To create an Inter-American Public Defense Fund that will further support public defenders, criminal and civil legal aid providers by;
 - a) Devoting funds to increasing and improving salaries, education programs, availability of positions, and offices of public defenders, criminal and civil legal aid providers.
 - b) Inviting member states and permanent observers with high GDPs to support the Inter-American Public Defense Fund through special contributions.
 - c) Supporting the Inter-American Public Defense Fund initially through budgeting from the Inter-American Development Bank.
2. To charge the Inter-American Juridical Committee as the Secretariat of the Inter-American Public Defense Fund with responsibilities such as;
 - a) Directing the budgeting of funds between member states.
 - i. 2% of funds from the Inter-American Public Defense Fund must go to overhead for the Inter-American Juridical Committee.
 - ii. Overseeing how each member state uses the funds so that the Inter-American Juridical Committee can guarantee that the funds are used to support public defenders, criminal and civil legal aid providers.
 - iii. Administering scholarship requirements as described in paragraph 4(b).
 - iv. Regulating foreign exchange opportunities as outlined in paragraph 4(c).
 - v. Requesting research grants as outlined in paragraph 5.
 - b) Ensuring adherence to transparency agreements by member states that use the Inter-American Public Defense Fund by disclosing budgeting reports as public records to keep relations transparent between the Inter-American Juridical Committee and states of the Hemisphere.

3. To increase transparency between public defenders, criminal and civil legal aid providers and the government in member states by;
 - a) Requiring that all member states receiving funds from the Inter-American Public Defense Fund abide by transparency agreements.
 - i. Disclosing reports of public defender salaries and expenses in the states of the Hemisphere.
 - ii. Providing public access to communication records between public defense offices and all other government offices so that collusion between offices can be avoided.
 - iii. These requirements shall not apply to member states that only receive funds through paragraph 4(b).
 - b) Encouraging the disclosure of public defender salaries and expenses in the states of the Hemisphere to prevent public defenders from being subject to underhandedness.
 - c) Petitioning for member states to provide public access to communication records between public defense offices and all other government offices so that public defense offices can maintain autonomy and integrity.
4. To promote interest in legal professions among youth in member states to increase the number of positions of public defenders, criminal and civil legal aid providers by;
 - a) Inviting collaboration between member states to encourage the career of public defense in their education systems.
 - i. Creating programs that allow public defenders, criminal and civil legal aid providers to share information regarding their jobs in Primary, Secondary, and Law schools.
 - ii. Making promotional materials describing the career of public defense to be dispersed in Primary, Secondary, and Law schools.
 - iii. Organizing digital campaigns on mediums such as social media and promotional videos to increase awareness of public defense as a viable career.
 - b) Creating scholarships for students wishing to study law that require students to serve as a public defender for a certain amount of time following graduation from law school as set by the Inter-American Juridical Committee.
 - i. Providing scholarship funds, no more than 25%, from the Inter-American Public Defense Fund.

- ii. Assigning the responsibility of setting regulations on scholarships to the Inter-American Juridical Committee.
 - c) Encouraging member states with stable legal systems to provide foreign exchange programs for students studying to become public defenders from member states with less education opportunities.
 - i. Allotting no more than 10% of scholarship funds from the Inter-American Public Defense Fund to be used for foreign study scholarships.
 - ii. Including education opportunities and internship programs.
 - iii. Assigning the responsibility of setting regulations for the exchange program to the Inter-American Juridical Committee.
- 5. To express interest in research for the development of best practices for public defenders, criminal and civil legal aid providers;
 - a) Allotting no more than 5% of the Inter-American Public Defense Fund to be used for research grants.
 - b) Encouraging meetings between experts from member states to come together at the CAJP of the permanent council of the OAS and exchange best practices relating to public defense.

**DUTY OF THE STATE TO PROVIDE EFFECTIVE PUBLIC DEFENSE
AS A DUE PROCESS GUARANTEE**

(Resolution presented by the delegations of: Republic of Costa Rica, Republic of Ecuador,
United States of America, Republic of Guatemala, Jamaica, United States of Mexico, and
Republic of Panama.

Resolution sponsored by the delegations of: the United States of America, Republic of
Guatemala, and the United States of Mexico)

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONCERNED ABOUT, the multiple difficulties public defenders in countries of the Western hemisphere are facing, such as lack of resources and unequal distribution of the funds which is directly related to the low financing of the Public Defender's Offices;

LAMENTING, the prison overcrowding which has been battering prisons largely due to the lack of swiftness in the procedural Judicial processes;

AFFIRMING, the commitment of all the member states which are interested to participate in the modification of laws for the avoidance of excessive incarceration;

ALARMED BY, the overshadowing of the multiple minorities due to the language, age, gender and cultural barriers, and the general incapacity of the population to access charge-free public defense;

REGRETTING, the difficult and poor working conditions for public defenders, which involve situations such as inadequate payment, shortage of proper resources and tools, or development of illnesses due the sheer workloads;

RESOLVES:

1. To invite the member states to equally distribute funds between police, prosecutors, judges, and public defenders in order to;
 - a. Provide new lawyers and potential law students the chance to gain experience and expertise in the field of law.
 - b. Ensure citizens are provided an effective public defense of sufficient experience and competence.

- c. Give adequate working facilities for public defenders. These facilities would be requested to be provided by the government, civil society organizations, and/or existing organs of the judiciary branch, as well as having already existing facilities be repurposed for public defenders.
 - d. Providing more posts of work for the public defenders being trained in question.
2. To better the swiftness of the Judicial process and in consequence reduce overcrowding in prisons;
 - a. Train more law students to be appointed attorneys to reduce caseloads, in order to get more defendants which will be able to dedicate enough time to each case.
 - i. Students must take internships in legal Public Defense Offices for a year before graduating as part of their school programs.
 - ii. Encouraging more citizens to participate in public defense due to the improvement of work conditions and salaries.
 - b. Partnering with governmental and non-governmental public defense organizations that can provide funds, resources, and/or attorneys, to speed up the judicial process of defendants, such as The International Legal Foundation (ILF).
3. To improve the existing preparation for the members of the Judicial Power in order to provide better services for the citizens of each country, with the help of certain institutions such as the Inter-American Program of Judicial Facilitators, achieving this by;
 - a. Giving the mandate to the CAJP for the creation of an entity to focus on the work of public defendants.
 - b. Ensuring multi-lingual preparation for the lawyers involved with governmental issues. The second language should be required to be learned via classes issued by the government; these classes being taught at university and/or private courses.
 - c. Sharing common practices on legal preparation, such as the training and assessment around the Private International Law (PIL) as a way of conjoined cooperation between the signatories.
 - d. Strengthening the institution of public defense by working together with civil society organizations such as Amnesty International to guarantee correct and due process for every citizen, regardless of their conditions such as age, gender, or ethnicity.
 - e. Developing Citizen Participation methods to encourage the population to actively participate in activities to improve quality of life by implementing community charrettes, scenario planning, participatory budgeting, and virtual participation as ways to ensure Citizenship to involve themselves in communal processes.
 - f. Enforcing the Constitution, its Amendments, and laws that protect defendants' basic rights, including access to justice and freedom, to provide public defense as a due process.

4. To improve the result of cases by providing adequate working conditions;
 - a. Ensuring the public defender's workload is equal to the council's capacity, preparation, and time.
 - i. Implementing a suitable support staff by partnering with institutions, such as Research Triangle Institute International (RTI), which would provide a service consisting of investigators, social workers, and paralegals.
 - ii. Promoting guidelines similar to the ones proposed by the "Eight Guidelines of Public Defense Related to Work Loads" written by the American Bar Association House of delegates (ABA). The same promotes a supervision program on the workload of public defenders.
 - iii. Creating an encrypted database where public defenders can easily access case information, speeding up the process and reducing the workload.

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**COMMITTEE ON HEMISPHERIC
SECURITY**



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**PROMOTING A MULTI-DIMENSIONAL APPROACH TO IMPROVE CITIZEN
SECURITY AT THE STATE LEVEL**

(Resolution presented by the delegation of Hemispheric Security of Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, United States of America, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, and Panama)

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING the Declaration of Security in the Americas adopted at the third plenary session of the Organization of American States of October 28, 2003 Mexico City, Mexico, which considers that the states of the Americas face similar threats to security and new threats, concerns, and other challenges due to their historical roots, principles, and values of civilization, commits to fight against all of those organizations that put in danger the integrity and security of the hemisphere citizens.

CONSIDERING the importance of promoting the exchange of best practices and lessons learned in the fields of Organizational crime encompassing human, drugs and firearm trafficking which entail other forms of violence and security threats. Institutional strengthening, research, and international cooperation, as well as closer coordination between Secretariat of Multidimensional Security and other bodies within the OAS, and the broader Inter-American system with expertise in human rights, health, gender, and security, particularly in the areas, of money laundering, transnational organized crime, and public security;

RECOGNIZING the importance of access to education, the hemisphere considers the initiative of reducing crime through an informed community about violence in the Americas;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the threat that crime and violence against life, physical integrity, and property pose to safety, peace, prosperity, security, and the protection and welfare of all our citizens;

RESOLVES:

EDUCATION

1. To request topics relating to citizen security, crime, and violence, into school curriculums. In order to inform the youth, becoming proactive and knowledgeable on the violent crimes that are committed within the hemisphere; learning the effects it has on everybody.

- (a) To provide extracurricular activities for children, in order to reduce the usage of firearms and committing crimes.

POVERTY

2. To implement job creation programs for those struggling in poverty, as it offers a course of action for them to earn a salary, obtain basic necessities, and reside in a contented environment.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

3. To provide equitable access to long term, and ethical training in an effort to positively impact those in the police force, so that, as a Hemisphere, we receive efficient results when law enforcement are deployed onto the streets to help reduce crime and violence.
 - (a) To encourage member states to benefit from the American Network for Police Development and Professionalization (REDPPOL) to promote good practices among law enforcement officers.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

4. To raise societal awareness and mobilize governments, private sector and non-government organizations to prevent trafficking in persons and its risks and consequences. (established by the OAS)

DRUG TRAFFICKING

5. To design or optimize mechanisms to facilitate effective coordination and collaboration among government institutions to formulate, implement, monitor, evaluate, and update evidence-based national drug policies and strategies.
 - (a) To formulate or update national drug policies and/or strategies in line with the 2022 OAS Hemispheric Strategy on Drugs and this accompanying Plan of Action, taking into account the objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

COORDINATED EFFORTS AMONG LAW ENFORCEMENT, CIVIL SOCIETY, AND COMMUNITIES TO REDUCE CRIME AND VIOLENCE

(Resolution presented by the Delegation of Paraguay, St. Kitts and Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago, Argentina, Barbados, and Brazil)

THE COMMITTEE OF HEMISPHERIC SECURITY

ACKNOWLEDGING the need for multilateral cooperation between law enforcement, civil society, communities, and judicial branches of government in order to address methods for the reduction of crime and violence in an inclusive and thorough manner;

ALARMED by the unjust gender-based discrimination, intolerance towards the LGBTQIA+ community, and systemic racism plaguing many law enforcement organizations throughout the Americas;

GUIDED BY the REDPPOL program which focuses on improvements to the policing system via extensive training hours and expanded education of officers;

RECOGNIZING that local communities are guaranteed their safety through the usage of organizations designated towards neighborhood watches;

CONSIDERING the possible future implications that potential employment and financial security of citizens who are living in extreme poverty would have on their participation in illicit activities;

RECOGNIZING that protection of citizen health and safety, requires an examined look on preventing gangs in the Americas, with the amount of gang members in some member states, like Honduras, numbering in the tens of thousands,

RESOLVES:

1. To urge member states to pursue a multisectoral approach towards the reduction of crime and violence at national and local levels; ensuring cooperation between governments, non-governmental agencies, the private sector, and communities in the creation of policies and programs that address crime and violence and incentivizing businesses to provide jobs with adequate wages towards impoverished communities.

2. To suggest that governments in all judicial-encompassing departments be as clear and transparent as possible in the collection and dissemination of police and criminal data by;
 - a. Following the lead of initiatives such as the Police Data Initiative in the use of open data to promote joint problem solving and innovation of law enforcement methods.
 - b. Ensuring constant communication within judicial departments and the police system.
 - c. Using the media as an asset to assure that citizens are properly informed in regards to the justification of arrests and punishment of crime.

3. To urge continued participation, support, and expansion of police training programs under the REDPPOL program, which would emphasize on enhanced police training by:
 - a. Implementing 180 class hours, divided into 110 hours of theoretical classes, 40 hours of practical modules, and 30 hours of conferences.
 - b. Recognizing how different types of leadership impact the environment, culture, and how the institution functions and the relationship with other organizations
 - c. Offering mandatory sensitivity training to all enrolled officers and trainees. This will not only serve as a way to inform the police of their own inherent biases but also help broker a relationship with the police and the people they are meant to serve.

4. To establish a research committee within the Department of Public Security that analyzes the effectiveness of certain methods that reform police actions, combat systemic prejudice, and reduce crime rates through infrastructure such as:
 - a. The use of body cameras on police officers.
 - b. Seminars and online courses in law enforcement which would:
 - i. Address the intersectionality between crime and human rights within law enforcement.
 - ii. Emphasize increasingly targeted persons of color, women, and LGBTQ2IA+
 - c. Expanded placement of lighting along roads in areas that have historically been subject to high nocturnal crime rates

5. To help establish resources and methods within local communities and neighborhoods that aid in the reduction of crime and violence such as:
 - a. The implementation of neighborhood watch programs into local communities that can monitor and control the influx of crime and violence:
 - b. Urging residents to report any crime to law enforcement to tighten security within their neighborhoods and allocate extra resources to prevent further crime happening.

- c. Implementing greater usage of alarms systems in homes and security cameras in neighborhood areas.
 - d. Encouraging discourse between law enforcement, the judicial system, and community leaders within member states by promoting weekly meetings with the public in a town hall area in an attempt to:
 - i. Establish common agendas between the community and law enforcement in the reduction of violence and crime.
 - ii. Create lasting relationships built on trust between community members, law enforcement, and judiciary representatives.
 - iii. Help clarify laws and keep each side communicated.
6. To strongly urge the OAS's Department of Public Security and the Department of Human Development and Education creates a joint program that combats the threat of gang violence by preventing as many people from joining gangs as possible.
- a. Create a youth outreach programs for disillusioned young teenagers that provides:
 - i. Adequate education,
 - ii. Food and nutrition,
 - iii. And the necessary resources to secure a safe and stable future.