

33rd MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR
UNIVERSITIES (33rd MOAS)
March 24 – 26, 2015
St. Kitts and Nevis

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FINAL BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS

DECLARATION AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE STUDENTS ATTENDING THE
33rd MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR UNIVERSITIES

(With style revisions by the MOAS Program)

Organized by the Office of the Assistant Secretary General

Organization of American States

Washington, D.C.

and

The Local MOAS Co-ordination Committee

Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Education and Youth

Basseterre - St. Kitts

**33rd MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR UNIVERSITIES
(33rd MOAS)
March 24 - 26, 2015 – Basseterre, St. Kitts**

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33rd MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR UNIVERSITIES

March 24th – 26th, 2015

DECLARATION OF THE 33rd MOAS FOR UNIVERSITIES

DECLARATION ON THE MULTILATERAL COOPERATION OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE STATES ON MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT



**DECLARATION OF THE 33rd MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR
UNIVERSITIES**

**DECLARATION ON THE MULTILATERAL COOPERATION OF THE WESTERN
HEMISPHERE STATES ON MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

(Adopted at the First Plenary Session, held on March 26, 2015)

THE HEADS OF DELEGATION OF THE MEMBER STATES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS), gathered in Basseterre, St. Kitts, at the thirty-third regular session of the Model OAS General Assembly,

EMPHASIZING the provisions of the Charter of the Organization of American States, the Inter-American Democratic Charter, and other inter-American instruments on promotion, protection, and observance of human rights, in particular economic, social, and cultural rights which are intrinsic to migration;

REAFFIRMING that the Charter of the Organization of American States proclaims the essential purposes of the Organization, which include “to promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development” and “to eradicate extreme poverty, which constitutes an obstacle to the full democratic development of the people of the hemisphere”;

RECOGNIZING that migration is a key issue for this hemisphere, which includes both the origin and destination countries with the largest number of international migrants in the world;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the Declaration of Nuevo León, where the Special Summit of the Americas underscored the importance of cooperation among countries of origin, transit, and destination to ensure the full protection of the human rights of all migrants;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that 40% of the global population, which is under the age of 24, is part of the current youth migration mega-trend;

CONSIDERING that youth is a fundamental pillar of the development agenda and that 85% of youth live in the developing world;

BEARING IN MIND that the OAS Youth Agenda is based on the pillars of institutionalization of dialogue with youth, capacity building and strengthening institutional development;

BEARING IN MIND that a major cause of youth mobility is the search for jobs in the international labor market and that youth are three times more likely to be unemployed than adults;

CONSCIOUS that many people leave their homes often via precarious transportation methods, to take on jobs and duties that are often described as dirty, dangerous and difficult;

RECOGNIZING that human trafficking is an increasing concern for countries in the Americas, requiring the creation and enhancement of more stringent criminal penalties to combat all forms of human trafficking across the hemisphere; and

RECALLING that the Declaration of Brasilia on the Inter-American Declaration against Trafficking in Persons states that the crime of trafficking in persons and the human exploitation are serious world problems and merit their description as a contemporary form of slavery,

DECLARE:

1. TO RECOGNIZE the work of the governments of the hemisphere in addressing migration, building transparency and integrity through accountability; in order to generate and strengthen proposals to protect the civil society.

2. TO ENCOURAGE legislative changes to provide more flexibility; enhancing access to employment through the support of private sector, social responsibility arrangements, as well as public services offered to migrants.

3. TO ENCOURAGE the development of an appraisal system for national talents abroad; providing them with the necessary tools to travel from and return to their country.

4. TO PROMOTE, SUPPORT and CONSOLIDATE the family unit as a remedy against family disintegration resulting from migration.

5. TO DEVELOP AND STRENGTHEN policies to eradicate human trafficking within the Americas, where migrants are subjected to domestic servitude, forced labour and sexual exploitation, which in turn threatens the socio-economic well-being of the hemisphere.

6. TO ACKNOWLEDGE the International Organization of Migration's work in the four broad areas of migration management, which are migration and development, facilitating migration, regulating migration, and addressing forced migration.

7. TO ENCOURAGE the General Secretariat of the OAS to work with the international community to promote international migration law, policy debate and guidance, protection of migrants' rights, migration health and the gender dimension of migration.

8. TO RECOGNIZE the unparalleled significance of education and its social implications in the community; particularly fostering economic diversification, social inclusion, equality of opportunity, poverty reduction and increased national identity.

9. TO ENCOURAGE strategic policies and programs geared towards the fostering of national development through job creation.

10. TO PROMOTE the growth of the national economy by establishing and enhancing opportunities within society via infrastructural development.

11. TO PROMOTE avenues for higher education such as scholarship programs and training in disaster preparedness and healthcare to mitigate the negative connotations associated with migration.

12. TO ACKNOWLEDGE the recent review of the Inter-American Program for the Promotion and Protection of the Human Rights of Migrants including Migrant Workers and their Families being undertaken by the Committee of Migration issues (CAM) and encourage the countries of the hemisphere to update the scope of the program and producing tangible results by 2020.

13. TO RECOGNIZE the need for the collection of funds to implement the aforementioned program.

14. TO ENTRUST the OAS Department of Financial and Administrative Management Services the collection of funds, in order to assure better handling to economic resources coming from contributions, international donations and civil society.

33rd MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR UNIVERSITIES

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BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS

GENERAL COMMITTEE



**INCLUSIVE DIALOGUE AND HEMISPHERIC ASSISTANCE TO EFFECTIVELY
DEAL WITH SOCIAL CONFLICTS DUE TO INVESTMENT PROJECTS AND
NATURAL RESOURCE EXPLORATION**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of the Federative Republic of Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, the United Mexican States, the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING the Organization of the American States as the main multilateral forum of the hemisphere and the only one to which every state of the Americas belongs where governability and democracy principles that facilitate dialogue through cooperation among member states are promoted;

REAFFIRMING the provisions and the essential purposes and principles regarding Integral Development identified in the Charter of the Organization of American States, the Inter-American Democratic Charter and the Social Charter of the Americas;

DEEPLY CONVINCED that consultation is an important mechanism to prevent and manage social conflicts that may occur due to investment projects and the exploration of natural resources;

BEARING IN MIND that the Strategic plan for Partnership for Development delivers that capacity building is key for all Member States, regardless their level of development;

RECALLING Article 33 of OAS Charter, development should constitute an integral and continuous process for the establishment of a more just economic and social order that will make possible and contribute to the fulfillment of the individual;

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION that preservation of natural resources should prevail as a priority for Member States when it comes to formulating natural resource exploration internal policies;

HAVING EXAMINED the Samore case in Colombia (1995) and the Maho Indigenous Communities case in Suriname (2009),

RESOLVES:

1. To urge all Member States to develop inclusive policies such as “CONSULTA PREVIA” as used in other states through their governments’ competent organs when deemed necessary (as a way to reach an agreement between the governments and the communities to protect the cultural identity of each Member State).

2. To urge all Member States to uphold their commitment of all environmental agreements subscribed as a means to maintain the balance between the government interest and investment projects which have an impact on natural resource management in each Member State.

3. To encourage the Inter-American Agency for Co-operation and Development of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) to promote Social Conflict Management Training Programs for Member State institutions charged with the responsibility of addressing these kind of conflicts, with the objective that all Member States can share this information and implement good strategies and mechanisms in their own countries.

4. To request assistance from the Permanent Council through their experts' network to assist Member States in solving social conflicts.

5. To recommend to the Permanent Council to report to the General Assembly about the implementation of arbitration centers to resolve conflicts within and among Member States, taking into account that social conflict resolution is needed in more than fifty percent (50%) of the hemisphere.

6. To instruct the General Assembly to convene an Annual Summit to discuss social conflicts among Member States at the end of each year.

**MECHANISM TO ENCOURAGE CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY
BETWEEN CORPORATIONS, THE GOVERNMENT AND DISADVANTAGED
STAKEHOLDERS**

Draft Resolution presented by the Delegations of Barbados, the Republic of Colombia, the Republic of Costa Rica, the Republic of Guyana, the Republic of Peru and the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

REAFFIRMING the principles and purposes of the 2001 Inter-American Democratic Charter and its related principles and essential purposes to the commitment to democracy, economic growth and the environment as stated in Chapters I (Article 6) and III (Articles 13 and 15);

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION AG/RES. 2816 (XLIV-O/14) which highlights the necessity of Corporate Social Responsibility in the promotion of natural-resource management projects in an environmentally protective, financially transparent, and socially responsible manner;

EMPHASIZING the necessity for dialogue and negotiation as important tools for Member States to encourage citizen participation on issues that arise due to social community conflict, as a result of investment projects and natural resource exploration;

ACKNOWLEDGING Article 34 of *The Charter of the Organization of the American States* adopted in 1967 which expresses that “full participation of the [Member States’] peoples in decisions relating to their own development are, among others, basic objectives of integral development”; and

BEARING IN MIND Resolution AG/RES. 2833 (XLIV-O/14) *Inclusive Dialogue for Effectively Dealing with Social Conflicts in Investments for Integral Development*, which resolves to “facilitate opportunities for reflection and analysis through regional, subregional, and national forums to share information and exchange experiences on the promotion of inclusive dialogue and the effective management of social conflicts associated with investment projects, in the interests of integral development,”

RESOLVES:

1. To urge the General Secretariat of the OAS to work with Member States to create a biennial hemispheric forum between the Member States’ governments, corporations, and disadvantaged stakeholders with particular attention paid to indigenous peoples.
2. To request that the OAS provide the expertise, support and technical advice to facilitate productive dialogue during the hemispheric forum.

3. To instruct the General Secretariat of the OAS to offer the necessary support to prepare for and follow up on the aforementioned biennial hemispheric forum.

4. To request the Secretary General in consultation with Member States to establish an ad hoc task force under the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs to analyze and evaluate the commitment to Corporate Social Responsibility.

5. To request that Member States' governments encourage Corporate Social Responsibility programs and initiatives and encourage the dissemination of information, training, and outreach in the area of Corporate Social Responsibility.

6. To urge Member States to strengthen commitments to Corporate Social Responsibility specifically as it pertains to disadvantaged communities and their relationships with corporations.

7. To urge Member States to assume a larger role in the standardization of Corporate Social Responsibility practices, through the International Organization of Standardization.

**FRAMEWORK FOR THE INCLUSION OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN CONSIDERATIONS
OF NATURAL RESOURCE EXPLORATION VENTURES**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Barbados, Canada, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico and the United States of America

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING that Chapter VII of the Charter of the Organization of American States remarks that social, economic and environmental development are interdependent goals for integral development of the Member States;

EMPHASIZING Human Rights as a fundamental pillar of the OAS, with its recognition in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, especially noting their emphasis on the importance of transparency and inclusion in the decisions of democratic societies and taking into account their importance with regard to the exploration of natural resources;

NOTING WITH APPROVAL that Member States at the Second Meeting of Ministers and High Authorities on Sustainable Development in the Inter-American Council for Integral Development Framework recognized that human beings are the centre of concerns as an integral part of sustainable development;

BEARING IN MIND that the Social Charter of the Americas encourages the partnership of the private sector and civil society for promoting conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, social and sustainable development; and

CONVINCED that these efforts will help to provide an effective framework for democracy and inclusiveness, which are important to fostering sustainable development and securing human rights,

RESOLVES:

1. To reaffirm the commitment of Member States towards developing transparent environmental and democratic human rights policies regarding land and natural resources.

2. To encourage Member States to utilize OAS experts from the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI) and particularly the Department of Sustainable Development to assist governments to establish a Conflict Resolution Training Network which could assist Member States with social conflicts related to the environment and civil society.

3. To encourage Member States to develop and implement programs and policies upholding the principles of proactivity, inclusiveness, shared responsibility, openness throughout the process, access, transparency and respect for public input regarding environmental issues as

outlined in the Inter-American Strategy for the Promotion of Public Participation in Decision Making for Sustainable Development (ISP) at the national level.

4. To request the General Secretariat of the OAS to mobilize the necessary technical, administrative and financial resources through external donations and international cooperation, and to support Member States in their efforts to implement the ISP.

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BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS

SECOND COMMITTEE



DECRIMINALIZATION OF CANNABIS FOR PERSONAL USE

Resolutions presented by the Delegations of the Republic of Argentina, Republic of Colombia, Jamaica, Republic of Peru, Republic of Trinidad & Tobago and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

WELCOMING the Member States of the Organization of American States and the Inter-American Drug Control Commission to come together on decriminalizing marijuana throughout the hemisphere and implementing effective programs to control the use of cannabis;

NOTING the objectives of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances and the 1988 United Nations Convention Against the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances emphasized the criminalization of possession, use and trafficking of all illicit drugs, which represent dated approaches to drug control policies and laws;

RECALLING that in the Hemispheric Drug Strategy: Plan of Action for 2011-2015, Member States of the Inter-American Drug Control Commission pledged to implement policies and programs comprehensive to controlling the use of cannabis through demand reduction initiatives;

CONSIDERING that many OAS Member States grappling with major drug-related issues are faced with prison overcrowding and high expenditure for prison maintenance, mostly due to imprisonment for the possession of small quantities of cannabis; and

RECOGNIZING that several Member States have begun discussion on decriminalizing cannabis, while twelve member states have already implemented domestic decriminalization policies,

RESOLVES:

1. To suggest the Organization of American States promote the idea of decriminalization of cannabis for personal use throughout the hemisphere.
2. To encourage the Organization of American States to collaborate with the Inter-American Drug Control Commission and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to create a comprehensive framework that will facilitate the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of national policies on the decriminalization of cannabis.

3. To encourage the Organization of American States to facilitate the development of standards on the personal use of cannabis, which includes the amount for personal use, classification and severity of penalties issued for exceeding the amounts of cannabis set by individual countries for personal use, and treatment of youth offenders as indicated through the framework. (The definition of a minor and the definition of an adult will vary according to the laws of each country.)

4. To encourage the Organization of American States to recommend the development of government commissions/agencies that will issue licensing to grow cannabis for personal use to persons who meet the legal age, and other criteria set by the government agencies in their respective countries, as well as restrictions on the amount of cannabis grown and taxed.

**PROMOTION OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS ADDRESSING THE
HARMFUL EFFECTS OF CANNABIS ON STUDENTS**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Barbados, Plurinational State of Bolivia, the Republic of Costa Rica, the United Mexican States, the Federation of Saint Christopher and Nevis, the Republic of Suriname and the United States of America

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING that cannabis consumption in underage individuals has negative effects on the developing brain and poses the threat of dependency;

BELIEVING that new methods of informing individuals are needed in order to find feasible solutions to ensure that students are adequately knowledgeable about the harmful effects of cannabis;

TAKING NOTE OF the “Report on the Drug Problem in the Americas” presented by the Secretary General of the Organization of American States; and

UNDERSCORING the commitments drafted in the OAS Hemispheric Drug Strategy and Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2011-2015 and the importance of the Multilateral Mechanism (MEM) as its evaluation mechanism,

RESOLVES:

1. To request the collaborative efforts of the United Nations Office of Drug and Crime (UNODC), the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the OAS and NGOs, such as Red Cross, Rotary, Lions Club, etcetera, as international platforms along with the governments of Member States to implement curriculum guides within private and public schools that shall include preventive and interventive measures explaining the components and risks of cannabis consumption:

- a) In order for this program to be properly implemented, the governments of individual Member States are encouraged to allocate funds within one year for proper initiation of the program and also its continuance; and
- b) The age to be targeted for the preventive programs for students is under the age of 10, while students in the interventive programs range from 10-18 years.

2. To request the support and participation of teachers, local NGOs and civil society in the use of non-traditional methods of education, for example social media, which encourages students to learn more about cannabis and its harmful effects in a more dynamic and interactive form.

- a) To request the UNODC and CICAD to provide training on the use of traditional and non-traditional education methods to teachers, local NGOs and civil society groups.

3. Recognizing the need for monitoring and evaluation of this program, it is recommended that UNODC and CICAD provide Member States with an evaluation process that ensures that these programs are being carried out effectively.

4. In order to make the program work more effectively it is advised that parents are also involved in the process:

- a) This calls for the support of parents, so they too understand that it is important to have knowledge on the detrimental effects of cannabis.

**INITIATIVES REGARDING THE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH OF CANNABIS FOR
MEDICAL USE**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Barbados, Brazil, Costa Rica, Guyana, Jamaica and Saint Kitts and Nevis

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING the medical benefits of cannabis as a legalized or decriminalized drug for the treatment of chronic illnesses affecting the people of the member states of the OAS;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the costs of conducting biochemical and quantitative research on the use of cannabis due to lack of resources -such as legal supply, funding, among others;

BEARING IN MIND the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and freedom of religion; and

RECOGNIZING the societal convictions of Member States on issues involving the use of cannabis with concern for social effects,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage every government in the hemisphere to modify current legislation on cannabis to grant research facilities legal access to cannabis for experimentation purposes:

- a) Research facilities in the search for executing research on cannabis should include fulfillment of requirements through a certification process run by the ministries within each Member State. In general, research facilities are considered to be the following: universities, laboratories, research departments of companies in the private sector. (A definition of research facility should be established, and the OAS will certify these facilities);
- b) A cannabis supply agency/office shall be established by the governments of Member States to manage production and distribution to the research facilities; and
- c) Conditions for accessing cannabis for experimental purposes shall be determined jointly by both the research facility applying for it and the agency in control of cannabis supply.

2. To encourage governments, NGOs, funding agencies and the private sector to collaborate with scientific research on cannabis properties through funding directed to any research facility focusing on this field of study:

- a) To keep in mind that funding for this type of purpose is extremely difficult to find, so governments themselves shall be the main organization responsible for providing economic support; and
 - b) To draw attention to this topic by encouraging society in general and entities potentially willing to collaborate with funding with different benefits such as medical advances and new pharmaceutical products.
3. To solemnly condemn any attempt of bias-induced interference with the research itself and its inner processes or results, in order to preserve the search of knowledge as the main motivation on cannabis research.
4. To recommend the scientific community to assure the highest quality of standards on research and facilities where it takes place.
- a) To collaborate with scientific community on exchange of information and discussion on state-of-the-art knowledge on the field through specialized conferences and journals such as the Medical Cannabis Journal.
5. To further recommend governments and the scientific community to collaborate with each other on research by sharing the data collected, especially with other countries which are not fully capable of performing research at a large scale due to lack of resources/specialists.

**INTER-AMERICAN COORDINATION WITH THE OAS ON PROFESSIONAL
ASSISTANCE THROUGH HEMISPHERIC NGOs ON STRATEGIES FOR
DECRIMINALIZATION AND PREVENTION OF UNDERAGE USAGE**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Canada, Federal Republic of Brazil, Republic of Colombia, Republic of Peru, United Mexican States and the United States of America

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING the commitments set forth in the Declaration of Antigua Guatemala: For a Comprehensive Policy against the World Drug Problem in the Americas [AG/DEC. 73 (XLIII-O/13 corr. 1)], adopted by the General Assembly on June 6, 2013, during its forty-third regular session, and the instruction to the Permanent Council through resolution CP/RES. 1028 (1960/14) of March 28, 2014, to convene a special session of the General Assembly to follow up on the issue, to be named Reflections and Guidelines to Formulate and Follow up on comprehensive policies to Address the World Drug Problem in the Americas [AG/RES. 1 (XLVI-E/14)] adopted at the first plenary session held on September 19, 2014, and reviewed by the Style Committee;

REAFFIRMING the commitments of the Member States within the framework of the international drug control system, comprising the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol; the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971; and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988;

REITERATING the need to cooperate through a comprehensive approach, based on scientific evidence and experience, taking into account the needs and realities of each country in order to more efficiently and effectively face the challenges, threats, risks and vulnerabilities generated by the world drug problem;

NOTING that at the Forty-Sixth Special Session held on September 19, 2014, the General Assembly encouraged Member States to share information, collect data, scientific evidence and knowledge on the results of implementation of new policies and to advise NGOs to work with national authorities of member states, when they so request, to analyze the impacts of those policies on regional efforts to address decriminalization and underage usage of cannabis; and

EMPHASIZING that all international NGOs and civil society as a whole contribute to the efforts of each Member State, to put forward their views on addressing decriminalization and underage use of cannabis,

RESOLVES:

1. To promote and develop the creation of networks of communication for NGOs that serve to meet the current need to share information among countries of the same region:

- a) Professional assistance should cover three major areas, which are statistical information, capacity building and training of professionals that are qualified in planning and implementation of action plans provided by the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) and other international entities;
- b) The development of this professional assistance will be conducted by CICAD, which will be responsible for the promotion and development of communication networks for NGOs also;
- c) The creation and development of these communication networks will allow registration of information in each country for the NGOs and provide easy and fast access to it; and
- d) Meetings between the Member States within the same region will be held every three years with the intention to ensure continuous improvement of these networks, the measures taken and progress regarding professional assistance. The intention is to include this approach in the strategy of 2016-2020.

2. To request NGOs to increase networks in the area of communication and information sharing in Member States. This will ensure accuracy of data and will help NGOs in relation to policy implementing:

- a) To build capacity with respect to coordination by developing National Drug Councils or secretariats and assisting those that already exist in Member States. One major task that the region has to deal with is increasing communication networks, so that drug related activities in the countries can be traced;
- b) To appeal to international NGOs that focus on the prevention of underage usage and decriminalization in order to bring together the necessary representatives to convene a general meeting. This meeting will include relevant representation from the OAS, in order to initiate key discussions and implement solutions. This would serve the purposes of the general strategic plan for 2016 to 2020;
- c) To request the participation of NGOs to assist in capacity building of communication networks within Member States, bearing in mind the growing dilemma on drugs and speculations regarding underage usage and

decriminalization. This should take a hemispheric approach and be shared with OAS Member States and permanent observers;

- d) To request the help of the National Drug Councils, Secretariats, the OAS, and research institutes to develop strategies in relation to drug control, while taking into account the issues that each of the Member States are currently dealing with; and
- e) To request the General Secretariat to assemble and present solutions on decriminalization and under age usage to a general meeting, which should convene Permanent Councils and Permanent Executive Committees of related NGOs, among others.

3. To propose guidelines for the potential decriminalization throughout the hemisphere if independently adopted by OAS Member States; therefore, establishing inter-state consultation through multilateral solutions among Member States.

4. To encourage Member States to implement programs that prevent the consumption of cannabis among underage youths in vulnerable communities. This will be done through the introduction of education programs provided by NGOs, such as the international Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) and the Drug-Free Communities (DFC) Support Programme under the United Nations Office's on Drugs and Crime.

33rd MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR UNIVERSITIES

March 24th – 26th, 2015

BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS

THIRD COMMITTEE



**ENSURING EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT OF THE EDUCATION SECTOR WITHIN
VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES OF MEMBER STATES IN THE AFTERMATH OF
NATURAL DISASTERS, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT NATIONAL PERSPECTIVES
ALONG WITH THE SUPPORT AND ASSISTANCE OF GOVERNMENT AND NON-
GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Guyana, Jamaica, Peru and St. Kitts and Nevis

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING Resolution AG/RES. 2492 (XXXIX-0/09) *Existing Mechanisms for Disaster Prevention and Response and Humanitarian Assistance among the Member States*;

HAVING SEEN the report of the General Secretariat on the White Helmets Initiative (CP/doc.4142/06); and

BEARING IN MIND that the Inter-American Plan for Disaster Prevention and Response and the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance recognizes that “success of a coordinated action for disaster preparedness and response, and humanitarian assistance... depend[s] on the capacity of the assisted countries to identify their needs and manage the response and humanitarian assistance operations, and on their knowledge about competent actors, institutions and decision-making processes”;

RESOLVES:

1. To create a program similar to United Nations Children’s Fund’s (UNICEF) “School in a Box” in order to provide education for students during times of disaster.
2. To implement a standardized approach for structuring curriculums which address the need for disaster preparedness and mitigation.
3. To take note of existing training and encourage the development of standardized training for students in order to improve their education about disasters and early warning systems, sharing lessons learned and good practices from existing programs, such as the Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM) in Jamaica, using the Inter-American Network for Disaster Mitigation (INDM) and the White Helmets Regional Network.
4. To strengthen disaster preparedness programs through legislation for the protection of the education system.
5. To promote the usage of schools as natural disaster education centers before and after the occurrence of a natural disaster and not only as emergency centers.

6. To implement effective mechanisms of financial management, in order to improve and focus specifically on education for the most vulnerable communities affected by natural disasters.

**INTERNATIONAL PREPAREDNESS FOR NATURAL DISASTERS, RESPONSE
SYSTEMS AND INTEGRAL MANAGEMENT OF ASSISTANCE**

Resolution presented by Delegations of Brazil, Canada, the United States of Mexico, Peru
Trinidad & Tobago, St. Kitts and Nevis and the United States of America

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING that climate change is one of the main challenges of the 21st century that has significant global, environmental, economic, and social impacts that increase the risk for climate related disasters and potentially harmful repercussions;

ALSO MINDFUL that adequate planning can reduce destruction from earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, floods, tornadoes, tropical storms, tsunamis, landslides and other disasters which may occur. Therefore, incorporating ways to manage natural hazards within development planning will reduce the risk of disasters, including those exacerbated by climate change in the Hemisphere;

DEEPLY CONCERNED BY THE FACT that current alert systems have been neglected due to financial, technical and technological constraints, which have resulted in ineffective responses for reducing the impact of disasters;

AFFIRMING the importance of co-operation between governments, the international community, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to work together for collective good;

RECOGNIZING that Inter-American cooperation for integral development is a common and joint responsibility of Member States within the framework of the democratic principles and the institutions of the Inter- American system. It should include the economic, social, educational, cultural, scientific, and technological fields, support the achievement of national objectives of Member States, and respect the priorities established by each country in its development plans, without political ties or conditions;

RECALLING the efforts made in the AG/RES. 2314 (XXXVII-O/07) instructing a partnership between the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI) and its Department of Sustainable Development, Member States and the Caribbean Response Agency Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA), the Center for the Prevention of Natural Disasters in Central America (CEPREDENAC), the Andean Committee for Disaster Prevention and Response (CAPRADE), United Nations relevant agencies, and other national agencies in Member States to implement the Hyogo Framework for Action; and

EMPHASIZING the importance of facilitating and utilizing mechanisms to further joint efforts and enlist the community and its organizations in assessing its problems and in developing prevention and response mechanisms,

RESOLVES:

1. To build capacity at the local level for self-rapid damage assessment and needs assessment by providing training and educational materials to all community members which includes, but is not limited to, workshops and disaster campaigns.

2. To request the General Secretariat of the OAS to support, through the Inter-American Network for Disaster Mitigation (INDM), in collaboration with Specialized Regional Inter-Governmental Organizations, such as CDEMA, CEPREDENAC, CAPRADE, and ACS, the implementation of mechanisms for coordinating humanitarian assistance, aimed at:

- a) Providing technical support to improve operations of forecasting aid demand through the humanitarian supply chain, making use of an integrated system of ICT, virtual integration, process integration and network integration, in accordance with the recommendations of the Inter-American Plan for Disaster Prevention and Response (IACNDR) and the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance. The necessary resources for the implementation of this mechanism shall come from voluntary contributions of Member States and external funds;
- b) Providing recommendations to enhance coordination for humanitarian assistance in case of disasters and to homogenize humanitarian strategies, both in headquarters and field operations;
- c) Coordinating strategic delivery points for emergency aid located in areas following the vulnerability assessment and indexing set by IACNDR; and
- d) Setting as a priority of long term development to plan and execute the construction or retrofit of physical infrastructure to reduce risk to disasters.

3. To encourage members of the Inter-American Committee for Natural Disaster Reduction, and Member States to formulate policies to regulate the operation of mobile phones, radios, televisions and any other communicative network in cases of disasters:

- a) Urge all Member States to systematically modernize early warning systems; capitalizing on satellite and radar technology and integrating community knowledge and information; and
- b) Maintain an online database on early warning systems including historical data of past events, observation and monitoring systems, communication systems, and community contacts and training.

4. To encourage Member States to use their democratic voice to promote periodical report on progress by communicating through the Inter-American Plan for Disaster Prevention and Response and the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance, using the online Reporting Tool of the Inter-American Plan for Disaster Prevention and Response and the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance.

**CREATING POLICIES AND LEGISLATION FOR A STANDARDIZED APPROACH
TO PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE THROUGHOUT THE HEMISPHERE**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Barbados, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Jamaica and Venezuela

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING the Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction, which states that “Local governments in low- and middle-income countries have no functioning land use planning or management system or have lost control over managing land use changes. Land set aside for public use is not protected, cities expand without provision for infrastructure, and powerful vested interests are engaged in land speculation and profitable but unauthorized land use changes (Satterthwaite, 2011);”

ACKNOWLEDGING Article 14 and 26 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states that “member states agree to review periodically the actions adopted and carried out by the Organization to promote dialogue, cooperation for integral development, and fight against poverty in the hemisphere and enhancement of economic, social, and cultural consult and cooperate on an ongoing basis with member states and take into account the contribution civil society organization working in those fields;”

RECOGNIZING Article 23 in the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which recognizes the Inter-American Network for Disaster Mitigation as the main platform for the exchange and sharing for practical experience;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the relationship that the government has with the private sector and how it affects society on whole, and that tripartite agreements would foster a sense of trust and understand among the civil society, the private sector and government;

NOTING THAT disaster risk reduction is a component of sustainable development, and has implications to poverty alleviation, environmental management and climate change. Linking disaster risk reduction to these issues can open opportunities for new sources of funding to compliment national budgets; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED that there is a lack of enforcement on legislature and building codes from governmental agencies and their management teams,

RESOLVES:

1. To create tripartite agreements between the government, private sector and civil society in order to regulate proper policy development, implementation, and enforcement for communities, especially for those which are most vulnerable.

2. To stress on policies and building codes, which would adhere to the preservation of the natural environment and society along with proper zoning, considering that risk assessments, benefits analysis prevention and mitigation measures are the basis of these policies.

3. To devise a strategic approach for donor agency support towards proper infrastructure development.

4. To create a pool of experts, within the Inter-American Network for Disaster Mitigation, who can advise and aid the government in formulation of a standardized approach to policies and legislation for infrastructure development.

5. To create subsidy programs which would facilitate proper infrastructure planning and construction (implementation) among self-contractors with funds that can be allocated from partnerships and agreements between the government and private organizations that have the capacity to fund these projects.

**WOMEN AS AGENTS OF CHANGE FOR EFFECTIVE ACTION ON ALL ASPECTS
OF DISASTER RISK REDUCTION**

Resolutions presented by the Delegations of Barbados, the Republic of Colombia, the Republic of Costa Rica, the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, the United Mexican States and the United States of America

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

REAFFIRMING that Member States agree that equality of opportunity and the full participation of their peoples in decisions relating to their own development are, among others, basic objectives of integral development;

FULLY AWARE of the increase in natural disasters which together with factors such as poverty, gender inequity, the isolation of indigenous and rural communities in decision-making processes, increase the risk of vulnerable communities;

RECOGNIZING the importance for international cooperation; cooperation among governments, and civil society and private sector working together for a regional collective good;

EMPHASIZING the role that women play in economic development;

REALIZING that climate change exacerbates the impact of disasters on vulnerable communities and further undermines capacity building efforts towards disaster risk reduction and prevention; and

OBSERVING the CIM/RES. 254 (XXXIV-O/08) GENDER, CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATURAL DISASTERS as an important starting point for the introduction of a gender perspective in order to achieve a reduction of vulnerability and effective prevention,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage an integral approach in considering the gender perspective in legislation, policies, and programs for disaster risk reduction for the most vulnerable communities.
2. To promote women's equal access to opportunities for education on disaster preparedness and emergency response in order to build capacity for disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change.
3. To promote cooperation between governments, civil society and the private sector in creating fair and equal opportunities for women to become economically active actors capable of driving disaster risk reduction strategies.

4. To increase the participation of women, especially indigenous and rural women, in all aspects of design, development, and implementation of disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change policies.

5. To request the General Secretariat of the OAS to explore means for establishing a voluntary revolving fund designated to provide financial assistance to women in disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change.

6. To support and empower women by enhancing their access to and control of resources through land tenure and other property rights, especially those engaged in agricultural production and play a vital role in food security, which is threatened by climate-related disasters.

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**BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS
COURTESY RESOLUTIONS**



**VOTE OF APPRECIATION TO THE PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT OF
THE FEDERATION OF ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS**

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

That the Thirty-third Session of the Model OAS General Assembly for Universities of the Hemisphere (33rd MOAS) was held in Frigate Bay, St. Kitts, from March 24 to 26, 2015;

That during this regular session of the Model OAS General Assembly (MOAS), the delegations expressed their profound gratitude to the Governor General, Deputy Prime Minister and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Education and Youth of the Federation of St. Christopher and Nevis and to the authorities of the MOAS, for the skill with which they steered the discussions, which led to the adoption of important declarations and resolutions on high-priority issues on the hemispheric agenda; and

UNDERSCORING the warm welcome extended by the People and Government of the Federation of St. Christopher and Nevis,

RESOLVES:

1. To express its gratitude to His Excellency Sir Edmund W. Lawrence, Governor General of Federation of St. Christopher and Nevis; the Honorable Timothy Harris, Prime Minister of the Federation of St. Christopher and Nevis; the Cabinet of Ministers, and the citizens of the Federation of St. Christopher and Nevis for the warm and generous hospitality that they showed to the participants at the 33rd MOAS.

2. To recognize and commend the members of the local organizing committee, authorities of the MOAS, volunteers and liaisons for their hard work.

3. To express its appreciation and gratitude to Ambassador Jacinth Henry-Martin, Permanent Representative of St. Kitts and Nevis to the OAS and the officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, whose efficiency, dedication, and professionalism contributed to the success of the 33rd MOAS.

COURTESY RESOLUTION ON THE APPRECIATION TO THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES FOR IMPLEMENTING THE 33rd MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR UNIVERSITIES OF THE HEMISPHERE (33rd MOAS)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING that the Organization of American States, as the world's oldest regional organization, has been created with the aim of bringing, as stipulated in Article 1 of the OAS Charter, "An order of peace and justice, to promote its solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend its sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence", contributing to the defense of the aforementioned principles and advancement of the main pillars of the OAS, democracy, human rights, security and development.

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the importance of youth participation for the OAS, as it was mentioned by the Assistant Secretary General Albert Ramdin during the opening ceremony of the 33rd MOAS when he expressed that "young people have a role to play in society that is very important, but they cannot define it if they do not involve themselves directly."; and

RECOGNIZING the need for the OAS to give young people leadership skills with the aim of ensuring its future and the future of the countries of the hemisphere,

RESOLVES:

1. To recognize the Organization of American States' commitment to youth, and to continue promoting the MOAS, which encourages active participation of the youth, who are given a space to debate important issues facing all the countries of the Americas.