

**2014 Washington Model Organization of
American States General Assembly**

Electronic Packet

Third Committee



**DIAGNOSTIC TEST TO EVALUATE QUALITY OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION
TEACHERS TO IMPROVE TRAINING PROGRAMS AND CHILDREN DEVELOPMENT**

Third Committee

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Haiti

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

REAFFIRMING:

Article 47 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which emphasizes the commitment of the Member States to develop plans focused on, “the encouragement of education, science, technology, and culture, oriented toward the overall improvement of the individual”;

Article 49 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which declares that the proper way to exert the right to education rests on the fact that, “elementary education, compulsory for children of school age, shall also be offered to all others who can benefit from it. When provided by the State it shall be without charge”;

RECALLING:

Article 19 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which calls on Member States to ensure, “equal and universal access to quality primary and secondary education and promote access to education at all levels, with an inclusive approach, especially early childhood education, in accordance with their domestic law”;

HAVING SEEN:

The 2013 Report from the UNESCO’s Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean “Towards a Quality Education for All – 2015”, in its section 7.2 which acknowledges the dramatic differences in the quality of teacher training across countries in the region, particularly in the Caribbean, the low level of teacher professionalization and the low percentages of certified teachers within the system;

Working paper series No.43 of the Partnership for Educational Revitalization in the Americas (PREAL) in its section 2.2, which found that “in public schools, teachers increasingly come from poorer sectors of the population and are poorly educated; some have limited basic skills. Public school teachers receive poor education in teacher education institutions and are poorly paid”; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That according to the UNESCO, there is approximately 77 million children enrolled in primary education in Latin America and the Caribbean, which constitute the future generations of human capital and require education provided by teachers with basic competencies and pedagogical knowledge that ensure quality education for all,

RESOLVES:

1. To recognize the efforts made by the Inter-American Council for Integral Development and the Inter-American Committee of Education in designing plans and using education as a mechanism to promote human capital to achieve integral development and to eliminate extreme poverty.
2. To propose that the Inter-American Council for Integral Development, in collaboration with the Inter-American Committee of Education, works on the creation of a joint committee responsible for designing a system to assess the quality of elementary education teachers in the Hemisphere, including the implementation of a standardized test to measure their competences and skills and to certify their quality.
3. To promote the creation of training programs for elementary education teachers aligned with the needs of each Member State, with the purpose of improving education quality, offering teaching modules that enhance the competencies and skills of elementary education teachers, enabling them to qualify for their jobs based on the structure of the standardized test.
4. To encourage Member States to work on the introduction of highly skilled teachers in the elementary education system, as they play a crucial role in the development of children since elementary and early childhood education are key components of human development.
5. To propose to the Ministers of Education of each Member State or their equivalents to make the standardized test part of their National Education Policies and to define the institutional framework to monitor the quality of teachers and their contribution to the improvement of the educational system.
6. To request to the General Secretariat to present a report on the implementation of this Resolution in the Forty-fourth Regular Session of the General Assembly.

Approved for form and substance

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

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DIVERSIFYING THE ECONOMY AND SUPPORTING EDUCATION IN RURAL POPULATIONS OF THE HEMISPHERE THROUGH THE PROMOTION OF MICRO-BUSINESSES

Third Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Trinidad and Tobago

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

Article 50 of the Charter, which states that “the Member States will give special attention to the eradication of illiteracy, will strengthen adult and vocational education systems, and will ensure that the benefits of culture will be available to the entire population”;

Article 12 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states “poverty, illiteracy, and low levels of human development are factors that adversely affect the consolidation of democracy. The OAS member states are committed to adopting and implementing all those actions required to generate productive employment, reduce poverty, and eradicate extreme poverty, taking into account the different economic realities and conditions of the countries of the Hemisphere. This shared commitment regarding the problems associated with development and poverty also underscores the importance of maintaining macroeconomic equilibrium and the obligation to strengthen social cohesion and democracy”;

Article 13 of the Declaration of Commitment of the Fifth Summit of the Americas, celebrated in Port of Spain in 2009, in which in the Heads of State and Government agreed that “to reduce poverty and hunger, eradicate extreme poverty, create dignified and decent work, and raise the standard of living of all our people, we must achieve higher levels of business development and sustainable economic growth with equity. Subject to the domestic laws of each country, we will continue to promote diversified economic activity in the energy, transport, tourism, communications, services, financial services and agricultural sectors. We are committed to facilitating investment and public-private partnerships in infrastructure and other relevant sectors in order to promote business development, economic growth and social development with equity. We will continue to promote increased corporate social responsibility and improved competitiveness, to which the Americas Competitiveness Forum in Chile in 2009 will contribute”;

RECALLING:

Topic 16 of The Plan of Action from the First Summit of the Americas held in Miami in 1994, which states that governments will improve human resources training, and technical, professional and teacher training, which are vital for the enhancement of quality and equity education within the Hemisphere”;

Topic 13 of the Plan of Action of the Fourth Summit of the Americas celebrated in Mar de Plata in 2005, which states its commitment to: “reduce youth unemployment and significantly lower the percentage of young people that neither study nor work. We shall strengthen our efforts in the development of specific policies for training, vocational training, reinsertion into the educational system and promotion of access of young people of either gender to their first job. In this respect, some countries promote youth employment in non-traditional sectors such as in the conservation and rehabilitation of the environment and in areas of public-private partnerships to enable access to formal education and introductory professional courses in the workplace. We shall promote targeting these programs, in particular, towards youths that are most vulnerable, whether because of low levels of education or low income”;

Topic 16 of that Summit's Plan of Action, in which Member States committed to "adopt the necessary policies and regulations with the support of the ILO, IDB, World Bank and other regional bodies as appropriate to facilitate and promote the movement of enterprises and workers from the informal to the formal sector, without adversely affecting the rights of workers"; and

CONSIDERING:

That according to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), rural populations represent 70 percent of the world's poor and 72 per cent of the population of the least developed countries;

That according to the Tenth Education for All Global Monitoring Report, Latin America and the Caribbean are in "urgent need to invest in skills for youth," and that "in Latin America and the Caribbean, over 8 million people aged 15 to 24 have not even completed primary school and need alternative pathways to acquire basic skills for employment and prosperity";

That according to an article published in United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization Press (UNESCO Press) on October 16, 2012, "Poor young populations, urban and rural, are the most in need of skills training";

That according to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), "as many as 25 to 32 percent of the 12 to -24-year-old population in the region [Latin America] are suffering the consequences of at least one kind of risky behavior (as defined by the World Bank): they dropped out of school, are young parents, are not employed, are addicted to drugs, or have been arrested",

That many children are not able to attend school because their parents are not able to provide them with essentials such as uniforms and shoes;

That many poor families in the hemisphere, especially single women headed-households, could benefit through the success of the micro-business model,

RESOLVES:

1. To urge Member States to establish micro-businesses in rural areas with the purpose of supplying primary and secondary school children with uniforms and shoes, by which:
 - a. Local secondary students can receive vocational training as apprentices in the micro-businesses.
 - b. These micro-businesses employ and train local populations in the craft of shoe-making and tailoring.
 - c. Each local school establishes its own standard for the uniforms and shoes provided.
2. To sustain these local micro-businesses, Member States are urged to provide subsidies to children of poor families for the purchase of food and uniforms.
3. To call upon the Minister of Education of each Member State or its equivalent to decide, in consultation with experts in the micro-business area, which rural schools and communities are most in need of this program.
4. To request that participating micro-businesses report biannually to the Minister of Education of the Member State or its equivalent on the progress of the program, and that the corresponding institution from each Member State report these results on a yearly basis to their respective government as well as to the General Assembly.

5. To ask that participating Member States request funding for this program from the World Bank, which will negotiate with each member state the terms of the grants and/or loans needed to establish the micro-businesses.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

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**RENEWAL OF THE HEMISPHERIC COMMITMENT TO
FIGHT POVERTY IN THE REGION**

Third Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Nicaragua

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

That the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) determines that “The nations of the Western Hemisphere stand committed to Universal Early Childhood Education as an integral component to alleviate poverty in the hemisphere”;

That the Charter of the Organization of American States acknowledges that “children who participate in well-conceived Early Childhood Education programs tend to be more successful in later school, are more competent socially and emotionally, and show higher verbal and intellectual development during early childhood than children who are not enrolled in high quality programs. Ensuring healthy child development, therefore, is an investment in a country's future workforce and capacity to thrive economically and as a society”;

That the charter of the OAS states that, “A healthy cognitive and emotional development in the early years translates into tangible economic returns”;

That at the Regional Preparatory Meeting in 2011 of the United Nations Economic and Social Council Annual Ministerial Review (ECOSOC-AMR) held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on May 12-13 2011, understands that “The improvement of Early Childhood Education is highly important, as it affects the individual throughout life as well as his/her educational attainment. An improvement of the net enrollment rates in pre-primary education would reflect a consolidation of Early Childhood Care and Education in the region”;

BEARING IN MIND:

That at the Fifth Meeting in 2007 the Ministers of Education of the OAS Member States agreed that attention to early childhood is critical and that a comprehensive approach would allow the region “to overcome the challenges of poverty, inequity and social exclusion.” The Meeting culminated with the adoption of a Hemispheric Commitment to Early Childhood Education, wherein the Ministers commit to increasing coverage in early childhood education, with a long-term objective of universalizing integral care for this age group; and

HAVING SEEN:

The Summit of the Americas mandates which recognizes to “Implement targeted and inter-sectoral educational policies, as necessary, and develop programs that focus specifically on groups at a disadvantage in the areas of education, functional illiteracy and socio-economic conditions, with attention to women, minorities and vulnerable populations”, including inter-sectoral programs in education, health and nutrition, as well as Early Childhood Educational strategies, that will be priorities, inasmuch as they contribute more directly to plans to combat poverty,

RESOLVES:

- 1. To convene a voluntary conference of the Member States of the Organization of American States to discuss measures to implement universal Early Childhood Education.
- 2. To distribute and present the findings of the conference in the next General Assembly, 2015.
- 3. To request that Member States of the Organization of American States seek funding to initiate and support any universal Early Childhood Education programs through Non-Governmental Organizations, private donations, and any other voluntary entity.
- 4. To urge the Member States of the Organization of American States to develop a comprehensive universal Early Childhood Education curriculum guide for children under five.
 - a. A comprehensive guide that promotes and recognizes quality education through licensing, regulation and accreditation.
 - b. A comprehensive guide that Develops policies and provides incentives to attract and retain the best teachers to implement the established curriculum.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____ (Signature of Delegate) _____ (Country Represented)

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INVESTING IN EQUAL HUMAN CAPITAL BY TARGETING AT-RISK STUDENTS

Third Committee
Draft Resolution presented by Delegation of Argentina

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND:

That Chapter II Article 3n and Chapter VII of the Charter of the Organization of American States calls for all Member States to develop a robust citizenry through integral development focusing on the points of socioeconomics, culture, science, technology, and education;

The message given by José Miguel Insulza, the Secretary General of the Organization of American States, to open the First Signs of Competitiveness in the Americas Report (SCA) in 2012, in which he stated “that despite the differing viewpoints and models in the region this subject is doubtless fundamental to all our countries. If we maintain a long-term inclusive vision aimed at promoting greater productivity, institutional and business potential, investment and innovation in our countries, we will be able to set the foundations to achieve the necessary economic growth to fight poverty, reduce inequality, and strengthen democracy in the Americas”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That the 1948 American Declaration of Human Rights states that all citizens within the Americas have the right to instruction and education “which should be based on the principles of liberty, morality and human solidarity” as well as “the right to an education that will prepare him to attain a decent life, to raise his standard of living, and to be a useful member of society” and “the right to equality of opportunity in every case, in accordance with natural talents, merit and the desire to utilize the resources that the state or the community is in a position to provide”;

That in the Plan of Action of the Second Summit of the Americas, held in Santiago de Chile in 1998, Heads of State and Government agreed to prioritize education for democracy and that “the participation of teachers, families, students and outreach workers will be stepped up in their work related to conceptualizing and implementing the plans for shaping citizens imbued with democratic values”;

That the Inter-American Democratic Charter in Chapter III Article 16 highlights the importance of education to hemisphere as it promotes “the development of human potential” and “it is essential that a quality education be available to all, including girls and women, rural inhabitants, and minorities”;

HAVING ADOPTED:

Resolutions AG/RES. 1572 (XXVIII-O/98) “First Meeting of the Ministers of Education” and AG/RES. 1859 (XXXII-O/02) “Report of the Second Meeting of Ministers of Education of CIDI”, which support the work of the meetings of the Ministers of Education of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI);

Resolution AG/RES. 1913 (XXXIII-O/03) “Strengthening of Partnership for Development” which calls for the prioritization of integral development and cooperation at the political level and at that of intuitions;

AWARE OF:

The Global Competitiveness Report of 2013-2014 which notes that “one of the key elements gaining importance in fostering countries’ competitiveness is education” as well as that “basic education increases the efficiency of each individual worker. . . [and] in other words, lack of basic education can become a constraint on business development. . . ,” that “social sustainability is key to longer-term competitiveness, and thus sustainable growth”, and that “the quality of institutions has a strong bearing on competitiveness and growth”;

The Human Capital Report of 2013 which notes that “[human capital] must be invested in and leveraged efficiently in order for it to generate returns, for the individuals involved as well as an economy as a whole. Additionally, despite high unemployment in many countries, the global economy is entering an era of talent scarcity that, if left unaddressed, will hinder economic growth worldwide. Understanding and addressing challenges related to human capital is thus fundamental to short term stability as well as the long term growth, prosperity and competitiveness of nations”; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) proposed by the United Nations (UN) that are aimed at ending poverty by taking into account the systematic issues which can cause poverty highlight as one of their eight goals universal primary education;

That the World Economic Forum defines human capital as “the skills and capacities that reside in people and that are put to productive use” which consists of the four pillars of Education, Health and Wellness, Workforce and Employment, and Enabling Environment,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the actions taken towards improving the rate of primary school attendance by all Member States present.
2. To launch a pilot program to take place in Santa Cruz Providence, Argentina that will:
 - a. Be instituted in primary schools.
 - b. Work with the Argentine Ministry of Education, Education Council, Integral Programme for Educational Equality (EIIP), and the Provincial Government of Santa Cruz, and request assistance from the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI) and CIDI to:
 - i. Create a Plan of Action for the program.
 - ii. Post the Plan of Action on the Ministry of Education’s website for view of the public.
 - iii. Implement the Plan of Action in schools in Santa Cruz.
 - iv. Compile a report on the results of the pilot program.
 - c. Aim to solve the issue of education inequality via a plan of action that will:
 - i. Implement an in-school program to provide extra assistance to children that will be at the start of every school session that will review previous assignments.
 - ii. Focus on Math and Science.
 - iii. Have education students who plan to go into teaching voluntarily assist teachers in this program.
 - iv. Measure the program through factors such as assignments and test scores.
 - d. Proceed at the start of the school year in March 2015 and last for two years.

3. To request the General Secretariat to report to the General Assembly at its Forty-eighth regular session on the implementation of this resolution and the findings of the pilot program, the execution of which shall be subject to the availability of financial resources in the program-budget of the Organization and other resources.
4. To request that funding come from voluntary donations from Member States, permanent observer states, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations (CSOs) interested in STEM education, and other educational foundations such as the Rockefeller Foundation and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____
(Signature of the Delegate) (Country Represented)

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EFFORTS TO IMPROVE SMALL-SCALE AGRICULTURE TO REDUCE THE SHOCKS AND IMPACT OF VOLATILE COMMODITY PRICES ON FOOD SECURITY IN THE AMERICAS

Third Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Mexico

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The 925 million people worldwide suffering from malnutrition and hunger, and the approximate “53 million of them in Latin America and the Caribbean, nine percent of that region’s population,” according to the Declaration of Cochabamba;

The first United Nations (UN) Millennium Development goal to halve between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger;

The definition of food security proposed by the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) as “the existence of the necessary conditions for human beings to have physical and economic access, in socially acceptable ways, to food that is safe, nutritious and in keeping with their cultural preferences, so as to meet their dietary needs and live productive and healthy lives”;

RECALLING:

That Article 33 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) establishes a goal of “proper nutrition, especially through the acceleration of national efforts to increase the production and availability of food” based on the full participation of the people of the Member States in decisions relating to their own development;

That Article 38 of the Charter of the Organization of American States calls upon the Member States for improved international financial cooperation to reduce economic uncertainty, “lessening the adverse impact of sharp fluctuations in export earnings experienced by the countries exporting basic commodities,” and providing dependable incomes for producers, adequate supplies for consumers, and stable prices for both parties;

The June 15, 2011, press release of the International Food Policy Research Institute, “G20 Ministers of Agriculture Must Focus on Smallholder Farmers to Achieve Food Security and Prevent Food Price Volatility”, in which G20 ministers of agriculture stated that mitigating price volatility and ensuring food security “requires long-term investments to increase the productivity, sustainability, and resiliency of agriculture, especially among smallholder farmers,” which would both reduce the pressure from global markets, and “cushion the negative impact on poor people who are most vulnerable to volatile markets.”

The Declaration of Cochabamba on “Food Security with Sovereignty in the Americas,” [AG/DEC. 69 (XLII-O/12)], which stresses the importance of investment in the farming sector and the implementation of policies “that encourage their modernization and technological innovation, improving market access for small farmers”; and

CONSIDERING:

“The Food Security Situation in the Americas” report published by the IICA to aid in the 42nd General Assembly of the OAS, which states “to achieve food security in Latin America, there must be greater access to

technologies that will make it possible to improve and diversify production, as well as efforts to improve conditions for the participation of small-scale and family farmers”;

The “Boom or Bust Commodity” report published by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) in 2008, which outlines the issues with price volatility, stating “volatile prices have a negative effect on livelihoods; the uncertainty... complicates financial planning and can deepen commodity dependence and widen existing inequalities”;

The Declaration of Cochabamba on “Food Security with Sovereignty in the Americas” [AG/DEC. 69 (XLII-O/12)], which resolved to strengthen national strategies on food and nutrition security by combating the challenges posed by “excessive volatility in commodity prices”;

The United Nations resolution “Addressing Excessive Price Volatility in Food and Related Financial and Commodity Markets” [A/RES/66/188], which “stresses the need to take active measures to reduce excessive food price volatility,” as excessive volatility causes commodity-dependent developing countries to be highly vulnerable and has a dramatic impact on human lives,

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend that the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) establish a hemispheric agricultural education program in conjunction with local universities of the Member States with the support of the IICA with the goal that increased education among small-scale farmers will increase productivity, reducing both the shocks of volatile markets and the dependence upon them and that the main goals of this program will be:
 - a. To increase trans-regional knowledge of sustainable agriculture practices, such as crop diversification, rotation, and ways to combat extreme climates through an agronomy curriculum in these universities.
 - b. To inspire greater involvement of youth in the agriculture sector by launching a recruitment initiative championed by the CIDI.
 - c. To promote community based development in having participants volunteer with and assist local farmers.
 - d. To empower small-scale farmers and women so that they reach their full potential.
 - e. To create a joint task force with the new agriculture training program launched by Mexico’s secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food to broaden the scope of scholarships offered for students to pursue doctorate and master’s programs at Mexican Universities through Mexico’s National Board of Science and Technology.

2. To recommend that this initiative be funded through contributions from the Inter-American Development bank, Member States' government education funds, and pertinent NGO's.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____
(Signature of Delegate)(Country Represented)

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**INCREASING INTER-AMERICAN COOPERATION ON THE GROUNDS
OF PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT**

Third Committee

Topic 4 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Plurinational State of Bolivia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

Article 95 of the Charter of the Organization of American States which establishes that “the Inter-American Council for Integral Development shall: c) Promote, coordinate, and assign responsibility for the execution of development programs and projects to the subsidiary bodies and relevant organizations, on the basis of the priorities identified by the Member States, in areas such as: 1) Economic and social development, including trade, tourism, integration and the environment;”

The mission of the OAS Department of Sustainable Development, which states that it should support the Member States “the design and implementation of policies, programs and projects oriented to integrate environmental priorities with poverty alleviation, and socio-economic development goals.”;

BEARING IN MIND:

The Inter-American Democratic Charter of the Organization of American States, which indicates that a “safe environment is essential to the integral development of the human being, which contributes to democracy and political stability, for present and future generations”;

KEEPING IN MIND:

That according to the World Health Organization, most environmental programs implemented fail due to the lack of community involvement. The only way to create a successful program would be to have participation from all parties; and

CALLING UPON:

All OAS Member States to protect Mother Nature by standing up against global climate change by cooperating with each other on environmental agreements. It is imperative to cooperate on this issue to ensure the survival of this planet,

RESOLVES:

1. To establish a biannual meeting of Member States of the Organization with the goal of increasing environmental and creating attainable benchmarks to meet, and that:
 - a. This group meets every August and January of the calendar year.
 - b. The first meeting will be held in La Paz, Bolivia from August 4th – 8th of this year, and that the location and dates for every consecutive meeting be chosen the meeting before.
 - c. These meetings focus on, but is not limited to, discussing topics including: deforestation, water resources, overfishing, desertification, and carbon emissions.

2. To reaffirm Member State's commitment to protecting the environment and creating an healthy world for future generations to thrive.
3. To create five committees with a representative from each Member State on each of them, as well as the top experts for the field, with the committee titles being Marine Resources, Climate Change, Land Resources (Including deforestation, desertification, and soil erosion), Freshwater Management, and Ecotourism Promotion.
4. To have the committees follow this outline as an agenda:
 - a. Review of any progress made in the past 6 months.
 - b. Member State progress and standing in regards to the topic of the committee.
 - c. Creation if policies and procedures that can be placed in effect after the week.
5. To fund this by the generous donation from the Member State hosting the meeting, and any other Member States willing to donate. Other funding opportunities can come from donations from outside organizations.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____ 1. _____
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)
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**COMMITTEE ON VICTIM REPARATION TO PROMOTE HUMAN CAPITAL AND COMBAT
POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION IN THE REGION**

Third Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Colombia

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

REAFFIRMING:

That the Inter American Democratic Charter recognizes that “Democracy and social and economic development are interdependent and mutually reinforcing, and that promotion and observance of economic, social, and cultural rights are inherently linked to integral development, equitable economic growth, and the consolidation of democracy and the rule of law in the states of the Hemisphere”;

That the Social Charter of the Americas declares “the determination and commitment of member states to urgently combat the serious problems of poverty, social exclusion, and inequality that affect, in varying degrees, the countries of the Hemisphere; to confront their causes and consequences; and to create more favorable conditions for economic and social development with equity to promote more just societies”;

That the Social Charter of the Americas acknowledges that there is a “need to strengthen the inter-American system with an instrument to guide action and partnership-for-development activities designed to promote integral development and observance of economic, social, and cultural rights, as well as the elimination of poverty and inequality”;

RECOGNIZING:

That the Declaration on Security in the Americas emphasizes that “our new concept of security in the Hemisphere is multidimensional in scope, includes traditional and new threats, concerns, and other challenges to the security of the states of the Hemisphere, incorporates the priorities of each state, contributes to the consolidation of peace, integral development, and social justice, and is based on democratic values, respect for and promotion and defense of human rights, solidarity, cooperation, and respect for national sovereignty”;

The Charter of the Organization of American States Chapter VII Article 50 also declares “Member States will give special attention to the eradication of illiteracy, will strengthen adult and vocational education systems, and will ensure that the benefits of culture will be available to the entire population”;

That the Inter-American Network for Labor Administration was established following the XIV Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor (IAMCL) as a result of mounting pressures the Ministries of Labor faces including “ensur[ing] appropriate professional education geared to productive sector needs”;

That the Secretary General of the OAS stated at the International Conference on Preventive Strategy in 1998, “in terms of conflict management in the inter-American system, we are acting at three different, not necessarily sequential, stages: preventive diplomacy, crisis management, and post-conflict management”;

RECALLING:

That the Joint Declaration by the COSATE and CEATAL under the XIV Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor (IACML) of the OAS states that “Social dialogue and tripartism are essential instruments of consultation and participation of the social partners in the adoption of socio-economic and labor politics. For

this, the strengthening of existing dialogue mechanisms at the production, community, national, regional and hemispheric levels is important”;

That the Joint Declaration by the COSATE and CEATAL under the XIC IACML of the OAS “call[s] for increased investment in quality education, in achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, as well as training in order to increase workforce skills”;

That the Thirty Eighth General Assembly of the OAS stated its deep concern regarding “the persistent violations of international humanitarian law that continue to cause suffering to all victims of armed conflict”;

That the Thirty-Eighth General Assembly of the OAS also recognized that “it is important that member states improve and strengthen measures designed to eradicate poverty, inequity, and social exclusion, which in some circumstances make vulnerable groups more likely to become victims of the actions of transnational organized crime”;

RESOLVES:

1. To implement an initiative that strongly urges each Member State to participate in an OAS based network that aims to rehabilitate, repair, and connect former victims of insurgency and political opposition groups. The network will be housed within the Inter-American Council for Integral Development, with the goal being to increase human capital and sustainable development for each Member State and the Hemisphere as a whole.
2. To create said network among Member States that would oversee and realize the following capabilities:
 - a. The creation of an online platform maintained by the OAS that would allow former victims across the region to connect with one another for the purposes of sharing experiences, receiving counseling and offering support.
 - b. The gathering of information, testimonies, and resources for the purpose of victim advocacy as well as the public availability of these materials through online and other distribution channels to educate the public, thus creating a support network for the victims.
 - c. The support of pre-existing job training and skill building workshops that help victims enter or re-enter the legitimized workforce, and the utilization of the aforementioned online platform to help such workshops connect with each other and grow in their influence.
 - d. The encouraged completion of a full education (primary and secondary school) for victims, whether through traditional schooling methods or community-based education.
 - e. The hosting of remembrance ceremonies to recognize and honor deceased or disappeared victims as well as their family members. The ceremonies will raise awareness and call attention to this serious human rights concern, which is also hindering the hemisphere’s developmental goals and full economic capabilities.
3. To call upon NGO and IGO involvement in the network in order to share specialized knowledge and to provide technical assistance, so that the network will be better positioned to provide helpful information, resources and strategies to the victims.
4. To request that the primary funding for this endeavor, in addition to voluntary contributions by member states, NGOs, and private donors, will come in the following manner: Once states’ task forces have shut down an illegal operation, the state(s) may voluntarily donate a self-determined percentage of the total value of the illegal operation’s seized assets to the network.

5. To encourage each OAS representative to deliver a report to the Inter-American Council for Integral Development summarizing the impact of the network on each country, to ensure its continued progress and evolution.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____ (Signature of Delegate) _____ (Country Represented)
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**HEMISPHERIC STRATEGY FOR PROMOTING THE PROTECTION OF THE
AQUIFERS AND THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF UNDERGROUND
WATER RESOURCES IN THE AMERICAS**

Third Committee

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of The Commonwealth of The Bahamas

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND:

Article 38 of the Charter of the Organization of the American States (OAS), which establishes that “Member States shall extend among themselves the benefits of science and technology by encouraging the exchange of utilization of scientific and technical knowledge in accordance with existing treaties and national laws”;

RECOGNIZING:

Article 119 of the outcome document of the United Nations conference for Sustainable Development Rio +20, “The Future We Want” (2012), states that “water is at the core of sustainable development. It is crucial to underline the critical importance of water and sanitation for the well-being of any society”;

Article 123 of “The Future We Want” Document which underlines the need to “adopt measures to address water scarcity, address the balance between water supply and demand and to mobilize financial resources and investment in infrastructure for water and sanitation services, in accordance with national priorities”;

Article 124 of “The Future We Want” Document that stresses the need to “adopt measures to reduce water pollution and increase water quality, significantly improve wastewater treatment, and water efficiency and reduce water losses. In order to achieve this, the need for international assistance and cooperation is essential”;

HAVING SEEN:

The Objectives of the UNESCO/OAS program on the Internationally Shared Aquifer Resources Management (ISARM) – Americas Program (2002) rely on finding a greater knowledge for the underground water resources in the Americas, by the means of scientific studies and sharing such knowledge among the Member States;

CONSIDERING:

That the underground water resources in the Americas are parts of what compounds the sustainable development of the hemisphere, and the smart usage of said resources means a reliable solution on the threat of water scarcity in the hemisphere,

RESOLVES:

1. To recognize and congratulate, within the framework of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) all efforts made by all Member States to protect the environment and non-renewable natural resources and to secure the access to water.

2. To establish a three-edge strategy to secure the sustainable usage of water from aquifers supplying urban populations of over a hundred thousand inhabitants, that includes:
 - a. Conducting a study of the estimate refill speed of the aquifer and its storage capacities, as well as the identification of the water recharge areas; such will be finished by March 2015 and gathered by the Department of Sustainable Development of the OAS (DSD).
 - b. Upon completion of the identification of water recharge areas, working towards the removal of toxic materials from the surface of these sensitive areas and their prevention from pollution threats.
 - c. A planning for the usage of underground waters per studied aquifer, in order to not overuse its capacities.
3. To encourage Member States to optimize the treatment of sanitation wastes and sewage on top of sensitive areas that could potentially contaminate underground waters under the guideline of the DSD.
4. To implement national programs in each Member State, under the guideline of the Internationally Shared Aquifer Resources Management (ISARM) – Americas Program, to promote values and knowledge regarding the use of underground water such as:
 - a. The efficient use of water and environmental responsibility of the civil society.
 - b. The proper treatment of toxic wastes for communities living nearby water recharges sensitive areas.
5. To ask for the economic support of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF), as well as for the commitment of the environmental agencies of Member States to fulfill the purposes of this Resolution regarding:
 - a. The execution of the necessary studies and researches.
 - b. The planning of the use of underground water and surface activities.
 - c. The educational programs needed.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____ (Signature of Delegate) _____ (Country Represented)
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**EXPLORING THE POTENTIAL BENEFITS AND FEASIBILITY OF REVERSE OSMOSIS
TECHNOLOGY TO STRENGTHEN WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
IN AREAS FACING WATER SCARCITY**

Third Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Chile

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING:

Article 33 of the Charter of Organization of American States, which proclaims that integral development is a primary responsibility for each country, and should include a fundamental and continuous process to be achieved;

Article 1 and 34(j) of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which emphasizes the commitment of the Member States to proper nutrition through the acceleration of national efforts to increase the production and availability of food as well as providing urban conditions that offer the opportunity for a healthful and full life in order to achieve the goals of integral development;

Article 20 of the Social Charter of the Americas affirms water as “fundamental for life and central to socioeconomic development and environmental sustainability and that non-discriminatory access by the population to safe drinking water and sanitation services, in the framework of national laws and policies, contributes to the objective of combating poverty”;

HAVING SEEN:

AG/RES. 2760 (XLII-O/12) “The human right to safe drinking water and sanitation” which affirms that water is fundamental for life and central to socioeconomic development, and that nondiscriminatory access of safe drinking water and sanitation services to the population contributes to the objective of combating poverty;

AG/RES. 2347 (XXXVII-O/07) “Inter-American Meeting on the economic, social, and environmental aspects of the availability of, and access to, drinking water”, which affirms “that Member States have designated national focal points on integrated management of water resources to foster cooperation, information exchange, and discussion of experiences on related topics”;

United Nations Resolution A/RES/64/292 “The human right to water and sanitation” which recognizes this right and assents to the importance of equitable access to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation in the realization of all human rights;

AWARE:

The 2006 UN Fact Sheet on Water Scarcity states that 1.2 million people in the world live in areas of water scarcity, nearly one-fifth of the world’s population, and estimates that 500 million people are close to experiencing these conditions;

A 2012 joint report by WHO/United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation and the 2012 Millennium Development Goals Report by the United Nations (UN) which confirms that 780 million people still lack access to an improved drinking water source, and indicates over 180 million people rely on rivers, streams, ponds, or lakes to meet their daily drinking water

needs, and that 768 million people still drew water from an unimproved source and eighty-three percent of the population without access to an improved drinking water source live in rural areas;

That a 2012 report by the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) states that deaths from unsafe water, sanitation, and hygiene is responsible for up to 3.1% of deaths in the world—over 1.7 million deaths, and 80% of untreated sewage in developing countries are discharged into bodies of water; making the exploration of alternative methods and technologies of producing clean and sanitary potable water necessary;
BEARING IN MIND:

A new technology like the Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Unit (ROWPU), which uses the process of reverse osmosis in the form of a portable water treatment plant, provides potable water from any water source as well as the lightweight water purification system that is a reverse osmosis system that can be fitted onto vehicles;

The University of Engineering and Technology of Lima, Peru has developed a working billboard that produces water from the high humidity within the area, producing 9,450 liters of water for the population within 3 months of its installation and promises to be a valuable technology capable of providing potable water in areas of water scarcity; and

CONSIDERING:

That issues related to water such as contamination and the increasing cost of providing clean water has become a growing global concern, and new technologies such as those centered on reverse osmosis can provide solutions to the lack of potable water especially in humid and arid environments,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Lima's University of Engineering and Technology for developing the technology of the water-producing billboard as a solution to the lack of potable water and to encourage Member States to remain committed to article 20 of the Social Charter and AG/RES. 2760.
2. To request that the Department of Sustainable Development create a committee to conduct a cost-benefit analysis (CBA) to explore the potential benefits and feasibility of applying the technology of the Reverse Osmosis Billboard.
3. To suggest that the committee consider but not be limited to:
 - a. To determine the feasibility of the technology and its cost by implementing an exploratory research project in a selective and environmentally diverse number of communities:
 - i. To seek grants from domestic and international agencies to finance the exploratory research.
 - ii. Use the exploratory research to determine the water quality, the type of climate that the technology will work best and how the technology will contribute to the availability of water within the communities selected for the research.
 - iii. As part of the CBA, to determine the relationship between the amounts of water produced by the technology and the size of the community to allow private/public agencies to determine the amount of investment required to implement the Reverse Osmosis Billboard technology.
 - b. To seek the advice of experts of reverse osmosis from institutions which specialize in the development of the technology so they can contribute their research on the potential cost-benefits of applying the Reverse Osmosis Billboard, such as: the University of Engineering and Technology of Peru, Millipore and MECO.

- c. To extend an invitation to Health and Water Departments of each Member State to participate in the research, since they can contribute with resources toward the research and are well-versed with the specific social and environmental conditions of their respective nations.
 - d. To explore the possibility on how nations can use the CBA report to apply for development funds from international institutions to finance the project, if the water projects prove to be successful.
 - e. To explore how Member States who contribute to the research can gain access to licenses related to the technology to guarantee that the benefits stay within the public sector.
 - f. To request the CBA report be made available through all the forms of communications available to the OAS.
4. To request funding for the committee from the economic development banks of Member States, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), The World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), National Commission for the Environment (CONAMA), WHO, UNEP, UNICEF, the Drinking Water Research Group, the Water & Development Research Group, JMP, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, Latin American Clean Water Initiative, and Aguayuda.
 5. To request that the findings of the committee to be reported in to the Forty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

Approved for form and substance: _____
 (Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____ (Signature of Delegate) _____ (Country Represented)
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**STRATEGIES FOR INCREASING INTERNATIONAL INTEGRATION
AND COOPERATION OF RURAL WATER SANITATION**

Third Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Uruguay

Topic. No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 31 of the Organization of American States, which defines that “Inter-American cooperation for integral development is the common and joint responsibility of the Member States, within the framework of the democratic principles and the institutions of the Inter-American system”;

Article 15 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which proclaims “the exercise of democracy promotes the preservation and good stewardship of the environment. It is essential that the states of the Hemisphere implement policies and strategies to protect the environment, including application of various treaties and conventions, to achieve sustainable development for the benefit of future generations”;

Article 20 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which acknowledges “that water is fundamental for life and central to socioeconomic development and environmental sustainability and that non-discriminatory access by the population to safe drinking water and sanitation services, in the framework of national laws and policies, contributes to the objective of combating poverty”;

CONSIDERING:

That access to clean water not only creates a sustainable natural environment, but also creates a more equal society to contribute to the eradication of poverty and strengthening of democracy;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

While the United Nations 2015 Millennium Goal to “halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation,” successfully met the goal about access to water, millions of people, especially in indigenous communities, still lack access to potable drinking water and basic sanitation;

RECOGNIZING:

The 53rd initiative of the Plan of Action for the Sustainable Development of the Americas identifies the need to “promote public participation in the planning and decision-making process related to water resources”; and

RECALLING:

That the Resolution A/RES/64/292 “The human right to water and sanitation” adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on July 28, 2010, guarantees complete access for all humans to clean water sources;

That Resolution A/RES/66/288 of the 66th United Nations General Assembly titled “The Future We Want” calls to “reaffirm the commitments made in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the Millennium Declaration regarding halving by 2015 the proportion of people without access to safe drinking

water and basic sanitation and the development of integrated water resource management and water efficiency plans, ensuring sustainable water use”;

AG/RES. 2760 (XLII-O/12) from the 42nd General Assembly called upon “Member States to share their public-policy practices in the area of water resources management, as well as their plans and measures for improving their safe drinking water and sanitation services, and to encourage technology transfer on the basis of mutually agreed terms in this area”;

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage Member States to recognize the problems of fragmented water resource management policy because of the transnational boundaries of water supplies.
2. To respect the sovereign rights of Member States to create national or local strategies and programs about the uses of water.
3. To suggest that Member States coordinate standards and regulations of water quality and water supply that will include equally urban and rural regions given the importance of social inclusion in eradicating poverty.
4. To propose the creation of a new OAS body under the Department of Sustainable Development entitled Inter-American Organization of Water Sanitation (IAORWS). The purpose of the IAORWS will be to collaborate with Member States and developmental organizations and to facilitate multilateral environmental agreements between by recommending biannual meetings to establish new policies, goals and standards.
5. The IAORWS will be responsible for:
 - a. Increasing awareness and transparency about scientific research and sharing information among Member States about policies, alternative methods and projects involving water sanitation in rural areas.
 - b. Evaluating the current conditions of water sanitation mechanisms in rural communities and then recommending a specific action plan in order to increase the number of rural homes with access to sanitation services.
 - c. Providing corrective and preventative technical assistance.
 - d. Including community participants in the process of design, construction and management of projects to respect community and cultural rights.

- 6. To request funding via volunteer donations from Member States, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Global Water Partnership and other Non Governmental Organizations.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____ (Signature of Delegate) _____ (Country Represented)
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**BASIS FOR THE CREATION OF A COORDINATING BODY TO IMPLEMENT MEASURES
TO GUARANTEE THE FOOD SECURITY AFFECTED BY
THE VOLATILITY IN COMMODITY PRICES**

Third Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 (f) of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which states as one of its main essential purposes to “Promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development”;

Article 34 (j) of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which considers that “Proper nutrition, especially through the acceleration of national efforts to increase the production and availability of food” is a basic goal to accomplish;

Article 18 of the Social Charter of the Americas, in which “Member States commit to making every effort needed to eradicate hunger and malnutrition”;

RECALLING:

AG/DEC. 69 (XLII-O/12) “Declaration of Cochabamba on “Food security with sovereignty in the Americas”, which establishes “the goal of strengthening food security in the context of national, regional, and international development policies”;

AG/RES. 2757 (XLII-O/12) “Excessive volatility of commodity prices and its consequences for food security and sustainable development in the Americas”, which proclaims in relation to food price volatility that: “...There is an incomplete understanding of its causes and that more research needs to be done”;

UNDERLINING:

The adoption of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 66/188 (91st plenary session, December 22, 2011), entitled “Addressing excessive price volatility in food and related financial and commodity markets”, which highlights the necessity of taking active measures to reduce the excessive volatility of food prices;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The Rome Declaration on World Food Security, which establishes that “Trade generates effective utilization of resources and stimulates economic growth which is critical to improving food security”; and

BEARING IN MIND:

That the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) indicators show that 47 million people in Latin America and the Caribbean suffered hunger on the period 2011-2013, and its predictions establishes the necessity to increase the world agricultural production by 70% by 2050 in order to feed a world population of almost 9 billion people;

That the net price variability of food products in Latin America and the Caribbean has accounted 325% more increases than decreases on the decade of 2000;

That a foreseeable world economic outlook will show more volatile food production and prices;

That the necessity of regional coordination and technical cooperation in agriculture production systems and trade of food products is immediate in order to combat excessive prices volatility,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Andean Community, the Inter American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, the Agricultural Council of Central America, the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, the “Alianza Bolivariana para los Pueblos de Nuestra América”, and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, for the continuous efforts made to guarantee food security on different regions of the Americas.
2. To encourage Member States to continue taking active measures to reduce international food prices variability.
3. To instruct the Department of Economic Development, Trade and Tourism (DESD), through the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI), to create an Advisory Body under the sphere of the DESD, which will be comprised by specialists collaborating as *ad honorem* consultants proposed by Member States within six months following the conclusion of the regular sessions of the General Assembly.
4. To entrust the Advisory Body to conduct but not be limited to the following tasks:
 - a. To analyze previous research and select the most effective policies on efficiency of agriculture systems and variability of food products prices developed by countries and International Organizations.
 - b. To guide programs towards the reduction of variability of food products prices, with the following directives:
 - i. To encourage Member States which have not yet done so, to implement plans of action to control variability of food products prices through the selected policies.
 - ii. To work jointly with Member States, to conduct in the most effective manner the implementation of policies to guarantee food security in the Hemisphere, in order to combat malnutrition with due respect for the principle of non-intervention.
 - iii. To promote joint work and coordination of policies aimed to guarantee the food security in the Hemisphere.
 - c. To make available the results obtained through the programs implemented, in order to foster a true hemispherical cooperation on the subject.
 - d. To promote regional integration and the decrease of barriers to commodity’s exchange in the Hemisphere.
5. To invite Universities, International Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations related to Food Security, to collaborate with the DESD in the selection of effective policies and formulation of programs.

6. To finance this initiative with the funds allocated to the Department of Economic Development, Trade and Tourism budget.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Co-signatories: 1. _____ (Signature of Delegate) _____ (Country Represented)
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**STRENGTHENING HUMAN CAPITAL THROUGH GIRLS' SPORT AND EDUCATION
PROGRAMS IN DISADVANTAGED AND MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES**

Third Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Jamaica

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

That Chapter VII Article 34h of the Charter of Organization of the American States commits Member States to pursue the “rapid eradication of illiteracy and expansion of educational opportunities for all”;

That Chapter III Article 12 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter states that “poverty, illiteracy and low levels of human development adversely affect the consolidation of democracy,” and that “the OAS Member States are committed to adopting and implementing those actions required to generate productive employment, reduce poverty, and eradicate extreme poverty”;

That access to education is emphasized in Chapter III Article 19 of the Social Charter of the Americas as “vital to achieving greater equity, improving standards of living, fostering sustainable development, developing human capital, reducing poverty, strengthening democratic institutions, transmitting civic and social values, creating responsible citizens committed to society, and promoting social inclusion”;

CONSIDERING:

That the Organization of American States seeks to help marginalized women and girls in the Americas to develop their capacity through opportunities for education, training, and employment;

The United Nations Task Force on Sports for Development and Peace (2003) conclusions that “sport offers a cost-effective tool to met many development and peace challenges”; and

That the Inter-American Development Bank has created several youth sports initiatives with a proven track record of building human capital in disadvantaged and marginalized communities in Latin America and the Caribbean,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the OAS Member States and the Inter-American Development Bank for their efforts to combat poverty and provide greater access to education in disadvantaged and marginalized communities.
2. To strengthen human capital through focusing on capacity building for one of the hemisphere’s most impoverished populations: girls living in disadvantaged and marginalized communities.
3. To capitalize on the momentum and publicity associated with the 2016 Rio de Janeiro Olympic Games by developing a sports based initiative that will provide educational, skill-enhancing, and career-building opportunities for impoverished girls across the hemisphere.
4. To recommend that the proposal for this initiative be developed by the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM) in collaboration with representatives of interested Member States.
5. To suggest that the initiative include the following components:

- a. Upgrading and expanding recreational and sports facilities in disadvantaged and marginalized communities.
 - b. Organizing girls' team sport programs that combine recreation with workshops and training that help girls transfer their skills from the playing field to school and work.
 - c. Inviting Olympic athletes and sports professionals to visit the recreational facilities, share information about careers in sports-related fields, and motivate girls to continue their education.
 - d. Offering scholarships to girls involved in the program to support their higher education in fields such as business, sports medicine, and public relations.
 - e. Arranging opportunities for program participants to serve as volunteers at the Rio de Janeiro Olympic Games.
6. To appeal to Olympic and professional athletes from Member States to support the initiative through participating in fundraising and in the initiative's community-based programs.
7. To recommend that the proposal for this initiative be submitted to the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), with the goal of obtaining funding and technical support from that organization.
8. To suggest that the proposal for the initiative be completed within one year, and that the initiative be launched by 2016 to coincide with the Summer Olympic Games.
9. To seek additional support from corporations, non-profits, and other organizations with an interest in youth sports programs (such as the Carlos Slim Foundation, FIFA, the Nike Foundation, and Save the Children) to help fund the implementation of the initiative.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____
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**INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCTIVITY AND EXCHANGE (ICDAPE)**

Third Committee
Resolution presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Costa Rica

Topic No.1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

The first goal of the UN Millennium Development Goals that established to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger by 2015;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That the Charter of the Organization of the American States, in its Chapter VII, article 48, declares that “The Member States will cooperate with one another to meet their educational needs, to promote scientific research, and to encourage technological progress for their integral development”;

HAVING SEEN:

That Article 95, of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), requires the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) to “formulate and recommend to the General Assembly a strategic plan which sets forth policies, programs, and courses of action in matters of cooperation for integral development within the framework of the general policy and priorities defined by the General Assembly;

HAVING IN MIND:

Chapter 3, Article 12, of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, that states that “Poverty, illiteracy, and low levels of human development are factors that adversely affect the consolidation of democracy. The OAS member states are committed to adopting and implementing all those actions required to generate productive employment, reduce poverty, and eradicate extreme poverty, taking into account the different economic realities and conditions of the countries of the Hemisphere”;

RECALLING:

The Declaration of Rome in its commitment three, which proclaims that “food production and rural development, particularly in those countries with significant food security inadequacies, require appropriate and up-to-date technologies which, according to sustainable development criteria and local food traditions, promote modernization of local production methods and facilitate transfer of technology. Full benefit from these technologies will require training, education and skill development programs for local human resources”; and

HAVING EXAMINED:

CIDI/RES. 178 (XI-O/06), “Draft Strategic Plan for Partnership for Integral Development 2006-2009” Supporting member states’ efforts to prepare people for work, including expanding and strengthening technical and professional training, and other means to provide greater opportunities for people to acquire the knowledge and skills that meet the demands of a constantly evolving labor market;

AG/RES. 2757 (XLII-O/12), “Excessive volatility of commodity prices and its consequences for food security and sustainable development in the Americas”;

AG/RES. 1855 (XXXII-O/02) The adoption of the strategic plan for partnership for development 2002-2005, social development and the creation of productivity employment, which emphasized that “employment is the most direct link between economic activity and increasing the standard of living of all peoples. It is essential to boost the productivity of the inhabitants of the Americas by supporting productive and entrepreneurial initiatives”;

AG/RES. 2201 (XXXVI-O/06) “Strategic Plan For Partnership For Integral Development 2006-2009”,

RESOLVES:

1. To applaud the Department of Human Development, Education and Employment (DHDEE), the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Secretary for Central-American Social Integration (SISCA), the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), the Department of Sustainable Development (DSD), the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), for their effort in promoting food security, integral development cooperation, modernization of agriculture infrastructure, and all the projects that had been developed to promote the importance of agriculture in the integral development of the hemisphere.
2. To invite the organs, and entities of the Inter-American system to increase agricultural output by raising the agricultural level of productivity through the following tasks:
 - a. Access to credit, insurance fertilizers and utilities,
 - b. Higher investment in specialized education, agricultural research and development and encouragement of cooperation between agricultural producers,
 - c. Supporting initiatives aimed at increasing the productivity and market access of small and microenterprises.
3. To urge State Members in the support of development and implementation of policies and programs aimed for facilitating access to the labor market and improving working conditions for people in all countries in the region, with special attention to those in the informal sector which belong to:
 - a. Ethnic minorities,
 - b. Religious minorities, and
 - c. Vulnerable persons including: women, youth, indigenous, migrant workers, and persons with disabilities.
4. To propose the creation of a committee within the framework of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), that is to be called Inter-American Committee for the Development of Agricultural Productivity and Exchange (ICDAPE) which will be the responsible for overseeing the progress of the members in the following challenges:
 - a. The continuous monitoring of (ICDAPE) in the implementation of multilateral or bilateral cooperation processes, which can help in the expansion of agricultural development and promotion of exchange in the Americas,
 - b. To encourage the development and implementation of national and local strategies and, if appropriate, land use plans aimed at promoting sustainable agriculture,
 - c. To promote hemispheric connectivity in the development process in agricultural field, and

- d. To encourage scientific and technological research, and scientific development and progress by building knowledge-based economies and contributing to economic growth and increased productivity.
- 5. To invite all the Member States and Observers of the OAS to the creation and contribution on a voluntary fund which can assist those states with the lowest national budgets in the entrepreneurship of agricultural development, in order to attain the goals set within this Resolution.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____ (Signature of Delegate) _____ (Country Represented)
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SPECIAL STRATEGIC COMMITTEE ‘WAR’ ON POVERTY

Third Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of St. Kitts and Nevis

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 3 of the Social Charter of the Americas which states that Member State are “determined and committed to combating the serious problems of poverty” and “have the responsibility to create favorable conditions for the achieving development with social justice for their people”;

Article 23 of the Social Charter of the Americas which refers to scientific and technological development as a weapon to reduce poverty and highlights the necessity to “increase investment in education, scientific infrastructure, and applied research”;

CONSIDERING:

Article 12 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter which underlines that “poverty, illiteracy, and low levels of human development are factors that adversely affect the consolidation of democracy”;

Article 14 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter which calls for Member States to “review periodically the actions adopted and carried out by the Organization to promote dialogue, cooperation for integral development, and the fight against poverty”; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That according to the Social Panorama of Latin America, a briefing prepared by the Social Development Division and Statistics Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) of 2013, “28.2% of the population of Latin America and the Caribbean were living in poverty in 2012”;

The United Nations Millennium Development Goals Report of 2013 claimed that disparities between Latin American and Caribbean development existed from 2010 to 2012, “the prevalence of undernourished people in Latin America was 8 percent, while in the Caribbean it was 18 percent”,

RESOLVES:

1. To praise the Member States of the Organization of American States for their dedication to eradicate poverty and promoting the well being of their citizens.
2. To urge all Member States to pursue a war on poverty and continue their efforts in empowering those living in poverty to better themselves, while simultaneously providing those in need of assistance with a safety net.
3. To encourage the creation of a Special Strategic Committee to initiate a plan to combat poverty in the Americas, where each state from OAS has a committee member to represent the nation, selected by each country’ Head of State or Government and then further reviewed for candidacy by the Inter-American Council for Integral Development.

**PROMOTION OF TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION
ADVANCEMENTS IN THE HEMISPHERE**

Third Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Peru

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

That Article 16 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter recognizes education is key to strengthening democratic institutions, promoting the development of human potential, and alleviating poverty and fostering greater understanding among our peoples;

That goal 2 of the United Nations Millennium Development states that children everywhere, regardless of gender, must be able to complete a full course of primary schooling;

BEARING IN MIND:

The strategic plan of the Global Partnership for Education, which allows for the design and implementation sound education initiatives;

That academic development, as outlined in the strategic plan, depends on supporting fragile and conflicted states, education for girls, quality of learning, teacher effectiveness, and expanding support to the education sector; and

REALIZING:

That technology is an essential tool in ensuring the promotion of education for children throughout the hemisphere to raise the academic standards,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend all Latin American states for the strides made in diminishing the problem of poverty and education in the region.
2. To encourage Member States to implement a program of technological revolution to provide that schools have Wi-Fi connections and for students receive basic tablet devices, and to promote the development of LTE networks for connectivity.
3. To encourage Member States to extend the amount of classes offered in secondary school to include technology fluency courses.

4. To encourage Member States to seek funding for the “Technological Revolution” from a broad complement of NGOs and IGOs committed to improving access to technology for students.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

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**INVESTING IN HUMAN CAPITAL THROUGH GENDER EQUALITY IN
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION**

Third Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Brazil

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

Article 34 of the Charter of the Organization of the American States, which establishes “equality of opportunity” as a “basic objective of integral development,” and that the same article establishes an agreement of Member States to devote utmost efforts to “expansion of educational opportunities for all”;

Article 47 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which declares that “the Member States will give primary importance within their development plans to the encouragement of education, science, technology, and culture, oriented toward the overall improvement of the individual, and as a foundation for democracy, social justice, and progress,” adding specifically in Article 51 that, “they will stimulate activities in the field of technology for the purpose of adapting it to the needs of their integral development”;

That with the 2005 Declaration of Mar del Plata, written at the Fourth Summit of the Americas, Member States recognize the essential role of life-long learning opportunities, especially technical and professional training;

HAVING SEEN:

Article 16 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states that “education is key to strengthening democratic institutions, promoting the development of human potential, and alleviating poverty and fostering greater understanding among our peoples,” and specifically that, “to achieve these ends, it is essential that a quality education be available to all, including girls and women”;

That Article 6 of the Poverty, Inequality, and Inequity Plan of Action of the Sixth Summit of the Americas on April 15, 2012 mandates that Inter-American cooperation focus on strengthening human and institutional capacity-building efforts by generating a skilled workforce, with specific attention to gender and vulnerable groups;

That Article 14 of the same Plan pledges to take determined steps to improve access to quality education for girls and to reduce the barriers to regular attendance in schools for women and girls;

RECOGNIZING:

That GoldieBlox, Inc., TM desiring to combat gender inequality in the fields of science, technology, math and engineering (STEM), created a collection of activity books designed for girls aged 5-10 which include a story and an accompanying engineering or technical project to be constructed alongside the reading of the book in order to create interest in pursuing the aforementioned fields;

BEARING IN MIND:

That the Inter-American Social Protection Network of the OAS recognizes and affirms the success of conditional cash transfer programs (CCTs), such as Brazil’s *Bolsa Família*, in no fewer than 17

Latin American and Caribbean countries, and promotes the continued growth of said programs for development of education and training in participating Member States; and

REAFFIRMING:

The commitments expressed by the Charter of the OAS and at the Summits of the Americas to promote regional development through gender equity in education, specifically through the integration of women in technical fields;

The effectiveness of CCTs, as reported by the Inter-American Social Protection Network and the World Bank, in the encouragement of school attendance and education development in participating Member States,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend those Member States that have implemented CCTs as well as those that are striving for greater gender equality.
2. To implement a trial for the inclusion of GoldieBlox™ in the existing CCT programs of one North or Central American Member State, one South American Member State, and one Caribbean Member State, and that said trial:
 - a. Randomly select a sample of 5-20 municipalities in each participating state, depending on said state's size, in which at least 15% of the population participate in the CCT program;
 - b. Distribute GoldieBlox™ twice a year as a benefit of participation in CCTs for female children aged 5-10 in English, Spanish or Portuguese, with the purpose of creating interest in further pursuit of the STEM fields; and
 - c. Begin on October 1, 2014 and end on October 1, 2016.
3. To propose that the aforementioned trial be supervised by a Non-Specialized Permanent Committee created by the Inter-American Council for Integral Development, for the purpose of:
 - a. Facilitating the random selection of qualified municipalities for the trial in each participating Member State;
 - b. Monitoring the distribution of GoldieBlox™ to applicable families in participating municipalities;
 - c. Evaluating the success of the GoldieBlox™ in creating interest in STEM fields among participating girls through a sample of interviews with participants at the end of the two-year trial; and
 - d. Encouraging the continuation and expansion of the initiative after the trial, with the goal of extending GoldieBlox™ to CCTs in all interested Member States in order to facilitate gender inequality in STEM fields throughout the region.

4. That the trial phase be funded by GoldieBlox, Inc. in partnership with the Brazilian Government and any Member States who wish to contribute.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____ (Signature of Delegate) _____ (Country Represented)
2. _____
3. _____
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**CREATION OF A MEETING ON FORMING UNIVERSAL LABELING
OF ALL GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISMS**

Third Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Honduras

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

Article 34 of the Charter of the Organization of American States which emphasizes that Member States should work towards the “Modernization of rural life and reforms leading to equitable and efficient land-tenure systems, increased agricultural productivity, expanded use of land, diversification of production and improved processing and marketing systems for agricultural products; and the strengthening and expansion of the means to attain these ends”;

BEARING IN MIND:

Article 41 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which affirms, “The Member States, in order to accelerate their economic development, regional integration, and the expansion and improvement of the conditions of their commerce, shall promote improvement and coordination of transportation and communication in the developing countries and among the Member States”;

GUIDED BY:

The definition provided by the World Health Organization being “Genetically modified (GM) foods are foods derived from organisms whose genetic material (DNA) has been modified in a way that does not occur naturally, e.g. through the introduction of a gene from a different organism. Currently available GM foods stem mostly from plants, but in the future foods derived from GM microorganisms or GM animals are likely to be introduced on the market. Most existing genetically modified crops have been developed to improve yield, through the introduction of resistance to plant diseases or of increased tolerance of herbicides”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That according to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), “Many consumers are interested in knowing whether the food they serve their families is produced using genetic engineering. Food manufacturers may indicate through voluntary labeling whether foods have or have not been developed through genetic engineering, provided that such labeling is truthful and not misleading. The FDA supports such voluntary labeling and has issued draft guidance on this labeling to the food manufacturing industry”;

RECOGNIZING:

The growing usage of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO), in North, Central, and South America;

That the growing presence of Genetically Modified Organisms in the hemisphere impacts every member state and its citizens; and

CONSIDERING:

That the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, IICA, has continued to be “a leading and innovative institution in the provision of technical cooperation for agriculture, known for its contributions to making the agrifood sector competitive, achieving the sustainable development of agriculture, promoting food security, reducing poverty and improving living conditions in the rural territories of the Americas, based on its strong technical expertise and capacity to provide solutions to the new challenges facing the member countries in these areas”,

RESOLVES:

1. To extend gratitude towards all Member States in their independent pursuits to label food product containing Genetically Modified Organisms.
2. To applaud the efforts made by Ministers and Secretaries of Food and Agriculture for their own efforts to educate the public on Genetically Modified Foods.
3. To propose a meeting of all Ministers and Secretaries of Food and Agriculture (or appointed delegate) on August 25, 2014.
 - a. Honduras, in the interest of diplomacy, will volunteer to hold this summer meeting in Tegucigalpa for all member states and their delegates.
 - b. This special meeting shall convene with the primary goal of creating universal labeling of all genetically modified foods and products so that citizens of all Member States are aware of all products containing Genetically Modified Organisms.
 - i. This meeting will discuss, decide upon, and create specific labeling which will be implemented on all products that contain genetically modified organisms in the hemisphere.
 - ii. This meeting shall take into account all recognized or official languages of all Member States and provide labeling that adequately reflects each language and region.
4. To recommend that a website be created in order to provide more information on genetically modified foods for the citizens of all member states.
 - a. This website shall be provided in all necessary languages representative of all Member States and provide visitors with information on what GMO's are, what foods contain genetic modification, and what the health effects are.
 - b. All information shall be non-partisan, scientifically proven facts provided by independent research institutions with no explicit advice to visitors on whether or not consumers should or should not consume genetically modified foods.

- 5. To ensure that every Member State reserves the right to implement the newly created labeling system on their own accord.
 - a. At the conclusion of the meeting, each Member State will have the ability to decide whether or not they would like to implement the new universal labeling system in their own country.
 - b. For Member States that choose not to implement GMO labeling at the conclusion of the meeting, they too shall reserve the right to rejoin and implement these labels at any point in the future if they choose to do so.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____ (Signature of Delegate) _____ (Country Represented)
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