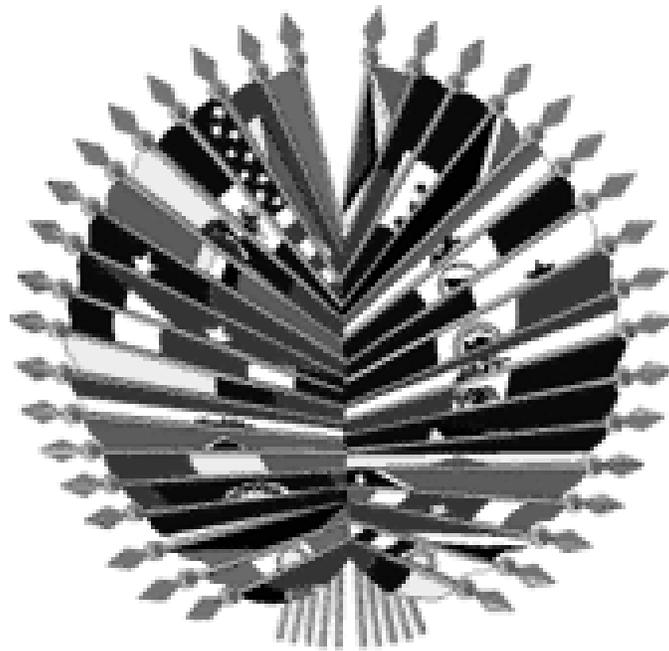


**2018 Washington Model Organization of
American States General Assembly**

Final Packet

Second Committee



**STRENGTHENING HEMISPHERIC CYBERSECURITY PROTECTION THROUGH
CYBERLITERACY PROGRAMS AND INCREASING CORPORATE COLLABORATION**

Second Committee

Topic No.2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution presented by the Delegation of Barbados

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 47 of the Organization of American States (OAS) Charter, which states: “The Member States will give primary importance with their development plans to the encouragement of education, science, technology, and culture, oriented towards the overall improvement of the individual, and as a foundation of democracy, social justice and progress”;

Article 50 of the OAS Charter, which states: “The Member states will give special attention to the eradication of illiteracy, will strengthen adult and vocational educational systems, and will ensure that the benefits of culture will be available to the entire population. They will promote the use of information media to fulfill these aims”;

Article 51 of the OAS Charter, which declares that Member States, “will stimulate activities in the field of technology. They will organize their cooperation in these fields efficiently and will substantially increase exchange of knowledge, in accordance with national objectives and laws and with treaties in force”;

CONCERNED:

That the 2015 OAS “Report on Cybersecurity and Critical Infrastructure in the Americas” states, “There exists a clear and present danger, one which exists [in] the dramatic evolution of cyber capabilities possessed by non-state actors groups in the region. These groups have adopted cyber attacks against infrastructure for the purposes of crime; activism and geopolitics”;

EMPHASIZING:

AG/RES. 2004 (XXVI-O/14), “The Inter-American Integral Strategies to Combat Threats of Cyber Security,” was passed by the OAS in order to establish a hemispheric effort by the organ of the Secretariat, notably through the creation of the Computer Incident Response Teams (CSIRTs) in each Member State. The resolution has emphasized the need for private-public sector and proactive collaboration within the Member States;

The 2014 OAS Report, “Latin American + Caribbean (LAC) Cyber Security Trends” states that “When combined as a region, Latin American and the Caribbean have the fastest growing Internet population in the world, with the 147 million unique users in 2013, and growing each year. Mobile devices are proliferating as a preferred method to access the internet, and especially to the use of social media. Nearly 95 percent of Internet users in the region actively use social networking sites, and Latin American and Caribbean nations occupy five of the top ten spots for the most time spent on social networks”;

BEARING IN MIND:

The Canadian non-governmental organization, Media Awareness Network has noted that, “In addition to vulnerability to online scams, viruses and spam, young people face safety and privacy risks relating to social interactions on widely popular websites such as Facebook, Myspace, LiveJournal and Twitter. At a recent

conference held by the MacArthur Foundation's Digital Media and Learning Initiative, researchers noted that although most online activity on the part of young people is benign and prosocial –for the most part simple chatter- new forms of communicating between peers can be risky and risqué”;

Google India has collaborated with the government of the Indian state of Goa with the intent to promote cybersecurity through an educational initiative which prioritizes digital literacy for children in government run schools throughout the state. The initiative is designed by its parent company, Google, which not emphasizes internet safety education to children but to also fund high quality internet infrastructure within public facilities. The collaborative initiative between both Google India and the Goa government of India is aimed to promote a culture of cyber awareness regionally, which can be further replicated on a nationwide level;

From 2015-2017, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) conducted a multinational project of regional workshops in which more than thirty Latin American and Caribbean nations as well as leading actors from the private sectors collaborated. The most significant corporate actors were Facebook and Microsoft, who worked alongside supranational organizations such as the Organization of American States and the Commonwealth of Nations. The Commonwealth of Nations is an international organization of states that were formerly part of the British Empire. The Commonwealth of Nations is dedicated to combating cyber threats through its Commonwealth Cybersecurity Initiative (CCI) and has collaborated with the Barbadian government in enacting policy in addressing cybercrime,

RESOLVES:

1. To praise all of the Member States for their respective efforts in prioritizing the need to combat cyber threats through their increased vigilance of law enforcement.
2. To implement a Hemispheric Digital Literacy (HDL) program for the citizenry of all Member States whose goal is to prevent and mitigate the consequences of cyber threats via:
 - a. The creation of downloadable applications that will be interactive tools in teaching the respective Member States the signs of and strategies to combat any cybersecurity compromise (malware, corrupted emails, worms and viruses), which will be designed to correlate with the objective of the HDL program. The applications will also concentrate on educating the citizenry of all Member States in specific cybersecurity compromises (scams, spams and viruses) that plague popular social media programs.
 - b. Creation of said applications by interns in the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) who are knowledgeable in cybersecurity.
 - c. Programming of applications will be in the official languages of each Member State.
3. Strongly urge the immediate implementation of the HDL program by each Member State with respect to any existing national cybersecurity strategy.

4. To fund the resources and projects that are necessary for the HDL program through grants from the Inter-American Development Bank, as well as from donations from private internet companies such as Google, Facebook and Microsoft. Additional sources of funding may include cybersecurity corporations that have collaborated with the OAS in investigating and publishing reports on cyber threats including Symantec and Trend Micro.

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

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

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**CONFERENCE FOR BINATIONAL COOPERATION TO ADDRESS THE EFFECTS
OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON FOOD SECURITY**

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Chile

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 1 of the Charter of the Organization of the American States (OAS), which states that, “Member states acknowledge that the purpose of membership within this entity is to achieve an order of peace and justice, to promote solidarity and to strengthen collaboration”;

Article 2 (a) of the OAS Charter, which proclaims as an essential purpose of the Organization “to strengthen the peace and security of the continent”;

Article 34 (d) and (j) of the OAS Charter, which set forth the basic goals of integral development of “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,” and “proper nutrition, especially through the acceleration of national efforts to increase the production of availability of food”;

That at the 34th session of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Regional Conference for Latin America and Caribbean, the impact of climate change was recognized—including the effects of *El Niño* on agriculture and food security—as well as the need to address the challenge with both short-term and long-term approaches;

RECALLING:

AG/DEC. 88(XLVI-O/16), “Declaration on Climate Change, Food Security, and Migration in the Americas,” which stresses “the importance of the various organs and agencies of the OAS... and multilateral and special organizations involved with those issues” and encourages “a thorough and coordinated analysis of possible links between the impacts of climate change and food security”;

AG/RES. 2649(XLI-O/11), “Climate Change in the Countries of the Hemisphere,” which urges Member States to “work to strengthen the resilience of OAS member states to the adverse impacts of climate change, especially the most vulnerable states of the Hemisphere, and to support the development of climate change adaptation activities”; and

RECOGNIZING:

That there is a rising issue in the Western Hemisphere regarding the increase of floods and droughts due to climate change, and that the prolonged effects of climate change can be detrimental to the agrarian sector, upon which many nations of the Hemisphere depend;

That Member States and the international community share the responsibility of finding effective solutions to climate change and its effect on food security;

That the impact of climate change is unique to a multitude of areas in the Hemisphere, thus affecting food security in different ways, requiring the need for bi-national cooperation to address many of them;

That creating a platform for bi-national cooperation regarding the improvement of food security is essential to every Member State, as effectively seen in the Boundary Waters Treaty between the United States and Canada, which requires that neither country should cause water pollution in its waters which could cause injury to health or property damage in the other country,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States on their continued efforts to improve food security throughout the Hemisphere.
2. To call for the creation of a conference in order to create a platform for bi-national cooperation to address the growing problem of climate change within the Hemisphere, by:
 - a. Requesting that the Inter-American Institute of Cooperation of Agriculture (IICA) organize and oversee this conference in the first quarter of 2019.
 - b. Inviting as attendees to the conference:
 - i Environmental and Agricultural Ministers of each Member State.
 - ii A maximum of two members from interested observer nations and relevant bi-national authorities.
 - c. Having two main tasks for consideration:
 - i. Identifying common regional issues with reference to climate change and its impact on food security.
 - ii. Recommending potential areas for bi-national cooperation.
3. To request aid and funding from the Inter-American Institute of Cooperation of Agriculture (IICA), the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), and observer nations.
4. To request that the IICA report the findings of this meeting, no later than two months after the conference, making them available to all Member States via the OAS website.
5. To request that all participants in Resolve 2, as able, re-attend a follow-up meeting in four years to discuss evidence and outcomes of bi-national cooperation after the conference.

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

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

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**IMPROVING ILLICIT CROP REPLACEMENT BY WORKING TO SECURE LAND
TITLES FOR RURAL FARMERS**

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Colombia

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 34(d) of the Organization of American States (OAS) Charter, in which Member States pledge to pursue the goal of “modernization of rural life and reforms leading to equitable and efficient land-tenure systems”;

Article 45(g) of the OAS Charter, which recognizes “the importance of the contribution of organizations such as labor unions, cooperatives, and cultural, professional, business, neighborhood, and community associations to the life of the society and to the development process”;

Article 12 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states “the OAS Member States are committed to adopting and implementing all those actions required to generate productive employment and eradicate extreme poverty”;

Article 11 of the OAS Social Charter, which states “a property rights system should provide the peoples of the Americas with legal certainty, facilitate capital formation, and promote economic development”;

BEARING IN MIND:

In 2016, the European Union Trust Fund for Colombia, supporting drug control strategies based on illicit crop replacement (known as “alternative development”), reported that an estimated 66% of rural land is held without title and that disputes over land ownership lead to desertion of illicit crop replacement efforts in rural areas;

The OAS Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) recognizes that “alternative development can help farmers involved in illicit crops make the transition to livelihoods not related to drugs...If the producer himself eradicates the crop, and if his new activities are linked with a sustainable and profitable economy [including titled land], the farmer will not move away to another place and resume cultivating illicit crops”;

RECOGNIZING:

The OAS Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs for 2016 - 2020, which calls for the “design, implementation and update of, as appropriate, national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit cultivation and production of drugs” and the “promotion, in accordance with the circumstances of each State, of the participation of local communities and relevant organizations in the alternative, integral and sustainable development strategy, in order to take their needs and capabilities into account”; and

RECOGNIZING ALSO:

The projects and aid offered by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Inter-American Development Bank to support the voluntary substitution of illicit crops and the implementation of strategies to obtain rural land titles;

The work of the International Land Coalition (ILC) in helping set up effective systems for rural farmers in many Member States to secure land titles;

The work of the Inter-American Alliance for Real Property Rights to help Member States evaluate if they are using the best regulations, options and practices in their property systems;

The work of the United Nations Global Land Tool Network to identify the legal and social needs of people who occupy land but do not have formal land titles,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the Member States for supporting illicit crop replacement, alternative development, and land titles for rural farmers through partnerships with the International Land Coalition (ILC) and the UNODC.
2. To call upon affected Member States to create a two- tiered system of Farmer's Associations that helps rural farmers who are replacing illicit crops get land titles by:
 - a. Utilizing the expertise and resources of The ILC, The Inter-American Alliance for Real Property Rights, The United Nations Global Land Tool Network and the OAS CICAD to identify and evaluate land title issues.
 - b. Involving local and national government representatives to lobby and carry out official business on behalf of the associations.
3. To propose that the first tier consist of local Farmers' Associations in rural areas where illicit crop replacement is occurring or being planned, which will be organized as follows:
 - a. Participating Member States' agricultural ministries will work with the International Land Coalition to establish the Farmers' Associations.
 - b. The purpose of the Farmers' Associations will be to help farmers understand the issues of land titles and property ownership and advocate for their ownership rights.
 - c. Farmers in the Association will choose a local government official to attend their meetings and serve as their official representative; and will select a president to represent their Association at the national level.
 - d. The ILC will support the Farmers' Associations through providing technical assistance, research and referrals.
4. To propose also that the second tier consist of the National Farmers' Association, which will be organized as follows:
 - a. Participating Member States' agricultural ministries will work with CICAD's Expert Group on Comprehensive and Sustainable Alternative Development to establish the National Farmers' Association.
 - b. The purpose of the National Farmers' Association will be to share best practices for solving property ownership problems and obtaining land titles; and to address issues brought forward by the local Farmers' Associations.
 - c. The membership of the National Farmers' Association will consist of local Associations' presidents, their government and ILC representatives, as well as one official from the Ministry of Agriculture.

**INITIATIVE TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND INCREASE FOOD SECURITY
THROUGH THE STRENGTHENING OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND
DEVELOPMENT AMONG ORIGINAL PEOPLES**

Second Committee

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Canada and the Delegation of Peru

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Article 34 (d) of the Charter of the Organization of the American States (OAS), which calls for “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”;

Article 15 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which asserts “it is essential that 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 10 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which claims that, “Member States ... will promote sustainable development by means of ... conservation and sustainable use of natural resources”;

RECALLING:

AG/DEC.69 (XLII-O/12), “Declaration of Cochabamba on Food Security with Sovereignty in the Americas,” which requests Member States “to promote agricultural development with the goal of strengthening food security in the context of national, regional, and international development policies”;

AG/RES. 2913 (XLVII-O/17), “Plan of Action of the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,” which urges Member States to “take into account the knowledge and traditional ancestral practices of indigenous peoples, including knowledge and agricultural techniques, as well as techniques for protecting, safeguarding, and relating to natural resources in plans of action to address the adverse effects of climate change”;

RECOGNIZING:

That the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Assessment Report noted in 2007 that “indigenous knowledge is an invaluable basis for developing adaptation and natural resource management strategies in response to environmental and other forms of change”;

That according to the Inter-American Development Bank Climate Change and Sustainability Division’s “Agriculture and Climate in Latin America and the Caribbean: Systemic Impacts and Potential Responses,” “the region’s agriculture faces an unprecedented challenge that will require a sustained adaptation effort”;

The National Aboriginal Health Organization found in 2012 that indigenous people are at higher risk for food insecurity than non-indigenous peoples. Food insecurity is linked to low incomes, which is common among indigenous communities”;

That the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues declared in 2012 “That indigenous communities were affected by increased pressure on their land through food production, carbon credit schemes and the search for fossil fuels. These rights were being further impacted by ever-encroaching big-business which was destroying traditional livelihoods-including traditional food systems at an unprecedented rate”;

That the United Nations reported in 2016 that indigenous people inhabit geographical regions that are the most exposed to climate change; and

EMPHASIZING:

That the report, “European Commission and Practical Action’s Climate Change Adaptation in Peru: the Local Experiences,” found that areas of the Andean mountains have had success adapting to effects of climate change, such as warmer temperatures and drought, through the use of adaptive agriculture methods based on ancestral practices that have led to higher potato yields, and thus, food security;

The Center for Integral Small Farmer Development of Mexico and its “Campesino a Campesino Method,” which has successfully promoted agro-ecological practices that harmonize with the environment and the needs of indigenous farmers. Similarly, the Agricultural Society for Indigenous Food Practices (ASIFP) of Canada which has promoted the knowledge and use of Indigenous agriculture and food production as a means to protect vulnerable communities and help combat climate change,

RESOLVES:

1. To acknowledge those Member States for their continuing efforts towards achieving food security and the embracing of indigenous agricultural practices in the Americas.
2. To urge Member States to cooperate with this effort by submitting information on indigenous adaptive agricultural practices in their respective countries.
3. To instruct the Secretary General to charge the Inter-American Council for Integral Development, in collaboration with the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, to develop a six-month pilot program aimed at helping indigenous peoples throughout the Hemisphere to exchange, among them, information and promote knowledge about indigenous agriculture to be called “The Pan-American Native Way” (PANW).
4. To suggest that the PANW be led by experts from the Center for Integral Small Farmer Development and the ASIFP, in partnership with local farmers and agronomists, to:
 - a) Meet with indigenous communities to discuss the importance of preserving and promoting indigenous agricultural practices.
 - b) Provide for the exchange of information on the preservation and protection of indigenous plants.
 - c) Help create an educational program that will focus on the benefits of indigenous agricultural practices.
 - d) Support the strengthening of dialogue between the State and indigenous communities concerning land use.
5. To solicit three (3) Member States to participate in this program. Such potential participants must be willing to host and partially fund PANW experts and their activities during a six-month period.
6. To urge the Department of Sustainable Development (DSD) and the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) make this information available in a database available to all Member States.

7. To seek funding from NGOs such as the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the Association for International Agricultural and Rural Development (AIARD), as well as the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Department of Sustainable Development (DSD), and the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA).

Approved for Form and Substance: _____
(Signature for Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____ (Signature of Delegate) _____ (Country Represented)
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**ADVANCING MEMBER STATES' PROTECTION AGAINST CYBER CRIME
THROUGH THE ADOPTION OF UNIFORM POLICIES AND STRATEGIES**

Second Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution presented by the delegation of Peru

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

NOTING:

AG/RES. 2004 (XXXIV-O/04) that claims that the use of cyberspace and online technologies is at the cornerstone of any state's economy and that unsteady or unsafe cyber activity can pose substantial threats to any of the American States' government and economy;

HAVING SEEN:

Appendix A of AG/RES. 2004 (XXXIV-O/04) which argues that the capacity for online spaces to be misused maliciously, leading to the invasion of user's privacy, defrauding of businesses, and disruption of government and public affairs, as reported in "The Comprehensive Inter-American Cybersecurity Strategy: A Multidimensional and Multidisciplinary Approach to Creating a Culture of Cybersecurity";

The significant financial losses caused by insufficient cyber security measures in the hemisphere, coming to the total amount of US \$113 billion in 2013 alone, according to HACIA XXIII OAS Permanent Council Committee Bulletin;

BEARING IN MIND:

That AG / RES. 2004 (XXXIV-O/04) recommends the involvement of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) in the development of cyber security protection since the beginning of the Organization of American States' interest in the field of cybersecurity in 2004;

That OEA/Ser.L/X.2.12 suggests the continuing need for vigilant prevention of cyber attacks on government or infrastructural entities, with a particular focus on the sectors critical to national security, including energy, financial, transportation and telecommunications systems;

FULLY AWARE:

That Article 8 of AG/RES. 1840 (XXXII-O/02) calls for a cooperative, cross-regional approach to combating cyber-crime that is extended to all member states, to further promote safe online activity and prevent malicious cybercrime, furthering the law enforcement cooperation;

RECALLING:

"The Comprehensive Inter-American Cybersecurity Strategy: A Multidimensional and Multidisciplinary Approach to Creating a Culture of Cybersecurity", first published in 2004 as an appendix of AG/RES. 2004 (XXXIV-O/04) , and appreciating the groundwork it provides for cyber security legislation in the hemisphere;

APPRECIATING:

The existence of the Computer Emergency Response Teams in 34 countries within the hemisphere, and the exceptional work they do to protect member states from cyber attacks and cooperate with countries' governments;

The Inter-American Telecommunications Committee's work to identify and endorse best practices in cyber security, as promised in APPENDIX A: A COMPREHENSIVE INTER-AMERICAN CYBERSECURITY STRATEGY: A MULTIDIMENSIONAL AND MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO CREATING A CULTURE OF CYBERSECURITY and its continuing efforts to identify and evaluate technical issues relating to legal standards to ensure better practices for the security of future communications networks across the region; and

BEARING IN MIND:

The existence of the Budapest Convention Treaty between European nations and several member states, aiming to prevent cyber-crime in each signing country and pledging to uphold the agreed upon standards of cyber activity;

The reluctance of some member states, as discussed in HACIA XXIII OAS Permanent Council Committee Bulletin, to join the aforementioned treaty after not being present for the drafting, as well as the fear that this treaty does not reflect the interests of the region;

The need for cooperation between member states to establish a consistent legal approach and framework for cyber crime to protect themselves from cyber terrorist attacks, major financial losses, and from becoming a safe haven for criminals who commit cyber offenses, as promised in (OEA/Ser.K/XXXIV, CIBER-III/doc.4/03),

RESOLVES:

1. To urge Member States, who have not previously done so, to establish or identify national "alert, watch, and warning" groups, also known as "Computer Security Incident Response Teams" (CSIRTs).
2. To request the Secretariats of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) and Inter-American Telecommunications Commission (CITEL) to revisit the Comprehensive Inter-American Cybersecurity Strategy: A Multidimensional and Multidisciplinary Approach to Creating a Culture of Cybersecurity and suggest updates to this agreement that may better address modern technological standards.
3. To request Member States compile reports detailing the most pressing issues their countries face in cyber security and make such information available to CICTE and CITEL to assist in their drafting of the updated agreement.

4. To encourage Member States to spread awareness on best and safe practices for corporations and individual citizens to use to protect themselves by;
 - i. Individual state governments' encouraging the implementation of cyber security training in all schools.
 - ii. Imploring individual country's Computer Security Incident Response Teams (CSIRTs) to take a more proactive role in cybersecurity by offering seminars to affected corporations or groups in member states.

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

Cosignatories:

1. _____
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)
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**WORKING GROUP TO EVALUATE NATURAL DISASTER RESPONSE
AND FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS (ENDRFSI)**

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Guatemala

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 (a) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which urges Member States to promote “strengthen the peace and security of the continent”;

Article 3(j) of the OAS Charter, which lists “social justice and social security [as] the bases of lasting peace”;

Resolve 2 of the 2003 Declaration on Security in the Americas, which asserts the “new conception security in the Hemisphere [as] multidimensional in scope” and includes both “traditional and new threats” to the security of Member States and contribution to the “consolidation of peace, integral development, and social justice”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

Article 15 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which affirms that “everyone is entitled to adequate food without discrimination” and commits Member States to “taking the steps needed to achieve full access to adequate, safe, and nutritious food . . .”;

Article 22 of the Social Charter of the Americas, in which Member States also “commit to improving regional cooperation and to strengthening their national, technical, and institutional capacity for disaster prevention, preparedness and response . . . [and] to face the impact of climate variability. . . and adverse effects of climate change that represent a risk increase in all countries of the Hemisphere. . .”;

AG/RES. 1463 (XXVII-O/97) “White Helmets” establishes funding for the White Helmets Initiative, which “provides the government [of participant Member States] with a complimentary mechanism for channeling and coordinating efforts aimed at swift humanitarian solutions” to natural and manmade disasters;

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 1682 (XXIX-O/99) OAS Natural Disaster Reduction and Response Mechanisms, 7 June 1999, which established the Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction (IACNDR) to facilitate discussion surrounding natural disasters and their impact on hemispheric security and sustainable development;

AG/DEC. 88 (XLVI-O/16) Declaration on Climate Change, Food Security, and Migration in the Americas, 15 June 2016, which recommends “promoting exchanges of experience among Member States” around the issues of “climate change [and] food security”;

AG/DEC. 69 (XLII-O/12) Declaration of Cochabamba on “Food Security with Sovereignty in the Americas,” 5 June 2012, which encourages the development of “legal and institutional frameworks... for the effective realization of the right to adequate food, within the context of food and nutrition security”; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED BY:

The 2017 “State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World” published by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, which states that food insecurity is on the rise worldwide, especially due to civil conflict, natural disasters, and strife both in the Hemisphere and around the world,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States that have signed the Paris Climate Agreement and have taken action to reduce the impact of climate change and its impact on the Hemisphere’s food supply.
2. To establish the Working Group to Evaluate Natural Disaster Responses and Food Security (ENDRFSI) under the IACNDR, tasked with reviewing the efficacy of current and past disaster response initiatives and formulating a renewed, comprehensive response to guarantee a safe, sustainable, and secure food supply.
3. That the ENDRFSI would:
 - a. Consist of a representative of each participating Member State, with experience in disaster response, meteorology, climatology, or geology.
 - b. Meet at the OAS Headquarters from September 10-12, 2018 to craft a questionnaire to be sent to each Member State regarding their past and current disaster response and preparedness initiatives, particularly concerning food security, and to request that Member States return the questionnaire to ENDRFSI by January 15, 2019.
 - c. Review the efficacy of initiatives from Member States, the White Helmets, the Inter-American Network for Disaster Mitigation, and other food security-related measures.
 - d. Meet at the OAS from February 4-8, 2019 to prepare a comprehensive report on the findings of ENDRFSI, outlining the most efficient and effective programs for responding to the impact of natural disasters on food security.
 - e. Publish its findings on the Science, Technology, and Innovation Portal before the General Assembly meeting in June 2019.
4. To request funding from voluntary donations by Member States, Observer States, and relevant non-governmental organizations such as Amicares, Direct Relief, Doctors Without Borders, the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Response, the International Red Cross, Samaritan’s Purse, Team Rubicon, Topos de Tlatelolco, and UNICEF.

**IMPLEMENTING THE GOALS OF THE HEMISPHERIC
PLAN OF ACTION ON DRUGS 2016-2020**

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Guatemala

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

The commitment of the Member States of the Organization of American States (OAS) to, “strengthen the peace and security of the continent,” and, “join together in seeking a solution to urgent or critical problems that may arise whenever the economic development or stability of any Member State is seriously affected by conditions that cannot be remedied through the efforts of that State,” as established in Articles 2 and 34 of the OAS Charter, respectively;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The complex nature of combatting drug trafficking in and between member states due to the need for member states to cooperate on an international and intra-national scale with respect to intelligence and communications, law enforcement personnel and resources, planning and policymaking, and other aspects of coordinating policy implementation efforts;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION:

The efforts in eliminating drug trafficking in South America, Central America, and the Caribbean through the Mérida Initiative, the Central American Regional Security Initiative (CARSI), and the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI), as well as the work of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Mission (CICAD) in developing programs such as The Training and Certification Program for Drug and Violence Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation (PROCCER) and The American Community Regional Counterdrug Intelligence School (ERCAIAD) to address aspects of the drug trafficking problem;

RECOGNIZING:

The need for a comprehensive approach to combatting drug trafficking and abuse that targets both supply and demand for illicit substances so as to create goals and initiatives “placing people, not substances, at the center of these policies” as stated by Guatemalan President Jimmy Morales at the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the World Drug Problem; and

EMPHASIZING:

The comprehensive and laudable Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2016-2020 (HPAD), which addresses the areas of Institutional Strengthening, Demand Reduction, Supply Reduction, Control Measures, and International Cooperation in making policy goal recommendations and outlining specific efforts that member states may take in these various areas,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States on their international cooperation in the continued fight against the global scourge of drug trafficking and abuse in the spirit of securing a more peaceful, secure, and healthy hemisphere.

2. To establish a working group under CICAD called the Working Group for Implementation of the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2016-2020 (IHPAD).
 - a. That the IHPAD consist of five policy specialists from each participating member state, with each specialist focusing on one of the five areas of the HPAD.
 - b. That these specialists conduct research on drug policy implementation in and among member states to determine ways in which member states have adopted or are in the process of implementing policy recommendations of the HPAD.
 - c. That these specialists work together when appropriate on issues that affect their states jointly for the purpose of developing coherent cross-border, hemispheric approaches to international drug problems.
 - d. That these specialists issue reports when their work is concluded that they may submit to their member states' governments with detailed and individualized policy recommendations for each member state according to their unique problems and needs based on the findings and collaboration of the specialists.
 - e. That all of the finalized reports also be compiled into one document detailing suggested implementation of joint efforts of member states in combatting the drug problem to be called the Hemispheric Implementation Plan on Drugs, and that it be made available on the CICAD page of the OAS website.
 - f. That these specialists convene on August 1, 2018 at the OAS headquarters in Washington, D.C to begin working on their research and collaborations.
 - g. That the working group establishes its own schedule so long as the reports are finalized by May 1, 2020.
3. To establish a portal on the CICAD page of the OAS website to be modelled after the country developments section of the MESISIC page of the website, in which member states' specialists may publish their individualized reports, the comprehensive Hemispheric Implementation Plan on Drugs, and any follow-up documents the member states may choose to submit for publication with respect to their implementation of the recommendations issued.
4. To consider establishing IHPAD as a permanent body under CICAD to convene once after each future HPAD is released for the purpose of fulfilling the duties specified in the above resolution for future plans of implementation of HPAD goals, and that the General Assembly should in future deliberations and passage of resolutions determine whether this resolve be acted upon in the future.
5. To request voluntary donations from member states, observer states, and appropriate non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as the Drug Policy Alliance, Centro de Investigacion Drogas y Derechos Humanos (CIDDDH), Canadian Foundation for Drug Policy, and other members of the International Drug Policy Consortium.

**IMPROVING NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES RELATED TO THE PRODUCTION, SALE,
AND INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORTATION OF ILLICIT DRUGS IN THE AMERICAS**

Second Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

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

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The issue of the high level of production of cocaine in Bolivia and in surrounding countries;

The high level of drug trafficking which occurs in both Bolivia and other nations in South America, as well as the crime and terror which is derived from that drug trafficking;

The efforts made by the Organization of American States (OAS), the United Nations (UN), and South American governments to address the issue of drug trafficking through international policy change, military action, and domestic law;

That recent research and key sources of information, such as the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) and the Inter-American Drug Observatory (OID), indicate that substance abuse is rising in many Member States; drugs, such as Ecstasy and heroin, are appearing in areas previously unaffected, and the misuse of prescription drugs is a serious problem;

That there is a relationship between HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases and substance abuse, and that those issues need to be addressed;

BEARING IN MIND:

The importance of having up-to-date strategies and mechanisms that facilitate hemispheric cooperation to address all aspects of the world drug problem;

That the Inter-American Commission on Drug Abuse Control (CICAD) agreed at its thirty-first regular session that comprehensive drug abuse prevention and treatment programs should deal with all substances of abuse, both licit and illicit, in the general context of a credible public health approach;

That the importance of the drug effects on poverty cannot be forgotten when dealing with the drug problem in the Americas and must be a point of emphasis when developing policy;

CONSIDERING:

That CICAD adopted the Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere in 1996, and that in 1998, it developed a Plan of Action for its implementation;

That at its forty-fifth regular session, CICAD began the process of reviewing and updating the hemispheric instruments that guide the collective effort against the problem of drugs, especially the Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere and its Plan of Action;

That the Program Drug Treatment Courts for the Americas was officially launched during CICAD 48th Regular Session (CICAD 48) in Washington, DC in December 2010, whose activities began in earnest in 2011;

That the illicit supply of drugs continues to be a serious problem for the Hemisphere and requires the adoption and improvement of comprehensive, balanced measures aimed at reducing the availability of these substances; and

RECOGNIZING:

The first section of the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs, 2011-2015, which calls for institutional strengthening, which includes improving evidence based policies and national drug authorities;

The second section of the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs, 2011-2015, which calls for Demand Reduction, which emphasizes the creation of drug information, prevention and recovery programs as well as the implementation of demand reduction policies;

The third section of the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs, 2011-2015, which calls for Supply Reduction, which looks to implement supply reduction policies, improve research and data collection on drug trafficking, develop law enforcement policies for individual countries, in addition to reducing the environmental impact of drug production;

The fourth section of the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs, 2011-2015, which calls for Control Measures, including strengthening control measures to prevent chemical and natural substances, as well as pharmaceutical products from becoming illicit drugs, the cooperation of national governments in sharing information on drug trafficking reduction, and the reduction of gun, ammunition, and explosive trafficking with relation to drug trafficking,

RESOLVES:

1. To improve the strength of national policing of the production, sale, and international transportation of illicit drugs in Member States.
2. To suggest member states increase protection of their air, land, and maritime borders through stricter border regulations in order to reduce the amount of drugs being transported through and imported in the hemisphere.
3. To encourage member states to establish domestic drug use and abuse educational programs observed by CICAD to be aimed at youth
 - a. To encourage cooperating member states to consult CICAD's Institutional Strengthening Unit for program development and implementation
 - b. To encourage cooperating member states to provide an annual report to CICAD on the program's efficiency.
4. To create a committee which will be dedicated to solving issues of prevention of drug use, especially for youth, in the Member States.

- 5. To create a committee which will be dedicated to the prevention of the spread of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases through drug use.

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

Cosignatories:

- 1. _____ (Signature of Delegate) _____ (Country Represented)
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**CATCHING YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN CRIME PREVENTION INITIATIVES
THROUGH THE “YES PLAN”**

Second Committee
Draft Resolution presented by the Delegation of Argentina

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 47 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which declares that: “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”;

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

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

Article 27 of the Inter -American Democratic Charter, which focuses on “The objectives of the programs and activities will be to promote good governance, sound administration, democratic values, and the strengthening of political institutions and civil society organizations. Special attention shall be given to the development of programs and activities for the education of children and youth as a means of ensuring the continuance of democratic values, including liberty and social justice”;

RECALLING:

CP/CSH-1034/08, project of “Commitment for Public Security in the Americas”, Hemispheric Security Commission, 01 October 2008, which recognized public safety is the duty and exclusive obligation of the State, strengthens the rule of law, and aims to safeguard the integrity and safety of people and protect the enjoyment of all their rights; the importance of international cooperation for the improvement of economic and social conditions and its consequent impact on the strengthening of public security and that compliance with laws is part of any public safety strategy that includes prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration, and that all these elements must contribute to effectively combat crime, violence and insecurity;

CONSIDERING:

That the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (Riyadh Guidelines) which establish that the prevention of juvenile delinquency is an essential part of the prevention of crime in society. The need and importance of applying a progressive crime prevention policy should be recognized; if young people are engaged in lawful and socially useful activities, are oriented towards society and approach life with a humanist approach, they can acquire non-criminogenic attitudes; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That the interpersonal violence and common crimes, many countries in the region face some of the following criminal phenomena: transnational organized crime, illicit trafficking in drugs and weapons,

trafficking in persons, money laundering, corruption , terrorism, kidnapping, criminal gangs and crimes associated with the use of technologies, including cybercrime,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate all Member States for their efforts in creating initiatives to prevent crime in all its forms.
2. To recommend the creation of the Youth Engaged for Security Plan (YES), with the purpose of providing knowledge to young people through didactic material about the mechanisms to prevent crimes, the importance of crime prevention and to motivate them to be aware of the implications of crime in society, having them involved through exchange programs among Member States, in order to teach them the different procedures that each country develops in the prevention of crime. This project will have the following objectives and structure:
 - a. The didactic material taught in YES Plan, will be discussed and agreed on through a summit held in Argentina called "Future Sans Crime", and made up of a representative of defense and justice ministries or their homonyms of each State, with the participation of institutions and organizations in charge of applying the YES Plan, which will be open to all government representatives of each State, CSO's and NGO's who want to participate. The main points of the summit will be:
 - i. The first summit will discuss the didactic material that will be implemented in the YES Plan and the concept of crime that each country will develop, to find common ground between the different concepts each country has for crime.
 - ii. The summit will be held every two years in Argentina to evaluate and compare the reports presented by the participants of the exchange program, as stated in point c).
 - iii. The information provided by the participants of the exchange program will be used as data to update the programs and mechanism used by each country in the prevention of crime.
 - b. The YES Plan will hold an annual contest organized by the OAS, with the objective of creating reports based on knowledge acquired by the participants regarding crime prevention. 80 young people between the ages of 18 and 25 years old from all over the hemisphere will be selected after a selection process based on the knowledge acquired through teaching activities taught in the YES Plan. The Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI) will be responsible for establishing the parameters to select the participants of the exchange program.
 - c. The knowledge acquired in the YES Plan will be certified by the Organization of American States (OAS) and recognized by all Member States that are going to implement the project.
3. To encourage the defense and justice ministries, the institutions or organisms of every country who work in the topic, to promote campaigns related to crime prevention to increase the participation of young people.
4. To support the work of civil society organizations (CSOs) throughout the region which work to increase youth participation in their communities by creating agendas that are tailored to local concerns, which in turn entices more youth people to become involved in different methods on how to prevent crime.

5. To request financial support from The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Non-Governmental Organizations that specializes in this subject like: the Special Multilateral Fund of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (FEMCIDI), the Inter-American Development Bank, The World Bank and voluntary donations from Member States.

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

Cosignatories:

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**IMPLEMENTING THE IMPROVEMENT OF FOOD SECURITY WITH THE WESTERN
HEMISPHERE FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM**

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Mexico

Topic No.4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 31 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which claims that development “should include the economic, social, cultural, scientific, and technological fields, support the achievement of national objectives of the Member States, and respect the priorities established by each country in its development plans”;

Article 34(1) of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which establishes as a goal the creation of “Urban conditions that offer the opportunity for a healthful, productive, and full life”;

Article 126 of the OAS Charter, which states that “The Specialized Organizations shall enjoy the fullest technical autonomy, but they shall take into account the recommendations of the General Assembly and of the Councils, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter”;

Article 18 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which states that “everyone is entitled to adequate food” and commits Member States to take the steps required to achieve full access to food”;

EMPHASIZING:

Principle 1 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development which declares “Human beings are at the center of concerns for sustainable development. They are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature”;

The Paris Climate Accord, which states “Acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity”;

Article 6 (1) of the Paris Climate Accord which states that “Parties recognize that some Parties choose to pursue voluntary cooperation in the implementation of their nationally determined contributions to allow for higher ambition in their mitigation and adaptation actions and to promote sustainable development and environmental integrity”;

Article 7 (2) of the Paris Climate Accord which states that “Parties recognize that adaptation is a global challenge faced by all with local, subnational, national, regional and international dimensions, and that it is a key component of and makes a contribution to the long-term global response to climate change to protect people, livelihoods and ecosystems, taking into account the urgent and immediate needs of those developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.”; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) states that 60% of crop and livestock production are due to floods, 29% are due to droughts, and 11% are due to storms in 2003-2013;

That the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) study estimated that, between 2003 and 2013, some 25 percent of the total economic impact of climate-related disasters in developing countries was felt in agriculture; when only drought is considered, the share rises to 84 percent,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the Member States that have actively participated in the enhancement of food security and completed attempts to reduce the effects of climate change.
2. To propose the creation of the Western Hemisphere Food Security program under the Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction (IACNDR) to encourage increased focus on climate change policy and its connection to food security in the Western Hemisphere.
 - a. The program shall analyze in depth the direct impact of climate change in the agricultural sector and to give special attention to communities who are affected by crop destruction.
 - b. The program shall involve participating Member States in the creation of a detailed report highlighting specific areas of necessary improvement, depending on the needs of the country.
 - c. The program shall develop special initiatives that motivates Member States to conserve natural resources, maintain efforts of climate change reduction, and provide results of increased food security.
 - d. The program shall seek funding from the World Food Programme (WFP).
 - e. The evaluation of the program will be conducted by an OAS committee within 1 year of implementation.

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

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

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ENHANCEMENT AND CONTINUATION OF DRUG POLICIES IN THE AMERICAS

Second Committee Draft Resolution
Presented by the Delegation of Mexico

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2(a) of The Charter of The Organization of American States, which establishes the organization's purpose "To strengthen the peace and security of the continent";

Article 2(f) of The Charter of The Organization of American States, which establishes the purpose "To promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development";

Article 2(f) of The Charter of The Organization of American States, which establishes the purpose "To achieve an effective limitation of conventional weapons that will make it possible to devote the largest amount of resources to the economic and social development of the Member States.";

The Inter-American Convention Against The Illicit Manufacturing of Drugs and Trafficking In Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (A-63), which under the reaffirming section states "that States Parties give priority to preventing, combating, and eradicating the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials because of the links of such activities with drug trafficking, terrorism, transnational organized crime, and mercenary and other criminal activities";

CONSIDERING:

The negative effects of illicit drug trafficking, which can include limitations to social, and economic advancement in Member States of The Organization of American States;

The negative effects of illicit drug trafficking on the security of citizens and sovereignty of the governments of the Member States of The Organization of American States;

RECALLING:

The "Drug Problem in The Americas Studies The Economics of Drug Trafficking": "The UN estimates annual drug revenues in the Americas at \$150 billion or just under half the global total, though other estimates are lower. North America currently occupies a dominant share of the hemispheric total, reflecting higher prices as well as higher drug prevalence, though this could change in future years;"

The Drug Problem in The Americas Studies The Economics of Drug Trafficking: "Drug-related proceeds available for money laundering through the financial system total an estimated 0.4 to 0.6 percent of global GDP. Around half of these proceeds are estimated to be laundered within the jurisdiction where the profits are generated, by entering the banking or real estate sector or through other types of investment;"

**IMPLEMENTATION OF THERAPEUTIC JUSTICE IN THE HEMISPHERE THROUGH
THE INTER-AMERICAN DRUGS ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)**

Second Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Federative Republic of Brazil

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 19 (b) of the Statute of the Inter-American Drugs Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), which states that it is part of the Commission's functions "To assist the member states of the Organization through international and regional coordination and cooperation, in order to facilitate the execution of actions and adoptions of measures required" in order "(...)To promote the regulation of controlled substances and inhalants and prevent, control and appropriately penalize their illicit production, traffic, distribution and abuse";

CONSIDERING:

That therapeutic justice according to Black Law's Dictionary, is defined as the "study of the effects of the law and legal systems in behavior, emotions, and mental health of persons ";

That the Inter-American Drugs Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) treatment courts are the appropriate scenario for the development and adaptation of the program of therapeutic justice in the countries of the hemisphere;

The Area 1 of the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2016-2020, sets as its fifth objective to "encourage the design, adoption and implementation of alternatives to incarceration for low level drug related offenses, while taking into account national, constitutional, legal, and administrative systems, and in accordance with relevant international instruments";

RECOGNIZING:

The importance of the need to protect and promote every person's human rights in the search for new approaches to the problem of drugs in the Hemisphere;

That a different approach in the abuse of drugs is necessary to address it as a health issue and not only as a criminal activity; and

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2620 (XLI-O/11), "Observations and Recommendations on the Annual Report of the annual report of the Inter-American Drugs Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)", 7 June 2011, which claims consciousness "of the need for increased international cooperation and technical assistance to member states, to enhance their capacity to deal with the world drug problem";

Report E.16.XI.7, World Drugs Report 2016, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), which states that "The Global Burden of Disease Study indicates that opioids, cocaine, amphetamines and cannabis together accounted for almost 12 million life years lost due to premature death or disability in 2013, of which more than 8 million were linked to opioid use disorders,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage Member States to adopt the “Therapeutic Justice for Addicts of Psychoactive Substances” workshops, as proposed by the United States of Mexico and supported by CICAD.
2. To invite Member States to continue supporting the program to update and modernize LEDA legal framework in order to include the Therapeutic Justice for Addicts of Psychoactive Substances program’s methods.
3. To promote the CICAD to prioritize the training of a body of professionals to manage prevention programs and offer treatment services in the Member States.
4. To recommend the CICAD to carry out a permanent dialogue with the countries of the Hemisphere in order to promote the installation of treatment courts in accordance to the “Therapeutic Justice for Addicts of Psychoactive Substances” for its further appropriate implementation.

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

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

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PREVENTING YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN CRIMES BY CREATING A PROGRAM OF INTER-AMERICAN SOCIAL SPORT AND ARTISTIC ACTIVITIES

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of El Salvador

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 34 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establishes that “The Member States agree that equality of opportunity, the elimination of extreme poverty, equitable distribution of wealth and income and the full participation of their peoples in decisions relating to their own development are, among others, basic objectives of integral development”;

Article 50 of the OAS Charter, which states that “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 14 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which states that “Member States have a responsibility to develop and implement comprehensive social protection policies and programs, based on the principles of universality, solidarity, equality, non-discrimination, and equity that give priority to persons living in conditions of poverty and vulnerability, taking into account their national circumstances”;

Article 30 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which emphasizes that “Member States will foster participation and artistic and cultural activities where arts and culture flourish and contribute to cultural enrichment”;

Article 34 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which stresses that “Hemispheric cooperation contributes to the integral development of individual, to the elimination of poverty, social exclusion, and inequity; to the consolidation of democracy; and to prosperity for all peoples in the Americas”;

CONSIDERING:

That according to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), there is an average homicide rate in the region of 31-33 per 100,000 inhabitants among young people aged 15 to 24;

That United Nations RES. 58/5 recognizes that sports have the power of increasing human development by demonstrating personal abilities and improving health, and that social sports can cross barriers that divide societies and make it a powerful tool to support conflict prevention and peace building efforts, both symbolically at the global level, and practically within communities;

That according to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), art, in its broadest and most comprehensive sense, should be an integral part of life and that it is necessary and convenient for governments to contribute to creating and maintaining not only a climate conducive to freedom of artistic expression, but also the material conditions that facilitate the manifestation of creative talent;

That according to the UNESCO, young people are those with aged 15 to 24;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The “Recreation Vacation Plan” (2016) promoted by the Salvadorian Government, which fosters the development of sports, culture and art for all children and adolescents;

The Sport Network for the Development of Latin America-SOMOS, which jointly with the Development Bank of Latin America (CAF) represents an initiative that offers an alternative to young gangs through sports to promote the social inclusion of children and young people at risk;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

Since for more than two decades, gangs constitute one of the main forms of violence and criminality;

Due to the fact that 21 out of 100 young people do not study or work, so their future expectations are jeopardized, unless—according to a Report by the World Bank from 2016—their situation experiences a radical turn; and

RECALLING:

AG/DEC .75 (XLIV-O/14) “Pan American and Parapan American Games, Central American and Caribbean Games, and Peace,” in which Member States “encourage the use of sport as a vehicle to foster development and strengthen education for children and young persons (...) facilitate social inclusion and conflict prevention and peace building”;

AG/DEC. 66 (XLI-O/11) “Declaration of San Salvador on Citizen Security in the Americas”, in which Member States declare that “public security policies should promote measures aimed at addressing the causes that generate crime, violence and insecurity”,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the efforts made by Member States, CAF and NGO’s to increase youth participation in sports in order to give them new opportunities and avoid their participation in gangs, organized crimes, and delinquency.
2. To encourage Member States to reaffirm their participation in social programs, and particularly the participation of young people in activities such as sports and arts.
3. To create a Program of Inter-American Social Sports and Artistic Activities in the Hemisphere, which will consist in, but not limited to:
 - a) Encouraging young people to practice sports and develop artistic activities in their neighborhoods and cities and invite them to participate in national and international events and tournaments.
 - b) Inviting experts, such as sport and arts teachers and professors to join the Program and head groups according to the activity they teach.
 - c) Invite celebrity athletes to motivate teenagers and adolescents.
 - d) Establish national and international sports and arts tournaments to demonstrate the progress of every group in every specific area.

4. To establish that the Program will take place in public schools and social clubs in every State and that it will supervised by a rotating Representative Country and its representatives, including professionals such as psychologists, and nutritionists, among others.
5. To encourage the attendance of experts' representative (s) from each Member State at a biannual conference in San Salvador, after the next six months, which will be organized and implemented jointly by the Multidimensional Security Secretary and the Inter-American Children's Institute (IIN) aimed at strengthening the methods and activities to be implemented in each State.
6. To promote co-operatively work with the media and NGOs to promote the Program.
7. To request funding for the promotion and the creation of the Program from volunteer donations, Member States, Permanent Observers, IADB, CAF and other Non-Governmental Organizations.

Approved for form and substance:

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

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**AGRICULTURAL LAND STRATEGY FOR COMBATING FOOD INSECURITY
IN THE HEMISPHERE**

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Grenada

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 34 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states that: “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” should be used to accomplish basic objectives of integral development;

The Declaration of Cochabamba on “Food Security with Sovereignty in the Americas” which calls for “promoting sustainable increase of agricultural production and productivity with a view to increasing food supply”;

RECOGNIZING:

The progress of the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME) for removing barriers to regional trade and promoting the competitiveness of CARICOM member’s agricultural sectors;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

UN Millennium Development Goal #1 which states the need to eradicate extreme hunger and poverty;

CONCERNED:

That, according to the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) in 2016, the 186 million people living below the poverty line in the hemisphere spend 50% to 80% of their income on food;

That the FAO found that 42.5 million people were undernourished in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2016, an increase of 2.4 million people from the previous year; and

NOTING:

The goal of the Inter-American Development Bank to accelerate growth of agricultural output in Latin America and the Caribbean while promoting efficient and sustainable management of natural resources;

The progress made by the Inter-American Development Bank for Modernization of Agricultural Services in land titling and registration, agricultural health and food safety, and research, extension and modernization services,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage able Member States to increase monetary donations to the Inter-American Development Bank.

2. To encourage Member States to develop and increase the production of food crops and have less of a reliance on the production of cash crops on arable land and address equitable land ownership.
3. To encourage Member States to establish a plan to increase the use of land for sustainable agriculture fit for consumption:
 - a. To encourage international companies, which use Member States land to use a minimum of five percent of total acreage under their control to grow food crops.
 - b. To encourage private farms to allocate a minimum of one-fourth of their land for the cultivation of food crops in exchange for government tax credits.
 - c. To encourage Member States to advance strategies that contribute to the resilience of agricultural systems that face climate change, such as landscape restoration and watershed protection.
 - d. The average allocated for food crops by multi-national companies will be exempt from property taxes paid by the company on their land
4. To encourage Member States to pursue funding from international organizations focused on agriculture and sustainable agricultural development such as the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

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

Cosignatories: 1. _____
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**DEVELOPMENT OF NEW INTERNATIONAL TEAMS FOR
THE PREVENTION OF CYBER THREATS**

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Dominican Republic

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 1 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states that one of the primary goals of the OAS is to “to achieve an order of peace and justice, to promote solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their dependence”;

Article 2 (d) of the OAS Charter, which seeks to “provide for common action on the part of those [member] States in the event of aggression”;

Article 29 of the OAS Charter, which declares that “by any other fact or situation that might endanger the peace of America, the American States, in furtherance of the principles of continental solidarity or collective selfdefense, shall apply the measures and procedures established in the special treaties on the subject”;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION:

The contribution to defining, preventing, and responding to cyber threats provided by the Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism (CICTE), the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL), and the Forum of Incident Response and Security Teams (FIRST);

That these contributions can be attributed greatly to the successes of Computer Security Response Teams (CSIRTS) in several Member States; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

With the statistics presented in the 2015 Cybersecurity and Critical Infrastructure in the Americas Report, to include 53% of respondents noticing an increase in attacks to their computer systems, 44% being aware of different types of destructive attacks , 40% experiencing attempts to shutdown cybernetic systems, and 76% experiencing more sophisticated attacks against infrastructure,

RESOLVES:

1. To reaffirm the role of the CICTE and CITEL Secretariats in assisting Member States in the implementation of a consistent cyber security strategy.
2. To urge the General Secretariat and the Member States to continue supporting the role of CSIRTS, as defined in resolution 2004 (XXXIV-O/04), and continue adding new CSIRTS in member states to aid in its mission to alert, watch, and warn member states of current cyber threats.
3. To recommend the creation of a new cyber security team, the Cyber Defense Evaluation Testing and Training (CDETT) team, under the administrative supervision of the CICTE Secretariat whose chief functions will consist of the following:

**FURTHERING YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE TO
ACHIEVE SOLID POLICIES OF CRIME PREVENTION INITIATIVES**

Second Committee

Topic N°3 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Haiti.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 1 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), in which member states acknowledge that the purpose of membership within this entity is “to achieve an order of peace and justice, to promote solidarity and to strengthen collaboration”;

Article 2 (e) of the OAS Charter, which promotes that “Member States will seek solution to their economic, cultural, and social problems by individual and collaborative efforts”;

Article 3 (l) of the OAS Charter, which calls for “The American States proclaim the fundamental rights of the individual without distinction of race, nationality, creed or sex” and “the education of the people must be directed towards justice, freedom and peace”;

The 2009 Declaration of Commitment of Port of Spain, which affirms the commitment of Member States to combat “organized crime, illicit trafficking in drugs, illicit trafficking in arms, ammunition and explosives”;

CONSIDERING:

That violence in society is predominantly caused by socio-economic difficulties in people and families with low income;

That according to the International Centre for Prevention of Crime (ICPC), it is a constant concern how to develop new strategies for the prevention of crime in order to contribute to community safety and make it more accessible and peaceful for all people and encouraging the use of good practices that provide technical assistance and training;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

Article 22 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which establishes that “everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality”;

RECOGNIZING:

That organized crime involves a wide range of crimes and, including the trafficking of human, drugs and firearms, as well as committing acts of violence in doing so;

That a study prepared by the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti found that the average homicide rate in Latin America and Caribbean is almost 25 per hundred thousand inhabitants; and

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION:

The efforts made by the OAS and several international organizations, such as the International Centre Prevention of Crime (ICPC), to teach the youth about crime prevention policies, as education plays a fundamental role in order to eradicate poverty, and consequently, the existence of violence and crimes;

The concern and the attention that individuals have given to children and adolescents in the hemisphere, since they are considered a vulnerable sector from societies and need special protection;

The duty of the Hemispheric Region States to ensure the youth participation in the development of society, remarking the fact that it is a common responsibility to ensure a safe present and future for the nations in the region,

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend Member States to strengthen the objectives of their competent ministry in matters of youth protection in order to ensure the participation of the youth in the political and social life and to achieve solid policies of crime prevention initiatives, such as:
 - a. To promote the integral development of youth within the framework of an effective coordination for the implementation of youth policies with a pluralistic and democratic sense in order to combat the poverty, illiteracy and consequently, crime.
 - b. To develop school infrastructure programs, in order to provide education for young people who have already been in gangs, vandalism and prison, as means to achieve their reinsertion in the society, which will be executed with the support of the Ministry of National Education and with the help of the Ministry in charge of citizen security.
 - c. To suggest collaboration and joint work between youth and NGOs to ensure the execution of programs, plans and projects that contribute to the eradication of crime.
2. To suggest each Member States to manage a Scholarship Program to study abroad, according to the following standards:
 - a. To seek support from the Department of Human Development, Education and Employment, and through the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development of the OAS, so that scholarships can be implemented for young students in the last years of school and can apply to universities.
 - b. To encourage the beneficiary students of the scholarship to develop their knowledge, skills and abilities acquired in the Programs abroad, in order to contribute with innovative initiatives to prevent crime in the hemispheric region.
3. To promote private entities in the Hemisphere to participate in Social Responsibility Programs, which consist in giving scholar sponsorships to children and young people that live in poverty conditions. As a benefit, private entities will be granted with special tax credit that may be applicable against their corporate income tax.
4. To propose the implementation of social programs founded by Member States in collaboration with NGOs with the purpose of promoting youth participation in crime prevention training and technical and recreational activities, as means to prevent delinquency and violence in the Hemisphere and to encourage young people to gain independency to empower their capacities to seek for a better future. The duties of the program are:
 - a. To develop business management lessons and cultural, sports, art and music activities, so that young participants can carry out the necessary knowledge and develop their integral growth.

- b. To instruct and train all population people to perform some primary economic activities, like agricultural, farming or other sustainable activities, generating value to society and a fair income to their families, as means to prevent crimes for necessity.

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

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

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**CREATION OF THE CARIBBEAN NETWORK OF YOUTH CENTERS TO HELP
PREVENT YOUTH IMPLICATION IN CRIME**

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Jamaica

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 (f) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establishes for Member States “to promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development”;

Article 27 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which asserts that “the objectives of the programs and activities will be to promote good governance, sound administration, democratic values, and the strengthening of political institutions and civil society organizations. Special attention shall be given to the development of programs and activities for the education of children and youth as a means of ensuring the continuance of democratic values, including liberty and social justice”;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The Caribbean Human Development Report (2016) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) which states that “Successful strategies against youth violence (...) are based on readdressing the role and improving the capacities of families, schools, communities and state institutions within a multidimensional approach in order to strengthen the agency of the young”;

The Global Status Report on Violence Prevention (2014) by the World Health Organization (WHO) which reflects that “(...) life skills training and bullying prevention were the most common strategies reported to address youth violence”;

DEEPLY CONCERNED ABOUT:

The International Monetary Fund statistics which state that in the Caribbean region 60% of the population is under 30 years old, and that unemployment rates amongst Caribbean youths are twice to three times that of adults, with rates as high as 47%;

The fact that, according to the World Health Organization, between 1996 and 2005, 73% of all persons arrested for major crimes in the Caribbean were 30 years or under; and

RECALLING:

Article 7 of the 2015 Summit of the Americas Declaration, which encourages Member States “To strengthen holistic efforts with special attention to socio-economic factors to prevent juvenile delinquency through actions and mechanisms that foster livelihood, sociability, self-esteem, and well-being among young people”;

The Compendium of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, which states “Comprehensive prevention plans should be instituted at every level of government and include the following: (...) Youth participation in delinquency prevention policies and processes, including recourse to community resources, youth self-help, and victim compensation and assistance programmes”;

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Member States for their efforts to prevent youth participation in crime and on the different initiatives undertaken to combat this problem over the past years.
2. To recommend the creation of the Caribbean Network of Youth Centers (CNYC) an Interamerican cooperative, with the objective of offering a safe and structured environment for low-income and underprivileged youths to attend, where they will have the opportunity to involve themselves in social and economical projects to develop social and technical skills, all the while keeping them away from crime.
3. To propose the following institutional structure for the CNYC:
 - a. The CNYC shall work with the permission of the participating Member States and in collaboration with national civil societies that are present on their territory.
 - b. The CNYC shall establish National Youth Centers in regions previously targeted by the above-mentioned Ministry.
 - c. The Youth Center directors should be selected according to the following guidelines:
 - i. Directors should be qualified professionals with a relevant degree and professional experience in social services, psychology, criminology or equivalent field of work.
 - ii. The selection process for the directors should be overseen by the Department of Public Safety (DPS) of the OAS to ensure proper control and transparency.
 - iii. Directors should not have any criminal records; they shall be subjected to backgrounds checks from the DPS to guarantee the center's security and integrity and to make sure corruption doesn't establish itself in the centers.
4. To hold a triennial meeting for the Caribbean Network of Youth Centers in which:
 - a. The first meeting will be held in Kingston, Jamaica in August 2019;
 - b. The host country and date for the next meeting will be decided at each meeting; and
 - c. Directors from youth centers will meet to discuss which activities, strategies and workshops have worked for them, in an effort of cooperation between Member States.
5. To propose that the CNYC, through the National Youth Centers, implement projects in each participating Member State as follows:
 - a. Put in place entrepreneurship initiation activities and income-generating activities for the communities.
 - b. Create monthly workshops in relation with employment, technical and life skills.
 - c. Organize in collaboration with the youth attending the Centers:
 - i. Sporting competitions involving team sports including but not limited to soccer, basketball, baseball.
 - ii. Sociocultural activities, such as movie showings, game nights, and other activities relevant to the youth's socialization process.

6. To request funding from the International Development Association (IDA), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), NGOs such as the Bill & Melinda Gates foundation, the Caribbean Development foundation, the Inter-American Foundation as well as voluntary contributions from Member States.

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

Cosignatories: 1. _____ (Signature of Delegate) _____ (Country Represented)
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ESTABLISHING ANTI-CRIME INITIATIVES FOR YOUTHS IN THE AMERICAS

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Guyana

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 3 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), parts: (f) “the elimination of the extreme poverty is an essential part of the ... responsibility of the American States”; (j), “social justice and social security are bases of lasting peace”; and (n), “the education of peoples should be directed toward justice, freedom, and peace”;

Article 14 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which states, “Member States have a responsibility to develop and implement comprehensive social protection policies and programs... that give priority to persons living in conditions of ... vulnerability”;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

That a society plagued by crime is detrimental to its citizens;

That the youth of the Americas are vulnerable to crimes such as drug trafficking, gang involvement, money laundering, and human trafficking that may occur simultaneously and undermine social structure and legal authority;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations which states that the United Nations shall promote (a) “higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development” and (b) “solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational cooperation”;

CONSIDERING:

That many Member States are vulnerable to certain illegal activities such as human, drug, money, and gun trafficking due to their advantageous geographical circumstances;

That the Americas accounted for more than a third of the world's homicides (36%), according to the 2012 UN Office on Drugs and Crime report; and

BEARING IN MIND:

That educating the youth of today will secure the societies of tomorrow;

That drug production, crime rates, and spending on law enforcement have all increased in the Americas,

INCREASING FOOD SECURITY BY WAY OF COMBATTING CLIMATE CHANGE

Second Committee

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Paraguay

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 34 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which declares that “The Member States agree that equality of opportunity, the elimination of extreme poverty, equitable distribution of wealth and income and the full participation of their peoples in decisions relating to their own development are, among others, basic objectives of integral development...[including] proper nutrition, especially through the acceleration of national efforts to increase the production and availability of food”;

Article 95 (c) of the Charter of the OAS, which establishes the responsibility of OAS to “Promote, coordinate, and assign responsibility for the execution of development programs and projects..., on the basis of the priorities identified by the Member States” and, in particular to, subsection (1) “Economic and social development, including... the environment”;

Article 15 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter of the OAS, which details the imperative of Member States to “...implement policies and strategies to protect the environment, ...to achieve sustainable development for the benefit of future generations”;

CONSIDERING:

That increased extreme and long-term weather events such as droughts, floods, heat waves, wildfires, and severe storms have had a significant impact on food production;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change’s Kyoto Protocol and Paris Accord, which put forth plans and actionable items in addressing global and local climate change by way of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and other pollutants;

RECOGNIZING:

The initiatives undertaken by the United Nations, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the World Bank Group, the Council on Foreign Relations, the European Commission, the World Food Programme, and countless others in addressing climate change;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

Regarding climatologists’ and agriculturalists’ projections of severely diminished food production, cultivation, and storing capacities the world over due to climate change;

That some Member States will face weather and climate events so severe as to significantly affect economic production and livelihood, such as the droughts in South America and high-category hurricanes in the Caribbean during 2017; and

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2818 (XLIV-O/14), Climate change in the context of sustainable development in the Hemisphere, which “urge[d] OAS Member States to work together, based on the decisions adopted at the 19th session of the Conferences of the Parties (COP 19) of the UNFCCC [United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change], toward adopting a protocol, another legal instrument, or an agreed outcome with legal force under the UNFCCC applicable to all parties, as agreed at COP 17...”,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) for their efforts and accomplishments towards reducing climate change through the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.
2. To urge the support and adoption of the Paris Agreement or other, similar climate change-diminishing measures by Member States.

3. To propose the creation of a new committee, the Food Security and Climate Change Committee (FSCCC), to provide oversight and guidance on relevant initiatives as a whole and by individual Member States:
 - a. As in the past with other food security and climate change initiatives, this committee shall be hosted within OAS Department of Sustainable Development’s Inter-American Program on Sustainable Development.
 - b. A representative from each Member State may hold no more than one voting seat on the Committee.
 - c. Leadership roles shall be voted on annually with terms limited to one role per five years.
 - d. Where not interfering, guidance from outside, reputable organizations shall be sought throughout the establishment and progression of the Committee.
 - e. Founding initiatives may include the following:
 - i. Hosting roundtable discussions with people from varying backgrounds, including farmworkers and owners, industrial representatives, and organizations working to address climate change and food security issues, in Member States to assess the impact of climate change to food security.
 - ii. Researching and developing agricultural programs such as but not limited to microirrigation, biotechnology, soil and water restoration, Low-Carbon Agriculture (LCA), biomass and bioenergy, and other efforts to preserve or maintain local flora and fauna, to curb climate change effects.
 - f. To further transparency and cooperation, the Committee is to meet annually to discuss initiatives and development opportunities as well as host biennial “State of Food Security and Climate Change” conferences.

4. To suggest that funding for the program be solicited through the international fund for agricultural development and the Inter American Development Bank for Sustainable Program- seeing that these organizations currently fund programs addressing food security and agricultural development

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

Cosignatories: 1. _____ (Signature of Delegate) _____ (Country Represented)
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PROMOTION OF FOOD SOVEREIGNTY IN THE MEMBER STATES

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Venezuela

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING:

The commitment that the Organization of American States (OAS) has to the Declaration of Cochabamba on Food Security with Sovereignty in the Americas;

The efforts made by each Member State to alleviate food insecurity within their country;

The need for food sovereignty within each Member State;

BEARING IN MIND:

Food security as defined by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), “exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life”;

Food sovereignty defined as, “the right of peoples to healthy and culturally appropriate food produced through ecologically sound and sustainable methods, and their right to define their own food and agriculture systems”;

Malnutrition remains a prevalent issue throughout the Hemisphere, especially in rural communities;

Lack of nutrition, such as protein deficits and chronic deficiencies of micronutrients cause stunting in children, which affects their cognitive and physical development;

Climate change and natural disasters are a leading cause of food insecurity;

REAFFIRMING:

Article 7 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states that, “Democracy is indispensable for the effective exercise of fundamental freedoms and human rights in their universality, indivisibility and interdependence, embodied in the respective constitutions of states and in inter-American and international human rights instruments”;

Article 11 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which proclaims: “Democracy and social and economic development are interdependent and are mutually reinforcing”;

Article 12 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states 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 declares: “Member states agree to review periodically the actions adopted and carried out by the Organization to promote dialogue, cooperation for integral development, and the fight against poverty in the Hemisphere, and to take the appropriate measures to further these objectives”;

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

RECALLING:

Article 111 of the OAS Charter, which states that, “The General Secretariat shall promote economic, social, juridical, educational, scientific, and cultural relations among all the Member States of the Organization, with special emphasis on cooperation for the elimination of extreme poverty, in keeping with the actions and policies decided upon by the General Assembly and with the pertinent decisions of the Councils”; and

VIEWING IN APPRECIATION:

Operative Clause 7 of the Declaration of Cochabamba on Food Security with Sovereignty in the Americas, which states, “Their readiness to develop or strengthen comprehensive national strategies on food and nutrition security, as each member state deems appropriate in their respective domestic context, taking food and nutrition education initiatives and programs into account,

RESOLVES:

1. To express gratitude to the Organization of American States for its dedication towards combating food insecurity.
2. To encourage Member States to promote food sovereignty initiatives within their country in order to alleviate the effects of climate change.
3. To request Members States to consider implementing food and nutrition education initiatives and programs that can include, but not be limited to:
 - a. The establishment of learning and training centers in rural communities that educate farmers and promote sustainable agriculture.
 - b. The implementation of nutritional education in K-8 school curriculums with nutrition defined as, “the process of providing or obtaining the food necessary for health and growth”.
4. To request Member States to give biennial progress reports to the OAS in order to ensure the effectiveness of these programs.

- 5. To request funding from Non-Governmental Organizations who are invested in combating global food insecurity, such as Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, and Millennium Challenge Corporation.

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

Cosignatories: 1. _____ (Signature of Delegate) _____ (Country Represented)
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SECURING NON-TOXIC SEAFOOD SUPPLIES

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Belize

Topic No.4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 34(j) of the Charter of the Organization of the American States (OAS), in which all Member States “agree that equality of opportunity, the elimination of extreme poverty, equitable distribution of wealth and income and the full participation of their peoples in decisions relating to their own development are, among others, basic objectives of integral development. To achieve them, they likewise agree to devote their utmost efforts to accomplishing proper nutrition, especially through the acceleration of national efforts to increase the production and availability of food”;

Article 94 of the OAS Charter, in which the Inter-American Council for Integral Development states for its principal purpose “to promote cooperation among the American States for the purpose of achieving integral development and, in particular, helping to eliminate extreme poverty, in accordance with the standards of the Charter”;

CONSIDERING:

The 7th environmental initiative from the VII Summit of the Americas held in Panama City, 2015, which “promotes the exchange of information and data in the climate field, and capacity building for data collection and analysis to favor resilient development and adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change”;

AG/DEC. 88 (XLVI-O/16) DECLARATION ON CLIMATE CHANGE, FOOD SECURITY, AND MIGRATION IN THE AMERICAS, “which declares its interest in promoting exchanges of experience among member states with respect to social protection programs, mechanisms, public policies on migration and consular cooperation issues, climate change, disaster risk reduction, and other measures being pursued to adapt to, mitigate, and counteract the adverse effects of climate change and its potential impact on food security and migration”;

The CELAC commitment to ensure Food and Nutrition Security through the eradication of hunger and poverty in its member states with the PLAN FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY AND THE ERADICATION OF HUNGER 2025; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That the actions taken by one country that pollute the ocean affect the toxicity and wellbeing of both fish and coral reefs for other member states in the Americas,

RESOLVES:

1. To request that the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), under its regular budget, create a virtual platform to foster awareness of the harm and consequences of the consumption of seafood containing high levels of toxins like mercury and PCBs.
2. To request health ministries of all member states to share with the OAS their findings about toxicity levels in seafood and the effects of their consumption.

3. To request the preparation of a report by the Pan American Health Organization about toxicity in seafood to be presented to the Permanent Council by September of 2019, pending the raising of sufficient funds from member states and observer states.
4. To request member states share with the OAS their best methods for protecting public health in relation to toxic seafood, so that the OAS can document the practices commonly used in the region in order to establish norms and best practices.

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

Cosignatories: 1. _____ (Signature of Delegate) _____ (Country Represented)
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**CREATION OF THE ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT HEMISPHERIC SEEDS BANK
(VHSB) TO GUARANTEE FOOD SECURITY IN THE AMERICAS**

Second Committee

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Ecuador

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION:

Article 34 (j) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which proclaims that Member States are dedicating their complete efforts to guarantee the basic goal of “proper nutrition, especially through the acceleration of national efforts to increase the production and availability of food”;

RECOGNIZING:

Article 18 of the Social Charter of the Americas in which Member States guarantee that “everyone is entitled to adequate food without discrimination” and they also commit to the eradication of hunger and malnutrition, in order to take the steps needed “to achieve full access to adequate, safe, and nutritious food, including steps to foster the conditions required for everyone to be free from hunger”;

The vision of Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), that is to create a competitive, inclusive and sustainable inter-American agriculture that feeds the hemisphere and the world, while at the same time generating opportunities to reduce hunger and poverty among farmers and rural dwellers;

CONTEMPLATING:

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) report “Climate change and Food Security: A Framework Document” which expresses that “the process of global warming shows no signs of abating and is expected to bring about long- term changes in weather conditions” and highlights the serious impact of this phenomena on the “four dimensions of food security: food availability, food accessibility, food utilization and food system stability”;

BEARING IN MIND:

The United Nations World Food Program (WFP) strategic shift from the concept of food aid to that of food assistance, as this organization aims at guaranteeing that “hunger does not occur in a vacuum” and concentrate its efforts and resources in the most vulnerable groups of society, working “not just emergency interventions, but tailored, multi-year support programs designed to lift a whole nation’s nutritional indicator”;

ALARMED BY:

The climate change statistics developed by the WFP that show the risks of hunger and under nutrition through extreme weather events and long-term and gradual climate risks, and evidence how climate change affects all dimensions of food security and nutrition;

OBSERVING:

That according to a 2016 report published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLAC) and the Latin-American Integration Association (ALADI-LAIA), the impact of climate change in the region will be critical because of its economic

dependence on agriculture, the low adaptive capacity of its population and the geographical location of some of its countries; and

REFERRING TO:

The report that the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) submitted on food security, that calls for the adoption of food security policies that take into consideration multiple policy dimensions in agriculture, trade, food security, vulnerable populations, environment, and climate change,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Organization of American States (OAS), its Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), and the Member States on their efforts to guarantee food security, and to address the challenges presented to it by environmental issues such as climate change.
2. To create, through the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) and the Member States, the Alexander Von Humboldt Hemispheric Seeds Bank (to be known as the Von Humboldt Seeds Bank VHSB), as an initiative to guarantee food security in the Americas in times of climate crisis due to the intensification of global warming, which main functions will include but not be limited to:
 - a. Safeguarding the seeds of the Hemisphere's flora, especially the ones from endemic species which are susceptible to disappear due to unexpected environmental crisis and global warming.
 - b. Contributing to guarantee the food security for countries that are suffering from food shortage either anticipated by the lack of some specific food in the country or the loss of crops from environmental causes that are beyond human control.
3. To suggest that the VHSB is promoted and supervised at the national level by a Board of Directors composed of representatives of the IICA and by a national delegate of each Member State, with the function of overseeing the impact of its project, defining its strategic guidelines, and reporting to the OAS on the main achievements and challenges. The Board will elect, among the national delegates, a president for a two-years term, rotating the eligible countries among sub-regions (South America, North America, Central America and the Caribbean) for each term, which functions will include but not be limited to:
 - a. Coordination of the VHSB board and its internal functioning.
 - b. Overseeing of the contributions of the Member States and their needs in matters of their seeds, if they need to replant them or if they are having food crises.
 - c. Presentation of reports to the IICA on how everything is working on the bank.
4. To propose that due to the experience that Ecuador has achieved in this area, because of its own bank of seeds that has been working for more than seven years, the first presidency term of the Alexander Von Humboldt Seeds Bank is directly appointed to this country to capitalize on its know-how and institutional capacity.

5. To emphasize that the VHSB is projected to start operating before the Fifty-Third Regular Session of the OAS General Assembly in 2023, and follow-up reports are to be prepared by the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS) and the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) and presented to in each regular session of the General Assembly until then.
6. To recommend the funding of this program through the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture as well as voluntary donations from member states.

Approved for form and substance

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

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**PROMOTION OF SECONDARY EDUCATION AS A MEASURE TO
REDUCE CRIMINAL ACTIVITY IN YOUTH**

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

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 48 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which provides that, “Member States will cooperate with one another to meet their educational needs, [...]”;

Article 50 of the OAS Charter, noting 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. They will promote the use of all information media to fulfill these aims”;

The goals and responsibilities outlined in Article 14 of the Social Charter of the Americas include, “Member states have a responsibility to develop and implement comprehensive social protection policies and programs, based on the principles of universality, solidarity, equality, non-discrimination, and equity that give priority to persons living in conditions of poverty and vulnerability, taking into account their national circumstances”;

The concern outlined in the First Meeting of the Ministers Responsible for Public Security in the Americas, held in Mexico City in 2008, “About the need to improve prison conditions in the Hemisphere and the challenges to public security stemming from the increase in the prison population, including the administrative costs, the need to ensure the safety of inmates and prison staff, and the impact on rehabilitation of the inmates”;

RECALLING:

The recognition of the Meetings of the Ministers Responsible for Public Security in the Americas (Mexico City 2008) that states, “Promote educational programs, in particular in schools, and raise awareness among the different players in society regarding the prevention of crime, violence, and insecurity”;

The responsibilities of Member States agreed upon at the VI Summit of the Americas, held in Cartagena, Colombia include, “Member states have a responsibility to develop and implement comprehensive social protection policies and programs, based on the principles of universality, solidarity, equality, non-discrimination, and equity that give priority to persons living in conditions of poverty and vulnerability, taking into account their national circumstances”;

AG/DEC. 57 (XXXVIII-O/08), which declares “To support the exchange of best practices in the Hemisphere in research into problems affecting youth and their possible solutions, with the participation of institutions working in this field”;

CONSIDERING:

Declaration 15 of the Declaration of Medellín: Youth and Democratic Values 2008, AG/DEC. 57 (XXXVIII-O/08), that Member States “promote public policies, programs, and projects” that focus on creating

greater opportunities for youth in the Hemisphere to access “decent work and quality jobs” and “reaffirm their commitment” to providing quality education and increase access to higher education, while also “boosting professional training” with “attention paid to the more vulnerable segments of the population”;

The mandate for action from the Seventh Summit of the Americas to “strengthen specific public policies [...] striving to halve by 2025 the number of young people neither studying nor working”;

The Declaration of Mar del Plata, 2005, that emphasizes rehabilitation and access to productive and gainful work for youths in the criminal system is necessary for the economic and social development of nations in the hemisphere as well as hemispheric security;

Article 16 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter which provides that in order to develop strong democratic institutions and human potential, and alleviate poverty, “it is essential that a quality education be available to all, including girls and women, rural inhabitants, and minorities”; and

RECOGNIZING:

That cooperation is essential to the common development of the region;

That the effects of greater equality within the region will lead to sustained peace;

A growing consensus of research, including that from World Health Organization (WHO) and Brookings Institution, that demonstrates that access to education and professional training decreases the likelihood of youth crime by increasing the opportunity cost of illegal action,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage Member States to develop national policies for the rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents.
2. To promote research and the sharing of strategies to combat youth crime and recidivism.
3. To reaffirm the commitment of the OAS to empower youth and reduce criminal involvement among young people.
4. To create a temporary taskforce called the Taskforce for Youth Education Services (TYES), which will work in conjunction with the Ministries of Education of the Member States and regional youth organizations in order to create a regionally accepted program for the sharing of trained volunteer secondary educators and professionals across borders:
 - a. Interested Member States are welcomed to participate in the taskforce by sending one representative from either the ministries of education, planning and development, youth engagement, foreign affairs, education, or their equivalent to meetings of the taskforce.
 - b. The first meeting of the taskforce will be set for June of 2019 at the OAS building:
 - i. Meetings will continue to be held biannually for a period of 6 years.
 - ii. If the taskforce needs more time it may submit a request, which will be voted on by the General Assembly.
 - iii. Each meeting should result in a report sent to the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development.
 - c. The taskforce is advised to create subcommittees to address the tasks of acquisition of personnel to manage the program, incentivizing volunteer participation, identifying at-need regions, developing programs and curriculum, and attaining finances for the program.

- d. Funding for the program will be sourced from private sources, such as corporations or NGOs as well as individuals, and secured by the task force and personnel of the organization.

Approved for form and substance

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

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| | (Signature of Delegate) | (Country Represented) |
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**ASSESSMENT AND PREVENTION OF OVERLAND
CROSS BORDER DRUG TRAFFICKING**

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Costa Rica

Topic No.1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING

That in the Declaration on Security in the Americas the Member States affirmed that “[c]onfidence- and security-building measures and transparency in defense and security policies contribute to increasing stability, safeguarding hemispheric and international peace and security, and consolidating democracy,” and recommended that the Committee on Hemispheric Security (CSH) meet periodically as the “Forum for Confidence- and Security-Building Measures” in order to review and evaluate existing confidence- and security-building measures and, if appropriate, consider new measures that would make it possible to ensure progress in this area;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That according to United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNDOC), 247 million people worldwide used drugs in the past year, 29 million of which suffer from drug use disorders;

That the overwhelming majority of illicit drugs are created and shipped through the member states of the OAS;

HAVING SEEN:

Articles 5 and 10 of the Inter-American Convention on Contracts for the International Carriage of Goods by Road, which establishes that all goods carried across the borders of Organization of American States (OAS) Member States shall be declared honestly and without malice, and if the content are to be found different from the declared cargo, the carrier “shall be liable for any damages sustained on that account by the shipper”;

Articles XV and XVI of the Convention on the Regulation of Inter-American Automotive Traffic, which states that all Member States shall record diligently “the passage into and out of its territory,” and that “the hours and routes dedicated to the crossing of frontiers by properly registered vehicles shall be fixed by common consent of the adjacent States”;

CONSIDERING:

That the preamble of the OAS Charter recognizes that the principles of Inter-American solidarity and cooperation, and therefore Member States “pledge themselves to a united effort to ensure international social justice in their relations and integral development of their peoples, as conditions essential to peace and security”, a pledge necessary to united action on reducing the movement of illicit drugs across the hemisphere via overland routes;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The resolution of the United Nations A/RES/72/198 (2017) “International Cooperation to Address and Counter the World Drug Problem”, which reaffirms “its commitment to the goals and objectives of the three

international drug control conventions, including concern about the health and welfare of humankind as well as the individual and public health-related, social and safety problems resulting from the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, in particular among children and young people, and drug-related crime, and reaffirming its determination to prevent and treat the abuse of such substances and prevent and counter their illicit cultivation, production, manufacturing and trafficking.”; and

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2621 (XLI-O/11), Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs, 2011-2015, June 7, 2011, which endorses the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs, approved by the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) at its forty-ninth session, held in Paramaribo, Suriname, in 2011, and urge the Member States to implement that plan of action,

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend the creation of a Sub-Committee on Cross Border Drug Trafficking of CICAD, in order to:
 - a. Foster the prevention and public awareness of the illicit drug trade across overland national borders.
 - b. Address the need for greater cooperation among Member States in combating drug trafficking and border security measures.
2. To establish a specialized group of experts to be selected by the sub-committee, capable of assessing crossborder drug trafficking, border security, and their possible conflicts with cultural practices, in order to:
 - a. Assess the physical borders and border security measures taken by each consenting Member State so that a comprehensive study of weak points or malpractice in the aforementioned areas of concern can be produced for the consideration of the General Secretariat and CICAD.
 - b. Make suggestions to the OAS based on their findings as to measures that can be taken to combat the illicit drug trade at overland borders.
3. To strongly encourage Member States to work alongside the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission to assess border security practices.
4. To request the financial assistance and expertise of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, World Health Organization, the EU and INTERPOL.

- 5. To suggest that Member States create a fund specifically designated for the implementation of these programs.

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

Cosignatories:

- 1. _____
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)
- 2. _____
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- 5. _____

STRATEGIES TO ENGAGE YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN CRIME PREVENTION

Second Committee

Topic No.3 in the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the United States of America

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

That the Organization of American States (OAS) “works to ensure that the peoples of the Hemisphere are protected from the numerous threats of our modern world.”;

Article 2 (a) of the OAS Charter which indicates that “in order to put into practice the principles on which this Organization is founded and to fulfill its regional obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, proclaims to strengthen the peace and security of the continent; among other principles”;

Article 30 of the OAS Charter, which states that “the Member States, inspired by the principles of the Inter-American solidarity and cooperation, pledge themselves to a united effort to ensure international social justice in their relations and integral development for their peoples, as essential conditions for peace and security”;

Article 49 (a) of the OAS Charter, that indicates that “the Member States will exert the greatest efforts, in accordance with their constitutional processes, to ensure the effective exercise of the right to education, on the following base: 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”;

CONSIDERING:

AG/RES. 2866 (XLIV-O/14) that creates “the Inter-American Network for the Prevention of Violence and Crime as a mechanism to establish and support the dialogue, exchange of knowledge and practices among policymakers, academics, specialists, government officials, the private sector and the general public in the area of violence and crime prevention throughout the Americas”;

E/RES/2016/18, which “urges the Member States to mainstream crime prevention strategies aimed at children and youth with a gender perspective into all relevant social and economic policies and programs, including those addressing education, health, civic participation, socioeconomic opportunities, information and communications technology and public safety and security, in order to protect children and youth from social marginalization and exclusion and to reduce their risk of becoming victims or offenders”;

RECALLING:

The mandates arising from the VI Summit of the Americas, held in Cartagena, Colombia that indicate “to continue implementing comprehensive policies, strategies, and actions that seek to prevent crime and insecurity, taking into account links between security and development, as well as to address all causes of violence and promote peaceful coexistence and resolution of disputes among citizens, with special attention to youth and other vulnerable groups.”;

The United Nations most urgent priority in its #16 Sustainable Development Goal, which is “to promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies”;

The United Nations Security Council Resolution E/RES/2016/18, which strengthens crime prevention strategies aimed at children and youth and criminal justice approaches, which lead to adequate responses to crime in all its forms and manifestations; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED ABOUT:

The 2013-2014 regional Human Development report given by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) which informs that at the continent level, America ranks the first in terms of homicide deaths with 437,000 deaths in 2012 (36% of the world total). And, with the large number of children and youth who may or may not be in conflict with the law but who are abandoned, neglected, abused, exploited, exposed to drug abuse and are in marginal circumstances and in general at social risk;

That the United Nations Development Program indicates that “young people are the ones who are being affected the most by crime and violence and, that it is necessary to emphasize their condition as victims and avoid their criminalization and stigmatization”,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Education for Justice Program of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) for the efforts and accomplishments made to enhance the youth participation in crime prevention initiatives.
2. To encourage the Member States to continue to support the role of the Education for Justice program by using education as a tool to prevent crime and corruption.
3. To recommend the Member States to welcome the youth as active partners in the efforts to improve security and decrease crime indices by:
 - a. implementing courses in the public and private schools’ curriculums that aim at training young people in the creation of economic and social strategies that can foster the development and well-being of the community as a mechanism of action to reduce high insecurity indices.
 - b. executing audiovisual campaigns using Social Media in order to promote awareness of the dangers young people face and how vulnerable they are of becoming victims and offenders of crime.
4. To encourage the Member States to create jobs for the youth between the ages of 12 and 16, so that they can actively participate in social community work and have the opportunity to identify how important their role in society is.
5. To encourage Member States to promote academic programs in the elementary level courses of their public schools free. Such programs should be committed to teaching young people survival skills and home economics by emphasizing on the role the youth play in the relationship between individuals, families, communities and the environment in which they live in.

6. To invite Member States to implement the above stated strategies in their territories considering their social, economic and political conditions and needs.

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

Cosignatories:

1. _____ Uruguay _____
(Signature of Delegate) Country Represented
2. _____ Argentina _____
3. _____ El Salvador _____
4. _____ Honduras _____
5. _____ Dominican Republic _____

ELIMINATING MALNUTRITION AMONG INDIGENOUS CHILDREN

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

Article 34 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which emphasizes that member states should prioritize; “Proper nutrition, especially through the acceleration of national efforts to increase the production and availability of food”;

Article XI of the American Declaration on the Rights and Duties of Man which states “every person has the right to preservation of his health through sanitary and social measures relating to food, clothing, housing, and medical care, to the extent permitted by public and community resources”;

Article 18 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which affirms “Everyone is entitled to adequate food without discrimination. Member states commit to making every effort needed to eradicate hunger and malnutrition”;

CONCERNED:

A 2017 World Health Organization study on malnutrition in Latin America and the Caribbean which estimates “6 million children under 5 years of age in the region are stunted”;

A UNICEF report which found that indigenous communities experience disproportionately high rates of food insecurity, and that indigenous children can experience malnutrition rates as high as 80%; and

REAFFIRMING:

The 2012 Summit of Americas held in Cartagena, which encourages Member States to “give priority to nutrition, particularly child nutrition, in the fight against poverty, hunger, and inequality” and which “underscore(s) the importance of joint efforts by the public and private sectors, civil society, and other social actors”;

The UN Sustainable Development Goals, whose goal is to “end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round” - by 2030,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Member States on their valiant and consistent commitment to providing adequate caloric intake to their citizens and to acknowledge that while efforts have made a considerable impact, there is still work left to be done.
2. To encourage Member States to prioritize the increase in availability of food to all peoples in the Hemisphere, ensuring that communities have the resources they need to dramatically decrease child

wasting, famine, and other nutrition-related injuries - in line with the sustainable development goals set by the UN.

3. To invite Member States to designate appropriate officials from the ministries of health, economy and indigenous affairs to meet with specialists from UNICEF, the FAO and other concerned organizations to discuss hunger rates among indigenous children and develop possible strategies for addressing that problem.
4. To lend the good offices and convening authority of the OAS to host the meeting at the OAS mission using funds regularly made available for maintenance of those facilities.

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

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

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**EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS TO PREVENT HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND OTHER
RELATED ILLICIT ACTIVITIES**

Second Committee

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 (a) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establishes as one of its main purposes to: "strengthen the peace and security of the continent";

Article 3 (n) of the OAS Charter, which affirms that: "The education of people should be directed toward justice, freedom, and peace";

Article 47 of the OAS Charter which states 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";

CONSIDERING:

Article 2 (2) of The Constitution of the ICPO-INTERPOL which reiterates the aim: "To establish and develop all institutions likely to contribute effectively to the prevention and suppression of ordinary law crimes";

Article 21 (1) of The Universal Declaration of Human Rights which recognizes that: "Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives";

Article 27 (1) of The Universal Declaration of Human Rights which reiterates that: "Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits";

REAFFIRMING:

Goal 4 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which proclaims: "Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all; (4) "By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship"; (7): "By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development";

Goal 5 (2) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which urges to: "Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation";

NOTING WITH GREAT CONCERN:

That human trafficking is an illicit activity which violates human dignity and weakens, especially in the American continent, that is origin and destination of human trafficking, and according to data from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 66% of the identified victims of human trafficking since 2006 in Latin America are women, 13% girls, 12% men and 9% boys;

That the victims of human trafficking are estimated in 2,5 million, however, it is estimated that for every victim of human trafficking identified there are another 20 unidentified victims (UNOCD);

That the illicit market of human trafficking is estimated at 32 billion dollars worldwide, and according to information from The United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT), 4.1% of the global profits (3.1 billion dollars) are generated in Latin America, and 49% are generated in industrial countries that are the main destination of victims of Latin America;

That human trafficking can bring other illicit activities such as juvenile delinquency and cybercrime, such as pornography; and

BEARING IN MIND:

That according to the data of the report “Una Aproximación A La Situación De Adolescentes Y Jóvenes En América Latina Y El Caribe”, by UNICEF, in 2010 adolescents aged 10 to 19 years totaled 110 million, which represents almost one fifth (18.7%) of the total population of Latin America and the Caribbean. In the same way, 163 million adolescents and young people from 10 to 24 years old represent 27.5% of the population. The adolescent population (from 10 to 19 years old) represents on average 21% of the total population, a percentage that varies between 13% and 25% depending on the country;

That there are 42,957.5 of adolescents aged 10-19 in the United States of America according to UNICEF reports in 2012,

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend the creation of “Youth spaces for learning, development and recreation”, where young people can hold workshops that reinforce and develop music, dance, painting, photography, entrepreneurship and crafts skills with recyclable material. In addition, recreational events such as film screenings, a circle of readers and writers, and sporting events will be held in these spaces.
2. To suggest the creation of information and awareness-raising workshops to provide young people with the knowledge to understand what human trafficking implies, to prevent, mainly, the consumption of pornography; as with less consumption of pornography, production will decrease, and therefore, also trafficking in persons, which characteristics are:
 - a. To prevent crime, some speakers may be people who were deprived of their liberty because they were involved in human trafficking and have completed a successful social reintegration procedure, so that adolescents can hear the testimony of ex-offenders and the consequences of getting involved in illicit activities.

3. To develop local youth participation forums to include young people in national politics, giving them an open space to express their initiatives on security issues that may inspire new policies and laws.

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

Cosignatories: 1. _____ (Signature of Delegate) _____ (Country Represented)
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ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION FOR ILLICIT DRUG RELATED CRIMES

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Honduras

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 45 of the Organization of American States (OAS) Charter, which states, “All human beings, without distinction as to race, sex, nationality, creed, or social condition, have a right to material well-being and to their spiritual development, under circumstances of liberty, dignity, equality of opportunity, and economic security”;

Article 27 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states, “The objectives of the programs and activities will be to promote good governance, sound administration, democratic values, and the strengthening of political institutions and civil society organizations. Special attention shall be given to the development of programs and activities for the education of children and youth as a means of ensuring the continuance of democratic values, including liberty and social justice”;

RECALLING:

The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission’s (CICAD) objectives 5.1 and 5.2 to “Assess the feasibility of implementing alternative measures for low-level drug-related offenses to incarceration, where appropriate, safeguarding the sovereignty of States, preventing impunity and respecting human rights”, and “Develop mechanisms for the monitoring and evaluation of the various alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug-related offenses in collaboration, as appropriate, with academic and research institutions”;

EMPHASIZING:

The belief of the CICAD that the “world drug problem” requires “a comprehensive, balanced, multidisciplinary and evidence-based approach that takes into account that causes of the problem, in full respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms”; and

CONSIDERING:

The traditional methods of incarceration, including those utilized in the War on Drugs have proven to exacerbate the hemispheric drug problem and its negative effects including addiction and violence,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States that have already implemented a system of alternatives to incarceration for illicit drug related crimes.
2. To strongly urge Member States to implement Drug Treatment Courts, which have proven to effectively reduce crime, relapse into drug use, the prison population, and are cost-effective. This system will encourage Member States to participate in one of the following ways:
 - a. For Member States that do not yet utilize Drug Treatment Courts: redirecting substance-abusing offenders from prison into treatment and rehabilitation under judicial supervision.

- b. For Member States that already utilize Drug Treatment Courts: assisting other Member States with incorporating these policies into their criminal justice and public health systems by:
 - i. Sharing best practices through public health and criminal justice officials.
 - ii. Assisting other member states' judicial powers through training provided by legal experts.
- 3. To convene a meeting of Judicial bureaucrats and Public Health officials in Tegucigalpa, Honduras on September 13th, 2018, for the purpose of approaching this issue from a legal and public health standpoint.
- 4. To request that the findings of the above-mentioned meeting be made available for Member States in a publication on the OAS website.

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

Cosignatories:

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(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)
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