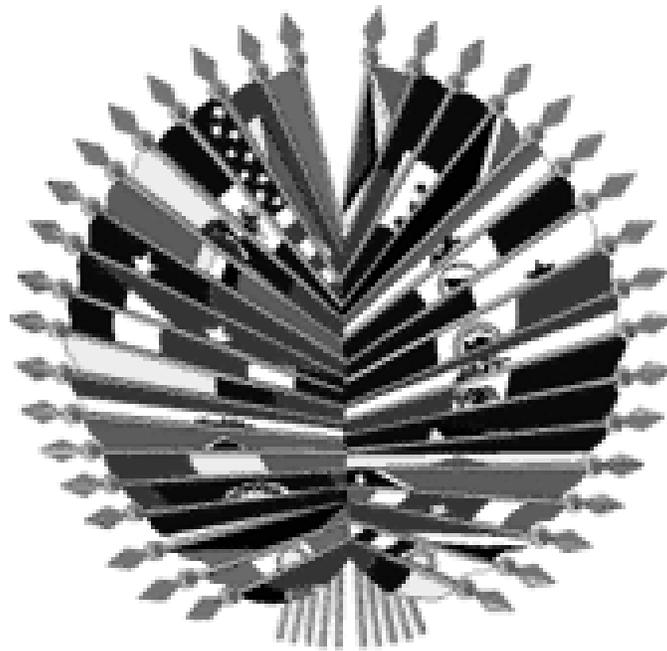


**2018 Washington Model Organization of
American States General Assembly**

Final Packet

Special Committee



HEMISPHERIC STRATEGY FOR COMBATING PRESCRIPTION OPIOID ABUSE

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Barbados

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 34(i) of the Charter of The Organization of American States (OAS) which states the importance of the “Protection of man's potential through the extension and application of modern medical science”;

Article 93 of the OAS Charter establishing the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) as responsible under subsection 2 of section (c) for “Improvement and extension of education to cover all levels, promotion of scientific and technological research, through technical cooperation”;

The Supply Reduction Section of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) pre-existing consideration of opioids as “pharmaceutical drugs used for medical or scientific purposes that are subject to abuse and diverted from legitimate medical channels”;

CONSIDERING:

Opioid related overdoses across North America have brought about public health crises in the United States of America (US) and Canada. This is a direct result of increasing access to prescription pain killers and subsequent opiate dependency as 4% of the US adult population alone misuses prescription opioids, says the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI). Prescription opioid pain killers are the most prescribed medicine in the US, with an 800% increase since the start of the twenty-first century to its peak in 2010. An opioid related overdose has become the most common cause of accidental death in the US, surpassing both car accidents and suicide. Furthermore, more than half of the accidental overdoses in the US are linked to prescription opioids;

Opioid dependency is becoming increasingly fatal due to the rise of illicit fentanyl, an opioid that is used to strengthen the potency of heroin and other street-acquired illicit opiates. The Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) reports that Fentanyl can be up to 50% more potent than heroin and 100% more potent than Morphine, heroin’s primary component;

With the support of Purdue Pharma, the leader in opioid production in the US, the opioid market is expanding to Latin and Central America. Dianova International observed that there have been moves to incorporate, “(Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Argentina, Chile and Uruguay), through the company Mundipharma, and since then has commissioned studies to demonstrate the need for its drug in that region of the world”; and

APPLAUDING:

The work that CICAD has done to prevent and treat substance abuse in the Americas since its establishment by the General Assembly of the OAS;

The states, counties and other jurisdictions of OAS Member States that have or are continuing to actively pursue legal action against the pharmaceutical companies behind the production and spread of the opioid epidemic,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the CICAD on its work to strengthen national drug policy, and to combat the effects of drug production, distribution and abuse.
2. To recognize the role prescription opioids play in the creation of addiction and that prescription opioid abuse is a public health crisis that necessitates increased education of those in the medical field.
3. To establish the following policies on prescription opioids, so that the economic interests of drug distributors do not undermine the health of the citizens of OAS Member States:
 - a) Continual efforts of member states to provide health care for citizens abusing prescribed pain killers in order to prevent subsequent illicit drug use by making rehabilitation more accessible.
 - b) To prevent further over prescription brought on by unethical business practices by opioid manufacturers and distributors by capping the amount of pain killers a patient may receive when unmonitored. If a patient would be determined to need a dose larger than the determined cap, monitoring of consumption would be required by a medical professional.
 - c) A ban on direct-to-consumer advertisements in Member States by pharmaceutical companies as such practices have been deemed unethical since they put economic interests over patient health.
 - d) Funding for alternative pain mitigation solutions by pharmaceutical companies whose practices have been deemed unethical by a court of law.
4. To request funding from organizations such as the bi-national Advocates for the Reform of Prescription Opioids (ARPO), The Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND), the UNODC and lastly, the World Health Organization (WHO) for the policies listed above.

Approved for form and substance

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

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| Signature of Delegate | Country Represented |
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**CREATING RESOURCES FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC ABUSE IN ORDER TO
COMBAT THE CONTINUED PRACTICE OF FEMICIDE IN THE HEMISPHERE**

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Barbados

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 3 of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women states that “Every woman has the right to be free from violence in both the public and private spheres”;

Article 7 of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women states that Member States agree to “establish fair and effective legal procedures for women who have been subjected to violence which include, among others, protective measures, a timely hearing and effective access to such procedures”;

EMPHASIZING:

The Second Objective of the Inter-American Program on the Promotion of Women's Human Rights and Gender Equity and Equality is “to encourage OAS Member States to formulate public policies, strategies, and proposals aimed at promoting women's human rights and gender equality in all spheres of public and private life, considering their diversity and their life cycles”;

The Inter-American Program on the Promotion of Women’s Human Rights and Gender Equality calls for Member States to “promote the study and, if appropriate, the revision of national laws, to ensure that they meet the obligations set out in the international conventions and treaties on women’s human rights adopted and ratified by the Member States, together with the adoption of measures to guarantee their effective enforcement”;

BEARING IN MIND:

Femicide is the killing of females by males due to their gender, either through intentional murder or through “selective neglect” and the term “femicide” is used to distinguish between other forms of gender-related crimes and the more general term “homicide” in order to describe this issue as a matter of gender;

The issue of femicide is separated into different categories, including femicides perpetrated by partners or family members (“intimate femicide”) which comprises the majority of femicides, femicides committed as a result of a small dowry (“dowry deaths” or “bride burning”), and those committed as a result of shame or dishonor that the victim brought onto her family (“honor killings”);

In the Western Hemisphere, intimate femicide is the most prevalent form of femicide, as dowry deaths and honor killings are attributed mostly to India and the Middle East, respectively;

CONSIDERING:

According to the Small Arms Survey (2016), of the 25 countries with the highest rate of femicide in

the world, 14 are in Latin America and the Caribbean, and seven out of the ten countries with the highest female murder rate in the world in 2012 were in Latin America;

Approximately 35% of all female murders in the world are at the hands of an intimate partner, whereas 5% of all male murders in the world are at the hands of an intimate partner. Additionally, research shows that in cases where women killed their male partners, the act was often in “self-defense following ongoing violence and intimidation”;

Femicides in the hemisphere are usually the result of continued domestic abuse, the very nature of which makes research difficult to obtain and can obscure the true depth of the issue at hand; and

HIGHLIGHTING:

That 18 Latin American and Caribbean countries have adopted laws or amendments to criminalize the murder of women for the mere fact of gender, and yet the rate of femicides has not seen a significant decrease;

Femicides that occur in Latin America, according to Janice Joseph of Temida in her article *Victims of Femicide in Latin America: Legal and Criminal Justice Responses*, are done “in a general climate of indifference and impunity”;

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the OAS and Member States on their ongoing efforts to address the issue of femicide in the region.
2. To advise Member States to begin or continue collecting data and conducting research on the issue of femicide.
3. To urge the establishment of a system of toll-free hotlines for victims of domestic abuse to seek help before violence escalates, which will:
 - a) Be comprised of several regional hotlines, divided into areas of greatest need.
 - b) Offer counseling in Spanish, English, French, and Portuguese.
4. To recommend the creation of safe houses in Member States for victims of domestic violence to flee to in the event of an emergency.
5. To recommend the creation of a campaign to raise awareness on the subject of femicide, including statistics about domestic abuse, as well as information on what femicide is and how it is encountered in the region.

TO CREATE A PREVENTIVE-SERVICES COALITION IN THE HEMISPHERE

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Chile

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

Article 14 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which affirms 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 conditions of poverty and vulnerability, taking into account their national circumstances”;

Article 17 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which asserts that “Member states reaffirm that the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is a fundamental right of all persons without discrimination and they recognize that health is an essential condition for social inclusion and cohesion, integral development, and economic growth with equity”;

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

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The First Summit of the Americas (Miami, 1994), which recognized that pollution prevention and protection is the responsibility of all member states for sustainable development and the right of all peoples for clean water;

The Third Summit of the Americas (Quebec City, 2001), in which the Heads of State and Government emphasized the achievement of cleaner air, enhancing water and sanitation services, as well as reaffirmed “their commitment to an equity-oriented health sector reform process, emphasizing their concerns for essential public health functions, quality of care, equal access to health services and coverage, especially in the fields of disease prevention and health promotion”;

The Seventh Summit of the Americas (Panama City, 2015), which affirmed hemispheric partnerships for development, which included goals pertaining to access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation;

Successful bi-national meetings of government ministers of member states in the Andean Community and bi-national efforts/projects to address common problems; and

CONSIDERING:

That environmentally related health issues are a prevalent problem throughout the Hemisphere;

That health effects of arsenic in the highly exposed populations in the north of Chile have been widely documented, with excesses of lung cancer, bladder cancer, and heart disease, which decreased as arsenic concentrations decreased;

That in 2010 and 2013, important norovirus outbreaks occurred in two cities in Chile, affecting at least 40,000 persons, and that in 1 case, treated wastewater that was still contaminated was used for vegetable irrigation and entered the food chain, which led to questioning the efficacy of regulations;

The efforts by Peru to decrease the number of cases of Dengue Fever and other mosquito-borne diseases;

Specific bi-national efforts to tackle issues that face the hemisphere, which include, but are not limited to, Lake Titicaca (Peru and Bolivia), and the Great Lakes (United States and Canada),

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Member States on their efforts on environmental protection, pollution-reduction, and reduction of environmental related diseases.
2. To thank the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) for its continued efforts toward combating diseases and alleviating health-related concerns.
3. To establish a bi-national pilot program to address the health issues associated with water pollution, with the following Member States requested to participate as a cross section of the Hemisphere:
 - a. The Dominican Republic and Haiti
 - b. Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador
 - c. Perú, Bolivia and Chile
 - d. The United States and Canada
4. To create a Preventive Service Coalition (PSC) of experts selected by PAHO to assist Member states in the Pilot Projects, whose functions will include:
 - a. A medical sector, whose primary purpose is to alleviate vaccine-preventable diseases, and disease prevention in low-income populations.
 - b. An environmental sector, designed to enforce the protection of water supplies.
5. To file a report, within five years, on the results of these pilot projects to PAHO, which is asked to make these results available in the languages of participating Member States, and in both paper form and online.

- 6. To request that funding be provided through:
 - a. Requests for financial support from the participating member states to the Inter-American Development Bank.
 - b. Voluntary donations from Member States, Permanent Observers, and relevant NGOs.

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

Cosignatories:

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**COMBATTING SEX TRAFFICKING AND SEX TOURISM THROUGH THE
CREATION OF A VICTIM PROTECTION PROGRAM**

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Colombia

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 3 (b) of the Organization of American States (OAS) Charter, which proclaims that “international order consists essentially of respect for... the independence of states, and the faithful fulfillment of obligations derived from treaties and other sources of international law”;

Article 106 of the OAS Charter, which states that “there shall be an Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), whose principal function shall be to promote the observance and protection of human rights and to serve as a consultative organ of the Organization in these matters”;

Article 8 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which recognizes that “any person or group of persons who consider that their human rights have been violated may present claims or petitions to the Inter-American system for the promotion and protection of human rights”;

CONCERNED:

That United Nations (UN) research indicating that “international tourists are predicted to reach 1.8 billion by 2030, [which will also] increase...the risk of children being victims of child sex tourism (CST)... It is estimated that CST could be worth 20 billion USD per year”; and that “adult women account for 55 to 60 per cent of all victims detected; females of every age for about 75 per cent”;

RECOGNIZING:

The UN “Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women,” which defines violence against women as “any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life,” as seen in sex tourism and sex trafficking;

The ratification by all Member States of the UN “Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,” otherwise known as “The Palermo Protocol”;

AG/RES. 1948 (XXXIII-O/03), which urges member states “in accordance with their national legal systems and the international instruments in force in each state, to... consider the establishment, where appropriate, of a national coordination mechanism to prevent and combat the crime of trafficking in persons and to protect victims”;

REAFFIRMING:

The UN proclamation that “in order to successfully assist vulnerable populations to protect themselves from potentially harmful situations, it is essential to understand what makes them vulnerable

to violence, abuse and exploitation in the first place. Preventing trafficking in persons is largely based on reducing vulnerability and providing options to avoid potentially harmful situations leading to trafficking”; and

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The work of the UN Counter-Trafficking Data Collaborative (CTDC), as well as the efforts of the commissions on trafficking in Mexico and Columbia to implement “prevention and education strategies in the rescue, protection, rehabilitation and education of victims”,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States for their ongoing efforts to prevent sex trafficking and sex tourism by bringing awareness to these crimes through the establishment of the “World Day Against Trafficking in Persons.”
2. To urge Member States to create “Breaking the Cycle” programs that will help combat sex trafficking and sex tourism by:
 - a. Assisting and protecting women and children who have been victims of sex trafficking and sex tourism.
 - b. Gaining useful intelligence on sex trafficking and sex tourism rings from the victims.
 - c. Protecting and rehabilitating victims who provide information on sex trafficking and tourism by giving them new identities and the tools to establish life after experiencing these forms of violence.
3. To provide information obtained from sex trafficking victims to the Counter-Trafficking Data Collaborative (CTDC) database, which will make that information available to Member States to help them prosecute criminals involved in sex trafficking and sex tourism.
4. To propose that Member States that have already established commissions on sex trafficking and sex tourism lead a training session, in collaboration with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), for Member States interested in establishing their own trafficking commissions to rescue, protect, rehabilitate, and educate victims.
5. The initial training session be held in Bogotá, Colombia in 2019 and further sessions will be held every two years with the location rotating among Member States.
6. To evaluate the success of “Breaking the Cycle” program by tracking the number of women and children the program has assisted and by the number of trafficking prosecutions and convictions resulting from the information they provide.

**5STRENGTHENING OF THE DISEASE RISK MANAGEMENT AND
OUTBREAK COMMUNICATION STRATEGY**

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Peru

Topic No.2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 34 (i) of the Charter of the Organization of the American States that promotes the “Protection of man’s potential through the extension and application of modern medical science”;

Article 17 of the Social Charter of the Americas, in which “Member States reaffirm that the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is a fundamental right of all persons without discrimination and they recognize that health is an essential condition for social inclusion and cohesion, integral development, and economic growth with equity”;

EMPHASIZING:

The Sustainable Health Agenda for the America’s efforts to achieve “equitable access to comprehensive, integrated, quality, people-, family- and community-centered health services, with an emphasis on health promotion and illness prevention”;

RECOGNIZING:

The World Health Organization’s Regional Office Manual definition of disease outbreaks as being “the occurrence of cases of disease in excess of what would normally be expected in a defined community, geographical area or season”. Therefore, disease risk management is defined as the identification, evaluation, and prioritization of potential outbreaks alongside the application of resources to minimize harmful societal impacts;

The World Health Organization’s Regional Office Manual definition of outbreak communication as obtaining the ability to maintain trust, early announcements of diseases, and transparency when conveying health risks to the public;

The Task Force for Global Health, an international, nonprofit organization that strives to improve global health systems within developing nations, which in its 2016 Annual Report, points out that they strive to control and eliminate infectious diseases and to promote and protect durable regional health systems especially amongst individuals living within poverty by collaborating with ministries of health and hundreds of organizations;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

About a published study conducted by the Central University of Venezuela in which the increasing vulnerability of indisposed public outbreaks that continue to be of major public health concern, causing considerable and continuous socio economic disruption as well as loss of life. For example, in between the years of 2010-2012 one of the hardest hit areas of dengue, Colombia, faced a bill of \$429.4 million due to the cost mosquito borne illness prevention programs;

The Câmara de Regulação do Mercado de Medicamentos's inability to maintain equal price barriers for emerging drugs on the market in which new but similar medications are produced but are subject to a price markup varying among countries; and

ACKNOWLEDGES:

The Pan American Health Organization's (PAHO) Revolving Fund for employing 4.5% of its budget to work for disease risk management by purchasing and providing 46 vaccines for communicable and non-communicable diseases to 41 countries within the southern hemisphere. The PAHO Revolving Fund also maintains vaccines of affordable prices from 31 health care providers,

RESOLVES:

1. To request that PAHO increase of the Revolving Fund Budget by 0.75% to vaccinate more individuals within the southern hemisphere. Therefore, this would increase the sixty day credit line from \$120 million to \$180 million by increasing negotiations to more Western World pharmaceutical companies.
2. To recommend that the PAHO establish a Health Crisis Task Force to determine and implement outbreak communication. The Health Crisis Task Force will ultimately maintain the ideas of transparency, trust, and early announcements when alerting the public of current outbreaks. The Health Crisis Task Force will also work on the ground level alongside PAHO to ensure the public knowledge of infectious diseases by increasing community engagement in infectious diseases.
The Health Crisis Task Force:
 - a. Should be made up of epidemiologists who are public health professionals that investigate potential disease risks within each nation of the Southern Hemisphere.
 - b. Should have regional stations within each nation's borders to continue the groundwork of communication by maintaining the publicized transparency.
 - c. Should be in charge of public communication through outreach by operating within schools, job sites, and media campaigns to spread prevention and awareness of potential and ongoing diseases.

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

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

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**TOUGHENING LEGISLATIVE REFORM IN RESPONSE TO
THE BELÉM DO PARÁ CONVENTION**

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Republic of Peru

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 15 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which proclaims that “Member states recognize the need to adopt policies to promote inclusion and to prevent, combat, and eliminate all forms of intolerance and discrimination, especially gender, ethnic, and race discrimination, in order to safeguard equal rights and opportunities and strengthen democratic values”;

Article 5 of The Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women, proclaims that “Every woman is entitled to the free and full exercise of her civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, and may rely on the full protection of those rights as embodied in regional and international instruments on human rights. The States Parties recognize that violence against women prevents and nullifies the exercise of these rights”;

Article 1(6) of the Report of the Independent Expert for the United Nations Study on Violence Against Children, proclaims that “Protection of children from violence is a matter of urgency. Children have suffered adult violence unseen and unheard for centuries. Now that the scale and impact of all forms of violence against children is becoming better known, children must be provided with the effective prevention and protection to which they have an unqualified right”;

REALIZING:

United Nations: General Recommendation No. 35 on gender-based violence against women, CEDAW/C/GC/35. July 2017,” which states that “violence against women and/or children constitutes a violation of their basic human rights, essential freedoms, and diminishes or invalidates the acknowledgement, execution, and exercise of said rights and freedoms”;

United Nations: General Recommendation No. 35 on gender-based violence against women, CEDAW/C/GC/35,. July 2017,” which states that “the rights of women and children are an integral, inalienable and indivisible part of human rights, and that it is imperative to eliminate violence against them in public and private life in order to effectively contribute to the edification of fundamental and inalienable human values which are directly related to the operation of democracy”;

RECOGNIZING:

Belém do Pará Convention, Follow-Up Mechanism (MESECVI), 5. Annexes., June 2014, which states, that civil society groups, especially non-governmental women's organizations , such as the Inter-American Convention Of Belem do Para For The

Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence Against Women Adopted in 1994, have prioritized the elimination of gender-violence against women and their activities have had profound social repercussions and have inspired the governments of member states to produce policies, contributing to the recognition and visibility of gender-violence against women as a violation of human rights, giving way to the adoption of laws and policies to address the issue in the instances of the legislation of the member countries;

CONSIDERING:

Diana Almeras - Si No Se Cuenta No Cuenta, Informacion contra la violencia contra las mujeres APRIL 2012, which states, “that despite improvements in collective awareness of the prohibition of all forms of gender-based violence, women throughout the world continue to be victims of sexual assault, rape, domestic abuse, and most of these cases are rarely brought to justice”;

United Nations: General Recommendation No. 35 on gender-based violence against women, CEDAW/C/GC/35, July 2017,” which states that “That, because of the cultural issues that exist in many Latin American countries, many victims experience a revictimization due to a culture that usually blames them through media outlets and a society that tends to stigmatize them, which prevents them from reporting”;

Diana Almeras - Si No Se Cuenta No Cuenta. Informacion contra la violencia contra las mujeres APRIL 2012, which states, “That all parties have a high degree of commitment to formally recognizing violence against women as acts punishable by penal legislation and other types of regulations. All parties to the Convention sanction the physical, psychological and sexual violence against women and children in their legislative framework in both private and public spheres”; and

BEARING IN MIND:

Recommendations from the Second Hemispheric Report on the Implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention, Article 5.2.2, MESECVI. APRIL 2012, which states, “that there have been significant advances in legislation leading to the protection of women and children in Member States, but after 24 years of the signing of the Convention of Belem Do Pará, there is still a lack of legislative decision in some countries to allow the intended scope of judicial enforcement of the perpetrators and ensuring of total justice for the victims”,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate and praise the parties of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women and the participating states of the Convention of Belém Do Pará that continue to push forward with our commitment to women and children.
2. To encourage States parties to encourage their governments to implement, within two years legislative reforms that will permit the total fulfillment of the objectives raised in the Belém Do Pará convention related to the approval and abrogation or reform of norms and practices to prevent, punish and eradicate

Voting results: Passed (25 for; 0 against)

violence against women. Member states should:

- a. Create and promote sufficient methods to report cases of domestic violence against women and children through specialized services such as dedicated hotlines, shelter centers and through educational counselor intervention.
 - b. Encourage and incentivize television and radio media to increase public awareness and social consciousness about violence against women and children by the use of billboards, television and radio commercials.
 - c. Improve channels used to contact police that always protect the identity of the women and children who report violence against them or cases of violence that they have witnessed.
3. To update the figures of the evaluation and monitoring system for the implementation of the Convention of Belém do Pará that allow the submission of a Third Follow-up Report on the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI.
 4. To encourage the The Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM) to conduct a study to measure progress in legislative and institutional matters related to the number of entities receiving complaints and determine the ease of access in certain remote areas where a greater number of women in situations of vulnerability live, such as rural women, Afro-American women and women of the indigenous regions.
 5. To gather funding from non-profit organizations within the hemisphere, such as Women in Defense, Women for Women international, and the Battered Women’s Justice Project, and voluntary funds from individual member states.

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

Cosignatories:

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HEMISPHERIC COOPERATION AGAINST FOREST DEVASTATION

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

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 34(d) of the 1948 Organization of American States (OAS) Charter, which devotes Member States to the “modernization of rural life and reforms leading to equitable and efficient land-tenure systems, increased agricultural productivity, [and] expanded use of land”;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The 1996 Plan of Action Santa Cruz de la Sierra, in which Heads of State and Government pledged to “cooperate in the development of policies and comprehensive strategies for achieving sustainable forest management” and “support criteria and indicators at the regional, subregional, and national levels as mechanisms for assessing progress toward sustainable forest management”;

NOTING:

The 1998 Declaration of Santiago, in which Heads of State and Government affirmed their determination to “strengthen national, hemispheric, and international efforts aimed at environmental protection as a basis for sustainable development that provides human beings a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature”;

RECALLING:

Article 21 of the 2012 Social Charter of the Americas, which identifies “conservation and sustainable use of natural resources” as a “fundamental and interrelated challenges facing the Hemisphere. . . essential to achieving sustainable development,” and Article 22, which commits Member States to “reducing the vulnerabilities of countries to [natural and man-made] disasters”;

ALARMED BY:

The World Health Organization’s 2017 assessment that the continuing effects of climate change will lead to “rising sea levels and increasingly extreme weather events [that] will destroy homes, medical facilities and other essential services. . . a lack of safe water. . . [and] floods,” which will particularly affect “people living in small island developing states and other coastal regions” and is “expected to cause approximately 250,000 additional deaths per year between 2030 and 2050”;

NOTING:

That “carbon emissions from deforestation and forest degradation have been estimated to account for about 20 percent of global anthropogenic CO₂ emissions” in 2009, an 8 percent rise from 2008, based on research published in *Nature Geoscience*;

REITERATING:

That deforestation and forest degradation will have severe and lasting economic and environmental effects for all Member States, not just through the loss of valuable forest resources and biodiversity, but through the existential threat posed by climate change, particularly for coastal areas and the small island states of the Hemisphere;

CONCERNED:

That, despite Summit mandates and international collaboration, deforestation continues to plague Member States, due to challenges of forest management and illicit harvesting; and

CONFIDENT:

That continued multilateral efforts among Member States can facilitate the dissemination of proven strategies against deforestation, as well as the development of new and more effective scientific and political strategies to combat this crisis,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend all present efforts by Member States to maintain the integrity of their forest resources and the global environment, including campaigns against illegal deforestation and slash-and-burn techniques, establishment of protected zones, and agroforestry endeavors that enable sustainable agriculture and forests to coexist in harmony.
2. To establish a working group under the Department of Sustainable Development called the Panel for Forest Protection (PFP):
 - a. That this working group will be comprised of one delegate from each Member State, to be selected as that state sees fit, with a particular focus on individuals knowledgeable in forestry, ecology, and climate change.
 - b. That the Panel will meet annually for five days beginning with the first Monday of September.
 - c. That the work of the Panel will be comprised of but not necessarily limited to the following:
 - i. Consideration of recent developments in climate change and deforestation.
 - ii. Presentation of proposals developed by Member States, permanent observer states, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) concerning deforestation and forest management.
 - iii. Development of proposals for future OAS action to be submitted to the General Assembly and the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI) as appropriate.
 - d. That the Panel should, when relevant, invite appropriate representatives from other states, organizations, and the scientific community to present on the topics of discussion.
3. To request that each Member State make available at the Panel's request a report detailing efforts that state has undertaken to combat deforestation:
 - a. That these reports should be as comprehensive as reasonably possible, with particular care taken to highlight programs that could be easily replicated within other Member States.
 - b. That these reports shall be uploaded to a suitable platform, such as the Educational Portal of the Americas, to ensure easy access for governments, interested NGOs, and the public.
4. That the first meeting of the PFP shall be held in Guatemala City, Guatemala, with future venues to be determined by the Department of Sustainable Development.

- 5. To request support through voluntary donations from member states, observer states, and appropriate NGOs, such as Conservation International, the Forest Stewardship Council, and the Rainforest Alliance, in order to fund the meetings of the Panel and the publication of its work.
- 6. To request that the General Secretariat report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first regular session on the implementation of this resolution, the execution of which shall be subject to the availability of financial resources in the program-budget of the Organization and other resources.

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

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

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**INITIATIVE FOR REDUCING THE DISCHARGE OF HEAVY METALS RESULTING
FROM MINING PROCESSES**

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Plurinational State of Bolivia

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 34(l) of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which emphasizes the responsibility of Member States to promote “Urban conditions that offer the opportunity for a healthful, productive, and full life”;

Article 35 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, discouraging Member States from “practicing policies and adopting actions or measures that have serious adverse effects on the development of other Member States”;

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

CONSIDERING:

The urgent need for sustainable economic development to elevate the standard of living of all citizens;

The potentially detrimental effects of industry and the extraction of raw materials and minerals on the environment;

The interconnected and interdependent nature of the environment and the welfare of citizens everywhere;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The principles of the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, including but not limited to “Man has the fundamental **right to freedom, equality and adequate conditions of life, in an environment of a quality that permits a life of dignity and well-being, and he bears a solemn responsibility to protect and improve the environment for present and future generations**”;

The recognition of the rights of clean water and air as well as the obligations of human beings toward the protection of these rights in the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Mother Earth by the World People’s Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth of 2010 [Article 2 (e-i), Article 3]; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

About the quantity of heavy metal discharge in and around water sources adjacent to mining operations crucial to the extraction of valuable fuels and minerals;

About the supposed trade-off between environmental sustainability and the provision of economic opportunity for all peoples,

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend the formation of a joint commission for the study of heavy metal discharge in the mining process.
 - a. The Commission would consist of representatives from the Federación Sindical de Trabajadores Mineros de Bolivia, the Corporación Minera de Bolivia and Sustainable Bolivia, as well as representatives from other concerned governments in the region and their state-run enterprises (i.e. Petrobras alongside Brazilian officials).
2. To utilize the same commission for investigating sustainable methods of mining focused towards minimizing environmental impact.
3. To request the future funding of rigorous academic study into mining processes commonly used in the region.
 - a. Requesting that both foreign and domestic mining businesses dedicate a percentage of annual revenue towards researching sustainable practices under the supervision of Corporación Minera Bolivia in the Plurinational State of Bolivia.
 - b. Other participating Member States should similarly devise a process for funding this crucial research, ideally deriving from the revenues of firms operating within their borders, supervised by their state-run enterprises, with also requesting funding from the IADB, voluntary funds from relevant NGOs, and voluntary funds from observer nations.
4. To recommend a program for sharing innovative and environmentally-friendly technologies and processes in order to reduce any burden on a single Member State.
5. To urge the OAS to use its prominent international status to promote more sustainable practices among governments as well as multinational corporations who may contract with individual governments for resource rights.
 - a. Doing so through the creation of a standardized set of practices in accordance with Article 38 and ratified by the individual member-states of the OAS, that both multinational organizations and domestic mining groups must adhere to.
 - b. To enforce this effort by asking the OAS and domestic governments to publicly report private and government violators.
6. To request the Secretary General to report on the implementation of this resolution to the next session of the General Assembly.

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

Cosignatories:

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(Signature of Delegate)	(Country Represented)
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Amended

Voting: Passed (16 for; 10 against)

**GUIDELINES TO “SENSITIZE, ATTEND AND PREVENT” (SAP)
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN THROUGH PUBLIC POLICIES**

Special Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Argentina

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 45 (a) of the Organization of the American States (OAS), which establishes that “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”;

The Chapter I of The Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women (Convention of Belém do Pará), which defines violence against women as “any act or conduct, based on gender, which causes death or physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, whether in the public or the private sphere”;

The Article 9 (Section II) of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which calls for the “elimination of all forms of discrimination, especially gender, ethnic and race discrimination, as well as diverse forms of intolerance, the promotion and protection of human rights of indigenous peoples and migrants, and respect for ethnic, cultural and religious diversity in the Americas contribute to strengthening democracy and citizen participation”;

The Inter-American Convention on the Granting of Civil Rights to Women (1948) asserts that “women have the right to the enjoyment of equality as to civil status”;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That it is estimated that 35 percent of women worldwide have experienced either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or sexual violence by a non-partner at some point in their lives, and that Latin America and the Caribbean is the most violent region in the world for women; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That United Nations 57th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women CSW57 (2013) highlights the importance of the elimination and prevention of all forms of violence against women and girls;

RESOLVES:

1. To further invite Member States to apply the parameters established in the Inter-American Program on Women's Human Rights and Gender Equity and Equality (IAP).

2. To recommend the creation of the “Sensitize Attend and Prevent” (SAP) guidelines for public policies to prevent and eradicate violence against women in the Americas, which will focus on the following:
 - a. Sensitization of society through campaigns directed at all ages. Each Member State will have the technical assistance of the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM) to create the following:
 - i. Mass media campaigns to make people aware that violence against women is a major problem in the region and to publicize the ways to recognize victims and how to help them.
 - ii. School campaigns for youth that focus on the premise that violence is not normal and must be addressed.
 - b. Attention to victims through transparent, efficient, and easy access mechanisms to facilitate their well-being:
 - i. The creation of an “Online Denounce System” linked to each Member State’s emergency response system where victims and witnesses can alert authorities from their homes and trigger police and/or ambulance response immediately.
 - ii. Free medical attention and the creation of specialized centers to treat victims inside hospitals.
 - iii. Free mental health assistance for victims of violence.
 - c. Prevention of violence through the creation of cultural centers in local communities to reduce violent behavior and where community members, with the support of the CIM, engage in programs aimed at promoting a sense of nonviolence in areas such as sports, the arts, and education and skills training.
3. To request support from the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM) and the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI) who will work with Member States’ agencies, Civil Society Organizations, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).
4. To request funding for the of creation of the SAP Guideline for public policies from the Special Multilateral Fund of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (FEMCIDI), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and voluntary donations from Member States and NGOs.
5. To encourage Member States to create public policies following SAP Guideline with the adaptations that are necessary to cover the particular needs of each.

6. To recommend Member States to integrate into their law severe penalties against those who perpetrate violence against women.

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

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

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GOVERNMENT COOPERATION IN AIDING WATER TREATMENT FOR CITIZENS

Special Committee
Draft Resolution of the Delegation of Mexico

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 95(1) of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which proclaims that each Member State must provide “Economic and social development, including trade, tourism, integration and the environment”;

Article XI, of the American Declaration of the Right and Duties of Man, which proclaims that “Every person has the right to the preservation of their health through sanitary and social measures relating to food, clothing, housing and medical care, to the extent permitted by public and community resources”;

Article 13(b) of the American Convention on Human Rights, which asserts that each Member State must provide “the protection of national security, public order, or public health or morals”;

Article 10 of the Protocol of San Salvador, which states that “Everyone shall have the right to health, understood to mean the enjoyment of the highest level of physical, mental and social well-being”;

Article 10(e) of the Protocol of San Salvador, which insists that Member States are to provide “Education of the population on the prevention and treatment of health problems”;

Article 11 of the Protocol of San Salvador, which states that “Everyone shall have the right to live in a healthy environment and to have access to basic public services”;

CONSIDERING:

The need to increase awareness of Member States to gather research on water treatment in order to improve the health of the citizens in the Americas;

EMPHASIZING:

The need for cooperation between Member States in order to increase awareness of the importance of water treatment and the cooperation among Member States on a voluntary basis to provide the information to the World Health Organization; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

About the availability of clean water to individuals in the Americas and the threats to their health impacts due to contaminated water being used for crops and drinking by the citizens in the Americas;

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the Member States for the efforts made to provide clean water and to build upon what is known for furthering the quality of life of citizens.

Voting results: Passes (20 for; 4; against)

**IMPROVING HUMAN RESOURCES FOR THE STRENGTHENING OF THE
INTEGRATED SYSTEM OF INDICATORS OF WOMEN'S HUMAN RIGHTS
(SISDEHM) THROUGH INTER-AMERICAN COOPERATION**

Special 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 3 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which establishes that “the American States proclaim the fundamental rights of the individual without distinction as to race, nationality, creed, or sex”;

Article 9 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states that “the elimination of all forms of discrimination, especially gender, ethnic and race discrimination, as well as diverse forms of intolerance, the promotion and protection of human rights of indigenous peoples and migrants, and respect for ethnic, cultural and religious diversity in the Americas contribute to strengthening democracy and citizen participation”;

Article 4 of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence Against Women, “Belém do Pará”, which considers that “every woman has the right to the recognition, enjoyment, exercise and protection of all human rights and freedoms embodied in regional and international human rights instruments”;

Article 8 of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence Against Women, “Belém do Pará”, which claims that “the States Parties agree to undertake progressively specific measures, including programs: to promote awareness and observance of the right of women to be free from violence, and the right of women to have their human rights respected and protected”;

REAFFIRMING:

That the Inter-American Commission of Women Strategic Plan 2016-2021 has a strategy concerning the “Strengthening capacity for integrated monitoring of the exercise of women’s rights”, targeted on the accomplishment of the Immediate Objective 1 “Countries that do not have a system of indicators adopt or adapt the Integrated System of Indicators of Women’s Human Rights (SISDEHM), which includes indicators for monitoring the full exercise of women’s rights in seven areas: economic rights; the right to work and social security; education, health, sexual rights, reproductive rights and political rights, once it has been made known, to guide planning, budgeting and reporting on compliance with women’s human rights instruments”;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That despite the efforts made by all Member States to promote and recognize women’s human rights through the Inter-American Commission of Women, the intergovernmental forum is currently facing obstacles to achieve its objectives to fight for the civil and political rights of women in the Hemisphere; and

RECALLING:

Voting results: Passes (20 for; 4; against)

AG/RES. 1941 (XXXIII-O/03), Promotion Of Women's Human Rights and Gender Equity and Equality, June 10, 2003, which considers “the commitment made by the Organization of American States, in particular through the CIM, to facilitate the integration of a gender perspective in the work of its organs, agencies, and entities by developing training programs and disseminating information on women’s human rights, and to support governments in the systematic compilation and dissemination of statistical data disaggregated by sex”;

AG/RES. 2831 (XLIV-O/14), Promotion Of Women’s Human Rights And Gender Equity and Equality And Strengthening of The Inter-American Commission Of Women, June 4, 2014, which states “the importance that the Organization of American States (OAS) has ascribed to women’s human rights, gender equity and equality, and strengthening the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM) in order to support their full realization”,

RESOLVES:

1. To invite all Member States to acknowledge the work of the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM), as the first inter-governmental forum created to promote and protect women’s human rights and gender equity and equality in the continent.
2. To promote the achievement of the Immediate Objective 3.2.1 of the CIM Strategic Plan 2016-2021 in order to:
 - a. Adapt the Integrated System of Indicators of Women’s Human Rights (SISDEHM),
 - b. Guide the planning, budgeting and reporting of public policies on compliance with women’s human rights instruments.
3. To encourage all State Members with the assistance of the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM) to offer personnel to achieve the goal of 300 people that would to be trained through Blended Workshops in order to:
 - a. Implement the Integrated System of Indicators of Women’s Human Rights (SISDEHM) in the American States.
 - b. Facilitate an accurate diagnosis of the status of women’s rights in the context of the international and Inter-American agreements ratified by the States Members in the seven areas of the SISDEHM: economic rights, the right to work and social security, education, health, sexual rights, reproductive rights and political rights.
4. To invite those Member States that have signed but not ratified the Convention of “Belém do Pará”, which incorporates the prevention, punishment, and eradication of violence against women, to consider its ratification as a priority.

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

Cosignatories: 1. _____ (Signature of Delegate) _____ (Country Represented)
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Voting results: Passes (20 for; 4; against)

**HEMISPHERIC COOPERATION FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF ZIKA
INFECTION CASES**

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of El Salvador

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states that one of the essential purposes of the organization is “to promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social and cultural development”;

Article 30 of the OAS Charter, which emphasizes that “The Member States, inspired by the principles of 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 conditions essential to peace and security”;

Article 32 of the OAS Charter, which states that “Inter-American cooperation for integral development should be continuous and preferably channeled through multilateral organizations, without prejudice to bilateral cooperation between Member States”;

Article 14 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which stresses 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 17 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which states that “Member states affirm their commitment to promote healthy lifestyles and to strengthen their capacity to prevent, detect, and respond to chronic non-communicable diseases, current and emerging infectious diseases, and environmental health concerns”;

RECALLING:

AG/DEC. 84 (XLVI-O/16), “Declaration on Zika Virus: Inter-American Cooperation to Meet a Global Health Threat,” which states that The Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of The Member States of The Organization of American States commit themselves “to work together in combating Zika virus and its associated conditions and in providing vector control; and to identify priority areas for further action”;

AG/RES. 2387 (XXXVIII-O/08), “Eradicating Illiteracy and Fighting Diseases That Affect Integral Development,” which reaffirms the determination of the Member States to “take measures and pursue specific programs to achieve full literacy of the Hemisphere’s populations and improve the quality of education at all levels, as well as to overcome diseases that represent obstacles to integral development”;

Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), “Plan of Action for the Elimination of Neglected Infectious Diseases and Post-Elimination Actions 2016-2022,” which urges Member States to “prioritize neglected infectious diseases and their elimination as an important public health priority, promoting an integrated comprehensive response based on PAHO/WHO recommendations and establishing specific targets

to face the challenges entailed by these diseases with the goal of eliminating as many as possible by 2022 or earlier”;

The PAHO, “Plan of Action on Immunization,” which urges countries to “promote universal access to immunization programs and initiatives as a public good”;

The PAHO, “Integrated Vector Management: A Comprehensive Response to Vector-Borne Diseases,” which urges Member States to “strengthen and support national vector-borne disease control programs by establishing evidence-based national policies and operational plans to implement integrated vector management initiatives and to improve effectiveness and efficiency of current vector control programs”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The Declaration on Security in The Americas of the Special Conference on Security, held in Mexico City in 2003, in which Member States commit themselves to improve the health of the peoples “encouraging research on diseases disproportionately affecting developing states, mobilizing extra funding, improving international cooperation against new epidemics”;

The Plan of Action of the Fourth Summit of The Americas, held in Mar del Plata in 2005, which emphasizes the national commitments to strengthen health systems and to develop prevention plans against diseases such as AIDS/HIV, influenza, avian flu and tuberculosis, with the support of PAHO;

The Mandates for Action of the Seventh Summit of The Americas, held in Panama City in 2015, which states the intentions to “respond to outbreaks of emerging infectious diseases and other public health emergencies, particularly those with the potential for cross-border effects and impacts in realms beyond health, including social, economic, security, and political risks”;

CONSIDERING:

That, according to the World Health Organization (WHO), Zika infections have increased significantly in the Americas in 2016, with a total of 31 countries that notified Zika infection cases in their territories;

That there is no specific treatment for Zika and that the development of a vaccine is still ongoing;

That mother-to-child transmission of the Zika virus causes malformation of the brain and, in some cases, death;

That Zika is a serious problem affecting the Region and poses a threat to achieving integral development; and

BEARING IN MIND:

That the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development (IACD) is a subsidiary organ established by the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI), and its principal purpose is to coordinate programs regarding integral development in the hemisphere,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate PAHO and WHO for all the work done to improve the health of the peoples of the Americas throughout the years.

2. To commend the efforts made by the Member States to respond to the Zika virus epidemic outbreak in the Americas.
3. To create a Program that will enhance hemispheric cooperation for handling Zika infection cases, to be called “Strategies for a Zika Free America (SZFA)”, which will consist of, but not be limited to:
 - a. The implementation of health centers in rural communities to provide populations of the Americas universal access to treatment and affordable care of the symptoms caused by Zika, with a special focus on pregnant women.
 - b. The development of hemispheric consensus on regulations regarding essential medicines for management of Zika infection cases and to facilitate Member State access to such medicines.
 - c. The achievement of consensus among the Member States on the creation of health centers on the borders to minimize cross-border transmission of the Zika virus.
 - d. The development of joint strategies among the Member States to conduct research that will provide information about the communities that have not benefitted from prevention campaigns on Zika.
4. To instruct the IACD to collaborate with the PAHO and the WHO on this Program, and submit a final version to the Ministries of Health of each Member State.
5. To encourage Member States to adopt this Program, for which technical aid will be provided by the IACD, and which will:
 - a. Advise Member States on the best practices to implement the Program, taking into account the economic, political and social situation of each country.
 - b. Gather statistical information about Zika infections to help Member State provide assistance for specific needs, taking into account the research made by PAHO.
 - c. Publish information through social media to keep people informed about the Program.
6. To request the IACD to produce an annual report of the progress achieved by the Program.
7. To fund this Program with resources allocated in the IACD’s budget.

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

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

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**A MICRO APPROACH TO COMBAT OBESITY AS AN ENVIRONMENT-RELATED
DISEASE IN THE AMERICAS**

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Canada

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 47 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) which states that “member states will give primary importance within their development plans to the encouragement of education, science, technology, and culture, oriented toward overall improvement of the individual”;

Article 18 of the Social Charter of the Americas which declares that “Member states commit to taking 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”;

HAVING SEEN:

That an overwhelming number of studies have shown a direct link between food insecurity and climate change. Researchers in the hemisphere and worldwide found that prolonged extreme weather patterns have adversely affected food production and, as a result, poorer, developing nations are consuming increasing amounts of low-nutrient foods, high in sugar and fats;

That the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations reported in 2017, that almost 360 million Americans—58% of the hemispheric population—are overweight. In some Member States the obesity rate has surpassed sixty percent. The number of overweight children under the age of five is 5.2 million;

That the World Health Organization (WHO) determined in 2017 that, globally, children are ten times more likely to develop obesity and related disease than they were forty years ago;

That the Union of Concerned Scientist has found that children who are obese will continue to suffer from obesity throughout their lives and will suffer from obesity-related diseases like diabetes which will eventually result in a health care crisis particularly in developing countries;

That the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) found in 2015 in a span of thirteen years (2000-2013), fast-food consumption in Latin America had increased by 38.9% and doubling in several South American countries; and

RECOGNIZING:

That Member States such as Brazil, Mexico, and Chile are combating obesity by aggressive methods, including special taxes on unhealthy food products and the use of nutritional labeling;

Private corporations such as Under Armour Inc. and FitNow Inc. have promoted healthy lifestyles through the creation and distribution of free mobile applications in North America such “MyFitnessPal” and “Lose It,” respectively, through which individuals can track their daily consumption of carbohydrates, fats and proteins, and exercise levels;

That the National Center for Biotechnology Information recently estimated that cellular phone usage will rise in the US by 90% by 2020. Researchers also found that 52% of cellular phone users seek some sort of health information on the web and, despite having health applications in the private sector presently, there is a need to find effective ways to deliver health information through the Internet, and through smart phone applications especially, throughout the hemisphere,

RESOLVES:

1. To acknowledge the PAHO and Member States for initiating campaigns to combat obesity as an environmentally-related disease in the Americas.
2. To request the PAHO to commission a study to determine the effectiveness of mobile applications that track calorie consumption and physical activity in humans on preventing and decreasing obesity among urban populations in the developing Member States.
3. That the PAHO collaborate with government agencies, universities, and/or non-profit health organizations of five (5) Member States to conduct the study by 2020.
4. This six-month study will focus on the following logistical problems:
 - a. What would be the obstacles that would prohibit urban populations, especially vulnerable groups, from using the application.
 - b. How to make the application user-friendly when incorporating different languages, diets, and customs of Member States.
 - c. How to assist Member States to effectively advertise the application.
 - d. How to make smartphones more accessible and affordable, and to make the application the exclusive purpose of the phone for economically disadvantaged communities.
 - e. How effective is the application in preventing and diminishing obesity among urban populations.
5. The mobile application should be designed to enable the user to:
 - a. Count daily calorie consumption through a personalized account
 - b. Track daily of intake of carbohydrates, fats, and proteins and as well as activity levels.
 - c. Make the application available in English, Spanish, Portuguese, French, and Native languages that apply
 - d. The application must be designed to conform to different customs and cuisines and food products of participating Member States.
 - e. The application should connect the users to PAHO and managing bodies.
6. To inquire the PAHO solicit bids from digital technological companies to develop the mobile application with compensation rights to patents, copyrights, and exclusive advertising concessions.
7. To seek partial funding from the PAHO and collaborating bodies.

**INITIATIVE TO COMBAT THE PREVALENCE OF FEMICIDE
WITHIN THE HEMISPHERE**

Special Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegations of Honduras and Grenada

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 45 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states that “The Member States, convinced that man can only achieve the full realization of his aspirations within a just social order, along with economic development and true peace, agree to dedicate every effort to the application of the following principles and mechanisms:” including clause (a), 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 8 of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence Against Women, clauses (h) and (i), which establishes that Member States “ensure research and the gathering of statistics and other relevant information relating to the causes, consequences and frequency of violence against women, in order to assess the effectiveness of measures to prevent, punish and eradicate violence against women and to formulate and implement the necessary changes” and “foster international cooperation for the exchange of ideas and experiences and the execution of programs aimed at protecting women who are subjected to violence”;

Article 106 of the Charter of OAS, which states that: “There shall be an Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, whose principal function shall be to promote the observance and protection of human rights and to serve as a consultative organ of the Organization in these matters”;

REAFFIRMING:

Chapter 2, Article 4 of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of Honduras, which states that, “During its visit, the Commission received troubling information about the high levels of violence against women, including murder, domestic and family violence and rape.” In the words of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women after her visit to Honduras, “violence against women is widespread, systematic and its impact is manifest in various forms on women and young girls”;

The efforts to prevent femicide including those by the Latin American Model Protocol and the UN organization, UN Women, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, which also focus on defining femicide/feminicide and creating effective guidelines on how to properly execute criminal investigations of femicides/feminicides;

The UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, which defines violence against women as physical, sexual, or psychological, with emphasis on the plight of minority groups including the indigenous, migrant, disabled, and rural women who are more vulnerable to violence;

COMMENDING:

Those Member States that have formulated laws against femicide and have dedicated funds to this endeavor;

The scale of violence against women exceeds the capacity of any one government to overcome. Collective efforts to oversee fair judicial process and increased data surveillance to record causes and frequency of abuse will allow for bilateral cooperation to combat gross violations of human rights.; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That despite the commendable efforts of Member States towards the reduction of femicide, it is still a matter of concern, such that one in two women worldwide, who had experienced intimate partner violence, were killed by their partner or a family member,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage Member States to ratify the Latin American Model Protocol's definition of femicide as "the murder of women because they are women, committed within any social sphere, whether it is tolerated by the state or its agents" in public policies concerning women.
2. To urge Member States to gather data according to the Latin American Model Protocol's categorization of direct or indirect femicide for investigation of gender-related killings of women and adjust punishments for crimes such as sexual assault, human trafficking, and domestic violence, according to the protocol's guidelines for crimes against women throughout the Hemisphere.
3. To establish the creation of a subcommittee under the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM) to oversee the implementation of data collection for further Interactive Reports on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence Against Women. Areas of focus for such data collection will include, but would not be limited to:
 - a. Rape within marriage or de facto union
 - b. Femicide
 - c. Violence by the State or its agents
 - d. Sexual violence in hospitals, schools, and other state freedom deprivation.
4. To establish an independent judiciary review committee under the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM), responsible for the monitoring of any and all allegations brought forth within Member States of complaints of violence against women perpetrated

or negligently ignored by the State and its agents. The functions of this subcommittee would include, but not be limited to:

- e. Follow-up policy with direct or indirect reports of abuse perpetrated by the State or its agents.
- f. Data collection on the verdicts of cases brought forth regarding abuse perpetrated by the State or its agents.

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

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

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**PROVIDING PROTECTION TO WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN THE
HEMISPHERE THROUGH EDUCATION**

Special Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Dominican Republic and Guyana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 3(l) of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which states, “the American States proclaim the fundamental rights of the individual without distinction as to race, nationality, creed or sex”;

Article 7 of the Inter-American Convention on International Traffic in Minors (B-57), which states that “the States Parties undertake to adopt effective measures, under their domestic law, prevent and severely punish the international traffic in minors”;

Article 8(e) of the Inter-American Convention of the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence Against Women, in which State Parties agree “to provide appropriate specialized services for women who have been subjected to violence, through public and private sectors agencies, including shelters, counseling services for all family members where appropriate, and care and custody of the affected children”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That in 2014, 1,903 women were murdered because of their gender in the Caribbean and Latin America alone, according to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC);

That according to a study by the UN, ninety-eight percent of femicides go unprosecuted in the region;

That, according to statistics presented by the World Health Organization, female adolescents suffer more gender-based violence and sexual violence in particular, although homicides against women have become a growing problem in several countries in the region;

That, according to the UNICEF annual report on child abuse, more than six million children suffer abuse and more than 80,000 die each year as a result of violence; and

CONSIDERING:

The Convention of Rights of the Child, which emphasizes, “the children’s rights to physical and personal integrity, and outlines States parties obligations to protect them from all forms of mental and physical violence including sexual and other forms of exploitation, abduction, armed conflict, and inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment”;

The Inter-American Children Institute (IIN), whose purpose is to “assist States with developing public policy, contributing to policy design and implementation from the perspective of the promotion, protection and respect for the rights of children and adolescents”;

The Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM), whose purpose is to “support the efforts of Member States to promote full and equal access, participation, representation, leadership, and influence of women in civil, political, economic, social, and cultural spheres,

RESOLVES:

1. To praise the Member States for their effort in combating femicide and violence against women and children.
2. To propose a distinct and substantial definition of violence against children with sub-clauses not limited to:
 - a. Violence against children in the household which includes:
 - i. Physical, sexual, verbal, and emotional abuse;
 - ii. Neglect, abandonment, and death;
 - b. Violence against children in the drug and sex trafficking industry;
 - c. Kidnapping and illegal adoption of children.
3. To urge the creation of the program, through the collaboration of IIN and CIM for the purpose of educating youth throughout the Americas about violence against women and children through the following actions:
 - a. The creation of an information campaign that combats violence against women and children with an understanding of the consequences of engaging in these violent behaviors;
 - b. The establishment of educational programs that teach young adults about the legal actions they can take in the event of an abusive situation, and that provides legal support;
 - c. The arrangement of medical and mental health services that provide educational courses as well as treatment for victims of abuse.
4. To urge the IIN and CIM to create a budget for sponsored program mentioned in Resolve 3;
5. To urge Member States to attend an annual conference hosted by the IIN and CIM to assess the effectiveness of the program and discuss strategies for improvement.

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

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

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MECHANISMS TO MITIGATE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Special Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Resolution presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Haiti

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 30 of the Charter of Organization of American States (OAS), which states that Member States “inspired by the principles of Inter-American solidarity and cooperation, are committed to make efforts to achieve international social justice in its relations and for its people to achieve integral development, essential conditions for peace and security. The Integral development covers the economic, social, educational, cultural, scientific and technological fields, in which the goals that each country defines to achieve it must be obtained”;

Article 37 of the Charter of OAS, which asserts that Member States “agree to 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”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) 2009 report, “The Right of Women in Haiti to be Free from Violence and Discrimination,” which expresses and reiterates its serious concern about the suffering of Haitian women due to a situation of violence and discrimination. The IACHR also highlights the importance of considering the specific needs of women in the public and institutional response to these problems and the overall security situation in Haiti;

The Article 19 of The American Convention on Human Rights (Pact of San José), which states that “Every child has the right to protection measures that his or her condition requires, by his family, society and the State.”, this affirmation show us the importance of children in society and the necessity to protect them;

The Seventh Summit of the Americas (Panamá City, 2015) which reaffirmed its commitment to eradicate violence against women through the promotion of initiatives aimed at empower women and the implementation of effective public policies focused on achieving this objective, including measures to prevent, punish and eradicate such violence and the implementation of programs to educate Also the training of officials at national and local level and the implementation of programs to educate the population;

That the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women (Convention of Belém do Pará), which affirms that “violence against women constitutes a violation of human rights and is also an offense against human dignity. Indeed, violence against women must be understood as any action or conduct, based on gender, that causes death, physical, sexual or psychological suffering to women, whether in the public or private sphere”; and

CONSIDERING:

That Haitian government has a Ministry of Women's Affairs, but it lacks the resources to support issues such as violence against women and harassment in the street or workplace;

That Haiti does not have specific legislation in domestic violence, sexual harassment, or other forms of violence targeted at women. The United Nations called on Haiti to expedite the adoption of a draft law on violence against women. However, the political crisis does not allow a reform of the criminal code that would remedy the lack of guarantees;

That according to international studies, one in two Haitians of fifteen (15) years is illiterate. The main reason is because the quality of education in general is low and almost ninety percent (90%) of the schools are administered by private entities, depriving low-income families of access to education;

That Member States and NGOs has shown a strong commitment in developing and strengthening strategies to fight against the violence of women in the Americas. Nevertheless, violence has not yet been abolished in the hemisphere,

RESOLVES:

1. To propose to the Member States to implement effective and expedited mechanisms of justice and criminal complaints procedures for women and children who were victims of violence, so they can break their silence and seek for justice. Those mechanisms would be the following:
 - a. To improve channels to contact police in order to denounce violence,
 - b. To protect the identity of the complainant, because in some cases aggressors could retaliate.
 - c. To provide mechanisms for children that allow to the report of incidences of violence and obtain help, support and attention.
2. To propose to the Member States, assisted by the Inter-American commission of Human Rights (IACHR), Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM), to establish public policies that seek to mitigate violence against women and children considerably. The main issues that these policies should cover would be legal, medical, physiological, housing and employment assistance to women and children who were subject of violence. For that reason, Member States should:
 - a. Promote the education and training of personnel in the administration of justice, police and other officials in charge of the application of the law, as well as the personnel in charge of the application of policies for the prevention, punishment and elimination of violence against women.
 - b. Provide the appropriate specialized services for the necessary assistance to women and children subjected of violence, including shelters, orientation services for the whole family, labor reintegration and free legal and psychological advice.
 - c. Encourage the media to develop appropriate programs that contribute to the eradication of violence against women and children in all its forms and to enhance respect for the human rights.
 - d. Guarantee the investigation and collection of statistics and information of the causes, consequences and frequency of violence against women and children.

- e. Create social programs in alliance with women rights defense NGOs in order to increase public awareness and social consciousness about violence.

- 3. To promote education programs, starting in the basic grade levels of primary schools, in order to raise awareness against violence among children and young people. Special courses should be created and will focus on:
 - a. Children embracing non-violence and respect for human rights.
 - b. Females of all ages should be aware of their rights and not allow violence against them.

- 4. To promote international cooperation so that the Women's Ministry establishes clear policies on violence, that regulates actions to combat violence against women and children and monitor them. Also, to suggest the exchange of ideas and experiences and the implementation of programs aimed at protecting women and children that are subjected to violence.

- 5. To seek funds from NGO's and UN Women in order to help the member states implement this initiative.

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

Cosignatories: 1.	_____	_____
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**COMBATING ENVIRONMENT-RELATED HEALTH ISSUES WITH THE
REVITALIZATION OF URBAN NEIGHBORHOODS**

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Jamaica

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 34 (1) of the Charter of the Organization of American States in which Member States agree to dedicate their effort to accomplish different goals, one of the following being: “Urban conditions that offer the opportunity for a healthful, productive, and full life”;

Article 17 of the Social Charter of the Americas in which Member States confirm “that the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is a fundamental right of all persons” and affirm their commitment to reinforce their capacity to detect, prevent and respond to chronic diseases and environmental health concerns;

Article 15 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter that states that “it is essential that the states of the Hemisphere implement policies and strategies to protect the environment [...] to achieve sustainable development for the benefit of future generations”;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

With the report from the Clean Air Institute which states that in Latin America and the Caribbean at least 100 million people are exposed to air pollution above the World Health Organization (WHO) recommended levels;

That the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) estimates that 300 million children under the age of 20 living in Latin America and the Caribbean are confronted with complex environmental threats to health;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

AG/RES 2819 (XLIV-O/14) “Sustainable and Equitable Cities and Communities in the Americas” that reaffirms the importance of supporting good practices in the development of sustainable communities and cities;

The 2030 Agenda for the Sustainable Development adopted in 2015 by the United Nations which sets the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), more precisely the eleventh goal in which Member States declare their commitment to “make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable” by developing sustainable cities and communities; and

UNDERLINING:

The Rio+20 Conference held in 2012 during which Member States of the United Nations dedicated themselves to promote sustainable development policies that support healthy air quality in the context of sustainable cities [...] and recognized that reducing air pollution leads to positive effects on health,

RESOLVES:

1. To applaud the initiatives done by Member States, the Department of Sustainable Development (DSD) and the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas (ECPA) that contribute to develop sustainable practices with their Program of Sustainable Cities and Communities in the Americas.
2. To reaffirm the importance of transitioning towards green sustainable practices with the objective of addressing environment-related health issues by attaining the following goals:
 - a. Improving air quality and reducing atmospheric carbon dioxide in urban areas.
 - b. Reducing energy consumption.
 - c. Combatting urban heat islands.
 - d. Encouraging incremental changes to foster more environment-friendly attitudes.
3. To create a specialized committee named the Committee for the Revitalization of Urban Neighborhoods (CRUN) composed of engineers, architects, urbanists, public health experts and experts in green infrastructure with the objective of revitalizing urban neighborhoods while offering technical assistance and working closely with cities of Member States that shows interest in developing such initiatives.
4. To refurbish infrastructure and buildings throughout cities that urgently need it with the aim of implementing green eco-friendly technologies and practices, while taking into consideration the environment and improving public health, consisting of the following practices such as, but not limited to:
 - a. Green roofs, defined as a rooftop partially or completely covered with vegetation planted over a waterproofing membrane and that may include additional layers such as drainage and irrigation systems.
 - b. Increased energy efficiency, which maintains the same level of output while using less energy.
 - c. Waste management, which is the transport, processing and disposal of waste materials usually produced by human activity to reduce their effect on health; and
 - d. Water harvesting, more precisely, treating rainwater as a resource by storing it for multiple productive uses.
5. To encourage Member States to maintain their green infrastructures and to pursue the revitalization in other areas of the cities by ensuring that an inspection will be carried out every two years by CRUN as a way to catalog the effectiveness of these practices and to oversee that the regulations and standards established by the projects are still respected, if not, the corrective measures established during the creation of the project will be imposed.
6. To create an annual conference organized by the CRUN that invites all participating Member States to give them access to a network of expertise composed of health experts, government health representatives and experts in the field of sustainable development and green infrastructures to share technological advances and knowledge, and also encourage Member States to raise awareness about environment-related health issues among their municipalities:
 - a. To propose Kingston, Jamaica as the host for the first meeting held two years after the creation of this project and the next host will always be determined at the end of each annual conference.

7. To request funds from the Inter-American Development Bank Group (IDB), the Development Bank of Latin America (CAF), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), United Nations' Green Climate Fund (GCF), NGOs, real-estate investors as well as voluntary contributions from Member States to finance the operations of this initiative and guarantee the loans.

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

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

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**INTER-AMERICAN PROGRAM FOR WATER SAFETY (PISA):
A STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN TO MONITOR WATER SOURCES IN THE HEMISPHERE**

Special Committee

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Ecuador

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

The Social Charter of the Americas, which Article 17 reaffirms the importance of highest standards of health as a “fundamental right of all persons without discrimination” and an “essential condition for social inclusion and cohesion, integral development, and economic growth with equity”, and Article 20 of the same document, that recognizes that water is fundamental for sustainable development and “that non-discriminatory access by the population to safe drinking water and sanitation services, in the framework of national law and policies, contributes to the objective of combating poverty”;

RECALLING:

The Declaration of Santa Cruz + 10 (OEA/XLIII. CIDI/RIMDS/DEC.1/06) which states that “Water is fundamental for life and basic for socio-economic development and the conservation of ecosystems, and that, in this regard, its sustainable management must be promoted with a view to ensuring access to water for present and future generations, taking into account internationally-agreed development goals” including the provision of physically accessible and affordable water as means to reduce the risk of water-related diseases and to provide for consumption, cooking, person and domestic hygienic products;

REMEMBERING:

AG/RES. 2347 (XXVII-O/07) “Inter-American Meeting on the Economic, Social, and Environmental Aspects of the Availability of, and Access to, Drinking Water” which article 20 establishes that Member States “recognize that water is a limited natural resource essential for life, and that access to clean water and to sanitation services is indispensable to health and human dignity, as well as to sustainable development;

HAVING EXAMINED:

Article 11 of the additional protocol “Protocol of San Salvador” to the American Convention on Human Rights (A-52) in the area of economic, social and cultural rights which recognizes that “everyone shall have the right to live in a healthy environment and to have access to basic public services” and that “the States Parties shall promote the protection, preservation, and improvement of the environment”;

BEARING IN MIND:

The United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) such as the ones that intend to “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages” and “Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all”;

RECOGNIZING:

The collaborative efforts made by the OAS with supporting the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by promoting Inter-American dialogue and cooperation between Member States and other countries around the world to fulfill and reach the 17 Sustainable Development goals as stated in the official press release of the joint collaboration of the OAS, PAHO and WHO to support these goals; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The report of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (2017), which even though there has been a progress and at the moment 96% of the population in Latin America and the Caribbean have access to at least a basic drinking water service still 34 million people in Latin America and the Caribbean lack access to safe water,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the Inter-American Program for Sustainable Development (PIDS) for its commitment to combating water related health-issues and the lack of access to safe drinking water in the hemisphere by delivering on and aligning their efforts with the United Nations (UN) in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
2. To applaud the efforts and accomplishments made by Member States in their mission to ensure access to safe drinking water for all citizens in the Hemisphere and to reduce water related diseases, including the implementation of policies related to SDG6 and the understanding that access to safe drinking water is critical to prevent water-borne diseases that are extremely harmful to the population.
3. To recommend that Member States work with the Inter-American Council for Sustainable Development (CIDI) in the creation of the Inter-American Program for Water Safety (PISA) based on a 10-year action plan, which strategies and actions will include but not be limited to:
 - a. Obtaining clear measurements on water sources of different benchmarks to evaluate levels of contamination.
 - b. Conducting an extensive evaluation of water levels to ensure that they are in accordance with WHO Guidelines for drinking-water quality (GDWQ) for safe human consumption and free of residual oils and mining contamination.
 - c. Volunteering trained professionals and others knowledgeable in the field in each Member State to conduct the analysis and convey the results as well as promoting seminars for the general population to learn about and understand the importance of safe water consumption.
 - d. Evaluating and monitoring the development of the program in each Member States that have decided to implement the program.
 - e. Presenting a report to the Inter-American Council for Sustainable Development (CIDI) to share the results and findings after the implementation of the program.
4. To volunteer the city of Quito, Ecuador for an introductory conference to the Inter-American Program for Water Safety (PISA) so that representatives of Member States can get familiar with the program and understand the importance of implementing it.
5. To request funding from voluntary donations by Member States, observer states, registered non-governmental organizations (NGO's) and other international associations such as the World Health Organization for the creation of the Inter-American Program for Water Safety as well as other expenses concerned with the volunteers joining the program.

6. To request the Secretary General to present a report on the implementation of this resolution in Forty-Eighth Regular Session of the General Assembly.

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

Cosignatories:

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**INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE FOR THE EDUCATION OF LAW
ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN**

Special Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Trinidad and Tobago

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 16 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which announces that “Education is key to strengthening democratic institutions, promoting the development of human potential, and alleviating poverty and fostering greater understanding among our people”;

Article 4 of the Inter-American Convention Against all Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance, which affirms the duty of states to “prevent, eliminate, prohibit, and punish... all acts and manifestations of discrimination and intolerance”;

Article 45 of the Protocol of Amendment to the Charter of the Organization of American States, which states that Member States will give great importance “to the encouragement of education, science, and culture, oriented toward the overall improvement of the individual, and as a foundation for democracy, social justice, and progress”;

RECALLING:

Article 6 of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women (Convention of Belém do Pará) which states, “The right of every woman to be free from violence”;

Article 8 of the Convention of Belém do Pará, affirming that “States Parties will undertake progressive measures “to promote the education and training of all those involved in the administration of justice, police and other law enforcement officers”; and

CONSIDERING:

That the United Nations World Women’s statistical report of 2015 found that two in three women are victims of violence and family-related homicide, with the percentage of women reporting intimate partner violence varying between fourteen to thirty-eight percent;

That the World Health Organization’s 2013 report on “Violence and Injury Prevention” states that forty-one to eighty-two percent of women were abused by their partner, the abuse includes, cuts, bruises, broken bones, and miscarriages, twenty-eight to sixty-four percent of women did not seek help;

The large disparity in the numbers of women seeking help and those who seek support are less likely to report the offenses to law enforcement, as opposed to their family and friends,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Organization of American States on the Convention of Belém do Pará.
2. To encourage Member States to maintain support of the Mechanism to Follow Up on Implementation of the Convention (MESECVI) as it continues to identify indicators that adhere to the Convention of Belém do Pará and Member States' ability to comply with such.
3. To propose the formation of an Inter-American conference to further educate law enforcement within Member States on domestic violence:
 - a. To consist of four regional annual conferences in North America, Caribbean, Central America, and South America.
 - b. For each Member State to decide on delegates from law enforcement establishments to represent their country at their regional conference, ensuring appropriate representation of both rural and urban areas.
 - c. To propose that the training portion of the conference be designed, in part, by the Inter-American Commission of Women.
 - d. To suggest that the program be delivered by experts in the field of violence against women and children, selected through an application process led by the Inter-American Commission of Women.
 - e. To designate one member from each region to report to a biannual conference at the OAS Headquarters in Washington DC to determine progress and recommendations.
4. To suggest that the conference considers:
 - a. The current lapses in the management of sexual offences and domestic violence cases in order to reinforce them.
 - b. Potential interventions for children who witness domestic violence, to rectify the increased likelihood that they will be victims or perpetrators of violence in their adult life.
 - c. An emphasis on law enforcement officials spotting the signs of sexual offences and domestic violence, leading to evidence-led prosecutions rather than the reliance on victims to build the case.
5. The purpose of the conferences will be:
 - a. To create a consensus on the future direction of law enforcement practices to increase reporting of violence against women and children, with emphasis on systems that educate law enforcement officials on how to identify signs of abuse.
 - b. To establish a multidisciplinary protocol of referring current victims to the correct agencies, including the sharing of information to enable comprehensive risk assessments.

**THE EDUCATION OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE ON THE ANALYSIS AND
PREVENTION OF DISEASE OUTBREAK**

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

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 30 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) which devotes Member States to the “Integral development encompasses the economic, social, educational, cultural, scientific, and technological fields through which the goals that each country sets for accomplishing it should be achieved”;

Article 34 (i) of the OAS Charter that promotes the “Protection of man’s potential through the extension and application of modern medical science”;

Article 16 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which announces that “Education is key to strengthening democratic institutions, promoting the development of human potential, and alleviating poverty and fostering greater understanding among our people”;

BEARING IN MIND:

The Pan American Health Organization’s definition of risk communication “takes into consideration political, social and economic factors; analyzes risk and risk perception to communicate effectively; and gives great importance to dialogue with affected and targeted populations to help them make the best possible decisions during public health emergencies”; and,

CONSIDERING:

That improving global health can support both national and global security interests by promoting political stability and economic growth;

That the severity of an outbreak is directly linked to the level of prior knowledge and education of the general population;

The potential to prevent the international spread of disease through the collaboration of Member States sharing information about known disease outbreaks, reducing disturbance to world travel and trade,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Member States and PAHO on their commitments to disease risk and outbreak communication.
2. To create an Inter-American Program on Education and Disease Outbreak that will function as a think tank:
 - a. To request the think tank research focuses on the analysis of current disease outbreak and prevention in each Member State.
 - b. To request Member States to provide qualified scholars to research disease outbreak and prevention.

- c. To appeal to Member States to encourage that the scholars share the findings with the OAS, their governments, and their citizens.
3. To call upon the Inter-American Program on Education and Disease Outbreak to implement disease prevention in the Member States using the research provided by the scholars:
- a. To encourage the Inter-American Program on Education and Disease Outbreak to focus on the most prevalent diseases in the region.
 - b. To consider matters such as transmission, treatment, and to further help authorities contain the disease within a confined area.
 - c. To designate that educators within this program will include scholars from the Inter-American Program on Education and Disease Outbreak, to:
 - a. Request the scholars to go schools from their Member State and educate children and young adults on the current disease.
 - b. Implement a prevention program in areas that the current disease has not reached.
4. To seek funds from the Red Cross, World Health Organization, and United Nations Children's fund.

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

Co-Signatories:

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**HEMISPHERIC PROPOSALS TO PREVENT ASTHMA ATTACKS
DERIVED FROM OUTDOOR AIR POLLUTION**

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

Topic No. 3 in the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 30 of the Organization of American States (OAS) Charter, which indicates that “the Member States, inspired by the principles of 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 conditions essential to peace and security. Integral development encompasses the economic, social, educational, cultural, scientific, and technological fields through which the goals that each country sets for accomplishing it, should be achieved”;

Article 34 (l) of the OAS Charter, that indicates that the Member States “agree to devote their utmost efforts to accomplishing urban conditions that offer the opportunity for a healthful, productive, and full life”;

CONSIDERING:

Article 10 of the San Salvador Protocol which states that “everyone shall have the right to health, the enjoyment of the highest level of physical, mental and social well-being and that the State Parties should adopt these measures among others: (1) education of the population on the prevention and treatment of health problems and (2) satisfaction of the health needs of the highest risk groups and of those whose poverty makes them the most vulnerable”;

Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which professes that “everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family”;

The Quinquennial Report of the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau -Championing Health for Sustainable Development and Equity: On the Road to Universal Health 2013–2017-, which indicates that “the prevention and control of respiratory diseases are determined by the actions taken by the governments, industries and civil society regarding the quality of air”;

RECOGNIZING:

The Declaration of Commitment -Strengthening Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases through cooperative action of the Inter-American system, where strategic alliances were established in order to improve the quality of life of the population in the hemisphere in general; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED WITH:

The information given in 2016 by the World Health Organization (WHO) that indicates: (1) “an estimated 235 million people worldwide have asthma, (2) asthma is the most common chronic disease among children, it is not just a public health problem for high income countries; it occurs in all countries regardless of level of development and it is under-diagnosed and under-treated, creating a substantial burden to individuals and families and possibly restricting individuals’ activities for a lifetime, (4) 3.7 million deaths in the world are attributable to outdoor air pollution on a yearly basis and, (5) 24 out of 43 cities with one million or more inhabitants have measurements of PM10 (56%) and 16 of PM2.5

(37%); indicating many cities do not have accurate information on their air quality thus limiting the decision making process when tackling air pollution;

The fact that when pollution levels are high or there is poor air quality, the population suffering from asthma is more likely to feel the negative effects since (1) pollutants, for example in traffic fumes, or wood smoke, can quickly irritate the airways and trigger asthma symptoms, (2) the particles found in dust, soot, smoke, and diesel fumes are small enough to get right into the lungs, making the airways inflamed and swollen and bringing on asthma symptoms and, (3) pollution can make the population suffering from asthma more sensitive and more likely to react to their usual asthma,

RESOLVES:

1. To strongly encourage the Member States to adopt the following measures to prevent asthma attacks which are derived from outdoor air pollution by:
 - a. Designing and implementing public policies that aim at controlling outdoor air pollution by: establishing maximum limits of emission, discharge, transport or deposits of substances that may affect air quality based on the activities and location and production needs and, by implementing new methods of urban planning that allow the cities to improve their air quality via the expansion of green areas.
 - b. Implementing campaigns that involve the population in the awareness of air pollution as a cause of respiratory diseases such as asthma.
 - c. Demarcating areas and time frames with high risk of outdoor air pollution in order to inform individuals the areas which should not be visited since the threat of getting asthma is higher.
 - d. Supporting the creation of alliances between the public and private sectors that develop initiatives to reduce polluting emissions that attempt to increase respiratory health problems; especially asthma.
2. To urge the Member States to adopt the following measures:
 - a. Partner with the Pan American Health Organization in order to implement initiatives in which the population from the sectors of the cities with the poorest air quality can receive: medical consultations, treatments and general assistance when suffering from asthma.
 - b. Build a support network among the Ministries of Health (or its equivalent in all of the Member States), universities and research institutes that promote best practices within the medical community; providing accessible and effective options for people suffering from asthma.
3. To strongly encourage the Member States to implement the above stated proposals according to their social and economic conditions and needs.

Approved for form and substance:

(Signature of the Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

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**INTER-AMERICAN INITIATIVES TO REDUCE INFANT DEATHS DUE TO HEALTH
PROBLEMS RELATED TO AIR POLLUTION AND
THE CONTAMINATION OF AQUIFERS**

Special 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(c) of the OAS Charter which emphasizes as one of its main purposes: “To provide possible cause of difficulties and secure a pacific solution of controversies that generates among the member states”;

Article 31 of the OAS Charter, which establishes that: “Inter-American cooperation for integral development is a shared responsibility and solidarity of member states in framework of democratic principles and institutions of inter-American system also to support the achievements of national goals of member states and respecting priorities that every country has planned”;

HAVING SEEN:

Article 1 of the WHO Charter which proclaims: “The aim of the World Health Organization shall be the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health”;

Article 61 of the WHO Charter, which claims that: “Each member shall report annually to the Organization on the action taken and progress achieved in improving the health of its people”;

Article 57 of the WHO Charter, which states that: “The Health Assembly or the Board acting on behalf of the Health Assembly may accept and administer gifts and bequests made to the Organization provided that the conditions attached to such gifts or bequests are acceptable to the Health Assembly (...)”;

DEEPLY CONCERNED THAT:

Currently humanity is fighting against a deadly and silent enemy: environmental pollution, which took the lives of 12.6 million people just in 2012 (WHO), attacking the most vulnerable sector of society, children around the world;

Children suffer from deadly diseases and respiratory problems such as: asthma, cancer, cardiovascular diseases or malaria due to air pollution (greenhouse gas emissions and tobacco smoke). The contamination of aquifers, also has negative and fatal results on human health, causing diarrheal or toxic diseases due to contaminated products;

CONSIDERING:

On March 6, 2017, the World Health Organization published two studies called “The inheritance of the sustainable world” and “Do not contaminate my future” in which it reveals that 1.7 million children aged 0 to 5 years in America died from diseases related to environmental pollution, such as indoor air pollution from exposure to secondhand smoke or greenhouse gas emissions, unsafe water, lack of sanitation and proper hygiene;

570,000 children under the age of five die as a result of respiratory infections caused by indoor and outdoor air pollution of second-hand tobacco smoke;

361,000 children under the age of five die from diarrheal diseases due to insufficient access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene;

270,000 children die within the first month after childbirth due to several causes – including preterm birth deaths- that could be prevented by providing access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in health centers and reducing air pollution;

200,000 deaths are due to malaria in children under five years of age;

200,000 children under the age of five die of involuntary injuries or injuries related to the environment, such as poisoning, falls and drowning; and

FULLY AWARE OF:

The Oriental Republic of Uruguay has promoted a health policy that seeks to reduce the risk factors that cause non-communicable diseases, such as diabetes, cancer, cardiovascular and respiratory diseases;

One of these policies, “The fight against smoking”, is estimated at \$50,000 million dollars per year to prevent and treat diseases, for this reason Uruguay began to promote smoke-free spaces and on March 1, 2006, entered into force prohibiting electronic cigarettes as well as smoking in closed shared environments for public use and in the workplace,

RESOLVES:

1. To advise Member States on the correct control of toxic waste to avoid the contamination of groundwater reserves and soil.
2. To keep promoting the development of quality life now and in the future.
3. To congratulate Member States which are already using environmental public policies to reduce infant deaths.
4. To request Member States and delegates present to recognize the importance of adopting environmental public policies for the prevention of infant deaths.
5. To request the OAS to take a firmer stance on the application of public environmental policies to the Member States.
6. To provide drinking water for every citizen of the Member States.
7. To create more security measures to avoid contact with tobacco smoke, such as:
 - a. To strongly encourage member states to increase public areas free of tobacco smoke,
 - b. To ban smoking in the street or public areas affecting infants, and
 - c. To reduce the number of ash trays on the street.
8. To strongly urge to increase public areas free of tobacco smoke.

9. To create an Inter-American Program for environmental recovery and sustainable use of natural resources with the aim of reduce infant deaths due to air and water pollution.
10. To request funding from the IACHR, IADB, and voluntary funds from relevant NGOs and Observer Nations.

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

Cosignatories:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. _____ | _____ |
| (Signature of Delegate) | (Country Represented) |
| 2. _____ | _____ |
| 3. _____ | _____ |
| 4. _____ | _____ |
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