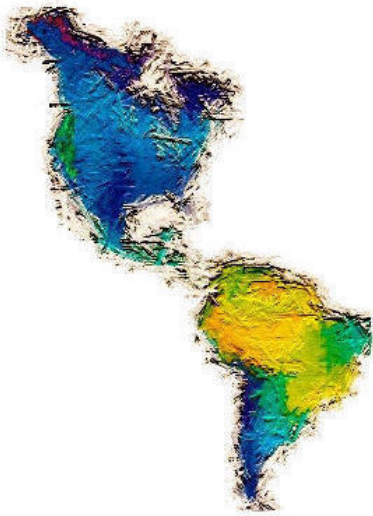


**2021 Washington Model Organization of
American States General Assembly**

Final Packet

Special Committee



Washington Model

Organization of American States

Institute for Diplomatic Dialogue in the Americas



OAS

More rights for more people

March 29 – April 2, 2021

**PREVENTING THE FURTHER SPREAD OF COVID-19 BY SUPPORTING THE
SUSPENSION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS ON COVID-19 VACCINES AND
MEDICINES**

Special Committee

Topic No 4 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Ecuador

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2(e) of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which states that one of its main purposes is to: “to seek the solution of political, juridical, and economic problems that may arise among them”;

Article 30 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which establishes 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”; where integral development is described as a process that “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 38 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which asserts that the “Member States shall 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”;

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

Article 12 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter which specified that this “shared commitment regarding the problems associated with development and poverty also underscores the importance of maintaining macroeconomic equilibria and the obligation to strengthen social cohesion and democracy”;

CONSIDERING:

That of the millions of doses of vaccine for Covid-19, the majority have been bought by developed countries in bilateral agreements instead of purchasing them through the COVAX fund;

That not enough money has been raised for the COVAX Fund to pay for Covid-19 vaccinations for the developing countries and that COVAX has not reached its aim to distribute the vaccines fairly;

RECOGNIZING:

The work of the developed countries, including the United States and Canada, donating millions of dollars to support vaccination and treatments for Covid-19 as well as the U.S. accession to the COVAX Fund, which will help immensely in working towards a global solution to the pandemic;

The efforts by India and South Africa to change certain intellectual property regulations to make it easier for COVID-19 vaccines and drugs to be manufactured in these countries for their own use;

TAKING IN ACCOUNT:

Article 12 of the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights, which recognizes “the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health” and calls for “steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right” and states that these shall “include those necessary for: The prevention, treatment and control of epidemic, endemic, occupational and other diseases”;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That there have been more than 1.2 million deaths in the Americas compared to 2.5 million deaths around the world due to COVID-19— of these, nearly 700,000 deaths in Latin America & Caribbean countries and the dramatic impact on the economy of all Member States which affects the life and stability of every citizen in the Americas and can lead to poverty;

That the developed countries will likely be able to vaccinate all of their citizens by the end of 2021 and some developing countries will not even have access to vaccinations by then;

That the coronavirus is likely to mutate in countries where vaccination is not available which will inevitably bring new variants to industrialized countries through globalization, against which current vaccinations may not be effective; and

RECALLING:

CP/RES 1165 (2312/21) “THE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF COVID-19 VACCINES” that acknowledges “grave concern at any measure aimed at, or resulting in, inequitable and discriminatory access to, and distribution of, vaccines between developed and developing countries, which generate a risk that the current pandemic will continue in detriment to livelihoods and to the preservation of health and well-being of the peoples of the Americas, and respect for the principle of international cooperation and solidarity”;

CP43475E01 Draft Resolution, “THE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF COVID-19 VACCINES” submitted by the permanent mission of Trinidad and Tobago,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the work that the COVAX Fund has accomplished.
2. To draw attention to the fact that some developed countries order excessive quantities of vaccines without purchasing them through the COVAX Funds; thus, highlighting the need to restrict developed countries’ access and require more responsibilities from them.

- 3. To encourage local pharmaceutical companies belonging to developed countries that have the capacity to produce them to manufacture doses of vaccines, providing facilities for accomplishing the process of inoculation in developing countries, which would result in a minimization of the risk of developing COVID-19 mutations and help to reduce significantly the risk of its spread.
- 4. To facilitate vaccinations for all countries in the Americas by encouraging the WHO to support the suspension of intellectual property rights on Covid-19 vaccines and medicines resulting in the ability to start production of the vaccine in all countries in the Americas and consequently reducing the burden of increased purchasing costs on developing countries.
- 5. To call up on Member States to take appropriate steps to ensure that the vaccine formulas are only used for production and is not improved or sold, and that intellectual property rights are respected.

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

Cosignatories:

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

ESTABLISHING THE GOLD STANDARD TECHNICAL GROUP (GSTG)

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Belize

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND:

Article 44 of the 1948 Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) in which Member States "...agree that technical and financial cooperation that seeks to promote regional economic integration should be based on the principle of harmonious, balanced, and efficient development, with particular attention to the relatively less-developed countries, so that it may be a decisive factor that will enable them to promote, with their own efforts, the improved development of their infrastructure programs, new lines of production, and export diversification";

Article 10 sub-section 2 of the 1999 Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the Area of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, states that "In order to ensure the exercise of the right to health, the State Parties agree to recognize health as a public good and, particularly, to adopt the following measures . . . Universal immunization against the principal infectious diseases . . . Prevention and treatment of endemic, occupational and other diseases";

Section IV of the Pandemic and Human Rights in the Americas (CIDI/RIMDS/APR.1/2020) asserts that "[the Inter-American Committee on Human Rights] IACHR and its Special Rapporteurs are ready and willing to provide technical assistance to governments, regional organizations, social organizations and other institutions in order to strengthen institutions and to formulate, implement and evaluate public policies designed to combat the pandemic in the Americas, with a human rights approach based on relevant inter-American and international standards";

ALARMED BY:

The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) 2020 publication of the Epidemiological Update Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) that reported, "...all 56 countries and territories in the Region of the Americas have reported COVID-19 cases and deaths";

The COVID-19-PAHO/World Health Organization (WHO) Response, Report 44 (2021) that reports as of February 8 there were "47,267,977 confirmed cases and 1,102,076 deaths" due to COVID-19 in the Americas;

GUIDED BY:

PAHO's protocols, as outlined in its 2020 report on "Resuming non-essential international travel in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic" which explicitly advises states on the use of COVID-19-related testing as possibly creating a false sense of security and diverting state resources for the testing capacity for citizens and high-risk groups;

NOTING:

Belizean official state policy which created the state's Tourism Gold Standard and a portal for tourism-dependent businesses including hotels, restaurants, tour operators, tourism sites, transportation,

shops, and others to receive recognition for adherence to Belize's safety protocols designed to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 while supporting their tourism sector;

VIEWING WITH APPRECIATION:

The efforts of the OAS and Member States to develop health strategies to prevent the spread of novel coronavirus and its variants, to provide health care to citizens and persons living in Member States, and to provide relief from the economic difficulties for people;

The COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access (COVAX) programs that aim to "accelerate the development and manufacture of COVID-19 vaccines, and to guarantee fair and equitable access for every country in the world" by setting the goal to provide "doses for at least 20% of countries' populations"; and

RESTATING:

That it is imperative that the effects of COVID-19 on the tourism sector be researched and protocols be established to provide as a guide for Member States to adopt to safely mitigate the spread of the virus while not depending on testing measures and other methods that may create a false sense of security that may lead to relaxing of hygiene and safety procedures,

RESOLVES:

1. To recognize and congratulate the work Member States have done in battling the COVID-19 pandemic.
2. To create the Gold-Standard Technical Group (GSTG) from members of the Department of Economic Development (DDE) specifically concerned with tourism and tasking it to research and identify key issues COVID-19 has had on small family-owned businesses severely impacted by the lack of tourism in the past year:
 - a. That the GSTG be a collaborative effort to research and establish an action-plan for businesses to reopen the tourism sector by bringing together experts, entrepreneurs, epidemiologists, activists and health officials with the intent of creating safe protocols to reopen tourism:
 - i. That these protocols emphasize official PAHO sanitation and operation measures.
 - ii. That the program will have a certification process for tourism sector businesses to apply to before they are able to receive international travelers based on adherence to measures mentioned above.
 - iii. Further objectives of the GSTG will include additional guidance for small businesses owned by local citizens, indigenous persons or other minority entrepreneurs.
 - b. That the GSTG will conduct meetings on virtual platforms.
 - c. That the GSTG request guidance from PAHO in crafting protocols for small businesses to implement to mitigate the spread of COVID-19.
 - d. That the work of the GSTG be completed within ten months of the approval of this resolution and then be absorbed under the Joint Summit Working Group (JSWG) that is currently developing an action plan for the recovery of cruise and airline industries in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic.

3. To request that PAHO in conjunction with the WHO add an amendment to the International Health Regulations (IHR) policy on the allowed requirement of vaccination records for travelers:
 - a. That this amendment specifically adds vaccines against COVID-19 to Annex 7, which currently allows a party within a state to require proof of vaccination or prophylaxis against yellow fever for travelers as a condition of entry to a state.
 - b. To encourage Member States to adopt a similar policy that requires anyone crossing the border to present a document certifying the person is a recipient of an approved COVID-19 vaccine.

4. To establish that funding for this draft proposed resolution comes from voluntary contributions from willing Member States, permanent observer states, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as the Pan-American Development Foundation, International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs, and any other pertinent organization willing to contribute.

5. To request that the JSWG make a final report on recommendations for reopening tourism to the General Secretariat that will present its findings to the Fifty-Second regular session, that the execution of the activities envisaged in this resolution will be subject to the availability of financial resources in the program budget of the Organization and other resources.

Approved for form and substance:

PROF. JOAN SUPPLEE
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

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

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

THE PROMOTION OF INTER-AMERICAN COOPERATION IN ORDER TO PROVIDE THE COVID-19 VACCINE TO IRREGULAR MIGRANTS ACROSS THE HEMISPHERE.

Special Committee

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Chile

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 3 of the Charter of the OAS, which asserts that “Economic cooperation is essential for the common welfare and the American states proclaim the fundamental rights of the individual without distinction of race, nationality, creed or sex”;

Article 32 of the Charter of the OAS, which establishes 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 38 of the Charter of the OAS, which declares that “Member States shall 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:

That the pandemic constitutes a threat to the public health of the continent, requiring cooperation amongst Member States and non-governmental organizations responsible for providing safe vaccines and medicines against COVID-19, as well as ensuring access and supply of such to the vulnerable populations equitably and effectively;

Irregular migration¹ in the continent represents a scenario of growing challenges for the receiving States in economic and political terms, in which, adding the COVID-19 crisis, represents a new concern in terms of health stability for the Americas;

UNDERLINING:

The vision for the health of the region, established in the Sustainable Health Agenda for the Americas (SHAA2030) of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), where the highest possible level of health is expected with equity and well-being, access to universal health coverage, resilient health systems, and quality health services;

The methods assessed during the evaluation, monitoring and accompaniment of the Health Reform of Chile, with which are expected to achieve the objectives of: increase in health, decrease inequalities, improve the access to medical attention, and improve the quality and effectiveness of the health services in the State, which can serve as an example for other states to follow;

The functions of the Rotatory Fund of PAHO, with specific attention to function number two that consolidates the regional demand to acquire vaccines wholesale and at the lowest price;

¹ Movement of persons that occurs outside the laws, regulations or international agreements governing entry into or exit from the country of origin, transit, or destination (IOM, 2011).

RECOGNIZING:

The work of PAHO to protect and improve public health in the Americas, ensuring that each person has equitable access to the health care they need;

The initiative carried out by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Gavi Vaccine Alliance to ensure the inclusion of migrants and forcibly displaced persons in the COVID-19 immunization process. Recognizing this effort as a powerful tool for maintaining the health of people on the move and the communities that host them;

The request of the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC), where they ask nations to vaccinate all people who have the requirements of a priority group, regardless of their situation, whether they are regular or irregular migrants, in all health programs publishes including vaccination programs against COVID-19;

The work of economic and social financing for vaccines through loans and donations to both public and private entities in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB); and

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

About the number of infections (48,401,821) and the number of deaths (1,143,432.00) registered by COVID-19 in the region during 2020 and so far in 2021, based on the latest report from the World Health Organization (WHO);

With the migratory situation of inhabitants of Central America and the Caribbean, mainly to the United States, Canada, and Brazil, due to unemployment, political regimes, and protection, according to the latest regional report by the OAS and the IOM on irregular migration to and within the Americas;

On the conditions of vulnerability, exposed by the IDB, suffered by irregular migrants in the face of the contagion of COVID-19, where situations such as the closing of borders increase clandestine migration and the immobilization of migrants in transit, confinement or overcrowding in which they live, inaccessibility to cleaning products, drinking water, and health centers, which provide an environment conducive to the spread of the virus,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Member States that have successfully started their vaccination programs against COVID-19.
2. To recognize the advances Member States have achieved regarding COVID-19 vaccinations in their respective country in order to reach herd immunity.
3. To encourage Member States to make the COVID-19 vaccine accessible for the migrant population in their respective territories.
4. To reiterate the importance of vaccination and control of diseases to maintain public health, specifically in times of pandemics and epidemiological crises.

5. To urge all Member States to prioritize the collective health of their territories over the application of immigration laws in an attempt to guarantee equal rights for all inhabitants of the Americas regardless of their immigration status.
6. To recommend the transfer of knowledge and experience between Member States and inter-governmental organizations such as the IOM and the PAHO, to:
 - a. Collect and analyze data to accurately estimate the population in an irregular migratory status.
 - b. Categorize and prioritize the irregular migrant population according to their vulnerability to COVID-19 according to the guidelines established by the World Health Organization (WHO).
7. To appeal for the support of the Member States in the establishment of a coalition between the IOM and the PAHO to guarantee the correct administration and execution of the plan for the vaccination of irregular migrants in the Americas. This Coalition aims to:
 - a. Responsibly administer the doses of the COVID-19 vaccine in locations chosen by Health Ministries or any organism that acts as such in Member States.
 - b. keep track of the number of irregular migrants that have received the vaccine for COVID-19; and
 - c. Record epidemiological data so that Member States can complement it with the existing data of their vaccinated citizens and legal migrants in order to reach herd immunity.
8. To propose a collaboration between Member States, the IDB and The Rotatory Fund of the PAHO, for the vaccine financing for irregular migrants in the region.

Approved for form and substance:



(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | | |
| | (Signature of Delegate) | (Country Represented) |
| 2. | | |
| 3. | | |
| 4. | | |
| 5. | | |

CREATION OF THE HEMISPHERIC INITIATIVE FOR PANDEMIC PREVENTION AND CONTROL (HIPPC)

Special Committee

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

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

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

DEEPLY AWARE:

Of the objectives stated in Article 1 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), more specifically those referring to the strengthening of Inter-American collaboration, and the current relevance of this collaborative spirit as the Member States face the challenge of the current global health crisis caused by the outbreak of the new coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19);

Article 17 of the Social Charter of the Americas, in which the 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 efforts to control the spread of COVID-19 in the Americas, especially the alliance between the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) and the World Health Organization (WHO), which have been essential to enforce technical coordination and to strengthen national health systems in the region, allowing the region to present a unified in the fight against COVID-19 and featuring important aspects for Inter-American coordination, such as the need for shared knowledge, information exchange and medical assistance between countries;

The importance of coordinated efforts for vaccination, noting that according to the WHO more than 120 million vaccine doses have been administered in the Americas, a number that will continue to grow with the support of the PAHO, and its coordinated efforts with the Member States through the Revolving Fund and other negotiation processes to ensure multilateral transparency and access across the Hemisphere;

KEEPING IN MIND:

The report by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), which talks about the unknown, deadlier, and more frequent viruses in nature and how to prevent them, and calls for coordinated action for the early detection of possible zoonotic diseases and enhanced government preparation for possible future epidemics and pandemics;

NOTING WITH SADNESS:

The extent of the impact of the outbreak of the COVID-19, that since early 2020 has deeply transformed the socio-economic reality of communities around the world, including, according to the WHO, the more than 50 million confirmed cases and approximately 1.2 million deaths in the Americas; and

GUIDED BY:

The willingness to establish and restore the necessary methods to prevent the further expansion of COVID-19, the outbreak and impact of future pandemics, and the urgency to move forward with the reconstruction of resilient societies in the Americas,

RESOLVES:

1. To recognize the efforts of the Member States and the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) to address the current global health crisis and its impact at the national and hemispheric levels, including the challenges presented by the lockdowns, economic disruptions, and the need for enhanced health and social services across communities around the Hemisphere.
2. To request that the PAHO creates a Hemispheric Initiative for Pandemic Prevention and Control (HIPPC) working with the Department of Human and Health Services or their equivalent in the Member States, to identify a set of practices, strategies, and challenges to prevent future outbreaks, and to establish a set of rules for accountability and transparency for the control of future epidemics and/or pandemics to further enhance the preparation of the Hemisphere towards future pandemics and health crises.
3. To suggest that the activities of the HIPPC include but are not limited to the following aspects:
 - a. Information exchange mechanisms about the possible epidemic and/or zoonotic diseases that represent a risk of a pandemic and required coordinated control.
 - b. Technical and policy cooperation for the pandemic prevention and control.
 - c. Reduction of cost barriers for personal protection equipment and medical supplies that are required for the treatment and control of epidemics and pandemics.
 - d. Establishment of efficient supply chains for the production, distribution, and transportation of equipment, supplies, and vaccines, taking into account the technology required in some cases for these activities, i.e. the refrigeration equipment needed for vaccine storage and distribution.
 - e. Strategies for establishing and prioritizing transparent and effective vaccination systems for the Member States.
 - f. Active contributions to the program based on the different capacities of each state.
4. To urge all Member States to acknowledge the need to adjust their national policies and legislation to be better prepared and resilient towards future health crises, making this a priority in their executive and legislative purposes, including but not limited to the following initiatives:
 - a. Establishment of effective national emergency response systems.
 - b. Training for health system workers, health center managers, rural health clinics, and hospitals.
 - c. Provision of resources to the health centers that are disproportionately resource-poor to provide services for vulnerable populations.
 - d. Accelerating the establishment of legal frameworks for massive vaccination efforts to address pandemic crises.

5. To request to all the Member States to continue working on the general implementation and promulgation of the sanitary measures provided by the WHO, and the successful implementation of the COVID-19 vaccination programs which should ensure availability access for all and the effective distribution systems.
6. To request that the PAHO reports on the implementation of this resolution at the Fifty-Second session of the General Assembly.

Approved for form and substance: NATALIA ESCOBAR-PEMBERTHY.
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

**COMMON TOURISM POLICIES FOR PRIORITY AREAS FOR COORDINATION IN THE
CONTEXT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

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

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 122 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) establishes that one of its main purposes is: “to deal with special technical matters or to develop specific aspects of interAmerican cooperation. They shall be held when either the General Assembly or the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs so decides, on its own initiative or at the request of one of the Councils or Specialized Organizations”;

Article 123 of the OAS Charter, which states “the agenda and rules of procedure of the Specialized Conferences shall be prepared by the Councils or Specialized Organizations concerned and shall be submitted to the Governments of the Member States for consideration”;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

That at the Fiftieth Session of the General Assembly, held in Washington, D.C. (United States), delegates adopted resolutions about managing the tourism sector during the COVID-19 pandemic and employed the Technical Secretariat of the Inter-American Committee on Tourism (CITUR) to form a Sustainable Rural Community Tourism Development Management Model for the Americas;

AG/RES 2950 (L-O/20) also recognized the pandemic as an opportunity to develop health guidelines for border crossing points along with the sustainable prevention, mitigation, and recovery of border operations, an essential factor in the tourism sector; and

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2904 (XLVII-O/17) “Advancing Hemispheric Initiatives on Integral Development”, adopted at the Forty-Seventh Session of the General Assembly, held in Cancún, Quintana Roo (Mexico), outlined the outcomes attained by the Consumer Safety and Health Network (CSHN) and since its establishment and allowed Member States to be transparent and exchange information rapidly to prevent risks to consumers and guarantee the monetary sustainability of the CSHN;

AG/DEC. 84 (XLVI-O/16) “Declaration on Zika Virus: Inter-American Cooperation to Meet a Global Health Threat”, adopted at the Forty-Sixth Session of the General Assembly, held in Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic), which addressed Zika virus concerns and promoted collaboration with global efforts involving other Member States, national governments, and the World Health Organization (WHO) to develop a vaccine, exchange research, strengthen health response plans, coordinate with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), bolster financial cooperation between states,

RESOLVES:

1. To thank the Member States for their efforts and actions in combatting the spread and proliferation of COVID-19 and to urge the continued coordination of fellow Member States to take necessary health precautions while promoting tourism.

2. To urge the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) to pursue its mission and continue to develop a tourism industry that is viable, internationally competitive, resilient and sustainable by:
 - a. Encouraging the OECS to develop a Common Tourism Policy that highlights priority areas for coordination.
 - b. Prompting Member States to explore the aspects of investment, product development, research, human resource development, tourism awareness, marketing, community participation, and cultural and environmental sustainability in the wake of the pandemic.

3. To employ the Pharmaceutical Procurement Service (PPS), the official institution within the OECS that produces medicines and health equipment for the betterment of Member States, to aid in providing COVID-19 supplies to tourists by:
 - a. Advising the PPS to develop a strategic plan to distribute medical materials such as masks, gloves, supplies for widespread COVID-19 testing, equipment for hospitals including ventilators and eye protection, and vaccine dispersal so that tourists can safely enter Member States.
 - b. Continuing to work with PAHO to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.
 - c. Utilizing the loan program offered by the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) to further implement these changes to foster growth with healthcare infrastructure.

4. To work with the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) in draw attention back to tourism and instruct Member States on the importance of tourism by:
 - a. Suggesting that Member States collaborate with the UNWTO to make tourism a prominent part of COVID-19 recovery plans.
 - b. Prompting the UNWTO to work with Member States to analyze how lost revenues from the pandemic have affected the tourism sector, cultural events, heritage sites, tourism competition, and how Member States could go about recovering from and approaching these losses.
 - c. Encouraging Member States to join the United Nations (UN) Initiative, the International Year of Creative Economy for Sustainable Development 2021, which was created to emphasize the importance of culture and tourism’s place within states.

Approved for form and substance: PROF. SARA GROVE
 (Signature of Faculty Advisor)

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

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

BUILDING COMPREHENSIVE COVID-19 PANDEMIC MANAGEMENT AND RECOVERY PLAN

Special Committee on Public Health

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Venezuela

The GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 37 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) in which Member States agree to join in seeking a solution to urgent problems that may arise;

Article 32 of the OAS Charter that establishes that the Inter-American Cooperation for Integral Development should be continuous and preferably channeled through multilateral organizations and that the Member States should contribute in accordance to their resources and capabilities;

Article 1 of the 1978 World Health Organization's (WHO) Declaration of Alma Ata, which reaffirms health as a fundamental human right;

Article 24 of the United Nations (UN) World Conference on Human Rights (1993) Vienna Declaration which primarily states the importance of protecting the human rights of persons belonging to vulnerable groups, including migrant workers;

INVOKING:

The realities of our time that calls upon Member States to dedicate themselves to the task of mitigating the effects of the pandemic;

CONCERNED:

About the extenuating public health circumstances faced across the Americas due to the global COVID-19 pandemic that has led to 2.6 million deaths worldwide and 1.2 million deaths in the Americas according to the WHO (March 2021);

PRIORITIZING:

First and foremost, equitable access to an effective and safe COVID-19 vaccine such that herd immunity can be built with crucial and vulnerable populations being vaccinated first;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The immense strain that death and economic turmoil has put on member states as well as the inherent nature of a pandemic and how that may stifle individual state's abilities to defend against and recover from the pandemic independently;

ACCOUNTING FOR:

The increasingly limited resources of countries to invest in pandemic management tools;

NOTING:

That the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) provides technical cooperation to improve health over the countries of the Americas, as approved by the Permanent Council in Resolution CP/RES. 797 (1293/01);

That the Inter-American Committee of Science and Technology's (COMCYT) mission is to "contribute to the formulation and implementation of the OAS policies for scientific, technological and innovative development within the framework of the partnership for development"; and

EMPHASIZING:

That Goal 10 in PAHO'S Sustainable Health Agenda for the Americas 2018-2030 that focuses on reducing mortality, morbidity, and stigma associated with communicable diseases that exacerbate poor health, poverty and inequities in the Americas,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the role of the PAHO and UN regional agencies in helping Member States combat the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic and other serious health crises in the region.
2. To encourage Member States to cooperate with PAHO.
 - a. To establish an OAS-PAHO Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to work on the inequities in the repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic, and for future health crises.
 - i. To provide technical assistance and training activities to countries to strengthen their public health in the areas of human resources and information systems.
 - ii. To assist Member States to strengthen and/or develop their contact tracing capability for effective epidemic surveillance.
 1. To designate the Inter-American Committee of Science and Technology (COMCyT) as primary advisor to Member States to enhance their Contact Tracing capability for effective epidemic surveillance, including the creation of a digital contact tracing app.

- 2. To coordinate contact tracing data with travel restrictions during pandemics
 - iii. To establish Vaccine Observation Missions to oversee the equitable distribution of vaccines and publish recommendations on maintaining equity in the distribution system.
 - iv. To encourage Member States to collaborate with the PAHO to publish a country-by-country report on at-risk areas in the period between now and universal vaccination.
 - b. To encourage Member States to make use of the ‘COVAX mechanism’ that works through the PAHO’s Revolving Fund in order to ensure high-quality WHO prequalified vaccines at the lowest price.

- 3. To recommend Member States as per the PAHO/OAS MOU work to achieve influenza herd immunity through national flu vaccination campaigns to ensure maximum ICU capacity across Latin America.

- 4. To recommend Member States as per the PAHO/OAS MOU develop national public health campaigns to ensure compliance with social distancing and mask-wearing post-vaccinations.

- 5. To assist Member States as per the PAHO/OAS MOU in combatting false information regarding the pandemic, especially through messenger-based campaigns by:
 - a. Advising Member States to centralize official health information regarding COVID-19 pandemic and other endemic diseases through an official government portal.
 - b. Encouraging a partnership with private social media and news media companies as well as nonprofits such as Access Now to inform users via a general message of the spread of false information through social media.

- 6. To encourage Member States through the OAS/PAHO MOU to utilize the ‘Post-COVID Column for Consultations, Forums, and Repository’ to learn about and implement best practices and innovative ideas in building a comprehensive COVID-19 strategic management plan.

7. To request support from international financial institutions such as the International Monetary Fund, the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank, as well as support from wealthier Observer States, and from foundations, like the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, to provide low-cost financing to all developing countries, particularly small states, to help contain and suppress the COVID-19 pandemic and other health crises that may arise.

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

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

2. _____ _____

3. _____ _____

4. _____ _____

5. _____ _____

**SCIENCE EDUCATION EXPANSION INITIATIVE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF
PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE AMERICAS POST-COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

Special Committee

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Haiti

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

That Article 2 of the Organization of American States (OAS) Charter proclaims a mission “To eradicate extreme poverty, which constitutes an obstacle to the full democratic development of the peoples of the hemisphere”;

That Article 34 of the OAS Charter states the utmost importance of “Rapid eradication of illiteracy and expansion of educational opportunities for all”;

CONSIDERING:

The World Bank Report “Trained Teachers in Primary Education - Latin America and the Caribbean” (2019), which states that 83% of teachers are trained in primary education in Latin America and the Caribbean;

14 million children in Latin America and the Caribbean are not enrolled in an educational institution (UNICEF); and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused millions of children in the Americas to miss out on over a year's worth of education, and that 97% of Latin American and Caribbean children have been deprived of their normal schooling, totaling 137 million children (UNICEF);

That children in Latin American and the Caribbean have lost four times more school days than children in the rest of the world (UNICEF),

RESOLVES:

1. To acknowledge the efforts of the OAS Member States in their pursuit of long-term societal development through education.
2. To focus on those Member States who experience the highest rates of income inequality based on the Gini index.

3. To propose the Science Education Expansion Initiative:
 - a. To educate local teachers and academic institutions on science and environmental health topics.
 - b. To pilot the program in countries with Gini Index scores of 50 or more, with potential expansion to other countries upon evaluation of program success.
 - c. To propose a two-year program in which the OAS selects qualified candidates to travel to host countries where they will begin introducing science education curriculums to local schools.
 - d. To call upon the OAS to provide housing arrangements and proper security for the candidates in host countries
 - e. To assist Member States in the enactment of a pilot program to establish schools in a pilot the program will be selected based on specific criteria:
 - i. A minimum of twenty students per secondary school classroom.
 - ii. A minimum of one teacher per classroom.
 - iii. Adequate mean of transportation for students and staff.
 - iv. Guaranteed security on school property during school hours as necessary.
 - f. To assist Member States (or advise) in distributing intellectual and physical resources to local schools in order for volunteer candidates to properly assist local schools; i.e.: STEM lab materials, curriculum, and textbooks.
 - i. Resources will be distributed by volunteer candidates and the Inter-American Commission on Education.
4. To partner with non-governmental organizations to provide resources and staff such as the Education Development Center which provides curriculum resources and training for educators and The Peace Corps whose global connection program provides educators with a volunteer to assist in global education.
5. To call upon the Inter-American Commission on Education (CIE) to carry out all logistical responsibilities for the Science Education Expansion Initiative including but not limited to:
 - a. Funding and technical assistance.
 - b. Hiring staff and volunteers.
 - c. Seeking grants and other potential sources of new funding.
 - d. Handling partnerships between local and international groups.
 - e. Reviewing applications for schools interested in the Initiative.
6. To request funding from the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, and the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) both of which share a mission to close the digital divide in the Americas.

7. To apply for funding from the International Finance Corporation (IFC) for educational resources in developing areas.

Approved for form and substance

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | _____ | _____ |
| | Signature of Delegate | Country Represented |
| 2. | _____ | _____ |
| 3. | _____ | _____ |
| 4. | _____ | _____ |
| 5. | _____ | _____ |

PREVENTING AND RESPONDING TO ENDEMIC DISEASES

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Antigua and Barbuda

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 34 Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establishes that “the Member States agree to devote their utmost efforts to accomplishing the following basic goals...Protection of man's potential through the extension and application of modern medical science”;

Article 37 of the Charter of the OAS in which “the 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”;

Article 38 of the Charter of the OAS, which declares that “the Member States shall extend among themselves the benefits of science and technology by encouraging the exchange and utilization of scientific and technical knowledge”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That the Sustainable Health Agenda for the Americas 2018-2030 was created and is supported by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the World Health Organization (WHO), and it is operationalized through PAHO’s strategic plans, as well as through sub-regional and national health plans;

PAHO’s Strategic Plan, specifically its ninth goal to “prevent death, illness, and disability arising from emergencies”;

RECOGNIZING:

AG/DEC. 84 (XLVI-O/16) “Declaration on Zika Virus: Inter-American Cooperation to Meet a Global Health Threat” which noted “the difficulties that public health officials have encountered in the past in facing other epidemics and pandemics”;

AG/RES. 2919 (XLVIII-O/18) “Strengthening Multi-Sectoral Responses to the Crisis of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) in the Americas” that promoted “policy initiatives for the control of non-communicable diseases span health and non-health sectors, to include development, education, labor, agriculture, trade, finance, urban planning, the environment, and transportation” and placed special emphasis on “the convening power and crucial role of the Organization of American States for the Inter-American Task Force on Non-Communicable Diseases [NCDs]”; and

RECALLING:

The Declaration of Commitment of Port of Spain in the Fifth Summit of the Americas and the establishment of an Inter-American Task Force on Non-Communicable Diseases, led by PAHO, that complements the United Nations Interagency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of NCDs in the Seventh Summit of the Americas;

That the Seventh Summit of the Americas encouraged states to “strengthen the ability of national health systems to prevent, detect, and 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”,

RESOLVES:

1. To thank the Member States for their participation in the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) and the World Health Organization (PAHO) and their efforts in promoting multi-sectoral responses to NCDs.
2. To urge Member States to incorporate prevention and control measures into their national development plans by educating their populations on NCDs and their risk factors.
3. To promote the collaboration between Member States and the agencies of the Inter-American Task Force on Non-Communicable Diseases.
4. To encourage Member States to apply effective measures, technical cooperation and technical cooperation and provide logistical conditions through partnerships in order to reduce the impact of endemic health diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and SARS-COV2 that causes the decrease in the quality of life of the population through strategies certified by the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) by:
 - a. Educating the population on how these diseases are spread.
 - b. Providing access to supplies to stop the spread of these diseases such as:
 - i. Insecticide-treated mosquito nets to prevent malaria.
 - ii. Medical-grade masks to reduce the spread of tuberculosis.
 - iii. Condoms to reduce the transmission of HIV/AIDS.

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

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

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

**OVERCOMING POST-COVID LEARNING GAPS IN LOW INCOME SCHOOLS
THROUGH AN ONLINE TEACHER EDUCATION PROGRAM**

Special Committee

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Nicaragua

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

Article 49 of the Charter of the OAS, which states that “middle-level education shall be extended progressively to as much of the population as possible, with a view to social improvement. It shall be diversified in such a way that meets the development needs of each country without prejudice to providing a general education”;

Article 15 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which proclaims 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 19 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which affirms that “Everyone is entitled to education without discrimination. Access to quality education at all levels and modalities is vital to achieving greater equity, improving standards of living, fostering sustainable development, developing human capital, reducing poverty, strengthening democratic institutions, transmitting civic and social values, creating responsible citizens committed to society, and promoting social inclusion”;

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

RECOGNIZING:

The United Nations Children’s Fund finding that the disruption to schools caused by the coronavirus pandemic constitutes a “global education emergency” that “threatens to derail the education of at least 24 million students projected to drop out as a result”;

Research from the World Bank emphasizing that teacher quality drives learning, and that “while students with a weak teacher may master 50% or less of the curriculum for that grade; students with a good teacher get an average gain of one year; and students with great teachers advance 1.5 grade levels or more”;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

By research from the World Education Fund that highlights a deep socio-economic divide in which “education investments favor high-income students and children in the bottom income quintile complete an average of 8 years of school versus over 10 years completed by children in the top quintile”;

By research from UNICEF that found that “97% of the students in Latin America and the Caribbean have missed out on an average of 174 days of learning and are at risk of losing an entire school year and that despite government efforts, only 1 in 2 children from public schools are accessing quality distance learning at home compared to 3 in 4 children from private schools”;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The IACHR’s Resolution on “Pandemic and Human Rights in the Americas (2020),” which establishes that “states should make available mechanisms that will allow children and adolescents to continue to have access to education”;

The IACHR’s Resolution "Human Rights of Persons with Covid-19 (2020)," which argues that “states must make arrangements at the various levels of their educational system for measures to be taken that mitigate a possible interruption of studies and focus on reducing drop-outs, and lessen other direct impacts of the pandemic, bearing in mind, in particular, the part played by schools in vulnerable settings”; and

NOTING WITH APPROVAL:

The success of Indonesia’s "Back to School Campaign" collaboration with UNICEF, which launched a teacher training program after the 2004 tsunami that enabled the country to re-enroll almost all students and regain the educational ground lost as a result of the disaster,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the OAS Member States on their commitment to reform education in a post-COVID environment.
2. To propose that the OAS combat the learning deficits experienced by low-income students, and worsened by the unequal impact of COVID, through an online OAS-wide program to help teachers develop learning plans for their students’ academic recovery.
3. To propose that the Inter-American Teacher Education Network oversee development of the online teacher education program by:
 - a. Identifying qualified educators, crisis management experts, and NGO officials who specialize in post-catastrophe education.
 - b. Working with these professionals to develop an online teacher education program that includes a resource library, training videos, and interactive discussion boards for teachers to share ideas.
 - c. Encouraging member states to promote this program among teachers in low-income school districts so they can use its lessons to help their students overcome their academic deficits and accelerate their academic recovery.
4. To propose that the online teacher education program include:
 - a. A search function to help teachers identify materials and lesson plans in the resource library that are tailored to the specific age and subject they teach.
 - b. A guide to related online resources including mental health and tutoring tips.

c. Videos that provide visual learning examples of teaching techniques, and an interactive discussion board through which teachers can consult with and advise each other.

- 5. To propose that teachers make use of the program and monitor its effectiveness by:
 - a. Customizing their lesson plans with relevant resources to address the particular learning gaps experienced by their students.
 - b. Tracking student progress to determine the pace and extent of their academic recovery.

6. To propose that this post-COVID educational reform be funded by UNICEF, UNESCO, and the Children International Charity Fund; and overseen by the Department of Human Development, Education and Employment of the Organization of American States.

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

Co Signatories:

1.		
	(Signature of Delegate)	(Country Represented)
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

POST COVID RE-OPENING STRATEGIES FOR TOURISM-DEPENDENT ECONOMIES IN THE AMERICAS

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegations of Guyana and Suriname

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

Chapter XIII of the Organization of American States Charter that establishes of The Inter-American Council for Integral Development wherefore Article 94 (c) (1) calls for cooperation among Member States and relevant organizations in the promotion of “economic and social development, including trade, tourism, integration and the environment”;

HAVING SEEN:

Article 14 of the Constitution of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana which claims that the “goal of economic development includes the objective of creating, promoting and encouraging an economic system capable of achieving and maintaining sustainable competitive advantage in the context of a global competitive environment, by fostering entrepreneurship, individual and group initiative and creativity, and strategic alliances with domestic and global business partners in the private sector”;

VIEWING WITH APPRECIATION:

The Organization of American States (OAS) commitment to tourism, including its statement outlining the “Tourism Security plan that is aimed at strengthening the capacity of the public and private tourism sectors to prevent and respond to potential terrorists or other security attacks on tourist sites and facilities.”

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

By the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Guyanese economy and more specifically on the tourism sector;

That the Guyana Tourism Authority (GTA) reported that by April of 2020 the tourism sector had recorded an estimated loss of 46 percent of its total revenue in just six months compared to the earned revenues in the same period in 2019;

By the decline of about 30 percent in employment in the tourism sector and that, additionally, 36 percent of employees were furloughed or given unpaid leave;

NOTING WITH REGRET:

The Mobility Market Outlook on COVID-19 which indicates the global revenue for the travel and tourism industry will be an estimated USD 396 billion in 2020 – a decrease of around 42.1 percent from the previous year and is significantly lower than the original 2020 forecast of around USD 712 billions;

That the global travel and tourism market incurred in a 114 million job loss worldwide in 2020 due to COVID-19 and travel restrictions;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The fact that Guyana seeks to create a sustainable eco-tourism industry, through employment, generation of revenue and foreign exchange earnings; and

REAFFIRMING THAT:

Guyana provides an unparalleled traveler experience for tourists interested in ecotourism, offering breathtaking views of the mountains, pristine rainforest and waterfalls--- one of which is classified as one of the “wonders of the world”,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage Member States to prioritize the safety of tourists, by putting in place protocols to reduce the transmission of SARS-CoV-2, the etiological agent of COVID-19, by:
 - a. Encouraging the development and use of contact tracing apps.
 - b. Encouraging the development of rapid testing.
 - c. Implementing timely and centralized reporting practices.
 - d. Lobbying for the equitable distribution of vaccines and prioritizing administration to the most vulnerable groups.
2. To strongly advise on the need for the implementation of programs to educate individuals in the tourism industry on proper safety protocols which include standard hygienic procedures to reduce transmission of COVID-19, such as:
 - a. Encouraging social distancing and avoiding large gatherings.
 - b. Enforcing the wearing of masks.
 - c. Providing instructions on the use of proper handwashing techniques.
 - d. Instructing individuals to cough/sneeze into a bent elbow or tissue.
 - e. Urging to keep rooms well ventilated.
3. To invest in human capital and talent by investing in special programs and capacity-building in digital skills as well as health protocols.
4. To recommend that governments and stakeholders support the tourism industry by promoting policies that will promote business growth, by being inclusive in maintaining a stable macroeconomic and well-designed structural policies that deal with tourism, including the:
 - a. Promotion of employment and education, sustainable development, transport infrastructure, local development, culture and creative industries, trade and investment, safety and security.
 - b. Recommendation that a risk-benefit analysis needs to be done to gain a better understanding of the costs that the government will need to re-open the tourism sector as well as the revenues the tourism industry will generate.
 - c. Ensuring of the safety of tourists traveling in Guyana, small businesses including the tourism industry should consider downloading the safety application developed by the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA), which provides current data on the pandemic.
5. To invite all Member States, Permanent Observers, Governmental Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) to participate in making travel a safe and smooth experience for tourists visiting in the Americas by:
 - a. Training and empowering local communities, prioritizing strengthening startups and MSMEs so they can become integral parts of the tourism value chain, and boosting technology- and skills-based education, training and policies that stimulate innovation and decent employment.
 - b. Exploring implementation of technology and training that allows for self-check in and social distance throughout the tourism experience.

- 6. To prioritize and fund scientific research which aligns with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the 2030 agenda that supports the development of health practices and increases emergency readiness preventing the ravages of future pandemics.
- 7. To request funding from credible organizations such as WHO and PAHO through aliquoted funding for COVID relief in developing countries provided by these entities, as well as contributions from relevant NGOs.

Approved for form and substance Prof. KAMLA B. DEONAUTH
 (Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

1.		
	(Signature of Delegate)	(Country Represented)
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

CREATING THE "START" (STRATEGIES FOR THE AMERICAS RESTORATION OF TOURISM) GUIDELINE IN ORDER TO PROMOTE SOLUTIONS FOR TOURISM-DEPENDENT ECONOMIES AFFECTED BY THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Special Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegations of the Republic of Argentina, Delegation of the Republic of Paraguay and the Delegation of the Republic of Peru

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 95(c-1) of the Organisation of American States Charter, which establishes that the Inter-American Council for Integral Development will “promote, coordinate, and assign responsibility for the execution of development programs and projects [...] in areas such as: economic and social development, including trade, tourism, integration and the environment”;

Article (15) of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which stresses 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”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That according to the United Nations (A/75/462), “Promotion of sustainable tourism”, recognize that: “sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, is a cross-cutting activity that can contribute to the three dimensions of sustainable development and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, including by fostering economic growth, alleviating poverty, creating full and productive employment and decent work for all, accelerating the change to more sustainable consumption and production patterns and promoting the sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources, promoting local culture, improving the quality of life and the economic empowerment of women and young people and promoting rural development and better living conditions for rural [societies]”;

The World Charter for Sustainable Tourism +20 (2015), which encourages participatory input from diverse communities and stakeholders, including indigenous peoples, women, and disadvantaged groups, about how tourism is developed and managed to the adoptions of a group of measures that was through a participatory process, including partnerships at local, national, regional and international levels to ensure that all stakeholders, especially local communities, indigenous peoples, women, and disadvantaged groups, can influence how tourism is developed and managed;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That “The Pandemic’s Unprecedented Shock to Tourism in Latin America and the Caribbean study” published in June 2020 made by Inter - American Development Bank (IDB) related that twelve countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) are part of the twenty countries, where their economies depend on the highest percent of the incomes for the tourist sector;

With the presence of COVID-19, the tourist sector has become one of the sectors hardest

hit, which has impacted economies, livelihoods, public services and opportunities. It has been affecting development for the less favorable communities with the creation of jobs, in the cultural aspect, bordering on the rescue of cultures that have been lost over time, their languages, customs and traditions on every country;

That tourism that has faced severe economic contraction during the pandemic, upwards of 13%, and thus countries of the Americas must face border closures, restrictions on the mobility of people, a slow full reestablishment of international transit of people and goods, and voluntary isolation of large numbers of people; and

RECALLING:

CP/RES. 1151 (2280/20), OAS response to the COVID-19 pandemic, adopted by the Permanent Council at its virtual special meeting of April 16, 2020, which “welcomes efforts by the OAS General Secretariat and other relevant international and regional bodies to deploy available resources and to explore additional measures needed to respond to the crisis, facilitate regional action, and bolster economic resilience during and after the COVID-19 pandemic.

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate all Member States and the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI) for their trajectory inside the OAS and their efforts made for the homologation of the biosafety protocols, the implementation of measures for the recovery of tourism employment, and the protection of the tourism sector by searching for solutions to return to its original economic vitality pre-Covid 19 and to improve the situation of many citizens in their countries.
2. To encourage Member States to continue developing internal policies within their nations regarding protection of the tourism sector and affected communities including areas of crisis management, impact mitigation, stimulus provision, recovery acceleration and future planning.
3. To recommend the adoption of the "START" (Strategies for The Americas Restoration of Tourism) guideline with the purpose of promoting adaptable sustainable solutions and recommendations for the protection of Member States economically dependent on tourism affected by the COVID-19. The creation of this guideline will be structured as follows:
 - a. To request the participation of a group of experts and analysts in the areas of integral development, tourism and economy selected by the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI) for the writing of this guideline:
 - b. The group of experts may, if they consider it necessary, request for informative support from other organisations such as the World Trade and Tourism Council (WTTC) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) for the development of the guideline.
 - c. This guideline will give recommendations on strategies for sustainable tourism, technical cooperation between the Member States and private sector, national incentives and measures to reactivate and restore this area during and after the COVID-19 pandemic, among others that the group of experts considers pertinent for the guideline.

- 4. This guideline will recommend to convene a virtual Inter-American Conference for the Development and Recovery of Tourism held with the support of the group of experts selected by the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI), addressed to the representatives of the Ministries of culture and tourism or their equivalent, in order to present innovative, inclusive, and sustainable strategies in the tourist sector and promote a creative economy.
- 5. Cooperation Exchange by Technical Cooperation Section (CooperaNNet) of the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI) will be essential for facilitating flow of communication.
- 6. This initiative is destined for Member States economically dependent on tourism in order to help them in the restoration of their economies affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 7. To propose the inauguration of the START guideline on September 27, 2021 at the Inter-American Conference for the Development and Recovery of Tourism, taking into account that it will be a single event and it is the International Day of tourism.
- 8. To ask the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI) and the Minister of Tourism or its equivalent of each Member State to oversee this guideline and give recommendations if it's necessary.
- 9. To request technical support from Non-Governmental Organisations and organisations such as World Tourism Organisation (WTO) and funding from the Inter-American Development Bank, The OAS Development Cooperation Fund, and Hemispheric Fund for Tourism (FHT), as well as voluntary donations from Member States and Permanent Observers to accomplish the implementation of the hemispheric project.

Approved for form and substance: _____

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____

(Signature of Delegate)	(Country Represented)
2. _____	_____
3. _____	_____
4. _____	_____
5. _____	_____
6. _____	_____

THE HEMISPHERIC INITIATIVE FOR THE REOPENING OF TOURISM DEPENDENT ECONOMIES

Special Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegations of Costa Rica, Jamaica, & Trinidad and Tobago

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 95 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which urges the Inter American Council for Integral Development to “promote, coordinate, and assign responsibility for the execution of development programs and projects to the subsidiary bodies and relevant organizations, on the basis of the priorities identified by the Member States” in areas which include, “Economic and social development, including trade, tourism, integration, and the environment”;

Article 37 of the OAS Charter, which states 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”;

Article 23 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which emphasizes that “scientific and technological development helps to reduce poverty, improve living standards, and achieve integral development (...)”;

Executive Order (No.08-01 Rev. 3 Annex D) of the OAS General Secretariat states “In coordination with other dependencies of the General Secretariat, assist member states, especially the smaller economies, in their efforts to reduce the impact of natural disasters and man-made disasters, in particular by developing preparation and recovery mechanisms for disasters that affect tourism infrastructure and mechanisms to protect the security of visitors”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The Tourism Security Program sponsored by the Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism in which “the program seeks to increase the professional and technical experience of public and private security officials in the OAS member states that depend on tourism.”;

The 2020 Inter-American Development Bank study: “Extreme Outlier: The Pandemic’s Unprecedented Shock to Tourism in Latin America and the Caribbean”, which emphasizes that “some countries in Latin America and the Caribbean region are among the most dependent in the world on international tourism for output, employment, and export revenues. Even for larger and more diversified economies in the region, tourism supports the lives and livelihoods of millions of citizens in aggregate”; and

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 1426 (XXVI-O/96), "Support for OAS Tourism Activities", which in resolve 2 calls upon “the Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development to undertake necessary measures to support, with the assistance of the General Secretariat, The Inter-American Travel Congress in the preparation of the plan of action for integral and sustainable tourism development in the hemisphere”;

CP/RES. 1151 (2280/20), “The OAS response to the COVID-19 pandemic”, which resolves to “unite in a hemispheric response to the unprecedented COVID-19 crisis, driven by democratic leadership, cooperation and solidarity among member states and inter-American entities to mitigate the adverse impacts and accelerate the recovery”,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the Member States for the efforts made to tackle the COVID-19 pandemic, and taking measures against the economic downturn it produced, giving special recognition to the Small Island Developing States and the economies that rely on widely affected activities, such as the tourism sector.
2. To call upon Member States to vocally support vaccine efforts and publicly denounce any misconceptions, conspiracies, and myths regarding the COVID-19 vaccine while also encouraging vaccination efforts throughout their country.
3. To request that the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development create a Working Group consisting of:
 - a. Persons with expertise on COVID-19 and its relation to tourism within the hemisphere.
 - b. Those within the Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism (CICTE) with extensive knowledge on the Tourism Security Program.
 - c. Representatives from Member States most severely affected economically by the disruption of tourism internationally.
 - d. Specialists in science and 4.0 technology from the Inter-American Committee on Science and Technology (COMCyT).
4. To designate that the Working Group, which will convene for no longer than one year, be responsible for:
 - a. Discussing protocols to protect the health and safety of visitors in the Hemisphere, taking into account the recommendations of the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) and the World Health Organization (WHO).
 - b. Devising measures to ensure the public safety of tourism communities in member states.
 - c. Discussing a data protection protocol for tourism in the Americas that follows the principles of the 2011 OAS document “Principles and Recommendations on Data Protection”, in order to reduce the risks associated with the application of technologies such as big data.
 - d. Assisting Member States in the application process of 4.0 technologies, such as Big Data and Internet of Things, to the tourism industry in order to reduce the risk of contagion and to promote its recovery.
 - e. Enhancing cooperation networks among Member States to exchange knowledge and experiences in 4.0 tourism strategies.
 - f. Creating a set of handbooks regarding the implementation of 4.0 technologies related to the tourism industry.
5. To request aid and funding from the Inter-American Council for Integral Development, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the World Bank, voluntary donations from Member States, Permanent Observer states and non-governmental organizations and any other willing party, both public and private.

6. To instruct the Secretary General to report on the Working Group's findings in the next period of session of the General Assembly.

Approved for form and substance

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1.

(Signature of Delegate)

(Country Represented)

2.

3.

4.

5.

ENSURING EDUCATIONAL SECURITY IN THE AMERICAN STATES THROUGH BENCHMARKS

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Colombia and Panama

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

Chapter VII Article 48 of the Charter of the Organization of American States affirms that “Member States will cooperate with one another to meet their educational needs, to promote scientific research, and to encourage technological progress for their integral development. They will consider themselves individually and jointly bound to preserve and enrich the cultural heritage of the American peoples”;

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

Article 31 of Charter of the Organization of American States which establishes “Inter-American cooperation for integral development is the common and joint responsibility of the Member States, within the framework of the democratic principles and the institutions of the inter-American system. It should include the economic, social, educational, cultural, scientific, and technological fields, support the achievement of national objectives of the Member States, and respect the priorities established by each country in its development plans, without political ties or conditions”;

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

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

Goal 4 of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to “ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all”;

Article 26 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights which affirms that “Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit”;

Article XII of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man which states, “The right to an education includes the right to equality of opportunity in every case, in accordance with natural talents, merit and the desire to utilize the resources that the state or the community is in a position to provide”;

CONSIDERING:

The Inter-American Education Agenda that is focused on strengthening Inter-American cooperation and linking efforts with other international organizations and regional and sub-regional entities to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all;

Article 48 of Charter of the Organization of American States which states that Member States will cooperate with one another to meet their educational needs, to promote scientific research, and to encourage technological progress for their integral development. They will consider themselves individually and jointly bound to preserve and enrich the cultural heritage of the American peoples; and

RECOGNIZING:

The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic which has spread across the globe affecting the majority of countries;

Temporary school closures which have impacted the learning of more than 91 percent of students worldwide. By April 2020, close to 1.6 billion children and youth were out of school, and nearly 369 million children who rely on school meals needed to look to other sources for daily nutrition;

The number of Latin American schoolchildren who suffer from “learning poverty” which has risen to 41.2 million, from 33.6 million before the pandemic;

Latin America students who have missed out on an average of 174 days of learning and are at risk of losing an entire school year,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States in their efforts to provide quality education during the difficulties of the COVID-19 pandemic.
2. To set a benchmark for each Member State of the OAS to have an educational contingency plan by 2030 in case of another event similar to the current COVID-19 pandemic:
 - a. By 2030, all Member States in the OAS should have established processes to continue their educational systems despite possible lockdowns due to future pandemics or disasters.
3. To recommend that each Member State conducts research to evaluate the technological needs of communities in order to advance the evolving administration of public education, including primary, secondary, and tertiary levels:
 - a. Member States may consider joining and supporting organizations like UNESCO that help countries in mobilizing resources and implementing innovative and context-appropriate solutions to provide education remotely, leveraging hi-tech, low-tech and no-tech approaches and facilitate the return of students to school when they reopen to avoid an upsurge in dropout rates.
 - b. Information gathered on the state of educational needs will be used by the Ministries of Education of each Member State to better assess where technology should be sent in the future to provide equal opportunities in education.

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

Cosignatories: 1. _____ (Signature of Delegate) _____ (Panama) (Colombia)

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

**ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MEETING FOR PANDEMIC PREVENTIVE MEASURES
(MPPM)**

Special Committee

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of El Salvador

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Resolution 1/20 of the Inter American Commission on Human Rights, article IV of the preamble, which states, “that regional and worldwide coordination is urgently needed in order to defeat the COVID-19 pandemic crisis, to ensure sustainable regional and global efficacy of public policies and different measures that are adopted”;

Article 37 of the Charter of the OAS which affirms that Member States should “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”;

RECOGNIZING:

The important role played by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) in disease management and prevention in the region;

PAHO’s mission statement which reads “PAHO engages in technical cooperation with its member countries to fight communicable and noncommunicable diseases and their causes, to strengthen health systems, and to respond to emergencies and disasters”;

PAHO’s efforts, including epidemiological updates and alerts, weekly press briefings, and situation reports which currently aim to improve international communication during pandemics;

The commitments of OAS members to health and pandemic control in Article 34 of the Declaration of Commitment of Port of Spain at the Fifth Summit of the Americas, which states, “We reaffirm our commitment to the implementation of the International Health Regulations (IHR) (2005) to prevent the international spread of diseases such as pandemic influenza, yellow fever, dengue, malaria and others, and we commit to establish in our countries the basic capacities needed for surveillance and for responding to events that could constitute public health emergencies of international concern”;

RECALLING:

WHO Director General’s remarks at the 27th Tripartite Annual Executive Committee Meeting, which stated, “We can only prevent future pandemics with an integrated One Health approach to public health, animal health and the environment we share”;

The 58th Direction Council of the PAHO/WHO Directing Council (CD58/6) in August 2020, which found a need to "Strengthen governance of health systems and management of health services networks to increase their adaptive response capacity.

NOTING:

Agenda 21 of the United Nations 1992 Earth Summit, which established that "sustainable development requires the meaningful involvement and participation of all nine Major Groups": (1) business and industry, (2) children and youth, (3) farmers, (4) indigenous peoples, (5) local authorities, (6) non-governmental organizations, (7) the scientific and technological community, (8) women, (9) workers and trade unions; and

CONCERNED:

Coordination of strategies related to border closures, quarantine, foreign assistance, and new pandemic threats are dealt with on a national basis, which translate into lack of consistency, and thus prevent hemispheric efforts against pandemic effects to take place;

Point II of the Council of Foreign Relations' Executive Summary of the Task Force for COVID-19 which states, "Despite a succession of previous global public health emergencies, the United States and other governments failed to invest adequately in prevention, detection, and response capabilities to protect the populations most vulnerable to infectious disease outbreaks, or to fulfill their multilateral obligations to international organizations and to one another",

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States on their responses and efforts to mitigate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.
2. To establish the Meeting for Pandemic Preventive Measures (MPPM) in order to encourage hemispheric cooperation for the creation of collective preventive measures for future pandemic and endemic diseases.
 - a. The inaugural meeting will be hosted by the government of El Salvador at a date to be set by the Secretary General.
 - b. The MPPM shall acknowledge and take account of the efforts with PAHO and Pan American Sanitary Bureau (PASB)
 - c. The MPPM shall be organized by the OAS Secretariat for Multidimensional Security.
3. To recommend that the purpose of the MPPM shall be to develop guidelines and collective understandings on dealing with future pandemic emergencies. The scope of discussions will be:
 - a. Guidelines on agreeing to and implementing quarantine for international travelers.
 - b. Procedures for border closures and restrictions related to pandemic prevention.
 - c. Rules for identification, reporting, and assistance on new potential pandemic threats.
 - d. Development of response procedures for foreign aid and foreign assistance during pandemic emergencies.

4. To encourage the attendance of OAS Member States in good standing, representatives from the Pan-American Health Organization, as well as representatives of each of the UN-defined Major Groups:
 - a. In order to consider all perspectives affected by pandemic threats and their consequences, representatives of Major Groups shall have full speaking privileges at the MPPM.
 - b. Voting privileges shall be reserved for OAS Member States in good standing.
5. To suggest that the PAHO review and approve all agreed upon guidelines and measures which emerge from the MPPM.
6. To authorize that the Secretary General seek financial contributions from international funding organizations, such as The Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) and International Funders for Indigenous People (IFIP) to implement and support the attendance of all Major Groups at the MPPM.

Approved for form and substance: _____

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____

(Signature of Delegate)

(Country Represented)

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

THE VAX-PASS PROGRAM

Special Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Mexico

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND:

Article 46 of the 1948 Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which reads that “The member states recognize that, in order to facilitate the process of Latin American regional integration, it is necessary to harmonize the social legislation of the developing countries, especially in the labor and social security fields, so that the rights of the workers shall be equally protected, and they agree to make the greatest efforts possible to achieve this goal”;

NOTING WITH CONCERN:

The United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) (2021) has stated that “tourism supports one in ten jobs and provides livelihoods for many millions more in both developing and developed economies... [and as many as] 100 to 120 million direct tourism jobs [are at risk]”;

The minorities at risk are women, who make up 54 percent of the tourism workforce, and youth workers in the informal economy, as well as countries’ risk of losing over one trillion dollars in exports from tourism and international visitor spending;

RECOGNIZING:

The Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) has provided guidance to assist in implementation of safety measures to prevent transmission of COVID-19 through international travel and the consideration in adjusting public health and social measures;

CONSIDERING:

Latin American countries attract “112.9 million international tourists, [which make up] 53.5% of all international tourists, as well as generates \$94.9 billion dollars,” (Routledge, 2020); and

FULLY AWARE:

That people who work in the tourism industry are at high-risk for COVID-19 and essential for the economy, and Member States must find a solution to protect their health,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate PAHO on its work in implementing safety measures to prevent the transmission of COVID-19, especially with the Covax program.
2. To request that PAHO implement a Vax-Pass program, with the Department Economic and Social Development and the Culture and Tourism section which operates as the Technical Secretariat for the Inter-American Congress of Minister and High Level Authorities on Tourism

and the Inter-American Committee on Tourism, a program to provide certified tourist vaccination passports for the Americas that will create digital vaccination passports certified by the OAS:

- a. That will create an application process through which proof of COVID-19 vaccinations can be digitally certified by a unique QR code.
 - b. That will assess a fee of \$50 USD for the QR code paid through the OAS website to cover costs of the program and provide assistance to the Covax program in the Americas through PAHO.
 - c. That will allow visitors to participating Member States to have their QR codes scanned and accepted by immigration officers upon arrival, and allowing visitors admission without COVID-19 quarantine and other restrictions.
 - d. That will require that visitors consent to their information (simply name, email, and final destination) for purposes of COVID-19 contact tracing.
 - e. That will use funds from the program through the Covax program to vaccinate tourist industry workers and immigration officials in the host country.
 - f. That the funds collected from the application process be deposited in a fund overseen by OAS and PAHO accountants to ensure transparency and compliance with the requirements of the vaccination passport program.
 - g. That will have the Vax-Pass program operational by August 2021.
3. That the Department of Economic and Social Development (DESD) write a report on the program's efficiency and present it to the General Secretariat, who will take it to the General Assembly for review it at the fifty-second regular session.
 4. That this program be supplemented by grants from Member States and permanent observer states with financial collaboration with PAHO, the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank, the United Nations World Tourism Organization, and non-governmental organizations such as the International Air Transport Association, the American Society of Travel Agents, Cruise Lines International Association, Caribbean Tourism Organization and the International Ecotourism Society.

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

Cosignatories:

1.		
	(Signature of Delegate)	(Country Represented)
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

RE-OPENING STRATEGIES FOR TOURISM-DEPENDENT ECONOMIES IN THE AMERICAS

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Antigua and Barbuda

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 (e)(f) of the Charter the Organization of American States (OAS) claims its essential purposes are to “seek the solution of political, juridical, and economic problems that may arise among them” and to continue “to promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development”;

Article 3(k) of the Charter of the (OAS) states “the American States reaffirm the following principles...[assert] economic cooperation is essential to the common welfare and prosperity of the peoples of the continent”;

Article 95(c)(1) of the Charter of the (OAS) which claims that “In order to achieve its various goals, especially in the specific area of technical cooperation, the Inter-American Council for Integral Development shall... [encourage] economic and social development, including trade, tourism, integration, and the environment”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

AG/RES. 2955 (L-O/20) which urges Member States to continue advancing hemispheric initiatives on integral development and stresses the importance of building resilience while recognizing “the health, social, economic, environmental and financial challenges caused by the COVID-19 pandemic impact the implementation of policies aimed at sustainable development”; and

RECOGNIZING:

That while the members of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) have reported lower rates of COVID-19 infections, the OECS is still vulnerable to health, social, and economic risks during the pandemic. These risks affect tourism and put significant pressure on Member States as they work on recovery efforts for their economies and societies,

RESOLVES:

1. To thank Member States for efforts in continuing actions in working together to efficiently deal with COVID-19.
2. To ask Member States to break down challenges for re-opening for tourism-dependent economies, including:
 - a. Creating national plans for vaccinations of residents.
 - b. Developing national plans to promote safe travel by residents and tourists, including:
 - i. Safe areas for residents and tourists as well as common areas.
 - ii. Transportation for tourists to and from the airport and their lodging.
 - iii. Clear guidelines about social distancing and quarantine for residents and tourists.
3. To work with the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) to secure funding for Member States to support tourism-dependent businesses recovery efforts.

4. To request that the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI) convene a meeting in 2022 to evaluate recovery efforts and consider the development of a strategic plan for future low probability-high incidence events to better prepare the Hemisphere, particularly as these events impact tourism-dependent economies.

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

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

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____