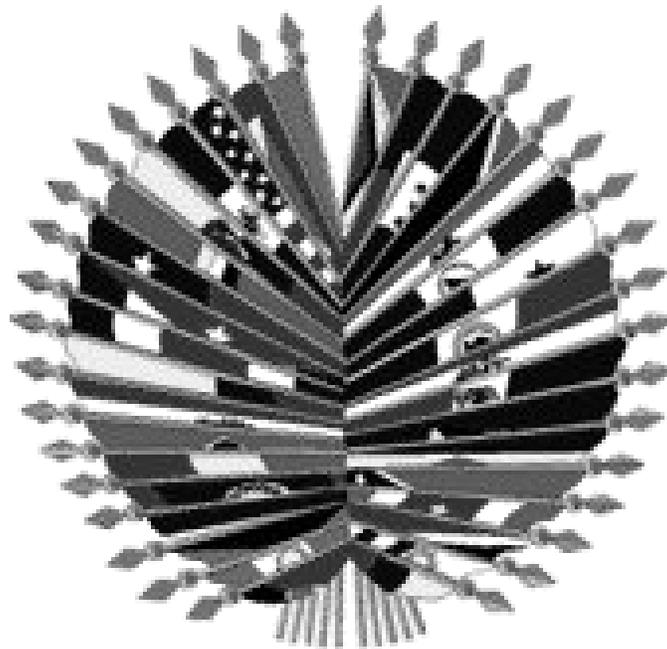


**2022 Washington Model Organization of
American States General Assembly**

Final Packet

Third Committee



USING PILLARS OF ACCESSIBILITY, INCENTIVES, AND JOB OPPORTUNITIES IN EDUCATION TO REDUCE INCOME INEQUALITY

Third Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Joint Resolution Presented by the Delegates of the Third Committee

HAVING SEEN:

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

Article 45(f) of the OAS Charter, which emphasizes “the incorporation and increasing participation of the marginal sectors of the population, in both rural and urban areas, in the economic, social, civic, cultural, and political life of the nation, in order to achieve the full integration of the national community, acceleration of the process of social mobility, and the consolidation of the democratic system (...)”;

Article 49 of the OAS Charter, which asserts that “The Member States will exert the greatest efforts, in accordance with their constitutional processes, to ensure the effective exercise of right to education, on the following bases:

- a. Elementary education, compulsory for children of school age, shall also be offered to all others who can benefit from it. When provided by the State it shall be without charge;
- b. 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 it meets the development need of each country with prejudice to providing a general education; and
- c. Higher education shall be available to all, provided that, in order to maintain its high level, the corresponding regulatory or academic standards are met”;

Article 111 of the OAS Charter, which states that the “General Secretariat shall promote economic, social, juridical, educational, scientific, and cultural relations among all the Member States of the Organization, with special emphasis on cooperation for the elimination of extreme poverty”;

Article 19 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which affirms that “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”; and

Article 12 of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, which states that “every person has the right to an education that will prepare him to attain a decent life, to raise his standard of living, and to be a useful member of society”;

RECALLING ALSO:

The outcome of the meetings of the IX Inter-American Meeting of Ministers of Education carried out in The Bahamas on February 2017, in adopting the Inter-American Education Agenda that encourages

policy dialogue, cooperation among the Ministers of Education of the OAS member states, and a tool to implement educational mandates;

The United Nations 2030 Agenda (2030 Agenda) for Sustainable Development, which identifies educational improvement as a fundamental strategy in the eradication of poverty and income inequality; and

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

RECOGNIZING:

That the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) reports that some 512 million children and adolescents are not currently attending school in Latin America;

Statistical data reported by the UNESCO World Inequality Database on Education (WIDE), which reveals significant educational disparities between students attending urban schools and those attending rural schools in the hemisphere; and

The literacy rate for the Latin American region is 86%, as assessed by the World Bank;

KEEPING IN MIND:

That the OAS recognizes that education is critical in supporting the pillars of democracy, human rights and equitable development;

That the OAS has made available several educational resources through hemispheric initiatives such as the Educational Portal of the Americas, the OAS Scholarships Program and the Inter-American Teacher Education Network (ITEN);

That OAS programs support education not only as a natural right, but also a necessary resource in providing students with the specialized skills required to succeed in a competitive global economy; and

That education is vital to improving one’s income and overall quality of life and should be a priority area in the OAS’s efforts to combat income inequality;

STRONGLY URGING:

Member States to utilize education strategies focused on the areas of accessibility, incentives, and job opportunities in an effort to reduce income inequality across the hemisphere;

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States for their continuing efforts in the areas of education and equality, and their continued involvement in education advancement.
2. To reiterate that Member States are free to choose and implement education strategies, and create their own, that are most suitable to their populations based on accessibility, incentives, and job opportunities.

3. To encourage Member States to implement measures that promote accessibility of education including, but not limited to:
 - a. Physical accessibility measures that will deliver education services to remote and underserved populations such as:
 - i. Education on Wheels as implemented in India, a multi-grade teaching from trained and experienced teachers, which brings the school home using a well-equipped bus with computers, televisions, and other essential education-related materials to the doorstep of the user; and
 - ii. Continued distance learning curriculum models that accommodate students in hard to reach, remote areas, where physical education delivery service is not feasible.
 - b. Internet accessibility programs that will guarantee students access to broadband and network access using:
 - i. Partnerships with community services, religious organizations, or local civil service organizations to provide computer labs and hotspot access in already existing structures like community centers and churches; and
 - ii. New curriculums that emphasize STEM education to both provide students with access and ensure that it is being used effectively.
 - c. Programs directed towards rural and remote populations, which would bridge urban-rural financial and educational disparities throughout the hemisphere by:
 - i. Providing students and educators within rural areas with sufficient and affordable learning materials to ensure that all rural and remote schools are equipped with high-speed internet access in order to maximize the educational benefits of technology; and
 - ii. Creating structural improvements within the rural education systems that would increase students' chances of transitioning to higher education to:
 1. Improve upon current teacher education programs with an emphasis on STEM and technology training, and
 2. Provide students with assistance in navigating higher education, such as certified counselors and representatives.
 - d. Publishing textbooks and teaching materials in indigenous languages to ensure access by often overlooked and underserved populations.
 - e. Emphasizing gender equality and equity in education through targeted programs that promote advancement in high-demand fields like STEM.
 - f. Security programs to keep students safer in the midst of violent or traumatic situations promoting both physical security and mental strength like the IBREA program in El Salvador that was used to promote mindfulness practices in school curriculums.
4. To advise the implementation of incentives for education in Member States including, but not limited to:
 - a. Scholarships for teachers and students that will:
 - i. Provide tuition assistance to students in secondary and tertiary education, with potential extensions for stipends that can be used for general living expenses; and
 - ii. Provide tuition assistance to teachers pursuing additional certifications and degrees necessary for teaching positions, alongside stipends for general living expenses.
 - b. Conditional cash transfers (CCT) to parents, like the Bolsa Familia Program in Brazil, that will provide a minimum level of income for extremely poor families, conditional on enrollment and regular attendance in primary and secondary education in order to:
 - i. Reduce poverty and inequality intergenerationally.

- ii. Alleviate the burden placed on families to forgo lost wages from student employment, the cost of school materials, or other costs that prevent students attending schools.
 - c. Food vouchers for students and their families to receive consistent meals throughout the academic year contingent on enrollment and attendance.
- 5. To recommend that Member States explore educational strategies that will create new job opportunities. Such strategies may include but are not limited to:
 - a. Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) programs in order to:
 - i. Present students with new educational avenues that will facilitate the pursuit of direct entry into the workforce in a variety of fields that may not necessarily require “traditional” education as a prerequisite; and
 - ii. Equip students with updated and employable skills that are commensurate with growing job sectors, including technology and renewable infrastructure industry.
 - b. Incentives to enterprises that encourage the employment of individuals with vocational training, specific certifications, or associate's degrees using:
 - i. OAS awards modeled after current awards given to enterprises that reach certain metrics on gender equality; and
 - ii. Fiscal allocations through Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) Lab grants, which supports targeted interventions for private sector development, and local NGOs to companies for offering TVET, continuing education, literacy, or numeracy programs to employees, including adult employees.
- 6. To create a fund administered by the Ministers of Education under the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI) and the General Secretariat of the OAS where:
 - a. Member States can apply for funding to complete any project listed above, or one that falls into broad categories of accessibility, incentives, or job opportunities in line with the Resolution, subject to review and approval from the Ministers.
 - b. Member States will be given time between the application and disbursement of funds to gather internal resources for the implementation of their national projects.
 - c. The following anti-corruption and compliance mechanisms will be employed:
 - i. The Inter-American Committee on Education (CIE), which is “responsible for the development and follow-up on the lines of action established by the Ministers of Education”; and
 - ii. The Follow-Up Mechanism for the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption (MESICIC), the Anticorruption Mechanism of the OAS, which reviews domestic laws and institutions in their compliance with the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption using a variety of tools including on-site visits, analysis, and recommendations from MESICIC experts.
 - d. Member States will be expected to present half of the funding requirement for its desired project, receiving the remaining half from the fund, contingent on positive reports of progress reviewed every two years at the Inter-American Meetings of Ministers of Education.
 - e. Funds for Member States will come from, but not be limited to:
 - i. OAS scholarship funds, the Inter-American Development Bank procurement grants, the NGOs like The Barrio Planta Project, the Children’s Scholarship Fund, the Education Development Center, and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation; and
 - ii. Local NGOs that are consulted by the Ministers or by the Member States themselves;

- f. Member States reports of progress will be placed into a grant funds archive where data on programs and initiatives and evidence that funds are being used appropriately are updated with every expenditure of funds.
- g. Member States will be expected to satisfy project metrics, established in conjunction with the Ministers of Education once a project has been accepted for funding, including but not limited to:
 - i. Increases in literacy rates.
 - ii. Increases in rates of secondary school completion,
 - iii. Decreases in unemployment rates,
- h. Member States found to be using funds improperly, as determined by the Ministers of Education, the CIE, or the General Secretariat will be subject to a five year suspension for applying to the fund, with variations in penalty at the discretion of the Ministers.
- i. Ultimately, the General Secretariat of the OAS will be responsible for the disbursement of funds to ensure impartiality and conduct unbiased final reviews of progress reports from Member States.

**FRAMEWORK TO REGULATE THE CORPORATE USE OF WATER RESOURCES
IN THE AMERICAS FOR THE ACCESS OF DRINKING
WATER IN VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES**

Third Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Mexico

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 33 of the 1948 Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establishes that “development is a primary responsibility of each country and should constitute an integral and continuous process for the establishment of a more just economic and social order that will make possible and contribute to the fulfillment of the individual”;

Article 37 of the Charter of the OAS, which affirms that “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 institutes 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”;

KEEPING IN MIND:

Article 10 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which states that “Member States, in partnership with the private sector and civil society, will promote sustainable development by means of economic growth, social development, and conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. Likewise, they recognize that public and private investment in human capacity building, in physical infrastructure, and in scientific and technological research and innovation are fundamental to reducing inequalities and to promoting inclusive, just, and equitable economic development”;

Article 16 of the Social Charter, which emphasizes that the “fair, equitable, and non-discriminatory access to basic public services is essential for integral development”;

Article 20 of the Social Charter, which finds that “Member States recognize that water is fundamental for life and central to socioeconomic development and environmental sustainability and that non-discriminatory access by the population to safe drinking water and sanitation services, in the framework of national laws and policies, contributes to the objective of combating poverty. Member states, in keeping with their national realities, undertake to continue working to ensure access to safe drinking water and sanitation services for present and future generations”;

CONSIDERING:

That drinking water corresponds to a basic resource indispensable for the life and integral development of people, and that not all populations in the Hemisphere have access to it;

The fact that access to drinking water is a human right, which requires continental cooperation of Member States to provide the safe access and supply of it in vulnerable communities;

That water is the axis of sustainable development, and it is fundamental to achieve socioeconomic development, production of energy and food supply, as well as ecosystem health and human survival itself;

That Latin America and the Caribbean are the regions of the world that have the most water resources (about one third of the total) and have 42 percent of freshwater reserves, according to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO);

That the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) established that “deficits in service coverage and quality tend to be concentrated in low-income groups, vulnerable groups, and rural populations. This is compounded by the lack of access to adequate water, sanitation, and hygiene services in health care facilities”;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The United Nations 2010 A/RES/64/292 “The human right to water and sanitation”, which recognizes the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

About the number of people (more than 28 million) that lack access to an improved water source, and the number of people (more than 83 million) who lack access to improved sanitation facilities in the Americas, according to the statistics provided by the PAHO;

With diseases related to poor the use of water such as malnutrition, neglected diseases, diarrhea, cholera and poisonings, causes by micro-organisms and chemicals in drinking water, and the number of children under 5 years old (approximately 7.600) who die annually from diarrheal diseases in the region, according to PAHO;

About the fact that the countries with the highest rate of mortality from diarrhea in children under 5 are located in Latin America, corresponding to the 45 percent of the children who die from that disease;

About the extent to which “sanitation is an important determinant of the Childhood Chronic Malnutrition; however, it is the service that has had the least progress during the past 10 years in the region, registering a difference of 43 percentage points between the population with access to water managed safely and population with sanitation managed safely”, according to data provided by the PAHO;

That “in the countries of the Americas region, water quality is a limiting factor to access to a secure managed service. Water quality monitoring systems do not yet register as they should, the indicator associated with SDG 6.1 [...] water quality free of microbiological and chemical contaminants (primarily arsenic and fluorine, according to PAHO,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Member States for their responsibility and efforts made towards the equitable access to drinking water and the strategies implemented to regulate the corporate use of water resources.

2. To encourage Member States to make water accessible for all their populations in a fair mechanism in their respective territories.
3. To promote campaigns to strengthen the message of the proper use of water and water saving among organizations and people, in order to improve the safe and continuous access to drinking water in the most vulnerable populations of each Member State.
4. To adopt the proper measures made by other international organizations such as the Sustainable Development Goal SDG6, formulated by the United Nations, in a hemispheric level, in order to promote and encourage the participation of all Member States to achieve a sustainable management of drinking water for all.
5. To request the Secretary General to allocate funds for water accessibility through NGOs like the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the OAS Development Cooperation Fund. In addition, funding can be received through voluntary donations and private-public partnerships.

ONE DROP, ONE SMILE PROGRAM AIMED AT THE PROTECTION OF WATER RESOURCES

Third Committee

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 1 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which establishes that Democracy is essential for the social, political, and economic development of the peoples of the Americas;

Article 13 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which establishes that the promotion and observance of economic, social, and cultural rights are inherently linked to integral development, equitable economic growth, and to the consolidation of democracy in the states of the Hemisphere;

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

Article 10, paragraph b of the Declaration of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, adopted at the 1994 Summit of the Americas held in Miami (United States), which establishes a “Plan of Action for the Sustainable Development of the Americas” including “mechanisms to reduce current levels of marine pollution and, where necessary, the development, and implementation of sanitary water quality criteria and effluent standards and guidelines.”;

BEARING IN MIND:

AG/RES. 2347 (XXXVII-O/07) “Inter-American Meeting on the Economic, Social, and Environmental Aspects of the Availability of, and Access to, Drinking Water” and AG/RES. 2349 (XXXVII-O/07) “Water, Health, and Human Rights”, which in accordance with the provisions of the Protocol of San Salvador, state that there is a right human right to health and living in a healthy environment;

AG/RES. 2391 (XXXVIII-O/08) “Inter-American Meeting on Improving the Availability of, and Access to, Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation Services” which states “the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) will establish a Working Group to continue with the implementation of strategies and hemispheric plans of action that improve access to drinking water and basic sanitation”;

AG/RES. 2760 (XLII-O/12) “The Human Right to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation”, which emphasizes “the sovereign right of each country to regulate its own water resources, respecting at all times the uses and customs of its urban and rural communities and indigenous peoples, regarding the use of water”;

Part II “Initiatives for Action” and Part II.4 “Water Resources and Coastal Areas” in point II of part II “Initiatives for Action” of the “Plan of Action for the Sustainable Development of the Americas”, which suggests “strengthening programs to increase access to safe drinking water, control and improve air quality, and upgrade health conditions with a view to reducing mortality and morbidity among children

and mothers, and establish environmental quality standards with the participation of civil society.” and “the prevention of the contamination of water resources and assurance that drinking water supplies are safe and adequate”;

RECALLING:

United Nations resolutions A/RES/69/313 “Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development”, A/RES/69/283 “Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030”, and A/RES/68/157 “The human right to safe drinking water and sanitation”;

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement (FCCC/CP/2015/L.9);

Chapter IV.A of the 2015 Annual Report of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), “Access to Water in The Americas an Introduction to The Human Right to Water in The Inter-American System”;

General Comment Number 15 to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of the UN, which established “the right of everyone to have sufficient, safe, acceptable, accessible and affordable water for personal and domestic use”;

The Inter-American Program for Sustainable Development publication on “Implementation of the human right to water and sanitation through the Inter-American Program for Sustainable Development of the OAS” by the Department of Sustainable Development of the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development of the OAS; and

ALARMED BY:

The fact that between now and 2040, global demand for fresh water will increase annual global water requirements will reach 6,900 billion cubic meters (bcm) in 2030, (40 percent above current sustainable water supplies);

How, currently, 35 percent of the global labor force is employed in agriculture, with a higher percentage in many developing countries, where agriculture accounts for as much as 95 percent of total water use and that according to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) more than one-sixth of the Earth’s population relies on meltwater from glaciers and seasonal snowpacks for their water supply;

The projections of the 2030 Water Resources Group (WRG) that state one-third of the world’s population will live near water basins where the water deficit will be larger than 50 percent by 2030;

The current poor infrastructure in cities and inadequate knowledge of ground and surface water budgets with leakage rates between 30-50 percent, almost certainly will also diminish supplies, as will evaporation from man-made reservoirs. These factors increase the difficulty of managing water effectively within states and hinder the forging of effective water-sharing agreements between states;

The use of water as a weapon will become more common during the next 10 years, with more powerful upstream nations impeding or cutting off downstream flow. Water will also be used within states to pressure populations and suppress separatist elements;

The World Bank estimates that even if countries develop policies and improve water institutions, water stresses will contribute to or aggravate existing problems such as poverty, social tensions, environmental degradation, ineffectual leadership, and weak political institutions,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Member States for their ongoing efforts and to acknowledge that the protection of water resources is a matter of high priority in the hemispheric agenda, that interconnects with public health, human rights, infrastructure, and regional cooperation mechanisms for capacity building and improved active response.
2. To urge the General Secretariat and the Member States to continue to support already existing initiatives such as REDESCA adopted in 2017 and the AG/RES. 2882 (XLVI-O/16) “Inter-American Program for Sustainable Development”, emphasizing goals 4, 5, and 6.
3. To implement the One Drop, One Smile program aimed at the protection of water reservoirs, the addressing of water scarcity, and the guaranteeing of drinkable water, to eradicate revictimization of vulnerable populations while preventing disastrous consequences for future hemispheric societies maintaining a sustainable idea of development, and to include as part of this program the following elements:
 - a. A 15-year projection, with a first revision within a time frame of 3 years, focused on opening new opportunities to cooperate not only with other Member States but along non-state actors as well.
 - b. Financing will have two components:
 - i. The already existing funds for Integral Development Programs allocated by the OAS Secretariat, along with financing strategies put forward by OAS commissions, mechanisms, and agencies.
 - ii. Volunteer contributions from private partnerships and interested stakeholders.
4. To recommend that all Member States to work on two areas, education and infrastructure:
 - a. Infrastructure will focus on improving weak spots on government policy implementation and construction while assessing future construction projects, but also involving civil society on microprojects to alleviate the burden on local communities:
 - i. With the help of UN agencies such as the UNHCR, constructing adequate infrastructure to purify and clean water to make it drinkable, civilians will learn how to contribute locally.
 - ii. Consolidating a regional and national Data base on vulnerable communities’ main needs when poor water resources abound, and their connection to eradicable diseases.
 - iii. Hemispheric cooperation and capacity building through historically successful initiatives and water safety expertise.
 - b. Education will be key to strengthening water security:
 - i. Organizations such as UNICEF, UNHCR, UNHRC, ICHR and NGOs such as Doctors Without Borders will help civil society with proper professional and specialized training on water as a Human Right, mechanisms to defend it and protect it.
5. To encourage the participation of civil society in decision-making processes through democratic participative scenarios locally and regionally, oriented to have the surveillance of not only the SEDI

and the General Secretariat of the OAS, but also the support of regional UN agencies such as UNICEF, UNHCR, FAO, and other private or non-state actors interested in guaranteeing a transparent and peaceful civilian active enrollment, in which candidates from each state could apply to participate in an annual event to gather and later present well-revised data and information along with a report containing risk assessment policies, possible outcomes, and scientific projections allowing civilians to uphold human rights from an academic perspective with no binding force but to recommend and compare results with OAS experts.

6. To recommend the application of already existing international standards found in the United Nations Framework on Climate Change and the SDGs, more specifically Sustainable Development Goal 6 and overall, the 2030 Agenda, in accordance with the Inter-American Democratic Charter and OAS democratic values.
7. To invite the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development, the General Secretariat, and all Member States of the OAS to remain seized on the matter, setting a time frame made up of annual revisions and 5-year adjustments.

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

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

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

**ALLOCATING FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TOWARDS BOLSTERING WATER
SECURITY IN THE AMERICAS**

Third Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of El Salvador

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 6.1 of the Plan of Action of the Social Charter of the Americas, in which Member States affirm to “promote the availability of basic public services . . . in particular, encourage efforts to extend the coverage and quality of safe drinking water, sanitation, storm water management . . . with an emphasis on rural areas”;

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

Article 20 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which states that, “in keeping with their national realities, Member States will undertake to continue to ensure access to safe drinking water and sanitation services for present and future generations”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

AG/RES 2349 (XXXVII-O/07) “Water, Health, and Human Rights” in which Member States commit to “promote the availability of basic public services . . . in particular, encourage efforts to extend the coverage and quality of safe drinking water, sanitation, storm water management . . . with an emphasis on rural areas”, and reaffirm their commitment to “promote actions that diminish the effects of variability and climate change on water resources and the potable water supply . . . with special emphasis on the prevention of the risks associated with the management of the environment”; and

RECALLING:

That Goal 6 of the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is to “ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all,” citing that “billions of people still lack access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene”;

That, according to the United Nations’ 2021 Sustainable Development Goals Report, “129 countries are not on track to have sustainably managed water resources by 2030,” and that the “current rate of progress needs to double” to attain this goal;

That the World Bank reports that, “access to water services is still highly unequal” and “water and sanitation services have been heavily weighted towards the urban populations”;

RESOLVES:

1. To applaud the successful efforts of the Latin America Water Funds Partnership in achieving the conservation of over 700,000 acres of land critical for water security in the countries of Mexico,

PARTNERSHIP FOR “GROUNDWATER RESOURCES PROTECTION IN THE AMERICAS” (PGRPA): AN AGRICULTURAL GUIDELINE

Third Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Costa Rica

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 34 of the 1948 Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establishes that “Member States agree that equality of opportunity, the elimination of extreme poverty, equitable distribution of wealth and income and the full participation of their peoples in decisions relating to their own development are, among others, basic objectives of integral development”;

Article 38 of the Charter of the OAS, which establishes 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 20 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which establishes that “Member states recognize that water is fundamental for life and central to socioeconomic development and environmental sustainability and that non-discriminatory access by the population to safe drinking water and sanitation services, in the framework of national laws and policies, contributes to the objective of combating poverty”;

CONSIDERING:

That according to the International Groundwater Resources Assessment Center (IGRAC), approximately 97 percent of the available water resources on the planet correspond to oceans and seas, 2 percent corresponds to glaciers and only 1 percent represents available fresh water, of which 90 percent of it is groundwater located in aquifers;

That groundwater is the largest fresh water resource in the world and plays a central role in sustaining ecosystems and enabling human adaptation to climate change, therefore, protecting and sustainably using groundwater will be essential to meeting the needs of a growing population;

That groundwater provides almost half of all drinking water worldwide, about 40 percent of water for irrigated agriculture and about 30 percent of water supply required for industry, according to IGRAC;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The Sustainable Development Goal SDG6 of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which states “to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all”;

DEEPLY CONCERNED BY:

The fact that water withdrawals for irrigation are the primary driver of groundwater depletion in the Hemisphere, as agriculture represents 6.5 percent of GDP only in Latin America and The Caribbean according to the United Nations World Water Development Report 2021 and the World Bank;

Climate change, which affects negatively the natural supply of water in agricultural fields, modifying the water cycle and making it necessary to resort to artificial irrigation and taking groundwater as the main source of supply, according to the World Bank Group Action Plan for Climate Change 2021-2025;

The lack of awareness and knowledge of many water projects and campaigns as groundwater resources are usually out of sight of the main investments, according to The Groundwater Project, which since 2020 provides accessible, engaging, and high-quality educational materials online in multiple languages;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION:

That the World Bank 2021 Annual Report “Global Water Security and Sanitation Partnership” has shown many advances in the treatment of groundwater resources, such as diagnostics and recommendations presented by the program to protect and conserve aquifers in several countries;

The initiatives resulting from the transboundary coordination effort between Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, which, since 2009, have been working together as a result of the Strategic Action Program to protect the Guarani Aquifer, one of the largest groundwater reservoirs in the world; and

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2967 (LI-O/21) “Advancing Hemispheric Initiatives on Integral Development: Promoting Resilience”, in which Member States agreed to “take into account the implications of increased water demand for health and sanitation to mitigate the spread of the COVID-19 virus and other diseases, particularly in rural areas, water-dependent sectors, and where agriculture is at risk.”;

AG/RES. 2882 (XLVI-O/16), “Inter-American Program for Sustainable Development”, in which Member States agreed to “establish strategic actions to ensure that the work of the General Secretariat on sustainable development is aligned with the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on climate change in the Hemisphere, and that its objectives and results are guided by the SDGs approved by the Member States and contribute to achieving them”;

AG/RES. 2780 (XLIII-O/13) “Promoting Integrated Water Resource Management in the Americas”, in which Member States agreed “to support initiatives for the protection and sustainable regulation of ecosystems that contribute to maintaining the quality and quantity of water -including paramos- in the framework of national laws and policies”;

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Member States for their persistent efforts in the care and good management of water resources at national and regional levels.
2. To create a program entitled “Partnership for Groundwater Resources Protection in the Americas” (PGRPA), under the sphere of the Inter-America Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture (IICA), whose main goal will be the elaboration of an agricultural guideline based on good practices and measures to prevent, reduce or mitigate effects caused by the contamination of groundwater reservoirs and aquifers, because of the intensive use of agrochemicals.
3. To propose that the Program will aim at, but not limited to, exchanging recommendations, good practices, and strategies among Member States, regarding the following goals:

- a. Establish a yearly diagnosis of the main groundwater resources in the Hemisphere and coordinating resource conservation guidelines in conjunction with the Member States.
 - b. Geographically locate hot spots where the indiscriminate use of agrochemicals affects directly or indirectly the existence of aquifers and other groundwater resources, in order to identify vulnerable zones affected by the excessive application of agrochemicals in agricultural fields.
 - c. Promote an awareness campaign about the risks faced by the conservation of groundwater resources because of intense agricultural activity, mainly based on brochures and trainings about the management of this resource.
 - d. Designate a group of trained specialists with the capacity to prepare studies on the agrochemicals used in agricultural production and their environmental impact, especially related to groundwater resources contamination.
4. To instruct the General Secretariat to report to the General Assembly's next period of sessions on the progress in the implementation of the PGRPA.
5. To seek funding from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the World Bank (WB), as well as from any voluntary donations from Member States and Permanent Observers.

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

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

**THE IMPLEMENTATION OF REGULATORY GUIDANCE
FOR FRESH WATER ACCESSIBILITY**

Third Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Jamaica

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND:

AG/RES. 2347 (XXXVII-O/07) “Inter-American Meeting on the Economic, Social, and Environmental Aspects of the Availability of, and Access to, Drinking Water”, which adopted the cooperation of Member States through an Inter-American Meeting to tackle economic, social and environmental aspects related to the “Availability of and Access to Drinking Water in 2008”;

The Joint Session of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development and the Permanent Council in celebration of World Water Day, that was held on March 19, 2019, which contributed to the identification of opportunities for various new strategic alliances in water resources management and its connection with everything from food security to the strengthening of public policies and multilateral cooperation in the Americas;

Resolution No. 4/2020, in which the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) agreed to protect the rights of persons with COVID-19 as the pandemic created negative impacts on economic, social, cultural, and environmental rights (ESCR), obliging states to provide appropriate and effective remedies such as access to water, nutrition, and adequate housing increases; and

CONSIDERING:

That the Caribbean is facing major threats from the acceleration of climate change that are impacting the daily lives of many across the Hemisphere, and that as predicted by the Caribbean Drought and Precipitation Monitoring Network, the region could face declines in annual rainfall amounting between 30-50 percent;

That throughout Latin America and the Caribbean, 50 million people lack access to safe drinking water, 34 million residing in rural areas, and that the COVID-19 pandemic has increased water vulnerability;

That according to the Pan-American Health Organization, in 2017 an estimated 28 million people in the region lacked access to an improved water source, 83 million people lacked access to improved sanitation facilities, and 15.6 million were still reliant on open defecation waste infrastructure;

That depleted water infrastructure has led to unsafe and inadequate sanitation standards, which has created conditions for water-borne diseases, including cholera, hepatitis A, typhoid, trachoma, and other preventable diseases,

RESOLVES:

1. To applaud the Member States that have dedicated efforts in creating equitable access to water for rural indigenous communities, and civil society organizations, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and international organizations, such as the Caribbean Bank, that have taken initiative in aiding the installment of upgraded water lines and providing households with access to safe water and

sanitation.

2. To establish the Caribbean Council of Fresh Water (CCFW), a conference of participating Member States to promote the increased access of drinking water to the public and to discuss ongoing infrastructure challenges and promotion of new ideas throughout the hemisphere.
3. To propose that the CCFW meets every other year to develop best practices for providing access to clean water to everyone under the following provisions:
 - a. All Member States of the OAS can volunteer to join the Caribbean Council of Fresh Water.
 - b. Through cooperation, the CCFW will draft a grant proposal to the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) or other funding sources to propose funding of new public infrastructure and development plans to aid in the expansion of water resources.
 - c. The CCFW will work to help members engage with the private sector to promote development projects on water infrastructure, including mechanisms such as incentives to private organizations to invest capital in Caribbean states to improve water access, and the promotion of nature-based solutions like restoring wetlands and planting trees while integrated with traditional grey infrastructure.
 - d. The CCFW can initiate an advisory board that will monitor the actions of public/private actors who fail to meet standards for water service requirements.
 - e. The CCFW will expand connection with other regional governance programs, including the Caribbean Climate Online Risk and Adaption Tool (CCORAL)-Water initiative and The Global Environment Facility's Caribbean Regional Fund for Wastewater Management (GEF-CReW).
 - f. In particular, the CCFW will coordinate with the Caribbean Community Climate Change Center to address water infrastructure needs and improve hemispheric cooperation in preparing for climate disasters, specifically to help participating states develop Climate Disaster Relief Units (CDRUs) that will be trained in disaster response particularly focused on protecting freshwater resources.
 - g. The CCFW will assist participating states in creating water sustainability guidelines for community leaders to use the most appropriate standards and techniques.

4. To request the Secretary General to allocate starting funds for the meetings of the Caribbean Council of Fresh Water from the regular budget. The CCFW will be funded by voluntary contributions by participating states.
5. To request an update on progress from the Secretary General at the next meeting of the General Assembly.

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

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

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

INITIATIVE TO FACILITATE CIVIL REGISTRATION OF INFANTS TO ENSURE PARTICIPATION IN CHILDHOOD VACCINE PROGRAMS

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

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

That the 1948 Charter of the Organization of the American States (OAS) in Article 33 states that “development is a primary responsibility of each country and should constitute an integral and continuous process for the establishment of a more just economic and social order that will make possible and contribute to the fulfillment of the individual”;

That the 1948 Charter of the OAS in Article 34 states that “the Member States agree that equality of opportunity, the elimination of extreme poverty, equitable distribution of wealth and income and the full participation of their people in decisions relating to their own development are, among others, basic objectives of integral development”;

KEEPING IN MIND:

That the one of the “five objectives” of The OAS Universal Civil Identity Program in the Americas (PUICA) (2008) is “International and regional cooperation through the Latin America and Caribbean Council for Civil Registration, Identity and Vital Statistics (CLARCIEV)”;

That the first objective of PUICA is “Universalization and accessibility of civil registration and the right to identity”;

NOTING WITH ALARM:

The 2018 report from United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) “The State of the World’s Children” stating that “about 186,000 children in Dominican Republic [lack] basic rights like medical care, vaccination and education”;

The same UNICEF report states that “ [in] Latin America and the Caribbean only 41 percent of children born in public maternity hospitals are registered before leaving these facilities”;

EMPHASIZING:

Article 7 of the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child which establishes that “The child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have the right from birth to a name, the right to acquire a nationality . . . ensure the implementation of these rights in accordance with their national law”;

Article 8 of the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child which declares “where a child is illegally deprived of some or all of the elements of his or her identity, States Parties shall provide appropriate assistance and protection, with a view to re-establishing his or her identity”; and

NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN:

The 2017 Health Economic Review’s findings that “children without birth certificates have 0.7 vaccines fewer than children with birth certificates. . . because they cannot be registered in the Dominican social security system, which guarantees access to vaccination facilities or reimburse costs incurred in private health facilities. Moreover, the lack of a birth certificate makes it difficult to prove age, and in most countries, follow WHO’s immunization schedule, which is based on the age of the child”,

RESOLVES

1. To congratulate the OAS Universal Civil Identity Program in the Americas (PUICA) for its efforts to ensure recognition of the right to civil identity.
2. To task PUICA with the creation of a pilot program within the Dominican Republic to ensure that newborns will leave the maternity hospital with proper documentation of civil identity.
 - a. To establish this program at the Hospital de la Mujer Doña Renee Klang de Guzman, in Santiago de los Caballeros, Dominican Republic.
 - b. To work in tandem with officials from the civil registration offices, medical personnel, and advisors from PUICA and the Latin America and Caribbean Council for Civil Registration, Identity and Vital Statistics (CLARCIEV) to create procedures and necessary infrastructure for ensuring proper registration of all children born in the hospital.
3. To request that PUICA, in concert with local members of this pilot program, reports on the success of this program after one calendar year, including in the report the number of children born at the hospital and the number of children registered in the program, and tracking the number of children who were registered and have received their first year series of vaccinations and compare that percentage with the percentage for all births at the hospital and in the Dominican Republic to assess the effectiveness of the program.
4. To propose that upon the successful completion of this pilot program, the results be disseminated on the CLARCIEV website so that other maternity hospitals across the Hemisphere might implement this program to ensure that all children receive a civil identity and thus have access to vaccination programs needed for a healthy start in life.
5. To propose that this program be funded by the Dominican Republic and PUICA and voluntary contributions from the United Nations Development Fund (UNDF), Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), Proyecto Adames, Member States, permanent Observer States, and other pertinent organizations.

6. To request that the report will be submitted to the General Secretariat for presentation at the Fifty-third Regular Session of the General Assembly, the execution of which shall be subject to the availability of financial resources in the program-budget of the OAS and other resources.

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

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

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

STRENGTHENING CHILDHOOD DISEASE ERADICATION EFFORTS THROUGH AN INTER-AMERICAN VACCINE EDUCATION NETWORK

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Brazil

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 34 paragraph i of the 1948 Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), in which Member States agree to devote their best efforts to the “protection of man's potential through the extension and application of modern medical science”;

Article 17 of the Social Charter of the OAS, which reaffirms the responsibility and commitment of Member States to “improve the availability of, access to, and quality of health care services ... and to strengthen their capacity to prevent... infectious diseases ... to promote their peoples’ well-being through prevention and care strategies and, in partnership with public or private organizations, to improve access to health care”;

Article 23 of the Social Charter of the OAS, which reaffirms that “it is necessary to increase investment in education, scientific infrastructure, and applied research”;

The preamble to the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which affirms that “education is an effective way to promote citizens’ awareness concerning their own countries and thereby achieve meaningful participation in the decision-making process”;

The links between education and health awareness, indicating that vaccine education could effectively enhance citizens’ awareness of the importance of childhood vaccination;

BEARING IN MIND:

The Pan American Health Organization’s (PAHO) concern that only 82% of children in the Americas received a third dose of polio vaccine in 2020, the lowest rate since 1994;

The Director of PAHO’s appeal for “genuine attention to expanding coverage, improving vaccine outreach programs, investing in the first level of care, and addressing the issue of vaccine hesitancy”;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

About how education regarding, and access to, childhood vaccines among Member States is inadequate, resulting in growing numbers of children remaining unvaccinated against preventable disease;

That the 2019 United Nations Human Development Report found the percentage of infants who have not received their first dose of diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (DTP) vaccine in Latin America and the Caribbean was the highest it had been since 1990, and 14 percent of infants under 1 year of age remained unvaccinated against the measles in Latin America and the Caribbean;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The 2030 Immunization Agenda of the World Health Organization (WHO), which aims to “inspire and align the activities of community, national, regional and global stakeholders towards achieving a world where everyone, everywhere fully benefits from vaccines for good health and wellbeing”;

RECALLING:

The 2009 Summit of the Americas Declaration of Port of Spain, in which Member States declare a “commitment towards families and society to protect the rights of children...the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health”;

PAHO’s Sustainable Health Agenda for the Americas 2018-2030, which calls for strengthening “the capacity to implement intellectual property policies and health policies that promote research and development of medicines, vaccines and other health technologies for communicable and noncommunicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries and that promote access to affordable medicines, vaccines, and other health technologies”;

PAHO’s 2020 publication of “Communicating about Vaccine Safety: Guidelines to help health workers communicate with parents, caregivers, and patients,” which emphasized that dialogue surrounding and encouraging childhood vaccination “must incorporate emotional elements, enhance personal narratives, and use evidence-based communication techniques to achieve the goal of strengthening, maintaining, or regaining confidence in vaccines and immunization programs in the Region of the Americas”; and

APPLAUDING:

PAHO’S support for Mexico's 2021 strategy to maintain the elimination of measles and rubella through vaccination follow-up campaigns in girls and boys 1 to 4 years of age;

The efforts of PAHO, the WHO, the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), and Member States in the launch of a new public health education campaign to tackle misinformation about the COVID-19 pandemic and vaccine hesitancy through Short Message Service (SMS) electronic campaigns;

The 2021 launch of the “Regional Platform to Advance the Manufacturing of COVID-19 Vaccines and other Health Technologies in the Americas”;

RESOLVES:

1. To commend OAS Member States for their commitment to the PAHO 2018-2030 Sustainable Health Agenda for the Americas goal of reaching 95 percent vaccination coverage in children under 5 years of age.
2. To propose that the OAS combats vaccine hesitancy, promote health education, and improve public health in all member states through the establishment of an Inter-American Vaccine Education Network. The network will develop and disseminate educational materials to promote childhood vaccination.

3. To request that PAHO collaborates with the World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to distribute, physically and virtually, health and vaccine related educational children's materials and books throughout OAS Member States, that help children understand the process of being vaccinated and the value of being vaccinated.
4. To request that Member States collaborate with PAHO and WHO in developing parental vaccine educational modules and programs that will:
 - a. Inform parents of the health risks associated with unvaccinated children and include customized modules to address specific aspects of vaccine hesitancy in various OAS Member States.
 - b. Be distributed online to ensure equal access to among all member states.
 - c. Include videos to explain what specific vaccines contain and how they will build immunity in individual children and communities.
5. To request that PAHO train professionals in best practices for the administration of childhood vaccines in vaccine hesitant populations.
6. To propose that rates of childhood vaccination be monitored through each Member State's National Immunization Programs or equivalent organizations, and that these data be reported to PAHO.
7. To propose that the Inter-American Vaccine Education Network seek funding from UNICEF, WHO, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and the Carter Center in conjunction with PAHO.

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

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

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

PROMOTING THE CREATION OF THE MISSOURI FORUM TO PREVENT AND PROTECT RIVERS FROM INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION IN THE AMERICAS

Third Committee

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

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

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 95.c.1 of the 1948 Charter of the Organization of American States, 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 47 of the Charter of the OAS, which stresses 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 34 of the Charter of the OAS which states that “the Member States agree that equality of opportunity, the elimination of extreme poverty, equitable distribution of wealth and income and the full participation of their peoples in decisions relating to their own development are, among others, basic objectives of integral development”;

DEEPLY CONCERNED

That according to the World Water Council in America, 40 to 60 percent of the water used comes from aquifers that face increasing pollution produced by waste from mining and agricultural activities and that extreme poverty, natural disasters, environmental degradation, and limited access to water resources constitute a risk to sustainable development in the Americas;

With the 2021 report of the United Nations “Progress on Wastewater Treatment”, which says that less than 14 percent of wastewater is treated in sanitation plants, increasing the risk of long-term ecological damage, since these water in the currents of rivers, lakes, underground aquifers and oceans, and that cooperation is essential in this context;

With the fact that according to the United Nations, globally, 80 percent of wastewater flows back into the ecosystem without being treated or reused, contributing to a situation where around 1.8 billion people use a source of drinking water contaminated with feces, putting them at risk of contracting cholera, dysentery, typhoid and polio;

EMPHASIZING:

The “50 Years of Water Diplomacy in the Americas” which establishes that for more than 50 years, the OAS has supported the Member States to improve the management, protection, conservation and sustainable use of water, within the framework of its efforts to reduce poverty, making water resources a factor of understanding, cooperation and integration, and a mechanism to strengthen peace, democracy and promote the growth;

The initiatives and the exponential growth that the OAS has promoted around water resources based on its institutional pillars and the concerns of the Member States and the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) with 7 Inter-American dialogues on Water Management and several

specialized Water Regional Meetings since 1993, a propitious culture that would generate democratic and sustainable water resources policies; and

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2780 (XLIII-O/13) "Promoting the integrated management of water resources in the Americas", which establishes "the importance of promoting the integrated management of water resources, strengthening public management, though, among others, public participation, institutional transparency and calls on the Member States to continue supporting initiatives for the protection and sustainable management of ecosystems that contribute to the maintenance of the quality and quantity of water, including the paramos within the framework of national policies and laws. access to information on the environment.";

AG/RES. 2967 (LI-O/21) "Advancing hemispheric initiatives on integral development: Promoting resilience", which establishes "To instruct SEDI to continue providing support to Member States for the promotion and development of national comprehensive water management policies including provisions for the mitigation and adaptation to the effects of climate change, such as extreme droughts and floods, in water-stressed countries and Regions at risk.",

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate all Member States and Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI) for their trajectory inside OAS and their efforts in improving through initiatives and programs of the organization the care, development and management of the water resources especially the rivers of the Hemisphere.
2. To encourage Member States to continue developing internal policies within their nations regarding protection in the reduction of industrial pollution in rivers, considering that this is a finite and vulnerable resource, essential to maintain life, development and the environment.
3. To promote the creation of the MISSOURI forum in collaboration with the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI), to coordinate meetings for sharing information with the representatives of each Member States who will be the representative of the Environmental Protection Agency or their equivalent, regarding activities carried out to achieve and promote measures regarding river pollution, and also recommendations for the protection of this resource in the matters of industrial waste in Member States and ensuring well-being of the Americas. The forum will be focus on:
 - a. The reduction of chemical and agricultural pollution as the main source of deterioration of rivers in the Hemisphere, the study of what are the mechanisms and ways to stop the causes of massive pollution in this fundamental resource and the situations that directly and indirectly affect the pollution of rivers by industrialization processes.
 - b. The topics of the forum will be focused on, among others, the study of how the management without correct regulations of wastewater, heavy metals, pesticides, hydrocarbons and radioactivity are sources of water pollution, as well as the efficient disposal of waste.
 - c. The issuing of recommendations in an informative document regarding the exchange of information on comprehensive development and technical support with the representatives of each Member State for the development of rapid and effective strategies on the protection of rivers as a fundamental water resource and the conclusions of previous conferences.
4. To propose the inauguration of the forum on World Water Day 2023, in the state of Missouri at the University of Missouri, United States, leaving the duration of the forum at the disposal of the

Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI) and the participants of the forum.

5. To request technical support from Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and organizations such as Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and funding from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the OAS Development Cooperation Fund, 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. _____

**ZERO CHILD NCDs PARTNERSHIP: AN INTER-AGENCY COLLABORATION
INITIATIVE FOR THE ERADICATION OF CHILDHOOD NON-COMMUNICABLE
DISEASES**

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

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING:

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

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

Article 24 paragraph 1 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, which recognizes “the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health and to facilities for the treatment of illness and rehabilitation of health. States Parties shall strive to ensure that no child is deprived of his or her right of access to such health care services”;

CONSIDERING:

The integration of the Inter-American Children’s Institute (IIN) into the OAS in 1949 as a specialized organization, leading to its consolidation as the regional technical point of reference in children’s issues, and as the coordinating body in the search for consensus and commitments on the part of governments, declaring its main goal being the development of public policies which will ensure the promotion, protection and enjoyment of children’s rights in the OAS Member States;

The establishment in 1902 by the Second International Conference of American States of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), whose role is to serve as the inter-American system’s specialized organization in health matters and the World Health Organization’s Regional Office for the Americas (AMRO/WHO);

RECALLING:

The 2009 Declaration of Port of Spain, in which the countries of the Caribbean Community, considering the importance of child protection public policies and legislation, as well as the need for institutions at the state level to channel these efforts, reaffirmed the relevance of strengthening the institutions that work on children’s health, and the need to improve their linkages to the inter-American system, in particular to the mechanisms established for the promotion and protection of human rights, as appropriate;

HAVING SEEN:

The strategy for early childhood health established by the IIN, in which countries agreed “to prioritize the study and preparation of guidelines and instruments that strengthen the capacities of the states of the inter-American system in the design and implementation of comprehensive protection policies for this age group”;

The Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) strategy, defined by PAHO, geared to the care of children 0 to 5 years old, by incorporating the best health measures available to promote healthy lifestyles, prevent sickness (through vaccination, proper alimentation, etc.), and detect in a timely manner and effectively treat the most frequent and prevalent illnesses; and

CONSIDERING:

That globally, it is estimated that one in two disability-affected life years and one in five deaths among adolescents are caused by non-communicable diseases (NCDs), and how in several countries in the hemisphere there are strong infant and maternal linkages between early nutrition, obesity and NCDs, which makes it essential to address NCDs’ drivers and determinants including nutrition habits, physical activity, and the use of harmful and toxic substances,

RESOLVES:

1. To recognize the work conducted by the Inter-American Children’s Institute (IIN) and the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), and their current strategies to promote integral development and health, as institutions with goals such as the well-being of children, the defense of their rights and the meeting of their medical needs, doing such through agreements among Member States and the distribution of medicine and food for children in need, providing for the needs of those most vulnerable across the region.
2. To propose that the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI) work on the establishment of the Zero Child NCDs Partnership, an inter-agency collaboration initiative between the IIN and PAHO to implement joint strategies, plans and procedures to reduce the prevalence of non-communicable diseases among children in the Americas, including but not limited to the following:
 - a. Designing and implementing plans of action for each of the four major causes of NCDs, including the harmful use of alcohol, tobacco, unhealthy diet and physical inactivity, with the help of the Member States’ Ministers of Health or their equivalent.
 - b. Establishing a working group with government representatives to create a system that detects NCDs in the prenatal state.
 - c. Formulating and putting in place education policies that raise awareness among children, parents, educators and caretakers, about the role of mental health as a cause of NCDs in children.
 - d. Providing of treatment facilities focused on childhood NCDs.
3. To recommend that the Zero Child NCDs Partnership work with the Member States’ Ministers of Health or their equivalent to develop further policy measures and legislation that promote the health of children, focusing both on the prevention and treatment of these conditions.

4. To call upon both the IIN and PAHO to identify and carry out specific working projects that allow them to capitalize on the capabilities of both institutions to strengthen their institutional frameworks to achieve better results in the prevention of childhood NCDs.
5. To further request that the Member States, through their Ministers of Health or their equivalent, work on the reallocation of first responders and medical personnel and financial resources from initiatives that currently assist with the handling of the COVID-19 public health crisis towards the prevention of NCDs in children.
6. To request the General Secretariat to report on the implementation and monitoring of this Resolution in the Fifty-Third Regular 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. | _____ | _____ |

ADDRESSING THE LEAD ISSUE

Third Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Eastern Republic of Uruguay

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 3 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which confirms that the “Member States, determined and committed to combatting the serious problems of poverty, social exclusion, and inequity and to address their underlying causes and their consequences, have the responsibility to create favorable conditions for achieving development with social justice for their peoples, thus contributing to strengthening democratic governance”;

Article 22 of the Social Charter, which emphasizes: “Natural and man-made disasters affect populations, economies, and the environment. Reducing the vulnerabilities of countries to these disasters, with particular attention to the most vulnerable regions and communities, including the poorest segments of society, is essential to ensuring nations’ progress and the pursuit of a better quality of life”;

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

RECALLING:

That the 2005 Sixth Summit of the Americas, held in Cartagena de Indias (Colombia) recognized “that the problem of inequality and access to comprehensive health care and health services persists, especially among vulnerable groups,” and thus the need to “commit to redoubling our efforts to promote social protection and to identify and implement strategies to advance towards universal access to quality comprehensive health care”;

Article 19 of Plan of Action of the 2009 Fifth Summit of the Americas, which emphasized the Heads of State and Governments’ “commitment towards families and society to protect the rights of children and adolescents, including the right to education, the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, and the entitlement to special care and assistance, in order to promote their social well-being, protection, and integral development”;

Article 29 of the Port of Spain Plan of Action, in which countries “instruct our ministers of Health, with the support of PAHO, to incorporate the surveillance of NCDs and their risk factors into existing national health information reporting systems by 2015. We encourage national planning and coordination of comprehensive prevention and can control strategies for NCDs and the establishment of National Commissions where appropriate”;

Pure Earth’s mission statement, which asserts: “We believe the pollution crisis can be solved. In a world where pollution doesn’t stop at borders, and we benefit from an interconnected global economy, we all have a responsibility to be part of the solution”;

CONSIDERING:

That lead exposure is found in many different locations throughout the Hemisphere, unequivocally impacting children, disproportionately those from low-income communities that lack formal infrastructure and health care services.

That the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) contend that “lead poisoning is preventable; prevention is much easier, less costly, and more effective than treatment”;

That in its 2020 report titled, “The Toxic Truth”, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and Pure Earth explain that “The total economic costs caused by lead exposure underscore the importance of tackling lead exposure as a priority environmental, health and development challenge”;

That the PAHO provides “provides technical cooperation to the countries of the region of the Americas to increase the capacity of health actors in the Region to address the environmental determinants of health; emphasizing air quality, chemical safety, factors associated with climate, and water, sanitation and hygiene prioritizing populations living in vulnerable situations”;

That in 2004, Uruguay passed several laws establishing regulations against lead-based paint;

That in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (2002), governments agreed to “phase out lead in lead-based paints and in other sources of human exposure, work to prevent, in particular, children’s exposure to lead and strengthen monitoring and surveillance efforts and the treatment of lead poisoning”;

That a toxicology report from Interdisciplinary Toxicology (2012) stated that any amount of exposure to lead has the potential to “affect almost all the major organ systems of the body like hematopoietic, renal, nervous and cardiovascular systems”; and

ACKNOWLEDGING:

That, despite thousands of children being exposed to lead daily across the Hemisphere, the prevention and mitigation of this epidemic is not a priority;

That there is no safe level of exposure to lead, increasing the demand to make this disease an imperative to eliminate;

That exposure to lead is a teratogen that has inverse effects on the mother and an unborn fetus;

That without serious intervention, the consequences of lead exposure will be evident through lower IQs, a higher demand for healthcare for impacted individuals, and higher rates of crime, potentially contributing to regressive development across the Hemisphere,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the Member States of the Organization of American States (OAS) for their efforts in improving childhood health.
2. To encourage Member States to consider implementing strict legislation against, but not limited to, the production of lead-based paint.

**CLOSING GAPS IN CHILDHOOD DISEASE ERADICATION EFFORTS BY
INCREASING COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND
CULTURALLY INFORMED PRACTICES**

Third Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Barbados

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 31 of the 1948 Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establishes that “Inter-American cooperation for integral development is the common and joint responsibility of the Member State, 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 45 paragraph f of the 1948 Charter of the OAS which supports “the incorporation and increasing participation of the marginal sectors of the population, in both rural and urban areas, in the economic, social, civic, cultural, and political life of the nation, in order to achieve the full integration of the national community, acceleration of the process of social mobility, and the consolidation of the democratic system. The encouragement of all efforts of popular promotion and cooperation that have as their purpose the development progress of the community”;

Article 48 of the 1948 Charter of the OAS in which Member States agree to “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 52 of the Charter of the OAS states “The Member States, with due respect for the individuality of each of them, agree to promote cultural exchange as an effective means of consolidating inter-American understanding; and they recognize that regional integration programs should be strengthened by close ties in the fields of education, science, and culture”;

CONSIDERING:

Article 11 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states that “democracy and social and economic development are interdependent and are mutually reinforcing”;

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

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

Article 25(1-2) of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, affirming that “everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance”;

Article 24 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which states that “states parties recognize the right of the child to the enjoyment the highest attainable standard of health and to facilities for the treatment of illness and rehabilitation of health. States Parties shall strive to ensure that no child is deprived of his or her right of access to such health care services”; and that “state parties shall pursue full implementation of this right (...) to ensure that all segments of society, in particular parents and children, are informed, have access to education and are supported in the use of basic knowledge of child health and nutrition, the advantages of breastfeeding, hygiene and environmental sanitation and the prevention of accidents; to develop preventive health care, guidance for parents and family planning education and services”;

KEEPING IN MIND:

That the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), in its Integrated Management of Childhood Illness Strategy, recommends approaching issues in child health with integrated approaches that incorporate healthy lifestyle practices, sickness prevention through vaccination and nutrition, timely detection of illness, and effective treatment of frequent and prevalent illnesses;

That the PAHO Plan of Action for Women’s, Children’s, and Adolescents’ Health 2018-2030 takes this integrated approach further by incorporating life course theory to close the remaining gaps toward ensuring healthy lives and well-being for children in the Americas across generations;

That the PAHO Plan of Action proposes four Strategic Lines of Action including one that emphasizes the promotion of universal, effective, and effective health and well-being for all women, children, and adolescents in their families, acknowledging the social environment as a determinant of child health, giving key importance to parents, schools, and communities in their role as administrators of early child development interventions, family and school-based child and adolescent health interventions, and community-based actions for the prevention of childhood diseases;

That PAHO draws greater attention to the burden of health problems facing indigenous afro-descendant and rural populations, indicating that targeted interventions must include “intercultural and culturally sensitive approaches adapted to the context and needs of these groups”; and to the fact that the participation of marginalized populations in the development of health interventions is essential in designing effective approaches to childhood disease eradication; and

RECOGNIZING:

The 2014 adoption of the Strategy for Universal Access to Health and Universal Health Coverage with a focus on expanding equitable access to comprehensive, quality, people-and community-centered health services;

PAHO resolutions, CS52.R9 “Plan of Action for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases”, and CD54.R8 “Plan of Action of Immunization” that form the basis of ongoing work to reduce childhood diseases within the region;

The commitment of the 2018 Astana Declaration on strengthening primary health care to “support the involvement of individuals, families, communities and civil society through their participation in the development and implementation of policies and plans that have an impact on health” and “promote health literacy and work to satisfy the expectations of individuals and communities for reliable information about health”;

Current interventions for the most prevalent diseases in the region are within reach for most countries, however a significant gap exists in community-level uptake of public health recommendations, vaccinations, treatments, and nutritional aids, based on findings from the PAHO Plan of Action, Amal

- i. Representatives of Member States from departments including health, education, minority outreach; and
 - ii. Representatives from international organizations with dedicated attention to child health including PAHO, WHO, UNICEF, the International Pediatric Association, and Save the Children;
- b. Provide guidance on training community leaders to act as trusted and informed resources for their communities and as liaisons for health departments in accordance with existing successful training initiatives implemented by Member States and international organizations, including but not limited to:
 - i. The Children’s Community Action Cycle from Save the Children; and
 - ii. The Regional Community Integrated Management of Childhood Illness Partnership from PAHO;
- c. Collect recommendations from working group members, based on their experiences, for intersectoral collaboration, such as the alignment of education and health departments for vaccination and nutritional goals; and
- d. Act as a resource for Member States in designing methods to assess community needs, hesitations, and knowledge regarding childhood diseases and preventative measures that will facilitate the design of culturally competent public health interventions.

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

Cosignatories:

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

STRENGTHENING IMMUNIZATION IN THE AMERICAS

Third Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegations of Guatemala and Paraguay

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

The 1948 Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) Chapter VII, Article 32 which states that “inter-American cooperation for integral development should be continuous and preferably channeled through multilateral organizations, without prejudice to bilateral cooperation between member states. The member states shall contribute to inter-American cooperation for integral development in accordance with their resources and capabilities in conformity with their laws”;

Chapter VII, Article 34 of the same Charter which emphasizes “[The] protection of man's potential through the extension and application of modern medical science”;

Article 10.2 of the “Protocol of San Salvador: Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the Area of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,” which reaffirms that “in order to ensure the exercise of the right to health, the States Parties agree to recognize health as a public good and, particularly, to adopt measures to ensure that right: [such as] ...c. Universal immunization against the principal infectious diseases; d. Prevention and treatment of endemic, occupational and other diseases; e. Education of the population on the prevention and treatment of health problems”;

The 2001 Inter-American Democratic Charter Chapter III, Article 12 which establishes 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 different economic realities and conditions of the countries of the Hemisphere”;

REMEMBERING:

The Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO)’s definition of vaccination coverage is “the proportion of children in the region receiving the recommended vaccines”;

RECOGNIZING:

That according to a recent study on vaccine coverage in Latin America, fewer countries were able to achieve above 90 percent childhood vaccine coverage in 2017 than in 2013;

The sizeable discrepancy in childhood vaccination coverage among the Member States, ranging from 30-100 percent for the same vaccination across different nations; and

CONSIDERING:

The success of the Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI), implemented by the PAHO in the elimination and control of vaccine-preventable diseases (VPDs), such as smallpox, polio, rubella, congenital rubella syndrome, measles, and neonatal tetanus by expanding the number of vaccines for each country’s national vaccination schemes;

The PAHO's reported immunization data for diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) vaccines, measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccines, and polio vaccines in the Americas;

That 18 percent of countries in the region report that coverage for first dose rates of the MMR vaccine is lower than 80 percent;

That second dose rates for DTP and MMR vaccines are significantly lower than first dose rates, resulting in lower vaccine efficacy;

Comments from PAHO Director Carissa F. Etienne, on April 21, 2021, about how the spread of misinformation about the COVID-19 vaccine is fueling vaccine hesitancy in the Americas,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States for their progress and diligence in the implementation of childhood vaccination programs.
2. To reaffirm the mission of the Expanded Program on Immunization among Member States, including the elimination and control of vaccine-preventable diseases (VPDs), such as smallpox, polio, rubella, congenital rubella syndrome, measles, and neonatal tetanus.
3. To set a common goal to obtain a 90 percent childhood vaccination coverage in all Member States by the year 2032.
4. To create the Technical Group on Strengthened Immunization to find and work with rural areas that have the lowest coverage of vaccination, proposing that said group has the following characteristics:
 - a. That representatives chosen for the Technical Group on Strengthened Immunization be immunology experts and/or medical experts chosen from each Member State with lower than 80 percent vaccine coverage to focus on issues related to vaccine expansion.
 - b. That two representatives who are experts in the field of medicine be selected from each Member State for the Technical Group on Strengthened Immunization.
 - c. That delegates be chosen from Member States with the highest vaccination coverage to advise the Technical Group on Strengthened Immunization to assist in this integral development of the Americas, and that, at the request of individual Group members, these Member States can advise in:
 - i. Determining principal obstacles in the goal of obtaining a 90 percent childhood vaccination rate.
 - ii. Implementing vaccine education programs.
 - iii. Analyzing and restructuring of healthcare budgets to better allocate resources.
 - iv. Management of healthcare resources to better foster equality in access to vaccines throughout the Hemisphere.
 - d. That the Technical Group works on the construction and establishment of vaccine centers and/or the establishment of transportation lines to rural locations to increase childhood vaccination coverage.
 - e. That the Technical Group reinforces the necessity of childhood immunization and help reduce vaccine hesitancy by employing medical experts in the field of communicable diseases.
5. To hold annual meetings in the first week of May, hosted in the capital cities of participating Member States on an annually rotating basis, and to have the Technical Group on Strengthened Immunization

report their findings to the OAS regarding the common goal of 90 percent vaccination coverage at the conclusion of each meeting.

6. To request that funding for the group proposed in this draft resolution come from voluntary donations from Member States, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and any other relevant organizations that wish to contribute.

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

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

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

**INITIATIVES TO ERADICATE CHILDHOOD DISEASES THROUGH VACCINES,
EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY**

Third Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegations of Haiti and Panama

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 38 of the 1948 Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) reminding Member States that all “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 17 of the 2012 Social Charter of the Americas, which states that the “highest attainable standard of health is a fundamental right of all persons without discrimination” and that “Member States reaffirm their responsibility and commitment to improve the availability of, access to, and quality of health care services”;

Article 47 of the 1948 Charter of the Organization of American States according to which “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 51 of the same Charter which emphasizes that “the Member States will develop science and technology through educational, research, and technological development activities and information and dissemination programs. They will stimulate activities in the field of technology for the purpose of adapting it to the needs of their integral development. They will organize their cooperation in these fields efficiently and will substantially increase exchange of knowledge, in accordance with national objectives and laws and with treaties in force”;

Article 12 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights states that “everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family” this is necessary for “the reduction of the stillbirth-rate and of infant mortality and for the healthy development of the child”;

CONSIDERING:

That children vaccination is one of the most cost-effective interventions for preventing disease among a young demographic and can prevent 2 to 3 million unnecessary deaths a year globally;

That according to the World Health Organization (WHO), 9.2 million children under the age of five die each year from preventable diseases that could have been treated with access to health facilities and vaccinations;

NOTING WITH CONCERN:

That the World Health Organization (WHO) reports that infectious diseases including pneumonia, diarrhea and malaria are some of the leading causes of childhood mortality in the Americas; being pneumonia one of the main causes of child mortality in developing countries, and usually is found in children who are malnourished;

Vaccine discrepancy arising in Latin America from a fundamental lack of proper training and knowledge of healthcare workers of how to properly dose vaccines for children;

Those in rural, less connected regions lack proximity to vaccine clinics and often exhibit lower vaccination rates, according to the scientific journal *Vaccine*, citing it is not “convenient” to travel; and

EMPHASIZING:

That according to the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), the primary barriers to achieving higher levels of childhood immunization are vaccine hesitancy influenced by those around parents like friends, socioeconomic factors like minimal education, and a lack of awareness about diseases and their repercussions,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the progress made by Latin America over the past decade with distributing essential vaccinations, with 21 out of 33 Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean meeting the immunization goal of 90 percent set by the World Health Organization (WHO) for the Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis (DTP) vaccine and 13 of the 33 meet the 95 percent target for Measles vaccine.
2. To encourage Member States to create a curriculum that instructs residents in Member States about the effects of childhood diseases in primary and secondary schools to inform on the effects of these diseases and how to stay safe from them by coordinating panels to teach local doctors on the proper ways to discuss how to raise awareness about the benefits of vaccinating children at a young age to reduce parent hesitancy.
3. To ask Member States to help build vaccine infrastructure and accessibility, including facilitating efforts between countries to maximize output of modernized vaccine supply to ensure the correct dosing and potency can be delivered, including urging States to:
 - a. Create a vaccine production system in which certain countries specialize in developing different vaccines to promote internal comparative advantage.
 - b. Coordinate efforts with manufacturers to develop more production facilities.
4. To encourage Member States to collaborate with the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) to replicate the model of the OAS and PAHO Convention in 2015, which helped support the rights of elders and ensuring older populations can readily access vaccines.

5. To request Funding from the Row Pan-American Fund, the Pan-American Development Foundation, and other foundations that have money set aside to donate to the OAS, and that the funds received from these foundations go towards:
- a. Dispersing resources to Member States to help develop more accessible health clinics and medical staff to address childhood diseases.
 - b. Raising awareness for groups that are in fear of adverse events and vaccine misinformation.
 - c. Producing more local production and storage facilities for vaccine doses.

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

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

**SYSTEM FOR AMERICAN WATER PROTECTION (SAWP) DATABASE FOR
HEMISPHERIC COOPERATION**

Third Committee Topic No. 3 of the Agenda
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegations of Bolivia, Argentina, and Honduras

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 1 of the 1948 Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which ensures that its Member States “achieve an order of peace and justice, to promote their solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence”;

Article 14 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states that “Member States agree to review periodically the actions adopted and carried out by the Organization to promote dialogue, cooperation for integral development, and the fight against poverty in the Hemisphere, and to take the appropriate measures to further these objectives”;

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

BEARING IN MIND:

That the fragility of water-related ecosystems and their vulnerability to climate change persist, as well as the consequences of these changes on human well-being;

That according to the OAS report titled “50 Years of Water Diplomacy in the Americas”, one of the water problems that should be promptly managed is the weak coordination between states when water resources are transboundary and have multiple uses;

REITERATING:

The importance and crucial need for continuing the fostering of integral development, including collaborative efforts on strategic goals and planning as outlined as an essential purpose of the OAS; and

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2780 (XLIII-O/13), “Promoting integrated water resource management in the Americas”, which resolves “to continue to strengthen technical cooperation and the exchange and discussion of information, experiences, best practices, and lessons learned through the national focal points designated by member states of the Organization of American States in the area of water resource management”;

AG/RES. 2955 (L-O/20), “Advancing Hemispheric Initiatives on Integral Development: Promoting Resilience”, and its commitment to recognizing the benefits and advantages of multilateralism and its use in strategic initiatives;

AG/DEC. 104 (LI-O/21), “Renewed Commitment to Sustainable Development in the Americas Post Covid-19”, which constitutes a horizontal agreement to continue and strengthen the Organization’s dedication and promise to fulfill the strategies outlined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the Americas;

AG/RES. 2976 (LI-O/21), “Promotion and Protection of Human Rights”, which calls for diligent efforts to promote and protect all human rights, including that of water resources,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Integrated Water Resources Management Section (IWRM) for the support and accomplishments made to improve water resource management, and for being a regional executing agency for various water resource management projects.
2. To congratulate Member States who have been and are currently participants of the Integrated Water Resources Management Section (IWRM) and The Inter-American Water Resource Network (IWRN).
3. To develop an internationally transparent database, the System for American Water Protection (SAWP), that will consist of shared and gathered information, discussion, and funding, with the intent to create an interactive and continuously updated secure international server for use by American states to view, reference, copy and discuss water resource protection strategies and projects that have and have not worked, or proved easy or difficult to implement freely and openly, with the following characteristics:
 - a. Access via the Organization of American States website.
 - b. Updated at least once each month by Member States with a report on information on ongoing water protection projects in each member state and open discussion on those projects.
 - c. Managed and maintained by the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI), which will ensure all directives and best practices.
 - d. The SEDI will report to the General Assembly annually on all ongoing and successful projects that originated in and were made possible by the shared use of the database.
4. To encourage Member States to intensify horizontal cooperation, as it pertains to the committed use of SAWP, and the exchange of information, experiences, and best practices among them in water resource protection strategies, with the support of the SEDI, while primarily utilizing the SAWP.
5. To urge Member States to share data on the results of water protection projects and strategies through SAWP to advance and accelerate sustainable water development across the Americas, with the intent to utilize resources for best practices and structured projects that Member States can model, duplicate, and implement in their own states, saving them valuable funding and resources.
6. To encourage Member States to adopt technical cooperation agreements through the use of the SAWP database and work on projects such as transboundary water resource management and continue the ongoing projects to:
 - a. Protect the hydrographic basins that cross political boundaries, considering that uncoordinated actions can compromise the vulnerability of water-related ecosystems.
 - b. Contribute to the integral development of the population that lives around transboundary river basins, recognizing the human dimension of water through the satisfaction of their human rights.

7. To encourage Member States to keep contributing financial resources to cooperative initiatives such as the one mentioned in this resolution, instructing the General Secretariat to use these resources as needed and to raise voluntary funding and other resources from international and non-governmental organizations to carry out the plans mentioned in this resolution.

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

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

2. _____

3. _____

TRAINING IN THE ERADICATION OF PREVENTABLE CHILDHOOD DISEASE

Third Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Chile

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 34 of the 1948 Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) which declares that “the Member States agree that equality of opportunity, the elimination of extreme poverty, equitable distribution of wealth and income and the full participation of their peoples in decisions relating to their own development are, among others, basic objectives of integral development”, with paragraph i encouraging the “protection of man's potential through the extension and application of modern medical science” and paragraph l encouraging “urban conditions that offer the opportunity for a healthful, productive, and full life”;

Article 73 of the 1948 Charter of the OAS which states that “the Councils, on matters within their respective competence, may present to the General Assembly studies and proposals, drafts of international instruments, and proposals on the holding of specialized conferences, on the creation, modification, or elimination of specialized organizations and other inter-American agencies, as well as on the coordination of their activities. The Councils may also present studies, proposals, and drafts of international instruments to the Specialized Conferences”;

Article 124 of the Charter of the OAS which indicates that “for the purposes of the present Charter, Inter-American Specialized Organizations are the intergovernmental organizations established by multilateral agreements and having specific functions with respect to technical matters of common interest to the American States”;

CONSIDERING:

That chronic diseases are on the rise among children in Latin America including asthma, neurodevelopmental disorders, birth defects, obesity, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, mental health problems, and pediatric cancer;

That diarrhea and pneumonia continue to be significant causes of death; as in 2015, they caused 14 percent of total deaths in children 1 to 5 years old, and that an integrated approach to diarrhea and pneumonia could produce a 14 percent reduction in the under-5 mortality rate;

That the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) estimates that nearly 100,000 children in the Americas age 5 years or less die each year from physical, chemical, and biological hazards in the environment hazardous environmental exposures in early life can produce disease in childhood and influence health across the life span; and

RECOGNIZING:

The continued efforts of the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), whose mission is to “lead strategic collaborative efforts among member states and other partners to promote equity in health, to combat disease, and to improve the quality of and lengthen the lives of the peoples of the Americas”, and the “The Decade of Healthy Aging in the Americas” initiative;

The work of the Inter-American Children’s Institute (IIN), which “contribute(s) to the development of public policies which will ensure the promotion, protection and enjoyment of child rights in OAS member States”;

The “operations research on Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI)”, a paper published by PAHO, emphasizing the importance of cooperative efforts between medical professionals and nations in the Americas in preventing and curing childhood disease,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States of the Organization of American States for their efforts in improving children’s health, including the United States, Brazil, Canada, and Mexico, who have some of the best children’s hospitals in the hemisphere.
2. To encourage and help in the creation of a recurring conference that will be held every 3 years with the purpose of educating Member States on findings regarding the distribution of healthcare resources for children and means to ensure that they are used effectively.
3. To establish and encourage the attendance of a residency for medical professionals at the top children’s hospitals in the hemisphere, with new candidate hospitals being nominated by host countries and chosen via a vote by Member States each year, and to suggest that these residencies last a year, and encourage the employment of the best and brightest candidates from the hemisphere.
4. To propose that this conference would take place in and funded by nations volunteering to host it, and to offer Chile as the first hosting country in case no other country volunteers.
5. To propose that host nations provide the funding needed for both the conference and residency but will ask for optional monetary donations from organizations such as the Gates Foundation, the Ronald McDonald House, the WHO (World Health Organization), and requesting voluntary donations from OAS Member States.

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

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