

**2023 Washington Model Organization of
American States General Assembly**

Final Packet

Second Committee



Washington Model
Organization of American States

Institute for Diplomatic Dialogue in the Americas



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April 3 - 7, 2023

**STRENGTHENING HEMISPHERIC MEASURES TO COMBAT VIOLENCE AND CRIME
IN CITIES THROUGH GREATER RESOURCE ACCESSIBILITY**

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Colombia

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) which commits Member States to “Strengthen the peace and security of the continent; and to achieve an effective limitation of conventional weapons that will make it possible to devote the largest amount of resources to the economic and social development of the Member States”;

Chapter III Section 25 of the Declaration on Security in the Americas which Member States “renew our commitment to fighting crime by strengthening the domestic legal framework, the rule of law, and multilateral cooperation, respectful of the sovereignty of each state, in particular through the exchange of information, mutual legal assistance, and extradition”;

Chapter III Section 27 of the Declaration on Security in the Americas which reaffirms that “Multilateral cooperation, based on shared responsibility, integrity, balance, mutual trust, and full respect for the sovereignty of states, is essential for addressing the global drug problem and related crimes, which constitute a threat to the security of the region”;

CONSIDERING:

That violence in cities across the hemisphere is perpetuated by a variety of factors including armed groups and drug trafficking, both of which leave impoverished populations vulnerable to crime;

That according to the World Bank data on violent crime, Member States in the Caribbean and Latin American regions experience the highest rates of violent crime when compared to the other regions of the world including Africa, North America, Europe and Asia;

That the OAS’ Inter-American Network for the Prevention of Violence and Crime aims to “establish and support the dialogue, exchange of knowledge and practices among policymakers, academics, specialists, government officials, private sector and the general public in the area of violence and crime prevention throughout the Americas”; and

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The VI Summit of the Americas in Colombia in 2012 which called for “Bilateral, subregional, regional, and international cooperation to prevent and combat violence, corruption, and transnational organized crime” and the “Implementing [of] comprehensive policies, strategies, and actions that seek to prevent crime and insecurity,”

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States for the measures they have already taken to combat violence and crime in cities, and to encourage further action for the collective safety of the inhabitants of the Hemisphere by all Member States.
2. To reaffirm each Member State's commitment to combatting violence and crime in cities.
3. To strongly urge each Member State to prioritize innovative ways to reduce violence in cities including:
 - a. Encouraging Member States to invest in the upkeep of public parks and greater accessibility to recreational facilities for residents.
 - b. Encouraging Member states to create after-school programs for communities experiencing high crime rates.
 - c. Encouraging Member States to facilitate neighborhood watch programs for residents.
4. To propose the following additions to the pre-existing Inter-American Network for the Prevention of Violence and Crime within the OAS including:
 - a. Encouraging recruitment of additional volunteers from various Member States to collaborate with the existing 3 members:
 - i. To focus primarily on combatting crime in the Hemisphere's cities through the development of online resources.
 - b. Improving the Network's pre-existing webpage through:
 - i. Utilizing the existing webpage and its content.
 - ii. Existing and recruited volunteer staff sharing best practices, experiences, and lessons acquired thus far in the prevention and reduction of crime in cities throughout the Hemisphere to act as an accessible online resource and guide for residents of Member States.
 - iii. Producing and displaying educational content for residents of Member States regarding general neighborhood safety and various potential youth recreational and educational activities with the aim of decreasing crime in neighborhoods by providing alternative options.

5. To initiate a yearly virtual meeting hosted and organized by newly recruited volunteer team members of the Inter-American Network for the Prevention of Violence and Crime with the goal of developing consistent reduction of violence and crime in cities by:
- a. Inviting various Member State leaders to share their experiences of crime reduction in cities.
 - b. Utilizing the hour-long sessions to act as an educational resource for residents on what options exist and are in place to reduce crime in their cities.
 - c. Acting as a collaboration between new team members and Member State leaders with the common goal of reducing crime in cities.

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

Cosignatories: 1. _____ (Signature of Delegate) _____ (Country Represented)
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**COMBATING HEMISPHERIC CRIME AND VIOLENCE IN CITIES
THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EDUCATIONAL
AND TRANSPORTATION PROGRAMS**

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of México

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2a of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which sets forth one of the essential purposes of the Organization “to strengthen peace and security in the hemisphere”;

Article 27 of the Charter specifies that “special attention shall be given to the development of programs and activities for the education of children and youth as a means of ensuring the continuance of democratic values, including liberty and social justice”;

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

Article 34l of the Charter asks the Member States to accomplish the development goal of “Urban conditions that offer the opportunity for a healthful, productive, and full life”;

The Sixth Summit of the Americas (Cartagena, 2012), “Poverty, Inequality, and Equity,” Resolve 3, which calls on Member States to “ensure equal access to primary and secondary education for all, to promote improvement in the quality of education at all levels, increased access to tertiary, technical, and vocational education, as soon as possible, with particular attention to vulnerable groups and those with special education needs, using, inter alia, the modality of distance learning, and to promote the strengthening of literacy programs”, and Resolve 6, which encourages Member States to “deepen inter-American cooperation in the area of development and social protection with a view to strengthening human and institutional capacity-building efforts, and generating a skilled workforce, with a gender perspective and giving attention to vulnerable groups”;

BEARING IN MIND:

The Inter-American Development Bank’s evaluation of Crime and Violence in Latin America and the Caribbean: Evidence from IDB’s Interview, that while there is independence between crime and violence, they are closely linked to one another;

That in cities where gang violence is rampant, it is unsafe for students and staff to go back and forth from school, creating discouragement as well as risking their safety and lives;

That at the 4th Inter-American Meeting of the Ministers of Education on Trinidad and Tobago (2005), the Inter-American Program on Education for Democratic Values and Practices was heralded as a hemispheric effort to strengthen education for democracy by allowing opportunities through education and critical thinking;

That the Education Development Center (EDC) implemented the Skills and Knowledge for Youth Employment (SKYE) program from 2011-2016 to work with Guyana to reduce crime amongst youth, with funding from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), by creating alternative sentencing, entrepreneurship development, livelihood coaching, and work readiness training;

That the International Finance Corporation (IFC) has worked with several Member States in major cities—such as Bogotá and Buenos Aires—to improve and create more accessibility to public transportation;

That the Inter-American Development Bank has funded several regional and Member State-oriented distance learning programs that allowed students to continue their education while remaining safe physically and emotionally during the COVID-19 pandemic; and

NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN:

That, while Latin America and the Caribbean make up 12% of the population worldwide, more than 30% of homicides are committed by the 34 countries in this region;

That, worldwide, 47 out of the 50 deadliest countries are from Latin America and the Caribbean;

That according to World Bank, just over 532 million people—81% of the population throughout Latin America and the Caribbean—live in urban areas,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Member States on their efforts towards cutting down crime and violence and making their countries safe.
2. To address the urgency of easier access to education for not only children but adults and the elderly as well.
3. To encourage the Inter-American Network for Prevention of Violence and Crime (Department of Public Security) and the Inter-American Teacher Education Network (ITEN) to work with Member States to create educational and transportation programs for all age groups, which would include:
 - a. Lesson plans that educate students on domestic violence, finances, and economics.
 - b. Government-funded tv programs that educate the public on social issues, educational and trade opportunities, and government.
 - c. Creation of a safe place in classrooms for students to process and report incidents.
 - d. Creation of safe and easy transportation systems for children.
4. To recommend that the educators being used in the proposed program:
 - a. Be an educator voted by fellow teachers in their school district, every two years.
 - b. Work with the head of their district to implement individualized plans
 - c. Go through training on emotional support, psychology, and classroom harm reduction.
 - d. Attend bi-annual meetings within Member States, and annual meetings among all Member States.
 - f. Partake in anonymous voting to create board positions, every year.
5. To urge that the proposed education programs be enacted with a year of approval and continue to run until 2033.

6. To request that Member States—in creating these educational and transportation programs to combat urban crime and violence proposed educational program—work with and seek funding from the IFC, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Community Foundation, Ashoka, Desafío Levante, Supporting Kids in Perú, and the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF).

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

Cosignatories: 1. _____
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**THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COUNCIL OF CIVILIANS TO ADDRESS
TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED DRUG TRAFFICKING
AND CIVILIAN DRUG USE IN CITIES**

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Belize

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2(a) of the Organization of American States (OAS) Charter states its purpose is “To strengthen the peace and security of the continent”;

The preamble of the OAS charter that is “convinced that representative democracy is an indispensable condition for the stability, peace and development of the region;

Line j of the Preamble of the Declaration on Security of The Americas from the OAS Special Conference on Security (2003) reaffirms “Traditional threats to security and the mechanisms for addressing them remain important and may be different in nature from the new threats, concerns, and other challenges to security and from cooperation mechanisms for addressing them.”;

Line q of the Preamble of the Declaration on Security of The Americas from the OAS Special Conference on Security (2003) emphasizes “States of the Hemisphere recognize the importance of dialogue and of other national efforts to achieve resolution of situations of internal conflict and attain reconciliation and a just and lasting peace”;

RECALLING:

CES/DEC. 1/03 rev.1 reaffirms “Traditional threats to security and the mechanisms for addressing them remain important and may be different in nature from the new threats, concerns, and other challenges to security and from cooperation mechanisms for addressing them.”;

CES/DEC. 1/03 rev.1 emphasizes “States of the Hemisphere recognize the importance of dialogue and of other national efforts to achieve resolution of situations of internal conflict and attain reconciliation and a just and lasting peace”;

CP/RES. 908 (1567/06) HEMISPHERIC PLAN OF ACTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME which requests “coordination among OAS bodies responsible for issues related to combating transnational organized crime and cooperation among those bodies with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)”;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

“UNODC estimates that the largest share (37 percent) of all homicides worldwide in 2017 were registered in the Americas, even though the region houses less than 8 percent of the world’s population”;

UNODC Strategic Vision for Latin America (2022-2025) highlights “Access to illicit firearms by criminal groups aggravates the impact of other crimes, including drug trafficking and gang violence amongst

others. Paradoxically, these groups flourish partly because they provide communities with a source of security and livelihoods in a context of governance failures”; and

TO CONGRATULATE:

Member states for establishing the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) “for OAS member states to discuss and find solutions to the drug problem, and provides them technical assistance to increase their capacity to counter the drug problem”;

The OAS for investing in the Counterdrug Capacity Building and Technical Assistance Program that is now in Phase IV,

RESOLVES:

1. To thank Member States for committing to hemispheric security and addressing transnational organized crime as a threat to democracy.
2. To congratulate Member States on implementing programs dedicated to solving the hemispheric drug abuse problem.
3. To recommend the creation of a Council of Civilians (COC) under the administrative supervision of the Inter-American Commission on Drug Abuse Control (CICAD) that strengthens the OAS commitment to combatting transnational crime and furthering efforts to mitigate civilian drug use in the hemisphere. The Council of Civilians participant member states should elect a facilitator approved by CICAD to gather and meet with a group of civilians based on what cities have the most crime to engage them in conversations about:
 - a. Sources of crime and violence in their cities;
 - b. Potential approaches to mitigating drug-related crime and combatting transnational drug trafficking;
 - c. Additionally, the designated facilitator should also take time to educate the participants on what the OAS is already doing to combat the hemispheric drug problem both transnationally and in cities; and
 - d. After each conference with the COC, the designated facilitator will have up to 31 days to write a report of what the Council suggested, which will be given to CICAD for review.

4. To recommend The Inter-American Commission on Drug Abuse (CICAD) should meet to review the report no later than one month after the report from the COC is received to:
 - a. Publish the report to the public on the OAS website;
 - i. The names of COC members and the location of the meeting will be confidential and are not to be mentioned; and
 - b. Discuss the findings from the report; and
 - c. Strategize what approaches, if any, can be done within the OAS framework proposed by the COC.
5. Utilize an Inter-American Committee on science and technology to expand and secure this online platform

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

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**PREVENTION OF FOOD INSECURITY AND THE PROTECTION
OF ENERGY SECURITY**

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Bolivia

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2(g) of the Organization of the American States Charter which establishes as a primary concern to “eradicate extreme poverty, which constitutes an obstacle to the full democratic development of the peoples of the hemisphere”;

Article 20 of the Social Charter of the Americas which states 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”;

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

Article 15 of Section III of the Inter-American Democratic Charter which emphasizes 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”;

RECALLING:

AG/DEC. 52 (XXXVII-O/07), Declaration of Panama on “Energy for Sustainable Development”, 5 June 2007 which recognizes “the adverse effects and challenges of climate change and, accordingly, aware: Of the need to promote clean energy through research, development, and the transfer of environmentally sound technology, and international partnerships and/or agreements”; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

Regarding the need to address the UN Sustainable Development Goal number 2 to “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture”;

Acknowledging that the floods, droughts, and frosts caused by climate change, glacier retreat, and reduced precipitation have had adverse effects to agricultural sectors thus harming the water and food security of American states—namely Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Paraguay;

According to research published by the UN World Food Programme (WFP), in August of 2021, 81.8 million people in the Americas have experienced food insecurity and 12.3 million people have experienced extreme food insecurity,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the efforts of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) to guarantee water security and ensure a stable supply of drinking water and protection of irrigation water.
2. To recommend the creation of a new committee, the Renewable Energy Supplementary Committee (RESC), through the budget approved by the OAS, which will oversee the expansion of renewable energy in rural areas through the characterization of five pillars: climate change, renewable energy, geography, funding, and new member education, in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals, whose primary functions will consist of the following:
 - a. After accepting aid from this organization and others that are aware of the relief process, then the RESC will decide on the following actions to suit the needs of Member States:
 - i. The committee will, following their investigation, emit a “Plan of Achievement” composed of specific needs specified by the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI) that will coordinate the adequate use of financial resources, ensuring that they will be spent exclusively on the necessary facilities regarding each pillar project.
 - ii. The RESC shall meet weekly for the first year to factor in the crucial steps to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal’s standards regarding each pillar to create transparency between the committee and the UN.
 - iii. After evaluating the policies applied, the RESC shall begin to employ local community members to ensure that each country can adequately assure the sustainability of the natural energy resources and implement sustainable measures to combat climate change.
 - b. To establish a “Modern Day Farming Education Program” (MDFEP), created by the RESC, to advise students of sustainable agricultural practices, resource management, and creating a classroom environment to ensure the protection and growth of each state’s agriculture sector for future prosperity. The MDFEP will allow high school graduates to learn how to manage scarce resources efficiently and ensure adequate job training and opportunities.
 - i. To request funding from non-profit organizations or multilateral institutions such as Rise Against Hunger, IDB, and the WFP.
 - ii. To authorize priority access to loans for justifiable, rural smallholder farmers to implement the techniques acquired through the MDFEP.
 - iii. To request additional funding for incentives to middle school grade levels.
3. To encourage Member States through the RESC to subsidize sustainable agricultural machinery and practices, with a minimum of 50 percent of the funds sent to rural smallholder farmers, to increase

productivity in rural areas to ensure the protection of the food supply while implementing sustainability through all sectors.

4. To recommend increased cooperation between Member States and the WPF to expand food production and in times of climate crises provide affected areas with conditional cash assistance and promote the construction of agricultural and irrigation infrastructure.

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

Cosignatories: 1. _____
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**PROTECTING THE CARIBBEAN: ENHANCING MARITIME SECURITY TO
COMBAT DRUG TRAFFICKING IN THE REGION**

Second Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

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

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 30 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) which states: “The Member States...pledge themselves to a united effort to ensure international social justice in their relations and integral development for their people, as conditions essential to peace and security. Integral development encompasses the economic, social, educational, cultural, scientific, and technological fields through which the goals that each country sets for accomplishing it should be achieved”;

Article 51 of the Charter of the OAS which states: “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”;

Article 28 of the Charter of the OAS which states: “Every act of aggression by a State against the territorial integrity or the inviolability of the territory or against the sovereignty or political independence of an American State shall be considered an act of aggression against the other American States”;

Article 2(a) of the Charter of the OAS, which states: “to strengthen the peace and security of the continent” as one of its purposes; and

RECOGNIZING:

The OAS Drug Report’s warning of the surge in new psychoactive substances, amphetamine-like stimulants, psychoactive pharmaceuticals, and the corresponding harm to people’s health in violent situations;

The OAS Drug Report’s evidence of increased organized violence leading to more victims in trafficking turf wars and the emergence of transnational criminal networks;

The Office of National Drug Policy’s research on the link between violent crimes and drug use and also their work regarding the lack of port security in the Caribbean and the collusion between port personnel and transnational criminal organization;

The Inter-American Commission on Drug Abuse Control (CICAD) and the creation of its Counterdrug Capacity Building Program, which has become a leading point in areas such as counterdrug intelligence training for the control of drug trafficking, control of synthetic drugs, and counterdrug maritime cooperation,

RESOLVES:

1. To thank the Member States of the OAS for their continued commitment to supporting the security and stability of the region, including their efforts to combat organized crime and enhance maritime security.
2. To encourage the National Drug Control Program Agencies (NDCPAs) and other federal agencies and departments to cooperate and share information on:
 - a. Interdiction strategies to combat transnational criminal organizations (TCOs).
 - b. Identifying trafficking patterns to create efficient targeting criteria.
 - c. Procedures on how to optimize scarce resources in law enforcement.
3. To urge OAS Member States to continue to support the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and the Regional Security Strategies (RSS) in their mission to develop coordinated maritime strategies by:
 - a. Coordinating maritime law enforcement operations by sharing resources and information.
 - b. Facilitating improved maritime domain awareness by communicating with legitimate maritime users.
4. To request OAS Member States to support the International Maritime Organization’s efforts to follow international standards that protect the environment and well-being of people and assets by:
 - a. Gathering and meeting with port personnel and representatives of all entities involved in maritime and port security.
 - b. Using gained knowledge from the meeting to create a Port Security Plan (PSP) that meets the requirements of security regulations of the International Ship and Port Facility.
5. To seek funding from the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank, as well as from any voluntary donations from Member States.

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

Cosignatories:	1. _____	_____
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STRENGTHENING HEMISPHERIC EFFORTS TO IMPROVE WATER SECURITY

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Haiti

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 37 of the Organization of the American States (OAS) Charter which states “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”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The Inter-American Program for Sustainable Development (PIDS) established in its strategic area number three on Integrated Water Resources Management that: “The work of the General Secretariat on integrated water resources management should contribute directly to supporting member states in their efforts to meet Sustainable Development Goal 6 which states ‘Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all’”;

CONSIDERING:

A 2022 update on the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6 from the United Nations (UN) reported that access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene is the most basic human need for health and well-being. Billions of people will lack access to these basic services in 2030 unless progress quadruples. Demand for water is rising owing to rapid population growth, urbanization, and increasing water needs from the agriculture industry, and energy sectors;

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations 2023 report states that decades of misuse, poor management, over-extraction of groundwater, and contamination of freshwater supplies have exacerbated water stress. In addition, countries are facing growing challenges linked to degraded water-related ecosystems, water scarcity caused by climate change, underinvestment in water and sanitation, and insufficient cooperation on transboundary waters;

An article written by Gelting et al. (2013) noted that in terms of water and sanitation infrastructure, Haiti is the most underserved country in the Americas. The situation became even more critical after the 2010 earthquake destroyed much of the existing infrastructure and caused a Cholera outbreak that lasted almost 12 years, resulting in approximately 10,000 deaths;

NOTING WITH CONCERN:

According to a report by Ocasio et al. (2023), Haiti is currently experiencing a resurgence of cholera that affects all parts of the country. The ongoing social unrest has negatively affected public health infrastructure, creating an environment that has facilitated the current resurgence and associated high mortality across the country. In addition, recent fuel shortages have hindered water treatment efforts and other cholera response activities nationwide. These factors have reduced the supply of safe drinking water, forcing an increasing number of residents to rely on unsafe sources and untreated water, substantially worsening the cholera outbreak and hindering the response;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

Three-hundred thousand packets of Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS), donated by U.S. Southern Command (SOUTHCOM), were transferred to Haitian and Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)

officials on Dec. 14, 2022, during an official handover ceremony attended by U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Daniel Erikson, Charge d’Affaires of the U.S. Embassy in Haiti Eric Stromayer, and representatives from the Haitian Ministry of Health, in Port-au-Prince, Haiti;

‘Promises for Haiti’ partnered with Comite Bienfaisance de Pignon (CBP) to maintain over 2,000 wells in and around the Pignon area. Additionally, they have built wells in each of the nine Christian schools founded in the region. The organization sustains its agronomy program through online donations by visitors to the website that are passionate about the cause; and

RECOGNIZING:

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Water and Sanitation (WATSAN) project in Haiti introduced a cloud-based reporting system that has allowed the National Water and Sanitation Authority (DINEPA) to accurately track water system performance;

WATSAN project sponsored a series of national workshops on managing the water utilities that has allowed the water utilities not directly supported by USAID to adopt the best management practices;

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation remain the major providers of funding and technical assistance for DINEPA, with the World Bank, the Swiss government, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and other organizations also assisting,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Member States for their efforts in the promotion of national and regional projects that foster cooperation and dialogue to improve water security.
2. To invite Members States to share their public-policy practices in water resources management, as well as their plans and measures for improve drinking water and sanitation services.
3. To encourage nonprofit organizations (NGOs)like the Cooperative Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), and ‘Promise for Haiti’ to continue their efforts to improve water security and other NGOs concerned with water issues across the hemisphere by:
 - a. Identifying water access needs and addressing those needs by working along with local communities to build and maintain wells and boreholes.
 - b. Helping communities build critical health infrastructure such as latrines and hand washing stations.
 - c. Providing training and construction materials while the community members contribute to labor and maintenance.
4. To request that PAHO advise Member States in the formulation of plans to teach residents water salvage and management to improve water security and suppress the cases of water-borne diseases like cholera through:
 - a. Rainwater harvesting- capturing, diverting, and storing rainwater from rooftops for later use by:
 - i. Collection- Catching rainwater on a surface like a roof and then directing it into a storage container;
 - ii. Storage- Using clean barrels, tanks, and buckets to catch as many gallons of water as possible;
 - iii. Treatment- Screening water for debris and bugs via the use of fine mesh or cloth to help sift waste and rubbish from the water, and

- iv. Usage- Using smaller cisterns for distribution; and
 - b. Solar Disinfection (SODIS)- using sunlight to activate microbes in biologically contaminated water using recycled plastic bottles.
5. To task the Department of Sustainable Development (DSD) to gather information from the PAHO initiative and the work of NGOs working on water security in the hemisphere in reports posted on the DSD Integrated Water Resource Management Series (IWRM) website that Member States can use educate the general population on the importance of clean water, sanitation and hygiene in improving water security including:
- a. Shared experiences from Member States;
 - b. Quarterly community outreaches;
 - c. Different sources of national media such as: news agencies, television, radio and others to disseminate and gather information.

Approved for form and substance:

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____
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STRENGTHENING HEMISPHERIC EFFORTS TO IMPROVE FOOD SECURITY

Second Committee
Draft Joint Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Guyana

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 34 (d) of the Organization of the American States Charter established Member States must provide "modernization of rural life and reforms leading to equitable and efficient land-tenure systems, increased agricultural productivity, expanded use of land, diversification of production and improved processing and marketing systems for agricultural products; and the strengthening and expansion of the means to attain these ends";

Article 34 (j) of the Organization of the American States Charter has agreed to provide "proper nutrition, especially through the acceleration of natural efforts to increase the production and availability of food";

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION:

The Plan of Action of the Social Charter of the Americas' objective is to promote food and nutrition security in the region, with the active participation of individuals, communities, and civil society in general;

Section 4.3 The Plan of Action supports "the implementation of inclusive policies and programs to advance sustainable food systems, giving particular attention to the eradication of hunger, malnutrition, and poverty";

Section 5.11 of The Plan of Action encourages "research and innovation in education systems in order to promote their linkage to productive sectors, as well as- scientific and technological development";

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

In past decades in Guyana, approximately 21% of the Guyanese population has suffered from malnourishment. Guyana has been reported to have a score of 10.4 according to the global hunger index;

Considering a wave of global inflation has made prices of healthy food options unaffordable. Unfortunately, approximately 3.1 billion people worldwide cannot afford healthy food options. "In Latin American and the Caribbean in 2020, 41% of people were moderately or severely food insecure, and 14% experienced extreme food insecurity, defined as having no food and going a day or more without eating, according to data from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)"; and

According to the *Guyana Chronicle*, in 2019, 17% of total food was wasted. This food waste is counted from retail outlets, restaurants, and familial homes. Worldwide around 14% of food produced is lost between harvest and retail, and around 17% of food production is wasted. Food waste can exacerbate food insecurity,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation of Agriculture on its success in signing an agreement with the Pan American Health Organization to cooperate on matters of food safety and food security.
2. To urge all Member States to collaborate in gathering data on food insecurity in the region by signing on to one of four experience-based food insecurity scales included in the Data4Diets platform.
3. Encourage all Member States to collectively address the food insecurity crisis, especially for the most vulnerable.
4. To recommend that the Member States diversify their agricultural exports to improve food security in the hemisphere and create new economic opportunities for farmers.
5. To encourage universities in the region to engage in scientific research that would lead to the development of crops that can better adapt to adverse environmental conditions precipitated by climate change, such as the following:
 - a. Plants that can survive high temperatures.
 - b. Plants that can survive high salt conditions.
 - c. Plants that are dependent on growth conditions that require a neutral pH
6. To advise Member States to encourage, promote and incentivize farmers to employ sustainable agriculture techniques to include but not limited to:
 - a. Agroforestry technique which improves soil health and fertility and reduces erosion;
 - b. Crop Rotation which helps maintain soil fertility and reduce the buildup of pests and diseases;
 - c. Reduce the use of pesticides by:
 - i. biological controls;
 - ii. crop rotation;
 - iii. pest-resistant crop varieties;
 - d. Minimum tillage and cover cropping to reduce soil disturbance; and
 - e. Using local knowledge and practices to promote ecological sustainability and food security.
7. To promote self-reliance on food production:
 - a. Dedicate more urban green space for community gardens.
 - b. Encourage schools to have school gardens.
 - c. Increase the use of hydroponics.
 - i. Increase awareness of hydroponics by offering education in hydroponic gardening courses.

- 8. To reduce food waste, nationally, regionally by the following:
 - a. Improve storage methods for excess foods.
 - b. Redistribute food by establishing agreements with other countries and giving it to community food banks and similar outreach groups.
 - c. Launch consumer awareness campaigns that reveal how much food people waste and provide simple solutions for reducing waste;
 - i. Print storage tips for fruits and vegetables directly on their plastic produce bags.
 - ii. Initiatives such as cooking classes and information displays sponsored by local governments and community groups can also provide consumers with information that helps reduce waste.

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

Cosignatories: 1.	_____	_____
	(Signature of Delegate)	(Country Represented)
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**ESTABLISHING AN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM
TO MINIMIZE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Jamaica

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 30 of the 1948 Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establishes that “the Member States, inspired by the principles of inter-American solidarity and cooperation, pledge themselves to a united effort to ensure international social justice in their relations and integral development for their peoples, as conditions essential to peace and security. 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 106 of the same Charter, which provides that “there shall be an Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, whose principal function shall be to promote the observance and protection of human rights and to serve as a consultative organ of the Organization in these matters...it shall determine the structure, competence, and procedure of this Commission”;

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION:

Article 9 of the 2001 Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states that “the elimination of all forms of discrimination, especially gender, ethnic and race discrimination, as well as diverse forms of intolerance, the promotion and protection of human rights of indigenous peoples and migrants, and respect for ethnic, cultural and religious diversity in the Americas contribute to strengthening democracy and citizen participation”;

Article 13 of the same Charter, which provides 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”;

NOTING:

AG/RES. 2941 (XLIX-O/19) “Promotion and Protection of Human Rights” which encourages member states “to take measures at a national level to widely publicize the available posts and consider balanced gender and population group representation”;

The 1994 Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women, known as the Convention of Belém do Pará, which established for the first time the development of mechanisms for the protection and defense of women's rights in the struggle to eliminate violence against their physical, sexual and psychological integrity, in both the public and private spheres; and

RECALLING:

The Inter-American Network for the Prevention of Violence and Crime, which looks facilitate the interaction and cooperation among different sectors to increase knowledge and promote the development of

more efficient and effective policies, initiatives and programs to prevent violence and crime and to create safer and more peaceful societies in the hemisphere;

The Risk terrain modeling (RTM) which identifies the risks that come from features of a landscape and model how they co-locate to create unique behavior settings for crime; and

The work of the OAS Department of Electoral Cooperation and Observation implementing projects and activities that contribute to the modernization and improvement of the quality of services provided by electoral bodies such as electoral technology, electoral registry, residential vote, electoral mapping, legal reform, electoral organization, institutional strengthening, quality management and certification against ISO Standards, and citizen participation,

RESOLVES:

1. To express gratitude to the Member States for the promotion and protections of human rights for women and recognize the efforts made by Member States at the Fifty-Third regular session of the General Assembly.
2. To call upon Member States to acknowledge concerns about the negative impact of domestic violence on women and girls across the Americas.
3. To advise Member States to work in conjunctions with the Department of Electoral Cooperation and Observation to routinely run risk terrain modeling systems to identify spatial risks that come from features of a landscape, developing maps that show where conditions are more conducive to crime, and combining separate layers of maps to show the intensity of risk factors at every location within a landscape.
4. To urge Member States to implement an educational program regarding domestic violence towards women:
 - a) This program will provide after-business hours classes/trainings to educate individuals through the following but is not limited to:
 - i. A civics class that educates individuals about the system of government and the rights and responsibilities of using the Belém do Pará Convention.
 - ii. A demographics class that takes information from the risk terrain modeling to educate individuals where areas are most conducive to crime within a landscape.
 - iii. An anti-discrimination class that educates individuals to legislation to prevent discrimination against particular groups.
 - iv. A women's health class that educates individuals on where to get resources and the challenges women and girls face through their lifespan.
 - v. A women's empowerment class that educates individuals by raising awareness and providing training related to self-defense.
 - vi. A training that educates participants how to prevent, report and combat future and present violent acts.
 - b) Upon implementation of this program, individuals that participate in these classes will receive more access to opportunities such as but is not limited to, educational opportunities, microcredits, and credits for childcare to encourage further personal development.
 - c) Member States with a high number of participants will receive a conditional grant to further advance any ongoing project that the General Assembly is pursuing.
5. To encourage Member States' governments to provide an educational grant to fund this program and pay its faculty.

6. To request funding from the Global Fund for Women in coordination with the Inter-American Commission of Women and the availability of additional funds coming from Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and/or government grant.

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

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

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HEMISPHERIC PLAN FOR WATER AND FOOD SECURITY

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Paraguay

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 34(j) of the Organization of the American States (OAS) Charter, which emphasizes the need for “proper nutrition, especially through the acceleration of national efforts to increase the production and availability of food”;

Article 34(l) of the OAS Charter, which urges states to provide “urban conditions that offer the opportunity for a healthful, productive, and full life”;

Article 45(a) of the OAS Charter, which emphasizes the rights of all individuals “to material well being and to their spiritual development, and circumstances of liberty, dignity, equality of opportunity, and economic security”;

RECOGNIZING:

The OAS commitment to the goals of the United Nations (UN) A/RES/70/1 (2016) “2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,” which aims, among other notable goals, “to end hunger, achieve food security, improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture”; and

CONSIDERING:

The Regional Overview of Food Security and Nutrition published in 2021, a joint publication of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), the World Food Program (WFP), and the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), which highlights that “between 2019 and 2020, Mesoamerica experienced the largest increase [of people living in hunger] — 2.5 percentage points —: 10.6 percent, or 19 million people. In South America, hunger affects 33.7 million people of 7.8 percent of the population”;

The Regional Overview of Food Security and Nutrition published in 2021 warns that “106 million people — one in every four adults — suffers from obesity in Latin America and the Caribbean,” also suggesting that “South America shows the highest prevalence of overweight children (8.2 percent), followed by Mesoamerica with 6.3 percent,” emphasizing that the difficulty for families to put food on the table leaves many children hungry and others overweight;

The UN report “Freshwater in Latin America and the Caribbean Overview” written by the director of the Water Center for the Humid Tropics of the Latin America and the Caribbean, which states: “a third of the region’s population is cut off from sustained access to drinking water,”

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the efforts of Member States in combating the effects of COVID-19, displacement, and climate disasters on food security and malnutrition.
2. To cooperate with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and international nonprofit organizations to increase accessibility to food resources and ensure that such resources are being allocated efficiently, aiming to establish sustained access so that the existence of food — at its aggregate level — guarantees individuals’ access to food by:
 - a. Working with the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) to establish new export targets for Latin American countries with the highest levels of food insecurity and malnutrition, and to ensure that intended agricultural exports are at least, in some proportion, allocated to citizens in most need of it.
 - b. Communicating with the IICA to invite each Member State, through its Secretary or Minister of Agriculture, or a similar government official, to convene prior to the 2024 General Assembly with other Member States to:
 - i. Address necessary improvements to hemispheric access to food resources, including any necessary funding that should be allocated to address the issue, as decided and provided by each individual government.
 - ii. Establish nutrition education programs in schools and community hubs to increase awareness of the constitutions of a healthy diet, and to subsidize the sale of fruits and vegetables to make such components increasingly accessible to the general populace.
 - c. With PAHO, encouraging all Member States to work within their multinational trade agreements and/or treaties (i.e., USMCA, MERCOSUR, SELA, etc.) to establish reasonable inflationary goals, to help reduce price instability caused by decreased purchasing power across the Western Hemisphere.

3. To commend all Member States for their work to ensure fresh, clean water to millions of people across the Western Hemisphere.
4. To strongly encourage Member States to cooperate with local municipalities and governments to prioritize the providing of adequate, clean water to underdeveloped and densely populated areas, including:
 - a. Encouraging government subsidies to private water companies throughout the Western Hemisphere, contingent upon the improvement of water quality, infrastructure, and promoting economic activity.
 - b. Creating a baseline water quality standard for endangered communities, which shall be monitored, regulated, and overseen by the Member State. Such regulation shall include an annual report regarding water quality, which the Member States will present to the General Assembly.

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

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

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**STRENGTHENING HEMISPHERIC SECURITY TO IMPROVE FOOD USING AN
ENHANCED APPROACH TO FOOD SUPPLY CHAINS**

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Republic of Panama

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 (g) of the 1948 Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states that one of its main objectives is “to eradicate extreme poverty, which constitutes an obstacle to the full democratic development of the peoples of the hemisphere”;

Article 3 (f) of the Charter of the OAS, which establishes that “the elimination of extreme poverty is an essential part of the promotion and consolidation of representative democracy and is the common and shared responsibility of the American states”;

Article 34 (j) of the Charter of the OAS, which states the importance of “proper nutrition, especially through the acceleration of national efforts to increase the production and availability of food”;

Article 12 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter (2001), which asserts that “poverty, illiteracy, and low levels of human development are factors that adversely affect the consolidation of democracy. The OAS member states are committed to adopting and implementing all those actions required to generate productive employment, reduce poverty, and eradicate extreme poverty, taking into account the different economic realities and conditions of the countries of the Hemisphere. This shared commitment regarding the problems associated with development and poverty also underscores the importance of maintaining macroeconomic equilibria and the obligation to strengthen social cohesion and democracy”;

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 11 of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man (1948), which declares that “every person has the right to the preservation of his health through sanitary and social measures relating to food, clothing, housing and medical care, to the extent permitted by public and community resources”;

CONSIDERING:

That the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) defines a person as “food secure” when they have the physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious

food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life”;

A 2023 report by the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) on Food Security and Nutrition in Latin America and the Caribbean which states that 22.5 percent of the Latin America and the Caribbean population cannot afford a healthy diet with numbers steadily rising since 2019;

A report by the OECD stating that “Between 1960 and today, world population more than doubled, yet global food production tripled, ensuring more food per person at lower prices”;

The 2022 OAS Report, “Confronting Food Insecurity In The Americas: Best Practices And Lessons Learned During The Covid-19 Pandemic,” which discusses in detail the issue of food insecurity among Member States, the regions that are most affected, how Covid-19 worsened the statistics, mandates by the OAS and acknowledgments from 16 OAS Member States that discuss past and current policies implemented and what areas still need improvement;

NOTING:

A report by UNICEF in 2021, “The State of Food Security and Nutrition” affirms that “globally countries were already behind the goal of abolishing world hunger in all forms by 2030 even before the start of the global health crisis”, which was Covid-19;

FULLY AWARE:

Improving food supply chains among Member States must start by the production of food being enhanced. Food production is the first step in the farm-to-table cycle, meaning that efforts to advance food security must start at the source that then brings food to tables;

Local initiatives such as Agroecological Gardens -Families United, Transfer of Opportunities in Rural Areas, Program Agrovida and Crop Development Project in Rural and Indigenous Communities in the Republic of Panama have been established by Member States to provide adequate access to food; and

RECALLING:

AG/DEC. 69 (XLII-O/12), Declaration of Cochabamba on “Food Security with Sovereignty in the Americas,” 5 June 2012, which asserts that “a healthy and nutritious diet is a fundamental prerequisite for human development, well-being, and therefore in order to live well it is necessary to strengthen food access, availability, stability of supply, and utilization, taking into account the diverse dietary knowledge, customs and practices of our peoples,”

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the Department of Social Inclusion in the Secretariat for Access to Rights and Equity for writing and releasing “Confronting Food Insecurity in the Americas: Good Practices and Lessons Learned during the Covid-19 Pandemic,” where 16 Member States joined the discussion of food security and the approaches, they are using to help combat the issue.

2. To request that the General Secretary direct the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development to form a committee called the Inter-American Committee on Supply Chains and Trade (IACSC) to formulate a consolidated approach to food supply chains, imports, and exports to show how all are affecting the food systems of Member States, leading to food insecurities and that the committee be composed of seven total members six experts who are well-versed in economic relations, agricultural trends, and finances representing the diversity of the Member States and one member from the from the Inter-American Institute on Agriculture Cooperation (IICA) with the following duties:
 - a. Examining the level of food insecurity risk for Member States;
 - b. Issuing a recommendation on how to better educate farmers on how to improve the farm-to-table process;
 - c. Working with the Inter-American Institute on Agriculture Cooperation (IICA) to facilitate consultations with appropriate representatives from Ministries of Agriculture of the Member States on ideas for how to better organize funds for agriculture and family farmers via Zoom or an in-person conference and;
 - d. Analyzing the feasibility of a structured consultation between representatives from the Ministries of Agriculture of Member States, the IICA, PAHO, and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to organize a panel that will meet quarterly to evaluate the progress that has been made to achieve food security.
3. To request funding from Member States, multilateral organizations such as the FAO and non-governmental organizations such as Rise against Hunger and other appropriate entities.
4. That the first report of the IACSC be heard at the next regular session of the General Assembly with the frequency for subsequent reports to be established at that time.
5. That the Committee be impaneled no later than August 1, 2023, to begin its deliberations.

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

Cosignatories: 1. _____ (Signature of Delegate) _____ (Country Represented)
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**THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ELECTRICAL PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION TO
ENHANCE ENERGY SECURITY**

Second Committee

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Argentina

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

That the 1948 Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) in Article 30 establishes that “[t]he Member States, inspired by the principles of Inter-American solidarity and cooperation, pledge themselves to a united effort to ensure international social justice in their relations and integral development for their peoples, as conditions essential to peace and security. Integral development encompasses the economic, social, educational, cultural, scientific, and technological fields through which the goals that each country sets for accomplishing it should be achieved”;

That Article 47 states that “[t]he 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”;

That Article 52 emphasizes that “[t]he Member States, with due respect for the individuality of each of them, recognize that regional integration programs should be strengthened by close ties in the fields of education, science, and culture”;

KEEPING IN MIND:

AG/RES. 218 (VI-O/76), “Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere,” which proclaims that “[i]t is desirable and necessary for the nations of the hemisphere to cooperate in conserving their common natural heritage and managing the renewable natural resources which this heritage includes, so as to realize the considerable immediate as well as long-term benefits these resources afford”;

The Declaration on Security in the Americas (2003), from the Specialized Conference on Security, declared “[t]he security threats, concerns, and other challenges in the hemispheric context are of diverse nature and multidimensional scope, and the traditional concept and approach must be expanded to encompass new and nontraditional threats, which include political, economic, social, health, and environmental aspects”;

AG/RES. 2114 (XXXV-O/05) “Natural Disaster Reduction and Risk Management,” resolves to “reiterate the important role of the Committee on Hemispheric Security in coordinating cooperation among the organs, agencies, entities, and mechanisms of the Organization related to the various aspects of security and defense in the Hemisphere, including natural and manmade disasters, respecting the mandates and areas of competence of each, in order to achieve the application, evaluation, and follow-up of the Declaration on Security in the Americas”;

That the mission framework of the Department of Sustainable Development (DSD) is to support “OAS Member States in the design and implementation of policies, programs and projects oriented to integrate environmental priorities with poverty alleviation, and socio-economic development goals, translating sustainable development and environmental protection goals into concrete actions that have impact at the national level”;

NOTING WITH ALARM:

The World Meteorological Organization report of how “[t]he annual global temperature forecast by the United Kingdom’s Meteorological Office suggests that the average global temperature for 2023 will be between 1.08 °C and 1.32°C (with a central estimate of 1.20 °C) above the average for the pre-industrial period (1850-1900). This will be the tenth year in succession that temperatures have reached at least 1°C above pre-industrial levels. The likelihood of temporarily breaching the 1.5°C limit of the Paris Agreement is increasing with time”;

The Provisional State of the Global Climate in 2022 report indicates that “[t]he rate of sea level rise has doubled since 1993. It has risen by nearly 10 mm since January 2020 to a new record high this year. The past two and a half years alone account for 10 percent of the overall rise in sea level since satellite measurements started nearly 30 years ago”;

The 2022 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees states that “[a]n annual average of 21.5 million people have been forcibly displaced by weather-related sudden onset hazards – such as floods, storms, wildfires, extreme temperature each year since 2008 [with] high agreement among scientists that climate change, in combination with other drivers, is projected to increase displacement of people in the future”;

EMPHASIZING:

The Second Meeting of Ministers and High Authorities on Sustainable Development in the CIDI Framework that “[recognizes] that human beings are at the center of concerns for sustainable development, that they are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature, and that poverty eradication is an integral part of sustainable development”;

The Follow-up of the Joint Meeting of the Permanent Council and the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) Report of the Secretariat of Multidimensional Security to the Committee on Hemispheric Security that stated the importance that “the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security, and its Department of Public Security in particular, were encouraged by the member states to strengthen synergies between the security and development pillars. More specifically, the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security was asked . . .to strengthen cooperative relationships with the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development”;

and

NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN:

The World Bank statement that “Argentina is exposed to several natural hazards such as flooding, seismic activity, volcanic activity, water scarcity, extreme heat, wildfire, and extreme precipitation events” where “[c]limate change is projected to exacerbate both the intensity and frequency of these events”;

The World Weather Attribution (WWA) reported that in December 2022, “[d]uring the heatwave, nine locations in northern Argentina registered their highest maximum temperature of December since at least 1961,” indicating Argentina’s record-breaking 2022 heatwave was made 60 times more likely due to climate change,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) and the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development (IACD), subsidiary organs established by CIDI, for its efforts on integral development to promote and strengthen environmental sustainability.
2. To request the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS) and the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI) work together to create a pilot program within Argentina to ensure that electrical public transportation in cities and rural areas depend on renewable energy to lower greenhouse gas emissions and promote sustainable energy:
 - a. To establish this program in the city of Buenos Aires main public transport landscape with the utilization of omnibuses and “*colectivos*.”
 - b. To establish a partnership with local and regional transit agencies to utilize bus transportation in cities to transition their fleets to fully electric buses and determine bus terminal locations.
 - c. To request that SEDI work with Department of Economic Development (DDE) and local authorities to determine effective locations for electric charging stations.
3. To utilize The World Bank Group’s Country Climate and Development Reports (CCDRs) to create new core diagnostic reports that integrate climate change and development considerations to prioritize the most impactful actions that can reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions:
 - a. To request that SEDI and SMS gather the data and rigorous research from CCDRs to identify main pathways to reduce GHG emissions and climate vulnerabilities, including the costs and challenges as well as benefits and opportunities from doing so.
 - b. To request that SEDI and SMS report the success of this program by determining the CCDRs statistical reductions in GHG emissions after two calendar years to CHS to assess the effectiveness of the program.
4. To propose that upon the successful completion of this pilot program, the results be administered by CHS and made accessible on the SEDI and SMS websites so that Member States may review the operational functions and implement the program into their own states to ensure that GHG emissions are being reduced across the globe and replaced by renewable green energy.

5. To request that this program be funded by voluntary donations from Global Environmental Facility (GEF), Green Climate Fund (GCF), Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), World Bank, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), BASF, Project Drawdown, Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 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 Fourth Regular Session of the General Assembly and every year then after, 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. _____
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**STRENGTHENING ACCOUNTABILITY OF POLITICAL VIOLENCE AND ACTIONS
TO DISMANTLE AND INVESTIGATE DOMESTIC TERRORISM**

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Ecuador

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

ACKNOWLEDGING:

Article 19 of the Charter of the Organization of American States states “No State or group of States has the right to intervene, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatsoever, in the internal or external affairs of any other State. The foregoing principle prohibits not only armed force but also any other form of interference or attempted threat against the personality of the State or against its political, economic, and cultural elements”;

Article 2 of the Charter of the Organization of the American States, which aims “To strengthen the peace and security of the continent” and “To provide for common action on the part of those States in the event of aggression”;

NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN:

The surge in political violence across the Hemisphere, specifically political coup attempts, politically motivated assassinations and/or attempted assassinations, violence against citizens participating in protest on the part of military or police forces, and inter-community violence;

The over 180,000 recorded instances and events pertaining to politically motivated violence between 2018-2021, and the social and political violence within OAS territory increased by over ten-percent, all of which pose a threat to the safety of government officials and the welfare of citizens; and

RECOGNIZING

The extensive research, statistics, and reporting on this subject on the part of human rights organizations, such as the Human Rights Watch, the UN’s Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, and the International Foundation for Electoral Systems, itself a reflection of the concerning trend of politically motivated violence in the Hemisphere,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate all OAS Member States in their efforts to thwart political violence and uphold ethical standards regarding combating violence directed towards duly elected office holders, appointees, and all citizens.

- 2. To strongly recommend the establishment of an OAS Select Committee overseen by the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) and SEDI to counsel, mediate, and investigate events of politically motivated violence that have occurred since 2015, and that may occur in the near future, which would include the following:
 - A. Creation of a Select Committee that funds investigation into instances of politically motivated violence. This Committee would have five permanent member states and five bi-annually rotating member states.
 - B. The rotating positions are open to all Member States experiencing any recent or current political unrest, and more generally Member States with heightened levels of political and social unrest.
 - C. Membership will be granted once the Member State has ensured they can uphold OAS Charter requirements that are outlined within the Charter, and that ethical standards are upheld by committee members.
 - D. Once granted membership, each Member State would be required to have an outlined and transparent plan presented to the Committee to show how the funds would be used in a way to promote peace and stability and cause no harm to any peaceful civilian protest or to any political figure.
 - E. Funding for the Select Committee operations would be derived from the OAS Regular Fund.

- 3. To propose that a conference is held in an OAS Member State by December of 2024 in which this Select Committee establishes a permanent leadership group that will appoint a chairperson and representatives that will commence in reviewing solutions to decrease acts of political violence within OAS members.

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

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

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**DEVELOPING REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL INITIATIVES TO INCREASE
HEMISPHERIC FOOD SECURITY**

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Dominica

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 34 (j) of the Organization of American States (OAS) Charter which emphasizes 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, to achieve basic goals as: (j) Proper nutrition, especially through the acceleration of national efforts to increase the production and availability of food”;

Article 4 (3) of the Plan of Action of the Social Charter of the Americas, which emphasizes that to fulfill the objective of promoting food and nutrition security in the region, it is necessary to: “Promote policies and programs to facilitate the availability of and physical, social, and affordable access to suitable, healthy, and nutritional food for all persons”;

Article 34 (d) of the OAS Charter, which promotes “the modernization of rural life and reforms leading to equitable and efficient land tenure systems, increased agricultural productivity, expanded use of land, diversification of production and improved processing and marketing systems for agricultural products; and the strengthening and expansion of the means to attain these ends”;

NOTING:

That the global community agreed upon the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 to “[e]nd hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture,” thus recognizing the linkages between supporting sustainable agriculture and empowering small agricultural communities;

That within the General Assembly resolution AG/RES. 2956 (L-O/20), “The Challenges to Food Security and Nutrition in the Americas in the Context of the COVID-19 Pandemic within the Framework of the Plan of Action of Guatemala 2019,” Member States agreed to foster cooperation that includes a broad-based approach to strengthen national human development institutions, enhance social protection and promote social programs to end hunger and malnutrition; and

RECOGNIZING:

That as of 2021, 41 percent of the population of Latin America and the Caribbean was facing moderate or severe food insecurity, which was particularly worsened by the COVID-19 pandemic and further exacerbated by the Ukraine-Russia war, leading to rising costs of food production, and imported goods;

That in a joint publication by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2022, to address “The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World,” these international organizations have agreed that “if governments repurpose the resources to prioritize food consumers, and to incentivize sustainable production, supply and consumption of nutritious foods, they will help make healthy diets less costly and more affordable for all” and recognized the role that agricultural subsidies play by stating that “trade and market interventions can act as trade barriers for nutritious foods undermining the availability and affordability of healthy diets,”

RESOLVES:

1. To applaud the ongoing efforts of both global and regional organizations in guaranteeing food security in the less developed regions of the Americas.
2. To call on Member States, the United Nations, and its international agencies such as the FAO to pursue work towards achieving the SDG 2 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
3. To request the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) and the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development (IACD), to develop an assessment of value chain upgrades for crops that are indigenous to the western hemisphere, crops such as Chia, Amaranth, Taro, and other potential high-nutritious crops should be considered.
4. To urge Member States to boost the production and trade of high-nutritious crops that are supported by IICA and IACD by:
 - a. Establishing a joint value chain team under the General Secretariat to conduct a needs assessment to identify the challenges that farmers and producers face in producing and marketing high-nutritious crops:
 - i. Suggest the participation of an expert from each Member State, that will be selected by each Agriculture Ministry or its equivalent, to enrich the team by their knowledge and expertise in the topic.
 - ii. Overseeing the joint value chain team by the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI).
 - b. Stimulating the export of high-nutritious indigenous crops to increase foreign exchange earnings and boost economies effected by recent economic difficulties:
 - i. Considering recommendations made by the regional value chain team regarding the challenges that farmers and producers face in producing and marketing high-nutritious crops.
 - ii. Developing regional trade agreements to encourage new investments in the value chain of high-nutritious crops in Member States experiencing food insecurity.
 - iii. Providing technical assistance to farmers and producers to help them improve the quality and quantity of their crops, assistance may include training on sustainable farming practices, pest and disease management, and post-harvest handling.
 - iv. Reevaluating national subsidizing polices that may hinder the production of high-nutritious crops.

- v. Transforming current coupled agriculture subsidies into conditional funding to farmers and producers who achieve higher productivity and agricultural sustainability.
- 5. To direct the SEDI, in collaboration with IICA and IACD, to establish a reporting mechanism for these regional initiatives, the reporting mechanism will provide Member States with the information and format they need to assess the agricultural value chain progress in their respective country, the final reports from each Member State will be presented annually by the joint value chain team and sent to the General Secretariat to be introduced to the General Assembly at its regular held sessions.
- 6. To allocate existing funds available in the IICA, IACD and SEDI budgets, and to request the FAO to allocate further funding from existing food security projects in the western hemisphere.

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

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

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INCREASING OVERSIGHT OF VIOLENCE AND CRIMES IN CITIES

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Peru

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

Article 2(b) of the OAS Charter, which establishes as one of its main purposes to: “promote and consolidate representative democracy, with due respect for the principle of non-intervention”;

Article 12 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which emphasizes “Poverty, illiteracy, and low levels of human development are factors that adversely affect the consolidation of democracy, and the OAS member states are committed to adopting and implementing all those actions required to generate productive employment, reduce poverty, and eradicate extreme poverty”;

EMPHASIZING:

Resolution AG/RES. 2116 (XXXV-O/05), “Fighting Transnational Organized Crime in the Hemisphere,” which established a Special Committee on Transnational Organized Crime (CEDOT), under the Permanent Council, as a means of drafting the plan of action against such crimes, using the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention);

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The work of the CEDOT and the Inter-American Network for the Prevention of Violence and Crime (“The Network”) in recent years to facilitate the exchange of knowledge and dialogue;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That the Americas make up 13% of the world population, but the Igarapé Institute reports that the Americas accounts for 37% of global homicides;

That ECLAC (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean) states that in 2022 “an additional 15 million people will be poor compared to the pre-pandemic situation and that the number of people in extreme poverty will be 12 million higher than in 2019”;

By the “Two Years After Saving A Generation” report by the World Bank, which finds that four out of five sixth graders in Latin America are expected to underperform in reading comprehension, signifying the region's inadequacies in education; and

EMPHASIZING:

The importance of collaboration between the General Secretariat and the OAS Member States to address best practices, partnerships, and programming to combat violence and crime in cities,

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend that Member States prioritize the prevention of urban and city crime by implementing effective policies, programs, and strategies that address the root causes of violence and crime in their states.
2. To urge the Public Security Department of the Secretariat for multidimensional security to establish a subcommittee on Urban and City Crime which will provide;
 - a. The Subcommittee will address common rising crimes, including homicide and kidnapping, through communication and allocation of funds toward local enforcement agencies and programming through the “Urban Development Fund.”
 - i. The “Urban Development Fund” will support local programming efforts through voluntary fund contributions by Member States, outside of the voluntary contributions for the “Network”.
 - ii. The Subcommittee will encourage a partnership with ECLAC to increase and supplement the “Urban Development Fund”.
 - b. The Subcommittee will be under the Permanent Council, Committee on Hemispheric Security.
3. To increase funding and structures for criminal investigations that highlight social injustice and to promote preventative measures to improve economic conditions, including safety net programming against job loss and poverty.
4. To encourage Member States to promote and strengthen relationships with local and federal law enforcement agencies that build trust between civil societies and authorities to create safer, more secure communities.
 - a. To support crime reduction and local authority partnerships, and to improve public awareness of the importance of preventing violence and crime.

5. To recommend the promotion of sustainable public education efforts that encourage community engagement and development through voluntary contributions from the “Urban Development Fund”.

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

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

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**PROGRAM FOR THE PROMOTION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY APPLIED TO THE
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR (PREAS)**

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Barbados

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 38 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states 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 95(3e) of the OAS Charter, which establishes “Periodically evaluate cooperation activities for integral development, in terms of their performance in the implementation of policies, programs, and projects, in terms of their impact, effectiveness, efficiency, and use of resources, and in terms of the quality, inter alia, of the technical cooperation services provided; and report to the General Assembly”;

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”;

Article 21 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which emphasizes that “Fighting poverty, reducing inequities, promoting social inclusion, and conservation and sustainable use of natural resources are fundamental and interrelated challenges facing the Hemisphere, and overcoming these challenges is essential to achieving sustainable development”;

TAKING IN TO ACCOUNT:

The Resolution of the United Nations (UN) A/RES/76/200 (2021) “Agricultural technology for sustainable development,” which recognizes that “Energy-efficient food systems represent a key component in transitioning to sustainable food and agriculture;” and also that, “the agriculture sector is inextricably linked with the entire food system and that agricultural technologies and digitalization can add value throughout the food system by improving the sustainability of storage, transport, trade, processing, transformation, retail, waste reduction and recycling, as well as interactions among these processes”;

The Resolution of the UN A/RES/76/210 (2021) “Ensuring Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable and Modern Energy for All,” which emphasizes that “Reaffirming the sovereign rights of countries over their energy resources and their right to define appropriate policies for the production and use of energy, recognizing that the 2030 Agenda shall be implemented for the full benefit of all, for today’s generation and for future generations,” which asserts “that the increased use and promotion of new and renewable energy, including in off-grid and decentralized systems, and energy efficiency could make a significant contribution in that regard,” which encourages “the value of regional and interregional approaches, which can, among other advantages, enhance the deployment of renewable and sustainable energy by facilitating the sharing of experiences, reduce transaction costs, leverage economies of scale, enable greater cross-border interconnectivity to promote energy system reliability and resilience and augment domestic capacity-building, and recognizes the work of organizations and initiatives in that regard”;

RECOGNIZING:

The 2030 UN Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically the 2nd goal, “Zero hunger,” Indicator 2.4.1, which refers to the proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture;

The report presented by the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) in which it is highlighted the Latin America’s wealth of knowledge, draws key lessons, and outlines findings to support the continued expansion of renewables for power generation, transport and other end-uses;

The Central American initiative published by The International Renewables Energy Agency (IRENA) which is based on a corridor, the Clean Energy Corridor of Central America (CECCA), which aims to support the accelerated deployment and cross-border trade of renewable power; Renewables readiness assessment (RRA), which assesses the suitability of conditions in different countries for the development and deployment of renewable energy;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION:

The efforts and the work of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), through international technical cooperation, aimed at supporting Member States in their attempts to achieve agricultural development and rural well-being, contributing to economic growth and sustainable development of the hemisphere;

The efforts done by the region of Latin America, which is moving towards low carbon growth, considering that, more than 200 gigawatts (GW) of its power (56 percent of the total) comes from renewable sources, mainly large-scale hydroelectricity, and biomass;

That Latin America hosts some of the most dynamic renewable energy markets in the world, with more than a quarter of primary energy coming from renewables, twice the global average and that the continent relies on renewable energy for large-scale power generation, particularly in the form of hydropower;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

About how global investment in renewable energy dropped 14 percent in the first half of 2019 compared to the same period in 2018, according to the World Economic Forum, and a large portion of the various activities in the agriculture and food supply chain (AFSC) are extremely dependent on fossil fuels and contribute to 24 percent of the total global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, as mentioned by The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO);

About the lack of production of clean energies. In fact, only the 33.4 percent of the primary energetic offer is renewable in the American and the Caribbean, considering that the surface of organic agriculture in most of the countries is below 11 percent; and

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2992 (LII-O/22) “Food and Nutrition Security Situation in the Americas,” which establishes as one of its main goals: “to promote policies and develop mechanisms to improve the sustainable use and management of chemical and technological practices, in order to promote the sustainable development and agricultural practices that maintain productivity and food security, which to promote healthy environmental

outcomes in local communities, rural producers and consumers, and that promote healthy terrestrial ecosystems, water systems and the health of human populations, also, fauna and flora in general,”

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Member States and the Inter-American Institute of Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) for the efforts made in the implementation of public policies that have encouraged use of alternative energies in the hemisphere.
2. To call upon the institutions such as, the FAO, the IICA, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Inter-American Development bank (IDB), the Development Bank of Latin America (CAF), the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI), and the IRENA, to continue improving the agricultural sector through renewable energies, supporting hemispheric development.
3. To suggest that Member States implement a National Program for the Promotion of Renewable Energy applied to the Agricultural Sector (PREAS), which aims to protect natural resources exploited to generate energy, through national and international technical cooperation, with the support of the Department of Sustainable Development (DSD), which is part of the OAS Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI), and to request the assistance of the IICA. This Plan would be carried out by the Ministries of Agriculture and Foreign Trade or any organism that acts as such, and would include, but not limited to:
 - a. Promote a meeting in the second half of 2023 with the Ministry of Agriculture or its equivalent, and different actors such as the academy, non-governmental organizations, civil society, private sector, strengthening alliances in each country, to generate strategies focused on the agri-food sector and sustainable innovative systems, with:
 - i. The collaboration of the DSD, to facilitate actions focused on the promotion of clean energy technologies.
 - ii. A request for participation and advice of the IICA in the design and the implementation of this program focusing on the agricultural sector.
 - b. Encouraging Member States to invest in renewable energies such as Aeolic, photovoltaic, solar panels, organic agriculture and develop use of the biomass energy, to mitigate effects of exploitation of non-renewable energy resources.
 - c. Developing trade fairs in which small producers could create relationships with regional or international businessmen, banks, and exporters, under the supervision of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry or its equivalent in each country. That these trade fairs:
 - i. Be implemented especially in the most marginalized populations of the hemisphere to add value to their crops and promote the development of this sector.
 - ii. Promote the purchase and expansion of local production in the hemisphere by encouraging collaboration between small farmers, retailers, and financial institutions.
 - iii. Will introduce new technological solutions to not only to expand production, but also to increase the volume of sales.
4. To direct the DSD to develop an annual virtual summit with an invitation to the IICA to attend and participation of Member States, to gather proposals for the use of renewable energies in agriculture, which will be released and discussed by scientists, technicians, and small farmers.

- 5. To request voluntary funding from Member States and institutions such as the IDB, CARICOM, the Pan-American Development foundation (PADF), IICA and the FAO.

Approved for form and substance: _____

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

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HEMISPHERIC MEASURES TO DETER YOUTH INVOLVEMENT IN GANGS

Second Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Dominican Republic

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 30 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which affirms, “The Member States, inspired by the principles of inter-American solidarity and cooperation, pledge themselves to a united effort to ensure international social justice in their relations and integral development for their peoples, as conditions essential to peace and security. Integral development encompasses the economic, social, educational, cultural, scientific, and technological fields through which the goals that each country sets for accomplishing it should be achieved”;

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

Article 47 of the Charter of the OAS, which states, “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”;

RECOGNIZING:

According to the U.S. National Gang Center, over the past decade, annual estimates of the number of gangs have averaged around 27,000 in the United States. Larger cities and suburban counties remain the primary locations of gangs, accounting for roughly two-thirds nationwide. Smaller cities account for just 27 percent, and rural counties account for just over 5 percent;

According to Migration Policy Institute, gangs in Central America are resource-poor; most members make very little money and have day jobs or are still in school (average age for joining is about 15). Far from operating sophisticated drug trafficking or money laundering networks, their criminal activities primarily revolve around low-level drug dealing and extortion of local residents and businesses. Central America’s *maras* are better understood to be a loosely organized transnational criminal phenomenon with roots in both the United States and Central America;

According to Pan American Health Organization, for every murder, there are many other young people who sustain injuries. Data suggests that at least 20–40 young people are admitted to a hospital with serious violence-related injuries inflicted during assault and robbery. Others live with the consequences of violence for the rest of their lives. Exposure to violence may result in mental health problems or lead young people to adopt high-risk behaviors such as smoking, alcohol and drug abuse, and unsafe sex;

DEEPLY CONSIDERING:

The Insider states that Latin America is home to about 8% of the world's population but had about one-third of its homicides in 2016, some 400 homicides a day, or roughly 146,000 a year;

According to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the most common age that youth join a gang is around 15, but the early adolescent years (12–14 years of age) are a crucial time when youth are exposed to gangs and may consider joining a gang; and

According to UNICEF, nearly 20 percent of over 3,100 interviewees migrating in family units identified violence – including death threats, extortion, gang recruitment, and domestic violence – as the main reason behind their decision to leave their communities. More than 30 percent of unaccompanied migrant children surveyed identified some type of violence as the main driver of their movement, which in turn affected their ability to access essential services, including going to school,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate programs such as USAID all over the Western Hemisphere, the Proponte Mas program in Honduras, the Recycled Orchestra program of Cateura, Paraguay, and El Sistema in Venezuela for their efforts to use after-school activities to deter involvement of youth in gang violence.
2. To urge the Member States to continue their efforts on spreading their programs within their countries, and to ask for other Member States to implement new programs for their countries.
3. To propose Saving Our Youth (SOY), a conference among Member States with the purpose of sharing their programs and successes for involving youth in after school activities which have helped deter the youth involvement in gang violence
 - a. To take place every two years starting with the first meeting on August 12, 2025.
 - b. To take place in the Dominican Republic which volunteers to host the first conference.
 - c. Member States will have the opportunity to volunteer their country to host future conferences, the location of which will be selected by participating Member States.
4. To make available the findings of SOY for all Member States on the OAS website under the “Programs/Projects” subsection.
5. To request the support of the Department against Transnational Organized Crime by developing
 - a. Having technical support for the gathering of data and reports from the Technical Assistance for the effective application of research instrument.
 - b. Receiving a clear overview of a gang and violence problem in the Americas by the meeting of National Authorities on transnational organized crime.

Approved for form and substance: _____ (Faculty Advisor)

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

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**DEVELOPING RESPONSES FOR INTRACITY
VIOLENCE ELIMINATION (DRIVE)**

Second Committee
Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Argentina

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

REAFFIRMING:

The Charter of the Organization of the American States (OAS), Article 28 states that “[e]very act of aggression by a State against the territorial integrity or the inviolability of the territory or against the sovereignty or political independence of an American State shall be considered an act of aggression against the other American States”;

KEEPING IN MIND:

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

NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN:

The Federal Bureau of Investigation reported that “[t]here's been a dramatic uptick in murder over the last several years” where “it rose nearly 30% from 2019 to 2020 — the largest single-year increase ever recorded in the U.S.”;

RECALLING:

The World Health Organization (WHO) declared that “[e]ach year, over 1.6 million people worldwide lose their lives to violence. Violence is among the leading causes of death for people aged 15–44 years worldwide, accounting for 14% of deaths among males and 7% of deaths among females”, and

EMPHASIZING:

The 2003 Declaration on Security in the Americas, adopted in Mexico City, which provides the foundation for broad inter-American cooperation for security threats, including enhanced multilateral cooperation and strengthening of CICAD and Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism, so as to advance the fight against illicit production, trafficking, and consumption of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related crimes; strengthening civil society participation in implementing multidimensional approaches to security; and for the Committee on Hemispheric Security coordinate operations among the organs, agencies, entities, and mechanisms of the Organization related to the various aspects of security and defense in the Hemisphere.

RESOLVES:

1. To applaud Member States in their efforts to combat violent and organized crime.
2. To encourage all participating Member States to consider contributing to this database, in order to combat violent and organized crime continuing in cities.
3. To create a committee with the purpose of implementing a multilateral shared platform which will:
 - a. Design an international intelligence database in which member states can share and utilize intelligence and data on crime and prevent it.
 - b. Request that states will elect one representative to this committee; if a state does not elect someone that state can still utilize the database as long as it contributes.
 - c. Be strictly voluntary, for intelligence exchange, and will not infringe on sovereignty of any state.
4. To request that the committee be based within the OAS Headquarters in Washington D.C.
5. To request that the Ministers Responsible for Public Security in the Americas (MISPA) under the Department of Public Security of the Secretariat of Multidimensional Security of the Organization of American States provide oversight on the creation of the committee.
6. To request that the Inter-American Network for Police Development and Professionalization (REDPPOL) provide recommendations for the database, platform and security.
7. Only active Member States who contribute to the database will be able to access the database itself.
8. Utilize Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism (CICTE) Cybersecurity Program in order to make sure that the security of this database can be ensured and efficient for those law enforcement agencies who are utilizing intel from the database and to ensure the data itself is secure.
9. To request that funding comes from voluntary donations from member states, observer states, and international organizations like the United Nations (UN), the National Endowment for Democracy (NED).

10. To request the General Secretariat to report to the General Assembly at its Fifty Third regular session on the implementation of this resolution, the execution of which shall be subject to the availability of financial resources in the program budget of the OAS and other resources.

Approved for form and substance: _____

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____

(Signature of Delegate)

(Country Represented)

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**USING GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE TO PROMOTE WATER SOVEREIGNTY WITH A
FOCUS ON GENDER EQUITY**

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of El Salvador

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 33 of the Charter of Organization of American States (OAS), which asserts 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”;

Article 34(l) of the OAS Charter, which affirms the rights of citizens to live in “conditions that offer the opportunity for a healthful, productive, and full life”;

Article 4 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which calls on member states to “promote prevention policies for all forms of malnutrition, encourage healthy lifestyles,” and ensure that citizens can follow healthy hygiene practices;

Article 10 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which asserts that “Member states, in partnership with the private sector and civil society, will promote sustainable development” by means of “conservation and sustainable use of natural resources”;

Article 20 of The Social Charter of the Americas, in which “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...contributes to the objective of combating poverty”;

Article 14 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter (IADC), in which member states agree to “promote dialogue, cooperation for integral development, and the fight against poverty in the Hemisphere”;

NOTING WITH CONCERN:

The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) finding that in Latin America and the Caribbean, “20% do not have access to safe drinking water supplied by a pipeline,” and that “less than 30% of sewage water is treated, oftentimes deficiently, leading to the death of 34 out of every 1,000 children every year in Latin America and the Caribbean because of water-related diseases”;

The Center for Strategic and International Studies conclusion that “the burden of collecting water falls to women” in most households that lack direct access to a water source, and that “women spend [a collective] 200 million hours a day gathering water globally”;

The 2017 UNICEF Progress on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene report, stating that “women and girls are responsible for water collection in eight out of ten households with water off premises,” which makes them vulnerable to attack or assault while obtaining water for their families;

S&P Global Market Intelligence reporting that “Latin America possesses roughly 30% of the world’s freshwater resources,” but “mismanagement, overexploitation, pollution, and climate change-related impacts are increasing the region’s water insecurity” to that extent that 16 of the 20 largest Latin American cities “now face water-related stress”;

The repercussions of the Covid pandemic, which increased inequality and insecurity and thereby heightened vulnerability to water insecurity;

BEARING IN MIND:

The commitments adopted by the Declaration of Santa Cruz + 10 and the Inter-American Program for Sustainable Development (2006-2009) in the area of integrated water resources management;

UN General Assembly Resolution 64/292, “The human right to water and sanitation,” adopted on July 28, 2010, which recognizes the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as essential for the full enjoyment of life and other human rights;

The statement of the OAS Secretary General on World Water Day reaffirming that “to live in a hemisphere with nearly half of the water in the world obliges us to set an example in its management” and that “Adequate water governance, as well as integrated management and conservation, will lead to cleaner resources and healthier lives for all of us”;

The Handbook on Mainstreaming Gender Equality into the OAS Project Cycle, which states that “Gender equity refers to a fair and just distribution of resources, responsibilities, tasks, and so on, among women and men”; and

RECOGNIZING:

The work of the UN’s 2030 Water Resources Group (WRG), which funds and co-designs innovative projects with public, private and civil society partners to better manage water resources;

The World Bank’s statement that “Partnerships with multilateral institutions and regional development agencies would help bolster water security” by “promoting innovative financing methods bringing public and private actors together with citizens”;

OAS support for the Youthful Water Initiative for the Americas (YWIA), whose main goal “is to disseminate-promote information and knowledge on Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) among young leaders of the member states, which leads to a new water culture in the society”;

The need for communities to take the initiative in launching local water security projects in partnership with private and civil society actors, thereby contributing to their own water sovereignty and reducing their dependence on outside water sources,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States for their ongoing efforts to ensure water security, which is an integral component of hemispheric security.
2. To recognize the central role played by public/private/civil society partnerships in countering the lack of access to clean water and sanitation, and to encourage Member States to participate in a conference

that will help their communities achieve water security and sovereignty in environmentally sustainable, gender responsive ways.

3. To request the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS) work with the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI) Department of Sustainable Development (DSD) to organize an annual conference convening public, private, and civil society stakeholders to develop and deploy training modules for integrating green technology into water management projects in ways that enhance gender equity.
4. To recommend that the participants in this conference include:
 - a. Water security experts from the DSD and its Office of Integrated Water Resources Management.
 - b. Green technology companies that have developed new ways to conserve, purify, and distribute water, such as Energy and Water Development Corp and Cambrian Innovation.
 - c. Gender equity experts, including specialists from the Center for Strategic and International Studies, Stockholm International Water Institute, United Nations Water, and United Nations Women.
 - d. Local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society advocates with experience in water security issues, such as Living International, blueEnergy, and Solea Water.
5. To propose that the activities of the annual conference focus on:
 - a. Sharing best practices and new ideas for water security projects that are environmentally sustainable and gender responsive, such as:
 - i. Constructing local water distribution systems to pipe water directly from sources and eliminate the need for women and girls to collect water.
 - ii. Distributing simple, easy-to-install rainwater harvesting systems to local households.
 - b. Developing training modules for building gender-responsive water security projects at the community level, thus helping communities work toward water sovereignty and gender equity.
 - c. Distributing the training modules at the community level, using local NGOs and civil society activists, and identifying community partners to implement water security projects.
 - d. Securing grants, investments, and technical assistance from interested green technology companies and development finance organizations.
6. To propose that the initial conference be funded in part by SEDI, with additional financial support from the Global Environment and Technology Foundation, the United Nations 2030 Water Resources Group, UN Women, the Coca Cola Company, and other interested private sector donors.

7. To recommend that DSD establish assessment mechanisms to measure project success through collecting data on local water security projects and their impact.

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

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

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**RECOMMENDATION FOR STRENGTHENING ARMS CONTROL AND NON-
PROLIFERATION INITIATIVES IN THE HEMISPHERE**

Second Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegates of the Second Committee

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2(a) of the Charter of the Organization of the American States (OAS), which states, “The Organization of American States, in order to put into practice the principles on which it is founded and to fulfill its regional obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, proclaims the following essential purposes: To strengthen the peace and security of the continent”;

Article 2(h) of the OAS Charter recognizes that “To achieve an effective limitation of conventional weapons that will make it possible to devote the largest amount of resources to the economic and social development of the Member States.”;

Article 1(2) of the Treaty of Tlatelolco states, “The Contracting Parties also undertake to refrain from engaging in, encouraging or authorizing, directly or indirectly, or in any way participating in the testing, use, manufacture, production, possession or control of any nuclear weapon.”;

RECOUNTING,

AG/RES. 1499 (XXVII-O/97): “Consolidation of the Regime Established in the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean”, that OPANAL renew its “bilateral or multilateral agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency for application of that Agency's safeguards to their nuclear activities” as declared in the Treaty of Tlatelolco; and that OPANAL reaffirm “its commitment to continue striving for a universal, genuine, and nondiscriminatory nonproliferation regime in all its aspects.”

AG/RES. 2104 (XXXV-O/05): “Consolidation of the Regime Established in the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)”, “[urged] OPANAL, in its area of competence, to maintain appropriate ties or contact with the OAS Committee on Hemispheric Security and report to it periodically on the fulfillment of the commitments undertaken by the states of the region in this resolution and in the Declaration on Security in the Americas, in particular, paragraph 11 of the latter, as they pertain to nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.”

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That according to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), out of the 175 member states in its organization, a vast majority of Latin American states are members;

That starting in 1967, 33 of the 35 member states signed a non-proliferation treaty to prohibit nuclear weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean;

That in 2021, a 3 week long Interpol operation arrested 2,000 suspects across all 13 South American countries, alongside 200,000 illicit firearms, parts, ammunition, and explosives;

As a result of Interpol's operation, there has been an increase in weapons that are considerably harder to trace, such as handmade weapons, ghost guns, replicated weapons, and weapons that have no traceable serial numbers,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States for their outstanding efforts in utilizing non-proliferation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy, and for the continued maintenance of nuclear technology under the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL) in sustaining safe and peaceful advancements by:
 - a. Requesting Member States collaborate with SEDI for the creation of Nuclear desalination through nuclear power plants for positive environmental impacts and other usage such as but is not limited to:
 - i. The reduction of fossil fuels.
 - ii. The reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.
 - iii. The increase development of nuclear medicine technology for the treatment of diseases such as cancer.
 - b. Encouraging Member States to strengthen efforts of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) to prevent further spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology by:
 - i. Collaborating with United Nations Security Council resolution (UNSCR) 1540 Implementation Program to improve biosafety and biosecurity in line with the provisions of resolution 1540 (2004) of the UN Security Council and the Biological Weapons Convention (1972) to promote the maintenance of international peace and security.
 - ii. Reviewing the boundaries of Latin American waters to ensure that they are nuclear free waters.
2. To establish a subcommittee overseen by the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS) dedicated to the reduction of illegal importations of small arms and light weapons in which Member States will:
 - a. Implement best practices sharing for each respective Member State's effort in managing the import and export of small arms trafficking.
 - b. Coordinate the supervision of weapons that have been deemed unconventional, or have been reported to have increased difficulty in tracing.
 - c. Request the Inter-American Security Observatory's database to coordinate yearly hemispheric reports that will be presented to the General Assembly.

- i. Collaborate with the Police Community of the Americas (AMERIPOL) and the Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism (CICTE) as external consultants to ensure unbiased results and the security of this database.
 - ii. Adopt voluntary assistance from the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) at the border for security on weapons controls.
3. To request the General Secretariat to continue supporting Member States in the implementation of this subcommittee with the availability of additional funds coming from Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) such as, but not limited to, The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) partner organizations, Global Security Institute (GSI), International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA).