

**2025 Washington Model Organization of  
American States General Assembly**

# **Electronic Packet**

## **Second Committee**



**Washington Model**  
**Organization of American States**  
Institute for Diplomatic Dialogue in the Americas



# **OAS**

More rights for more people

**April 7-11, 2025**

**ADVANCING THE OAS' COMMITMENT TO UNIVERSAL HEALTHCARE ACCESS  
THROUGH STRATEGIC INVESTMENT AND REGIONAL COLLABORATION**

The Second Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Guatemala

Topic No. #3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 8 of Chapter 3 from the Plan of Action of the Social Charter of the Americas, which states the goal “that comprehensive health care is available to everyone at every stage of their lives, ensuring that they do not suffer financial difficulties”;

Article 17 of Chapter 3 of the OAS Social Charter of the Americas, which affirms that access to healthcare is a fundamental right and that member states “recognize that health is an essential condition for social inclusion and cohesion, integral development, and economic growth with equity”;

Article 45 of Chapter 7 from the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which declares that “work is a right and a social duty...and it should be performed under conditions, including a system of fair wages, that ensure life, health, and a decent standard of living for the worker and his family”;

Article 1 of Chapter 3 from the Plan of Action of the Social Charter of the Americas, which plans to “strengthen the quality of health care systems and seek to ensure their universal coverage through primary care, preventive and promotion actions, and social protection mechanism”;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The problem of lack of universal access to healthcare in various countries across Latin America;

The plan of action drafted by the OAS demonstrates the urgency placed on creating more universal access to healthcare;

EMPHASIZING:

That the OAS is dedicated to upholding human rights, including the fundamental right to universal access to healthcare;

REAFFIRMING:

The commitment of OAS member states to provide universal access to healthcare as established in the Social Charter of the Americas and its Plan of Action;

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That healthcare is a fundamental human right essential for development, social inclusion, and economic equity, as recognized in various international human rights instruments;

The responsibility of member states to improve the availability, access, and quality of healthcare services, particularly for vulnerable and marginalized populations; and

### RECALLING:

CD53.R14 (2014), the Pan American Health Organization's resolution on "Universal Access to Health and Universal Health Coverage," which urges member states to establish roadmaps toward universal access to health and universal health coverage;

AG/RES. 2961 (L-O/20), "Promotion and Protection of Human Rights" which highlighted the critical importance of strengthening healthcare systems and cooperation mechanisms to address health emergencies;

CSP29.R3 (2017), the Pan American Health Organization's "Policy on Ethnicity and Health," which calls for addressing ethnic disparities in healthcare access and quality,

### RESOLVES:

1. To applaud OAS Member States for their commitment to ensuring universal access to health and universal health coverage as a fundamental human right for all civilians across Latin America.
2. To urge OAS member states to prioritize the strengthening of healthcare systems in their country by:
  - a. Expanding healthcare services, particularly for marginalized and vulnerable communities.
  - b. Improving healthcare infrastructure, ensuring equitable access in urban and rural areas.
  - c. Increasing healthcare funding and resources to enhance medical facilities and services.
3. To create an OAS Healthcare Access Fund and Task Force to reach universal healthcare access, which will:
  - a. Be administered jointly by the OAS and PAHO to ensure fair distribution of funding.
  - b. Seek funds through grants from organizations like the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, and other relevant organizations.
  - c. Provide grants for healthcare infrastructure development in underserved areas.
  - d. Support training programs for healthcare professionals in member states with critical shortages.
4. To implement a regional telemedicine initiative to:
  - a. Expand healthcare access to remote and underserved communities.
  - b. Establish a network of specialists available for virtual consultations across member states.
  - c. Be funded through grants from organizations like the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, and other relevant organizations.
  - d. Develop standardized protocols for cross-border telemedicine services.
  - e. Provide technological support and training for healthcare providers.

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5. To encourage collaboration between OAS Member States and share any research found and conducted to improve universal healthcare access.

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

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

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## ENHANCING WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT DUE TO RISING SEA LEVELS

Second Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Republic Costa Rica

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

Article 37 of the OAS Charter, which states that “The Member States agree to join together in seeking a solution to urgent or critical problems that may arise whenever the economic development or stability of any Member State is seriously affected by conditions that cannot be remedied through the efforts of that State”;

RECOGNIZING:

The Inter-American Program for Sustainable Development (PIDS), which aims to work on sustainable development across the Americas to reach the goals set in the UN’s 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change for producing more sustainable development;

The Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction and its efforts to mitigate the impact of climate change;

The Inter-American Committee on Ports (CIP) and its work providing technical assistance to National Port Authorities;

CONSIDERING:

The total global economic loss from natural disasters in 2024 was \$368 billion; and of that, \$84 billion was due to flooding alone;

Rising sea levels pose a significant risk to coastal communities and ecosystems, as global average sea levels have risen by 8-9 inches (21-24 centimeters) since 1880, accelerating rapidly; by 2100, projections suggest a potential rise of 0.6 to 1.1 meters (2 to 3 feet);

Global sea level rose faster than expected in 2024; last year’s rate of rise was 0.23 inches (0.59 centimeters) per year, compared to the expected rate of 0.17 inches (0.43 centimeters) per year; and

REAFFIRMING:

That the threat of rising sea levels due to climate change is an increasing issue that affects coastal and island nations of the Americas resulting in biological, environmental and economic distress,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States on their efforts to adapt to the effects of climate change and rising sea levels.

2. To create a specialized task force under the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) within the OAS, aiming to assess other Member States' infrastructure at risk of damage due to rising sea levels and climate change.
3. To request that the IACHR send representatives from the Special Rapporteurship on Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Rights (REDESCA) who have expertise and knowledge in areas including but not limited to civil engineering, coastal engineering, and climate science.
4. To request that this specialized task force create reports based on its data and findings for the IACHR:
  - a. REDESCA will make all reports and data available online for the public.
  - b. It will share best practices with fellow Member States.
5. To propose that funds come from Member States, Non-Government Organizations, the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) and any other donations.

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

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

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**THE OAS WATER AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE NETWORK TO MITIGATE THE  
IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON WATER FOR AGRICULTURE, DRINKING, AND  
ENERGY**

Second Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation on Honduras

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 34 (d) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), 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;”

Article 24 (2.c) of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, which states “combat disease and malnutrition, including within the framework of primary health care, though, inter alia, the application of readily available technology and through the provision of adequate nutritious foods and clean drinking-water, taking into consideration the dangers and risks of environmental pollution;”

Article 95(3e) of the OAS Charter, which establishes the periodic evaluation of “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;”

CONSIDERING:

That extreme weather events, including hurricanes, storms, and prolonged droughts, have intensified, contributing to rising sea levels and increased flooding, which threaten water security and critical infrastructure;

That climate change has direct socio-economic consequences, including reduced agricultural yields, displacement, migration, and increased strain on national resources and infrastructure;

EMPHASIZING:

That women-led initiatives, such as reforestation programs, community water conservation efforts, and grassroot environmental activism, contribute significantly to the resilience of local ecosystems and the well-being of vulnerable populations;

The need for increased financial support and policy recognition for women’s leadership in climate change mitigation and adaption; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The AG/DEC. 52 (XXXVII O/07), Declaration of Panama: Energy for Sustainable Development, June 5, 2007, which declares in Article 2 that “Their recognition of the need to obtain and use all forms of energy that are in harmony with life and nature, preserving air, water, and land

which provide indispensable food and habitat for all living beings, and to foster access for the more vulnerable populations, consistent with social and environmental sensitivity;”

The AG/DEC. 52 (XXXVII O/07), Declaration of Panama: Energy for Sustainable Development, June 5, 2007, which states in Article 8 that “Their recognition of the importance of ensuring compatibility among the production of all energy sources, agricultural production, preservation of the environment, and the promotion and defense of decent social and labor conditions, ensuring the role of the Americas as an efficient energy producer,”

#### RESOLVES:

1. To commend the ongoing efforts of the OAS Department of Sustainable Development (DSD) and Member States in addressing climate resilience, particularly through the Americas Water Program and regional conservation initiatives that have improved water accessibility and ecosystem protection.
2. To urge the OAS Sustainable Development Fund to allocate funding specifically for the establishment and operation of the OAS Water and Climate Resilience Network (WCRN), prioritizing Member States most affected by water scarcity and climate change.
3. To establish the OAS Water and Climate Resilience Network (WCRN) in collaboration with the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras (UNAH) and other academic institutions across Member States, which will:
  - a. Develop research-driven climate adaptation strategies by fostering partnerships between universities, environmental ministries, and international bodies such as the Adaptation Fund or the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
  - b. Support localized water conservation efforts through community-based reforestation, rainwater harvesting systems, and sustainable agriculture programs led by youth and women’s organizations.
  - c. Facilitate regional knowledge exchange by organizing annual research symposia where universities present climate impact studies and best practices in water management.
4. To recommend seeking additional funding and resources from relevant OAS funds, such as the OAS Sustainable Development Fund, or from other sources like the Adaptation Fund, to ensure the sustainability of WCRN initiatives, including:
  - a. The establishment for grassroots organizations and women-led initiatives focusing on water conservation and reforestation.
  - b. Supporting the implementation of pilot programs in water-stressed regions of participating Member States.
  - c. Funding research symposia and knowledge-sharing events among universities and environmental organizations.



5. To establish a centralized online platform, sponsored and maintained by the Department of Sustainable Development (DSD), where Member States can share, access, and analyze data collected from pilot programs and research initiatives conducted by organizations such as the Water Crisis Resilience Network (WCRN).

Approved for form and substance: \_\_\_\_\_

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_

(Signature of Delegate)

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**PROMOTING PREVENTABLE HEALTHCARE METHODS THROUGH  
VACCINE AND EDUCATIONAL SERVICES IN RURAL AREAS**

Second Committee  
Agenda

Topic No. 3 of the

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Canada

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 47 of the OAS Charter on Inter-American Commission on Human Rights which reaffirms that Member States will give primary importance within their development plans to the encouragement of education, science, technology, and culture, oriented toward the overall improvement of the individual, and as a foundation for democracy, social justice, and progress;

Article 31 of the OAS Charter which states that the Inter-American Cooperation for Integral Development affirms joint responsibility of the member states, within the framework of the democratic principles and the institutions of the Inter-American system and it should include economic, social, cultural, and 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 34 (i) of the OAS Charter which affirms the protection of man's potential through the extension and application of modern medical science and elaborates on the expansion of healthcare necessities;

Article 38 of the OAS Charter which affirms Member States shall extend among themselves the benefits of science and technology by encouraging the exchange and utilization of scientific and technical knowledge in accordance with existing treaties and national laws;

CONSIDERING:

Evidence presented by the Leadership for the Americas which affirms the unequal distribution of COVID-19 vaccines which underscores the disparity in vaccine rates associated with these countries due to ill regulated COVAX systems;

The Summit Conference on Sustainable development in Santa Cruz, Bolivia, which reaffirms the problem as inequitable distribution, ineffective management, and ineffective allocation which is putting considerable burden on the most vulnerable social groups;

Evidence from the Inter-American Development Bank which reaffirms higher mortality burden associated with Non-communicable disease disproportionately affects low and middle-income people in Latin and Caribbean countries; and

#### RECOGNIZING:

In 2015, after 11 years of work the OAS Member States approved a plan of Action on the Social Charter of the Americas, after proving that 34 countries with much different economic, social, cultural, and political realities were able to agree on what are the fundamental objectives and actions necessary for the social field and within each of these areas creating specific plans of action,

In 2022, the Organization of American states and the Latin American Association of Private Health Systems agreed to join forces and coordinate effective responses to support the government of hemisphere in dealing with health emergencies, with a special focus on the most vulnerable groups,

From 1996 Priority Area 3 on Vaccines and Preventable disease initiative states national governments will give their top priority to their immunization programs, adding new cost effective vaccines as well as, there benefits will not only benefit future generations, but the present developmental gap between industrialized and industrializing countries,

On October 2, 2020, the Organization of American States recognized the urgency of effectively protecting mental health and ensuring universal access due to the effects of COVID-19 pandemics,

The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) with its Special Rapporteurship on Economic, Social, Cultural, and Environmental Rights (SRESCER), that prompted resolutions 1/20 and 4/20, where it urged states to take urgent specific

action to effectively protect the right to health, including mental health, by taking into consideration the serious impact of pandemic contexts and relevant containment measures, integrating directly into preserving mental health without discrimination,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Organization of American States Member States for their commitment to Article 34 (i) to extend modernization in the medical sciences and healthcare, assisting in appropriate and necessary healthcare accessibility to meet modern standards.
2. To recommend that Member States pledge for dispersion of the stockpile of vaccines to ensure equitable access to vaccines for all member states, and eradicate harmful diseases that affect rural states unequally.
3. To request to create a committee within the respective Member States with the main objectives of accessibility for rural areas as follows:
  - a. Looking for regions with the lowest vaccine rates;
  - b. Exploring regions of non-communicable diseases (Cancers, Cardiovascular diseases, and Diabetes);
  - c. Promoting mobile healthcare clinics to aid rural communities or areas affected highly by communicable and non-communicable diseases;
  - d. Communicating and promoting stronger relations with the Pan-American Health Organization for the purpose of more efficient and improving healthcare systems;
4. To call on Member States to commit to creating preventable healthcare systems by educating on the benefits of science and medical advancements such as vaccines and other health interventions through the following:
  - a. Dispersing of pamphlets after visitations with mobile clinic services on the importance of maintaining vaccination rates and the dangers of vaccine hesitancy;
  - b. Provisioning educational services to k-12 schools in highlighting the importance of preventable care and vaccines that are appropriate for educational systems in Member states;
5. To request additional funding from volunteer and international institution donations from the Pan-American Health Organization, International Federation

- of Red Cross, the Inter-American Development Bank and World Health Organization and other Non Governmental Organizations.
6. To recommend a formation of a committee of scientists, doctors and researchers to do as follows:
    - a. Processing data to combat Non-communicable diseases in rural member states;
    - b. Studying effective plans to aid in vaccine hesitancy;
    - c. Researching and installing time frames in establishing committee formed plans;
  7. To thank member states for their continual effort to mitigate disease and find effective ways to help this organization's most vulnerable members.

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

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

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## **ACHIEVING UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE IN RURAL AND UNDERSERVED AREAS**

Second Committee

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Uruguay

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN,

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

Article 16 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which reaffirms the responsibility and commitment of Member States to “improve the availability of, access to, and quality of health care services”;

RECALLING:

OAS Member States’ commitment to promote health equity and universal access to healthcare, as indicated in their support for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the United Nations (UN), particularly SDG 3, which aims to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages;

AG/RES. 2878, which promotes progress towards universal access to healthcare and universal coverage of quality care with equity;

AG/RES. 2966, which promotes expanding telemedicine and the technology to provide it to rural communities, emphasizing a need to reach these underserved populations;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That the persistent disparities in healthcare access in rural and underserved areas across the Americas hinder the achievement of universal health coverage and equitable health outcomes; and that the shortage of healthcare professionals, medical infrastructure, and essential medicines in rural regions leads to preventable deaths and worsens public health crises;

That according to a PAHO report, essential health coverage only reached 74% of people in the Americas in 2021, with persistent inequalities in areas such as reproductive health and non-communicable diseases;

That according to data from the World Health Organization (WHO), about 2 billion people globally are facing financial hardship due to health care costs, including 1 billion who are experiencing catastrophic out-of-pocket health spending, and 344 million people that are falling into extreme poverty due to health costs;

That according to the UCLA Blum Center on Poverty and Health in Latin America, roughly 50% of child mortality in Latin America is due to high rates of malnutrition, which drives acute respiratory diseases, diarrhea, neonatal sepsis and malaria;

#### ACKNOWLEDGING:

Member States' commitment to health equity, as demonstrated by examples such as Uruguay's Integrated National System of Healthcare, which oversees public and private sectors to provide healthcare services to all citizens and residents regardless of income or social status; and Chile's Program for Universal Primary Healthcare Coverage and Resilience, which received World Bank funding to implement innovative approaches that strengthen the accessibility, resilience, and efficiency of primary care;

The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) Sustainable Health Agenda for the Americas 2018-2030, which commits to improving healthcare access, particularly in underserved communities;

The WHO's work to achieve rural health equity by strengthening primary care, addressing barriers to access, fostering integrated development, and leading research on rural-proofed health policies, all in collaboration with national partners;

The successful implementation of community health worker programs in countries as diverse as the United States and India, whose Comprehensive Rural Health project (CRHP) has effectively expanded healthcare access in rural and underserved regions, and whose model has been replicated in 28 countries, and

#### CONSIDERING:

The urgent need for sustainable funding mechanisms to support expansion in healthcare infrastructure and services to all people in the Americas,

The extensively documented economic benefits of fostering a healthier workforce and thus increasing productivity,

#### RESOLVES:

1. To commend the OAS Member States for recognizing the need to reach underserved communities, and for their ongoing efforts to improve rural healthcare access.
2. To promote the expansion of healthcare infrastructure, workforce development, telemedicine integration, community health programs, data-driven strategies, and sustainable funding mechanisms to improve healthcare access in rural and underserved areas.
3. To direct the Department of Social Inclusion (DSI) within the Secretariat for Access to Rights and Equity (SARE) to provide knowledge exchange, technical assistance, and capacity-building support to Member States in the implementation of this resolution.
4. To promote Infrastructure Development to modernize and expand healthcare facilities and technology in rural and underserved areas. SEDI and DSI will leverage the OAS's role as a convener of public-private partnerships to enhance healthcare delivery by:
  - a. Facilitating discussions among Member States to collaboratively seek funding for health infrastructure projects in the form of public/private partnerships.



- b. Organizing a regional healthcare investment forum where governments and private entities can work together on funding and managing healthcare projects in underserved areas.
- 5. To support workforce incentives to attract and retain healthcare professionals in rural regions through financial, educational, and housing support programs, with requested support from PAHO to provide accredited medical training and continuing education programs to upskill healthcare professionals.
- 6. To encourage telemedicine expansion as a means to bridge healthcare access gaps, particularly in remote areas, by leveraging digital technology and international partnerships, and to request technical assistance from PAHO and international partners, including Google Health and Microsoft, to support digital healthcare expansion.
- 7. To suggest that Community Health Workers be formally trained and integrated into national healthcare systems to provide essential services in underserved communities, and to support the training and deployment of community health workers through collaboration between SEDI, PAHO, and international healthcare NGOs.
- 8. To use data-driven approaches to ensure that healthcare policies and interventions are informed by accurate data and real-time analytics by:
  - a. Establishing a regional health data-sharing initiative in collaboration with PAHO to monitor rural healthcare needs and trends.
  - b. Developing a regional healthcare monitoring system as modeled by the Comprehensive Rural Health Project (CRHP), to track the effectiveness of interventions in underserved areas.
- 9. To call upon the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI) to assist in identifying sustainable financing mechanisms and partnerships with international organizations, including PAHO and the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB).

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

Cosignatories:	
1. _____ (Signature of Delegate)	_____ (Country Represented)
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## HEMISPHERIC COOPERATION TO ADDRESS DENGUE IN THE AMERICAS

Second Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Haiti

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

Article 3 (e) of the Charter of the Organization of American States which states, “Every State has the right to choose, without external interference, its political, economic, and social system and to organize itself in the way best suited to it and has the duty to abstain from intervening in the affairs of another State. Subject to the foregoing, the American States shall cooperate fully among themselves, independently of the nature of their political, economic, and social systems”;

RECOGNIZING:

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

REAFFIRMING:

Article 17 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which states in continuation, “Member states are committed to these country efforts in the health area, in keeping with the principles promoted by the Health Agenda for the Americas 2008-2017: human rights, universality, comprehensiveness, accessibility and inclusion, Pan American solidarity, equity in health, and social participation”; and

NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN:

The rise of dengue cases in the region according to the Epidemiological Update by the Pan American Health Organization reports 9.3 million confirmed cases of dengue in 2024, twice as the number of cases reported in 2023, primarily in Brazil, Argentina, Colombia, and Mexico;

The economic burden of dengue caused by direct costs of, including but not limited to, hospitalization in the Americas, was more than US\$3 billion according to a study by the Pan American Health Organization in 2018,

RESOLVES:

1. To express its appreciation to the Member States for their commitment to prevent, treat, and report dengue cases within their borders and to cooperate with the Organization of American States and related bodies.
2. To congratulate the Pan American Health Organization and other bodies for their continued efforts to create the collaborative environment among Member States in the development of preventative measures against dengue cases.
3. To strongly urge all Member States to continue their participation in the Pan-American Health Organization and other regional collaborations to prevent, treat, and educate about infectious diseases.
4. To establish the Office of Special Rapporteur for Facilitating Joint Efforts to Address Dengue in the Americas, which will include the Special Rapporteur and two staff members selected by the General Assembly in order to:
  - a. Monitor and analyze the growth of dengue cases in the Americas in coordination with the Pan American Health Organization and Member States.
  - b. Host two virtual meetings during the year for Member States' public health organizations to share information and suggestions regarding dengue for which:
    - i. The Office of Special Rapporteur hosts the first meeting in May 2026, to request information from Member States in regard to data collection described in section 4(c) of the present resolution.
    - ii. The second meeting is conducted in November 2026, to discuss progress, setbacks, and opportunities for cooperation among Member States.
  - c. Create an open initiative portal accessible for Member States to participate in and take note of successful initiatives (policies and economic impacts) led by Member States for the prevention, treatment, and eradication of dengue, which:
    - i. Will be compiled by the Office of Special Rapporteur for Facilitating Joint Efforts to Address Dengue in the Americas.
    - ii. Will occur in light of the Pan American Health Organization's recommendations and strategies and the efforts of Member States to address dengue.
    - iii. Will include success of policymaking and the sociopolitical and economic impacts of the spread of dengue in the region.
    - iv. Will be published on the website of the Organization of American States to be accessible for the public.
  - d. Report findings and developments in the semi-annual meetings and the open initiative portal to the General Assembly at the subsequent annual meeting.

5. To provide funding for the Office of Special Rapporteur for Facilitating Joint Efforts to Address Dengue in the Americas and invite Member States to contribute to the funding for this office on a voluntary basis.

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

Cosignatories:	
(Signature of Delegate)	(Country Represented)
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**REALIZING UNIVERSAL HEALTHCARE IN LATIN AMERICA THROUGH  
STRENGTHENING PUBLIC HEALTH IN RURAL COMMUNITIES**

Second Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Dominican Republic

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 3(j) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) to which “social justice and social security are the bases of lasting peace”;

Article 30 of the OAS in which Member States pledge themselves to international social and integral development for their people, with integral development being “the economic, social, educational, cultural, scientific, and technological fields through which the goals that each country set for accomplishing it should be achieved”;

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

Article 34 of the OAS in which “Member States agree that equality of opportunity, the elimination of extreme poverty, equitable distribution of wealth and income and the full basic objectives of integral development,” specifically section 1) “urban conditions that offer the opportunity for a healthful, productive, and full life”;

The Plan of Action of the Social Charter of the Americas, with an objective to “progress toward universal access to health care and universal coverage of comprehensive and quality health care, with equity, accompanied by social protection models in health care for populations in situations of vulnerability”; and

BEARING IN MIND:

The Joint Declaration “Social Protection in Health: Advancing Towards Universal Health Coverage” is advanced by OAS-SEDI through the Inter-American Social Protection Network (IASPN);

Regional disparities regarding healthcare in Latin America create a divide in care between urban and rural communities. These disparities include a limited access to reliable public health care in rural communities, a lack of resources in rural public health facilities, and a lack of talent and human capital in public health facilities;

Doctors employed in the public sector are not paid based on the number of services they provide or the quality of these services, while the salaries of doctors in the private sector are based on the number of services they provide as well as the quality of these services;

In August 2016, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and OAS signed a declaration of consideration to support American states in achieving 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). SDG 3, entitled “Good Health and Wellbeing: ensuring healthy lives and promoting wellbeing for all ages” consists of 9 targets focused on equality within healthcare, universal access to healthcare, and the overall wellness of the citizens of a state;

According to a Summit held in June 2022 in Los Angeles, California, the OAS and the Government of the United States of America “agreed to use public procurement to promote the sustainability and development of existing health budgets in an ‘effective, efficient, and inclusive’ manner and to promote ‘ethical conduct to prevent corruption in both the public and private sectors,’”

RESOLVES:

1. To remind all Member States of their commitment to the realization of universal healthcare in which all citizens have unparalleled access to equitable and comprehensive care.
2. To encourage all Member States to restructure the payment system of public sector doctors, basing it on performance and services rendered. The payment system shall be revised to be like that of the private sector.
3. To urge all Member States to consider offering incentives for doctors in the public sector. These may consist of signing bonuses, paid leave, repayment of medical school loans, and opportunities for professional development.
4. To facilitate the construction of nursing schools in rural communities through the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI), bringing more educational opportunities, human capital, and support for doctors to rural communities.
5. To support the development of medical curricula that employs modern, transformative, comprehensive, and interprofessional education in the nursing profession across all regions through the Inter-American Teacher Education Network of the OAS.

6. To urge CIDI to support public health in rural areas through the improved distribution of resources and talent, while supporting the construction of new facilities in rural areas to lessen the gap in health services provided in urban and rural communities.
7. To solicit regional investment in medical education to incentivize prospective students to pursue careers in medicine, nursing, and healthcare management from Member States, NGOs, and other organizations and/or private individuals.
8. To hold an annual meeting between leading regional, national, and local health officials of Member States to assess progress and tailor action to best for each Member State. Dominican Republic offers to host the inaugural meeting in Santo Domingo from June 4<sup>th</sup> – 6<sup>th</sup>, 2025. The Delegation of Dominican Republic will make all required reservations and provide all required materials for the inaugural meeting. The Delegation of Dominican Republic will also invite the governments of all OAS and Latin American countries, as well as health officials from these countries. The Delegation of Dominican Republic will also invite representatives from the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the World Bank Group. These meetings will consist of:
  - a. Reports to the Social Charter of the Americas on the realization of universal healthcare;
  - b. Assessment of the quality and quantity of health facilities in urban and rural communities.

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

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

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## **CREATING SUSTAINABLE FRAMEWORKS TO MITIGATE THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON WATER LEVELS**

Second Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the United Mexican States

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 32 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which states that “The Member States shall contribute to inter-American cooperation for integral development in accordance with their resources and capabilities and in conformity with their laws;”

Article 37 of the 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;”

Article 38 of the OAS Charter, which states, “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 34 of the OAS Charter section (d) emphasizes “the need for increased agricultural productivity,” and (j) which denotes the importance of “proper nutrition, especially through the acceleration of national efforts to increase the production and availability of food;”

RECALLING:

The Nassau Declaration on Climate Change 2023, emphasizes the need for immediate and coordinated action to address the rising threats posed by changing climate patterns;

The Inter-American Program for Sustainable Development (PIDS) 2016-2021 & 2022-2027, adopted by the OAS, which establishes a framework for sustainable environmental policies and promotes coordinated efforts to address climate change impacts, with the current phase (2022-2027) continuing to enhance adaptation and mitigation strategies across Member States;

OAS Resolution AG/RES. 2957 (L-O/20) on Strengthening Disaster Resilience, which underscores the urgent need for regional cooperation in mitigating the effects of natural disasters, including climate change-induced disruptions to water resources and infrastructure;

The Inter-American Climate Change Action Plan 2023-2030, which highlights the necessity of immediate, coordinated, and sustained action to combat the adverse effects of climate change, particularly in safeguarding water security and ensuring the resilience of vulnerable communities;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The necessity of investment in climate adaptation technologies, nature-based solutions, and regional cooperation frameworks to mitigate the negative effects of climate change on water levels;

The critical concerns presented (date) by the delegations of Mexico and the Dominican Republic before the Permanent Council of the OAS on the risks of rising ocean levels, including saltwater intrusion into freshwater supplies, coastal erosion, and flooding risks to infrastructure and populations; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED BY:

The unique vulnerability of the Americas, where coastal and water-dependent communities face increasing threats due to climate-induced phenomena,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the Member States for their efforts in creating a more environmentally sustainable world.
2. To urge all Member States to prioritize and implement comprehensive climate adaptation policies focused on mitigating the impacts of rising ocean levels, saltwater intrusion, and fluctuations in water availability, such as:
  - a. Reforestation efforts to promote the planting of mangroves in coastal regions to enhance natural flood protection and mitigate storm surges.
  - b. Increasing urban tree coverage to lower city temperatures and reduce water evaporation, improving climate resilience and water conservation.
3. To establish a Climate Resilience Network (CRN) under the administration of the OAS to monitor, share data, and support climate resilience initiatives related to water resources across Member States:
  - a. The network will provide a centralized platform for the collection and circulation of real-time data on sea-level rise, droughts, and flooding events.
  - b. The network will seek to partner with regional research institutions, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Green Climate Fund (GCF), and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to solicit funding for data collection, capacity-building programs, and climate-resilient infrastructure projects across Member States.
  - c. Data collected, and aid, will be voted on and distributed among all Member States by representatives of the member states through the CRN in accordance with resources attained and available.
4. To request that the OAS Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI) seek partnerships with international organizations such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and non-governmental organizations to secure funding and technical expertise for climate adaptation projects.
5. To convene a high-level conference within two years to review progress in implementing these adaptation measures, where Member States will share experiences, best practices, and recommendations for further collaboration.

6. To task the SEDI, in coordination with the OAS Department of Sustainable Development, with preparing a comprehensive progress report on the implementation of this resolution and presenting it at the next General Assembly.

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

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

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**DEVELOPMENT OF AN EDUCATIONAL AND COOPERATIVE ACTION PLAN TO ADDRESS THE  
IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON SEA LEVEL AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT**

Second Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of El Salvador

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 31 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states that "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 10 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which emphasizes that "Member states, in partnership with the private sector and civil society, will promote sustainable development by means of economic growth, social development, and conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. Likewise, they recognize that public and private investment in human capacity building, in physical infrastructure, and in scientific and technological research and innovation are fundamental to reducing inequalities and to promoting inclusive, just, and equitable economic development";

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

Article 22 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which states that "natural and man-made disasters affect populations, economies, and the environment. Reducing the vulnerabilities of countries to these disasters, with particular attention to the most vulnerable regions and communities, including the poorest segments of society, is essential to ensuring nations' progress and the pursuit of a better quality of life. Member states commit to improving regional cooperation and to strengthening their national, technical, and institutional capacity for disaster prevention, preparedness and response, rehabilitation, resilience, risk reduction, impact mitigation, and evaluation. Member states also commit to face the impact of climate variability, including the El Niño and La Niña phenomena, and the adverse effects of climate change that represent a risk increase in all countries of the Hemisphere, particularly for developing countries";

## CONSIDERING:

That the naturally fluctuating sea level has risen at an alarming rate in recent years. This rapid rise is mainly due to global warming. The rise in sea levels is due to several factors: the warming of ocean water causing it to expand, the more rapid melting of glaciers and ice sheets, and the permanent loss of polar ice caps. Since 1900, sea levels have risen by about 20 centimeters, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) of the United Nations (UN) projections indicate that they could rise by another 30 to 122 centimeters by 2100;

The serious threat to coastal cities around the world, such as New York, Cancun, Rio de Janeiro, and Cartagena de Indias (among others), which are at risk from rising water levels. All these cities are at risk of more frequent and intense flooding;

That flooding is influenced by deforestation, human infrastructures obstructing natural drainage, and changes in human settlements that weaken coastal drainage capacity. Besides flooding, problems also include the contamination of freshwater sources by saltwater intrusion and the degradation of coastal ecosystems. The most affected by these events are the poorest and most vulnerable communities, including refugees and displaced persons;

## TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The Resolution of The United Nations A/RES/63/215 (2008) of “International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon” which underscores the importance of maintaining the El Niño/Southern Oscillation observation system, continuing research into extreme weather events, improving forecasting skills and developing appropriate policies for reducing the impact of the El Niño phenomenon and other extreme weather events, and emphasizes the need to further develop and strengthen these institutional capacities in all countries, in particular developing countries;

The Resolution of the United Nations A/RES/63/214 (2008) “Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations” which urges the UN’s system and the international community to provide aid and assistance to Caribbean countries in implementing long-term programs for disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation, management, relief and recovery. The role of the Association of Caribbean States in regional dialogue is recognized and a call is made to the international community to strengthen existing cooperation and establish new initiatives with this regional mechanism. In summary, it seeks to ensure cooperation and support in the Caribbean region for disaster risk reduction and to promote sustainable development;

The Resolution of the United Nations A/RES/63/281 (2009) “Climate change and its possible security implications” which invites relevant United Nations bodies, as appropriate and within their respective mandates, to intensify their efforts to examine and address climate change, including its possible security implications; and

## DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That the Americas is one of the region's most prone to disasters in the world and, in recent years, climate change has led to an increase in the frequency and magnitude of natural disasters, including floods, hurricanes, forest fires and droughts;

That, according to a database prepared by the Sustainable Development and Environment Unit, floods are the most frequent natural disasters in Central America. The number of flood events, people affected, and economic damages in the region have all been increasing over the years;

With the damage caused by floods, which has immense social, economic and environmental costs. These natural disasters will continue to have a serious impact on the livelihoods, infrastructure and economies of countries in the Western Hemisphere;

With the fact that the poorest and most vulnerable populations in Latin America and Caribbean are the most impacted by these disasters, and this is due to factors such as rapid and unplanned urbanization in hazardous areas, environmental degradation, and inadequate governance,

## RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Member States for their efforts and commitments to mitigate the impact of climate change on water levels.
2. To encourage cooperation amongst Member States to develop joint strategies to address sea level rise and its effects on coastal communities, including the protection of marine ecosystems and the prevention of saline intrusion into freshwater sources.
3. To establish coastal protection measures, such as restoration of mangrove ecosystems, construction of sea walls, and implementation of land-use management regulations, to protect vulnerable coastal communities and infrastructure from the effects of sea level rise.
4. To develop early warning systems and disaster preparedness plans to increase the resilience of coastal communities to extreme weather events and sea level rise, including providing training and resources for emergency response and evacuation procedures.
5. To establish an educational plan of action amongst Governments and public institutions in the Hemisphere, where Member States educate companies, schools and civilians about the responsible consumption of resources, proper disposal of waste, water conservation, and the use of renewable energies, through cooperation in both the industrial and community sectors, to reduce the impact of climate change on sea levels.
6. To request the support of the various departments and organizations of the OAS for the optimal development and implementation of the educational action plan, such as the Department of Sustainable Development, the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI), the Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction (IACNDR), among others. This Plan of Action is addressed to all Member States to follow and implement in their territories, which includes:

- a. The promotion of educational campaigns aimed at raising awareness and educating the population about responsible consumption practices, the benefits of renewable energies and the impacts of climate change in coastal communities.
  - b. The spread the education campaign through traditional media, such as radio, television and print, along with digital platforms, such as social networks and interactive websites, ensuring that the message reaches all social strata and encouraging inclusive participation.
  - c. The encouragement of regional collaboration on research, experimentation, and exchange of best practices, innovations, and lessons learned in climate change mitigation and adaptation.
  - d. Some advice to Governments' Ministry or Department of Education to incorporate climate change and sustainability modules into curricula from primary to higher education.
  - e. The implementation of training programs for professionals and technicians in the industrial sector to adopt energy efficiency technologies and renewable energy sources, promoting a shift towards sustainable practices.
  - f. The establishment of financial incentives, such as tax exemptions, subsidies, and grants to encourage industries and communities to invest in renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies.
  - g. The generation of strategies to increase the participation of stakeholders, including Government agencies, private sector companies, civil society organizations and local communities, in the planning and implementation of climate change mitigation measures.
  - h. The creation of an annual conference for Member States to present the progress of the education plan, share results and set new challenges to improve climate adaptation.
7. To request international and regional organizations to provide technical and financial assistance to support Member States in implementing measures to reduce vulnerability and improve the resilience of coastal communities to climate change.

Approved for form and substance:

*James Andrew Hall*

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:		1. _____	_____
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## **SAFEGUARDING COASTAL COMMUNITIES FROM CLIMATE CHANGE**

Second Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft resolution presented by the Delegation of Trinidad and Tobago

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 31 within the Charter of Organization of American States, which reinforces, “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 95(c1) of the Charter of Organization of American States, which seeks to “Promote, coordinate, and assign responsibility for the execution of development programs and projects to the subsidiary bodies and relevant organizations, on the basis of the priorities identified by the Member States, in areas such as: Economic and social development, including trade, tourism, integration and the environment;”

Article 34(d) of the Charter of the Organization, which promotes "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;”

CONSIDERING:

Section 14 of the Rio Environmental Summit of 1992, which “reaffirms the need to strengthen international cooperation, particularly between developed and developing countries, in research and development and the utilization of environmentally sound technologies;”

Section 15(L) of the Rio Environmental Summit of 1992, which seeks “to consider various funding mechanisms, including voluntary ones, and to examine the possibility of a special international fund and other innovative approaches, with a view to ensuring, on a favorable basis, the most effective and expeditious transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries;”



## TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

Paragraph 16 of the 2014 Declaration of Asunción which affirms “that climate change has adverse impacts throughout the Americas, causing deterioration in quality of life and the environment for present and future generations, and that Member States face significant risks from the adverse impacts of climate change, particularly those vulnerable in accordance with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and require adaptation strategies to counteract such effects;”

## NOTING WITH CONCERN:

The OAS Technical Report "Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation in the Caribbean Region" (2022), which documents a projected sea level rise of 0.5-1.2 meters in Caribbean coastal zones by 2100, with potential displacement of over 250,000 people in small island developing States,

## RESOLVES:

1. To commend the Organization of American States for its enduring commitment to addressing the effects of climate change on rising water levels. Decades of collaborative initiatives and sustained dialogue surrounding the protection of vulnerable coastal communities throughout the Americas reflect the collective resolve of member states to implement adaptive strategies and support those most impacted by environmental transformation.
2. To make use of the Global Sea Level Observing System (GLOSS) to track sea level changes, using real-time data sharing in order to establish a standardized risk assessment mechanism for vulnerable coastal areas.
3. To collaborate with the Inter-American Development Bank to establish a dedicated funding stream specifically for climate adaptation projects in coastal communities, with streamlined access for smaller island nations and vulnerable coastal states.
  - a. Funding priority shall be determined by a vulnerability index, determined by the Department of Sustainable Development, based on available measurements of projected sea level rise, population density, and economic impact.
  - b. Island nations with populations under one million shall receive expedited application processing.
  - c. Funding recipients must provide biannual implementation progress reports with measurable adaptation metrics.
  - d. Relevant and prioritized projects include:
    - i. Construction and maintenance of sea walls.

- ii. Wetland restoration initiatives.
- iii. Construction and maintenance of both seawater and river drainage systems.

4. To develop region-specific construction and zoning guidelines that account for projected sea level rise, which member states could adopt and implement according to local conditions.
  - a. Establish minimum ground elevation of 3 meters above current sea level.
  - b. Require climate resilience assessment in all new building permits.
5. To create, in cooperation with UN agencies such as the UN High Commission on Refugees and UNESCO, humane, orderly protocols suggesting best practices for addressing potential climate displacement within and between OAS Member States, focusing on preserving cultural heritage and community cohesion.

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

Cosignatories:

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**LEVERAGING TECHNOLOGY TO IMPROVE ACCESS TO AND STRIVE FOR  
UNIVERSAL HEALTHCARE**

SECOND COMMITTEE

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Guyana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 17 of the Organization of the American States (OAS) Social Charter which emphasizes health as a fundamental right for all individuals, without discrimination. It reaffirms the responsibility of OAS member states to enhance the availability, access, and quality of healthcare services. Member states have committed to these efforts in alignment with the Health Agenda for the Americas 2008-2017 principles;

The Sustainable Health Agenda for the Americas 2018-2030, which aims to achieve universal health coverage and reduce health inequalities in the Americas;

RECALLING:

The principles and commitments outlined in the AG/RES. 2878 (XLV-O/15), which emphasizes the seriousness of health inequity and access to quality healthcare;

The Action Plan of the Social Charter of the Americas, which “Strive to guarantee that comprehensive health care is available to everyone at every stage of their lives, ensuring that they do not suffer financial difficulties”;

RECOGNIZING:

That universal access to health care is a fundamental right according to the United Nations (GA/12181) which states, “genuine universal health care can only be realized through continued cooperation to improve infrastructure, especially for transport, allowing people to reach medical centres easily, and through seizing the opportunities created by technology advances and the information revolution”;

That, according to Statistics Canada, approximately 23% of Canadians aged 25 to 64 have not obtained postsecondary education, which is associated with lower health literacy and poorer health outcomes, and this is applicable to many countries in the region;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The progress that universal health care has made despite the ongoing barriers and challenges in achieving equitable healthcare access across member states, evidenced in Canada, Peru, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, according to the (PAHO/WHO, 2024);

AG/RES. 2878 (XLV-O/15), which establishes the incorporation of “promotion and protection of health in intersectoral policies, to address the social determinants of health”; and

EMPHASIZING:

The importance of AG/RES. 2878 (XLV-O/15) “Universal access to health care and universal coverage of comprehensive and quality health care, with equity, accompanied by social protection models in health care for populations in situations of vulnerability”;

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Member States, such as Chile, for strengthening its public health system after the COVID-19 pandemic, overcoming challenges, and working with international agencies to find solutions to the global health crisis:
2. To congratulate Member States, such as Peru, for staying at the forefront of pandemic prevention and preparedness through international collaboration, bridging the gap in equitable access to health tools via technology to prevent and respond to public health emergencies:
3. To encourage the Member States’ Ministries of Health to review current healthcare policies and incorporate web-based technologies to ensure equal and comprehensive healthcare access by:
  - a. Leveraging telehealth and mobile clinics:
    - i. Providing telephonic consultation, such as HealthLine, to offer healthcare services through phone calls; and
    - ii. Providing Video consultation, such as Teladoc, to allow patients to interact with the healthcare professional through real-time video calls;
  - b. Incorporating mobile and web healthcare applications by using healthcare solutions driven by AI:
    - i. Providing virtual tools such as Babylon and HealthTap, which offer virtual consultation with doctors, a symptom checker, and access to extensive health information; and

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- iii. Providing remote patient monitoring platforms like Rimidi, Optimize Health, and HealthArc to monitor patient health.
4. To strengthen the existing PAHO's, Monitoring Framework for Universal Health in the Americas by:
  - a. Developing an online platform to collect and analyze healthcare access data; and
  - b. Identifying critical areas that currently require attention to achieve equitable health outcomes, using the Inter-American Health Access Commission's (IHAC) analysis of healthcare access across the Americas.
5. To mobilize financial resources, technical assistance, and health capacity-building initiatives in partnership with international health organizations and agencies such as the UN, WHO, and PAHO, and NGOs, such as the International Medical Corps and Doctors without Borders: and
6. To encourage the OAS Secretary General to exchange effective health strategies that have successfully improved health care access in collaboration with relevant health bodies such as the Ministries of Health.

Approved for form and substance: \_\_\_\_\_

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_

(Signature of Delegate)

(Country Represented)

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## **MITIGATING THE IMPACT OF RISING WATER LEVELS THROUGH COMMUNITY-BASED INITIATIVES**

Second Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Brazil

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 10 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which states that Member States “will promote sustainable development by means of economic growth, social development, and conservation and sustainable use of natural resources;”

Article 22 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which establishes that “Member States commit to improving regional cooperation and to strengthening their national, technical, and institutional capacity for disaster prevention, preparedness and response, rehabilitation, resilience, risk reduction, impact mitigation, and evaluation;”

Article 95 of the Charter of the OAS, which affirms that Members will “Promote, coordinate, and assign responsibility for the execution of development programs and projects” “in areas such as: economic and social development, including trade, tourism, integration and the environment;”

Section 6.7 of the Plan of Action of the Social Charter of the Americas, which outlines that members will “Promote access to a safe and healthy environment, with special attention to fostering measures for adaption to climate change and integrated disaster risk management at sites where public housing is located;”

REAFFIRMING:

The commitment outlined in the 2023 Nassau Declaration to strengthen the OAS’s dedication to sustainable development by addressing climate change through a balanced approach that considers its social, economic, and environmental impacts;

The Inter-American Climate Action Plan which aims to offer a more actionable approach that is to be carried out from the years of 2023-2030. While focusing on transitioning to renewable energy, and climate action beyond what has been previously offered;

CONSIDERING:

That sustainable development is a clearly a goal of the Social Charter of the Americas and the Plan of Action of the Social as outlined in Article 10 of the Social Charter and Section 6.7 of the Plan of Action;

That Climate Change has had noticeable effects on the rise of water levels, which threatens the well-being of many coastal and island member states, their infrastructure, and their populations, with a predicted rise in mean global sea levels by .6 meters according to the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration; and

## DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That member states are already being impacted by the rise in water levels, and future losses have the potential to have devastating effects on members with low topography, according to the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration;

That rising sea levels disproportionately impact coastal and island communities within the OAS, with projections indicating that by 2050, daily tides could submerge half of Funafuti, Tuvalu's main atoll, according to Reuters,

## RESOLVES:

1. To commend the efforts of OAS members in signing the Nassau Declaration and Inter-American Climate Action Plan which has shown a promising start in addressing the rise in water levels.
2. To propose that OAS Member States collectively endorse the strengthening of climate resilience and sustainable environmental policies, which would include, but is not limited to:
  - a. Supporting regional initiatives that enhance climate adaptation strategies, including sustainable agriculture, coastal protection, and disaster risk reduction.
  - b. Facilitating cross-border cooperation on climate mitigation projects by establishing joint renewable energy development agreements, coordinating large-scale reforestation efforts, and sharing best practices through an OAS Climate Cooperation Task Force established under the purview of the Department of Sustainable Development.
3. To request that OAS Member States promote sustainable climate financing through voluntary contributions by:
  - a. Establishing a regional Climate Resilience Fund, administered by the OAS Climate Cooperation Task Force, to receive donations from Member States, international organizations, and other entities to support climate adaptation and mitigation projects.
  - b. Encouraging financial and material contributions with a focus on assisting vulnerable coastal and island nations in infrastructure development, and emergency preparedness.
4. To request that OAS member states promote community-based climate action initiatives, such as:
  - a. Strengthening local environmental programs that focus on climate education, sustainable resource management, and ecosystem conservation.
  - b. Supporting community-led initiatives to enhance resilience against climate-related disasters, including developing localized early warning systems, implementing climate-adaptive urban planning, and promoting nature-based solutions such as mangrove restoration.

5. To request that OAS Member States, in collaboration with regional climate research institutions and international environmental organizations, conduct a comprehensive assessment to identify coastal and island cities most vulnerable to rising water levels, with the goal of:
- Developing a region-wide database of at-risk urban areas to inform policy decisions and resource allocation.
  - Establishing a standardized methodology for assessing flood risks and climate vulnerabilities using satellite imagery, geographic information systems (GIS), and local climate data.
  - Encouraging partnerships between government agencies, research institutions, and local communities to improve early warning systems and climate adaptation planning for high-risk areas.

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

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

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**DEVELOPING A CONCISE APPROACH TO RISING WATER LEVELS IN AN  
EFFORT TO STRENGTHEN SECURITY & INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT**

Second Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Republic of Colombia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN

Article 2 (a) of the 1948 Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states under Chapter 1, Nature & Purposes that it aims “to strengthen the peace and security of the continent;”

Article 30 of the Charter of the OAS which declares “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 announces “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 15 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which upholds 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;”

CONSIDERING:

United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 6 which states that one of its objectives is to, “Ensure Access to Water and Sanitation for All;”

United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 14 which states the objective to, “Conserve and Sustainably Use the Oceans, Sea, and Marine Resources for Sustainable Development;”

NOTING:

The Committee established by the Department for Sustainable Development in the Organization of American States referred to as the “Climate Change Section”, which was created to ensure that multilateral discussions regarding the environment and climate change can be discussed in a committee;

The Inter-American Climate Change Action Plan 2023-2030 and Nassau Declaration of 2023, created to hold Member States accountable for their roles in environmental change;

The Inter-American Task Force for the Oceans, which is a task force that was set in place to prioritize the oceans and overall aid with climate change;

FULLY AWARE:

That climate change is a major issue not only in Columbia but also across all Member States, which makes rising water levels a huge area of concern;

According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), Colombia, among other nations such as Brazil, Venezuela, Mexico and Argentina, are largely dependent on water for hydropower, as well as agriculture;

That with climate change not only comes rising water levels but also coastal erosion, tourism concerns, and beach habitats suffering,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the Organization of American States for organizing the “Climate Change Section”, a committee focused on climate change and helping the environment,
2. To request that the General Secretary direct the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development to form a committee called the Inter-American Committee on Rising Water Levels (IACRWL), to formulate a more comprehensive approach to combating the issue of fluctuating water levels caused by climate change. The committee will also help to address tourism concerns, coastal erosion, and the effects on beach habitats, which face significant concern with climate change,
  - a. Focusing more directly on examining the impact of climate change on water levels and how this affects all Member States with a specific focus on how this affects country coasts and tourism.
  - b. Issuing a recommendation for how to better educate nations on SDG 6 & 14 to explain how they will be a main focus in this committee.
  - c. Understanding that this committee differs from previous committees set into place by the OAS in that this committee will develop a more concise approach, using statistics regarding how rising water levels creates a domino effect for even more climate issues that are only worsening each year.

- d. Knowing that the IACRWL will be very education based and informative, in order for Member States to fully understand the importance of acting quickly.
  - e. Acknowledging that all Member States must come together in agreeance on this resolution, as climate change is an issue that affects every part of the world.
  - f. To request funding from Member States, multilateral organizations such as the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), and NGOs such as Greenpeace, Earth Island Institute, and Friends of the Earth.
  - g. To ask that there be one representative from the Caribbean countries, one representative from South America, one representative from Central America, and one representative from North America, at a minimum, to attend IACRWL.
3. That the first report of the IACRWL be presented at the next General Assembly Session,
  4. That the committee be held no later than September 1, 2025, to begin presenting on the topic.

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

Cosignatories: 1.	_____	_____
	(Signature of Delegate)	(Country Represented)
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## **PROMOTING UNIVERSAL HEALTHCARE THROUGH MARKET-BASED STRATEGIES**

Second Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Argentina

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 34 of the OAS which states “The Member States agree that equality of opportunity, the elimination of extreme poverty, equitable distribution of wealth and income, and the full participation of their peoples in decisions relating to their own development are fundamental objectives of integral development”;

Article 34 (l) which calls for “Urban conditions that offer the opportunity for a healthful, productive, and full life”;

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

CONSIDERING:

A report published by the Pan American Health Organization, which warns of “a development crisis in Latin America and the Caribbean where three traps persist: a long-term inability to grow, high inequality, and weak institutional capacity and ineffective governance for addressing development challenges . . . Now more than ever, structural transformations of development models and a joint effort by countries are required to correct the course and accelerate progress towards achieving the Goals of the 2030 Agenda”;

A study by the World Economic Forum that describes “Approximately 30% of the population of Latin America and the Caribbean do not have access to health care for economic reasons and 21% do not seek care because of geographical barriers”;

The World Health Organization states “Improvements to health services coverage have stagnated since 2015, and the proportion of the population that faced catastrophic levels of out-of-pocket health spending increased continuously since 2000”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The United Nations political declaration at the General Assembly high-level meeting on universal healthcare coverage states “... that health is a precondition for and an outcome and

indicator of the social, economic, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and strongly recommit to achieve universal health coverage by 2030, with a view to scaling up the global effort to build a healthier world for all”;

Sustainable Development Goal 3 of the United Nations which seeks to, “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages”;

RECOGNIZING:

That access to universal healthcare can strengthen human capital, help reduce poverty, and increase economic growth within a country.;

The widespread agreeance to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in which Article 25 states “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family, including food, clothing, housing, and medical care and necessary social services” and,

RECALLING:

Article 17 of the Social Charter of the Americas, adopted in September of 2012, which sets forth “Member states reaffirm that the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is a fundamental right of all persons without discrimination and they recognize that health is an essential condition for social inclusion and cohesion, integral development, and economic growth with equity”,

Also in Article 17 of the Social Charter of the Americas, adopted in September of 2012 it states “Member states also commit to promote their peoples’ well-being through prevention and care strategies and, in partnership with public or private organizations, to improve access to health care”,

The Pan American Health Organization’s specification that “Universal access to health and universal health coverage imply that all people and communities have access, without any kind of discrimination, to comprehensive, appropriate and timely, quality health services determined at the national level according to needs, as well as access to safe, effective, and affordable quality medicines”,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend all OAS Member States who have worked to address the need for universal healthcare and continue to actively uphold the values of the OAS Charter by prioritizing

the wellbeing of their citizens, regardless of race, income, ethnicity, gender, sex, or any other status.

2. To recommend that Member States collaborate in open discussions on furthering initiatives that continue to expand fair and affordable access to healthcare coverage while gradually adopting open-market strategies for economic growth.
3. To propose the implementation of policies that encourage the expansion of healthcare services to underserved and rural areas through tax-cut incentives.
  - a. Ask Member States to promote fair competition between private healthcare organizations, thus increasing the number of healthcare jobs available as these organizations expand their services.
  - b. Encourage the strengthening of antitrust enforcements to prevent monopolistic business practices, such as market manipulation and price fixing, while ensuring that healthcare providers continue to uphold affordability and transparency.
  - c. Promote private-sector investment of new technologies in telemedicine, further contributing to the expansion of healthcare services.
4. To promote states' transparency in pharmaceutical pricing.
  - a. Allow citizens free access to information on distribution, packaging, etc. pricing in order to benefit consumers and allow for informed decision making.
5. To encourage Member States to research the efficiency and effectiveness of these implemented policies, and share collected data with other states in the OAS in order to continue the progression of achieving healthcare for all citizens.

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

Cosignatories: 1.		
	(Signature of Delegate)	(Country Represented)
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**Strengthening the Quality of Healthcare in the Americas through Help from the United States and a European Study**

Second Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the United States

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

REFERRING TO:

Article 3(k) of the OAS Charter states that a member state needs to contribute to the “economic cooperation is essential to the common welfare and prosperity of the peoples of the continent”;

Article 34(l) of the Charter states that “urban conditions that offer the opportunity for a healthful, productive, and full life” is needed for equal opportunity and distribution for the best chance at a successful development;

Article 51 of the Charter states that “the Member States will develop science and technology through educational, research, and technological development activities and information and dissemination programs. This will stimulate activities in the field of technology for the purpose of adapting it to the needs of their integral development. This will organize their cooperation in these fields efficiently and will substantially increase exchange of knowledge, in accordance with national objectives and laws and with treaties in force” which is a key part in the integral development of a charter nation;

Article 95(c1) of the Charter state that in order to achieve the goals of the OAS, nations must “promote, coordinate, and assign responsibility for the execution of development programs and projects to the subsidiary bodies and relevant organizations, on the basis of the priorities identified by the Member States, in areas such as economical and social development, including trade, tourism, integration and the environment”;

Article 17 of the Social Charter of the Americas states that “promote, coordinate, and assign responsibility for the execution of development programs and projects to the subsidiary bodies and relevant organizations, on the basis of the priorities identified by the Member States, in areas such as economical and social development, including trade, tourism, integration and the environment” is needed in order to promote social development, equal opportunity and non-discrimination among the OAS member states;

Article 33 of the Social Charter states in order to promote solidarity and a collective endeavor among nations “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, inter alia, the economic, social, educational, cultural, scientific, technological, labor, health, and environmental fields, through which the goals that each country sets for accomplishing it should be achieved. Inter-American cooperation is a common and shared responsibility in the framework of democratic principles and the institutions of the inter-American system. Every state is responsible for its own development. Hemispheric cooperation contributes to the strengthening of regional integration, political dialogue, and multilateralism, and complements national efforts aimed at building human and institutional capacities to achieve integral development”;

FULLY AWARE OF:

The amount of migrants coming into the United States has grown and run wild under the previous administrations. With this in mind, the current administration is looking to take active measures to ensure that these numbers decrease;

The desire of the United States to be able to help nations reinvent the way the healthcare systems of each nation operate in terms of the quality of treatment that is given out to the patients of their nations;

TAKING NOTE:

That the United States Customs and Border Patrol estimates that about 25 percent of migrants come to the United States for some reason related to their health with issues ranging from giving birth to obtaining treatments that are not available in their own countries;

That these treatments are not of these treatments are not for cosmetic reasons but are for serious conditions such as communicable diseases, physical disorders, mental health reasons, and maternal health challenges, and

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) has found that 29.3 percent of those surveyed living in a nation refuse treatment due to some barrier to access whether it be location, language or lack of treatment for a disease and 17.2 percent of those surveyed attribute this decision to the organizational issues of the local health care systems,

That PAHO has found that 83 million persons in the Americas do not have access to or have proper sanitation facilities and or systems. Out of these 83 million people, 15.6 million still defecate in public as well as another 23 million lack access to adequate drinking water that is safe for human consumption, which leads to 30 thousand unnecessary deaths per year,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States for having a decent quality of healthcare compared to most nations globally.



2. To request a joint group of doctors formed by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) to study the quality of healthcare in Europe and the United States.
  - a. Each Member State will be requested to send a delegation consisting of at least two doctors to study what makes the European and United States medical systems have such high quality under the supervision of PAHO; this study will last for 4 months.
3. To encourage Member States to allow U.S. doctors to help implement changes into the current healthcare system to improve the quality via the methods of:
  - a. Changing the system to make it more friendly to the new additions; this includes but is not limited to:
    - i. Removal of old practices and treatment
    - ii. Addition to already existing practices and treatments
    - iii. Addition of new practices and treatments
    - iv. New list of prescriptions to use and/or replace old ones
  - b. Use of American-made medical supplies and supplements
4. The United States will fund the PAHO study and the sending of doctors to the member states of the OAS to implement the findings of PAHO into their medical system for up to 20 months in the other countries helping to improve the quality of care that is given out.

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

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

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**COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGIES FOR ADDRESSING THE WATER CRISIS IN THE  
WESTERN HEMISPHERE**

Second Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Bolivia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2(f) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which promotes, “by cooperative action, [Member State’s] economic, social, and cultural development;”

Article 30 of the OAS Charter, which establishes its main purposes to “pledge themselves to a united effort to ensure international social justice in their relations and integral development for their peoples, as conditions essential to peace and security;”

Article 32 of the OAS Charter, which states “Member States shall contribute to inter-American cooperation for integral development in accordance with their resources and capabilities and in conformity with their laws;”

CONSIDERING:

Access to safe water and sanitation services is essential for a healthy population, which in turn enhances community engagement and cooperation with government initiatives;

All people are entitled to water and sanitation without discrimination;

According to a UN water report, “Marginalized groups – women, children, refugees, indigenous peoples, disabled people and many others – are often overlooked by, and sometimes face active discrimination from, those planning and governing water and sanitation improvements and services;”

According to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), “In Latin America and the Caribbean, 25% of the population lacks access to drinking water, while 66% have no access to sanitation services;”

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The resolution of the United Nations A/RES/74/141 (2019) “The Human Rights to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation” which recognizes “while the implications of climate change-related impacts and environmental damage for the enjoyment of the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation affect individuals and communities around the world, the consequences are felt most acutely by those segments of the population that are already in vulnerable situations;”

RECOGNIZING:

According to the World Water Council, in Latin America, 77 million people lack access to safe water and 100 million people lack access to sanitation;

A National Library of Medicine (NLM) study, in which it was found that a lack of access to sanitation is associated with numerous adverse health impacts and improved sanitation has significant positive health impacts;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That a lack of safe water sources increases the risk of developing preventable diseases and malnutrition;

According to a study published by Frontiers in Pediatrics, poor water sanitation is responsible for 94% of cases of diarrhea annually across the globe, an illness that results in the death of 1.3 million children a year worldwide;

Water scarcity takes a greater toll on women as they face particular barriers in accessing water and sanitation, severely restricting their time for fundamental activities such as pursuing education or earning a livelihood;

RECALLING:

The Office of the Special Rapporteur on Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Rights (REDESCA) of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) has urgently called for the “adoption of effective and differentiated measures to ensure equitable access to safe drinking water and sanitation in the region;”

According to an OAS General Secretariat press release, “The OAS has promoted and implemented more than 170 projects, mobilizing around one billion US dollars to support member states in implementing actions that promote the sustainable and coordinated management of watersheds and their ecosystems;”

The resolution AG/RES. 2760 (XLII-O/12) (2012) “The Human Right to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation” which recognizes that “water is fundamental for life and central to socioeconomic development and environmental sustainability, and that nondiscriminatory 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,”

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the United Nations (UN) on addressing the global crisis caused by insufficient water supply through their inclusion of water and sanitation in their sustainable development goals.
2. To urge the General Secretariat and the Member States to continue to support the decision of the 13th session of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (2005), which states governments play the key role in enhancing access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, by implementing improved governance at all levels, along with creating appropriate enabling environments and regulatory frameworks.
3. To urge Member States that host international waterways to engage in conversation to improve the water supply and prevent contamination.

4. To recommend that governments create an advisory committee with its main task being to provide education on all aspects of water resource management:
  - a. Within six months, a panel of international experts should be formed and must convene at least once virtually to meet member states representatives to discuss:
    - i. The process of planning, developing, and managing water resources.
    - ii. Effective ways to conserve water such as rainwater collecting measures, installing rain barrels, and sustainable irrigation methods.
  - b. Within twelve months, Member States must be able to provide reports on water quality within their regions and any progress made in conserving water and managing water more efficiently.

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

Cosignatories:	
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(Signature of Delegate)	(Country Represented)
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