

Canadian International Model United Nations Conference  
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean  
Resolution 2.2  
Trade and Regional Integration

Sponsors: Canada, Italy, France, Colombia, Chile, Netherlands, Dominican Republic  
Signatories: Portugal, Nicaragua, Brazil, El Salvador, Spain, Mexico, Ecuador, the United States of America

*Regarding* that different areas within the region of Latin America and the Caribbean have different needs and concerns; different economic, social, cultural and humanitarian aspects,

*Reaffirming* the UN Millennium Development goals that would allow greater advancement in the economic and social development of countries in precarious situations,

*Deeply concerned* with the political, economic, social and environmental instabilities within the region of Latin America and the Caribbean,

*Reaffirming* that one of the main objectives of the United Nations Charter is to achieve international cooperation in solving regional problems,

*Emphasizing* the belief that education is a key element in the struggle against corruption,

*Recognizing* the indispensable role of well-trained educators and their contributions to shaping the minds of tomorrow,

In agreement with proposals that link debt forgiveness with public spending reform; specifically in conjunction with ECLAC Resolution 2.1,

**The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean:**

1. Suggests that the working group established in Resolution 2.1 be the body responsible for the monitoring, implementation, and measurement of the following recommendations,
2. Proposes that sector wide, country based and locally managed projects be implemented to improve the general welfare of the region of Latin America and the Caribbean, through two mechanisms: debt relief and public spending reform,
3. Supports that development must be result-oriented and not solely based on financial indicators,
4. Recognizes the efforts pursued by the Debt for Development Swap Program as a viable alternative to developing countries of the Latin American and Caribbean

Region in order to condone part of their external debt and simultaneously focus on country development plans,

5. Recommends models or institutions that incorporate unique knowledge, expertise or experience through a technology transfer approach,
6. Calls upon developed nations to make a commitment to assist in the development of physical infrastructure and information technology systems,
7. Emphasizes policy dialogue initiatives as a means of ensuring that local authorities' ownership and participation are not undermined,
8. Notes with appreciation the implementation of the following educational plans:
  - Preparation for and coping with natural disasters; working together with local and regional NGOs to assist one another in prevention and rebuilding communities within and across borders
  - Nutritional education that includes an environment conducive to brainstorming innovative ideas on eradicating hunger and malnutrition in the region; with particular emphasis on the needs of children and pregnant women
  - Education as a means of awareness, prevention, and treatment of HIV/AIDS and other regional diseases
  - Basic skills programs aimed at better employment opportunities, with emphasis on transfer of knowledge, competencies, and exchange of resources within the region
  - Education that targets youth, women, and specifically the under-privileged within those groups, so as to allow them to identify their own needs and goals
  - Education that targets the indigenous population and other regional minorities
  - Awareness of the conditions that give rise to security issues such as terrorism
9. Notes with appreciation the recommendations made to provide basic livelihood needs: specifically, food and shelter with the goal of restoring human dignity,
10. Promotes supporting indigenous communities and youth, promoting human rights and encouraging the integration of women and minorities in development,
11. Applauds the idea that the International Community provide the region with technical assistance to better prepare it for disasters; specifically in the form of shelter, better infrastructure and technologies,
12. Encourages the setting of goals in terms of a financial commitment to educational purposes, with the target being 5% of each country's GDP,
13. Urges governments to be transparent and to promote a political code of ethics pursuing a model of good governance