



Documentation of the Simulation of the

**Economic Commission for Latin America and the
Caribbean (ECLAC)***



Conference B

6-10 April 2026

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Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

Committee Staff

Director	Roberto Terán
Assistant Director	Lillian Newton
Chair	Mauricio Morales

Agenda

1. Combating Food Insecurity and Malnutrition in All Its Forms
2. Achieving Universal Health Coverage

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (In favor - Against - Abstention)
ECLAC/1/1	Combating Food Insecurity and Malnutrition in All Its Forms	21 in favor, 0 against, 9 abstentions
ECLAC/1/2	Combating Food Insecurity and Malnutrition in All Its Forms	21 in favor, 2 against, 7 abstentions
ECLAC/1/3	Combating Food Insecurity and Malnutrition in All Its Forms	24 in favor, 0 against, 6 abstentions
ECLAC/1/4	Combating Food Insecurity and Malnutrition in All Its Forms	23 in favor, 1 against, 6 abstentions
ECLAC/1/5	Combating Food Insecurity and Malnutrition in All Its Forms	21 in favor, 2 against, 7 abstentions
ECLAC/2/1	Achieving Universal Health Coverage	23 in favor, 1 against, 6 abstentions
ECLAC/2/2	Achieving Universal Health Coverage	26 in favor, 0 against, 4 abstentions
ECLAC/2/3	Achieving Universal Health Coverage	24 in favor, 0 against, 6 abstentions

Summary Report for the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

1. Combating Food Insecurity and Malnutrition in All Its Forms
2. Achieving Universal Health Coverage

Representatives of 28 Member States attended the session. On Monday, the committee adopted the agenda of 1 then 2, beginning discussion on the topic of “Combating Food Insecurity and Malnutrition in All Its Forms.” By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 5 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, including family support and maternal care, Food and Agricultural Organization compliance and collaboration, ethical food labeling, international and national cooperation, tax benefits, training and education for communities, transportation, and use of technology; discussion focused on collaboration and care for the most vulnerable remembering to “leave no one behind.” By the end of Wednesday, the 5 proposals remained standing and were adopted as draft resolutions.

On Thursday, 5 draft resolutions moved into voting procedures, 1 of which had an amendment. The committee adopted 5 resolutions by simple majority. The resolutions showcased a willingness to find solutions through joint efforts. After concluding voting procedures, the body moved to discuss the second topic, “Achieving Universal Health Coverage”. By session 8, the Dais received 3 proposals addressing topics including reducing maternal and neonatal mortality rates, prevention and education on sexually transmitted diseases and infections, the volunteer implementation of technologies and artificial intelligence, and structural inequalities in healthcare. These 3 draft resolutions were presented for a vote on procedures without amendments and adopted by a simple majority of the body. The resolutions focused on addressing and encouraging improvements in health care systems with a regional focus, and on providing continued support for education and resilience to adequately address health care inequalities. Reinforcing the spirit of collaboration, commitment, and diplomacy by the body in the task to achieve universal health coverage.



Code: ECLAC/1/1

Committee: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

Topic: Combatting Food Insecurity and Malnutrition in All Its Forms

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Alarmed by the 363 million people at risk of acute hunger in 2026, as estimated by the World Food Programme (WFP),

Recalling the United Nations General Assembly resolution 70/1, “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,” on the global commitment to a sustainable, inclusive, and integrated development framework in addressing issues, such as poverty eradication, inequality, climate change, environmental protection, peace, and justice, resulting in the creation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including SDG 2 (zero hunger),

Recognizing the collaboration between the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), such as the ECLAC Plan for Food Security and Eradication of Hunger 2030,

Emphasizing the findings from the *Food Waste Index Report 2024 (2024)*, which estimates 1.05 billion tons of food are wasted each year,

Acknowledging that increased accessibility to crop diversity safeguards against adverse conditions and food supply shocks, ultimately allowing small farmholders to combat the influence and outcomes of climate change, as noted by FAO, “Crop Diversification Can be an Efficient Tool for Ensuring Food Security and Mitigating the Impact of Climate Change”,

Bearing in mind the importance of improving agricultural infrastructure, as highlighted by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) through rural development programs, as well as its potential to contribute approximately \$24 billion in financing,

Considering the severe imbalances and the structural policy challenge given by the absence of a coherent national and regional framework to ensure stable food access,

Acknowledging that smallholder farmers must be supported through the implementation of new agricultural technologies, access to a wider diversity of crops, and agricultural education programs to increase farming productivity,

Guided by General Assembly resolution 79/276 “Implementation of the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016–2025)” on the implementation of the Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty,

Notes with deep concern that traditional nutritional labeling systems, particularly the Guideline Daily Amounts (GDA), remain overly technical and insufficiently transparent, which stresses the need for technology-based assistance to create more cohesive labeling systems to avoid consumer confusion and support healthier choices,

1. *Recommends* compliance with FAO programs, such as Community Seed Banks Initiatives, National Seed Bank Platform, and the Svalbard Global Seed Vault by:
 - a. Member States create national seed banks in collaboration with their agricultural sectors to combat local farmers' lack of quality seeds that contribute to ongoing agricultural struggles;
 - b. On-site capacity-building workshops in seed preservation supervised by Japan's International Cooperation Agency;
 - c. The collaboration between Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) partnerships for a regional seed bank to contribute to genetic crop preservation, crop access, and transportation across the region;
2. *Endorses* updating existing weather forecasting technology to aid local farmers in better predicting and accounting for upcoming climate conditions that could affect their crop yield, especially with the integration of new AI-driven models in collaboration with United Nations Global Pulse, and expanding its access across LAC;
3. *Encourages* ECLAC Member States to adopt national agricultural sensor grids, by utilizing open source satellite and Internet of Things data to measure real time information, local farmers will be provided updates on the soil condition including micronutrient counts and moisture which will assist them in picking which crops and crop fields would allow for the most optimal yield, with initial funding from Norway's Climate and Forest Initiative;
4. *Suggests* strategies through collaboration between LAC Member States and European Partners to facilitate agricultural production maintenance and maintain wholesome food and feed for consumers, as well as crisis management inspired by:
 - a. General food law, primarily established by *Regulation (EC) No 178/2002*, acts as the foundation for food and feed safety in the European Union, specifically *General Objectives of Food and Feed Law* assessing protection of human life and health and the protection of consumers' interest, as well as facilitating global trade of safe feed and safe, wholesome food;
 - b. Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed; protocols and instruments for handling crises and emergencies;
5. *Recommends* that the Secretariat establish a consultancy group, monitored by certain agricultural leaders, such as Japan, Germany, and Norway, to collect and analyze data on spoilage, transportation gaps, storage, and to determine applicable shortages and surpluses for Member States by:
 - a. Invites the development of a LAC Seed Network Digital Platform, to facilitate real-time data sharing on seed availability, genetic characteristics, and storage conditions, thereby promoting regional cooperation and accessibility;
 - b. Promoting long-term cooperation through continuous data exchange between the aforementioned Member States to allow for the progress of agricultural mechanisms;

6. *Encourages* Member States to invest in agricultural infrastructure by allocating funding, public-private partnerships, and facilitating partnerships with world organizations such as the World Bank, prioritizing local food storage hubs, refrigerated truck cooperatives, and training specific to how to use, repair, and maintain technologies provided;
7. *Further encourages* all Member States to implement clearly defined front-of-package labeling on foods high in sugar, sodium, and saturated fats to allow consumers to make informed choices by:
 - a. Inviting Member States to establish a free, publicly accessible digital database providing comprehensive nutrient profiling, ingredient transparency, and health impact scores for all commercially available food items, similar to the Codecheck application in Germany;
 - b. Recommending that critical safety information, such as allergen warnings and front-of-package health symbols, be provided in a multilingual format or through digital Quick Response (QR) codes on packaging to ensure equal access to information without compromising label legibility;
8. *Endorses* an agricultural training and knowledge exchange program, supported by Japan's International Cooperation Agency, providing technical training, genetic conservation, and agricultural data management by:
 - a. Inviting Member States to participate in the educational programs and training incentives, aimed at increasing the youth population in the field of agriculture;
 - b. Promoting collaboration between local communities, scientific institutions, and governments to guarantee that training programs continue to be useful, accessible, and tailored to local requirements.



Code: ECLAC/1/2

Committee: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

Topic: Combating Food Insecurity and Malnutrition in All Its Forms

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Reaffirming the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (1966), which recognizes the rights of all people to social protection programs and emphasizes the importance of supporting low-income families,

Applauding the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) for aiming to halve food waste by 2030 through the Food Waste Breakthrough program, through capacity building and advocacy work with governments, while providing them with localized data to track food waste on a household and retail level,

Expressing appreciation for the ensured transformative potential of artificial intelligence (AI) to support the enhancement of efficiency of global food security systems with regard to the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture's (IICA) 2025 Digital Agriculture Week, while acknowledging the ethical, economic, and governance-related risks associated with rapid development,

Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolution 71/245 "Agriculture development, food security and nutrition" (2016), which suggests utilizing school feeding programs as a form of social protection to combat rising food insecurity and malnutrition rates,

Conscious of United Nations General Assembly resolution 79/276 "Implementation of the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016–2025)," and United Nations General Assembly resolution 75/235 "Agriculture development, food security and nutrition" (2020), and other regional efforts made to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition, such as Brazil's school feeding program PNAE, Programa Nacional de Alimentação Escolar, which provides nutritious meals to millions of students in public schools, and Brazil's financial aid program, Bolsa Família, a cash transfer program that aims to combat hunger and poverty by providing monthly stipends to low income families,

Noting the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) range of education and capacity-building programs aimed at improving dietary diversity and feeding practices,

Guided by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) human security approach, which stresses the importance of life, livelihood, and dignity in solution-making,

Alarmed that over 1 billion tonnes of food are thrown away annually, as per UNEP, resulting in fewer families having access to clean food,

*Recognizing the ecological and geographical diversity of the Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region as reported by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in the *Knowing our Lands and Resources: Indigenous and Local Knowledge of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in the Americas* report, as well as logistical challenges of equal access to healthy food in remote locations,*

Alarmed by the level of food insecurity and malnutrition in LAC, with the FAO reporting that over 167.2 million people in the region faced moderate or severe insecurity,

Deeply concerned by the 2024 FAO report *Latin America And The Caribbean Regional Overview Of Food Security And Nutrition (2024)*, which states that the cost of a healthy diet in the LAC region is the \$4.46 per day, the highest in the world,

1. *Invites* Member States to collaborate with the International Labor Organization to implement social protection programs such as cash transfers, food stamps to support low-income families, and make food systems more accessible;
2. *Acknowledges* the significant support and transformative impact of human-centered AI-driven agricultural innovation to assist in crafting climate-resilient and disaster-responsive measures through the implementation of crop yield prediction, agricultural planning, data-based monitoring systems, supply chain optimization, and early warning systems for food insecurity to improve food system outcomes by:
 - a. Recommending the implementation of machine learning models, as well as satellite-based monitoring systems, which will enable a more accurate, efficient, and climate-resilient decision-making process for farmers and policymakers by:
 - i. Utilizing predictive logistics and real-time data tracking to reduce post-harvest losses, minimize food waste, and emphasize equitable access to food in underserved and remote regions;
 - ii. Adopting AI-driven predictive modeling systems to enable timely preparation for humanitarian response, and ensure rescue measures are put in place during natural disasters;
 - iii. Establishing safeguarding measures such as data sovereignty, data residency, and data localization to prevent the inequality and exploitation of AI systems via unfair pricing models, data extraction without compensation, and avoiding technological dependence;
 - b. *Invites* Member States to promote partnerships with the Japan International Cooperation Agency and agricultural insurance providers to implement AI-powered crop yield prediction systems;
3. *Encourages* the establishment of ethical guidelines and accountability frameworks aligned with the four core principles mentioned in the UNESCO *Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence (2021)*, and measures to prevent inequality in the realm of AI and digital agricultural technologies between developed and developing Member States to reduce the exacerbation of existing global disparities;
4. *Suggests* the implementation of short food supply chains in alignment with the suggestions laid out in the CELAC Food Security and Nutrition Plan 2030 (2024) through collaboration with the IICA to localize food systems, lower costs, and reduce food waste within communities, whilst supporting the development of local economies to localize food systems and address hunger at the root source;

5. *Recommends* that Member States utilize the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean to conduct in-depth studies into the human impact of proposed economic policies regarding or affecting food security, utilizing the key pillars of human security as guiding principles by:
 - a. Integrating the findings of these studies with a human security approach to promote the protection and empowerment of individuals of the LAC region;
 - b. Encouraging the promotion of collaboration with civil society, local communities, and international organizations to implement human-security-based approaches in addressing food security challenges;
6. *Also requests* the FAO to partner with CARICOM and the Community of Latin American and Caribbean to improve on existing education and capacity-building programs through the expansion of the *FAO Family Nutrition Guide* (2004), so that educational barriers within urban and rural communities seen within the LAC region are addressed by:
 - a. Educating nursing mothers and parents of small children on the accommodation diets that will combat the development of Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs);
 - b. Increasing regional community knowledge regarding dietary diversity and nutritional values necessary to develop the incorporation of healthier food practices;
7. *Recommends* Member States to expand multimodal infrastructure, like the Sixaola River Binational Bridge connecting Costa Rica and Panama, to improve and secure food supply chains tailored to specific geographical locations to ensure fast and reliable access to food through the United Nations Office for Project Service by:
 - a. Considering innovative food storage solutions, reducing post-harvest losses, strengthening local food systems, and building strong cold chain infrastructure, as discussed by the United Nations Global Supply Chain Forum 2024;
 - b. Underlining the importance of infrastructures for food transportation, such as maritime transport, air transport, railroads, roads, and cablecars;
 - c. Expressing interest in AI-powered solutions to improve food transportation tracking and improve future delivery times by using the most efficient routes;
8. *Encourages* Member States to remove the economic barrier to receiving healthy and nutritional diets by partnering with the United Nations Development Programme, FAO, local communities, and health strategists by establishing and maintaining food banks in food-deficient regions, ensuring equitable, affordable, and accessible food systems;
9. *Recommends* the implementation of a Regional Integrated Framework for Combating Food Insecurity and Malnutrition aimed at improving equitable access to nutritious and affordable food by:
 - a. Utilizing Regional Urban Mapping Food Deserts to identify areas where people lack adequate access to healthy food;

- b. Calculating the Healthy Diet Affordability Index for the local communities within the region;
- c. Encouraging the development of community gardens, farmers' markets, sustainable farming practices, and educational programs for areas with poor access;
- d. Implementing social protection programs and subsidies to make healthy food more affordable for areas with low income or high affordability;
- e. And continuously monitoring and updating data in response to improvements.



Code: ECLAC/1/3

Committee: The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

Topic: Combatting Food Insecurity and Malnutrition in All Its Forms

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Encouraging the expansion of seed states led food distribution systems to ensure equitable access to essential food supplies, particularly for vulnerable populations,

Observing the impacts climate change has on agricultural outcomes, and how food security is directly impacted within the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region,

Acknowledging the strong presence of small landowners, Indigenous farming communities account for 81% of agricultural holdings and food production across the LAC region,

Encourages the inclusion of international and private investment in Latin American food systems to assist with regional accessibility, intra-community cash flows to address economic inequality derived from food insecurity, and strengthen global cooperation,

Recognizes that smallholder farmers account for 27-67% of food production in LAC, depending on the country, and thereby are crucial for the nutritional development of rural communities, according to ECLAC's report *Improving Food Security and Nutrition Through Local Public Procurement* (2025),

Affirming the 1989 *Convention on the Rights of the Child*, which declared that minors under the age of 18 deserve special protections regarding their youth and development, including access to and awareness of nutritious food,

Taking note of the inequity of current food systems in accordance with the 1995 *Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action)* surrounding women and the indigenous population in LAC, and the 2007 *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*,

Reaffirms the 1996 *Rome Declaration and the World Food Summit Plan of Action's* definition of food security as the consistent access to enough, safe, and healthy food to satisfy an individual's dietary needs and their well-being,

Noting with concern, the panorama of *Inequality exacerbates hunger, malnutrition, and obesity in Latin America and the Caribbean* report (2018), which found that severe food insecurity affects 8.4% of women in LAC, compared to 6.9% of men, highlighting the disproportionate impact of hunger and malnutrition on vulnerable populations,

Recalling the 2023 78th session of the General Assembly Third Committee, which reaffirmed universal human rights—especially the right to food—and urged Member States to prepare for rising food insecurity by providing aid and funding to the communities that need it most,

Having studied agricultural technological investments as per Article 11 of the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* (1996), which signifies that states need to understand why advancements through technology for agriculture are crucial,

Guided by the findings of the 2024 ECLAC-World Food Programme (WFP) report on *the cost of the double burden of malnutrition*, which recognizes that 30.6% of the region's youth are affected by overweight and obesity,

Recognizing the General Assembly resolution 70/1 establishing the action plan, “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, highlighting Sustainable Development Goals (SDG): 1 (No Poverty), SDG 2 (No Hunger), and SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being),

Deeply conscious of rising food costs, poor distribution networks, and limited agricultural productivity in rural regions of LAC,

Approving the important work the LAC states have done by coming together and forming the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), which focuses on ending malnutrition and food security, with the Food Security, Nutrition, and Hunger Eradication Plan,

Acknowledging the strong presence of small landowners and Indigenous farming communities who, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), account for in 81% of agricultural holdings and food production across the LAC region,

Recognizes that almost 25% of climate adaptation finance needs in LAC are for agriculture and food production, according to the UNEP's *Adaptation Gap Report* (2025),

Reaffirming SDG 12.3, which aims to reduce the per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels, while minimizing food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses, by 2030,

Noting that school meal programs, though reaching 80.3 million children, suffer from regional coverage disparities ranging from 30% to 100%,

Deeply concerned with rising food insecurity and malnutrition in LAC due to the increasing negative impacts of climate change, specifically the effects of droughts on the quality of crops,

Alarmed by increasing food price volatility and climate instability affecting the LAC region, and further emphasizing the proven effectiveness of community-led sustainable agri-food models in fostering localized resilience, and providing a scalable blueprint for a comprehensive regional monitoring framework,

Supporting fully Member States in the integration of early warning systems, regarding the relationship between climate change and food quality, further contributing to the European Union Green Deal of 2030, and reducing our carbon footprints in the food system by 50% by 2030,

Profoundly concerned that 46.7% of workers in LAC continue to struggle securing employment, according to the International Labour Organization, which impacts access to a consistent, nutritious, and affordable diet,

Calling attention to the implementation of evidence-based nutrition assistance programs, which target social protection to safeguard food security for the most vulnerable, such as children who depend on proper nutrition for their growth and development,

Having examined the high rates of unemployment in LAC, emphasizing the importance of purchasing new machinery to improve efficiency of how goods are made, new employees will be needed, and it can open to the creation jobs opportunities leading to an improvement in agriculture, and also to more access to healthy and nutritious food,

1. *Recommends* for individual Member States' governments to work alongside FAO in the expansion of the Special Consumption Tax (SCT) throughout the LAC region to include foods with high sugar content and foods containing exceedingly high levels of saturated fat;
2. *Invites* local governments to collaborate with the Inter-American Development Bank and local civil society organizations to allow larger access to credit that would facilitate loans for smallholder farmers in rural communities, in collaboration with those that are able to locate local farmers in need;
3. *Highly emphasizes* the regional incorporation of Colombia's *Ley 2380*, encouraging LAC Member States to administer a proportional tax credit to private corporations, within their respective nations, that choose to donate their leftover food stores to local and rural food banks, rather than discard them;
4. *Encourages* all Member States to adopt legislation inspired by European food waste management prevention laws to minimize food waste in the retail and service sectors by:
 - a. Asking large-scale bakeries, supermarkets, and restaurants to donate edible, unsold food products to certified charities and food banks at the end of the business day;
 - b. Providing tax incentives or waste tax reductions to businesses that demonstrate consistent food donation practices, effectively turning food waste management into a circular economic benefit;
5. *Asks* Member States to embrace the idea of public food programs, and begin to collaborate with each other to facilitate research, share information, and develop state-funded food programs intended to provide food to any citizen who is suffering from food insecurity;
6. *Urges* Member States to develop state-funded programs to establish accessible locations for obtaining affordable, nutritious food within disadvantaged communities to address food insecurity;
7. *Calls upon* Member States to invest resources into local and urban projects under ECLAC, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), to advance sustainable practices and investments that would allow governments to better monitor risks, predict potential crises such as food shortages or supply disruptions, through:
 - a. Establishing regional seed banks and climate resilient programs to mitigate the effects of climate change;

- b. Supporting the development of community-based agricultural programs that promote sustainable farming practices and local food production;
 - c. Implementing early warning systems that detect any possible disruptions to ease the process of detecting faults in regional chains and minimize food shortages or transportation failures;
8. *Recommends* the expansion of the Global Soil Partnership within FAO, to provide additional and accessible training between local farmers on managing and improving soil conditions within the LAC region;
9. *Suggests* Member States model UNDP's Food Resilience Through Community Farming initiative by organizing demonstration farms for smallholder farmers to train them on eco-friendly, sustainable crop cultivation, thereby enhancing their resilience to adverse climate events;
10. *Encourages* the expansion of the FAO's Accelerating Rural Women's Empowerment and Environmental Sustainability Program across LAC to organize farmer field-school initiatives for women farmers to strengthen their economic development while recognizing their role in local food production;
11. *Requests* the ECLAC Secretariat to coordinate the establishment of the Strategic Food Intelligence & Investment Network, for the benefit of Member States' rural cooperatives and marginalized small-scale producers, by facilitating:
 - a. The promotion of South-South knowledge transfers to digitize traditional farming practices, ensuring that the financial benefits of AgTech are accessible to rural communities without increasing national debt burdens;
 - b. The implementation of Digital Marketplace Integration (DMI) through blockchain technology to provide farmers with real-time price-parity data, thereby eliminating exploitative intermediary costs;
 - c. The activation of an Emergency Agri-Credit Mechanism that utilizes climate-predictive analytics to offer low-interest green loans and credit guarantees to cooperatives located in high-risk climate zones;
 - d. The establishment of a Regional Sovereign Risk Pool, managed by a multilateral board composed of representatives from regional finance ministries, agricultural economists, and climate risk experts, and funded through a combination of voluntary Member State contributions and public-private partnerships (PPP), to provide immediate liquidity during sudden spikes in basic food costs;
12. *Reiterates* support from the Pan American Health Organization to support national governments in implementing public policies that combat inequality, and promoting greater support systems through the creation of additional regional offices;
13. *Appeals* for the creation of a farmer-to-farmer network within the FAO in partnership with ECLAC to:

- a. Provide expertise that would expand access to research-based agricultural practices and technologies;
 - b. Reduce the impacts of climate change while improving food economies and supply outcomes within the LAC region;
14. *Calls upon* Member States to establish or expand Universal School Feeding Programs, ensuring that every child under 16 receives at least one nutrient-dense meal per day, specifically by:
 - a. Implementing digital E-voucher systems in each Member State to streamline distribution and ensure funds are spent solely on approved food groups, proteins, complex carbohydrates, and vegetables;
 - b. Welcoming Member States to establish national procurement frameworks that mandate a minimum percentage of school food supplies be sourced from local smallholder farmers, to stimulate the local agricultural economy and to help provide inventory for school feeding programs, Farm-to-School initiatives;
15. *Promotes* the implementation of satellite-based early warning systems, including remote sensing to monitor crop conditions, rainfall variability, and supply chain disruptions, in order to strengthen anticipatory action and reduce long-term vulnerability to food insecurity and malnutrition;
16. *Encourages* Member States to utilize and contribute to the UNEP's Regional Gateway for Technology Transfer and Climate Change Action, which is an online knowledge-sharing platform for the exchange of best agricultural climate adaptation and mitigation practices among the countries of LAC;
17. *Urges* Member States to combat the rising rates of obesity and other forms of malnutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies and diet-related imbalances by:
 - a. Subsidizing fresh fruits, vegetables, legumes, protein-rich foods, and other food deemed nutritionally essential, with an emphasis on locally sourced food, to make healthy diets more affordable than ultra-processed foods;
 - b. Adopting and adapting successful regional frameworks, such as the Jamaica Moves campaign, to promote physical activity and nutritional literacy at a national level;
18. *Advises* Member States to establish national guidelines modeled after the Bahamas's Compulsory Standards for Health Lunch Meals, which would provide detailed nutrition requirements for all foods sold in school vendors;
19. *Strongly encourages* Member States to establish and strengthen evidence-based nutrition assistance programs, such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), which promote attendance outcomes for children in schools;
20. *Calls upon* organizations such as the WFP and FAO to provide technical training, financial assistance, and resource support for the development of local and urban agriculture initiatives, as well as improvements in food storage and distribution systems in developing nations;

21. *Proposes* the initiation of Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) in LAC, to increase proceeds for farmers, and to disperse food throughout communities in Latin America done through farming techniques that promote sustainability and healthy diets, illustrated through the National Strategy for Food Nutrition and Climate (SNANC), where health is prioritized and climate change is lessened, expanding this to Latin American Nations, so they may enjoy the same benefits;
22. *Invites* Member States to collaborate with local governments to open new job opportunities in the agriculture sector to increase agricultural production, and to have more workers to improve the efficiency of agricultural production, leading to an increase in the purchasing power of the Member State, emphasizing that the increase in purchasing power leads to more access to food;
23. *Suggests that* private agricultural companies and governments of Member States utilize some of the revenues made from the agriculture efficiency improvement sector to reallocate funds for purchasing new modern technology that leads to the stability and cultivation growth, mitigating climate change;
24. *Recommends* Member States voluntarily implement public policies that offer lower tax breaks to private food companies in exchange for fertilizers and technical training to improve the agriculture sector.



Code: ECLAC/1/4

Committee: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

Topic: Combatting Food Security and Malnutrition in All Its Forms

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Alarmed by the significant challenges of extreme weather events, limited knowledge relating to climate-resilient agricultural practices, and the lack of technological advancements currently implemented, as emphasized by the World Bank,

Affirming that resolving hunger and malnutrition is a key contributor in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) outlined within the *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2030 Agenda), highlighting that Latin America and the Caribbean are not on track to meet SDG 2 (zero hunger) and SDG 3 (good health and well-being), including SDG target 2.2 and SDG target 3.1,

Recognizing the importance of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in promoting food security through monitoring and the development of programs promoting family farming, rural development, and sustainable agriculture,

Viewing with appreciation the Maya Golden Landscape Initiative, which has successfully worked with smallholder farmers in Belize through workshops to develop skills to select sites for beekeeping, capture bees, and implement harvesting and production techniques for bee products,

Guided by the United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework that aims to work towards the fulfillment of the 2030 Agenda, namely through sustainable natural resource management, specifically by strengthening internal agricultural systems,

Reaffirming the United Nations General Assembly resolution 79/227 “Agriculture development, food security and nutrition” (2024) supporting smallholder farmers, promoting sustainable agricultural development, and underscoring the importance of the consolidation of food security, and improving nutrition, particularly in vulnerable and rural communities,

Reaffirming Article 9 of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas* (2018), to give guidance on the creation of farmer unions and organizations in terms of sovereignty, and strengthening the position of farmers,

Acknowledging the importance of bioinputs, natural substances such as fungi, in progressing the transition from conventional to climate-conscious sustainable farming through the improvement of knowledge-sharing systems, educational programs, and crop resilience,

Recognizing the urgent need for technological integration and the successes of programs empowering communities in sustainable agri-food systems, including the adoption of smart technologies, defined as digital and automated tools such as precision agriculture, and smart irrigation systems, to strengthen the resilience of smallholder farmers,

Fully aware of the findings in the Secretary-General's report on *Agriculture development, Food Security and Nutrition* (2021), which highlights the staggering financial burdens and input price shocks faced by small-scale producers, recognizing that small farmers are essential to the economic resilience of all Member States as they produce approximately 35% of the world's food, and emphasizing the urgency of expanding technical training and digital literacy to ensure transition to modern, efficient, and sustainable agricultural systems,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 79/276, "Implementation of the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016–2025)," regarding the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient, and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger,

Recognizing that biologically controlled farming is an eco-friendly solution focused on integrating pest management and quality control to promote reducing chemical dependence and improving crop diversity,

1. *Encourages* Member States, with assistance from the FAO's Smart Farming Initiative, to mitigate climate-induced agricultural instability and build food systems by integrating smart farming technologies into national agricultural strategies, such as the creation of digital agri-food hubs to facilitate education and knowledge-sharing, smart irrigation systems, and the expansion of vertical farming;
2. *Calls* for the adoption of regional food labeling systems for nutritional labeling, and agricultural incentives aimed at promoting healthier consumption patterns, and addressing the growing nutrition crisis across the region by:
 - a. Reinforcing small-scale and community agriculture, by promoting climate-resilient agricultural production through specific actions, including the implementation of agroecological practices such as intercropping, organic fertilization, and soil conservation techniques, the strengthening of rural livelihoods, and long-term community well-being by connecting small farmers to local and regional markets, and ensuring fair pricing;
 - b. Implementing fiscal incentives for small farmers at the national level by Member States, including subsidies, tax benefits, or low-interest loans to support farmers transitioning toward sustainable and climate-resilient practices, aiming to facilitate adoption of sustainable inputs and technologies, foster biodiversity and environmental stewardship, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions;
3. *Calls upon* Member States to create local farmer organizations and further strengthen existing organizations with facilitation from ECLAC, in partnership with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), that can be beneficial by:
 - a. Fostering community and building networks of support and information sharing between local farmers;
 - b. Promoting dialogue between these organizations and local governments to meet the needs of farmers and include their perspective in relevant agricultural discussions and policy making;

4. *Invites* Member States, in collaboration with the FAO's National Bioinputs Program, to provide workshops and training courses for farmers in the application of microbial fertilizers, crop rotations, precision farming, and other sustainable farming mechanisms;
5. *Recommends* Member States to collaborate with FAO to expand the scope of the FAO's Maya Golden Landscape Initiative to include further Member States in the Latin American and Caribbean region to allow smallholder farmers to sustainably strengthen their profits through sales of bee products, and enhanced quality of additional agricultural products;
6. *Welcomes* Member States of Latin America and the Caribbean to expand voluntary data-sharing, in direct collaboration with the monitoring system of FAO and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) through:
 - a. Exchanging data on crop yields, climate risks, and nutrition outcomes, thereby enabling smallholder farmers to anticipate and respond to disasters;
 - b. Promoting transparent and standardized reporting mechanisms to improve data accessibility, coordination, and evidence-based decision-making;
 - c. Ensuring the confidentiality of the farmers is protected from exploitation in the data-sharing mechanism by maintaining anonymity;
7. *Recommends* that the ECLAC Secretariat, through its Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division, provide technical assistance to Member States in developing bankable projects to secure funding from the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program and IFAD, by:
 - a. Expanding national micro-grant facilities, and concessionary credit lines specifically tailored for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), and family farmers;
 - b. Facilitating the adoption of climate-smart technologies and modern agricultural inputs to increase regional productive yields;
8. *Requests* that the ECLAC Secretariat, in coordination with the FAO, and regional Ministries of Education and Agriculture, support the integration of urban and peri-urban agriculture into national curricula, and technical vocational education and training systems by:
 - a. Developing specialized training modules on backyard gardening and vertical farming techniques specifically designed for urban residents to maximize limited spatial resources;
 - b. Facilitating the establishment of community gardening projects through regional best-practice workshops to increase local food sovereignty and reduce household reliance on costly imports;
 - c. Promoting the adoption of modern, small-scale irrigation and composting technologies among vulnerable urban populations through technical assistance programs to ensure the long-term sustainability of urban food systems;
9. *Recommends* the creation of the Food Security Initiative, which aims to provide produce farmers with a quota pertaining to the amount of produce to be grown by respective Member States by:

- a. Facilitating a partnership with the FAO and local governments to guarantee the production of key staples to sustain a balanced diet;
 - b. Encouraging Member States to support their respective farmer coalitions with monetary resources, provided by respective Member States' governments, in order to meet these quotas and to ensure proper communication through information systems.
10. *Calls for* Member States, in coordination with ECLAC, and relevant international organizations, to establish the *Sistema Integrado de Seguridad Alimentaria* as a regional platform to enhance food security and climate resilience, through:
 - a. Providing real-time food pricing information to support small-scale farmers in accessing markets, and eliminating exploitative intermediary costs;
 - b. Utilizing climate forecasting tools to alert farmers to adverse weather conditions affecting agricultural yields;
 - c. Implementing community-based training and digital tools to strengthen climate-resilient agricultural practices;
11. *Proposes* the establishment of regional agricultural technology transfer hubs by Member States, supported by the technical expertise of the ECLAC Secretariat and the FAO, to strengthen national capacities by researching and developing climate-resilient crop varieties, such as K-Seed, tailored to local ecosystems;
12. *Calls upon* governments for the modernization of post-harvest agricultural infrastructure by establishing public-private partnerships through formal agreements between governments, and private companies, supported by financial incentives, and cooperation with local agricultural, and transport actors, to fund the construction of refrigerated storage facilities, and efficient rural transportation systems, thereby reducing food loss, and ensuring the safe delivery of fresh products to vulnerable communities;
13. *Appeals* for the development of efficient and integrated supply chains through coordinated governmental action, with the aim of ensuring the effective distribution of food across all regions by:
 - a. Encouraging research into effective investment in infrastructure, logistics, and post-harvest systems to minimize losses and improve market access;
 - b. Supporting research initiatives and data-driven mechanisms to accurately identify areas experiencing food shortages and regions with surplus production;
14. *Underscores* the importance of technological advancements that are key to promoting sustainable agriculture, proposing the use of biologically controlled farming within agricultural systems in order to promote well-maintained, diverse crops that can remain local and self-sustaining, and supporting the distribution of educational blueprints to farmers as a means of implementation of technological advancements;

15. *Supports* the establishment of a digital strategy aligning itself through SDG 2, and setting clear data sharing between its farmworkers, which would be in the use of data-driven sources to help the management amongst its local communities;
16. *Seeks* to adopt an economical and accessible irrigation structure through the installation of a solar-powered system for energy access, given the lack of reliability of current energy access in secluded areas, building off the FAO's Prioritization of Irrigation Schemes for Modernization/Rehabilitation tool;
17. *Further recommends* that Member States explore partnerships within international agencies such as the Japan International Cooperation Agency to strengthen agricultural systems, particularly in climate-vulnerable and rural communities, through:
 - a. Supporting the adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices, among crop varieties, and conservation tillage, to fortify the core stability of farming systems;
 - b. Strengthening of smallholder farmers, FAO initiatives, and advancing water-use efficiency by including the implementation of modern irrigation technologies, utilizing soil moisture sensors, and the enhancement of household income through sustainable agricultural practices;
18. *Calls upon* Member States to cooperate with the World Health Organization to utilize its Global Scales for Early Development in collaboration with global experts to provide validated instruments to measure the development of children under 36 months in regard to nutrition;
19. *Proposes* the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, in conjunction with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), to provide health and nutrition support for low-income and vulnerable communities, such as women and children.



Code: ECLAC/1/5

Committee: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

Topic: Combating Food Insecurity and Malnutrition in All Its Forms

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Alarmed by the 43.2 million adults who suffer from hunger in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO),

Recognizing General Assembly resolution 70/1, “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,” establishing the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2030 Agenda), highlighting Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), and SDG 3 (good health and well-being),

Concerned that according to the World Food Program (WFP), 318 million people in 2026 will experience crisis levels of hunger and food insecurity, 40 million of these from the LAC region, double the figure recorded in 2019,

Deeply concerned by the escalating impacts of climate change, such as unpredictable droughts, floods, and extreme weather events, which severely disrupt traditional agricultural stability and exacerbate food vulnerability in the LAC region, according to reports by the FAO,

Recognizing that technological disparities, specifically the unequal access to digital farming tools, climate-resilient seeds, and precision irrigation between large commercial enterprises and rural smallholder farmers directly exacerbate food insecurity and malnutrition by stunting crop yields and increasing vulnerability to climate shocks, and emphasizing the critical importance of international knowledge-sharing to empower these vulnerable communities, according to the International Fund for Agricultural Development,

Considering that approximately 11.6% of all food produced in LAC is lost during post-harvest handling and transportation due to inadequate infrastructure, which drastically undermines regional food security and the economic stability of rural areas, according to data from the FAO and the United Nations Environment Programme,

According to the FAO, before the COVID-19 pandemic, nearly 690 million people were undernourished, and today, about 750 million face severe levels of food insecurity,

Appreciating the significant contributions of WFP in strengthening sustainable and local food systems, through the implementation of school feeding programs, emergency food assistance, and logistical support for food distribution networks,

Recognizes the ideals of the FAO’s *Family Nutrition Guide*, which aims to combat malnutrition through educating individuals tasked with guiding nutrition within their groups and communities,

Recalling the importance of international cooperation in promoting sustainable development, particularly through the provision of agricultural experts, technical assistance, and knowledge-sharing initiatives,

which enhance local agricultural productivity, support sustainable farming practices, and directly contribute to long-term food security in LAC,

Deeply conscious of the economic and geographical diversity of LAC as well as its challenges in food logistics, such as institutional procurement and local supply chains, and transportation, as reported by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization,

Mindful of the risks faced by expecting mothers and mothers with young children due to food insecurity and the importance of healthy and nutritious food to the development of children, namely in inhibiting growth and mental development, as expressed by the United Nations Children's Fund,

Bearing in mind that over 100 million children, particularly in low-income communities, continue to face food insecurity and limited access to adequate nutrition, which negatively impacts their health, educational outcomes, and overall development, according to the WFP,

Profoundly concerned that in the LAC region, according to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean's (ECLAC) Social Development Division, many children under the age of five suffer from hidden hunger, characterized by a lack of essential vitamins and minerals such as vitamin A, iron, and zinc,

Considering that in LAC, according to ECLAC's Population and Development Division, there are approximately 45 million Indigenous people, representing around 8.3 % of the population of the region, who, according to the United Nations Development Programme continue to face structural discrimination, poverty, and limited access to essential services,

Guided by the principle that the digital divide is a primary barrier to food security, and recognizing that the long-term sustainability of agri-food systems depends entirely on the technical literacy of rural youth and the institutionalization of specialized agricultural training within regional curriculum, according to the United Nations Sustainable Development Group,

Fully believing in the current efforts of the World Health Organization (WHO) in its implementation of country score cards for trans-fatty acids, sodium, and sugars to promote healthier eating habits,

Commends efforts to include climate-adaptive infrastructure into local school-feeding frameworks, such as those that have taken place in healthcare facilities in northern Nigeria,

Applauding the WFP for its efforts in reducing child hunger and promoting improved nutrition and education through its school feeding program,

Recognizing the Trade, Food Security, and Nutrition online course offered by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), aimed at improving policy-making related to trade for its efforts in advancing bilateral trade among nations and enhancing food security and nutritional education,

Alarmed that more than 60% of food imports come from outside the LAC region, according to the FAO, leaving them vulnerable to trade shocks,

1. *Recommends* the organization of the WFP to increase the budgetary allocations for programs focused on providing adequate nourishment for people in LAC, especially for vulnerable populations such as:

- a. Indigenous Communities;
 - b. Pregnant women;
 - c. Children under 5 years old;
2. *Strongly encourages* Member States to begin implementing state-funded universal public school lunch programs by ensuring it has the public support and resources necessary to start by:
 - a. Releasing a series of public service announcements and/or educating children in school, informing citizens of the reasons and methods of the program, and any other relevant details;
 - b. Establishing a corporate tax to help pay for the program by assuring that it will come back to the companies in employee productivity;
 - c. Allocating all the necessary capital required to start operations, discussing logistics;
3. *Asks* Member States in the LAC region to prepare to discuss budgeting, financing, and performing necessary research gathered from ECLAC, FAO, and WFP, to begin the work of constructing a state-funded food program to provide all public school students with universal school lunch from preschool until they graduate secondary school;
4. *Encourages* Member States to mitigate climate-induced agricultural instability by integrating smart farming technologies into their national agricultural strategies, specifically by:
 - a. Implementing climate-resilient smart greenhouses equipped with sensor-based systems that assist local farmers in efficiently managing temperature and irrigation, ensuring optimal yields despite extreme weather events;
 - b. Expanding vertical farming and hydroponics to maximize crop yields and ensure food sovereignty in urban areas and small island developing states facing land scarcity;
 - c. Adopting precision agriculture to protect natural resources, utilizing modern technologies, agri-drones, and satellite imagery to optimize water consumption, forecast harvests, and prevent resource depletion;
5. *Proposes* the establishment of regional agricultural technology transfer hubs in collaboration with partner nations such as the Republic of Korea, utilizing existing frameworks like the Korea Program on International Agriculture centers, with the primary objectives of jointly researching and developing climate-resilient crop varieties (such as K-Seed) that are specifically tailored to local ecosystems, and providing capacity-building and training programs for local farmers to operate, maintain, and adapt digital agricultural tools, thereby ensuring long-term technological autonomy rather than dependency;
6. *Welcomes* Member States to optimize food traceability through emerging technologies under a framework of strict national ownership and data confidentiality, encompassing data sovereignty, capacity building, and labor protection, specifically by:

- a. Guaranteeing that all technological systems and collected data remain under the exclusive jurisdiction and management of the host Member State to ensure non-interference;
 - b. Establishing comprehensive educational and vocational training programs to empower local communities and workers to manage these technologies internally;
 - c. Designing the integration of such innovations to complement and enhance local labor, ensuring that technology serves to support existing jobs rather than replacing the traditional workforce;
7. *Suggests* Member States to cooperate with small and medium-sized local farms to reduce inequalities in food access by:
 - a. Promoting microcredit access and financial assistance for family-owned farmers;
 - b. Providing fiscal incentives for private sector actors who invest in rural areas and engage in sustainable partnerships with local agricultural producers;
8. *Strongly urges* Member States to work in coordination with the WFP to expand school feeding initiatives, improve food distribution networks, and provide targeted nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations by:
 - a. Following the model of the WFP's assistance in Cuba with government-supported school meal programs that provide training on healthy eating habits, providing farmers training focusing on food production, supporting access to diverse nutritious diets in daycares, schools, maternal homes, the family care system, and other locations;
 - b. Working with the WFP to deepen and expand the area of their support to rural areas with low levels of infrastructure and state capacity;
9. *Suggests* the creation of an initiative guided by the *Family Nutrition Guide*, tasked with educating breastfeeding mothers and parents of children under 5 on diets that would combat non-communicable diseases in children by:
 - a. Launching an educational campaign to share nutritional diet information through the creation of posters outlining the contents of a nutritious diet to be viewed in places such as, but not limited to, hospitals, schools, and supermarkets;
 - b. Collaborating with Member States, schools, and universities to offer information sessions targeted at nursing mothers and parents of children under 5 to aid them in understanding what a balanced diet includes;
10. *Approves* the organization and facilitation a voluntary regional technical cooperation programme through which agricultural experts from participating states, United Nations agencies and accredited research institutions may be deployed to LAC countries to provide targeted technical assistance and professional training in areas including climate-resilient agriculture, irrigation efficiency, soil restoration, post-harvest management and sustainable food production systems, with the aim of strengthening local agricultural capacity, improving food security and long-term

sustainable development through regional knowledge-sharing, expert workshops and cooperation with national ministries and local farming communities;

11. *Recommends* the advancement of innovative and tailored means of transportation to close gaps in food supply chains, including but not limited to airways, waterways, railroads, roads, and cable cars, based on Member States' capacities by:
 - a. Cultivating unique harvesting techniques and storage solutions in order to prevent and minimize food waste in the supply chain, as proposed by the FAO in Food Loss and Waste in the Food Supply Chain;
 - b. Further encouraging international collaboration through the creation of international partnerships and shared food supply systems in LAC to foster a diverse and healthy diet and exchange agricultural practises supported by the United Nations Food Systems Hub;
 - c. Encouraging the adoption of cold chain solutions, drawing on the expertise of the private sector and Member States in temperature-controlled storage and transport, to significantly reduce the regional food loss rate;

12. *Calls upon* all Member States to establish a fund for mothers and their infant children to ensure adequate access to critical nutrition, initially upon the foundation of a pilot program in a chosen vulnerable area in each Member State, to be determined by each Member State itself, for the length of one year whereupon the success or failure of this pilot program will inform modifications of the program to ensure all willing Member States can accede by:
 - a. Financed by an initial lump sum contributed by the ECLAC and then by continuing contributions from the ECLAC and all participating Member States, proportional to population size;
 - b. Overseen by the ECLAC to ensure integrity in the provision process and managed on a state-by-state basis;
 - c. Available to all pregnant women and women with guardianship of a child under the age of 6 to be provided via direct provision of funds monthly;

13. *Further endorses* a plan to establish a digital database of all school-aged children which would utilize birth certificates, family certificates, national identification documents, and baptismal records to catalogue candidates and track aging; this database would provide each child with a digital "e-ticket," viewable by government and approved non-governmental organization aid workers, which would allow children access to one free meal per day:
 - a. Provision of meals financed and overseen along the same provisions as clause 12;
 - b. Available to all children, regardless of school attendance, between the ages of six and 16;
 - c. Provided directly at a designated community center to be determined locally within Member States, but confirmed by ECLAC;

14. *Draws the attention* of Member States to implement accessible and comprehensive micronutrient supplementation programs for children under five, particularly in vulnerable and underserved communities, in order to prevent long-term health complications, strengthen early childhood development, and reduce the burden on healthcare systems, through coordinated efforts with local health services and international partners;
15. *Encourages* Member States to compile a regional report on the impact of malnutrition in Indigenous populations across the LAC region, and to provide recommendations for integrating Indigenous agricultural practices into broader food security strategies;
16. *Calls for* the establishment of the Regional Knowledge Hub as an educational pillar under within the regional platform to prioritize the creation of a Regional AgTech Certification Program offering standardized digital credentials in precision agriculture and soil management, the development of an open-access digital library translated into local and Indigenous languages for inclusive knowledge dissemination, the deployment of a mobile extension service providing real-time learning modules via short message service and offline-capable apps for areas with low connectivity, and the distribution of bio-fortified school kits through the platform's logistics network to ensure monitored crops are prioritized for school lunches to combat chronic anemia;
17. *Endorses* the creation of Citizen Report Cards with the collaboration of WHO to promote social accountability by requesting regional governments to compare their official government scorecards on malnutrition with direct, disaggregated feedback from their regional communities, broken down by age, gender, and ethnicity, to address the disparities between official statistics and the lived realities of households;
18. *Expresses* its hope in the future implementation of nutritional health campaigning in the expansion of the WFP school feeding programs within public school systems to educate healthy diets, specifically within the youth population, to combat malnutrition and obesity, by:
 - a. Requesting the creation of cooking classes for students that teach children how to cook easy and affordable healthy food for themselves when needed;
 - b. Encouraging the placement of posters and signage in school classrooms and hallways to promote healthy eating and nutrition-friendly food;
 - c. Offering periodic dietary check-ins with students in school nursing offices to identify possible micronutrient deficiencies;
19. *Draws the attention* of Member States to implement accessible and comprehensive micronutrient supplementation programs for children under five, particularly in vulnerable and underserved communities, in order to prevent long-term health complications, strengthen early childhood development, and reduce the burden on healthcare systems, through coordinated efforts with local health services and international partners;
20. *Encourages* Member States to compile a regional report on the impact of malnutrition in Indigenous populations across the LAC region, and to provide recommendations for integrating indigenous agricultural practices into broader food security strategies;
21. *Further encourages* Member States to promote the increased participation of their local policymakers in UNITAR and FAO's Trade, Food Security, and Nutrition online course and

seminars that provide assistance and education on designing and implementing trade policies that protect food security.



Code: ECLAC/2/1

Committee: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

Topic: Achieving Universal Health Coverage

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling the commitments made in resolution 70/1, "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" (2015), more specifically the commitment to SDG 3.8, achieving universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality health-care services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all,

Taking note of the success exhibited by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the Global Health Workforce Programme implemented in 2023, in which it helped to strengthen healthcare workforces in specific African Member States, such as Kenya, Nigeria, and Ghana,

Raising awareness that Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) have fewer hospitals and family-care physicians than needed to adequately serve their populations, according to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development,

Concerned that 92.2% of maternal deaths caused by COVID-19 in LAC were among Indigenous and Afro-descendant women, highlighting the severe disparities in healthcare access, according to the Pan American Health Organization's (PAHO) *Report on Indigenous Women's Maternal Health in Latin America and the Caribbean* (2023),

Reaffirms General Assembly resolution 79/159 "Rights of Indigenous Peoples" (2024), which reiterates the need to ensure equitable, inclusive, and affordable access to healthcare services for Indigenous populations,

Recognizing the vulnerability of women during the period of pregnancy and the specialized care necessary for both new mothers and their newborn children, as the World Health Organization (WHO) has worked to address,

Calls upon Member States to implement a digital-green health compact aimed at bridging the "Productivity Gap" in the health sector by leveraging the Republic of Korea's expertise in E-government and Algorithmic Governance to eliminate bureaucratic friction and corruption,

Deeply concerned that, according to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) *2025 Statistical Yearbook*, significant gaps in digital access persist, with approximately 32% of the LAC population remaining digitally excluded, thereby creating a "connectivity divide" in essential healthcare services,

Understanding that only 61% of Latin American healthcare costs are covered by their respective federal governments,

Conflicted with the fact that vaccines are not easily accessible to LAC citizens,

Guided by the principle that Universal Health Coverage (UHC) is essential for regional stability, and recognizing that rural communities face disproportionate barriers to high-quality primary care due to geographical isolation and limited fiscal space, as well as challenges regarding transport to and from medical institutions, especially in emergencies,

Necessitating the need to not discriminate for healthcare appointments, coverage, and treatment based on age, ethnicity, gender, and race,

Deeply concerned that approximately 38 million people in the LAC region have easily curable sexually transmitted infections (STIs) that can spread human immunodeficiency virus, cause pregnancy complications, and infertility, according to PAHO,

Recalling the importance of universal health coverage as a cornerstone of sustainable development and recognizing that greater price transparency is necessary to reduce financial barriers to care, improve accountability in health systems, and ensure more equitable access to affordable treatment,

Noting with concern the lasting negative impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, more specifically among vulnerable and underserved populations, through increased pressure for out-of-pocket costs to cover emergency healthcare, medical consultations, and prescriptions,

1. *Encourages* the establishment of a new program under ECLAC modeled after the Global Health Workforce Programme, that would take the form of a collective economic assistance package to Member States in the LAC region:
 - a. This would be funded by Member States within LAC with the economic capability to contribute to this package;
 - b. Funds would be allocated towards the development and training of the healthcare workforce in these areas, as well as contribute to the building up of necessary infrastructure, such as primary health care clinics and hospitals;
 - c. The assistance package would be directed to the following Member States as initial recipients: Chile, Haiti, and Venezuela;
2. *Suggests* Member States to increase the number of hospitals in rural communities by creating primary hospital serving general check-ups, secondary hospitals that facilitate specialized medical care for diagnostic services, tertiary hospitals that provide care for chronic conditions and organ transplants, in addition to travelling teams of specialized family-care physicians to address the immediate needs of rural and underserved communities until the abovementioned goals can be achieved;
3. *Recommends* expanding the Interagency Strategy for the Reduction of Maternal and Neonatal Mortality in Vulnerable Communities to other LAC countries to adapt hospital environments and practices to Indigenous cultures, as well as providing training for at-home births, to reduce the mortality rates of Indigenous mothers through:
 - a. Involving traditional birth attendants and translators to facilitate communication and accessibility;

- b. Conducting practical training programs and developing new tools and clinical guidelines to train hospital staff on culturally responsible practices;
 - c. Engaging community leaders and Indigenous authorities in hospital governance to design and implement inclusive policies;
- 4. *Calls for* the expansion of the *Regional Indigenous Health Integration Framework* with support from the WHO to expand into mobile healthcare facilities and increase telemedicine opportunities in order to reach rural communities and Indigenous peoples;
- 5. *Requests* that all Member States establish an inter-regional forum, following the model of the High 5s Project which unites several nations and organizations in the common goal of modernizing standard operating protocols for the betterment of health patient experiences, for Member States to facilitate the sharing of expertise and technologies pertaining to obstetric, maternal, natal, and post-natal healthcare among Member States and the WHO with the goal in mind of eliminating maternal and infant mortality;
- 6. *Supports* the expansion of sex-ed initiatives to educate citizens on the importance of safe sex in preventing the spread of sexually transmitted diseases and STIs by placing information pamphlets in hospitals and other medical settings and establishing affordable contraceptive options available in doctors' offices;
- 7. *Reminds* Member States to achieve UHC by transitioning the LAC region towards a knowledge-based, digitally resilient health economy that aims:
 - a. To adopt the 'ECLAC Leapfrog' Initiative in the health sector, facilitating voluntary technology-transfer and capacity-building with the Republic of Korea in algorithmic governance to support the modernization of national health insurance and procurement systems; emphasizing strict adherence to national data sovereignty and localized implementation, this initiative aims to optimize administrative efficiency and mitigate structural leakages, thereby reclaiming up to 4% of regional gross domestic product to increase federal capacity to cover healthcare costs beyond the current 61% average;
 - b. To establish a regional digital health network through public-private partnerships (PPPs) with regional telecommunication operators and multilateral development banks to co-finance infrastructure rollout, utilizing 5G-enabled technologies and supplementary low-Earth orbit satellite broadband to provide specialized maternal care and diagnostic services to the 38 million underserved citizens;
- 8. *Encourages* Member States to bridge the "connectivity divide" by incentivizing PPPs to expand high-speed broadband infrastructure to remote and Indigenous territories to ensure that telemedicine is a viable pillar of universal health coverage;
- 9. *Establishes* an increased number of vaccination stations for individuals to receive the vaccines that they need via the Latin American Vaccine Scorecard, from the goals discussed at the Summit of 2025, as illustrated in the joint declaration of the community of LAC states;

10. *Recommends* willing and able Member States to expand healthcare for LAC nations through donations for organizations such as the WHO and the International Agency for Research on Cancer;
11. *Encourages* Member States to improve emergency response and transportation systems to offer crucial healthcare and life-saving measures even in remote geographical locations by improving multi-modal infrastructure;
12. *Calls upon* Member States to promote price transparency measures within national healthcare systems, including the publication of pricing data for essential medicines, diagnostic services, and standard of medical treatments, so it can strengthen affordability, enable informed decision-making by patients and public institutions, and advance universal health coverage through more accessible and cost-efficient care;
13. *Requests* the ECLAC Secretariat to oversee the establishment of the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Primary Health Care and Sustainable Financing, focusing on fiscal resilience, digital connectivity, and resource optimization, to strengthen national health systems by facilitating the exchange of sustainable funding models, implementing joint procurement strategies for medical supplies to reduce national costs through collective bargaining, and monitoring regional health indicators through a unified digital dashboard to track progress toward UHC;
14. *Promotes* the development and expansion of comprehensive preventive healthcare strategies as cost-effective tools to improve long-term healthcare outcomes, including:
 - a. The strengthening of maternal and child health services through prenatal, postnatal, and early childhood care initiatives;
 - b. The implementation of national strategies for the prevention, early detection, and management of non-communicable diseases, including awareness campaigns and routine screenings;
15. *Suggests* Member States model Costa Rica's universal primary healthcare approach, demonstrating how public financing and community-oriented care can reduce health inequalities by increasing the employment of healthcare workers and expanding resources, thereby improving public health outcomes.



Code: ECLAC/2/2

Committee: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

Topic: Achieving Universal Health Coverage

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Noting the importance of governing bodies having the data to guide governments to the needs of communities that must be addressed,

Recognizing the General Assembly resolution 70/1, “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” (2015), specifically acknowledging Sustainable Development Goal 3 (Good Health and Well-being),

Alarmed that in 2025, over 4.6 billion people still lacked access to essential health services according to the World Health Organization (WHO),

Deeply concerned that Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), according to the WHO, have 2.6 physicians per 1000 people, and 3.8 nurses per 1000 people, below the current statistics within the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development,

Emphasizing the importance of digital health systems in LAC to achieve universal health coverage (UHC) and human security in line with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) focus on promoting health through technical cooperation,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 78/4, “Political Declaration of the high-level meeting on universal health coverage” (2023), which recognizes that UHC ensures access to the essential health services, medicines, and technologies without financial hardships, especially in vulnerable populations,

Stressing the importance of international cooperation and knowledge-sharing to strengthen health systems, following the COVID-19 pandemic, which significantly disrupted healthcare services worldwide, including capacity-building, health workforce development, and technology transfer, and the necessity of governing bodies at all levels to have up-to-date information on the status of health of their citizens to make informed and effective decisions in healthcare policymaking,

Further stressing that according to the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, less than 25% of adolescent girls within the LAC region complete upper secondary education, often forgoing formal sexual education,

Deeply concerned that while total health expenditure among Member States averaged \$778 in 2023, high out-of-pocket health expenditures continue to pose substantial barriers to equitable access, disproportionately affecting the poorest and most vulnerable households in LAC,

Acknowledging the efforts of the international community to support capacity-building initiatives aimed at improving local pharmaceutical manufacturing, strengthening supply chain resilience, and ensuring equitable distribution of essential medicines, vaccines, and medical technologies,

Stressing WHO's projection that the international community is not on target to reach UHC by 2030, with the global service coverage index indicating that nearly one in four people globally will experience financial hardship due to health spending,

Fully aware of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and its work aimed at identifying strategic and high-priority actions resulting from the evaluation and strengthening of the Essential Public Health Functions (EPHF),

Recognizing the efforts of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and PAHO in the Pan American Highway for Health (PH4H) in promoting the ownership of health information by patients and the secure and efficient transfer of health information for patients between Member States,

Keeping in mind the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean's highlight, *The Care Society: A New Paradigm for Resilient Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (2025)*, when prompting policy around anti-discrimination in healthcare,

Emphasizing the importance of the CAP-2030 Initiative by the WHO and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in collecting and sharing information about maternal deaths, early childhood life factors, and life and education outcomes for Member States across the globe,

Recognizing the promotion of digital health among LAC through the efforts of the WHO for telemedicine systems to enhance accessibility, quality, and efficiency,

Expressing appreciation for the International Organization for Migration (IOM) for facilitating pathways for regular migration to reach and sustain access to communities in need of life-saving humanitarian and protection assistance,

Approving of the United Nations Refugee Agency for their assistance of refugees with shelter for tens of thousands of people and supplying basic necessities during their travels,

Confident in the efforts of Doctors Without Borders, which deploy mobile health clinics to displacement camps and key points along established migration routes to ensure medical and psychological care for people on the move,

1. *Recommends* Member States partner with the WHO, under the World Health Survey Plus initiative, to implement national health surveys to ensure relevant and recent information is available to governments to make informed health decisions and initiate effective policymaking;
2. *Recommends* Member States to collaborate with fellow Member States and the WHO to resolve unsatisfactory healthcare personnel numbers by establishing the Invest, Invite, Incentivize plan, also to be known as the Triple I Plan, which:
 - a. Suggests that Member States that are not maintaining satisfactory healthcare personnel invest in professional healthcare education, such as by investing in new educational facilities and programs;
 - b. Recommends that Member States in need of healthcare professionals invite domestic prospective students to study for a healthcare profession, as well as invite professionals

from other states with stable healthcare systems to train prospective healthcare professionals by:

- i. Recommending Member States with stable and unstable healthcare systems collaborate to share pedagogical labor resources;
 - ii. Encouraging Member States to avoid exhausting existing healthcare labor for the purpose of expanding professional healthcare education when possible;
 - c. Recommends Member States in need of healthcare professionals incentivize prospective students to study for healthcare professions using tools such as, but not restricted to, government-funded scholarships, and loan forgiveness programs;
3. *Suggests* Member States partner with the IDB and PAHO to develop universal digital health certificates for the promotion of healthcare accessibility for patients using their own health information across health facilities in any Member State in the LAC region using the PH4H program;
 4. *Encourages* JICA to strengthen technical cooperation programs in LAC aimed at scaling digital health infrastructure to accelerate the achievement of UHC, particularly by closing gaps for vulnerable and marginalized populations;
 5. *Calls for* Member States to partner with the WHO and UNICEF to add information about vaccination rates and vaccine-preventable diseases to their CAP-2030 Initiative to ensure Member States have actionable information regarding vaccines to prevent the spread of disease;
 6. *Suggests* Member States partner with the WHO and PAHO, the removal of fees in public hospitals aligns with the government's goal of achieving UHC, enhancing access to healthcare for all citizens, and prioritizing low-income families;
 7. *Calls for* Member States to increase investment in preventive healthcare through public health education campaigns, drawing inspiration from programs such as the Community Health Agent Program in Brazil, by:
 - a. Conducting regular screenings in both schools and workplaces, so that people can receive timely check-ups and identify illnesses at an earlier stage, in order to reduce long-term pressure on national health systems;
 - b. Organizing civilian-led community health workshops to raise awareness on the prevention of transmissible diseases and illnesses;
 8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund, to expand the EmpowerED Programme to better educate the youth of developing populations within the LAC region on topics regarding sexual wellness by:
 - a. Emphasizing the importance of health in relation to menstrual cycles, products, health, and hygiene practices;
 - b. Encouraging integration of comprehensive sexual education into culturally appropriate learning materials and teacher training initiatives;

- c. Highlighting proper information regarding pregnancy, labor, and infant care;
9. *Suggests* a collaboration between Member States alongside the PAHO and WHO to use the information contributed in furtherance of the EPHF to mobilize digital monitoring programs that can identify needs for short-term changes, such as electricity or water needs, and long-term changes, such as patient care or major infrastructure, by following trends provided by the PAHO and WHO;
10. *Strongly advises* continued dialogue with the World Bank Group and the Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis, and Malaria to strengthen both the development and access to resilient healthcare infrastructure and systems at the primary level to ensure out-of-pocket expenditure is reduced;
11. *Suggests* Member States and international organizations to enhance international cooperation through structured knowledge-sharing platforms, including:
 - a. The establishment of regional training hubs for healthcare professionals;
 - b. The implementation of exchange programs between countries to transfer best practices in health system management;
 - c. The promotion of technology transfer agreements, particularly in digital health and telemedicine solutions;
12. *Encourages* the development of joint capacity-building initiatives in partnership with regional and global actors, aimed at strengthening health system resilience in post-pandemic contexts, including workforce training and emergency preparedness strategies;
13. *Urges* Member States to adopt targeted financial protection policies to reduce out-of-pocket health expenditures, including:
 - a. The expansion of universal health insurance schemes;
 - b. The introduction of subsidies for low-income and vulnerable populations;
 - c. The regulation of healthcare costs to prevent excessive charges for essential services;
14. *Urges* Member States to adopt an anti-discrimination education plan for healthcare workers in collaboration with the WHO, including modules based on the importance of embracing all forms of cultural, racial, sexual, gender-related inclusion, and gender-based discrimination amongst diagnosing and treating patients;
15. *Endorses* collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Doctors Without Borders, and IOM, an expansion of mobile healthcare centers in major migration zones by:
 - a. Offering temporary tent shelter for migrants and basic necessities like blankets, sleeping mats, clothing, and hygienic products before continuing their journeys;

- b. Providing on-site services that would involve primary care with licensed medical experts, vaccinations, and reproductive health services;
 - c. Suggesting the opportunity of virtual psychological consultations primarily dealing with post-traumatic stress disorder for migrants who may have dealt with troubles during their journey to care centers;
16. *Calls for* Member States in LAC to continue further collaboration with the WHO to advance the use of digital health transformation by prioritizing the development and implementation of electronic medical record systems along with telemedicine services by:
- a. Establishing the idea for training healthcare professionals in the use of digital technology;
 - b. Insisting on the investment in digital health infrastructure, particularly in underserved areas.



Code: ECLAC/2/3

Committee: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

Topic: Achieving Universal Health Coverage

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), Article 25, which affirms that everyone has the right to a standard of living for health and well-being,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 74/2 “Political declaration of the high-level meeting on universal health coverage” (2019), which stresses the benefits of implementing digital technologies with anti-corruption efforts in patient care,

Keeping in mind the four pillars of the United Nations Educational, Social, and Cultural Organization’s (UNESCO) Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence (2021),

Alarmed that in 2025, 1.6 billion people were pushed into poverty by out-of-pocket health costs according to the World Health Organization (WHO), highlighting how healthcare can become a major driver behind financial hardships and economic instability,

Guided by the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007), which affirms the right of Indigenous Peoples to maintain traditional health practices and access to social and health services,

Recognizing the regional efforts by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) to promote intercultural health and eliminate health disparities affecting over 70 million Indigenous Peoples,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 71/159 “Global health and foreign policy: health employment and economic growth” (2016), which acknowledges the importance of mobilizing health care workers to reinforce the health workforce,

Profoundly concerned that in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), 16% of urban and 21% of rural households are not able to have access to primary care and health services due to inequality, high out-of-pocket payments, according to the PAHO,

Deeply alarmed that shortages of doctors, nurses, and other health workers are depriving even more people of access to efficient health care, according to the PAHO,

Acknowledging the global average spent on national healthcare relative to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is 9%, whereas economies in the LAC region spend around 6% to 7%,

Considering that the out-of-pocket expenditure constitutes 42.9% of health spending,

Guided by the digital transformation agenda of the Republic of El Salvador and emphasizing that the modernization of national health databases is a prerequisite for achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC), and further recognizing that the elimination of bureaucratic inefficiencies in public procurement is vital to optimizing the 6% to 7% of gross domestic product currently allocated to healthcare in the region,

Reminding that Member States have used emergency transfers to prevent more than 300,000 people from falling into poverty during the COVID-19 pandemic,

Confident in the recognition of the indispensable role of humanitarian organizations, including *Médecins Sans Frontières*, in delivering impartial medical assistance in conflict zones, epidemic outbreaks, and natural disasters,

1. *Develops* a state-level health-specific budgetary toolkit using the WHO Global Health Expenditure Database, which will assist Member States in strategic resource allocation and long-term investment planning to reduce out-of-pocket spending for marginalized groups;
2. *Urges* Member States to implement telemedicine pilot programs in underserved and rural areas, aligned with the eLAC2026 Digital Agenda, while requesting the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) Technical Secretariat to facilitate regional knowledge-sharing on the integration of basic digital and broadband infrastructure to ensure medical continuity in fragmented regions;
3. *Calls for* the utilization of the International Aid Transparency Initiative to reform public procurement in healthcare, including disclosing procurement costs, identifying beneficial ownership in contracts, and maintaining audit trails to protect financial resources, to reduce financial inefficiencies in healthcare, and lower out-of-pocket costs;
4. *Recommends* the expansion of the PAHO Virtual Campus for Public Health online public health courses to serve as a resource for certifying and licensing healthcare workers, aiding in the mobility of the health workforce;
5. *Suggests* the voluntary implementation of artificial intelligence (AI) monitoring and data-tracking systems, in alignment with the values of the UNESCO *Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence* (2021), to securely and effectively manage patient information and streamline treatment plan options;
6. *Encourages* the implementation of the "Pillars 4 ECLAC" framework model to address the structural inequalities in healthcare across the LAC region through:
 - a. Sustainable financing, developing long-term, coordinated strategies and financing mechanisms, in partnership with international organizations and Member States, to ensure that out-of-pocket healthcare costs are reduced;
 - b. Stronger primary care systems, expanding accessible and efficient healthcare to ensure equitable access to essential services for marginalized groups and rural populations;
 - c. Effective data use, promoting the digital transformation of health services to facilitate evidence-based decision making and the real-time monitoring of health outcomes;
 - d. Well-trained health workforce, investing in human capacity by providing specialized training and professional development for healthcare workers to build a more inclusive, resilient, and responsive regional health infrastructure;
7. *Suggests* Member States implement public policies that regulate the medications and hospitalization prices by creating a program under ECLAC that emphasizes to the health industry

sector that individuals in LAC face strong inequality due to poverty and lack of resources, and that consideration should be taken;

8. *Further recommends* to Member States to address, promote, and educate their population with the ECLAC's support, designing and developing a campaign on proper nutrition, hydration, and the benefits of exercising around different regions in each Member States about the determinants and causes of health diseases including inadequate hydration, the lack of exercising, and poor dietary habits to prevent diseases before they develop;
9. *Recommends* the implementation of an Intercultural Healthcare Access Initiative, which is a regional initiative aimed at ensuring equitable healthcare access for Indigenous populations by:
 - a. Creating a community advisory board consisting of Indigenous leaders, traditional healers, and healthcare executives to oversee and evaluate the implementation of the initiative;
 - b. Suggesting a cultural safety training that aims to reduce discrimination against Indigenous Peoples;
 - c. Integrating culturally appropriate practices, local participation, and training healthcare workers in Indigenous languages;
 - d. Expanding mobile clinics in remote areas to increase healthcare access;
 - e. Encourages the creation of a Regional Indigenous Health Fund under ECLAC to eliminate structural barriers to Universal Health Care;
10. *Calls upon* Member States to establish a Regional Health Efficiency Framework, coordinated by the ECLAC Secretariat in collaboration with PAHO, to strengthen national health resilience through: Standardizing digital health information systems to ensure the secure and interoperable management of patient records across rural and urban healthcare networks:
 - a. Facilitating technical assistance and capacity-building workshops led by ECLAC to support Member States in implementing decentralized ledger technologies within public procurement, ensuring financial transparency and the prevention of resource misappropriation;
 - b. Fostering South-South cooperation through the creation of a Regional Procurement Observatory, which will serve as a permanent forum for Member States to coordinate joint purchasing agreements and share market intelligence to lower medicine costs without increasing national debt;
11. *Suggests* the adoption of a Regional Technical Guidance on Shock-Responsive Health Financing, co-produced with ECLAC and PAHO by:
 - a. Separating financing, insurance, and provision for dividing evaluators and evaluation within the program;

- b. Setting an index that creates a link between the employment rate and the national funds allocated to the Health System in case of need, given the changes in the available contributions;
12. *Increasing* financial contribution and the flexibility of funding mechanisms to ensure rapid emergency response in conflict zones, epidemic outbreaks, and natural disasters:
- a. Facilitating secure and safe access to affected regions by reducing bureaucratic and logistical barriers, while ensuring the safety and neutrality of humanitarian personnel:
 - i. Ensuring that a visa insurance programme is put in place to support the travel process, customs clearance, import/export regulations for coordination with relevant supplies and personnel during emergencies;
 - ii. Establishing humanitarian corridors and ceasefire agreements, in coordination with local authorities and international bodies such as the United Nations;
 - b. Promoting partnerships between humanitarian organizations, governments, and technology sectors to integrate tools, including AI-driven healthcare solutions, into field operations.