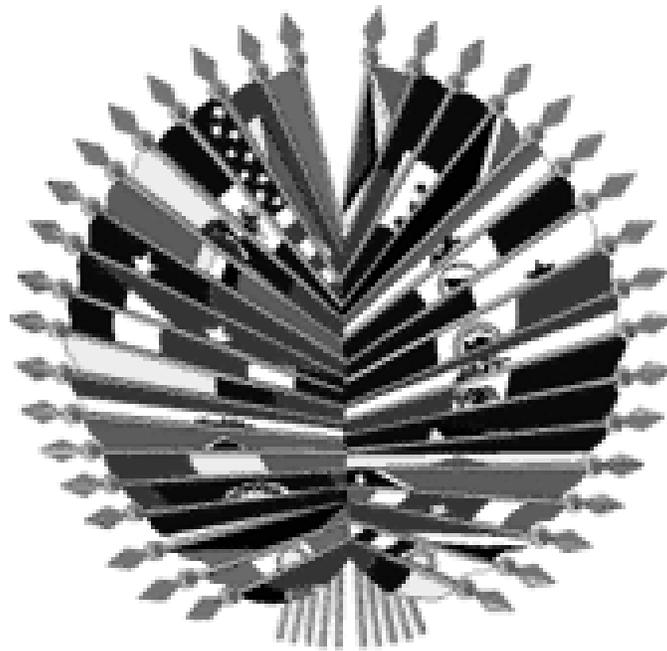


**2017 Washington Model Organization of  
American States General Assembly**

# **Final Packet**

## **General Committee**



**UPHOLDING THE PARIS AGREEMENT ON CLIMATE CHANGE BY TRACKING  
THE PHASING OUT OF HYDROFLUOROCARBONS (HFCs)**

General Committee

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Grenada

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 38 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which encourages “the exchange and utilization of scientific...knowledge in accordance with existing treaties”;

Article 15 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which asserts that “it is essential that the states of the Hemisphere implement policies and strategies to protect the environment”;

REAFFIRMING:

Article 12 of the Paris Agreement, which asserts that “parties shall cooperate in taking measures, as appropriate, to enhance climate change education, recognizing the importance” of such education “to enhancing actions under this Agreement”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) report on the Montreal Protocol, which states that “the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer was designed to reduce the production and consumption of the ozone depleting substances in order to reduce [their] abundance in the atmosphere”;

That the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol is “committed to cut the production and consumption of HFCs by more than 80 percent over the next 30 years,” giving developing countries until 2028 to freeze consumption, and developed countries until 2024 to freeze consumption;

That HFCs are highly effective at trapping solar radiation and greatly contribute to global warming;

CONCERNED:

Regarding the 2016 United Nations (UN) report, "Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals," which states that “Climate change is already affecting the most vulnerable countries and populations, in particular the least developed countries and the small island developing States”;

That according to the World Bank, if the average global temperature were to rise by two degrees, “the number of severe hurricanes will increase by 40 percent, with double the energy of the current average”;

That such an increase in global temperatures and hurricanes would pose a severe threat to agriculture in member states, as for example, 70 percent of Brazil’s soya beans and 45 percent of Mexico’s corn would be lost if action were not taken to reduce climate change;

RECOGNIZING:

That, as reported by the European Commission, alternatives to HFCs have an immediate commercial availability as “climate friendly, energy efficient, safe, and proven” substitutes;

That the World Bank acknowledges the Latin American and the Caribbean region's potential to halt climate change because "it has preserved its forest more than any other region...it is the most bio-diverse region in the world...[and] historically has had the cleanest energy matrix of any region"; and

RECALLING:

That the Country Level Impacts of Climate Change (CLICC) project is a UNEP initiative that seeks to establish a standardized method of presenting information on the impact that each nation has on global climate change,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend member states for signing the Montreal Protocol to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer.
2. To call upon member states to take action to reduce the effects of climate change by phasing out the industrial use of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs).
3. To propose that member states ratify the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol by 2019 in order to:
  - a. Neutralize the threat of HFCs to the climate;
  - b. Provide developing countries more time to achieve a reduction in HFC emissions
4. To encourage accountability within and between member states regarding climate change by participating in the UNEP's CLICC project, which will allow member states to:
  - a. Track their adherence to the Kigali amendment; and
  - b. Standardize reporting on the effects of climate change through the compilation of scientific data in a shared format.
5. To propose that member states collaborate with the Department of Sustainable Development to implement the CLICC project as follows:
  - a. Participating member states will assemble teams of environmental experts to design a Progress Tracker Database that will monitor the phasing out of greenhouse gases;
  - b. These environmental experts will also compile the data for inclusion in the Progress Tracker Database;
  - c. The database will track the effectiveness of the phasing out of HFCs and the utilization of HFC alternatives;
  - d. The environmental experts will report their findings annually to the Department of Sustainable Development; and
  - e. Participating member states will:
    - i. Report annually on their own contributions to climate change, including data on the use of HFCs as compiled through the CLICC project;
    - ii. Convene in an annual meeting to discuss the short-term goals set by each member state that will lead to a complete phasing out of HFCs, and the progress that each member state has made toward these goals, as shown through data in the Progress Tracker Database.

6. To request that UNEP, World Meteorological Organization (WMO), International Union for Protection of Nature (IUCN), and other Non-Government Organizations provide additional funding to support the project.

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

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

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**COOPERATION TO MITIGATE THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE  
IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE**

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Colombia

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

That an essential purpose in integral development for the Organization of American States is to provide “conditions that offer the opportunity for a healthy, productive, and full life,” as stated in Article 34I of its Charter;

That Article 2e of the Charter of the Organization of American States promotes that member states will seek solutions to their economic, cultural, and social problems by individual and collaborative efforts;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That Article 2(i) of the Kyoto Protocol sets the foundation for the Paris Agreement and promotes the enhancement of energy efficiency and conservation in order to protect our environment;

That all major states in the Western Hemisphere have either signed or ratified the Paris Agreement;

That Article 6 of the Paris Agreement acknowledges that some parties choose to pursue voluntary cooperation in the implementation of their nationally determined contributions;

That Article 7 (Section 14) of the Paris Agreement encourages states to recognize adaptation efforts of other member states;

That Article 4 (Section 4) of the Paris Agreement encourages increased mitigation efforts, and the movement towards “economy-wide emission reduction” by setting ambitious standards; and

RECOGNIZING:

That the ongoing issues in the Western Hemisphere, like the rising temperature of the ocean, are related to climate change and have damaged both the economic and social stability throughout the region,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage member states which have ratified the Paris Agreement to maintain and expand collaborative efforts to mitigate the effects of climate change.
2. To encourage Member States to enact policies to decrease deforestation rates by 30% by 2020.
3. To encourage Member States to establish or increase domestic penalties for illegal logging, mining, and coca cultivation.
4. To encourage Member States to declare more areas to be “national parks” in order to protect the ecosystem from all of the illegal or legal activities that could eventually cause negative consequences.

5. To encourage Member States to seek investment for alternative methods of energy production that are less harmful to the environment than fossil fuels.
6. To encourage Member States to monitor the quality of their water resources and strive to maintain quality levels safe for all inhabitants.

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

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

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**“PACHAMAMA” SUMMIT FOR SCIENTIFIC CLIMATE CHANGE COOPERATION  
AMONG MEMBER STATES**

General Committee

Topic No.3 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Plurinational State of Bolivia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

The Preamble to the United Nations’ World Charter for Nature, which recognizes that “man can alter nature and exhaust natural resources by his action or its consequences and, therefore, must fully recognize the urgency of maintaining the stability and quality of nature and of conserving natural resources”;

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

Article 15 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which: a) reaffirms Member States’ commitment to the environment and democracy; b) maintains that “the exercise of democracy promotes the preservation and good stewardship of the environment”; and c) presses that “the states of the Hemisphere implement policies and strategies to protect the environment, including application of various treaties and conventions, to achieve sustainable development for the benefit of future generations”;

RECOGNIZING:

That, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), there is a need for enhanced understanding and action in the area of climate change, induced displacement, migration and planned relocation;

That the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has estimated that climate change and environmental destruction will displace 200 million people by the year 2050; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That all Member States of the Organization of American States were part of the 196 co-signatories to the Paris Agreement, and that they pledged at the 2016 Paris Conference to reduce carbon emissions by 2030,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate all Members States that have ratified their commitment to the Paris Agreement and that are taking steps to engage on further scientific and technical investigation to counteract the effects of climate change.

2. To encourage the participation of a representative from each Member State in an annual Pachamama Summit, with the purpose of discussing and evaluating the performance of current climate change programs taking place in the Hemisphere, following the objectives determined by the OAS “Fondo Verde” in 2011, whereby:
  - a. Each meeting will be held preferably during the month of April, with the specific date subject to the decision of the host country, with the first one taking place in Sucre, Bolivia, on April 22, 2018—Pachamama’s day.
  - b. At the beginning of each Summit, Member States are welcomed to volunteer themselves as host country for next year’s Summit, but in the case of no found volunteers, Bolivia will host again.
  - c. The host country will finance the Summit.
  - d. The systematization of information will be conducted by the host country.
3. To provide the OAS with systematized information, which will come as a result of the Pachamama Summit, so that Member States will be able to freely exchange scientific knowledge and studies conducted by them every year, in order to promote extensive research on the causes of climate change and how to prevent it from worsening.
4. To recommend that any necessary funding come from organizations such as, but not limited to: the World Bank, the Special Climate Change Fund, and possible voluntary contributions from member states, observer states, and NGOs; given that climate change affects everyone.
5. To suggest that all Member States pledge the 2016 Paris Agreement in order to join efforts addressing the challenges of climate change and its further consequences.

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

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

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**“WAPR PROGRAMME” TO WARN, PREVENT AND RELIEVE  
CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS IN THE HEMISPHERE**

General Committee

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Commonwealth of Dominica

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

EMPHASIZING:

Article 30 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which states: “The Member States, inspired by the principles of Inter American solidarity and cooperation, pledge themselves to a united effort to ensure international social justice in their relations and integral development for their peoples, as conditions essential to peace and security”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

Article 94 of the Charter, which establishes that “The purpose of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development is to promote cooperation among the American States for the purpose of achieving integral development and, in particular, helping to eliminate extreme poverty, in accordance with the standards of the Charter, especially those set forth in Chapter VII with respect to the economic, social, educational, cultural, scientific, and technological fields”;

Article No. 2 of the Paris Agreement, which establishes as its main objective “to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty,” establishing in its sub-clauses the main actions to take for reducing climatic change, such as;

Article No. 2.a: “Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels”;

Article No. 2.b “Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production”;

DEEPLY CONCERNED ABOUT:

About the high impact that the world is suffering due to climate change, especially the vulnerability of the Caribbean Islands regarding environmental issues, such as the frequency of hurricanes, which will increase 40% according the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, and the continuous rising of sea levels in approximately 1 meter; and

In addition to the present dependency of Caribbean Islands in the oil market, the damage caused by fuel and the decrease of 50% of the fishing industry in the Caribbean,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Member States for their work and concern about environmental issues, recognizing the importance of minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.

2. To propose the creation of the “WAPR Programme,” which will work—a long with the International Research Institute for Climate and Society, and the World Meteorological Organization—to solve matters related to climate change impacts and its different kind of effects damaging areas of the hemisphere temporarily and/or permanently, based on three pillars:
  - a. Warning: Working alongside the institutes and organizations mentioned above, there will be developed an educational campaign called “Making a Change”, which will address the following topics:
    - i. The preservation of the environment considering the effects of climate change through cooperative actions.
    - ii. The promotion through social media and TV advertising campaigns on the effects of climate change and the consequences of it.
    - iii. To involve the participation of children and teenagers in this programme, in order to encourage them to be more involved in activities for the welfare of nature, such as a dynamic forum about climate change, planting trees, recycling, among others.
  - b. Preventing: Through the preparation of the population in how to act in case of natural disasters, in order to help the cities be more prepared in case of emergency and, in that way, decrease the amount of deaths., working alongside specialized organizations in security matters, such as, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, Regional Disaster Information Center for Latin America and the Caribbean (CRID), the Coordination Centre for Natural Disaster Prevention in Central America (CEPREDENAC), among others.
  - c. Relieving: Through the creation of the “Relieve Tour,” which will consist on the following:
    - i. A tour made for a year every 4 years, where volunteers from all over the hemisphere will help in the zones where help is needed the most to restore the infrastructure and give medical aid.
    - ii. Volunteers will be recruited 8 months before the tour, taking into account their experience on the matter.
    - iii. After the recruitment, there will be a 6 month training process, which will start its first group in Roseau, Dominica; then switch to different capitals of the Member States every four years, when a new group of volunteers is scheduled to go on tour.
  
3. To create a Special Security Committee, which will be constituted by representatives of the diplomatic missions in the OAS, ministers from each Member State, institutions and regional organizations specialized in this matter, this committee’s two main functions being:
  - a. To demand for an emergency meeting of the Committee in case of unexpected natural disasters in the hemisphere, in order to find a quick solution.
  - b. Overseeing the results of the WAPR Programme through reports every four years.

4. To fund this program through requests to the Climate Investment Funds, the Global Environment Facility, the Special Climate Change Fund, and the Central Emergency Response Fund (to sponsor and support this project), and through voluntary donation by Member States and relevant NGOs.

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

Co Signatories:

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|    | (Signature of Delegate) | (Country Represented) |
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**INVOLVING YOUTH IN COOPERATION FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION  
OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT ON CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE HEMISPHERE**

General Committee

Topic No. 3 in the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 131 of the Organization of American States (OAS) Charter, which recalls that “none of the provisions of this Charter shall be construed as impairing the rights and obligations of the Member States under the Charter of the United Nations”;

Article 18 of the OAS Charter, which affirms that “respect for and the faithful observance of treaties constitute standards for the development of peaceful relations among States. International treaties and agreements should be public”;

CONSIDERING:

Article 2.2 of the Paris Agreement, which professes that “this agreement will be implemented to reflect equity and the principle of common, but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances”;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

With the report derived from the #13 Sustainable Development Goal that informs that climate change is affecting every continent by disrupting national economies and affecting lives, costing people; especially the poorest, most vulnerable ones and from Developing Nations, to suffer from the changing weather patterns, rising sea level and more extreme weather events;

Furthermore from that report, that the greenhouse gas emissions from human activities are driving climate change towards reaching their highest levels in history during 2016, that if no immediate measures are taken, the world’s average surface temperature is projected to rise over the 21st century and surpass 3 degrees Celsius, and that as a consequence, according to climate scientists, global warming could run out of control, leaving humankind powerless to intervene as planetary temperatures soar, resulting in the extermination of a large fraction of species on the planet; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

Article 43 of the OAS Charter, which states that “in order to strengthen and accelerate integration in all its aspects, the Member States agree to give adequate priority to the preparation and carrying-out of multinational projects and to their financing, as well as to encourage economic and financial institutions of the InterAmerican system to continue giving their broadest support to regional integration institutions and programs”;

That implementation of the Paris Agreement is essential for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals by providing a roadmap for climate actions that will reduce emissions and build climate resilience,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage all Member States to unite efforts in order to support a project with the name “Eco-Youth for Climate Change,” which involves the youth of the Americas and that will aim at the implementation of the Paris Agreement in the Hemisphere.
2. To invite all Member States to embrace the following terms and conditions of the project, whereby:
  - a. Middle and high school students between the ages of 13 and 19 will be invited to submit their projects on how to mitigate climate change issues by fulfilling the 29 articles of the Paris Agreement.
  - b. The project will be set to run two months after the approval of this Resolution.
  - c. A committee made up of volunteer Member States of the OAS will be responsible for selecting the top 10 projects.
  - d. Member States will select a jury, made up of a representative from each Member State, which will choose the winning project by means of an assessment tool that will be constructed among such representatives and using the 29 articles of the Paris Agreement as a guide.
3. To request that the Member States promote and distribute the terms and conditions for the development of the project throughout the OAS Offices in the Hemisphere, by:
  - a. Sending the announcement of the project to the schools that the Members States consider to be pertinent
  - b. Specifying that the project needs to be sustained with the following parameters:
    - A two-page essay presenting the project and explaining it.
    - The scientific method that will be applied to the project
    - A sketch, if necessary, of the technological device that will be constructed.
    - Fulfillment of the 29 articles of the Paris Agreement.
4. To strongly encourage the Member States to implement the winning project in the Hemisphere, using the principles of cooperation in order to:
  - a. Limit the temperature increase to 1.5 C above pre-industrial levels,
  - b. Avoid the threat to food production through low greenhouse gas emissions.

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

Cosignatories:

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(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)
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## WORK-INTEGRATION OF STATELESS PERSONS PILOT PROGRAM

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Jamaica

Topic No.2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

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

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

RECOGNIZING:

A comprehensive research of the Global Trends of Forced Displacement created and updated annually by the United Nations Refugee Agency, which determined that in 2015 over 65.3 million people were displaced worldwide, rising by 5.8 million from the previous year, with over 21.3 million of those people being classified as refugees and 54% of those refugees coming from only three countries: 4.8 million refugees from the Syrian Arab Republic, 2.7 million refugees from Afghanistan, and 1.1 million from Somalia;

The International Monetary Fund’s research on Labor Markets in the Caribbean, concluding from the data that effective labor reform in the Caribbean would include, but not be limited to, aligning educational output with skills demanded, as well as recognizing that the skills being incongruent to the jobs offered is largely exacerbated by migration of a skilled labor force;

Manpowergroup’s comprehensive survey and research of talent shortage, based on interviews of 41,700 employers worldwide, revealed that 38% of global employers have reported talent shortages in 2015, with skilled trade positions reported as the most difficult to fill for the fourth consecutive year and sales representatives rising to second place, with more than one in five employers continuing not to pursue strategies to fill these talent shortages;

Data collected by the Page group, which reports on 36 countries, compiling a list of the worlds’ most in-demand professions based on these countries, finding that of these 36 countries, 24 report shortage of software engineers, 18 report a shortage of nurses, and 11 report a shortage of accountants; and

## RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2232 (XXXVI-O/06), "Protection of Asylum Seekers, Refugees, and Returnees in the Americas", which recognizes "the responsibility of States to provide international protection to refugees as well as the need for international technical and financial cooperation to find durable solutions within the framework of a commitment to consolidate the rule of law in Latin American countries, universal respect for human rights and the principles of international solidarity and responsibility sharing";

AG/RES. 2799 (XIII-O/13), "Protecting Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms while Countering Terrorism", which recognizes the disapproval of "violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the context of the fight against terrorism, as well as violations of international refugee law and international humanitarian law," and calls upon member states "if they have national terrorism laws or legislation criminalizing terrorist actions or activities, to ensure that those laws are accessible, formulated with precision, nondiscriminatory, non-retroactive, and in accordance with applicable international law, including human rights law, international humanitarian law, and international refugee law";

AG/RES. 2883 (XLVI-O/16), "Inter-American Program for the Promotion and Protection of the Human Rights of Migrants, including Migrant Workers and Their Families", which instructs "the Committee on Migration Issues to implement and follow up on the Inter-American Program for the Promotion and Protection of the Human Rights of Migrants, Including Migrant Workers and Their Families" and requests "the General Secretariat to establish a specific fund for voluntary contributions to finance the activities assigned to organs, agencies, and entities of the Organization of American States in support of the Program...and to urge member states to make contributions to said fund",

## RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) for recognizing the need for legal standards on Human Rights of Migrants, Refugees, Stateless Persons, Victims of Human Trafficking and Internally Displaced Persons, and to recognize that of those people, close to 63 million of the world's international migrants reside in the countries of the Americas.
2. To commend the Member States who have supported and implemented the standards put forth by the IACHR and to urge those with antiquated policies to also support and implement those standards.
3. To recommend the creation of a work-integration pilot program, titled WISP (Work Integration of Stateless Persons), that will aim to:
  - a. Integrate stateless persons into jobs around the hemisphere in those fields in which there are talent shortages.
  - b. Create programs in those countries that will volunteer, in order to train and educate individuals who can teach the incoming stateless persons the language native to the country that they are now living.
  - c. Ensure that those persons who are integrated into the program are met with fair working conditions and wages.
  - d. Make an effort to integrate not only stateless persons in this training but also citizens of its own state into these training programs in order to further the effort of closing skill gaps.
4. To recommend that WISP workers be placed in positions covered by an employment contract for a time deemed appropriate by the WISP management and the employer, and that meets the legal standards of the Member State, and the norms of the employing entity, with the stipulation that workers may leave if fair working conditions and/or wages are not met, in which case their contract would be voided.

5. To urge Member States to implement oversight of these programs to ensure that fair working conditions and wages are met, and if they are not, that WISP supervisors help integrate these workers into new companies that would require the same or similar skill set for which they were already trained.
6. To encourage Member States to incentivize private sector agents that implement WISP within their organization with subsidies, tax breaks, or any other incentive they see fit.
7. To request that the OAS Department of Human Development, Education and Employment:
  - a. Collect data and analyze the performance each WISP program.
  - b. Report on the performance of these programs at the next General Assembly.
  - c. Suggest best practices that will improve the WISP programs in terms of language training, job placement and employee retention.

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

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

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**CREATION OF A FESTIVAL TO CELEBRATE THE CONTRIBUTIONS  
OF PEOPLE OF AFRICAN DESCENT WITHIN THE AMERICAS**

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Peru

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

Article 2(f) of Chapter I, from the Charter of the Organization of American States, which establishes as a main point: “To promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development”;

Article 3(l) of Chapter II, from the Charter of the Organization of American States, which proclaims: “The American States proclaim the fundamental rights of the individual without distinction as to race, nationality, creed, or sex”;

RECALLING:

The creation of the Rapporteurship on the Rights of Afro-Descendants and Against Racial Discrimination of Inter-American Commission on Human Rights;

The Declaration of the Regional Conference of the Americas (against, racism and racial discrimination) Santiago, Chile in 2000, which instructed the Permanent Council to include on its agenda, issues relating to people of African descent in the Americas;

That the United Nations has already implemented events similar to the proposed event above, with full cooperation with the OAS; and

RECOGNIZING:

AG/RES. 2824 (XLIV-O/14), in which the OAS formally recognized and reaffirmed its commitment to the Decade for Persons of African Descent in the Americas,

RESOLVES:

1. To applaud members who have already taken steps and held events in correspondence with the Decade for Persons of African Descent in the Americas.
2. To hold a festival in Lima, inviting all Member States of the OAS to join and send a delegation to celebrate the culture, achievements, history, and status of people of African descent in each country.
3. To authorize the festival be held in Peru starting on May 13th, 2018, the 130th anniversary of the end of slavery in the Western Hemisphere.

4. To invite political, athletic, entertainment, and other celebrities of African descent from OAS Member States to come and speak at the festival on their experiences as people of African descent in the Americas, by:
  - a. Coordinating with the Inter-American Committee on Culture (CIC) to invite said celebrities, speakers, and performers.
  - b. Inviting each OAS Member State to send five recommendations to the CIC of celebrities from their country to speak, perform, or attend.
  
5. To invite musical performers from different OAS Member States to perform at the festival, to showcase their country's African heritage and culture through music.
  
6. To manage the financing of the festival by:
  - a. Accepting that Peru will:
    - i. Seek sponsorship from NGOs across the Americas such as the United States NAACP, AFS-USA, Chile's Oro Negro, the Inter-Agency Consultation on Race in Latin America, the Pan-American Development Foundation, Partners of the Americas, the United Nations, and any outside/3rd party donors such as companies, celebrities, or philanthropists committed to cultural and social development.
    - ii. Sell tickets for the multiple musical performances and other events during the festival.
    - iii. Sell the rights to televise the events and festival to different television networks across the Hemisphere such as the Oprah Winfrey Network (OWN), Black Entertainment Television (BET), Telemundo, and other established national television networks of each OAS Member State.
  - b. Requesting that UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) monitor and handle all funds collected from sponsorships, ticket sales, and television rights.
  - c. Donating any profits that the Festival accumulates past the cost to put on the festival, to UNICEF, to specifically help children and mothers in Latin America and the Caribbean.

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

Cosignatories: 1.	_____	_____
	(Signature of Delegate)	(Country Represented)
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**HARNESSING A CLIMATE-FINANCE MECHANISM  
FOR GENDER-RESPONSIVE MITIGATION INITIATIVES WITH THE CREATION  
OF THE “WOMEN OF AMERICAS CLIMATE FINANCE ALLIANCE” (WACFA)**

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Guatemala

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 95 c) 1) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which mandates the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) “to promote, coordinate, and assign responsibility for the execution of development programs and projects to the subsidiary bodies and relevant organizations, on the basis of the priorities identified by the Member States, to integrate environmental priorities into poverty alleviation and socio-economic development goals”;

BEARING IN MIND:

The tremendous efforts made to address collectively the challenges of climate change within the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which was adopted, with consensus, in Paris on December 12<sup>th</sup> 2015, and ratified by a total of 133 Parties, of which 25 are Member States of the Organization of American States (OAS);

CONSIDERING:

The Conference of the Parties’ (COP) decision 1/CP.21, which recognizes that “climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the rights of people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity”;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The recent progress made under the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement in advocating gender balance and women’s empowerment in international climate change policy under the guidance of the COP’s decisions 36/CP.7, 1/CP.16, 23/CP.18, 18/CP.20 and 1/CP.21; and

UNDERLINING:

The need to move beyond simple assumptions about women’s vulnerability to highlight women’s agency in adapting to and mitigating climate change, as well to ensure a gender-sensitive climate change strategy respecting women’s valuable knowledge and practical experience regarding the development and implementation of effective climate change policies, decision-making, and initiatives at the regional, national and local levels.

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI), the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI), and its subsidiary organs for their efforts and

accomplishments in promoting genuine dialogue and cooperation among Member States in the area of sustainable development to address the challenges of climate change.

2. To encourage Member States to work toward achieving the objectives and goals of the Paris Agreement under the UNFCCC, so as to ratify and to implement its provisions in the Hemisphere.
3. To emphasize the importance of gender-sensitive climate change actions that focus on equal economic empowerment, gender balance in decision-making at all levels, and equitable workloads/benefit-sharing; and to acknowledge the need to strengthen all activities concerning adaptation, mitigation, and related means of implementation (capacity-building, finance, technology development and transfer).
4. To create the “Women of Americas Climate Finance Alliance” (WACFA) to harness a climate- finance mechanism for gender-responsive mitigation initiatives, which will empower women to develop low-carbon technology projects, by:
  - a. Recommending that the creation of the climate finance mechanism be initiated by the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI) and be put under the supervision of the Department of Sustainable Development (DSD);
  - b. Recommending the development of a regional fund for women so they can access economic resources and capital (land, forest, technology, training and education) to develop low carbon technology projects;
  - c. Ensuring an impartial distribution of funds according to the nature, scope and impact of the proposed projects, as hitherto, strong gender indicators that can be modeled on existing guidelines from development cooperation should be a prerequisite in the allocation of funds to climate projects;
  - d. Creating an electronic platform for the exchange of experiences and sharing of best practices on mitigation initiatives and ensuring the electronic platform is accessible for everyone;
  - e. Recommending the establishment of WACFA national offices in strategic areas of the Americas to render climate-finance services more accessible, provide expertise on sustainable project management and assist women in implementing “green” initiatives in their communities.
5. To undertake an annual WACFA Summit, in which participating Member States, Observers, international organizations, NGOs and members of civil society are invited to submit their views on matters to be addressed in workshops on gender-responsive climate policy related to mitigation, suggesting that the first WACFA Summit be held in Guatemala City in February 2018 and that the host of the following summit be determined by voting at end of each summit.

6. That the objectives of the annual WACFA Summit include, but not be limited to:
  - a. Fostering a greater recognition of women as key agents of change regarding climate change and demystifying the gender-responsive approach with lectures from gender expert such as UN Women representatives.
  - b. Advocating for equal access to credit, training, and skills-development programs to ensure women’s full participation in climate change initiatives.
  - c. Considering women’s specific priorities, needs, roles and expertise—including indigenous knowledge and traditional practices—in building a gender-responsive agenda aimed at sustainable development practices to counter the negative impacts of climate change.
  - d. Endeavoring to foster a policy dialogue partnership among policy makers faced with climate change issues and women’s organizations charged with mainstreaming gender .
  - e. Encouraging the inclusion of a gender perspective in regional, national or local climate change strategies, action plans, and mitigation plans.
  - f. Highlighting concrete examples, best practice and key challenges to implementing gender-responsive mitigation strategies, particularly related to key areas such as renewable energy and energy efficiency, sustainable forestry, agriculture, transport, solid waste and water management and issues such as access to finance and control of natural resources.
  
7. To recommend that funding be sought through voluntary contributions from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the World Bank (WB), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the OAS Development Cooperation Fund (OAS/DCF), NGOs, Member States and Observers.

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

Cosignatories:

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| 1. |                         |                       |
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**INCLUSION AND PROMOTION OF CULTURAL DIVERSITY OF AFRICAN DESCENT  
INTO THE EDUCATION CURRICULA WITHIN THE HEMISPHERE**

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

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 47 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establishes that Member States “give primary importance within their development plans to the encouragement of education, science, technology, and culture” in the “improvement of the individual, and as a foundation for democracy, social justice, and progress”;

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

Article 16 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which stresses: “Education is key to strengthening democratic institutions, promoting the development of human potential, and alleviating poverty and fostering greater understanding among our peoples. To achieve these ends, it is essential that a quality education be available to all, including girls and women, rural inhabitants, and minorities”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

Article 24 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which recognizes the importance of cultural development and efforts of Member States in promoting inclusion, preservation and diversity in culture;

Article 26 of the Social Charter, which call for Member States to “recognize that different cultures coexist and interact in societies and that it is, therefore, necessary to promote policies and programs that foster cooperation and solidarity between and among them, as well as the full and effective participation of all people and groups with cultural identities...”, to “promote, through intercultural policies and programs, respect for their peoples’ linguistic and cultural diversity...” and to “ensure that people are able to choose their forms of cultural expression”;

Article 27 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which states: “Cultural diversity is one of the characteristics of the nations and the peoples of the Hemisphere. Recognition of equality of people within diversity is a central premise for the democracies of the region. Accordingly, member states commit to valuing, respecting, promoting, and protecting cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue”;

BEARING IN MIND:

That the Declaration of the Regional Conference of the Americas (Preparatory Meeting for the Third World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia, and Related Intolerance-Santiago, Chile, 2000) calls for the recognition of the value and contribution of diverse culture heritage of persons of African Descent to development within the Americas;

United Nations Resolution A/RES/69/16, which specifies the programme of activities for the implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent, aiming to include recognition through education on equality and awareness-raising by “promoting greater knowledge and recognition of and respect for the culture, history and heritage of people of African descent, including through research and education, and [promoting] full and accurate inclusion of the history and contribution of people of African descent in educational curricula”;

AG/RES. 2824 (XLIV-O/14) and AG/RES. 2847 (XLIV-O/14), reaffirming Member States commitment for the implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent, taking into account the recognition of their cultural influence to the Americas; and

#### CONSIDERING:

That the themes of “Recognition, Justice and Development” in the International Decade of Persons of African Descent emphasize the need to recognize and promote inclusion of Afro-descent culture to the peoples of the Hemisphere;

That the Charter for African Cultural Renaissance (2006) underlines the urgent need “to edify educational systems which embody the African and universal values and address the challenge posed to the international community to safeguard the manifestations of cultural diversity...”

That the United Nations Educational, Social, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) report (2008), *Investing in Cultural Diversity and Intercultural Dialogue*, notes that “art, painting, drawing, dancing, music, theatre, photography, crafts and sports are seen as the means for addressing the basic needs and rights of children in building their creativity and self-esteem”;

#### RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States that continue to promote cultural diversity and recognition of Persons of African Descent.
2. To commend Member States in their commitment to follow the Plan of Activities established for the International Decade of Persons of African Descent with the time frame of 2015-2025.
3. To invite Member States to participate in a seminar that shall have the purpose to exchange cultural ideas and strategies to incorporate the diverse cultural customs and traditions from African descendants applicable to contemporary customs and traditions in the teachings and lessons plans within the education curricula of participating Member States, whereby:
  - a. The suggested agenda will include, but not limited to:
    - i. Aspects of Art, Music, Dance, Linguistics, Food, and Culture that stem from African descent.
    - ii. The creation of programs/projects to promote culture through education, art and nutrition.
    - iii. Hemispheric, regional and national initiatives to incorporate diverse customs in educational curricula in primary education (in both private and public sectors), as deemed appropriate within each member state.
  - b. This seminar will include, but not be limited to, individuals and/or groups involved in the education sector from participating Member States:
    - i. Ministers of Education of each member state or their equivalent.
    - ii. Teachers from public and private sectors.

- iii. Representatives from Non-Governmental Organizations that incorporate inclusion and education efforts in the Hemisphere or within the Member State.
  - iv. Parents and students from private and public schools interested in the topic.
4. To recommend that the Inter-American Committee on Education (CIE), working with the Department of Human Development, Education and Employment:
    - a. Oversee the logistics and coordinate the Seminar's purposes with the regular meetings of the CIE.
    - b. Set the meeting date for the Seminar to be held within the year 2018, preferably before the meeting of the Ministers of Education in 2019, as deemed appropriate by the CIE.
  5. To report the outcomes of the Seminar at the biennial meeting for the Meeting of Ministers of Education set to be held in the year 2019.
  6. To ask the Seminar's coordinators to compile a list of in-country contacts from those who participated in the seminar, in order that participants may maintain a network that facilitates the communication among the Member States to promote cultural diversity and model education curricula.
  7. To request funding for the Seminar from the Inter American Development Bank, the Secretariat for Conferences and Meetings, the Secretariat of Integral Development, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as The Gates Foundation, and, international entities such as UNESCO, and voluntary contributions from participating Member States.
  8. To encourage Member States to seek funding from these above-mentioned sources for the promotion of national, regional and hemispheric initiatives and programs as seen appropriate after the Seminar.

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

Cosignatories:

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**HEMISPHERIC OBSERVATORY FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION  
OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT ON CLIMATE CHANGE**

General Committee

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of The Commonwealth of Barbados

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND:

AG/RES. 1674 (XXIX-O/99), “Climate Change in The Americas”, which refers to the adverse effects of climate change in the region, including the decline in quality of life and the deterioration of the environment for present and future generations, and to the significant risks that Member States face because of these detrimental impacts;

AWARE:

Of the responsibility, established by the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), to find effective and equitable solutions to climate change in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, based on countries’ respective capabilities, and all other principles, objectives and provisions of this multilateral environmental convention;

EMPHASIZING:

The Organization of American States’ efforts in relation to the implementation of the UNFCCC, including the definitions of AG/RES. 2818 (XLIV-O/14), “Climate Change in the Context of Sustainable Development in the Hemisphere”, which consider fundamental the support provided to countries and sub regional and regional institutions in their efforts to fulfill the obligations to this convention, among other multilateral agreements;

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION:

United Nations FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1 “Paris Agreement on Climate Change,” Article 4.9, and Article 14 of the Paris Agreement, which require all Parties to put forward their best efforts to define and communicate, every five years, their “Intended National Determined Contributions”, as the summary of their ambitious efforts to achieve the goals of the agreement; and state that Parties shall “periodically take stock of the implementation of this Agreement to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of this Agreement and its long-term goals (referred to as the global stocktake)”; and

DEEPLY CONSCIOUS:

Of the spirit of cooperation established by the Charter of the Organization of American States in 1948, which in Article 91 establishes mechanisms “to promote and facilitate cooperation between the Organization of American States and the United Nations” on matters critical for the international community,

RESOLVES:

1. To reaffirm the commitment acquired by the Member States, through the signature and ratification of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, among other treaties and protocols, as a clear action plan to combat the imminent threat of climate change, and to invite the Member States that still have not ratified the agreement to do so;



**INTEGRATING COMMITMENT TO SUSTAINABILITY  
INTO THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES CHARTER**

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Ecuador

Topic No.3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

That Article 37 of the OAS Charter states: “Member States shall extend among themselves the benefits of science and technology by encouraging the exchange and utilization of scientific and technical knowledge in accordance with existing treaties and national laws”;

That the Preamble of the OAS Charter states that the OAS is “resolved to preserve in the noble undertaking that humanity has conferred upon the United Nations, whose principles and purposes they solemnly reaffirm”;

Article 142 of the OAS Charter, which specifies that “Amendments to the present Charter may be adopted only at a General Assembly convened for that purpose. Amendments shall enter into force in accordance with the terms and the procedure set forth in Article 140”;

RECALLING:

That Paragraph 21 of Plan of Action of the First Summit of the Americas (Miami, 1994) states: “(The Governments will (...) pursue, in accordance with national legislation, least cost national energy strategies that consider all options, including energy efficiency”;

Paragraph 23 of Declaration of Panama: Energy for Sustainable Development, AG/DEC. 52 (XXXVII-O/07), 5 June 2007, which states: “The Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Member States of the Organization of American States [...] request to the General Secretariat, in coordination with other institutions and experts, to continue to promote instructional and training programs for relevant actors in the public and private energy sectors and taking into account the possibilities offered by the Scholarships and Training Program of the OAS and other possible funding sources; maintain, update, and distribute a registry of specialists of the Member States who, at the request of the countries of the region, can offer cooperation on energy matters; and support regional dialogue for the creation and strengthening of markets and the promotion of energy efficiency and conservation for sustainable development”;

EMPHASIZING:

That global climate change poses a serious risk to the development and prosperity of Member States, and, considering the precedent set by the ratification of the Paris Agreement, there is a need for a formal commitment for sustainability by international organizations; and

NOTING WITH GREAT CONCERN:

That the Organization of American States has no official commitment to sustainable development in the OAS Charter,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States that have already deposited their Instruments of Ratification.
2. To encourage Members that have not deposited their Instruments of Ratification to do so.
3. To propose that Member States consider endorsing the Paris Agreement.
4. To amend Chapter VII of the OAS Charter to include the following statement, with the aim of codifying the OAS' commitment to sustainable development: "Member States, recognizing the close relationship between sustainable development and social and economic development, should make individual and united efforts to:
  - a. Promote the development and integration of renewable energy sources.
  - b. Create an international collaborative network for research on the effects of climate change and the development of sustainable solutions.
  - c. Promote the protection of fragile ecosystems from the effects of deforestation, poaching, and pollution."
5. To convene a meeting of the General Assembly in Quito, Ecuador on August 19, 2017, for the purpose of adopting the Amendment of Resolve 4 to the OAS Charter.

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

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

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**CREATION OF AN INTER-AMERICAN COOPERATIVE AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE  
TO FOSTER BETTER COOPERATION FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PARIS  
AGREEMENT ON CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE HEMISPHERE**

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Argentina

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

The Mandates for Action of the Seventh Summit of the Americas (Panama City, 2015), which resolve to “continue and strengthen hemispheric efforts geared toward making progress in the areas of sustainable development and climate change in order to counteract the impacts of climate change, increase the capacity for adaptation of communities and ecosystems vulnerable to climate change, and step up efforts to mitigate greenhouse-gas emission,” and which aim to “promote the exchange of information and data in the climate field, and capacity building for data collection and analysis to favor resilient development and adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change”;

CONSIDERING:

The impact of climate change generally in the Americas, including sea level rise, increase in inundations, storm surge flooding, wildfire and insect outbreaks, risk of deaths due to heat waves; increases in water-borne diseases, degraded water quality, respiratory illness, and vector-borne infectious diseases; and in urban centers more specifically, including urban heat islands, air and water pollution, ageing infrastructure, water quality and supply challenges, rush of immigration and population growth;

The additional climate change impact in the Western Hemisphere of intense rainfall, flooding, Amazon drought, hailstorms, devastating hurricanes such as Katrina in 2005;

RECOGNIZING:

That efforts by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) have catalyzed greater action but are not enough to close the emissions gap and keep global average temperature increase within safe levels; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The resolution of the United Nations AG/RES/63/217 (2009), which encourages “the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the parties to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to continue to address the adverse effects of climate change, especially in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable...and also encourages the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to continue to assess the adverse effects of climate change on the socio-economic and natural disaster reduction systems of developing countries”;



**LESSENING THE IMPACT OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS  
THROUGH THE CREATION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY OPPORTUNITIES**

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2e and f of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which establishes that “the Organization of American States, in order to put into practice the principles on which it is founded and to fulfill its regional obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, proclaims the following essential purposes: To seek the solution of political, juridical, and economic problems that may arise among them.. [and] To promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development”;

Article 95c1 of the Charter, which assigns to the Inter-American Council of Integral Development the function to “promote, coordinate, and assign responsibility for the execution of development programs and projects to the subsidiary bodies and relevant organizations, on the basis of the priorities identified by the Member States, in areas such as: economic and social development, including trade, tourism, integration and the environment”;

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

OBSERVING:

The mission of the Energy and Climate Change Mitigation Section of the OAS’ Department of Sustainable Development (DSD), which states that, in the pursuit of its primary mission to “support the development and use of sustainable energy technologies and services within OAS Member States,” this section may “undertake actions that contribute to ... supporting the development of human and institutional capacity essential for the development, use and management of sustainable energy systems”;

CONSIDERING:

A 2009 study commissioned by the National Hydropower Association (US) and conducted by Navigant Consulting, a professional consulting firm focusing on management and economic matters, which projected the creation of “1.4 million cumulative jobs and add 60,000 megawatts of affordable, domestic, renewable energy by 2025” as a result of increases in hydropower in the United States alone;

A 2016 report by the Solar Foundation, a non-profit group not funded by solar companies, which states that the number of jobs in solar energy has increased 20 percent from 2014 to 2015, and that there are more people working in solar energy than on oil rigs or in natural gas fields; and

## NOTING:

Article 4, Section 1 of The Paris Agreement on Climate Change, which states that “Parties aim to reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible, recognizing that peaking will take longer for developing country Parties, and to undertake rapid reductions thereafter in accordance with best available science, so as to achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases in the second half of this century, on the basis of equity, and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty”,

## RESOLVES:

1. To commend the Organization of American States and each individual Member State for their ongoing work in the fight against global climate change.
2. To call upon the Secretary General to oversee the creation of a program—henceforth known as the United Sustainable American Clean Energy Program (USACEP)—focusing on the creation of clean energy jobs in the hemisphere, and to promote sustainable development for all nations, specifically through the use of solar-, wind-, hydropower, and other non-fossil fuel based forms of energy.
3. To direct the Secretary General to create this program by November 11, 2018, to be fully articulated by November 11, 2020 at the very latest, with a plan to develop a united power grid to serve the Western Hemisphere by 2025.
4. That this program will:
  - a. Be overseen by the Energy and Climate Change Mitigation Section of the Department of Sustainable Development.
  - b. Work with individual Member States and their respective Departments of Energy to establish an increased reliance on clean energy through the creation of solar-, wind-, hydropower, and other forms of renewable energy in each Member State., such that participation in this program anticipates as a goal a voluntary reduction of fossil fuel consumption by 10 percent of a Member State’s 2015 total by the year 2020.
  - c. Provide incentives for Member States in compliance with this program, including:
    - i. Access to the united power grid.
    - ii. Assistance from the OAS regarding technical and other aspects in implementing these renewable energy sources.
  - d. Not exclude less-developed nations based on an inability to create clean energy farms, nor those at risk of losing these farms to natural disasters, but instead, offer these nations access to the united power grid and adjusted prices on clean energy, in exchange for adoption of this resolution and a 20 percent reduction of the nation’s fossil fuel consumption (based on the nation’s 2015 total) by the year 2020.
  - e. In its creation and its subsequent implementation—including the creation of clean energy farms—will not infringe upon any claims to land by the indigenous populations of a Member State.
  - f. Be accompanied with a call for a conference in Managua, Nicaragua, in the year 2020, with the purpose of determining future fossil fuel consumption reductions, as well as beginning the discussion of eliminating fossil fuel consumption in the hemisphere in its entirety.
5. To encourage the Secretary General to work with all parties to achieve forgiveness of foreign debt of Member States in an amount at equals to the money not spent on fossil fuel consumption.

- 6. To fund this enterprise through:
  - a. Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) grants.
  - b. Voluntary donations from Member States.
  - c. Donations from privatized/nationalized companies in the area or international and non-profit organizations focused on environmental sustainability and fossil fuel reduction, such as Microsoft, IBM, Starbucks, Verizon, the Carbon War Room, Green for All, the Climate Institute, Climate Trust, Pew Center on Global Climate Change, and the World Resources Institute.

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

Cosignatories: 1.	_____	_____
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**CONFERENCE FOR AFRICAN RIGHTS AND EXPERIENCES (CARE)**

General Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Federative Republic of Brazil

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND:

That the 1948 American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, Chapter One, Article II establishes that: all people are entitled to freedom, equality, and access to their civil rights without consideration of race, sex, language, or creed;

Chapter II, Article 3 (l) of the 1948 Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states: “The American States proclaim the fundamental rights of the individual without distinction as to race, nationality, creed, or sex”;

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

Chapter 1, Article 1 of the 2012 Social Charter of the Americas, which states that “The peoples of the Americas legitimately aspire to social justice and their governments have a responsibility to promote it... Development with equity strengthens and consolidates democracy, since the two are interdependent and mutually reinforcing”;

The decisions reached by the 2014 Latin America and Caribbean Region Meeting on the Decade for People of African Descent, hosted in Brasília, Brazil, in which member states pledged to work with utmost haste to correct the unique difficulties faced in the Hemisphere by people of African Descent;

CONSIDERING:

AG/RES. 2693 (XLI-O/11), which reaffirmed the importance of the full, free, and equal participation of Persons of African Descent in all aspects of political, economic, social, and cultural life in the countries of the Americas;

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2824 (XLIV-O/14), which reaffirmed the importance of full and equal participation of Persons of African Descent in all aspects of life in the Hemisphere, and acknowledged United Nations General Resolution 68/237, which proclaimed the International Decade for People of African Descent, beginning on 1 January 2015 and concluding on 31 December 2024; and

RECALLING FURTHER:

AG/RES. 2891 (XLVI-O/16), which called upon the governments of member states to lay the framework for a more inclusive Hemisphere by expanding cooperation and sharing good practices between member states, such as recognition and promotion of traditionally disadvantaged social classes, that they may move towards policy which allows persons of African Descent to freely exercise their rights.



**WORKSHOP ON THE SAFE USE OF THE SOIL  
AND THE IMPACT OF AGRICULTURE ON CLIMATE CHANGE**

General Committee  
Draft Resolution presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Haiti

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 34 (d) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which sets forth as a basic goal of integral development “Modernization of rural life and reforms leading to equitable and efficient land-tenure systems, increased agricultural productivity, expanded use of land, diversification of production and improve processing and marketing systems for agricultural products; and the strengthening and expansion of the means to attain these ends”;

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

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

Article 21 of the Social Charter, which affirms that “Fighting poverty, reducing inequities, promoting social inclusion, and conservation and sustainable use of natural resources are fundamental and interrelated challenges facing the Hemisphere, and overcoming these challenges is essential to achieving sustainable development,” and that “Member states will adopt and execute, with the participation of the private sector and civil society organizations, strategies, plans, and policies to meet these challenges as part of their development efforts and for the benefit and enjoyment of all persons and all generations”;

BEARING IN MIND:

That the Plan of Action on environmental issues of the VII Summit of the Americas (Panamá City, 2015), “Prosperity with Equity: The Challenge of Cooperation in the Americas,” encourages “sustainable and productive agriculture, optimizing the use of natural resources, particularly water and soil, in order to achieve prosperity with equity in rural areas,” and that Mandate of action number 7, promotes “the exchange of information and data in the climate field, and capacity-building for data collection and analysis to favor resilient development and adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change”;

That climate change is directly linked to the contamination of the soil through the misuse and abuse of the land and fresh water courses, which results in a negative impact on the quality life of the people of the Americas;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION:

The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) initiatives on the use of technology and good practices for addressing and minimizing the impact of climate change on agriculture, such as the competition entitled “Climate Smart Agriculture: Stories from Farmers in the Eastern Caribbean States”;

DEEPLY CONCERNED ABOUT:

The studies of the United Nations Collaborative Program on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD+), which claim that 17% of the carbon emissions is the result of deforestation and forest degradation, placing this issue second only to the energy sector;

The rising use of agrochemical products that contaminate the soil and also increase greenhouse gas emissions, especially in less developed countries;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

FCCC/CP/2015/L.9/Rev.1 Annex of the Paris Agreement article 2 1b, which calls for “Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production”;

FCCC/CP/2015/L.9/Rev.1 Annex of the Paris Agreement article 12, which states that “Parties shall cooperate in taking measures as appropriate, to enhance climate change education, training public awareness, public participation and public access to information, recognizing the importance of these steps with respect to enhancing actions under this agreement”; and

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2649 (XLI-O/11), which encourages support of “the efforts of OAS member states to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including promotion of capacity-building and information exchange activities”,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the remarkable work done by the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI), especially its Department of Sustainable Development (DSD), on research and knowledge exchange related to the environment and the promotion of sustainable communities.
2. To acknowledge the outstanding work done by the IICA in promoting and supporting Member States in attaining agricultural development.
3. To invite all Member States to participate in a Workshop to be held in Peru during the VIII Summit of the Americas in 2018, to address, but not be limited to:
  - a. Safe use of fertilizers and pesticides to reduce potential harmful effects on the soil, animals and human beings, such as the replacement of chemical products with ecological options, for example, manure from animals.
  - b. Implementation of new technologies, such as Precision Agriculture, to increase productivity while caring for the preservation of the environment and natural properties of the soil.
  - c. Application of agricultural and farming techniques to improve productivity and to introduce new varieties of crops on resilient soils such as crop rotation.
  - d. Discussion of new initiatives in order to mitigate the effects of climate change, taking into consideration the dependence of rural communities on the development of low-cost solutions, such as economical equipment for less developed countries, and food security.

- e. The importance of ethical behavior in farming and production, understanding the negative consequences that soil contamination brings to societies, especially in fresh water courses.
- 4. To request the IICA to create an *ad hoc* group composed of experts in the area of agriculture and sustainable development to organize the Workshop, according to their knowledge and expertise.
- 5. To invite representatives from Ministries of Agriculture or their equivalent—as well as representatives from the private sector related to the subject—to actively participate in the Workshop to share their experience in the field.
- 6. To produce a document on the results of the Workshop to be delivered to all Member States and interested parties, including NGOs or any other organization that may benefit from that information.
- 7. To request that the IICA provide funding to hold the Workshop and to request additional funding from voluntary donations from Member States, permanent observers, NGOs and private parties.
- 8. To make public all the information regarding this Workshop on the IICA’s web page, with the purpose of reaching a vast majority of citizens.

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

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

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

(Signature of Delegate)

(Country Represented)

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**COMBATTING CLIMATE CHANGE THROUGH CONTROLS AND CROSS-SUPPORT  
AMONGST STATES THROUGH THE PARIS CLIMATE AGREEMENT**

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Chile

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

REALIZING:

That the issue of climate change is a universal issue that affects all people within the Americas and the entirety of mankind;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

That human industrial activities are a contributing factor to the presence of detrimental atmospheric greenhouse gases, augmenting the greenhouse gas effect at unnatural rates, resulting in adverse effects to Earth's ecosystems;

RECALLING:

The commitment of OAS members, as Non-Annex I Parties to the United Nations Framework on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Climate Agreement therein, to publishing all national emissions records, implementing regional programs to mitigate climate change, promoting the diffusion and transfer of technologies and practices for reducing emissions, minimizing adverse effects of the economy, encouraging scientific and socio-economic research, and cooperating in training and education related to climate change;

RECOGNIZING:

That Article 15 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter promotes the "preservation and good stewardship of the environment," as an exercise of democracy that ensures the sustainable environmental benefits for future generations and for the political stability of the region;

CONSIDERING:

The adoption of the Declaration of Tela for Sustainable Development in the Americas by the General Assembly of the OAS, as a commitment of the OAS and its member states to the preservation of the natural resources of the Americas, as well as the development of economically sustainable environmental policies; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The support to OAS member states provided by the Inter-American Program for Sustainable Development (PIDS) towards the creation of sustainable development for environmental protection, which will directly aid in poverty eradication in the region; and

That PIDS provides supporting actions in the realms of sustainable management of ecosystems, integrated water resources management, sustainable cities and communities, as well as sustainable energy management, prioritizing the promotion of clean, renewable, environmentally sustainable energy and energy efficiency,

RESOLVES:

1. To call upon member states OAS to take collective action to implement controls and employ cross-support to ensure that the best technologies, practices, and processes are used to combat the effects of global climate change.
2. To establish a hemispheric commission for environmental preservation and atmospheric monitoring, which will encourage states to take the necessary action to reduce human contributions to climate change, by:
  - a. Pledging to curb emissions by a percentage proportional to the industrial output of the state, barring severe economic degradation.
  - b. Encouraging the use of non-conventional renewable energy sources.
  - c. Encouraging the implementation of minimal taxes, based on the industrial component of a state's GDP, on fixed sources of greenhouse gas emissions, barring severe economic degradation.
  - d. Publishing national greenhouse gas emissions records to this commission, pursuant to the prior commitment of OAS members, as Non-Annex I Parties to the UNFCCC.
  - e. Utilizing voluntary contributions to fund research and pioneer efforts regarding scientific and technological solutions to global climate change.

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

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

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**PROMOTING THE EFFICACY OF THE PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE DECADE  
OF PERSONS OF AFRICAN DESCENT IN THE AMERICAS  
THROUGH TARGETED HEALTH DATA COLLECTION**

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Honduras

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

The Preamble of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states “that the historic mission of America is to offer to man a land of liberty and a favorable environment for the development of his personality and the realization of his just aspirations”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

Article 3 (k) of the OAS Charter, which proclaims “the fundamental rights of the individual without distinction as to race, nationality, creed, or sex” and founds “The spiritual unity of the continent” upon “respect for the cultural values of the American countries and requires their close cooperation for the high purposes of civilization”;

RECOGNIZING:

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

HAVING SEEN:

AG/RES. 2824 (XLIV-O/14), which recognizes the International Decade for People of African Descent;

AG/RES. 2891 (XLVI-O/16), which adopts the Plan of Action for Persons of African Descent in the Americas beginning in 2016 and ending in 2025;

TAKING NOTE:

That the Statistical Bulletin on the Health of the Indigenous Populations and People of African Descent in Latin America [Pan-American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)] published in 2013, reported that persons of African descent suffer poorer health outcomes, such as some of the highest the maternal and child mortality rates, due to the inextricable relationship between poverty and opportunity inequity to racism and xenophobia;

That the Statistical Bulletin, while thorough and convincing regarding the marginalization of the specific healthcare needs of persons of African descent, lacked data from Member States pertaining to certain research topics where PAHO/WHO-UNFPA-ECLAC received sufficient data for non-African descent and indigenous groups, and that this inequity in data collection created the primary obstacle for producing a dependable and comprehensive analysis of the true healthcare needs of African-descent groups;

## CONSIDERING:

The Plan of Action for Persons of African Descent in the Americas, which states: “Member States of the Organization will promote and support programs aimed at correcting the legacies of historical injustices caused by the enslavement of Africans in the Caribbean”;

That the Plan of Action for Persons of African Descent in the Americas promotes the inclusion of “the rights of persons of African descent on the agenda of meetings of ministers and high authorities and in the policies, programs, and projects, as well as the organs, agencies, and entities of the OAS General Secretariat”;

That the Plan of Action for Persons of African Descent in the Americas agrees to “Incorporate the Afro-descendant variable in the collection of statistical data on migrant populations, refugees and those requesting refugee status to serve as a basis to establish public policy for economic and social inclusion and the effective exercise of their rights”; and

## AFFIRMING:

The commitment in the Plan of Action for the Decade of Persons of African Descent in the Americas to “promote the inclusion of the Afro-descendant approach in the social determinants of health through inter-sectoral policies, and promote the creation of health programs for persons of African descent,” as well as “the development and implementation of protocols for comprehensive healthcare for recurrent non-communicable diseases in the population of African descent”,

## RESOLVES:

1. To commend the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights’ (IACHR) and its Rapporteurship on the Rights of Persons of African Descent and against Racial Discrimination on their progress in recognizing the unique social and healthcare needs of persons of African descent.
2. To welcome the commitment of Member States to lend support in alleviating the historical implications of centuries-long marginalization of the persons of African descent on issues of healthcare and community-specific health programs.
3. To request that the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF) work together to determine the health needs of the persons of African descent beyond the already recognized public health concerns—lack of access to contraceptives and family planning care, lack of access to women’s healthcare, and the high prevalence of certain non-communicable diseases within this population--by:
  - a. Urging Member States to partner with PAHO/WHO-UNICEF to provide demographic-specific health statistics in the annual PAHO/WHO-UNICEF Joint Reporting Forms (JRF) through the inclusion of a separate statistical analysis of demographically-specific collected data.
  - b. Requesting collaboration from each Member State’s Ministry of Health in the inclusion of data and statistical analysis specific to the health of persons of African descent in their reports to PAHO.
  - c. Requesting that all relevant actors assist in the inclusion, and dissemination of all new data collected for and reported in the 2018 Annual PAHO Core Report.

d. Requesting that PAHO include a discussion of the progress of this project in its annual report to the Organization of American States, emphasizing the report's implications for the health campaigns and programs during the Decade of Persons of African Descent in the Americas.

4. To request that Member States finance this initiative with the funds already allocated in the Member States' domestic budgets, and to invite Member States, NGOs and other civil society actors to make a financial contribution to this PAHO/WHO-UNICEF project.

Approved for form and substance:

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(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

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**SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON MIGRATION ISSUES TO ADDRESS  
THE SITUATION OF UNACCOMPANIED CHILD MIGRATION IN THE  
WESTERN HEMISPHERE THROUGH REGIONAL DIALOGUE**

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of El Salvador

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

BELIEVING:

Article 9 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states that “the promotion and protection of human rights of indigenous peoples and migrants, and respect for ethnic, cultural and religious diversity in the Americas contribute to strengthening democracy and citizen participation”;

BEARING IN MIND:

The Social Charter of the Americas’ assessment that “efforts will help provide effective social protection for that population, especially those living in poverty and extreme poverty, address situations of risk, and prevent the intergenerational transmission of poverty and a deepening of vulnerabilities caused by crises”;

REAFFIRMING:

That the Plan of Action Québec City (Third Summit of the Americas, 2001) highlights the importance to strengthen “cooperation among states to address, with a comprehensive, objective and long-term focus, the manifestations, origins and effects of migration in the region”;

EMPHASIZING:

The statement in the information from the Continuous Reporting System of International Migration in the Americas that “international migration, counting both permanent and temporary movement, increased by an average of 5 percent per year overall over the 2011-2013 period, but by an average of 18 percent per year for Latin American and Caribbean countries”; and

RECOGNIZING:

The data from the Migration Policy institute that establishes there are 60 million people internally and externally displaced around the globe, and that high rates of migration in refugee, migrant families and unaccompanied minors from countries of origin are often due to violence, corruption, and lack of resources,

RESOLVES:

1. To applaud the OAS Committee on Migration’s success in its purpose of serving as the principal forum of the Organization on issues dealing with migration flows.
2. To recognize the importance of regional dialogue and policy on issues surrounding the protection of human rights, specifically the situation of refugee and migrant families and unaccompanied children in the Hemisphere.
3. To call a special meeting of the OAS Committee on Migration to be held in December of 2017, with the central theme of discussions being the assessment of unaccompanied child migration.
4. To encourage the adoption of the following agenda items as points of discussion for the OAS Committee on Migration meeting on the assessment of unaccompanied child migration:
  - a. Thorough assessment of the driving forces behind unaccompanied child migration within the Western Hemisphere.
  - b. Dissemination of best practices shared at the United Nations Seventy-First Session for addressing regional unaccompanied child migration.
  - c. Establishment of quantifiable regional goals to promote human rights in the migration of unaccompanied children, to be accomplished by 2022.
  - d. Proposal of regional initiatives and incentive programs for addressing the issue of unaccompanied child migration.
  - e. Consideration of the establishment of a regional fund used to implement the proposed aforementioned initiatives and incentive programs.
  - f. Development of a comprehensive report highlighting the outcome of the special meeting of the OAS Committee on Migration, to be presented to the OAS Secretary General no later than March of 2018.

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

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

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**PROVIDING CIVIL IDENTITY TO REFUGEE, MIGRANTS AND  
UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN IN THE HEMISPHERE**

General Committee Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Guyana

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 31 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which reaffirms the principle that “The American States proclaim the fundamental rights of the individual without distinction as to race, nationality, creed or sex”;

Stated under the section of Social Standards, in Article 29 (a), that, “All human beings, without distinction as to race, nationality, sex, creed or social condition, have the right to attain material well-being and spiritual growth under circumstances of liberty, dignity, equality of opportunity, and economic security”;

CONSIDERING:

The United Nations’ Convention on the Rights of the Child and its claim: “The right to a name and nationality is one of the most fundamental human rights. But millions of children spend much of their lives without this legal identity and the benefits and protections it affords. Children who are not registered do not officially exist;”

Article 102 of the United Nations’ Charter declares that “None of the provisions of this Charter shall be construed as impairing the rights and obligations of the Member States under the Charter of the United Nations”;

That physical documentation, while not representing citizenship, manifests each human’s right to identity and enables him or her to earn appropriate wages and fully function in a country;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

Article 6 of AG/RES 2362 (XXXVIII-O/08) (2008), “Inter-American program for the Universal Civil registration and right to identity”, which recognizes that “everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law” and the “right to nationality”, according to the universal declaration of Human Rights (1948), Article 15;

That the recognition of the identity of persons can mean that an individual can exercise fully his or her civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights, recognized in international instruments such as the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man and the Convention on the Rights of a Child;

That the exercise of these rights is essential for participation in a democratic society; and

RECOGNIZING:

The regional cooperation from 17 Member States, by 2010, which have implemented projects in five strategic areas that respond to AG/RES. 2362, and actions to guarantee universal civil registry and the right to identity, through the issuance of public identity documents,

RESOLVES:

1. To praise the OAS for its prior and existing efforts regarding the accuracy of information about and the safety of migrants and refugees through initiatives such as the Continuous Reporting System on International Migration Identity in the Americas (SICREMI), as well as the Inter-American Program for the Protection of Humans Rights of Migrant,s among many others.
2. To urge member states to continue the collaboration at the federal level with the Universal Civil Identity Program in the Americas (PUICA) to provide physical identification documentation to migrants and refugees regardless of their citizenship or visa status.
3. To urge member states to resolve within their capacities to develop systems to provide identification documentation according to their geographical position in order to register and provide a birth certificate to newborn children.
4. To recommend the Member States to employ the Universal Civil Identity Program in the Americas (PUICA) to achieve mobile registration campaigns to inaccessible areas, in order to provide civil identity to the population of the Member States by 2019.
5. To instruct the Department for Effective Public Management of the Secretariat for Political Affairs to report the results of member states' efforts in this regard, and progress made in them, to the OAS Permanent Council.

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

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

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**CREATION OF INTER-AMERICAN MIGRANT ADVISORY COUNCIL  
TO PROMOTE MULTI DIMENSIONAL DIALOGUE AND COOPERATION**

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Mexico and Panama.

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND:

That the Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of the Refugees (1951 Refugee Convention), the Cartagena Declaration on Refugees, the Convention on Territorial Asylum, and the Resolution 03/08 of the IACHR (Inter-American Commission on Human Rights) on the Human Rights of Migrants, are the most complete source of information about the rights and the protection of the migrants, the refugees and their families;

REITERATING:

That, as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the American Convention on Human Rights indicate, every person has an inner value, dignity and equal and inalienable rights that must be respected by any other human being and institution around the world, in the way to establish the bases of freedom, justice and peace in the society;

That the essential rights of man are not derived from one's being a national of a certain state, but are based upon attributes of the human personality, and that they therefore justify international protection in the form of a convention reinforcing or complementing the protection provided by the domestic law of the American State;

That all persons are equal before the law, such that they are entitled, without discrimination, to equal protection of the law;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That the violation of the human rights of migrants occurs at all stages of the migration process through phenomenon ranging from trafficking in persons, and sexual abuse or labor exploitation once established in the host country, and that detentions and deportations also pose a risk to the violation of the human rights of migrants, as these procedures are in accordance with national laws, but not always with international conventions;

CONSIDERING:

That there are more than 60 million uprooted in the world, including refugees and displaced persons in their own countries, that almost half of this population is made up of children, that in Western Europe there are more than 100,000 children separated from their parents, that approximately 20,000 unaccompanied minors file applications for asylum each year in Europe, North America and Oceania, and most who flee their homes do so because of wars, and that in the last decade, wars have claimed the lives of more than 2 million children and left one million orphaned children;

That despite the fact that all migrants, by virtue of their human dignity, are protected by international human rights law, without discrimination, on an equal basis with citizens, irrespective of their administrative

status or status—and despite the existing legal framework—migrants continue to suffer from abuse, exploitation and violence;

NOTING:

That, according to The Convention and Protocol relating to the Status of the Refugees (1951 Refugee Convention), refugees, as subjects of law, enjoy not only the human rights of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, but also enjoy the rights of: Non-return, Right of Asylum, exclusion of refugee status; non-sanction for illegal entry; right to leave any country, including one's own, right to enter your own country; freedom of movement; procedural guarantees; principle of family unity / family reunification; unlawful and arbitrary detention (procedural guarantees), to Documentation / Identity Documents; Education rights; and the right to remunerated job; and

RECOGNIZING:

The importance of safeguarding the rights of refugees, migrants and their families, and of all minors who have been affected by war or political, economic or cultural situations in their country, not only because they are human beings but also because of their condition of vulnerability and their right to a dignified life, with total protection and guarantee of the rights agreed in international agreements,

RESOLVES:

- 1 To suggest Member States consider signing and ratifying the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) and the Protocol relating to the status of refugees (1967).
- 2 To create an Inter-American Migrant Advisory Council that shall have the purpose of enabling transparent dialogue to ensure the coordination and communication between migrants and local governments raising awareness of the issues that affect migrant communities throughout the Western Hemisphere, which:
  - a. Will be under the direction of the Committee on Migration Issues (CAM), which shall oversee supervising the assessment of local and regional concerns, the capability to provide information and interpretation of state policies, and the information regarding migrants' situation.
  - b. Shall establish a dialogue group formed by officials of Member States and representative members of migrants that will encourage Member States to work on the respect of migrants' rights and institutional programs of education, labor, social development and health guided by the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) and the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO).
  - c. Will provide planning, guidance, and recommendations on policies, programs and service delivery for migrants through the International Organization for Migration (IOM).
  - d. Set up guidelines to be suggested for the next Summits of the Americas Mandates on Migration to follow.
  - e. Should schedule meetings prior to the Summit of the Americas in areas of highest concentration of migrants established throughout the hemisphere based on the annual United Nations International Migration Report.
- 3 To Call upon UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) to collaborate with the Inter-American Migrant Advisory Council and the IACHR Rapporteurship on the Rights of the Child to provide services to unaccompanied children affected by all forms of violence.

- 4 To urge the IACHR to work with the Inter-American Migrant Advisory Council to develop a report on issues of access to justice by migrants to verify compliance of this right
- 5 To request the Inter-American Juridical Committee (IAJC) to unify the parameters and good practices of the OAS members States, through the exchange of experiences in matter of migrant’s access to international law and justice.
- 6 To request that funding for the Inter-American Migrant Advisory Council be sourced from:
  - a. Voluntary contributions from participating Member States.
  - b. Funding requests to interested and relevant Non-Governmental Organizations, and International bodies like the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), the World Bank, the UN Refugee Agency, International Donors and other IGOs and NGOs.

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

Cosignatories:

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)
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**A DECLARATION TO REAFFIRM THE OAS COMMITMENT TO HELP  
ABANDONED CHILDREN, REFUGEES, AND ASYLUM SEEKERS**

General Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegations of Belize and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 of the OAS Charter, which establishes as many of its main purposes to: “To strengthen the peace and security of the continent” (a); “To provide for common action on the part of those States in the event of aggression” (d); [and] “To eradicate extreme poverty, which constitutes an obstacle to the full democratic development of the peoples of the hemisphere”;

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

The Cartagena Declaration on the “International Protection of Refugees of 1984,” which promotes: “the adoption of national laws and regulations facilitating the application of the Convention and the Protocol and, if necessary, establishing internal procedures and mechanisms for the protection of refugees. In addition, to ensure that the national laws and regulations...reflect the principles and criteria of the Convention and the Protocol, thus fostering the necessary process of systematic harmonization of national legislation on refugees”;

AG/RES. 2232 (XXXVI-0/06), “Protection of Asylum Seekers, Refugees, and Returnees in the Americas,” which provides protection and assistance and finds lasting solutions for refugees in the hemisphere are inspired by humanitarian principles, are consistent with international refugee law, and are guided by the spirit of international solidarity and responsibility-sharing, as appropriate, with the support of international cooperation”;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That a disturbing trend has risen in one member state whose president has effectively shut the door on refugees and asylum seekers under the guise of “national security,” when in fact such policies reflect a bias and racism against people of certain religious backgrounds, nationalities, or ethnic groups;

That two member states are presently considering a harsh and inhumane mass deportation program aimed at undocumented immigrants from neighboring countries, and that these policies reflect a bias and seem to be precipitated by a growing climate of nativism, racism, and nationalism that is sweeping the globe;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The Inter-American Convention against Racism, Racial Discrimination and Related Forms of Intolerance (A68, 2013), “The international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination,” which states that race or nationality cannot be a motive of any distinction, exclusion, restriction, or preference in the public or private life;

That according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in 2015: “an unprecedented 65.3 million people around the world have been forced from home. Among them are nearly 21.3 million refugees over half of whom are under the age of 18”;

That the UNHCR has also determined that the Americas have given refuge to a mere 12% of global immigrants; and

RECOGNIZING:

That the UNHCR has praised the Republic of Ecuador for its implementation of an “Enhanced Registration Project,” the first such policy in Latin America that has streamlined the refugee registration process from months to one day, and in so doing, has enabled Ecuador to give refuge to over 60,000 immigrants from neighboring countries displaced by civil war and other conditions,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate every member of the OAS for its their effort on the subject of migration and cooperation for a better life of families and children, refugees, and asylum seekers
2. To direct the Committee on Migration Issues (CAM) to draft, by the end of October 2017, a declaration that urges member states to voluntarily open their doors to refugees and asylum seekers who have been forced to flee their country by such factors as war, political and religious persecution, natural disasters, climate change, poverty, and hunger.
3. To instruct CAM to draft a declaration reaffirming the OAS’ commitment to accept and protect refugees and asylum seekers from the Americas and beyond, whereby this declaration should , consider, but not belimited itself to:
  - a. That member states will collaborate economically, politically and socially to ensure the dignity, health and safety of all migrants.
  - b. Recognizing that participating member states have full sovereignty to establish their own vetting process of refugees and asylum seekers in accordance to the guidelines set by the UNHCR and the 1951 Refugee Convention. The member states that could receive migrants should endeavor to act in collaboration with the originating country of deported people.
  - c. Encouraging member states to strive and integrate these migrant populations, particularly the children, into society, fully and expeditiously.
  - d. Urge member states to refrain from mass deportation and other inhumane and harsh processes and to consider residency on a case by case basis established by domestic law, in accordance with the guidelines set by the UNHCR and Article 33 of the 1951 Refugee Convention.

4. Understanding that a liberal refugee and immigration policy can be expensive, to encourage those member states wishing to participate, but which are without adequate funding for such, to seek assistance from the UNHCR and or interested NGOs.

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

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

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**COMBATING RACISM AND PROMOTING POLITICAL PARTICIPATION  
OF PEOPLE OF AFRICAN DESCENT THROUGH THE CREATION  
OF SPECIAL ADVISORY COUNCILS**

General Committee  
Draft Resolution presented by the Delegation of Grenada

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

**HAVING SEEN:**

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

Article 30 of the OAS Charter, which pledges a commitment by Member States “to a united effort to ensure international social justice in their relations and integral development for their peoples, as conditions essential to peace and security”;

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

Article 9 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which calls for respect for ethnic, cultural and religious diversity in the Americas, as it contributes to strengthening democracy and citizen participation;

**BEARING IN MIND:**

That in February 2005, in recognition of the racial discrimination that persists against people of African descent in the Americas, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) established a Special Rapporteurship on the Rights of Persons of African Descent and on Racial Discrimination, in order to promote the recognition and the rights of those persons;

**RECOGNIZING:**

AG/RES. 2824 (XLIV-O/14), which establishes the International Decade for People of African Descent with the theme of “People of African descent: recognition, justice and development,” and reaffirms “the importance of the full and equal participation of people of African descent in all aspects of political, economic, social, and cultural life in the countries of the Americas”;

**RECOGNIZING ALSO:**

AG/RES. 2891 (XLVI-O/16)), which establishes a plan of action for the Decade for People of African Descent, and calls on the OAS to “expand and foster cooperation, the exchange of experiences and good practices ... that develop public policies and mechanisms in each state to promote racial equality” ;

**CONSIDERING:**

United Nations Resolution 64/169, which called for strengthening regional and international cooperation for the benefit of people of African descent in relation to their full enjoyment of economic, cultural, social, civil, and political rights, and their participation and integration in all political, economic, social, and cultural aspects of society; and

**REAFFIRMING:**

The steadfast commitment of OAS Member States to confront the scourge of racism, discrimination, and intolerance in their societies as a problem that affects society in general,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States for their continuing commitment to end racism in the Hemisphere.
2. To call upon Member States to approve the following program to promote the participation of people of African descent in government and discourage racism across the hemisphere.
3. To urge the creation of a temporary Special Council which would advise the General Assembly on the special interests and issues of people of African descent, whereby:
  - a. This Council would be made up of one member from each participating member state.
  - b. The designated term for each Council member will be one year, with a Council member elected chair, for a term of 6 months
  - c. After 10 years the continuation of the Council will be reconsidered.
4. To propose each Council member meet the following requirements:
  - a. Be a Citizen of a Member State.
  - b. Be nominated at the local level by a representative of African descent community.
  - c. Be approved by their State's government.
5. To charge the Council with the following responsibilities:
  - a. Advise the OAS on matters of recognition, including:
    - i. Creating campaigns against racial discrimination.
    - ii. Promoting respect for and tolerance of different cultural expressions and religions with African roots.
  - b. Advise the OAS on matters of participation and inclusion, including:
    - i. Promoting the inclusion of communities of people of African descent in the Program for Modernization of Municipal Management.
    - ii. Promoting international meetings of Afro-descendant mayors and authorities.
  - c. Advise the OAS on matters of Justice, including:
    - i. Promoting public policies focused on providing equitable non-discriminatory treatment for people of African descent.
    - ii. Promoting measures that facilitate political participation and equal opportunity for people of African descent to seek election to office.
  - d. Advise the OAS on matters of development, including:
    - i. Formulating public policies for the population of African descent within the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
    - ii. Creating training and health programs in communities with a majority Afro-descendant population.
    - iii. Creating a report and setting up guidelines to be suggested to Pan American Health Organization programs.
  - e. Establish a regular timeline and process for conveying its findings and recommendations to the OAS General Assembly.

6. To propose that the initiative be funded by the MacArthur Foundation, the African Youth Foundation, A. Philip Randolph Institute & A. Philip Education Fund, The Organization of Africans in the Americas, and through partnership with the African Union and United Nations.

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

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

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

(Signature of Delegate)

(Country Represented)

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**PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF UNACCOMPANIED MINORS AT BORDERS  
BY EVALUATING DETENTION CONDITIONS AND  
IMPROVING DATABASE SYSTEM**

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Guatemala

Topic No.2 of the agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

Article 106 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which establishes: “There shall be an Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, whose principal function shall be to promote the observance and protection of human rights and to serve as a consultative organ of the Organization in these matters”;

CONSIDERING:

That since 2014, according to a 2015 report from the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, “The U.S. Border Patrol apprehended a total of 68,541 unaccompanied children which represented a 77% increase in the number of arrivals”. This drastic increase in the number of arrivals signals a worsening human rights situation in the principal countries of origin.

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The recommendations made by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights in its 2015 report stating the need to “Improve the conditions of detention for short term holding facilities and in longer-term immigration detention centers”, by ensuring medical cares, potable water and healthy meals, by conducting interviews and screening in a private and comfortable space, etc.

UNDERLINING:

That the Comprehensive Protection of Childhood and Adolescence Law of 2003 in Guatemala (the "PINA" law) has proven efforts made by the state to guarantee the protection of children. Specifically, Article 58 thereof provides as follows: “Guarantees. Children and adolescents who request or have refugee, returned, or relocated status pursuant to applicable domestic or international procedures are entitled to receive, if they are alone or accompanied by their parents, any relative or other person, protection and appropriate humanitarian assistance so that they can enjoy the rights”.

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate all the OAS Member States along with the Committee on Migration Issues (CAM) and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) in their efforts to promote the importance of transparency regarding Human Rights, especially for unaccompanied minors and migrant families in the Americas.

2. To remind all Member States the severity and the importance of evaluating detention conditions for unaccompanied minors at international borders in order to ensure the respect of Human Rights; and to recognize the necessity of conducting censuses in each state to obtain a more realistic and up-to-date portrait of the phenomenon.
3. To create an Evaluating Detention Conditions Program for the Unaccompanied Minors (EDCPUM) that would evaluate, and take concrete steps to ensure the wellbeing of these young individuals detained at the border. This program would operate under the Department of Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR).
  - a. Each participating state shall constitute its national committee of experts through the Program and under the same criterion to ensure a better coordination and the same standards for evaluating conditions. Criterion will be established at the first summit (see clause 5).
  - b. Experts committee shall be constituted by social workers, human rights lawyer's, psychologists, health specialists, anthropologists and others relevant experts.
  - c. Each national committee can provide medical or psychological care, if necessary and may request additional help from local specialists for treatments that require a follow-up or that require a longer-term care.
  - d. Each national committee should work in collaboration with customs agents, and other authorities in order to be more efficient.
  - e. An annual written report should be done, containing all the evaluations carried out during the year and the problems raised.
4. To create a Panamerican Database, along with the implementation of the EDCPUM, in cooperation with the Committee on Migration Issues of the OAS to ensure efficient data collection of the unaccompanied minors issue.
  - a. Each committee of experts will be in charge of creating a socio-demographic database (age, sex, origin, reason of migration, etc.) for the unaccompanied minors.
  - b. The committee of experts will be in charge of improving methodology used to collect socio-demographic information by conducting interviews among others.
  - c. The information contained in the database system will be available to all member states of the OAS (participants and non-participants).
5. As part of the Evaluating Detention Conditions Program for the Unaccompanied Minors (EDCPUM), a summit will be held upon the following suggestions, but not limited to:
  - a. The first summit will be held in Guatemala City in September 2018. The host country of the next summit will be determined at each summit.
  - b. Summits will be held every two year in order to discuss, share concerns, ideas and results with all the Member States involved in this program.
  - c. Committee experts, relevant authorities, international organizations, local NGOs will be invited to participate to this summit.

6. To request funding for these projects from voluntary donations from Member states, permanent observer states, and non-governmental organizations, and other international organizations such as NAFTA, and from International Institutions such as the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank.

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

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

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(Signature of Delegate)

(Country Represented)

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**REEVALUATING NATIONALITY LAWS TO INCREASE THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN  
AND DECREASE STATELESSNESS THROUGH OPEN DISCUSSION**

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Barbados

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2(f) of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which establishes as one of its main purposes to: “promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development”;

Article 29(a) of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which claims that: “all human beings, without distinction as to race, nationality, sex, creed or social condition, have the right to attain material well-being and spiritual growth under circumstances of liberty, dignity, equality of opportunity, and economic security”;

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

CONSIDERING:

That according to Barbados Universal Periodic Review by the UNHCR, women do not have the same rights as men when conferring nationality to their children, and gender inequality can increase statelessness;

That the rights that are endowed by obtaining citizenship are necessary and important for basic human rights including security, health care, food security, etc.;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

United Nations Resolution AG/RES/69/152 (2015) “Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees”, which “re-emphasizes that the protection of refugees is primarily the responsibility of States, whose full and effective cooperation, action and political resolve are required to enable the Office of the High Commissioner to fulfill its mandated functions, and strongly emphasizes, in this context, the importance of active international solidarity and burden-sharing”;

KEEPING IN MIND:

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (1979) which affirms “women's rights to acquire, change or retain their nationality and the nationality of their children”; and

The definition of discrimination against women as outlined by CEDAW as “any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field”,

RESOLVES:

1. To acknowledge that nationality laws across the Western Hemisphere are not equal, and may impede the progress that States are working hard to make in relation to the reduction of statelessness and the promotion of the rights of women.
2. To encourage Member States to change nationality laws thus reducing statelessness and discrimination against women by:
  - a. Readdressing old legislation that denies citizenship to the children of women not physically on the soil of their motherland.
  - b. Encouraging the full inclusion of women for all citizenship rights and regulations.
3. To host a biannual meeting to discuss future citizenship processes to establish a regulatory process in which Member States can openly view and discuss nationality laws and collectively call for action when legislation needs amended.
4. To offer the city of Bridgetown (Barbados) to host the first biannual meeting described above in November 2017.
5. To request the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its Forty-Seventh Regular Session on the implementation of this resolution.

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

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

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## ENDING MIGRANT DETENTION

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Proposed by the Delegation of Ecuador

Topic No. 2 of Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

REAFFIRMING:

That the mandates from the Sixth Summit of the Americas (SOA) in Article 12 under the section “Poverty, Inequality, and Inequity” articulate the importance of the effort: “To develop comprehensive public policies, as appropriate, to strengthen social inclusion of migrants in a bid to overcome marginalization, victimization, and poverty and, regardless of their immigration status, protect their human rights”;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

That migration is an important contribution in realizing the United Nations’ Millennium Development Goals and the right to human mobility is a key factor for integral development; and

NOTING WITH GREAT CONCERN:

That countries are engaging in detention practices that exacerbate the ordeal of families who have entered the country to escape abject poverty, persecution, violence, or a combination of factors in their home countries to seek better lives, but instead find themselves in prison-like detention for weeks, months, or over one year. These practices have alternatives, and are a clear violation of international standards by depriving parents and children of their liberties,

RESOLVES:

1. To provide for the basic human rights and needs of migrants consistent with international law, OAS agreements, and domestic policies of respective Member States.
2. To develop with the Migration and Development program (MIDE) to immediately work with Member States to design with alternative strategies and policies that more effectively integrate immigrants into the receiving country’s society by:
  - a. Researching the policies and practices of other nation states.
  - b. Dialoging within affected migrant communities.
3. To recommend the Committee on Migration Issues (CAM) completes an analysis of the treatment conditions of migrants in detention centers that currently exist within Member States.

4. To strongly urge that the Continuous Reporting System on International Migration in the Americas (SICREMI) include in their biannual reports the number of migrants in each member state that are currently being detained against his/her will.

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

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

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**PASOS VERDES**

General Committee

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Federative Republic of Brazil

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That Article 3(m) of the Organization of American States Charter (1948) states “The spiritual unity of the continent is based on respect for the cultural values of the American countries and requires their close cooperation for the high purposes of civilization”;

REMEMBERING:

That Rio de Janeiro hosted the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), where heads of state proposed to "stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system," which led to the establishment for the framework that guided the 1997 Kyoto Protocol and the 2015 Paris Agreement, and presented the first major global step toward solving climate change and environmental challenges;

AFFIRMING:

Paragraph 32 of the 2010 Declaration of Santo Domingo for the Sustainable Development of the Americas, where member states are encouraged to improve “efforts towards developing cleaner, more affordable and renewable, and sustainable energy systems to promote access to energy and energy efficient technologies and practices in households and in the public and private sectors”;

RECALLING:

The 2015 VII Summit of the Americas, where Heads of State and Government gathered “to continue and strengthen hemispheric efforts geared toward making progress in the areas of sustainable development and climate change in order to counteract the impacts of climate change, increase the capacity for adaptation of communities and ecosystems vulnerable to climate change, and step up efforts to mitigate greenhouse-gas emissions”;

FULLY AWARE OF:

The efforts made by the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI), and its role in the reduction of emissions and climate change through the Department of Sustainable Development (DSD), which includes the multiple forums and committees that have led to the cooperation between member states to reach a solution for climate change;

CONSIDERING:

That there have been multiple attempts at creating a framework to meet environmental challenges, such as the Rio de Janeiro 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, but they have not yet resulted in a universal solution for addressing these pressing issues;

RECOGNIZING:

That there has been a fragmentation of strategies to address environmental challenges since the Rio UNFCCC and that this lack of a unified approach has had a deleterious effect on climate health throughout the Hemisphere;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The success Brazil has had according to the Stockholm Environment Institute in reducing greenhouse gases by cutting emissions by a “41.1% decrease relative to 2005” and “greatly expand[ing] its network of indigenous reserves and protected areas,” as well as the critical role “Brazil’s citizens played [...] in pushing their government to go further and in exerting pressure for change on the businesses that are the main agents of deforestation”; and

ALARMED BY:

The accelerating rise in greenhouse emissions since 1970, as a result of increased industrialization and pollution, as well as a disturbing change in weather patterns, sea-water levels, and rising temperature changes,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate member states for their efforts in tackling environmental issues that challenge our planet.
2. To urge member states who have not done so to sign and ratify the Paris Agreement as a show of commitment and cooperation for the reduction of emissions and promotion of sustainable development.
3. To call a conference under the auspices of DSD, entitled “Pasos Verdes” (PV), that will focus on developing strategies to meet the goals set in the Paris Agreement:
  - a. That this conference be comprised of representatives from the corresponding environmental departments for each member state.
  - b. That the purpose of this conference be to establish a dialogue between member states, that will lead to the creation of a plan of action to address these environmental challenges.
  - c. That this unified plan of action be based on different strategies that have proven successful across the hemisphere, such as Brazil’s approach to combat deforestation and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
  - d. That this conference first be held in January of 2018 in Rio de Janeiro.
4. To request funding from member states and permanent observer states, as well as from Non-Governmental Organizations, such as Earth Action, the World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF), and the Nature Conservancy, Greenpeace, among others.

5. To request that the DSD report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth regular session on the implementation of this resolution, the execution of which shall be subject to the availability of financial resources in the program-budget of the Organization and other resources.

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

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

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**PROTECTION OF REFUGEES, MIGRANT FAMILIES, AND  
UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN THROUGH STANDING  
INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES**

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Chile

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

The protection of human rights for all in the Charter of the OAS, as well as the establishment of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights by Article 106, in particular;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The UN Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, which defined the term ‘refugee’, outlined the rights and legal protections of refugees, and affirmed that the family is the essential unit of society, and as such, must be protected;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

By the number of refugees and asylum-seekers in the Americas that continue to struggle for basic human rights and liberties; and

RECALLING:

The Cartagena Declaration on Refugees, the non-binding agreement that focuses on peace, democratization, regional security, and economic cooperation as keys in aiding refugees;

That the Mexico Declaration and Plan of Action to Strengthen the International Protection of Refugees in Latin America, a document that analyzed the main challenges in protection of refugees in Latin America, defined three conditions of states with respect to refugees, created “Solidarity Resettlement” programs, and proposed training and institutional capacity building,

RESOLVES:

1. To strongly urge the creation of a dedicated council on refugee affairs in which:
  - a. The organization mirrors and cooperates heavily with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.
  - b. Nations contribute aid to the council based on an objective metric.
  - c. There is a dedicated forum for the discussion and solution of a problem that has plagued American states nearly constantly, with the council composed of the following components:
    - i. A chairperson that presides over proceedings in the council;
    - ii. Sub-committees of investigation, research, funding, and inter-organizational cooperation;
    - iii. Representatives from all member states; and
    - iv. An office dedicated to communication and collaboration with the UNHCR;
  - d. A collective fund for use by the council that is established through, Estimating the funding required for all programs then working with governments and

- e. NGOs to secure this funding; and
  - e. “Solidarity Cities” and other previously initiated programs, which can be run through one common body in the OAS.
2. To suggest that the OAS focus on providing the UN with aid for their ongoing and future peace and stabilization efforts in Haiti such that:
    - a. The number of refugees can be reduced by working directly at the source of a refugee-producing area.
    - b. American states can gain experience in dealing with refugee crises in an isolated area before ramping up operations to a larger scale.
  3. To recommend the establishment of a bi-annual investigation into the number, origin, and destination of refugees in the Americas, the introduction of relevant statistics on a frequent basis gives the OAS information that would determine the size and direction of aid needed.

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

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (Signature of Delegate) \_\_\_\_\_ (Country Represented)  
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## **TAKING URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS**

General Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Canada

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

ACKNOWLEDGING:

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

HAVING SEEN:

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and its goal 13, which encourages Member States to “take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts Climate change presents the single biggest threat to development, and its widespread, unprecedented effects disproportionately burden the poorest and the most vulnerable and calls for urgent action not only to combat climate change and its impacts, but also to build resilience in responding to climate-related hazards and natural disasters”;

Article 8 of the Paris Agreement, in which “Parties recognize the importance of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow onset events, and the role of sustainable development in reducing the risk of loss and damage”, and “Parties should enhance understanding, action and support, including through the Warsaw International Mechanism, as appropriate, on a cooperative and facilitative basis with respect to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change”; and

RECOGNIZING:

Member States cooperation with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction to connect and reduce disaster impacts as an essential part of social and economic development, and sustainability;

That climate change is becoming a major detriment to the global community through natural disasters including but not limited to rising sea levels and forest fires,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States in their efforts fighting against climate change.
2. To encourage Member States to create long term action plans for disaster scenarios focused on faster response when it comes to evacuating women, children, elderly and the

disabled through funding from multilateral coalitions as well as public and private sector partnerships, better communication in rural areas, better standardization of international task forces to be able to deploy at short notice anywhere in the world, and further improvement of existing mechanisms for rapid response.

3. To strongly suggest the sharing of knowledge and expertise between countries to help countries prepare for any further natural disasters and prevent avoidable tragedies.
4. To endorse the use of geographic information systems, which can generate flood maps based upon High Performance Computing and Digital Elevation Models to help warn Member States of potential damage to their communities, which will help them implement specific evacuation plans and emergency preparedness programs.
5. To invite Member States to integrate educational and informational programs specific to their risk profile and is directed to youths in their school curriculum.
6. To recommend to carry out an annual meeting dealing with the topic of Disaster Risk Reduction, including all Member States, NGOs and other organizations that have the same concerns regarding risk reduction, to discuss pressing matters involving natural disasters.
7. To request voluntary funding from the World Bank, the Special Climate Change fund, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, UNICEF, and contributions from member states, NGOs, and contributions from member states, NGOs, and observer states.

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

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