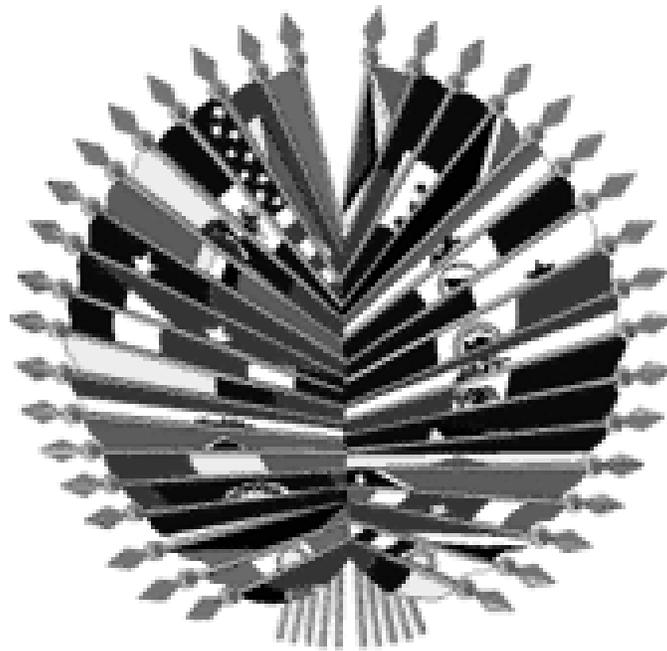


**2017 Washington Model Organization of
American States General Assembly**

Final Packet

Special Committee



**IMPLEMENTING A COVER CROP PILOT PROGRAM TO ADDRESS FOOD
INSECURITY AND MIGRATION CAUSED BY CLIMATE CHANGE**

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Grenada

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 45(a) of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which asserts that “all human beings (...) have a right to material well-being and (...) security”;

Article 18 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which states that “everyone is entitled to adequate food” and commits Member States to take the steps required to achieve full access to food”;

Article 23 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which proclaims, “it is necessary to increase investment in (...) applied research”;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

AG/DEC. 69 (XLII-O/12) “Declaration of Cochabamba on Food Security with Sovereignty in the Americas”, which defines food security as “all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient (...) food,” and which promotes “the realization of the right to food of our peoples in the Americas”;

AG/DEC. 74 (XLIV-O/14) “Declaration of Asunción on Development with Social Inclusion”, in which Member States commit to building national capacities to adapt to climate change;

RECOGNIZING:

That forty-seven million people in Latin America and the Caribbean are underfed, according to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) 2014 Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean, indicating that OAS Member States have not yet achieved food security;

That according to the United Nations, the World Food Programme (WFP), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), food insecurity and migration are related: if food insecurity continues, migration and its consequences persist;

That improved farming practices and increased investment in and research on agriculture are necessary to increase food security, according to the FAO and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI); and

CONSIDERING:

That according to the Humanitarian Policy Group (HPG), floods caused by climate change threaten agriculture, and that flooding increased in frequency by 266% in Latin America and the Caribbean from the period of 1971-1975 to the period of 2002-2005;

That according to the FAO, floods accounted for 55% of agricultural production losses caused by natural disasters in Latin America and the Caribbean between 2003 and 2013;

That according to the National Wildlife Federation (NWF) of the United States, cover crops, which are unharvested crops planted alongside produce meant to be harvested, can reduce crop losses caused by flooding and thus increase harvest yields by increasing farmland's water-absorption capacity via enlarged root systems;

That the OAS supported a successful agroforestry project in Belize in which *Arachis pintoi* (a legume) was planted as a cover crop on Habanero pepper plots, contributing to increased pepper yields,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the OAS for researching and reporting on floods and other natural hazards, and for making a commitment to implement food security projects in response to natural disasters resulting from climate change.
2. To build upon the successful Belize project with a cover crop pilot program that would involve developing and executing one tailored cover crop planting project in each climate zone of the hemisphere, with the goals of enhancing food security, increasing agricultural flood resilience, and gathering data to assist member states in future projects.
3. To call upon the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI), the OAS Department of Sustainable Development (DSD), and the Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction (IACNDR) to develop the tailored cover crop planting project for each climate zone.
4. To consider the following factors in deciding which locations to target within each climate zone and which crops to plant:
 - a. Best crops to use as cover crops in each climate zone.
 - b. Best practices in planting and cultivating specific cover crops.
 - c. Resources (material and labor) needed to plant and cultivate cover crops and their availability in various locations.
 - d. Locations' susceptibility to floods and the severity of flood-caused agricultural losses.
 - e. The dependence of Member States' economies on agriculture.
5. To recommend that agricultural experts from the Member States:
 - a. Advise the involved OAS bodies in planning the tailored planting projects.
 - b. Oversee proper planting and cultivation of crops in each climate zone.
 - c. Communicate with the involved OAS bodies about the success of each tailored project.
6. To suggest that the involved OAS bodies create a report detailing findings and best practices for each climate zone from the information gathered from the agricultural experts, and distribute it among the Member States to assist them in planning other cover crop or agricultural projects.
7. To propose that project planning occur in 2018, planting cover crops occur in 2019, and creating and distributing the report occur in 2023.

8. To seek funding for the project from the FAO, WFP, and the World Farmers' Organization (WFO).

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

Cosignatories: 1. _____ (Signature of Delegate) _____ (Country Represented)
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**PROMOTION OF ANTI-DEFORESTATION EFFORTS
THROUGH INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY**

Special Committee
Draft Resolution presented by the Delegation of Panama

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

Article 38 of the Charter of the Organization of the American States, which establishes 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”;

HAVING SEEN:

Article 95 part (c) of Charter of the Organization of American States, which “promotes, coordinates, and assigns 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”;

NOTING:

Article 5 part (2) of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change encourages parties to implement and support “policy approaches and positive incentives for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries; and alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, while reaffirming the importance of incentivizing, as appropriate, non-carbon benefits associated with such approaches;” and,

REAFFIRMING:

The threat of climate change in the Western Hemisphere, and the need for efficient anti-deforestation actions, due to deforestation being one of the top global contributors to harmful carbon emissions;

That cooperation of all Member States is urged to combat deforestation in the Western Hemisphere;

That all Member States are participants of the Paris Agreement, in which Member States “agreed to strengthen societies’ abilities to deal with the impacts of climate change”,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the actions taken by all Member States to prevent, and eradicate climate change and deforestation.
2. To recognize the efforts of non-governmental organizations, such as the Rainforest Foundation and the Rainforest Connection (RFCx), for their continuous fight against climate change in the Western Hemisphere, through technological initiatives.

3. To urge the facilitation of an educational workshop, hosted by the OAS in collaboration with RFCx, that is accessible to all Member States, in order to promote deeper encouragement for the adoption of efficient anti-deforestation efforts. By these goals the aforementioned proposal aims:
 - a. To provide Member States with useful knowledge and understanding of producing their own devices to combat illegal deforestation.
 - b. To facilitate the opportunity for Member States to establish independent relations with RFCx, in order to align future collaboration for the promotion of real-time anti-deforestation technology around the Western Hemisphere.
4. To determine that the workshop will take place during the months of April, and August, in the National Environmental Authority Headquarters in Panama City, Panama, with the capacity of 105 representatives, three representatives per Member State, taking over the course of a 9-day period in April and August:
 - a. Day 1-2 shall be informational days to educate the Members on the basic principles and ethics of the RFCx.
 - b. Day 3-9 shall facilitate the education on usage, construction, and allocation of the final device product for maximum effectiveness.
5. To agree that after the first year of the program, Member States shall make the decision of whether to continue with the program:
 - a. If Member States decide to extend the program, the nomination of top environmental representatives to participate in the program will be necessary. Representatives will need to meet the following requirement:
 - b. The nominees should have extensive academic and personal experience with environmental issues, especially in the area of deforestation in the Western Hemisphere.
 - c. The arrangement of the creation of integrative personnel, which will include volunteers, Member State representatives, and environmental leaders, among different individuals with experience in the field of climate change, and deforestation.
6. To encourage governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, and other environmental institutions for any type of financial aid, which will be directed towards the implementation of the workshop, as in operative clause 3, for the overall combat of deforestation.

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

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

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**PROMOTION OF CLIMATIC CHANGE AWARENESS THROUGH THE
TANSLEY ECOLOGICAL CAMP PLAN**

Special Committee

Topic No.2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Commonwealth of Dominica.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 31 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which establishes that “Inter-American cooperation for integral development is the common and joint responsibility of the Member States, within the framework of the democratic principles and the institutions of the Inter-American system” including “support the achievement of national objectives of the Member States, and respect the priorities established by each country in its development plans, without political ties or conditions”;

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

ACKNOWLEDGING:

Principle 10 of the United Nations A/CONF.151/26 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, which affirms that “Environmental issues are best handled with the participation of all concerned citizens, at the relevant level. At the national level, each individual shall have appropriate access to information concerning the environment that is held by public authorities, including information on hazardous materials and activities in their communities, and the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes. States shall facilitate and encourage public awareness and participation by making information widely available. Effective access to judicial and administrative proceedings, including redress and remedy, shall be provided”;

Principle 21 of the United Nations A/CONF.151/26 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, which claims that “the creativity, ideals and courage of the youth of the world should be mobilized to forge a global partnership in order to achieve sustainable development and ensure a better future for all”;

CONSIDERING:

The importance of providing the peoples of Member States with the basic knowledge and tools in order to implement the necessary measures for minimizes the effects of climate change in their communities and cities;

That children and teenagers represent a large part of the population of the countries of the hemisphere, and they have the task and the responsibility of minimize and be aware of climatic change and how it affects societies, not only to them but also for generations to come. If they acquire the necessary knowledge to live ecologically, it will be possible to maintain and improve the quality of life of the inhabitants of the hemisphere, not only for the present, but also for the future; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

About the lack of knowledge of the children and teenagers of the hemisphere regarding this subject;

About the findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), according to which global climate is projected to continue changing over this century and beyond, and global surface temperatures will rise between 1.4 and 5.8 °C by the end of this century, which arises serious consequences for mankind and all living creatures, including an increment of global temperature, rise in the sea level, which represent a threat to small islands and ecosystems, more droughts and heat waves, changes in precipitation patterns, among other changes,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Member States which have implemented plans in order to minimize the effects of climate change in their territories.
2. To create with the help of the Department of Sustainable Development (DSD), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and Greenpeace, the “Tansley Eco-Camp plan” which main goal is providing through expert assistance, the necessary training to children and teenagers from Member States in matter of environmentalism and climate change regarding the effects of it, and provide them the necessary tools to implement ecological plans for their communities.
3. To invite OAS Member States to participate in the Tansley Eco-Camp Plan, the plan will be developed from July 31 to August 13 of 2017 in Roseau (Dominica), and its hosting city will rotate on a yearly basis to the capital cities of Member States that are willing to participate; where children from 10 to 14 and teenagers from 15 to 18 will be able to:
 - a. Be instructed by experts in what is climate change, where it came from and its evolution, strategies to reduce and prevent it, where are the most affected areas, how it will be evolving through the years and its effects.
 - b. Receive training on the necessary measures to reduce the effect of climate change in their communities and cities, these activities will variate from the range of age of the participants, they will be divided in two groups:
 - i. Children from 10 to 14 will be able to participate in activities that will show them in a more didactic approach about this subject, they will participate in games and activities that will give them the tools to become more ecological.
 - ii. Teenagers from 15 to 18 will also participate in activities destined to teach them about climatic change, they also will attend to conferences and working groups. They will elaborate and implement an ecological program for their communities, with the purpose of spread the knowledge in this subject to their relatives and neighbors.
4. The creation of a section in the OAS Department of Sustainable Development website where the children and teenagers willing to participate in the camp will submit their application for the program; this link will receive the applications from June 1 to June 15 of 2017, and will provide the selected ones on July 1. There will be positions available for 50 children and 70 teenagers to participate in the project.

5. To request funding support for this initiative from the Inter American Council for Integral Development, voluntary donations from Member States, UN Environment, and Non-Governmental Organizations, such as Green Peace, and the Clean Water Fund, among others.

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

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

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AGRO-ECOLOGICAL APPROACH TO FARMING FOR THE BETTERMENT OF FOOD SECURITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Jamaica

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 34 of the Charter of the Organization of American States which establishes that, “Member States agree that equality of opportunity, the elimination of extreme poverty, equitable distribution of wealth and income and the full participation of their peoples in decisions relating to their own development are, among others, basic objectives of integral development”;

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

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

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”;

CONSIDERING:

The increasing urgency to recognize the effects of climate change in regard to food security for all individuals;

The need of all citizens to have access to proper and affordable means of nourishment without financial or locational burdens;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

That at the 1996 World Food Summit defined that: “food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life”;

That the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) found that in 2015 food security ranged from 6.2%-53.4% of individuals being affected in the Western Hemisphere;

That Oxfam found that an agro-ecological approach to farming provides a range of social, economic, and environmental benefits that, with the right policy support and associated investments, can be scaled up to enable smallholder farming communities to achieve food security;

RECOGNIZING:

That the FAO estimates that globally, 842 million people are currently undernourished, with half of these hungry people being small-scale farmers and their families;

That in 2013 the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) noted that current priorities are still heavily focused on increasing production, and that this fails to account for the real-world heterogeneity and complexity of agriculture or for farmers' increasing need to adapt to the challenges of greater climate variability;

DEEPLY CONCERNED ABOUT:

The fact that climate change and the injustice of hunger require urgent attention, and investment in a model of agriculture that is truly sustainable;

The emissions and carbon sink caused by agriculture, both contributing to and mitigating climate change;

The effects of unsustainable farming in ways that deplete soil, pollute water, reduce biodiversity, and impoverish rural communities; and

RECALLING:

AG/DEC. 81 (XLVI-O/16) "Declaration on Institutional Strengthening for Sustainable Development in the Americas" which encourages models of development and economic growth that are more inclusive, resilient, and sustainable, and include corporate social and environmental responsibility practices in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);

AG/DEC. 88 (XLVI-O/16) "Declaration Climate Change, Food Security and Migration in the Americas" which recognizes that Paris Agreement adopted at the Twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), that declares the need for an effective and progressive response to the urgent threat of climate change based on the best available scientific knowledge;

United Nations General Assembly A/RES/70/1 "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" that recognizes the positive contribution of migrants for inclusive growth and sustainable development and seeks among its goals to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture, as well as to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts;

The evidence gathered by specialized agencies such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM), among others, on the effects of natural disasters, environmental degradation, and climate change on human mobility and on food and nutritional security;

AG/RES. 2818 (XLIV-O/14) "Climate Change in the context of Sustainable Development in the Hemisphere", which notes that OAS Member States and the international community share the responsibility of finding effective and equitable solutions to climate change in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and their respective capabilities, and all other principles, objectives and provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC),

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the acknowledgement of the OAS and the international community for recognizing the shared responsibility of finding effective solutions to climate change while practicing responsible and practical agricultural solutions to best protect those most vulnerable from food insecurity.
2. To urge the OAS to support the Western Hemisphere in training extensionists in the countries' Department of Agriculture, or their equivalent, on agro-ecology.
3. To recommend that the OAS partners with Oxfam, an international confederation consisting of 18 NGOs, to create Farmer Field Schools to teach those in the Western Hemisphere more sustainable methods of agriculture.
4. To request the OAS to ensure that smallholders and agro-ecological farmers are involved in defining policies and investments in agriculture.
5. To recommend the OAS encourage adequate public incentives to promote agro-ecological practices.
6. To request the Secretary General to report on the implementation of this resolution to the next session of the General Assembly.
7. To implement a pilot program in Jamaica to evaluate the effectiveness of the initiative before expanding to the other Member States after two years of observations.
8. To request the Secretary of Integral Development to oversee the implementation of the program.
9. To request funding from Oxfam, voluntary donations from member states and observer states, and other pertinent NGO's, such as EAO and WEP.

Approved for form and substance:

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

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**CREATING RESILIENT CITIES THROUGH COST EFFECTIVE URBAN WASTE
MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES BY CREATING A SUSTAINABILITY
CONFERENCE OF FIELD EXPERTS**

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Peru

Topic No. 2 on the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

Article 51 of the Charter of the Organization of the American States, which claims that “the Member States will develop science and technology through educational, research, and technological development activities and information and dissemination programs”;

Article 52 of the Chapter of the Organization of the American States which states that “the Member States recognize that regional integration programs should be strengthened by close ties in the fields of education, science, and culture”;

CONVINCED:

That effective sustainable waste management is a necessary condition to address consequences of poverty in the Western Hemisphere;

RECOGNIZING:

That each country has different approaches, ideals, and resources available to promote resilient cities; and

RECALLING:

Resolution 695(PLEN.16-E) of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, enacted on April 16, 2016, which “launches a regional consultation process aimed at establishing the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development”;

United Nations General Assembly A/RES/67/290 “Format and organizational aspects of the high-level political forum on sustainable development” which acknowledges “the importance of the regional dimension of sustainable development, and invites the United Nations regional commissions to contribute to the work of the forum”;

United Nations General Assembly A/RES/70/1 “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, which recognizes “that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development”;

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the success of the Member States for their efforts in strategizing for resilient and sustainable cities.
2. To urge Member States to improve efforts towards strategizing for resilient cities.
3. To set a Special Meeting in Lima, Peru to address specific regional issues and strategies regarding waste management, which will achieve the following criteria:
 - a. To facilitate collaboration among experts in sustainable waste management with regional economic experts emphasizing the importance of being able to cheaply recycle various forms of waste into reusable materials, and the potential to profitably manage waste.
 - b. To strengthen working solutions that can be applied throughout the hemisphere.
 - c. To request that each delegation brings a team of young professionals pursuing a career in a field related to sustainable development, to collaborate in the promotion of innovative strategic initiatives regarding cost effective waste management techniques.
 - d. To invite various international environmental and developmental agencies to serve as observers to strengthen interest in promoting cost effective strategies for waste management techniques.
 - e. To request that the Department of Sustainable Development provide oversight in organizing the conference, and to provide a report to be presented at the 2018 General Assembly.
4. To request additional funding from the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as WASTE and The International Solid Waste Association (ISWA), as the conference itself will be funded by the Government of Peru.

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

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**FACILITATING THE ACCESS TO CREDIT FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
AND ELECTRIFICATION OF REMOTE AREAS**

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Guatemala

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 34 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which emphasizes that “equality of opportunity, the elimination of extreme poverty, equitable distribution of wealth and income and the full participation of [all Member States] peoples in decisions relating to their own development are, among others, basic objectives of integral development”;

BEARING IN MIND:

Article 7 of the Declaration of Santa Cruz de la Sierra by The Summit of the Americas held in Miami in 1994, that states that “[Member States] will establish or strengthen [their] programs, policies, and institutional frameworks in support of sustainable development objectives. National efforts should be complemented by ongoing international cooperation in furtherance of the commitments made at the Rio conference related to financial resources, and the transfer of technology on fair and favorable terms, including preferential terms, as mutually agreed”;

EMPHASIZING:

The report “Access to Energy in Low-income Communities in the Latin America and Caribbean Region: Lessons Learned and Recommendations” made by the World Bank (WB) which explains that there are 31 million people without electricity in Latin America, and clarifies that most of these people are located in isolated communities or areas with low population density, providing them electricity access requires a different approach and business model;

RECALLING:

The study “Latin America’s Energy Future” (2013) made by the Inter-American Development Bank that states that “electricity generation varies significantly by country or group of countries, the Caribbean and Central America relying mostly on oil products for power generation”; and

RECOGNIZING:

The excellent work made by the Latin-American Platform of Sustainable Energy and Equity (PLESE), the Alliance for Rural Electrification (ARE) and the ACCIONA Microenergia Foundation which fosters, as an aim, the interchange of knowledge and inspirational experiences, as well as the pursuit of universal access to energy,

RESOLVES:

1. To applaud the initiatives of the Department of Sustainable Development (DSD) and the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas (ECPA), that actively contribute to poverty alleviation and achieving socio-economic development goals through sustainable remote areas modernization projects and reforms.

2. To recommend the creation of the Western Hemisphere Microcredit Initiative for Energy (WHMIE), with the objective of developing clean energy in remote areas by lending capital at the lowest interest rate possible to applicants to promote financial inclusion and economic development.
3. To propose the WHMIE be composed of two committees that will be based in a location to be determined at the first summit: The General Committee (GC), which will manage the internal finances and the Microfinance Committee (MFC).
4. To suggest that the General Committee (GC) be composed of independent administrators that will be elected by participating Member States for a 2 year mandate and that it will publish an annual report that will list the approved projects, analyze the demand for microcredit and assess the human capital requirements.
 - a. The report will be made public on the WHMIE's websites, and the GC will ensure that the report will be available in remote areas and indigenous communities.
5. To suggest that the MFC be composed of engineers, financial and environmental experts that will be elected by participating Member States for a 2 year mandate, in order to analyze the funding requests and approve or reject them under the conditions listed in resolve 6.
6. To designate the following conditions for the allocation of the microcredit:
 - a. To access microcredit, non-electrified remote areas communities may propose a small-scale green energy project that is suitable for their needs like small-scale wind farm, solar panels, small-scale hydroelectric projects, etc.
 - b. To present financial plans and records to the MFC to demonstrate their capacity to repay the loan and that they follow the finance and management of capital training program offered by the WHMIE to ensure the loans are efficiently administrated.
 - c. To access microcredit, NGO's and private sector companies from electrified regions that wish to develop electrification projects for non-electrified remote areas that may indicate to the MFC how it will support non-electrified communities to implement the projects.
 - d. To commit to WHMIE to use the loans allocated to support a sustainable electrification project and that they present their financial plans to the MFC to demonstrate their capacity to repay the loan and engage to do so.
7. To create an annual conference to assess the evolution of the initiative and propose adjustments to increase its effectiveness, which will be held no later than one year after the launching of the initiative, with the first conference held in Guatemala City and the following conferences at locations determined by the GC.

- 8. To request funds from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank (WB), the Pan American Development Foundation (PADF), NGOs as well as voluntary donations from Member States to finance the operations of this initiative and guarantee the loans.

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

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

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**FAMILY-FARMING PROGRAM FOR IMPROVING FOOD AND NUTRITION
SECURITY IN THE HEMISPHERE**

Special Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of The Commonwealth of Barbados

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

REMEMBERING:

Article 34(j) of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which declares that Member States are committed to accomplish “proper nutrition, especially through the acceleration of national efforts to increase the production and availability of food;”

RECALLING:

AG/DEC. 74 (XLIV-O/14) The Declaration of Asunción “Development with Social Inclusion” which requests Member States “to promote and strengthen effective cooperation and partnership-building strategies among the states, as well as with relevant international institutions, with the aim of promoting sustainable development with social inclusion in a manner consistent with national priorities and interests;”

RECALLING:

AG/DEC. 69 (XLII-O/12) “Food Security with Sovereignty in the Americas” that recognizes the Member States need to develop national strategies on food and nutrition security, respectively to their domestic context, taking into consideration food and nutrition education initiatives and programs;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

AG/DEC. 69 (XLII-O/12) “Food Security with Sovereignty in the Americas”, which instructs the OAS General Secretariat to strengthen its cooperation with the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) to promote and support the design and implementation of multilateral efforts for food and nutrition security in the region;

CONSIDERING:

That the imminent effects of climate change will affect food availability, food accessibility, food utilization and the stability of the food system; hence, affecting the human right to food, that will undermine health, nutrition and livelihoods; and

KEEPING IN MIND:

That Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the Caribbean are highly dependent on imports as their main source of food, and the impact that climate change has on the availability of food, and on the volatility of food prices, which consequently makes it more difficult for low-income households to access food and secure proper sustenance and nutrition; and that these countries are also especially vulnerable to natural disasters; frequent droughts, floods, and tropical storms; that undermine national efforts to enhance food security and to reduce poverty,

RESOLVES:

1. To acknowledge the OAS efforts to reduce food insecurity in the Hemisphere, especially in the countries where there is food insecurity, and where a high percentage of the population consumes less food than the average required in order to have a healthy and productive life.
2. To recognize the challenges that Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the Caribbean are facing to ensure its population adequate access to food due, among other factors, to their vulnerability to natural disasters, their limited agricultural systems, and their high dependence on imports of food for their sustenance.
3. To designate the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI), with the collaboration of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), to create and implement an educational program entitled “Family Farming Program for food security in the Hemisphere” aimed at reducing specific countries’ food security and nutrition vulnerabilities caused by climate change.
4. To commend the CIDI to design this initiative with the goal of increasing the involvement of rural populations in agricultural activities, to increase the domestic supply of food, by facilitating civilians the access to basic knowledge on the managing of land, water, and capital. The Family Farming Program should include, but not be limited, to the following activities:
 - a. Reinforcement of the importance of family farming to fulfill food consumption requirements at the household level.
 - b. Articulation of best practices for small-scale agricultural production, in terms of water use, soil fertilization and suited crops.
 - c. Support and assistance to family farmers in facing climate change and natural disasters, and in addressing their effects on food production.
 - d. Recommendation of the appropriate food choices that would enhance nutritional and health status, and provide better adaptation to climate change.
5. To invite the CIDI to start the implementation of this initiative through a pilot project conducted in the parish of Saint James in Western Barbados, over a period of one year, in order to determine its effectiveness and decide if the OAS should continue its implementation in the rest of the hemisphere.
6. To request the Secretary General and the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development 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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**REAFFIRMING COOPERATIVE COMMITMENTS TO CLEAN ENERGY
ALTERNATIVES, WITH REGARD TO HEMISPHERIC SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Ecuador

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 95 (c) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establishes as one of its main purposes 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: (1) Economic and social development, including trade, tourism, integration and the environment”;

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

CONSIDERING:

That all aspects of a country’s economic development are impacted by its access to non-renewable energy resources, and that as such, there is not only an incentive for mitigating the effects of climate change through clean energy alternatives, but also for promoting sustainable development in the hemisphere;

That not all Member States have easy access to clean energy alternatives, and as such, would benefit from cooperative commitments to making clean energy financially accessible;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The Resolution of the United Nations AG/RES/62/197 (2007), which stresses “that the wider use and exploration of available and additional new and renewable sources of energy require technology transfer and diffusion on a global scale, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation”;

REAFFIRMING:

The commitment which leaders from the Western Hemisphere, and OAS Members (Mexico, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Peru, Panama and the United States) among them, made during the Second Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas (ECPA) Ministerial (May 2015), where the partnership announced its creation of a Western Hemisphere Clean Energy Initiative through which participating countries indicated their willingness to work towards a collective implementation of renewable resource availability in the region, by 2030; and

NOTING WITH GREAT CONCERN:

That existing efforts to extract renewable energy resources from energy-rich regions are challenged not only by inadequate local infrastructure and economic limitations, but also by political contestation,

CREATING INFRASTRUCTURE TOWARDS CLEAN AND SUFFICIENT ENERGY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Special Committee
Draft Resolution presented by the Delegation of Argentina

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

The principles and purposes of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), of the people of the Americas, as well as the sovereign right of Member States to the conservation, development, and sustainable use of their energy resources;

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 of the OAS Charter, which proclaims as essential purposes “(...) f) To promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development”, and “g) To eradicate extreme poverty, which constitutes an obstacle to the full democratic development of the peoples of the hemisphere”;

Article 95 of the OAS Charter, which states that the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) shall “(...) 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 affirms that the “exercise of democracy promotes the preservation and good stewardship of the environment. It is essential that the states of the Hemisphere implement policies and strategies to protect the environment, including application of various treaties and conventions, to achieve sustainable development for the benefit of future generations”;

RECALLING:

The Summits of the Americas process and the initiatives and mandates adopted at the First Summit of the Americas (Miami, 1994), the Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development (Santa Cruz de la Sierra, 1996), the Fifth Summit of the Americas (Port of Spain, 2009), and the Seventh Summit of the Americas (Panama City, 2015) which have established political, economic, and social priorities for the Hemisphere that determine the inter-American agenda;

Resolutions: AG/RES. 2253 (XXXVI-O/06) Support for the Use of New and Renewable Energy Sources, AG/RES. 2201 (XXXVI-O/06) Strategic Plan for Partnership for Integral Development, AG/DEC. 52 (XXXVII O/07) Declaration of Panama: Energy for Sustainable Development, AG/RES. 2634 (XLI-O/11) Follow up and implementation of the mandates of the Declaration of Commitment of Port of Spain of the Fifth Summit of the Americas, and AG/DEC. 81 (XLVI-O/16) Declaration On Institutional Strengthening for Sustainable Development In The Americas, resolutions that frame the Organization’s Energy platform towards the development, promotion and cooperation of clean and efficient energy;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That in the Second Inter-American Meeting of Ministers and High Authorities on Sustainable

Development in the CIDI framework, the Declaration of Santo Domingo for Sustainable Development of the Americas was adopted on November 19, 2010, and it considers the need to develop, promote and foster partnership and the use of cleaner, more affordable, more efficient, renewable and sustainable energy systems;

That in September 2015, Member States adopted, under the United Nations (UN) framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDG);

The Inter-American Committee on Sustainable Development (CIDS) meeting from June 2016, where it was approved the Inter-American Program for Sustainable Development (PIDS), which emphasizes at section 3.5 that “Sustainable Energy Management, prioritizing the promotion of clean, renewable, environmentally sustainable energy and energy efficiency”;

That the PIDS establishes the goals and strategic actions to ensure that the work of the Secretariat on sustainable development, is aligned with the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement on climate change in the hemisphere, and that its objectives and results are guided by the SDGs approved by Member States that contribute to the attainment of such; and

RECOGNIZING:

That at the 37th General Assembly of the OAS, held in Panama in 2007, the organization issued the Declaration of Panama: Energy for Sustainable Development, which states that “energy is fundamental to achieving sustainable development objectives and that therefore the combination and complementarity of use of all types of energy sources, including a cleaner use of fossil fuels, contributes to the attainment of those objectives”;

That at the V Summit of the Americas, held in Port of Spain in 2009, the “Declaration of Commitment of Port of Spain: Securing Our Citizens’ Future by Promoting Human Prosperity, Energy Security and Environmental Sustainability,” recognizes that “energy is an essential resource for improving the standard of living of our peoples and that access to energy is of paramount importance to economic growth with equity and social inclusion” and follows by promoting clean energy and energy efficiency”;

That in the VII Summit of the Americas, held in Panama City in 2015, was stated that energy is a “fundamental resource, pillar, and cornerstone for the sustainable development of peoples and that access to diverse forms of reliable, safe, and affordable energy contributes to ending poverty and to economic growth with equity and social inclusion, and reaffirming the sovereign right of each country to the conservation, development, and sustainable use of its own energy resources”;

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage Member States to implement alternative energy sources into their infrastructure as a broader effort by the global community to combat pollution and energy efficiency, being the priority to alleviate energy dependence and create the domestic energy infrastructure for each nation.
2. To request that the General Secretariat compile and present to a joint meeting of the Caribbean Sustainable Energy Program (CSEP) to assist the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in energy usage, considering that these states depend on imported petroleum, and not only is this dependence harmful for a developing nation, but there is a great environmental impact.
3. To collaborate with the United Nations Office for Sustainable Development (UNOSD) and other nongovernmental organizations (NGO’s) present in Member States, particularly in zones of highest energy usage, to identify the areas of most help.

4. To collectively establish the importance of the following information and capacity building networks offered by the OAS to help in sustainable development, such as:
 - a. Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas (ECPA).
 - b. Pathways to Prosperity.
 - c. The Inter-American Biodiversity Information Network (IABIN).
 - d. The Inter-American Forum on Environmental Law (FIDA).
 - e. The Inter-American Network for Disaster Mitigation (INDM).
 - f. The Inter-American Water Resource Network (IWRN).
 - g. The Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP).
 - h. Western Hemispheric Migratory Species Initiative (WHMSI).

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

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

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INTER-AMERICAN BIKE-SHARING CONFERENCE

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

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

Article 34 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, where Member States agreed to devote their utmost effort to developing innovative ideas to sustain “urban conditions that offer the opportunity for a healthful, productive, and full life”;

HAVING SEEN:

The 1996 Summit on Sustainable Development in Santa Cruz de la Sierra (Bolivia), which resulted in the Declaration of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, in which Heads of State and Government stated that “planning and decision-making for sustainable development require understanding and integrating environmental considerations, as well as social and economic factors”;

RECOGNIZING:

The 2010 Declaration of Santo Domingo for the Sustainable Development of the Americas, which took place at the Second Meeting of Ministers and High authorities of Sustainable Development in the Inter-American Council for Integrated Development (CIDI) Framework, where the Ministers acknowledged their support for programs that “foster and implement regional initiatives to promote the strengthening of capacities for the development of effective integrated management ecosystem policies and their adaptation to climate change”;

NOTING WITH APPROVAL:

AG/RES. 2819 (XLIV-O/14), “Sustainable and Equitable Cities and Communities in the Americas,” which emphasized the importance of fostering resilient cities by implementing training activities and sharing information and experience through member states using the help of the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI);

KEEPING IN MIND:

Goal 11 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals addressed by the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, where Heads of State and Government and High Representatives declared their commitment to “achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner,” which targets the issue of sustainable cities and communities;

FURTHER RECALLING:

The 2015 Declaration of Tela for Sustainable Development in the Americas, Building a Sustainable Development in the Americas from the Third Inter-American Meeting of Ministers and High-Level Authority on Sustainable Development Within the Framework of CIDI, which resolved to promote “Inter-American dialogue on sustainable development and the convocation of regular meetings of the CIDS in order to support and evaluate the execution of the PIDS [Inter-American Program for Sustainable Development]”; and

CONSIDERING

AG/RES. 2882 (XLVI-O/16), “Inter-American Program for Sustainable Development” (PIDS), which implements the PIDS as proposed by SEDI “to work with authorities for sustainable development of the Member States that so request it, in implementing the measures set forth in the PIDS in coordination with other international entities and agencies,”

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI) and the Member States for their continuous efforts and commitments to achieving the goal of sustainable and resilient cities throughout the Hemisphere.
2. To request that SEDI convene an “Inter-American Bike Sharing Conference” in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) in December 2017, where representatives from each Member States may have the chance to propose a bike-sharing model and address the goal of sustainable cities.
3. To request that the Inter-American Program for Sustainable Development (PIDS) under SEDI oversee the Conference and the implementation of the resulting program, keeping in mind its experience in fostering sustainable and resilient cities.
4. To suggest that the agenda for the Conference address but not be limited to:
 - a. The efficiency and pricing structure of the proposed program, which may achieve an optimal level of reaching a large segment of the Hemisphere, while also being self-sustainable.
 - b. The safety measures of the program including but not limited to helmets, locks, and reflectors.
 - c. The density and locations of the bike stations, where stations can be strategically located close to public transportation hubs, and
 - d. The monitoring of station occupancy and bike availability and through various platforms available online and in other public transportation stations
5. To request funding from Member States, Permanent Observer States, PIDS, the Sustainable Development Goals Fund, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as the World Resources Institute, the Foundation for Sustainable Development, and other pertinent NGOs.
6. To request the General Secretariat to 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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HEMISPHERIC STRATEGIES FOR RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE CITIES

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Paraguay

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

Article 17 of the Charter of the Organization of American States that claims that “each State has the right to develop its cultural, political, and economic life freely and naturally. In this free development, the State shall respect the rights of the individual and the principles of universal morality”;

HAVING SEEN:

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

REAFFIRMING:

Article 25 (1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which emphasizes that “everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control”;

CONSIDERING:

Article 6 (2) of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change that establishes that “Parties shall, where engaging on a voluntary basis in cooperative approaches that involve the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes towards nationally determined contributions, promote sustainable development and ensure environmental integrity and transparency, including in governance, and shall apply robust accounting to ensure, inter alia, the avoidance of double counting”; and

BEARING IN MIND:

A/RES/66/288 “The Future We Want” - Outcome Document of the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development Rio+20, which paragraph 71 (2) emphasizes the promotion of “new partnerships, including public-private partnerships, to mobilize public financing complemented by the private sector, taking into account the interests of local and indigenous communities when appropriate” as well as governments’ support for sustainable development, including “promoting the contribution of the private sector to support green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication”;

**REQUEST TO STABLISH A METHODOLOGY OF RENEWABLE ENERGY
AFTER A NATURAL DISASTER**

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Mexico

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

The Article 3 (e) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states that “the American States shall cooperate fully among themselves, independently of the nature of their political, economic, and social systems”;

Article 95 of the OAS Charter, which establishes that one of the functions of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) to achieve its goals is 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”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The 2011 assessment of the energy sector in Belize done by the Department of Sustainable Development (DSD) of the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI) of the OAS, which states that “Belize is faced with the challenge of high energy costs and fossil fuel dependence, high energy imports, increasing environmental impacts, inadequate energy policies, antiquated infrastructure and technologies, outdated production approaches, scarce qualified workforce and inadequate energy data”;

That not all the cities in the hemisphere have access to energy and that it could help to improve the safety in the cities, as well as making it possible to have a noticeable economic growth;

RECALLING:

That the mission of the DSD is to support the “OAS Member States in the design and implementation of policies, programs and projects oriented to integrate environmental priorities with poverty alleviation, and socio-economic development goals; Translating sustainable development and environmental protection goals into concrete actions”;

RECONIZING:

The work of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), which has assisted financially with 179 projects involving environmental management and governance around the world, resulting in the spending of hundreds of millions of dollars on said projects;

The Global Environment Facility Small Grants Program (GEF SGP) implemented by the United Nations Development Program – Belize, inaugurated the Santa Teresa Solar Project; and

CONCERNED BY:

That, despite the efforts that have been done by the OAS in supporting the design and implementation of policies and projects to integrate environmental priorities into poverty reduction and socio-economic goals, environmental struggles remain one of the Hemisphere’s biggest challenge,

RESOLVES:

1. To applaud the efforts of the Inter-American Programs for Sustainable Development (PIDS) for the promotion of policies and regulatory measures, for the advances in the use of renewable energy technologies and for identify opportunities in this area.
2. To promote the continued collaboration between Member States and the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) in order to discuss and try the effort in finding solutions to the main electric issues that the Caribbean community is facing through sustainable energy, emphasizing in the nations which have suffer any natural disaster.
3. To ask the Sustainable Energy Capacity Building Initiative- Caribbean Region (SECBI- Caribbean Region) through the DSD to study the main aspects of the geographic environment, the climate and the cultural condition of Puerto Principe-Haiti in order to determinate the viability of the installation of renewable energy.
4. To call the SECBI to create a methodology that can be adapted, to solve the energetic crisis that any State of the OAS can suffer after a natural disaster, using renewable energy as a part of the solution.

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

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

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**PROMOTING ENTREPRENEURSHIP THROUGH INNOVATION,
YOUTH EMPOWERMENT AND TRAINING**

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the United States

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

Article 16 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which asserts that “education is key to strengthening democratic institutions, promoting the development of human potential, and alleviating poverty and fostering greater understanding among our peoples”;

Article 8 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which states that “the promotion of decent work, the fight against unemployment and underemployment, as well as addressing the challenges of informal labor are essential elements for achieving economic development with equity”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That the United Nations (UN) adopted the 2030 Agenda in 2015, which states in its Goal 9 the necessity to “build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation”;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

With the fact that 27 million young people work in conditions of informality in Latin America and the Caribbean, according to the 2015 report of the International Labour Organization (ILO);

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION:

The increase of nonfarm payroll employment by 235,000 jobs in February of the present year in the United States, as well as the decrease of the unemployment rate to 4.7 percent according to the report of the U.S Bureau of Labor Statistics (March, 2017), compared to the year earlier when the unemployment rate reached 4.9 percent;

The increase of employment in private educational services by 29,000 in February of the present year, compared to the prior month (24,000), according to the report of the U.S Bureau of Labor Statistics (March, 2017); and

CONSIDERING:

That the UN argued that “promoting knowledge, skills, technology and business support in developing states will help to foster industry and productive activities”,

**PROMOTING FUTURE EFFORTS TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH
TRAINING WITHIN THE INDUSTRIAL SECTOR**

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of El Salvador

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 31 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establishes that “Inter-American cooperation for integral development is the common and joint responsibility of the Member States, within the framework of the democratic principles and the institutions of the Inter-American system. It should include the economic, social, educational, cultural, scientific, and technological fields”;

BELIEVING:

In article 20 of the Declaration of Principles Miami (1994), which affirms that “Social progress and economic prosperity can be sustained only if our people live in a healthy environment and our ecosystems and natural resources are managed carefully and responsibly(...)To benefit future generations through environmental conservation, including the rational use of our ecosystems, natural resources and biological heritage, we will continue to pursue technological, financial and other forms of cooperation”;

EMPHASIZING:

Article 53 of the Declaration of Commitment of Port of Spain (2009), which states that “we will aim to develop public education campaigns in each nation, with commitments from governments and industry, which serve to provide the people of the Americas with access to accurate, reliable and impartial information of energy, environmental and climate change issues”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The Plan of Action Santa Cruz de la Sierra (1996), which promotes that “the development of strategies that encourage policies and programs for prevention of and protection against pollution, cleaning up of the environment, and waste treatment, strengthening sustainable urban development. These policies may include public-private sector associations, market-based programs, and other volunteer programs”;

REITERATING:

Article 3 of the Declaration of Santo Domingo for the Sustainable Development of the Americas (2010), which states that “the different levels of development and economic, social and environmental vulnerability of the states of the Hemisphere, the wealth of their ecosystems and their biological and cultural diversity, as well as the need to work in spirit of solidarity to ensure strategies, policies, plans, and programs are mutually supportive and contribute to sustainable development”; and

CONSIDERING:

The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992), which claims that “Environmental issues are best handled with participation of all concerned citizens, at the relevant level. At the national level, each individual shall have appropriate access to information concerning the environment that is held by public

authorities, including information on hazardous materials and activities in their community, and the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes. States shall facilitate and encourage public awareness and participation by making information widely available”,

RESOLVES:

1. To acknowledge the Declaration of Commitment of Port of Spain and Member States’ efforts to provide reliable and accessible information concerning energy, environmental, and climate change issues.
2. To encourage all state-run and private industries to participate in the Inter-American Training Initiative for Sustainable Development (IATI-SD) in order to ensure human beings “a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature” as declares at the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, 1992.
3. To establish the IATI-SD under the Department of Sustainable Development (DSD) as a way to inform industries of the potential environmental effects of their production procedures according to the following criteria:
 - a. The creation an online training program and resource center that would be provided to state-run and privately-owned industries to:
 - i. Educate companies and workers on current and local environmental issues, through training on the managerial-level of public and private industries.
 - ii. Present measures to industries that would improve the impact that current production practices can have on sustainability.
 - b. The compilation by officers within the DSD, and based on information from the Department’s initiatives and projects.
 - c. The adaptation and interpretation by the Member States’ specific situations regarding environment, economy, industry, and government.

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

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

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**HEMISPHERIC DECLARATION TO PROTECT THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT BY
DIMINISHING THE USE OF GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISMS (GMOs)**

Special Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 18 of the Social Charter of the Americas which states that Member States “commit to taking the steps needed to achieve full access to adequate, safe, and nutritious food, including steps to foster the conditions required for everyone to be free from hunger”;

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

RECOGNIZING:

That scientists throughout the world have consistently found that GMOs have posed a threat to human health, prompting 38 nations, including Russia and China and 4 Member States, to ban the cultivation of most GMOs;

That scientists, in the Americas and abroad, have consistently found that GMOs increase the risk that genetically modified and potentially harmful genes may escape into the wild. Many of these genes are resistant to herbicides and cross into the ecosystem, creating super-weeds that have become difficult to kill. GMOs may become super-organisms that can out-compete natural plants and animals, driving them into extinction;

That in 2016 Food and Water Watch reported that the risks of GMOs go beyond crops, and that there are now genetically-engineered animals for human consumption, increasing the risk to human health, the ecosystem, and livestock and fishing economies;

VERY CONCERNED ABOUT:

Data from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) that estimates that in the last century, 75% of the plant genetic diversity has been lost since local farmers and food producers have abandoned local farms in favor of commercial, high-yielding GMOs;

2015 Reports from the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) which found three Member States alone produce 80% of the world’s genetically modified soybeans, increasing the threat of widespread deforestation and displacement of small farmers and indigenous communities in the hemisphere and abroad;

That regional and global free trade agreements, such as North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA), and the proposed Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), have all promoted the use of GMOs; and

ACKNOWLEDGING:

That the European Union has issued Regulation (EC) 1829/2003 which promotes the “free movement of safe and wholesome food and feed [as] an essential aspect of the internal market [that] contributes significantly to the health and well-being of citizens, and to their social and economic interests” by severely restricting the production and use of GMOs;

That the UN International Treaty of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (IT PGRFA) promotes biological diversity as well as protects the rights of small farmers to participate in decision-making processes in national agricultural projects and their right to save, use, exchange and sell original and native seeds;

That the Plurinational State of Bolivia passed in 2010 the world’s first “Law of the Rights of Mother Earth”, that recognizes the environment as a legal entity to help combat climate change, halt the exploitation of the ecosystem, ban GMOs, and to improve the quality of life of the Bolivian People;

That in 2015 the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela enacted the anti-GMO Seed Law prohibiting the use of GMOs as well as the use of any seeds harmful to the ecosystem, biodiversity, human health, and food sovereignty, and including support for peasants’ and farmers’ seed systems by prohibiting commercial crop and seed patents,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the OAS for its promotion of sustainable integral development in the hemisphere to counteract the impact of climate change.
2. To direct the Department of Sustainable Development (DSD) to draft a hemispheric declaration reaffirming the OAS’s commitment to reduce dependency on GMO-based agricultural production.
3. To recommend that this declaration serves as the basis to promote hemispheric efforts to protect seed sovereignty among Member States, and to provide citizens with food that is free of genetically modified organisms (GMOs), guiding the DSD work to assist affected Member States that are interested but do not have the scientific knowledge needed to search sustainable agricultural alternatives.
4. To suggest that in drafting the declaration the DSD considers, but do not limit itself to the following points:
 - a. Affirming Member States commitment to reducing dependency on GMO based agricultural production.
 - b. Recognizing that climate change, food security, and migration are interrelated phenomena whose effects on the environment and human populations must be addressed as such.
 - c. Recognizing the intensifying stress that unregulated GMO agribusiness places on the resources of the most vulnerable communities of the hemisphere.
 - d. Urge Member States to place the needs of vulnerable communities at the forefront when combating predatory agribusiness and biotechnology practices such as implementing the cultivation of monoculture.
 - e. Taking collective action to reduce the monopolization of seed strains by large agribusinesses to protect, and prevent further extinction of, native seeds.
 - f. Working collectively to seek sustainable approaches best suited for local-ecological

conditions, and disseminate findings to all states willing to cultivate without GMOs.

5. To request the Secretary General to report on the implementation of this resolution to the next session of the General Assembly.

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

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

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**INTER-AMERICAN COLLABORATION FOR THE REDUCTION OF HUNGER AND THE
ACHIEVEMENT OF FOOD SECURITY FOR CHILDREN**

Special Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Plurinational State of Bolivia and the Republic of Chile

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING:

Article 24 (1) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which states that “to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health”; which comes with the obligations (2a) “To diminish infant and child mortality”; and (2c) “To combat disease and malnutrition (...) through the provision of adequate nutritious foods and clean drinking-water, taking into consideration the dangers and risks of environmental pollution and Article 28 (1) of the same Convention, which stipulates that “States Parties recognize the right of the child to education”;

CONGRATULATING:

Member State Parties for the 2015 report by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), which acknowledges that in Latin America and the Caribbean, child hunger indicators, such as prevalence of undernourishment and prevalence of underweight children under five years of age have decreased, respectively, from 14.7% in 1990–92 to 5.5% by 2014–16 and from 7.0% to 2.7% over the same period;

DEEPLY CONCERNED ABOUT:

The fact that despite the commendable efforts of Member States, there still is persistence of hunger and malnourishment in the region, which severely hinders children's access to education, as well as their possibilities of success in their future; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

Brazil's National School Feeding Program (PNAE) which builds an integrated food and nutrition security national system that explores the role of policy and regulatory frameworks in constructing quality service delivery and inter-sectoral integration,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate all Member States for their efforts in combating child hunger and malnourishment, while accomplishing the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 1C, which guarantees conditions for an adequate education and assures children a future of possibilities and opportunities.
2. To urge Member States to advance their efforts to completely eradicate hunger and malnourishment in children, in coordination and collaboration with Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), NGOs and civil society, taking into account actors such as farmers and indigenous peoples that still adhere to their nutritional traditions.

**CREATION OF A SPECIAL CONFERENCE TO PROMOTE CLIMATE CHANGE,
FOOD SECURITY AND MIGRATION IN THE AMERICAS**

Special Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Haiti and the Dominican Republic

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

Article 22 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which states that “Member States commit to improving regional cooperation and to strengthen their national, technical, and institutional capacity for disaster prevention, preparedness and response, rehabilitation, resilience, risk reduction, impact mitigation and evaluation. Member States also commit to face the impact of climate variability, including the *El Niño* and *La Niña* phenomena, and the adverse effects of climate change that represent a risk increase in all countries of the Hemisphere, particularly for developing countries”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The conclusions of the 2008 “Social Dimensions of Climate Change Workshop” issued by the World Bank Group, which introduces the concept of “climate migrants” as a group of people forced to migrate as a result of ecological disasters for a temporary displacement but not permanent;

The Third Summit of the Americas (Quebec City, 2001), which reaffirmed the commitment of the Member States to strengthen environmental protection and sustainable use of natural resources, and focused on several priority areas, including: disaster management; vulnerability assessments of Small Island Developing States; agricultural management and rural development; efficient transportation systems; energy; natural resources management and biodiversity protection; health; hemispheric security; and integrated water resource management;

The Declaration of Kingstown of Small Island States (January 2003), which notes that “small island states have peculiar characteristics which render them especially vulnerable and susceptible to security risks, threats, concerns and other challenges of a multidimensional and transnational nature, involving political, economic, social, health, environmental, and geographic factors”;

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 1682 (XXIX-0/99) “OAS Natural Disaster Reduction and Response Mechanisms”, in which Member States established the Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction and resolved “to promote the exchange of technical and scientific personnel in the area of research into adverse events” that have harmful socio-economic and environmental impacts on the countries of the Hemisphere; and

CONSIDERING:

That climate change, food security and migration should be three of the pillars on which every country ought to work to improve the conditions in which people live, in order for people to have the opportunity to fully develop their personal abilities;

That climate change has direct consequences on food security of the peoples living in the affected areas, and, as a result, in the long run, a more serious problem, resulting in migration, both regional and international,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Member States and NGOs for their engagement in developing and strengthening strategies to deal with climate change, scarce food security and high migration issues around the Hemisphere.
2. To instruct the Inter-American Committee for Sustainable Development (CIDS), working with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or an equivalent, to organize a Specialized Conference to be held in Peru during the VIII Summit of the Americas in 2018, inviting all OAS Member States to send representatives—totaling no more than 150 members, including 4 experts per member state; whose main purposes will be, but not limited to:
 - a. Establish comprehensive plans to combat climate change, climate variability, food security, migration, and prepare for future natural disasters.
 - b. Introduce of the concept of “Climate Migrants” to refer to a critical current issue, which is transforming the migration problem in the Hemisphere.
 - c. Establish of strategies to raise public awareness about the importance of implementing sustainable ways of food production to assure the right protection of the environment and food access to the people in the country, such as the development of agricultural courses like shade farming.
 - d. Enforce the protection and rehabilitation of Mangroves, Forests, and Coral Reefs for increased protection against natural disasters, in order to:
 - i. Achieve or renew of national agreements and consensus that the protection of the environment is effectively a Concern and a task that involves the whole Hemisphere.
 - e. Reconstruct infrastructure damaged by natural disasters.
 - f. Incorporate disaster drills and safety zones for small rural towns.
3. To suggest that the experts attending have backgrounds in either/or:
 - a. Geology
 - b. Climatology
 - c. Seismology
 - d. Relief effort coordination
 - e. International security
4. To encourage Member States to collaborate in the implementation, control and assessment of the decisions and resolutions that will be displayed in the Conference.
5. To instruct CIDI to make a report after the conference about the progress and the benefits, in order to present it to the General Assembly and publish it in the OAS website.

6. To request funding from the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), International Monetary Fund (IMF), relevant NGOs, and voluntary contributions from Member States.

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

Cosignatories:

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**THE PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABILITY AND RESILIENCE IN THE AMERICAS
THROUGH THE CREATION OF THE SUSTAINABLE CITIES FORUM**

Special Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegations of Costa Rica and Canada

ACKNOWLEDGING:

Article II of the Convention of the Inter-American Institute of the Agricultural Sciences, which asserts “The purposes of the Institute are to encourage and advance the development of agricultural sciences in the American Republic through research, teaching, and extension activities”

Article 2f of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS); in which Member States agree “to promote, by cooperative action, [state's] economic, social, and cultural development”;

Chapter VII, Article 37 of the OAS Charter 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”;

Article 47 of the OAS Charter in which Member States commit to “give primary importance within their development plans to the encouragement of education, science, technology, and culture, oriented toward the overall improvement of the individual, and as a foundation for democracy, social justice, and progress”;

Article 45 of the OAS Charter which argues that “the incorporation and increasing participation of the marginal sectors of the population, in both rural and urban areas, in the economic, social, civic, cultural, and political life of the nation, in order to achieve the full integration of the national community, acceleration of the process of social mobility, and the consolidation of the democratic system. The encouragement of all efforts of popular promotion and cooperation that have as their purpose the development and progress of the community”;

HAVING SEEN:

Article IV of the Convention on the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, which establishes that “To promote the strengthening of national education, research, and rural development institutions, in order to give impetus to the advancement and the dissemination of science and technology applied to rural progress” and also “To establish and maintain relations of cooperation and coordination with the Organization of American States and with other agencies or programs, and with governmental and nongovernmental entities that pursue similar objectives”; and

BEARING IN MIND:

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and its Goal 11 that highlights the promotion of “Sustainable Cities and Communities”;

The 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States in their efforts to move towards more resilient and sustainable cities.
2. To encourage Member States to incorporate a youth centered initiative within their sustainable development agenda.
3. To extend the OAS website to create an electronic Inter-American Sustainable Cities Forum designed to:
 - a. Promote sustainable development practices within host nations of Member States.
 - b. Strengthen hemispheric cooperation and information sharing by providing a platform for states, citizens, and organizations to engage in idea sharing.
4. To establish a stronger OAS social media presence designed to engage youth within the hemisphere in the issues surrounding sustainable cities.
5. To establish an online database of grassroots green innovation projects
 - a. Through the promotion of those seeking to advance their study of sustainability and resilience in alliance with public universities among Member States of the OAS with the purpose of delivering a fast pipeline for data and information to be shared within minutes.
6. To require that the Inter-American Sustainable Cities Forum be an extension of the existing OAS website, and as such no additional funding is required. Furthermore the OAS has preexisting administrators and the technical capacity to absorb and monitor the incoming data therefore no additional technical assistance will be necessary

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

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

Cosignatories: 2. _____
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

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**PROMOTING CLEAN ENERGY IN TOURIST ACCOMMODATION AREAS
THROUGH A SOLAR FLOWER INSTALLATION VOLUNTEER PROGRAM**

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Grenada

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 51 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which urges member states to “develop science and technology through educational, research, and technological development activities”;

Article 3 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which states that “Member States will strengthen and foster policies and programs directed towards the achievement of societies that offer all people opportunities to benefit from sustainable development”;

Article 15 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which urges OAS Member States to “implement policies and strategies to protect the environment...to achieve sustainable development for the benefit of future generations”;

CONSIDERING:

That according to the Inter-American Development Bank, international tourism in Latin America and the Caribbean has grown by 50% in the past decade;

That the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) reported that “tourism is responsible for about 5% of global CO₂ emissions,” and that “the accommodation sector represents approximately 20% of emissions generated from tourism activities, and is an intensive energy user”;

That according to the International Monetary Fund (2016), “In tourism-based economies, commercial consumers, namely hotels and tourist establishments, are the most intensive energy users, absorbing around 41% of ex-transportation primary energy”;

That the World Bank stated that “solar energy will be a crucial source of power for many countries working to meet their climate objectives by 2030”;

CONCERNED ABOUT:

The fact that climate change calls for collective action to enhance clean energy and reduce harmful emissions;

RECOGNIZING:

The United Nations declaration of 2017 as the International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development;

The Hotel Energy Solutions project, a UNTWO initiative that focuses on “mitigating greenhouse gas emissions” and “supporting investments in energy efficiency and usage of renewable energy resources and technologies”; and

The OAS “Sustainable Communities in Central America and the Caribbean” project, which installed solar power systems in holiday rental facilities in Antigua and Barbuda,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Member States on their current sustainable development initiatives.
2. To implement a one-month volunteer program to install solar flowers in tourist accommodation areas in participating Member States.
3. To recommend that this program be supervised by the OAS Department of Sustainable Development, which will:
 - a. Determine which tourist site in each participating Member State should be the focus for the program.
 - b. Collaborate with the tourist association in participating Member States to decide which hotels would take part in the program.
 - c. Review applications for program volunteers.
 - d. Partner with Greenpeace International to execute the program.
4. To propose that this program take place between 2018 and 2021, and be implemented as follows:
 - a. The program will involve up to 6 OAS Member States at a time.
 - b. Program volunteers can include professionals, college students, and others interested in environmental sustainability.
 - c. Volunteers will travel to their designated Member State’s program location, which will be a hotel in a tourist accommodation area.
 - d. Greenpeace International personnel will train the volunteers how to put together solar flowers and install them around the hotels.
5. To call on each participating Member State to collaborate with their designated hotels to collect data on annual reductions achieved in their non-renewable energy use and expenses, and report back to the OAS Department of Sustainable Development.

6. To request funding from Greenpeace International, World Resources Institute, Solar Solidarity International, UNWTO, and the United Nations Environment Program.
7. To collaborate with the ECO certification program to ensure quality, productivity, and overall success
 - a. Participating sites will apply for certification, and, if deemed appropriate will receive confirmation the flowers are successful.

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

Cosignatories: 1. _____ (Signature of Delegate) _____ (Country Represented)
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OFFICIAL ADOPTION OF THE TERM ENVIRONMENTAL EVACUEE

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Barbados

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND:

Article 106 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which establishes the function of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) as, “to promote the observance and protection of human rights and to serve as a consultative organ to the Organization in these matters”;

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

Article 2(a) of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which states that one of the essential purposes of the OAS, is, “to strengthen the peace and security of the continent”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That since 2008, an annual average of 21.5 million persons has been forcibly displaced each year by weather-related sudden onset hazards – such as floods, storms, wildfires, and extreme temperatures;

The vulnerability of persons who are left without a home or resources, that must immigrate to a foreign country in order to survive because they do not have domestic support; and

RECOGNIZING:

That the United Nations has a formal definition for refugees, internally displaced person, asylum seeker, and stateless person, but no official definition for someone who is leaving their country of origin because of extreme environmental issues,

RESOLVES:

1. To establish “environmental evacuee” as the official term for the Organization of American States as a person who is forced to leave their country of origin because of natural disasters and/or environmental pressures and in which he or she does not have access to domestic aid.
2. To establish these environmental reasons as:
 - a. Country of origin is completely uninhabitable.
 - b. Country of origin has experienced an environmental tragedy, including:
 - i. Hurricanes, tsunamis, earthquakes, nuclear disasters, tornadoes, and volcanic eruptions.
 - ii. Scarce natural resources, such as food and water.
 - c. Country of origin is under emergency evacuation because of environmental disasters.
3. To encourage that civil society organizations recognized by the OAS and climate change experts from Member States to meet annually to share potential solutions to the future crisis caused by climate

change and the increasing number of environmental evacuees due to abrupt changes in environmental conditions.

4. 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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**THE IMPLEMENTATION TO SUPPORT A TOOL THAT PROMOTES ENERGY
EFFICIENCY IN THE AMERICAS**

Special Committee
Draft Resolution presented by the Delegation of Panama

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

NOTING:

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

HAVING SEEN:

The Preamble to the Organization of the American States (OAS) Charter according to which Member States are “convinced 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”;

RECALLING:

Article 6 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, where it is recognized that “It is the right and responsibility of all citizens to participate in decisions relating to their own development. This is also a necessary condition for the full and effective exercise of democracy. Promoting and fostering diverse forms of participation strengthens democracy”;

RECOGNIZING:

Article 21 of the Social Charter of the Americas which maintains 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”;

EMPHASIZING:

Article 29 of the Social Charter of the Americas in which “Member States also pledge to continue protecting the natural heritage, given the importance of conserving these unique and irreplaceable assets for the achievement of sustainable development;” and

CONSIDERING:

That the cities of the world consume two-thirds of global energy, and are responsible for 70% of global greenhouse gas emissions;

That according to the World Bank, in the Western Hemisphere nearly 80% of the population lives in urban areas, a figure that will undoubtedly rise by 2045, when urban dwellers will increase by 2 billion globally;

That, as stated by the International Energy Agency (IEA), global energy intensity (the amount of energy used per unit of GDP) improvements need to reach at least 2.6% per year to put the world on a sustained pathway for a decarbonized energy system,

RESOLVES:

1. To recognize and congratulate the efforts by OAS Member States to promote economically, socially, and environmentally sustainable societies in the western hemisphere.
2. To request the collaboration of Member States in the creation of a campaign designed to promote the adoption of the Tool for Rapid Assessment of City Energy (TRACE), to improve the overall efficiency of energy usage:
 - a. After the completion of the initial appraisal step of the program, the adoption of TRACE will fall upon the discretion of Member States to select the sector they feel the need to focus on.
 - b. To urge Member States to continue along with TRACE by implementing the most suitable energy efficient (EE) interventions, that are recommended by the database in a pragmatic course of action subjected to the cities' needs.
3. To suggest that Member States complete annual evaluations of TRACE-adoption success and deliver the assessment to the Department of Sustainable Development of the OAS:
 - a. Member States shall have the ability to submit conclusive data after the first year of exercising the recommendations of the program via electronic file.
 - b. Upon the first review of data, Member States shall highlight their largest concern in terms of the city results of the assessment.
4. To advocate that the OAS consider the highlighted concerns of Member States and apply strategic multilateral approaches by cooperate with the specific desired improvements presented within the annual analysis.

- 5. To encourage the monetary cooperation of institutions around the Hemisphere such as, but not limited to: The International Energy Agency, the Energy Sector Management Assistance Program, the International Renewable Energy Agency, and the World Energy Council, as well as private institutions.

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

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

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ESTABLISHMENT OF A HEMISPHERIC FRAMEWORK FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FINANCING OF SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Guatemala

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

Article 95 c) 1) of the Charter of the 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”;

CONSIDERING:

United Nation’s 2030 agenda for sustainable development A/RES/70/1, which recognizes “the importance of the regional and sub-regional dimensions, regional economic integration and interconnectivity in sustainable development” and the fact that “regional and sub-regional frameworks can facilitate the effective translation of sustainable development policies into concrete action at national levels”;

Resolution A/RES/69/313, Addis Ababa Action Agenda, adopted by the UN General Assembly, which promises to “develop policies and strengthen regulatory frameworks to better align private sector incentives with public goals, including incentivizing the private sector to adopt sustainable practices, and foster long-term quality investment”;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The efforts of the Inter-American Committee for Sustainable Development (CIDS) and the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI) in promoting dialogue and cooperation among Member States in the area of sustainable development; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The recent work of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and The Global Commission on the Economy and Climate in identifying avenues for solutions to mobilize investment in climate resilient infrastructure and giving recommendations about the private sector’s financial capacities to invest in sustainable infrastructure in order to diminish the existing gap between projected public investment and the demand for sustainable infrastructure in matters of energy supply, public transportation, waste management and sustainable housing,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage Member States to work toward achieving the global sustainable development goals established by the United Nations through the 2030 agenda for Sustainable Development.
2. To recommend that Member States encourage their cities to access capital for investment by leveraging their existing assets upon multiple strategies, such as granting leaseholds for government-owned land, adopting development-based land value capture taxes, or developing their cities' municipal green bonds markets, and to encourage the use of national sustainability standards for infrastructure procurements.
3. To recommend the creation of a Public-Private Partnership Advisory for Sustainable Infrastructure in the Americas (PPPASIA) to establish a framework for urban sustainable infrastructure development strategies in order to address the challenges of increasing the financing for sustainable infrastructure and urbanization by recommending the following national and subnational guidelines:
 - a. Recommend that Member States elaborate and publish long-term sustainable infrastructure plans to be presented for risk evaluation by private investors.
 - b. Organize sustainable infrastructure projects by order of priority based on the population's need and their estimated financial returns.
 - c. Offer financial guarantees made by governments to motivate private investment by securing lower interest rates.
 - d. Consider legal frameworks in order to advantage green investments by the adoption of tax incentives.
 - e. Create adapted frameworks for blending national and international grants with loan and equity from public and private investor for the financing of large-scale long-term sustainable infrastructure.
 - f. Encourage low-scale infrastructure initiatives for neighborhoods and private individuals with municipal project preparation facilities in order to promote grants, micro-credit and micro-mortgage for sustainable housing initiatives.
 - g. Seek opportunities for corporate partnerships to invest in research and development to enhance innovation of clean technology and their deployment.
4. To recommend that the PPPASIA's Advisory Committee should be determined by representatives of participating Member States upon the following elements:
 - a. Suggesting the first meeting of the representatives to be held in Guatemala City in January 2018. The date of the following meetings will be determine at the end of the first one.
 - b. The Advisory Committee should be composed of financial experts, architects, urbanists, designers and engineers, whose number shall be decided by participating Member States.
 - c. The Advisory Committee should work alongside with other international institutions supporting the sustainable development goals such as the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.
 - d. An annual report shall be published and a data-base maintained with information about environmental results of selected projects. They should also specify their financial returns to classify the information for the improvement of financial decision making in matters of sustainable and resilient infrastructure.

5. To request direct funding for large-scale sustainable infrastructure projects from the World Bank Organization, the Inter-American Development Bank Group, Latin American Development Fund, the New Development Bank and the Green Climate Fund, among other international entities.

Approved for form and substance: _____

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

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**STRENGTHENING EFFORTS TO PROTECT POPULATIONS DISPLACED BY
DISASTER AND VULNERABLE TO THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE**

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Ecuador

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 45 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states that “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:

AG/RES. 2232 (XXXVI-O/06) “Protection of Asylum Seekers, Refugees, Returnees in the Americas”, which emphasizes “the importance of cooperation among the organs of the inter-American system and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in an effort to ensure that innovative regional approaches are taken regarding refugee issues in the Americas”;

The Paris Agreement, adopted on November 4, 2016, which recognizes in its Preamble that climate change is “a common concern of humankind” and asks Parties “to respect, promote, and consider their respective obligations towards migrants, among others, when taking actions to address climate change”; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The Guidance on Planned Relocation, developed by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), which seeks “to assist States, communities, and other actors in protecting people through Planned Relocation from the impacts of disasters and environmental change, including the effects of climate change”;

The Platform on Disaster Displacement, which aims “to follow-up on the work started by the Nansen Initiative, and to implement the recommendations of the Protection Agenda, a toolbox to better prevent and prepare for displacement and to respond to situations when people are forced to find refuge, within their own country or across the border”;

The Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility (UNHCR), which remains committed “to mobilizing the knowledge and expertise to support the design of effective human mobility resilience measures to climate change”,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States for their commitment to extending protection to asylum seekers, refugees, and returnees, on the basis of the 1951 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees.
2. To encourage OAS Member States, by their own capacity, to advocate for the General Assembly of United Nations to expand the legal definition of a refugee, as stated in the 1951 United Nations

Convention, to include “those who are fleeing their homes due to climate change and natural disasters” and for these people to qualify for refugee status and the protection that results from this status.

3. To mandate that the Committee on Migration Issues (CAM) creates an official “Disaster Displacement Officer”, open to any citizen of an OAS Member State, with the specific goal of spreading awareness of the security threat of climate change and human mobility challenges by:
 - a. Gathering information regarding climate change and assessing the risk of internal and cross-border environmental displacement.
 - b. Advising Member States in the best practices for providing emergency relief and relocation support to those who are forced to flee their home due to the changing environment.
 - c. Developing a set of effective practices and actions that will improve the preparedness and the ability of Member States to address cross-border disaster-displacement and to prevent the risk of future displacement.

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

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

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**PROMOTING EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION IN
RESPONSIBLE INDUSTRIAL PRACTICES**

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Brazil

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

The commitment of the Organization of American States (OAS) to, “accelerated and diversified industrialization, especially of capital and intermediate goods,” and, “promotion of private initiative and investment in harmony with action in the public sector,” as seen in Article 34 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS);

RECALLING:

The efforts of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) in its goal to, “promote partnership for development among the Member States of the OAS for the furtherance of their integral development and, in particular, to help eliminate poverty,” through the implementation of the Declaration of Santa Cruz de la Sierra and the Plan of Action for the Sustainable Development of the Americas;

RECOGNIZING:

The tremendous successes of the Inter-American Committee for Sustainable Development (CIDS) in its research and recommendations of policy to Member States (including the establishment of an Inter-American Forum on Environmental Law (FIDA) through which Member States exchange ideas relating to environmental law and compliance practices), especially in the area of “Capacity building and Institutional Strengthening for Sustainable Development and Environmental Management” through its Inter-American Program for Sustainable Development (PIDS) guidelines;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION:

The implementation of resolution AG/RES. 2874 (XLV-O/15), “Advancing Hemispheric Initiatives on Integral Development,” which has provided CIDI with a mandate to continue the research of CIDS in finding responsible solutions to development problems in the Hemisphere and updating the goals and objectives of the resulting PIDS;

REALIZING:

The OAS has not extensively addressed the specific topic of sustainable industrialization and responsible business management practices to date, which provides a broad field for future research efforts in this area, and a rich area for research and exploration by CIDS; and

SEEING:

That the General Secretariat of the OAS has a mandate to achieve, “the mobilization of resources and technical assistance, for the implementation of agreed regional and sub-regional programs and projects on sustainable development” in the First Inter-American Meeting of Ministers and High-Level Authorities on

Sustainable Development document OEA/XLIII.1CIDI/RIMDS/doc.21/06 rev. 2 for the purposes of financial sustainment of the program,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Member States on their consideration of PIDS recommendations in recent years, and their continued support of the future efforts of the program.
2. To request that the next PIDS focus on responsible industrialization practices and business-government relations with respect to sustainable development and regulation as one of its Thematic Areas of research:
 - a. To focus specifically on the relations between the state and businesses in the areas of environmental, industrial, and economic regulation.
 - b. To assess the different approaches to industrial oversight and the best practices of Member States in promoting sustainable development policies.
 - c. To make available reports to member state regulatory agencies that seek to implement the strategies outlined in the findings of the PIDS.
3. To request the General Secretariat to continue to support the efforts of the CIDS and its development of PIDS through the oversight of CIDI and the continued renewal of CIDS periodically during sessions of the General Assembly, so as to sustain the financial support of the program and continue its work on these important issues.

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

Cosignatories: 1. _____ (Signature of Delegate) _____ (Country Represented)
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**THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ECO-TOURISM IN BELIZE
AS A SUSTAINABLE PROJECT**

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Belize

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 4 (e) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states that “The Organization of American States [...] in order to put into practice the principles proclaims the following essential purposes [...] To promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social and cultural development”

Article 26 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states “The Member States agree to cooperate with one another, as far as their resources may permit and their laws may provide”;

That in 1996 The Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System (BBRRS) was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, which is comprised of seven protected areas; and

CONSIDERING:

That according to the World Bank tourism employs 28 percent of the population and represents 21 percent of GDP while agriculture employs 10 percent of the labor force and contributes 13 percent of GDP, mostly through exports of sugar and tropical fruits;

That Belize has already signed the UN Sustainable Development Strategy which is a plan that covers the years 2017-2021, which represents the United Nations collective and coherent response to address the common development challenges of the English and Dutch Caribbean;

That Eco-tourism project consists on the creation of sustainable business that work with a lower investment, this because the resources they need are available in the nature of their regions, this allows a low investment and a strong profit,

RESOLVES:

1. To reiterate the importance of the eco-tourism in the south part of the country, which includes Punta Gorda and the Wild Life Sanctuary of Cockscomb Basin, and how this project promotes the development within this communities giving the natives the opportunity to work for their countries, and consequently promoting the economic flow.
2. To implement programs that consist of using the native resources to create an atmosphere of integral and sustainable development such as:
 - a. The implementation of the project of “Magical Towns” to preserve the culture, the natural resources and the historical monuments.
 - b The implementation of this project on North, Central and South America to create a Sustainable Tourism net.

c. Each of the Member States should analyze the geographical framework of the most marginalized communities and promote the education to teach how to use the resources and promote tourism.

3. To recommend the Organization of American States to commit themselves to make annual revisions to the countries that accept the “Magical Towns” project with the purpose to revise their economic and social growth

4 To encourage member states to develop and implement this program and to strengthen economy in marginalized regions.

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

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

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**PROMOTING COMMUNICATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE,
FOOD SECURITY, AND MIGRATION**

Special Committee: Sustainable Development
Draft Resolution presented by the Delegation of Honduras

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 33 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states that Member States agree to achieve the goal of “equitable land-tenure systems, increased agricultural productivity” (d) and “fair wages, employment opportunities, and acceptable working conditions for all” (g) and “proper nutrition, especially through the acceleration of national efforts to increase production and availability of food” (j);

Article 18 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which states that “everyone is entitled to adequate food without discrimination (...) Member States commit to taking the steps needed to achieve full access to adequate, safe, and nutritious food, including steps to foster the conditions requires for everyone to be free from hunger”;

Article 22 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which states that “Member States also commit to face the impact of climate variability (...) and the adverse effects of climate change that represent a risk increase in all countries of the Hemisphere”;

CONSIDERING:

That the Heads of State and Government at the Fifth Summit of the Americas acknowledged the challenges and concerns of climate change, especially in the most susceptible sectors of the world;

That the Heads of State and Government at the Sixth Summit of the Americas acknowledged the importance of strengthening a competitive agro-food sector that would contribute to food security;

That the Heads of State and Government at the Seventh Summit of the Americas acknowledged the need to strengthen dialogue at national, subregional, and hemispheric levels to discuss comprehensive migration policies;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES70/1, Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which recognizes the beneficial contribution of migrants, seeks to end hunger, achieve food and nutrition security, and promotes sustainable agriculture. Additionally, it recognizes the need to take urgent actions to combat climate change and its impacts;

REAFFIRMING:

The recognition of the importance of promoting food and nutrition security in the region, especially “giving priority to farming and food security” as established in the Plan of Action of the Social Charter of the Americas, adopted at the forth plenary session in 2015;

The research conducted by the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) the Department of International Development and at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) conveying the positive correlation between food insecurity and migration in the three countries examined;

The decision to “encourage orderly and integrated urban growth with urban equality and social integration” and to “promote access to a safe a healthy environment, with special attention to fostering measures for adaption to climate change” as stated in the sixth objective of the Plan of Action of the Social Charter of the Americas, adopted at the Fourth Plenary Session in 2015;

RECOGNIZING:

The connections between climate change and food security acknowledged by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in a report from 2008 that states, “if agricultural production... is adversely affected by climate change the livelihoods of large numbers of the rural poor will be put at risk and... food insecurity increased.”;

The action research project, *Where the Rain Falls: Climate Change, Food and Livelihood Security, and Migration*, by CARE International in partnership with the UN University Institute for Environment and Human Security, which aimed to explore the relationship between climate change, food security, and migration and found that “climate change presents new, dynamic and significant challenges to already poor and vulnerable populations”;

The recent event, *Debate on “Climate Change, Food Security, and Migration”*, held by the OAS on March 10, 2017, and its efforts in stimulating debate to “address the causes of migration and the consequences of climate change in the framework of sustainable development”;

The efforts of the OAS Department for Sustainable Development (DSD) and the Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction (IACNDR) to implement policies, projects, and exchanges of information concerning the challenge of climate change;

The OAS Committee on Migration Issues (CAM) and its actions to promote dialogue and cooperation between Member States and to encourage the adoption of measures that consider the challenges represented by migration;

The partnership between the OAS and the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) and their continuous commitment to encourage adaption of agriculture to climate change and climate variability;

The lack of a committee that addresses the issues of climate change, food security, and migration as a group within the OAS,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage Member States to continue taking the necessary measures to address the challenges of climate change, food security, and migration.
2. To reaffirm the commitment of each Member State to increasing proper nutrition, agricultural production, and availability of food for their people.

3. To recommend that the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI) create a special committee called the “Special Committee on Climate Change, Food Security, and Migration (SCCCFSM), charged with exploring the connections and intersections between these challenges to the Member States.
4. To recommend to SEDI that the SCCCFSM:
 - a. Consist of one representative each from the Department of Sustainable Development (DSD), Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction (IACNDR), Committee on Migration (CAM), and the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA).
 - b. Meet at least once per month to discuss:
 - i. The effects of climate change on agriculture and food security.
 - ii. Migration caused by food insecurity.
 - c. Regularly organize programs that expand the dialogue about the connections and intersections between climate change, food security, and migration by inviting experts from public and private organizations that address these challenges and academicians who research in these areas to speak at the meetings.
 - d. Make reports to their respective committees and SEDI on a regular basis after each meeting.
5. To request funding from Member States, Permanent Observer States, the IICA, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), such as the World Food Programme, Care International, or International Organization for Migration.

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

Co-Signatories:

1.	_____	_____
	(Signature of Delegate)	(Country Represented)
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____

Adopted- For: 22; Against: 4; Abstained: 0

**DEVELOPING CAPACITY FOR INCLUSIVE AND
SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH**

Special Committee: Sustainable Development
Presented by the Delegation of Honduras

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN,

Article 33 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) which declares “Development is a primary responsibility of each country and should constitute an integral and continuous process for the establishment of a more just economic and social order that will make possible and contribute to the fulfillment of the individual”;

Article 34 of the Charter of the OAS which asserts that “The Member States agree that equality of opportunity, equitable distribution of wealth and income, and the full participation of their peoples in decisions relating to their own development are, among others, basic objectives of integral development”;

Article 9 of the Social Charter of the Americas which states “Member States will foster and implement public policies aimed at economic development with social justice, recognizing the importance of programs that contribute to social inclusion and cohesion and generate income and employment” and follows with “In this regard, they recognize the important role of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises, in addition to that of cooperatives and other production units that contribute to the full incorporation into the labor market of women, youth, persons with disabilities, and other excluded groups”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT,

The success of Micro Projects in the United States as is described in the report entitled “Community-Based Economic Development Projects are Small but Valuable,” released by the USDA in reference to rural development in small towns, and the project’s overall low costs to government for sustainable local economic development;

ACKNOWLEDGING,

The initiatives organized and developed under the Environmental Planning and Management Strategy (EPM), as initiated by the United Nations Center for Human Settlements and the United Nations Environmental Programme, and their successes with Micro-projects intended to develop CBO’s and their capabilities for determining need, planning, and implementing local projects,

The report “Community-Driven Development: Delivering the Results People Need”, as was developed by the International Development Association (IDA), a part of the World Bank, in which discusses the many ‘Community Driven Development’ initiatives that the IDA has participated in over the last decade.

The report entitled “Community-Based Organizations: The Poor as Agents of Development” developed in coordination between the U.N. Habitat and the Cities Alliance in which Community-Based Development in Africa is examined especially in the context of urban housing shortages.

NOTING,

That Community Based Organizations (CBO) under the EPM strategy are intended to become sustainable and self-sufficient in developing, funding, and implementing future projects and need only a small initial capital investment which is accomplished due to the CBO's reinvestment of profit gained through economic development;

The "Declaration of Lima on Community-Based Rural Tourism in the Americas," as was adopted at the Twenty-Third Inter-American Congress of Ministers and High-level Authorities of Tourism in which the development of community-based rural tourism was determined to be a strong developmental tool against poverty in rural and underdeveloped regions; and

RECALLING,

Resolution AG/RES. 2779 (XLIII-O/13) ADVANCING HEMISPHERIC INITIATIVES ON INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT, which implores the General Secretariat "to support efforts by Member States aimed at strengthening the competitiveness of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), as well as cooperatives and other production units, so as to contribute to economic growth, job creation, and poverty alleviation",

RESOLVES TO

1. Direct the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) to create a committee to be called the "Committee on Community-Based Development (CCBD)" whose purpose will be to explore strategies policies through which the Organization of American States can encourage and assist Community Based Development in the Americas.
2. The Committee should consist of CIDI staff, Member State representatives and experts on community based development recruited from grassroots organizations and universities.
 - a. While free to examine any relevant material, the Committee should examine in particular:
 - i. "Environmental Planning and Management Strategy", as was developed by the United Nations.
 - ii. "Community-Driven Development: Delivering the Results People Need", as was developed by the International Development Association (IDA), an organ of the World Bank.
 - iii. "Community-Based Organizations: The Poor as Agents of Development", which has been developed between U.N. Habitat and the Cities Alliance.
 - iv. "Community-Based Economic Development Projects are Small but Valuable" released by the United States Department of Agriculture.

- 3. Instruct the Committee on Community-Based Development to generate and present a report of its findings to the Permanent Executive Committee of Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CEPCIDI) as well as to make their findings available to any member state upon request.

Approved for form and substance: _____

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

1. _____

(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

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**THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CERTIFICATION FOR RENEWABLE
ENERGY USAGE IN THE TOURIST INDUSTRY**

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Guyana

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 31 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which states that integral development in Member States, “should include the economic, social, educational, cultural, scientific, and technological fields, support the achievement of national objectives of the Member States, and respect the priorities established by each country in its development plans, without political ties or conditions”;

The Plan of Action at the Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, 1996, which addressed the importance of a better standard of living for our future generations through a sustainable education, energy production, technology, and agricultural practices, and urged the governments to “Create positive regulatory and institutional settings to reduce barriers to energy efficiency investments and the development and use of renewable energy and clean technology projects which are economically feasible and socially desirable”;

The Declaration of Port of Spain at the 5th Summit of the Americas adopted on April 19, 2009, which mandates Member States, to “foster energy efficiency and conservation in the public and private sectors, particularly in our transport systems, industrial sectors, commercial enterprises, including small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as at the household level, and will promote cleaner, more sustainable patterns of production and consumption”;

RECOGNIZING:

That the Declaration of Panama at the 37th General Assembly encourages the promotion of clean and renewable energy to be implemented in the Member States by providing instructional and training programs for public and private sectors, maintaining a registry of specialists who can offer counsel on energy matters, and supporting dialogue for the creation and strengthening of markets for sustainable development;

That the Caribbean Energy Efficiency Action Program (CHENACT), with the support of the Inter-American Development Bank is funding two year initiative to promote the Caribbean Tourism sector to move toward energy efficiency;

RECALLING:

That the Inter-American Development Bank reports that the tourism industry in Latin America accounts for 6.4% of the employment and 6.6% of the gross domestic product (GDP), representing a 50% growth in the past decade, and that these figures are even larger in the Caribbean;

The Lund University research by Stefan Gössling that found that 3-star hotel accommodations consume an average of 130 MJ of energy per bed /night, which produces 20.6 Kg of Carbon Dioxide emissions per bed/night, not including vacation homes, campsites, or pensions;

That though tourist accommodations use 3-6% energy in relation to their overall operational costs,

