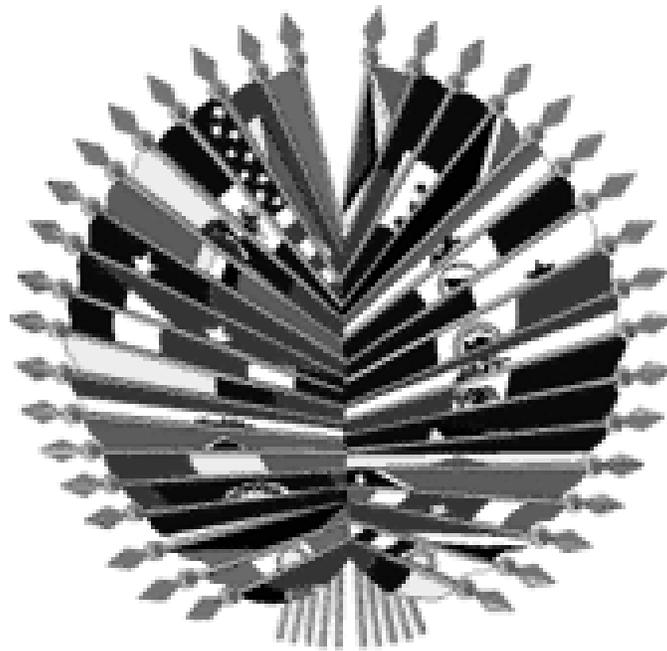


**2017 Washington Model Organization of
American States General Assembly**

Electronic 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.

**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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THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROMOTION OF CLEAN ENERGY AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY PRACTICES IN THE HEMISPHERE

Special Committee

Topic No.3 of the Agenda

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

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

The Report of the United Nations Secretary-General (UNSG) that “calls action to all levels with a sense of urgency to substantially increase the global share of renewable energy sources with the objective of increasing its contribution to total energy supply”;

The Paris Agreement Charter, which claims that “all Member States have to increase the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development and that all Member States should strive to formulate and communicate long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies”;

Article 9, verse 3, of the Paris Agreement Charter, which states that “all Member States, as part of a global effort, should continue to take the lead in mobilizing climate finance from a wide variety of sources, instruments and channels, noting the significant role of public funds”;

FULLY AWARE OF:

The proposal of the Paris Agreement to limiting global warming to well below 1.5° C and the recognition of the adverse effects caused by using nonrenewable energy, makes that all of Member States implement alternative energies which decrease the levels of global warming and promote sustainability and wellbeing to the society; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

About the findings of the Global Economic Symposium report, that shows there is energy rely on fossil fuels which counts up to 80% of the current energy needs in the world and that energy resources are starting to run out with devastating consequences for the economy and global quality of life;

About the urgent calling of the International Community, which suggests concerted action by all Nations to prevent ecological degradation on a massive scale through the implementation of clean energy that increases the efficiency in the provision of energy services that minimize environmental damages throughout the system,

RESOLVES:

1. To urge the Member States to use wind, hydroelectric and solar power, biomass and geothermal clean energies in order to achieve the energy efficiency through mitigation and adaptation of global emissions in the context of sustainable development.
2. To invite the Member States to promote energy efficiency in all sectors of national activity and for all energy uses via the improved use of energy resources without having to decrease production levels, comfort and care levels for daily needs.

3. To strongly encourage the Member States, via diverse organizations and public polices, to make themselves pragmatic examples of the rational energy use.
4. To motivate the Member States to have the regulation and tax structure to adequately promote energy efficiency, in particular in construction of insulation, lighting, vehicles and other energy consuming equipment.
5. To encourage the Member States to coordinate efforts in order to implement effective adaptation, financing, technology transfer and capacity building approaches, which will aim at:
 - a. Promoting mitigation and adaptation practices.
 - b. Increasing the participation of the public and private sectors.
 - c. Providing opportunities for the coordination of relevant instruments and institutional arrangements.
6. To call the Member States to reduce the growing demand for energy through increased energy efficiency and conservation via:
 - a. The implementation of public educational programs that aim at changing the consumer behavior patterns.
 - b. The strategic alliances with the government entities in order to carry-out the educational programs.
7. To recommend the Member States to implement the above stated resolves in their territories by considering their social, economic and political conditions and needs.

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.

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”;

**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 summit 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 summit held in Guatemala City and the following summits 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. _____
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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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**IMPROVING FOOD SECURITY IN RURAL AREAS BY SHARING INNOVATIONS IN
FOOD PRODUCTION AND FOOD STORAGE THROUGH
EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT MEANS**

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

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

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

Article 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”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

Objective 1.4 (a) of the Rome Declaration on World Food Security, defined as “to support investment in human resource development such as health, education, literacy and other skills training, which are essential to sustainable development, including agriculture, fisheries, forestry and rural development”;

Objective 2.1 (b) of the Rome Declaration on World Food Security, “to develop human skills and capacities through basic education and pre- and on-the-job training”;

Objective 2.3 (e) of the Rome Declaration on World Food Security, “to encourage rural households and communities to adopt low-cost technologies and innovative practices”;

CONSIDERING:

The success of Nicaragua's Zero Hunger Programme which strengthens social safety nets, through providing additional income for low income families, allocating food to children by means of school meal programs, providing small farmers access to agricultural capital, and distributing medicines to combat chronic disease;

The sustained efforts of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to eradicate rural poverty through projects that provide education to vulnerable populations, and the organization’s promotion of market based solutions to improve the lives of those living in rural areas throughout the Americas;

RECOGNIZING:

That improved agricultural production will provide increased food security for small farmers, as well as an increase in income from crops that can be sold; but that in order to do so small farmers need more access to

educational materials and agricultural inputs to increase their knowledge and resources for best agricultural practices; and

BEARING IN MIND:

AG/DEC. 69 (XLII-O/12) “Declaration of Cochabamba on Food Security with Sovereignty in the Americas”, which was adopted at the meeting in Cochabamba, Bolivia on June 5, 2012,

RESOLVES:

1. To petition the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to create a Working Group to develop a brief curriculum on the most up-to-date sustainable technologies for food production and food storage that will benefit small farmers in various geographical regions throughout the Americas. This material will be produced in the principal languages of the end users.
2. To request the Working Group present this information to the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), and the OAS Department of Sustainable Development, which will distribute this information to appropriate representatives of each OAS Member State.
3. To request the Working Group provide guidance to each Member State in the most effective uses and distributions of the curriculum.
4. To direct the Working Group to report on the project at the 2019 Forum on Remittances, Investment and Development of IFAD.
5. To encourage each OAS Member State to provide the curriculum on the most up-to-date sustainable technologies for food production and food storage on webpages accessible to its citizenry.
6. To encourage each OAS Member State to provide this information to small farmers, and to obtain local perspectives through face-to-face discussions in rural regions through appropriate governmental institutions as determined by each individual Member State.
7. To help assure food security, to adopt as a program goal the provisioning by each OAS Member State of a minimum sum of \$300 USD to each rural household that relies principally on subsistence farming to be used toward the purchase of modern agricultural inputs, and to ask Member States to assure that farmers who use the stipend effectively are eligible for follow up stipends annually.

- 8. To encourage each OAS Member State to follow up with small farmers and evaluate their food production and storage techniques by:
 - a. Documenting techniques.
 - b. Ensuring small rural farmers are familiar with best agricultural techniques for their geographical area.
 - c. Recording success or failures of this program and submit an online report annually.

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”;

RESOLVES:

1. To promote the concept of Green Economy in the Member States as a way to promote sustainable economic projects that include more flexible policies in the economic sector of industries and cooperation with “sustainable development” organization and the State authorities.
2. To invite the Member States to check the final document of the Rio20+ Conference in order to follow the initiatives indicated there and reaffirm the principles indicated in the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, as means to take hemispheric strategies according to their economic and social situations as countries.
3. To establish eco-friendly policies in the Member States in order to:
 - a. Create a more aware and sustainable development of the cities considering economic and social facts of each Member State.
 - b. Establish common standards on the disposal of industrial waste, which is the biggest problem that prevents the development of a culture of sustainable development.
4. To encourage citizens of each Member State to trust and use good practices in order to make sustainable development feasible to their cities, through activities such as, but not limited to:
 - a. Talks to schools and universities’ students
 - b. Conferences about this topic with the cooperation of sustainable development organizations.
5. To request the Secretary General to report to the General Assembly at its Forty-Seventh Regular Session on the implementation of this resolution.

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

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

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**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”,

RESOLVES:

1. To exhort Member States to invest in education and vocational education and training as means to strengthen the skills base of their local labour force.
2. To improve the role of the Educational Portal of the Americas in entrepreneurship by increasing the number of courses in relevant areas such as agro-industries and technology.
3. To unite efforts between the OAS, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) through the Social Entrepreneurship Program (SEP), and the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) through The Caribbean Tech Entrepreneurship Programme (CTEP), to foster the work developed by these organizations with the same objective.
4. To make more efficient the use of the business incubator model to facilitate the establishment and growth of small and medium enterprises (SMEs), which will support nascent enterprises with start-up capital, innovative ideas and growth prospects.
5. To encourage Member States to work along with the community of Red Innovanet, coordinated by the Department of Economic and Social Development (DESD) of the OAS, in order to promote the exchange of experiences related to the transfer of technology and innovation.

Approved for form and substance:

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

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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”;

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)

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____