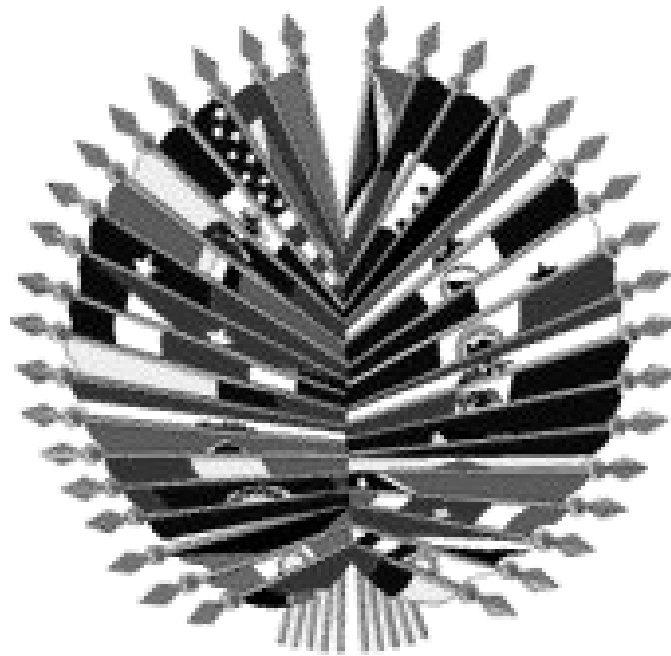


**2022 Washington Model Organization of
American States General Assembly**

Final Packet

Second Committee



HEMISPHERIC PLAN OF ACTION FOR FOOD SECURITY

Second Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Joint Resolution Presented by the Delegates of the Second Committee

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

Article 34(j) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establishes as one of its basic objectives to promote “[p]roper nutrition, especially through the acceleration of national efforts to increase the production and availability of food”;

Article 39 (a) of the OAS Charter, which urges the promotion of "Favorable conditions of access to world markets for the products of the developing countries of the region, particularly through the reduction or elimination, by importing countries, of tariff and nontariff barriers that affect the exports of the Member States of the Organization, except when such barriers are applied in order to diversify the economic structure, to speed up the development of the less-developed Member States, and intensify their process of economic integration, or when they are related to national security or to the needs of economic balance";

RECALLING:

AG/DEC. 69 (XLII-O/12), Declaration of Cochabamba on “Food security with sovereignty in the Americas”, 5 June 2012, which declares on its Article 1 that States should “promote agricultural development with the goal of strengthening food security in the context of national, regional, and international development policies, taking into account the importance of modernization and technological innovation for increasing output and productivity as well as synergies between sustainable agriculture, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, food security, nutrition, and development policies, among others.”;

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation of Agriculture in its success in signing an agreement with the Pan American Health Organization to cooperate on matters of food safety, food security, and One Health Projects in the Americas, and the various efforts of the Advisory Council for Food Security in the Americas in monitoring the impact of food security in the region.
2. With the help of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), promote the technification of the agricultural sector: machinery purchase

3. and technical education for farmers, aiming to increase productivity while endorsing sustainability intending to preserve food security, as well as To expand access of rural agricultural communities to national, regional and international markets:
 - a. Create workshops, conventions and monthly lectures, financed by the IICA, the Member States who are willing to do so, the annual budget of the OAS or the IDB, in order to fulfill these purposes.
 - b. Cooperate with the National Planning Departments -or their counterparts- as well as with the Ministries of Agriculture -or their counterparts- of the Member States, to carry out consultancies in these areas.
 - c. Encourage all Member States to reduce tariffs and taxes on machinery and agrochemical products to the farmers in order to boost the sector.
 - d. Providing training in agribusiness operations, building local capacity, and conserving natural resources in concert with Partners of Americas' Farmer-to-Farmer (F2F) program that "connects specialized volunteers from the United States with farmers, cooperatives, agribusinesses, extension services, government agencies and other institutions". The program is funded through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).
 - e. Priority access to loans for rural smallholder farmers;
 - i. Through partnerships with Inter-American Development Bank (IDB);
 - ii. Encouraging partnerships between local smallholder farmers and national companies.
4. To facilitate an Hemispheric Agricultural Development and Education Tour (HADET), wherein: All participating member states will have the opportunity to host other member states on a rotating basis:
 - a. These member states will provide guided tours and presentations on their agricultural industry (including water treatment practices such as desalination) including infrastructure, education mechanisms, industry, and other components that the hosting member states deems salient, informational, and to the benefit of other member states,
 - b. Participating visiting Member states will be able to provide feedback to the hosting member state to aid in agricultural improvement,
 - c. In exchange for constructive feedback and information sharing by visiting Member States, these Member States may utilize whatever information, technology, programs, and other mechanisms from the Host State that they deem as necessary to their States agricultural development.
 - d. To ensure that information sharing is equitable and sovereignty is respected, the information covered in tours and presentations should focus solely on agricultural education institutions and effective practices that are being implemented by the host Member State to promote food and water security by means of their industries and infrastructure.
5. To request funding from non-profit organizations such as Freedom from Hunger, Agroecological Institute of Latin America, Rise Against Hunger, and Food and Agriculture Organization.

**IMPLEMENTING A REGIONAL PLAN OF ACTION TO GUARANTEE DECENT LABOR
CONDITIONS IN THE ENERGY SECTOR AS A STRATEGY TO PROMOTE
SUSTAINABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT**

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Mexico

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 (f) of the Charter of The Organization of American States (OAS), which asserts “To promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development”;

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

Article 34 (d) of the OAS Charter, which declares 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 45 (b) of the OAS Charter, which affirms that “Work is a right and a social duty, it gives dignity to the one who performs it, and it should be performed under conditions, including a system of fair wages, that ensure life, health, and a decent standard of living for the worker and his family, both during his working years and in his old age, or when any circumstance deprives him of the possibility of working”;

Article 8 of the Social Charter of the OAS, 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”.

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

CONSIDERING:

The current threat of climate change, the environmental effects of the use of fossil energy which still represents more than 70% of the energy use in the world and the importance of guaranteeing dignified work that allows decent labor standards in the Americas, cooperation between member countries is an essential element to guarantee basic working conditions and the development of new technologies that allow the preservation and protection of non-renewable natural resources, especially in the energy sector, which today is not only a vital necessity and a basic service for a decent home, but also an economic and commercial good;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

About the reduction in economic activity generated by the Covid-19 crisis, understanding that between March and June of 2020, a 7.9% reduction in domestic electricity consumption was reported in the region compared to the levels of the same period in 2019;

With the case of Latin America and the Caribbean, where the final energy consumption in 2019 was about 618 million tons of oil, approximately 4 times higher than the consumption recorded in 1973, with a share of more than 50% in 2019 and a trend of increasing electricity use, natural gas, and renewable sources;

Regarding the fact that the Covid-19 pandemic, for the first time in the last four years, energy exports decreased by -3.2% after having increased by 25% to 27% in the last three years, bringing in the Americas high rates of unemployment;

With the fact that more than 630 million people, or one in five, earn less than 3.20 dollars a day. In total, around 2 billion workers worldwide are employed informally (working in vulnerable conditions and with much lower incomes), representing 61% of the global workforce; and

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The efforts of the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas (ECPA) in its creation of programs to guarantee energy for the population;

The role of the Renewable Energy Initiative in the Americas (REIA) which has encouraged and promoted the development of sustainable energy in different countries and the work of international organizations such as the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA);

The work of the International Labor Organization (ILO) which has overseen promoting labor rights, fostering opportunities, and strengthening dialogue and protection of employees;

The different initiatives of the #NextGenUNDP program which is part of the strategies of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Member States for their efforts to guarantee decent work, which becomes a recognizable effort to develop sustainable and eco-friendly energies to improve the quality of life and to respond to the climate crisis.
2. To encourage Member States and the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (ESID) to continue their work on decent labor conditions through strategic mechanisms, including:
 - a. Developing programs that benefit vulnerable populations located in areas with low labor demand.
 - b. To encourage Member States to cooperate with ILO to work on employment generation and the implications of informal labor.
3. To invite the Member States to develop a joint plan of action to create the technical, regulatory and information conditions to promote the generation of jobs and efficient energy services. The creation of this joint plan of action will:
 - a. Be centered around the energy sector and will be executed tentatively in 2023.
 - b. Work closely with every Work Ministry or any organism that acts as such in Member States to collect needed data.
 - c. Have the task of advising Member States with internal policies on labor issues, especially the guarantee of the human rights of workers.
 - d. Work close with ILO to generate awareness in the compliance of regulations and the creation of opportunities for vulnerable populations, especially those without access to energy.

**PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SECURITY BY IDENTIFYING
ENERGY SECURITY RISKS AND FINANCING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES**

Second Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Venezuela

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 3(f) of the Charter of The Organization of The American States, which reaffirms “The elimination of extreme poverty is an essential part of the promotion and consolidation of representative democracy and is the common and shared responsibility of the American States” as a principle of the Organization;

Article 33 of the OAS Charter, which declares that “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 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”;

Article 53 of the OAS Charter, which states that “There may be established, in addition to those provided for in the Charter and in accordance with the provisions thereof, such subsidiary organs, agencies, and other entities as are considered necessary”;

BEARING IN MIND:

That, according to the World Bank (2017), between 2011 and 2030, electricity consumption in Latin America and the Caribbean will grow by 80%, and that in Central America alone the growth will be more than 120%;

According to the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), between 2010 and 2015, in Latin America a quarter of the total primary energy comes from renewable sources, which makes Latin America one of the most dynamic markets in this sector;

The World Bank in 2017 stated that there is an important relationship between energy vulnerability and poverty, which goes beyond access to electricity service. Investment in energy means failing to cover other basic needs, and exposes these households, by using low-quality energy sources

such as kerosene, paraffin or firewood for heating, to contaminating the interior of their homes and increasing the risk of respiratory diseases, in particularly in the elderly and young children;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

That the Article 2 of Protocol of Kyoto, in its numeral 1, section (a) (I, IV and VIII) notes that “Each Party, in order to promote sustainable development, shall implement and/or further elaborate policies and measures in accordance with its national circumstances, such as Enhancement of energy efficiency in relevant sectors of the national economy”;

That the Article 2 of Protocol of Kyoto, in its numeral 1, section (a) (IV) indicates that “Research on, and promotion, development and increased use of, new and renewable forms of energy, of carbon dioxide sequestration technologies and of advanced and innovative environmentally sound technologies” and that “Limitation and/or reduction of methane emissions through recovery and use in waste management, as well as in the production, transport and distribution of energy”;

EMPHASIZING:

The ‘Energy Security for Sustainable Development in the Americas’ document by the OAS that makes a link between energy and climate change, mentioning that the global fossil energy sector causes 59% of greenhouse gasses and that it is therefore necessary to take actions such as the promotion and financing of renewable energies, including hydropower, whose management must be improved in order to reduce the environmental impact;

The ‘Energy Security in the Americas’ policy brief of the OAS in which stipulates that the main risk in the continent lies in the fact that demand is increasing and is not being met, and that in order to prevent the latent risks of power outages, leaving the population without energy, it must be diversified and made efficient through public-private partnerships;

The ‘Promoting low carbon development’ document by the ECPA in 2016 which mentions seven pillars for a sustainable America, including the development of renewable energies and adaptation to climate change as means of improving conditions of vulnerable countries;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That according to the Inter-American Development Bank, 18 million people live without electricity in Latin America and the Caribbean, affecting Sustainable Development Goal 10 on reducing inequalities and Sustainable Development Goal 7 on clean and affordable energy;

That droughts caused by climate change have affected large energy supply sites such as the 'El Guri' reservoir, affecting large proportions of the population, harming their integral development and setting off the alarm bells to seek sustainable solutions; and

RECALLING:

The AG/DEC. 52 (XXXVII O/07), Declaration of Panama: Energy for Sustainable Development, June 5, 2007, which declares on its Article 2 that “Their recognition of the need to obtain and use all forms of energy that are in harmony with life and nature, preserving air, water, and land which provide indispensable food and habitat for all living beings, and to foster access for the more vulnerable populations, consistent with social and environmental sensitivity”;

The AG/DEC. 52 (XXXVII O/07), Declaration of Panama: Energy for Sustainable Development, June 5, 2007, which states on its Article 8 that “Their recognition of the importance of ensuring compatibility among the production of all energy sources, agricultural production, preservation of the environment, and the promotion and defense of decent social and labor conditions, ensuring the role of the Americas as an efficient energy producer”;

RESOLVES:

1. To create the Inter-American Environmental Entity (EIA), as a body under the Organization of American States, to monitor the progress of countries in environmental matters, specifically energy security:
 - a. The Entity should provide consultancies to governments, in order for them to adopt public policies that help them improve standards of air pollution, water sources contamination and safety in the oil sector, with the objective of avoiding and reducing oil spills.
 - i. Composed of a group of 35 experts, one per Member State, in environmental issues who will be the ones to carry out the consultancies, appointed in a meritocratic and independent process for a period of 5 years with the possibility of being reelected.
 - ii. Work in conjunction with the Ministries of the Environment and Energy, or their counterpart Ministries, of the Member States.
 - b. The Entity shall cooperate with the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in matters of the study and defense of environmental law related to the direct violation of human rights.
 - c. Promote entry into the Inter-American Development Bank's "Biodiverciudades (Biodiver-cities)" program, which allows the municipal level to take actions to create sustainable and environmentally friendly cities, boosting the economy of these urban areas.
 - d. Hold the Inter-American Summit on the Environment with the participation of the Member States, together with state and non-state entities related to environmental issues in their respective countries, in order to identify threats, take joint solutions and monitor more closely the functioning of the policies and measures taken in each State:
 - i. The Summit will be held every two years.
 - ii. The host countries will be rotated through a list of countries willing to host it.

- iii. The Summit expenses will be financed with OAS funds for that year.
- 2. Encourage Member States to implement the planning and construction of wind farms in the desert areas of their respective countries:
 - a. To carry out public-private alliances to make the respective projects viable.
 - b. Request the Inter-American Development Bank to develop financing plans for projects that require it.
 - c. For those Member States that consider so, the Inter-American Environmental Entity (EIA) will offer consulting services with respect to the adequacy and environmental impact studies of the works.
- 3. Support Member States that have energy security problems, especially with regard to the drying up of the reservoirs and dams from which they draw their energy supply:
 - a. Cooperate with the Expert Group of the Inter-American Environmental Agency (EIA) to perform risk analysis of sites that may suffer from energy security failures.
 - b. Request the Inter-American Development Bank to establish an "Environmental Relief Fund" to increase the resources allocated for energy security purposes. This fund will promote the economic support of the Member States, in order to seek viable solutions to their respective problems.

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

Cosignatories: 1. _____
(Signature of Delegate) (Country represented)
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

**STRENGTHENING MULTI-SECTORAL RESPONSES TO THE PREVENTION AND
MANAGEMENT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
THREATS**

Second Committee

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Panama

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

Article 32 of the Charter of the OAS, which outlines 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 124 of the Charter of the OAS, which defines Inter-American Specialized Organizations as the “intergovernmental organizations established by multilateral agreements and having specific functions with respect to technical matters of common interest to American states”;

Article 17 of the Social Charter of the Americas, in which Member States “reaffirm that the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is a fundamental right of all persons without discrimination and they recognize that health is an essential condition for social inclusion and cohesion, integral development, and economic growth with equity”;

RECOGNIZING:

That the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) is the specialized international health agency created for the Americas with the intent to maximize technical cooperation between Member States to improve and protect the health of their people;

That the PAHO Communicable Diseases and Environmental Determinants of Health Department (CDE) works to promote and organize technical cooperation activities for the prevention, monitoring, control, and elimination of communicable diseases and environmental threats to health;

The health diplomacy conducted between PAHO and other international institutions, such as its partnership with the Task Force for Global Health to promote disease elimination in the Americas, and seeking to expand and reinforce similar practices between PAHO and the OAS;

RECALLING:

The adoption and implementation of AG/RES. 2919 (XLVIII-O/18) “Strengthening Multi-Sectoral Responses to the Crisis of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) In The Americas,” which emphasized the need to strengthen and organize the multi-sectoral responses to NCDs in the Americas and highlighted the need to expand this for communicable diseases and environmental health threats; and

CONSIDERING:

Due to the weakness of health systems and public health infrastructures in the Americas, the region has been more severely impacted by health disasters resulting from both infectious diseases and environmental disasters, such as was seen during the COVID-19 pandemic;

By June 2021, Latin America and the Caribbean experienced over 1.8 million deaths and more than 69.7 million cases as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic;

In the Americas, the amount and multitude of communicable diseases is vast and requires intervention and improvements in many public sectors that contribute to the complexities of the intersecting determinants of health;

Healthy environments, which help ensure healthy lives, have been compromised by the increasing effects of climate change and its exacerbation of determinants of health, such as food insecurity, accessible clean water, population migration and transmission patterns of communicable illnesses,

RESOLVES:

1. To strengthen and ensure the management and prevention of communicable diseases and environmental health threats within the Americas on the basis of protecting every individual's innate right to health while also supporting efforts that gather vital resources and information.
2. To call on Member States, in collaboration with PAHO and the OAS, to create a task force with the goal of managing and tracking the spread of communicable diseases and environmental health threats throughout the hemisphere. This will be accomplished by the following:
 - a. Member States are encouraged to organize a committee that meets once a month to discuss the level of reported infections from communicable diseases.
 - b. This committee will be tasked with tracking all the data and informing the public and healthcare institutions on the level of communicable disease spread in specific areas.
3. To request that Member States help allocate resources and disseminate information in order to prevent the spread of communicable diseases.
 - a. Resources should be allocated to certain areas including medical equipment, personal protective equipment (PPE), and vaccines for communicable diseases such as chicken pox, influenza, and hepatitis.
 - b. Information about communicable diseases should be posted in local community centers and medical facilities in order to bring awareness and education.
 - c. More research should be conducted on the connection between communicable diseases and climate change and environmental degradation.

4. To request that Member States work with PAHO, the IADB, the World Bank, and other multilateral institutions to secure funding for the initiatives outlined in this resolution.

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

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

ENERGY SECURITY THROUGH RENEWABLE ENERGY FINANCING

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of El Salvador

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 3(k) of the Charter of the Organization of the American States (OAS), which affirms that “economic cooperation is essential to the common welfare and prosperity of the peoples of the continent”;

Article 39(b.ii) of the OAS charter, which encourages economic development specifically through “improved international financial cooperation”;

Article 15 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states that the “preservation and good stewardship of the environment” is a central tenant of democracy;

CONSIDERING:

That energy security is attained through various measures, including diversification of energy sources, procurement methods, and modernization of infrastructure;

That renewable energy sources provide more sustainable and environmentally friendly energy production than fossil fuels, which can harm air, water, and land resources;

That most member nations have great potential for expansion in renewable energy generation, most notably hydropower and geothermal power, which produce more than half of the electricity needs of Latin America;

That new technologies such as electric vehicles, cryptocurrency, advanced computing, and automated industry require large and increasing amounts of energy;

That many nations are party to international energy markets and combined electrical grids, in which individual energy security and the development thereof has great impact on regional energy security;

REALIZING:

That expansion of infrastructure, sourcing, modernization, and integration require significant financing;

That many nations in the hemisphere rely heavily on single energy sources, often fossil fuel imports, that reduce their energy security and resilience; and

RECALLING:

AG/DEC. 52 (XXXVII O/07), Declaration of Panama, which supports the “need to obtain and use all forms of energy that are in harmony with life and nature, preserving air, water, and land”;

AG/DEC. 52, which asserts that “the region must endeavor to reduce its vulnerability to fluctuations in the price and supply of energy and seek to increase its energy independence through measures such as, the diversification of the energy matrix, favoring an increase in the sustainable use of renewable and cleaner energy or other modalities”;

AG/RES. 2253 (XXXVI-O/06), which resolved to “enhance cooperation between the Organization of American States [and] the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) [...] to implement renewable energy measures and energy efficiency projects that lower dependence on fossil fuels while promoting the development and efficient use of local natural resources to produce fuels for electricity generation”;

AG/RES. 2878 (XLV-O/15), Plan of Action of the Social Charter of the Americas, which encourages in particular “efforts to extend the coverage and quality of [...] energy services” to all;

Energy Security for Sustainable Development in the Americas, a 2009 publication of the Executive Secretariat for Sustainable Development, which contended that “by incorporating a diverse mix of fossil fuels, renewable energy sources and other alternatives, dependence on any single resource is reduced and a country’s vulnerability to supply disruptions is minimized”;

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) on new records in financing, especially their climate-related projects.
2. To applaud the OAS Department of Sustainable Development, whose initiatives supporting renewable energy increase regional energy security and cooperation multilaterally.
3. To request that the IDB promote the development of sustainable hemispheric energy security through the following:
 - a. Make financing more readily available to projects involving regional electrical grids, international energy trade, and renewable energy procurement, especially geothermal, hydropower, solar, and wind.
 - b. Give higher priority to such projects and speed their approval.
 - c. Establish a 1.30% maximum interest rate for the aforementioned.
4. To request that the World Bank, the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP), the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), the Development Bank of Latin America (CAF), and similar organizations take similar steps as mentioned previously in regard to financing for renewable energy and energy integration projects.

IDENTIFYING EQUITABLE HEALTH SOLUTIONS AMID COVID-19

Second Committee

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Trinidad and Tobago

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 34 (l) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), establishes as one of the basic objectives, “conditions that offer the opportunity for a healthful, productive, and full life”;

Article 17 of the Social Charter of the Americas affirms the necessity of international health standards, asserting that “member states reaffirm that the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is a fundamental right of all persons without discrimination and they recognize that health is an essential condition for social inclusion and cohesion, integral development, and economic growth with equity. In that context, member states reaffirm their responsibility and commitment to improve the availability of, access to, and quality of health care services”;

CONSIDERING:

In January 2022, the U.S. Congressional Research Service report entitled *Latin America and the Caribbean: Impact of COVID-19* acknowledged that since the beginning of the pandemic, the Director for Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) has “expressed concern about the poor and other vulnerable groups at greatest risk, including those living in the Amazon Basin, particularly Indigenous communities; women, who comprise 70% of the health workforce; people of African descent; migrants in temporary settlements; and prisoners in crowded jails”;

Populations in Trinidad and Tobago, as well as other member states of the OAS, endure social obstacles and institutional barriers due to their health status and experience with health care systems, and a high number of uninsured individuals or groups with lack of access to sufficient health insurance;

RECOGNIZING:

The need to promote equitable health and health care solutions for all member states of the OAS, and issues of vaccine access and distribution, and vaccine hesitancy and apprehension, as well as the need to improve public and institutional mechanisms to support individuals in precarious circumstances such as unemployment, lack of telecommunications technology, childcare, or transportation; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

Article 11 of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man establishes the right to “the preservation of health and to wellbeing” and states “every person has the right to the preservation of his health through sanitary and social measures relating to food, clothing, housing and medical care, to the extent permitted by public and community resources”;

Article 14 of the Social Charter of the Americas maintains that “Member States have a responsibility to develop and implement comprehensive social protection policies and programs, based on the principles of universality, solidarity, equality, non-discrimination, and equity that give priority to persons living in conditions of poverty and vulnerability, taking into account their national circumstances”; and

Article 25 (1) of the United Nations (UN) Universal Declaration of Human Rights declares “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...”;

RESOLVES:

1. To acknowledge the efforts and work completed by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) which has provided guidelines for the management of a global health crisis.
2. To prevent the spread of communicable diseases including but not limited to: COVID-19, influenza, HIV/AIDs, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, and other STIs:
 - a. Utilize communications channels such as news articles, reports, and press releases to increase awareness and education on transmissibility; and
 - b. Establish and use existing social media platforms to reduce stigma surrounding communicable diseases.
3. To request the General Secretariat to instruct the Secretariat for Access to Rights and Equity (SARE) to collaborate with the Inter American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) in the development of an international regional board of OAS member state delegates entitled Committee of American States for Health Equity (CASHE)
 - a. The board will be committed but not limited to:
 - i. Promoting dialogue to reduce the health disparities between higher and lower income populations in the Hemisphere via annual meetings
 - ii. Identifying areas of lower access and/or resources on an annual basis;
 - iii. Establishing institutional partnerships among private, public, nongovernmental and civil society organizations to facilitate engagement between higher income and lower income populations; and
 - iv. Initiating agreements with domestic and international universities and medical programs for upcoming medical students to complete work/study abroad in OAS member states.
 - b. CASHE will be comprised as follows:
 - i. A representative of the Ministry of Health of each Member State on the board
 - ii. A representative of SARE
 - iii. A representative of the IACHR
 - c. CASHE will serve as a permanent instrument for this matter and report to PAHO
4. To incentivize health systems, public sector institutions and citizens in OAS member states to complete routine and preventative medical check-ups:
 - a. Health systems’ incentives could include integrating healthcare technology platforms for recordkeeping across both public and private sectors;
 - b. Public sector incentives could include lower costs of coverage for citizen health claims; and

COLLABORATIVE ENERGY SECURITY SUMMITS FOR A BRIGHTER FUTURE

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Brazil

Topic No. 1 of Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 of the Organization of American States (OAS) Charter, which calls on Member States “to strengthen the peace and security of the continent”;

Article 30 of the OAS Charter, in which Member States “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 ... scientific and technological fields through which the goals that each country sets for accomplishing it should be achieved”;

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”;

OAS AG/DEC. 52 (XXXVII O/07), which recognizes “the need to enhance energy efficiency and conservation in the Hemisphere and to promote sustainable patterns of production and consumption”;

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

Article 15 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states that “it is essential that the states of the Hemisphere implement policies and strategies to protect the environment... to achieve sustainable development for the benefit of future generations”;

NOTING WITH CONCERN:

The energy security challenges facing many Latin American and the Caribbean nations, including inadequate rural electrification, limited domestic energy resources, dependence on energy imports, rising energy costs, inadequate energy research and development, and climate change vulnerabilities;

Rising electricity use in the Hemisphere, leading to a projected increase in energy demand by 91% by the year 2040;

United Nations research documenting that there is much room to scale up energy efficiency in Latin America and the Caribbean: the total rate of improvement is only 0.82 percent annually, well below the global average of 1.7 percent;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

That the 4th Summit of the Americas (2005) called for “favor[ing] the research, development, and adoption of renewable and efficient energy sources and the deployment of technology for cleaner and more efficient energy sources” ;

That the First Inter-American Meeting of High-Level Authorities on Sustainable Development (2006) directed the Department of Sustainable Development to “work closely with governments, technical experts, civil society organizations and the private sector to set out specific, tangible and cooperative measures that can make a difference in the regions’ environmental performance”;

RECALLING:

OAS AG/RES. 2253 (XXXVI-O/06) “Support for the Use of New and Renewable Energy Sources”, which endorses “Member States’ efforts to develop sustainable energy plans and to implement measures that foster greater use of clean conventional energy and commercially viable renewable energy, such as wind, biofuel, hydroelectric, and solar energy, as well as to adopt policies designed to achieve greater energy efficiency”;

OAS AG/DEC. 52 (XXXVII O/07) “Declaration of Panama: Energy for Sustainable Development”, which urges Member States to “develop and invest in national, subregional, and regional energy infrastructure to facilitate the availability of an access to energy as well as ... regional energy integration... giving priority to those favoring sustainable development”; and

APPLAUDING:

The creation of the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas (ECPA) Working Group, which has promoted greater energy efficiency through multiple workshops linking governments with business developers, academic experts, and investors; country-to-country technical exchange missions; cooperation seminars; and technical support;

The OAS Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP), which has led to the investment of billions of dollars in climate and clean energy projects throughout the developing world;

ECPA’s Sustainable Energy Capacity Building Initiative (SECBI) for CARICOM nations, which has organized regional workshops, gained funding for collaborative projects, and set up an educational program to teach and incentivize school children to save energy and become more sustainable,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the OAS Member States for their commitment to creating and supporting collaborative programs to improve regional energy security, efficiency, and sustainability.
2. To recommend the establishment of annual OAS Energy Security Summits to promote multilateral cooperation and joint ventures; provide training and technical assistance; and encourage leading energy companies to invest in national and regional projects to increase energy security through efficient and sustainable means.
3. To recommend that the ECPA and Inter-American Council for Integral Development organize the yearly Energy Security Summits in collaboration with Member States and private sector energy

companies. The summits would be held in-person and virtually in Member States' capital cities and would include the following components:

- a. Workshops offered by experts from energy companies and the ECPA:
 - i. Technical assistance and training sessions to share expertise on the latest energy efficiency and conservation innovations.
 - ii. Information sessions for Member States to learn about and discuss optimal renewable, efficient, and sustainable energy options for their regions.
 - iii. Strategy sessions to discuss managing stake-holder relations and gaining Social License to Operate (SLO) for energy projects.
 - iv. Inclusion of STEM students at universities and vocational schools to boost research, development, and innovation in energy security, efficiency, and sustainability.
 - b. Networking for project development:
 - i. Meetings among government officials and private investors to discuss future renewable and sustainable energy projects and financing in areas such as solar panel plants, biofuels, tidal power plants, and wind-turbine fields.
 - ii. Opportunities to explore regional and joint energy projects in these areas.
 - iii. Opportunities for STEM students to network with energy companies to seek out job opportunities or internships.
4. To recommend that OAS Member States explore joint ventures with bordering nations to achieve shared gains in efficient energy production, such as:
- a. Connecting local electrical grids to interstate grids to improve energy access for under-served areas.
 - b. Building and sustaining hydropower dams, such as the Itaipu Dam between Brazil and Paraguay.
5. To ask the Inter-American Council for Integral Development and the OAS Department of Sustainable Development to set up a monitoring program to assess the success of the Energy Security Summits and related energy security initiatives through collecting data on:
- a. New energy projects, investments, and joint venture agreements among Member States.
 - b. Access to electricity and energy usage in areas that have experienced energy shortages and energy insecurity.
 - c. Improvements in the efficiency of intrastate and interstate power grids.
 - d. Progress in diversifying energy sources and decreasing reliance on single resources.

**PROMOTING THE SAFEGUIDE INITIATIVE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE
ENERGY SECURITY AGAINST NATURAL DISASTERS**

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of United States of America

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 (a) (f) of the Organization of American States Charter, which proclaims as an essential purpose “To strengthen the peace and security of the continent” and “To promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development”;

Article 95 (c.1) of the OAS Charter, which encourage the Inter-American Council for Integral Development to “Promote, coordinate, and assign responsibility for the execution of development programs and projects to the subsidiary bodies and relevant organizations, on the basis of the priorities identified by the Member States, in areas such as: Economic and social development, including trade, tourism, integration and the environment”;

Article 15 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which recognizes 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”; and

CONSIDERING:

That the World Risk Report 2021 emphasizes a reappraisal of causes with respect to disaster management, establishing that it must lead to a significantly enhanced coordination of responsibilities to the – long overdue – ambitious climate protection, even more when in 2020 the Americas was the second continent with the most recorded natural disasters, with a record of 89 disasters;

According to the “Role and prospects of the electricity sector in the energy transformation of Latin America” (2019) from the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), countries that have lower incomes tend to have fewer capacities to face and respond to natural disasters, that is why it is necessary to have a flexible, robust and reliable electricity infrastructure that can guarantee greater use of renewable energies in hand with Sustainable Development Goal 7, along with supporting the achievement of regional electricity integration”;

In accordance to 2020 UN data, since 2000, 152 million Latin American and Caribbean people have been affected by 1,205 disasters, including floods, hurricanes and storms, earthquakes, droughts, landslides, fires, extreme temperatures and volcanic events, which affects not only the lifestyle of people but also the capabilities and resources of countries; and

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2925 (XLVIII-O/18) “Advancing Hemispheric Security: A Multidimensional Approach”, which invites the Inter-American Natural Disaster Reduction Committee “to consider the lessons learned from the past hurricane seasons and from the “coastal El Niño” phenomenon and to recommend new practices and measures that member states, the OAS, and its entities, should implement to promote resilience and recovery, and enhance cooperation and collaboration”; and

AG/RES. 2967 (LI-O/21) “Advancing Hemispheric Initiatives on Integral Development: Promoting Resilience,” that encourages Member States to take full advantage of the opportunity that investments in energy transition, renewable energy, and energy efficiency can offer to stimulate sustainable development to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, to create jobs, and to provide a conducive environment for empowering women and enhancing gender equality in economic recovery efforts,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Member States for their commitments in promoting national and regional projects that foster cooperation and dialogue in order to prevent environmental damage to contribute to the creation of safer and resilient societies in the Hemisphere.
2. To encourage Member States to follow the recommendations made by the OAS bodies in order to insure appropriate, stronger and effective responses in order to face natural disasters, and also to support this type of projects to ensure that the energy industries in the Hemisphere can be safe in case of an eventual risk.
3. To propose the creation of the SAFEGUIDE initiative for the protection of energy security against natural disasters, with the purpose of strengthening energy industries in the Hemisphere. The guidelines will function as a guide for good practices and advice, in this sense, the energy sector can respond more quickly, efficiently, and safely in the face of natural disasters. The project will work as follow:
 - a. First, those in charge of developing the guidelines will be members of the Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction (IACNDR). This body will have a period of one (1) year from the approval of the project to prepare the guideline.
 - b. The IACNDR will serve as project coordinator and will be in charge of creating a communication network between national competent agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations on the matter, the OAS General Secretariat and other relevant participants of the Inter-American System to create guidelines that can serve to the entire Hemisphere with adaptable and sustainable recommendations.
 - c. The project suggests an agenda of main points to be discussed which will be developed by the project coordinators at the time of writing, but among those should be: Protection and safety protocols for industry personnel, evaluation of potential risks and accidents typical of the energy industry in question, potential risks and natural disasters depending on the area in which the energy industry is located and response protocols, before, during, and after a potential natural disaster or risk situation which could affect infrastructure and personnel.
4. The results of the implemented practices will be reviewed every six (6) months by the IACNDR and in the event of a natural disaster, the IACNDR will be called to evaluate the infrastructure and the

institution's response according to the guideline. To ensure the effectiveness of the guideline, it will be recommended:

- a. To instruct IACNDR to report information on the implementation of this initiative in its annual report to the General Assembly.
 - b. To publish the results of the evaluations on the OAS website in order to be available to the general public, as well as ensure that this report will be shared with public and private energy companies.
5. To request financial and technical support to the Pan-American Development Foundation (PADF), the Inter-American Development Bank, Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to develop the project and to give an opportune and adequate response to the risk situation and protect the energy industries.

Approved for form and substance: _____

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____

(Signature of Delegate)

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**STRATEGIES TO ENHANCE ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND ENSURING
ENERGY SECURITY IN THE HEMISPHERE**

Second Committee

Topic No. 1 of the agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Honduras

HAVING SEEN:

Article 32 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which asserts 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 33 of the Charter of the OAS which, states that “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 38 of the Charter of the OAS, which claims that “The Member States shall extend among themselves the benefits of science and technology by encouraging the exchange and utilization of scientific and technical knowledge in accordance with existing treaties and national laws”;

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

CONSIDERING:

That according to the World Bank Global Electrification Database (2019), approximately 7% of the rural population of Latin America and the Caribbean has no access to electricity supply;

REAFFIRMING:

The 1994 Plan of Action of the First Summit of the Americas, in which Heads of State and Government agreed that, “[The] Governments will . . . pursue, in accordance with national legislation, least cost national energy strategies that consider all options, including energy efficiency, non-conventional renewable energy (i.e., solar, wind, geothermal, small hydro, and biomass), and conventional energy resources”; and

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2916 (XLVIII-O/18) “Advancing Hemispheric Initiatives on Integral Development”, which takes note “of the Guiding Principles and Action Plan of ECPA 2018-2019, adopted at the Third ECPA Ministerial Meeting, that drive the transition towards cleaner, more efficient, safer, and more sustainable energy systems and contribute to promoting energy security, energy efficiency, renewable energy, cleaner and more

efficient use of fossil fuels, the development of energy infrastructure, regional energy integration, energy research and innovation, and tackling energy poverty.”

RESOLVES:

1. To applaud the Member States’ commitment on seeking multilateral strategies for cooperation on energy security in the Hemisphere.
2. To acknowledge the efforts of the Department of Sustainable Development and the work done by the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas in The Hemisphere (ECPA).
3. To advise Member States to remain committed to complying with the seventh goal of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) established by the United Nations, which promotes the use of clean and efficient energies in accordance with the bases of integral and sustainable development.
4. To establish, through cooperation, inter-American strategies to ensure the access to sustainable energy in the hemisphere by:
 - a. Inviting international actors that have developed clean energy technologies, such as the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), to cooperate.
 - b. Cooperating bilaterally or multilaterally among Member States in order to interconnect their electrical systems hence, reducing the lack of electricity and infrastructure.
 - c. Increasing the generation of electricity through renewable energy methods which shall be determined by each Member State regarding its territory.
 - d. Promoting the modernization and development of the electricity and power infrastructure and systems of Member States in order to ensure reliable and accessible energy distribution.
 - e. Recognizing the geographical challenges that might hamper the access to energy in areas such as the Caribbean islands, the Andean region and Central America.
5. The aforementioned strategies shall be developed by the Department of Sustainable Development (DSD) and the Technical Cooperation Section, which are part of the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI) of the OAS.
6. To propose partnerships among Member States to develop programs for integral and sustainable development, with the objective of ensuring a renewable, reliable and accessible supply of energy and joint growth of infrastructure and technologies in The Hemisphere.

7. To encourage international financial institutions, such as the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), to continue their important work in financing multilateral energy development projects in the Americas.

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

Cosignatories:

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(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)
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**COOPERATION WITH THE PAHO TO PREVENT AND MANAGE GLOBAL HEALTH
THREATS AND THE INTER-AMERICAN HEALTH HUB**

Second Committee Hemispheric Security
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Colombia

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 124 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which states that “Charter, Inter-American Specialized Organizations are the intergovernmental organizations established by multilateral agreements and having specific functions with respect to technical matters of common interest to the American States”;

Article 129 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which requires that “The Specialized Organizations shall establish cooperative relations with world agencies of the same character in order to coordinate their activities. In concluding agreements with international agencies of a worldwide character, the Inter-American Specialized Organizations shall preserve their identity and their status as integral parts of the Organization of American States, even when they perform regional functions of international agencies”;

One of the goals of the PAHO which states that “PAHO engages in technical cooperation with its member countries to fight communicable and noncommunicable diseases and their causes, to strengthen health systems, and to respond to emergencies and disasters”;

BEARING IN MIND:

That on June 3, 2014, José Miguel Insulza and Carissa Etienne, respectively Secretary General of the Organization of American States (OAS) and Director of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), signed an agreement to advance universal health coverage in the Americas, with the ultimate goal of making the Americas, the first region in the world with such coverage. The existing social inequalities in the hemisphere, make universal health coverage an important issue. Thus, through this agreement, both Hemispheric organizations intend to strengthen their cooperation on social inclusion, which is also another issue of interest for PAHO and World Health Organization (WHO);

That insufficient healthcare opportunities can constitute international crises in the same way as economic instability, natural disasters, and political instability;

That worldwide pandemics impact Member States, either directly or indirectly, and are not often solved through one state, but rather a join effort;

That Member States can use these experiences as foundations for future relationships and cooperation;
and

REAFFIRMING:

That the Social Charter of the Americas, signed in the framework of the OAS, and the Constitution of the World Health Organization (WHO), establishes the basic principle that “The enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, political belief, economic or social condition”;

That studies on the overall impact of disease estimates and vaccine effectiveness can provide evidence on benefit of immunization, useful for decision-making. Thus, national public health priorities and actions can be implemented thanks to studies on medical burden. For instance, Chile, like many other countries completed in 2020-2021 studies on the medical burden of Influenza, and Chile even went ahead with a study on its economic burden. In addition, these studies can provide evidence that can be a useful source for learning, information and guidance for other countries,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States of the OAS for the work done since the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic and which has allowed Colombia to be the first country in the hemisphere to receive the vaccine against Covid-19 on March 1st, 2021 through COVAX.
2. To recognize the importance of preventing and mitigating COVID-19 in the Americas for marginalized groups, and to consider adjusting public health and social measures for the welfare of the hemisphere.
3. To acknowledge that other regional organizations, such as the European Union, have implemented a digital strategy in order to monitor the spread of the virus, researching and developing diagnostic tools, treatments and vaccines, and ensure that Europeans stay connected safely.
4. To adopt an Inter-American digital platform functioning as a virtual scientific hub, The Inter-American Health Hub (IAHH), that:
 - a. Will be made up of a group of experts—coming among others from the fields of public health, public health policy, and epidemiology—and representants of health secretaries.
 - b. Will be animated and moderated by these experts through a forum, and conferences on public health topics.
 - c. Will be a converging place to increase public health governance and gather all tools needed to respond to global emergencies.
 - d. Would operate from free Android and Apple applications, considering the unequal distribution and quality of the Internet in the hemisphere.
5. To work jointly with and seek funding from the private sector, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and from voluntary donations from the Member States, observer nations, relevant NGOs and social fundraising, in order to implement and sustain research, conferences and sensibilization activities of the hub:
 - a. The research should incorporate qualitative surveys and studies on marginalized groups like ethnic minorities, and on precarious groups such as senior citizens, pregnant women, unable to get access to medical care and people with advanced health problems.
 - b. Part of the funds will help provide huge support to the nursing workforce: This will ensure tangible support for appropriate skills and steady health systems.
 - c. This will help provide and promote nursing education, job creation and nursing community leadership promotion.
 - d. This will help fill the disparity gaps for nurses among different countries in Americas, considering the fact that up to 30% of global nurses are in the Americas among which 87% are centralized only in Brazil, Canada and USA.

6. To request that PAHO sets the guidelines of the Inter-American health hub (IAHH), oversees and reviews it annually, and submits a report to the fifty-third regular session of the General Assembly on the implementation, progress and results of this resolution.

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

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

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PROGRESSIVE ENERGY TRANSITION PLAN FOR TECHNOLOGY AND NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS FOR SECURE AND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY IN THE AMERICAS

Second Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Suriname

HAVING SEEN:

Article 30 of the 1948 Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), in which Member States pledge to “a united effort to ensure (...) integral development for their peoples” including economic and technological initiatives that support the goals that each country establishes for itself;

AWARE OF:

Articles 10 and 33 of the 2012 Social Charter of the Americas, which establish that “Member States, in partnership with the private sector and civil society, will promote sustainable development by means of economic growth, social development, and conservation and sustainable use of natural resources” underscoring the importance of cooperation to create integral development based on constructing different technological, scientific and environmental mechanisms to achieve the goals that each country has;

EMPHASIZING:

AG/RES. 2253 (XXVI-O/06) “Support for the Use of New and Renewable Energy Sources”, which encouraged OAS Member States to implement different clean energy mechanisms to ensure a secure supply of energy among the hemisphere, since according to the OAS, 71 percent of the energy supply in the Americas comes from fossil fuels that cannot be reused such as oil, coal and natural gas and that are harmful for the environment;

KEEPING IN MIND:

AG/DEC. 52 (XXXVII O/07) “Energy for Sustainable Development” that recognizes the relevance of ensuring access to different sources of secure energy, as the use and implementation of a broad variety of energy alternatives positively impact economies, societies, and the environment, including the provision of energy resources fundamental for residential areas, agriculture and industrial production;

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION:

The outcomes of the Metrology for Sustainable Energy Technologies and the Environment (M4SET) program implemented by the Department of Sustainable Development of the OAS, that has worked across the hemisphere to ensure policies that promote sustainable energy using new technologies, to reduce the acceleration of climate change and to establish more efficient mechanisms that demand less financial investment to transition away from non-renewable energy sources;

RECOGNIZING:

The 2012 Connect the Americas initiative (Connect 2022), and its objective to guarantee the prices of secure energy sources, so that private actors, public institutions, industries and residences can economically afford this type of energy at prices that are affordable and. that promote the use of secure and sustainable energy sources;

REAFFIRMING:

That economic development requires the efficient function of its private and public institutions, along with industrial practices that do not harm the environment, including secure access to sustainable energy sources; and

NOTING WITH CONCERN:

That according to the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), just 24 percent of the energy used in the region is renewable, which generates additional risks and consequences for human health and the environment;

The increasing variation of the prices of energy due and their economic impacts, which mostly affect the consumption of energy in the poorest countries, since they do not access to secure and sustainable energy sources, because they cannot afford them,

RESOLVES:

1. To acknowledge the efforts of the OAS and its Member States, and the work of the Department of Sustainable Development and its several initiatives, including the Metrology for Sustainable Energy Technologies and the Environment (M4SET) program and the Caribbean Sustainable Energy Roadmap Strategy to promote regional energy cooperation for achieving cleaner, safer, efficient, modern, and fair energy deployment.
2. To emphasize the hemispheric need for regional and national strategies in Member States that prioritize energy sources and low carbon initiatives by using technologies that develop secure and sustainable energy mechanisms that are economically and environmentally efficient.
3. To request that the Department of Sustainable Development, through the M4SET program, calls for a group of government representatives and energy sector experts that work on the design of a hemispheric plan for a progressive energy transition that includes but is not limited to:
 - a. To advance the use of technology in the efficiency, effectiveness and measuring of emissions associated to traditional non-renewable sources of energy.
 - b. The use hydroelectric, solar, geothermal, nuclear, wind, and biomass energy, taking advantage of the region's abundant natural resources and supplies.
 - c. The definition of technology-based goals to make progress towards energy transition.
 - d. The development and implementation of three pilot projects to provide alternative sources of energy for rural and isolated communities.
4. To offer the city of Friendship (Suriname) to be the location of one of the pilot projects and the support of the Ministry of Natural Resource to advance the work associated to the progressive energy transition plan.
5. To recommend that the progressive energy transition plan also works with representatives from the private sector, on the design of strategies and incentives that contribute to advance technologies for energy security, and that contribute to stable and affordable prices for sustainable energy.

**RECOMMENDATION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A HEMISPHERIC
PREVENTION TASK FORCE FOR PANDEMIC LIKE VIRUSES**

Second Committee

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Bahamas

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2(a) of the Charter of The Organization of American States (OAS) which establishes that, “The Organization of American States, in order to put into practice the principles on which it is founded and to fulfill its regional obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, proclaims the following essential purposes: to strengthen the peace and security of the continent”;

Article 3(k) of the OAS Charter which recognizes that, “The American States reaffirm the following principles: Economic cooperation is essential to the common welfare and prosperity of the peoples of the continent”;

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

Article 53 of the OAS Charter which states that, “There may be established, in addition to those provided for in the Charter and in accordance with the provisions thereof, such subsidiary organs, agencies, and other entities as are considered necessary”;

RECALLING:

OAS Resolution AG/RES. 1607 (XXIX-O/99) which states that, “strengthening peace and security in the Hemisphere is an essential purpose of the Organization of American States”;

OAS Resolution AG/RES. 2950 (L-O/20) which emphasizes that member states must, “recognize that the COVID-19 pandemic poses a challenge for all sectors of society, including those involved in border and supply-chain security, and to promote sustainable prevention, mitigation, and recovery strategies as a general rule with regard to border control operations, along with the development of health guidelines for officials deployed at border crossing points”; and

CONSIDERING:

That by August 2021 there were an estimated 87,800,000 reported Covid-19 cases in the Americas;

That prior to the Pandemic, Latin American GDP was expected to grow 1.9% in 2020 but instead declined by 6.7%;

That while GDP climbed to relatively normal levels in 2021, GDP in Latin America is expected to grow at a meager rate of 2.1%,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States for their efforts in Covid-19 mitigation and their commitment to providing equitable public resources.
2. To call upon Member States to fully commit to the provision of comprehensive public health resources such as testing, vaccines, and health information regarding global health threats and communicable diseases.
3. To instruct the Permanent Council, considering the future threat of pandemic-like viruses and diseases, to construct a Prevention task force with the responsibilities of:
 - a. Researching and monitoring emerging threats to global health in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO) and Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) in order to strategically contain and mitigate the spread of communicable diseases in their earliest stages.
 - b. Provide Member States with thorough training modules meant to aid public and private health workers in critical risk-management and mitigation tactics.
 - c. Present Member States with reports on epidemiological and laboratory-based investigations depending on topic salience and urgency.

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

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

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**THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE TO UTILIZE
PAHO RESEARCH IN ORDER TO CONTROL AND
ERADICATE COMMUNICABLE DISEASES**

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Bolivia

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 1 of the Charter for the Organization for American States declares that the goal of the organization is “to promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development,” an objective which cannot be achieved without securing the safety of citizens of the hemisphere, especially from disease;

The Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance reflects the “obligation of mutual assistance and common defense of the American Republics is essentially related to their democratic ideals and to their will to cooperate permanently in the fulfillment of the principles and purposes of a policy of peace,” an ideal that should be honored in times of disease through the cooperation of Member States;

The Strategy for Arboviral Disease Prevention and Control, as developed by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), emphasizes that the organization is “[p]rofoundly concerned about possible severe manifestations and chronic outcomes of new viral diseases in the Region,” which affects all of OAS Member States;

CONSIDERING:

Many Member States suffer from the effects of widespread communicable diseases, especially Zika, malaria, dengue fever, yellow fever, cholera, and Chagas disease, with the effects of these diseases including high mortality rates, stress on national health structures and institutions, and a depression of economic conditions across the hemisphere;

That because of the nature of communicable disease and its disposition to rapidly spread across borders, when one state is vulnerable to disease, all Member States are vulnerable to disease, and so they should work together to improve the defense of the entire hemisphere;

Additionally, that all Member States have experienced firsthand the devastation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and must recognize the need to implement more effective measures to prevent future disasters;

To effectively combat the lingering effects of communicable diseases across the hemisphere, Member States must work together and with PAHO to share resources, examine past case studies, and create plans to combat communicable diseases; and

RECALLING:

Resolution No. 1/2020 Pandemic and Human Rights in the Americas, adopted on April 10, 2020 by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, emphasizing the obligation of OAS Member States to guarantee the health and safety of their citizens, especially in times of disease,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States on their dedication to controlling and eradicating communicable diseases within their borders and on their cooperation with PAHO.
2. To increase cooperation between PAHO and OAS Member States and efficiency of implementation of developed vector-based communicable disease control and eradication plans by providing a system for representatives to discuss research and plans of action and opening more effective channels of communication.
3. To create a new committee called the Committee for Eradication and Control of Communicable Diseases (CECCD) to cooperate with PAHO, more effectively implement plans of management and elimination, and create a stronger and more reliable information stream regarding epidemiology, by considering the following:
 - a. To identify communicable diseases of concern within the borders of Member States.
 - b. To utilize case studies of past communicable disease outbreaks within the Region in order to inform future actions.
 - c. To connect PAHO communicable disease experts with Member State representatives to create a more effective method of communication.
 - d. To control and eradicate communicable diseases in each state through:
 - i. Utilization of PAHO research on each disease.
 - ii. Creation of action plans based on past epidemiological case studies to be circulated among healthcare officials and citizens of the state in accordance with PAHO recommendation.
 - iii. Facilitation of communication between Member States using plans for eradication and PAHO to hone results more effectively through active dialogue between health officials, representatives, and disease experts.
 - iv. Coordination of expert advice and specialists to assist affected Member States in the event of an outbreak of communicable disease.
 - v. Dissemination of instructive material from PAHO and OAS experts to action groups, hemispheric residents, and health agencies.
 - e. To coordinate efforts to fight disease among Member States by opening channels of communication for representatives to take preventative and responsive action against hemispheric epidemiological outbreaks in a diplomatic setting.
 - f. To facilitate conversation through the OAS appointment of a rapporteur by the Secretary General.
 - g. To foster cooperation between PAHO and Member States by consulting both PAHO and Member State health experts.

4. To encourage the sharing of resources between Member States to promote the wellbeing of all residents of the hemisphere, aided by seeking funding from the Trust for the Americas donors, including OSI Development Foundation and Wellspring Advisors, LLC

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

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

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CREATING THE ENERGY SECURITY COLLABORATIVE OF THE AMERICAS

Second Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution presented by the Delegations of Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, and Jamaica

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 of the Organization of American States (OAS) Charter which proclaims the duty of Member States to, “strengthen the peace and security of the continent” and “to promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development”;

Article 51 of the OAS Charter states that Member States “will develop science and technology through educational, research, and technological development activities and information and dissemination programs. They will stimulate activities in the field of technology for the purpose of adapting it to the needs of their integral development. They will organize their cooperation in these fields efficiently and will substantially increase exchange of knowledge, in accordance with national objectives and laws and with treaties in force”;

RECALLING:

Resolution AG/RES. 2211 (XXXVI-O/06), in which the General Assembly expressed continued intent to support the Permanent Executive Council of CIDI (CEPCIDI) and the Working Group on Sustainable Development in the work of the First Inter-American Meeting of Ministers and High-Level Authorities on Sustainable Development within the Framework of CIDI;

BEARING IN MIND:

That the Caribbean Energy Security Summit Joint Statement’s commitment supporting access to sustainable and reliable energy and to steps taken by members of the Caribbean to achieve a successful transition to modern energy sources;

That the work of the Metrology Program for Energy and the Environment which seeks to help Member States most effectively use their natural wind and solar resources and measure the impacts of climate change and other pollutants; and

CONSIDERING:

The Caribbean especially relies heavily on the imports of fossil fuels to support their supply of energy and the cost of using and importing petroleum products is rising. According to the 2020 UN Report *The Recover Better with Sustainable Energy Guide for Caribbean Countries*, “The Caribbean power sector is characterized by its heavy dependence on imported fossil fuel that results in some of the highest electricity costs in the world”;

The 2021 Report by the Inter-American Development Bank titled *Ocean Energy in the Caribbean: Technology Review, Potential Resource and Project Locational Guidance* which identified the need to narrow technology options in the field of offshore renewable energy options “thus lending focus to future discussion and policy development”;

That according to the World Bank (WB), “Energy is at the heart of development. Energy makes possible the investments, innovations and new industries that are the engines of jobs, inclusive growth and shared prosperity for entire economies”;

That the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas (ECPA) states as its mission “to promote regional energy cooperation through different strategies and actions for achieving cleaner, safer, efficient, modern and fair energy deployment”;

That the International Energy Agency (IEA) defines energy security as “the uninterrupted availability of energy sources at an affordable price. Energy security has many aspects: long-term energy security mainly deals with timely investments to supply energy in line with economic developments and environmental needs. On the other hand, short-term energy security focuses on the ability of the energy system to react promptly to sudden changes in the supply-demand balance”;

That the World Energy Council (WEC) refers to Multilateral Energy Reservoirs as a tool to minimize the risks, that consist in a “multilateral agreement for using natural gas and hydropower reservoir resources”;

Due to the characteristics of the region, resources are not always readily available, especially with weather patterns that are adapting from the climate crisis in the world and will influence viable energy sources. And, that access to energy is fundamental for the development and growth of countries’ economies and it is a priority of the Member States to guarantee its availability,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Member States for their attentiveness and involvement in the implementation of collaborative action towards energy security in the region.
2. To establish the Energy Security Collaborative of the Americas, or ESCA, as an advisory board to Member States under the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI). In particular, ESCA will endeavour to:
 - a. Collaborate with the ECPA to raise awareness of the geopolitical and strategic risks of relying on extra-hemispheric energy suppliers and provide on-demand policy, regulatory, and technical collaboration, and support in the advancement of domestic energy frameworks, projects, and public information campaigns to the Member States.
 - b. Ensure the continuation of workshops on topics such as the “Sustainable Agriculture, Forestry, and Tourism” as hosted by the government of Costa Rica. ESCA will facilitate up-to-date information on topics to be discussed at these workshops and provide access to reliable resources for all countries to contribute.
 - c. Implement the use of specific action towards secure and sustainable energy throughout the hemisphere emphasizing offshore renewable energy sources including the construction of offshore hydraulic wind farms, tidal turbines, and solar farms, among others to utilize naturally occurring geographical characteristics of the Hemisphere.
 - d. Ensure that these renewable energy projects have no negative effect on the tourism industry or surrounding environment of Member States.
 - e. Ensure the creation of jobs designed around the sustainability implementations within countries through both the private and public sectors while facilitating exchange of best practices on creating secure jobs around renewable resources.

3. That the ESCA will encourage to consider the creation of Regional Energy Reservoirs, which will be used as a tool to ensure energy availability, reduce the impact of externalities and the instability on the energy markets, and promote regional integration.
4. That funding for ESCA shall be provided by the IADB, the WB, Permanent Observers and voluntary donations from Member States.
5. That the ESCA shall prepare and submit a annual report on its activities to the General Assembly that will also be made available on the OAS portal to all Member States to emphasize a collaborative education, sharing of information and resources; with the understanding that the execution of the resolution will be subject to the availability of the program budget and other resources.
6. Advising and aiding Member States in securing supporting funds from various international organizations in order to finance initiative operations while building relationships with vital NGO's and contractors to construct and implement necessary technology for advancement on energy security.

Approved for form and substance: _____

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____

(Signature of Delegate)

(Country Represented)

2. _____

3. _____

**ASSISTING OAS MEMBER STATES IN DEVELOPMENT
OF RENEWABLE RESOURCES**

Second Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegations of Argentina and Chile

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 31 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states, “Inter-American cooperation for integral development is the common and joint responsibility of the Member States”;

Article 32 of the Charter of the OAS, which notes, “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 38 of the Charter of the OAS, which states, “The Member States shall extend among themselves the benefits of science and technology by encouraging the exchange and utilization of scientific and technical knowledge in accordance with existing treaties and national laws”;

Article 44 of the Charter of the OAS, which notes that, “The Member States agree that technical and financial cooperation that seeks to promote regional economic integration should be based on the principle of harmonious, balanced, and efficient development, with particular attention to the relatively less-developed countries, so that it may be a decisive factor that will enable them to promote, with their own efforts, the improved development of their infrastructure programs”;

Article 95 (2) of the Charter of the OAS, which encourages “promotion of scientific and technological research, through technical cooperation”;

BEARING IN MIND:

That the Renewable Energy in the Americas Initiative has a main objective to “Build collaborative partnerships to accelerate the adoption of these technologies”;

That less developed Member States rely on advanced Member States for assistance on matters of integral development, and that the member states such as the United States, Chile, Brazil, Venezuela, Argentina, and Colombia represent the most developed states with regard to renewable energy;

That integral development is best achieved through a collective effort, utilizing all of the Member States for their resources and knowledge;

As of January, 2021, Sonnedix completed the “Sonnedix Atacama” solar power plant, which produces 470 GWh per year and powers over 100,000 Chilean homes;

United Nations Sustainability Goals, Number 7 to "Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all”;

That organizations such as the Solar Energy International and the Tinker foundation currently provide funding for integral development in Latin America;

The fundamental connection between secure energy and sustainable energy; energy cannot be secure throughout the hemisphere if the energy is not a sustainable source; and

NOTING WITH CONCERN:

That use of non-renewable energy sources are the main contributor to climate change, and that 85% of the world’s energy is non-renewable;

That non-renewable energy sources damage wildlife habitats, pollute water supplies, and damage public health in many instances,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States for their dedication to renewable energy friendly policy in particular Member States such as the United States, Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, and Colombia.
2. To reaffirm each Member State’s commitment to integral development in the Western Hemisphere, emphasizing the development of renewable resources in those states.
3. To create a new program called the Inter-American Cooperation for Education in Renewable Energy (IACERE) under the already existing Renewable Energy in the Americas Initiative, which will serve to organize the following:
 - a. To fund international scholarships and fellowships to the University of Chile to study renewable energy for those applicable, such as:
 - i. Scientists in the field.
 - ii. Graduate students.
 - b. To fund international apprenticeships at the Sonnedix Solar Plant in the Atacama Desert in order to:
 - i. Provide in the field experience.
 - ii. Encourage a partnership between public and private industry.
 - c. To make resolves 3(a) and 3(b) contingent upon the participant’s pledge to return to their home country to assist in development of renewable energy technology.
 - d. To promote the general awareness and education of Renewable Energy Science.

4. To request a recurring virtual meeting of the Member States' governmental Energy Leaders to report on the findings and effectiveness of the IACERE and evaluate future university hosts and locations for in the field apprenticeships with the following parameters:
 - a. The first meeting should take place within 12 months of this OAS meeting;
 - b. The report should identify the key take-aways from the program efforts.
 - c. The option to change the university or in the field location will be available by a simple majority vote of participating member states.

5. To offer funding from the Chilean government, as well as encourage organizations such as the Solar Energy International and the Tinker Foundation to assist in funding due to their willingness to provide current integral development funding among the Member States

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

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

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INCENTIVISING COOPERATION WITH THE PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION TO IMPROVE FUTURE RESPONSES TO GLOBAL HEALTH THREATS AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Second Committee
Resolution presented by the Delegation of Haiti and Bahamas

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 3(k) of the OAS Charter which recognizes that, “The American States reaffirm the following principles: Economic cooperation is essential to the common welfare and prosperity of the peoples of the continent”;

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

Article 53 of the OAS Charter which states that, “There may be established, in addition to those provided for in the Charter and in accordance with the provisions thereof, such subsidiary organs, agencies, and other entities as are considered necessary”;

Article 12 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, states that “The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health...to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for: The prevention, treatment and control of epidemic, endemic, occupational and other diseases”;

CONSIDERING:

According to statistics from the Pan American Health Organization in March 2022, there are 317,416,111 cases of SARS-CoV-2 have been confirmed in the Western Hemisphere;

According to the Americas Society and the Council of the Americas “As of February 15, 63 percent of the people in the region were fully vaccinated (Covid-19)... Still, 20 of the 35 countries in the Americas had yet to reach the World Health Organization’s (WHO) target of 40 percent vaccination coverage before the end of 2021”;

According to the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) “Exploitation of wildlife and degradation of natural habitats have increased opportunities for ‘spill over’ of 49 pathogens from wildlife to human populations and increased emergence of zoonotic disease epidemics and 50 pandemics; animal and human migrations driven by climate change have 51 added to this increased risk”;

NOTING WITH CONCERN:

The prognosis of the IPCC, epidemics and pandemics will likely occur on more common bases in the future due to accelerating climate change;

According to the World Health Organization, in contrast to the Western Pacific Region which successfully administered 201,565 Covid-19 vaccinations per 100 population, the Americas only administered 163,425 Covid-19 vaccinations per 100 population;

Furthermore, the World Health Organization states that there have been 2,637,306 cumulative deaths in the Americas due to Covid, compared to the rest of the world which has 3,332,120 deaths total;

That prior to the Pandemic, Latin American GDP was expected to grow 1.9% in 2020 but instead declined by 6.7%;

That while GDP climbed to relatively normal levels in 2021, GDP in Latin America is expected to grow at a meager rate of 2.1%,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the OAS and Member States for cooperating in the fields of their knowledge regarding communicable disease and health threats to the citizens of the Americas in accordance with existing treaties.
2. To encourage Member States to analyze the response of the Pan American Health Organization to the SARS-CoV-2 crisis to better prevent and respond to global health threats and communicable diseases in the future, by doing the following:
 - a. To incentivize the creation of an OAS panel of epidemiologists and other experts, with inclusive representation of all interested Member States or regions, to perform a Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis.
 - b. To conduct the SWOT analysis that will examine the Pan American Health Organization’s response to SARS-CoC-2 in regard to better managing future global health threats and communicable diseases.
3. Based on the SWOT analysis, instruct the Permanent Council to construct a Prevention task force with the responsibilities of:
 - a. Researching and monitoring emerging threats to global health in collaboration with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) in order to strategically contain and mitigate the spread of communicable diseases in their earliest stages.
 - b. Provide Member States with thorough training modules meant to aid public and private health workers in critical risk-management and mitigation tactics.
 - c. Present Member States with reports on epidemiological and laboratory-based investigations depending on topic salience and urgency under the discretion of PAHO.
 - d. This task force will be funded initially by PAHO, with any future funding being provided by Member States on a voluntary basis.

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

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

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THE PATH TO A COORDINATED ENERGY POLICY

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Paraguay

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

The Charter of the Organization of American States Chapter II, Article 3 states that, “Economic cooperation is essential to the common welfare and prosperity of the peoples of the continent;”

CP/DEC. 76 (2361/22) “Oil Spills in the Sea of Ventanilla and Solidarity with the People and Government of Peru” has recognized widespread ecological disasters from fossil fuels and called for actions to be taken to rectify the situation, as well recognizing that the “International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has committed to sending a technical research mission;”

REAFFIRMING:

That there are vast amounts of renewable energy that can be tapped to create a secure sustainable and reliable source of energy;

That all of the nations and peoples of the Americas benefit from clean air, stable sea levels, and an escape from the dangers of an economy based on a single natural resource;

That fossil fuels are destructive to the people's and lands of every nation at every stage of use from extraction to consumption and lingers after in detrimental forms that cannot be contained and,

HAVING SEEN:

That most of the Americas already has tied into six major power grids with considerable success,

RESOLVES:

1. To cooperate to create a new subcommittee of the Second Committee of the OAS that coordinates the release of non-renewable resources for the benefit of Member States, the hemisphere, and all humanity:
 - a. The coordination from this committee would help to increase the benefits of those resources.
 - b. Reduce pollution including but not limited to:
 - i. Emissions.
 - ii. Spills and dumping of dangerous materials.
 - c. Create guidelines to utilize the natural resources to develop the nations rather than profit.
2. To create a coordinating agency with voluntary membership to integrate the six major power grids in the Americas that will:
 - a. Encourage Member States to share their access to technical experts and specialized economies to develop their neighbors' nations across the hemisphere.
 - b. Assist a rapid transfer away from emission prone non-renewable resources such as but not limited to coal, oil, and natural gas, using renewables like hydroelectric wind or solar

and where necessary nuclear using the assets and knowledge of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

- c. Use the new grid to exploit areas of high renewables like Paraguay exporting hydroelectric power.
- d. Work alongside international development organizations to bring power to the whole hemisphere.
- e. Ensure funding for the agency will be done with a percentage of the money from power transfers to not exceed 5% under a nonprofit system, this income will make the agency self-funded.

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

Cosignatories: 1. _____
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