

**2024 Washington Model Organization of  
American States General Assembly**

# **Washington Packet**

## **Special Committee**



**Washington Model**

**Organization of American States**

Institute for Diplomatic Dialogue in the Americas



**OAS**

More rights for more people

**April 8-12, 2024**

**POLICY FOR COMBATING CLIMATE CHANGE AND FACILITATING ADVOCACY IN  
SUPPORT OF HUMAN LIFE**

Special Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of El Salvador

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING CONSIDERED:

The OAS Agenda addressing Climate Change (2030), states the General Secretariat promotes economic, social, juridical, educational, scientific, and cultural relations among members of the state organization. They have an importance on cooperating to rid the states of extreme poverty with the goal of creating a sustainable and nature based solution;

The OAS Agenda addressing Climate Change (2030) explains that Member States accept assistance from one other state party and should be communicated through diplomatic channels or Organization of American states through another state body if it is warranted;

The OAS Agenda addressing Climate Change (2030) states to facilitate assistance, with providing policies that reduce the effects of climate change, while also addressing the possible incoming;

RECALLING:

Article II of the OAS Charter to Facilitate Disaster Assistance states, upon the occurrence of a disaster states, the chairman of the Inter-American Emergency aid committee or his representative will offer services to alert the Nations Disaster Coordinator;

Article III of the OAS Charter to Facilitate Disaster Assistance states, “The assisted state shall endeavor to provide such support as the assistance personnel may require, the appropriate guidance and information, if necessary. Translation and interpretation services as needed for relief in order to adequately support Member States”;

Article V of the OAS Charter to Facilitate Disaster Assistance states, “In view of the significant impact of climate change, including in various communities in the Americas, and the importance of averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage, especially for developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. Providing the appropriate quantities of food, transportation, and equipment needed by a Member State in case of disaster”; and

REAFFIRMING:

El Salvador, like many other Latin American countries, is surrounded by water and is especially susceptible to the effects of climate change. The size and location of El Salvador makes it especially vulnerable to extreme weather events like floods. “Sponge cities” would be increased in major cities and any other interested OAS Member States. San Salvador has already implemented a “sponge city”, so far it has helped 16,000 people reduce their risk of flooding and is projected to rise to 115,000 according to the UNEP website.



## **Enhancing Regional Water Resilience: A Collaborative Approach for Sustainable Development**

Special Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Venezuela

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING:

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

Article 32 (e) of the charter of the OAS states, Inter-American cooperation for integral development should be continuous and preferably channeled through multilateral organizations, without prejudice to bilateral cooperation between Member States 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;

Articles 33 (e) of the charter of the OAS states, 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;

EMPHASIZING:

IDB Labs Aqua Certa Challenge (2024): Innovating initiatives such as Ainwater, a company based in Chile, utilizes artificial intelligence to streamline the performance of water treatment facilities, particularly emphasizing improvements in rural sanitation services. Their strategy revolves around employing digital twins' technology, enabling real-time monitoring and optimization of these plants across Chile;

Cuencas Substantiable, collaborating with Fundación Natura Bolivia, is pioneering a novel approach to water management through reciprocal water agreements in Bolivia. This innovative model integrates forest conservation efforts with the development of water access infrastructure, prioritizing financial viability and community empowerment in rural areas of Bolivia;

UNICEF Support (2019): More than 2.8 million people, will gain improved access to safe drinking water after a collaboration agreement signed this week between UNICEF and the Government of Venezuela. As part of the agreement with the Ministry of Water, UNICEF will work on expanding the supply of safe drinking water through systems repair and extension, water-trucking and other alternative sources, strengthening of priority sanitation systems, and providing technical assistance and cooperation in water quality monitoring across the region;

Red Cross Support: (2022): In 2022, The Red cross provided technical training in cooperation with the red cross to volunteers across the continent and in Venezuela, to strengthen their ability to extract, purify and supply water (from natural sources) to people during natural disasters and other emergencies. 35 structures were repaired and refurbished in 2022, in areas of Caracas and in the states of Aragua, Miranda, Táchira, Apure, Zulia and Bolívar, improving access to water for approximately 38,000 people. Work in the field of water and sanitation involves not only improving water supply and storage systems, but also capacity-building for local technicians on operating and maintaining the refurbished systems, taking environmental issues and the sustainable use of natural resources into account;

UN Water Conference (2023): The third installment of the Regional Water Dialogues for Latin America and the Caribbean, held by ECLAC in February, contributed to the regional preparations for the UN 2023 Water Conference. During the event, attendees endorsed the Regional Water Action Agenda for Latin America and the Caribbean, which harmonizes with various treaties, accords, and approaches concerning water governance. This agenda serves as a rallying call to foster a sustainable and equitable transition in water management, ensuring universal access to clean drinking water and sanitation. It emphasizes the imperative of substantial investment in the sector to ensure that no individual or community is left behind in this endeavor;

International Cooperation: engagement in bilateral and multilateral partnerships with neighboring countries, regional organizations, and international agencies to address transboundary water issues, share best practices, and mobilize financial and technical assistance for water management initiatives through platforms such as the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR); and

**CONSIDERING:**

The importance of international cooperation and assistance in strengthening regional and international research and innovation efforts aimed at developing sustainable solutions to water-related challenges, including the exploration of alternative water sources and technologies;

The critical role of healthy ecosystems in maintaining water quality and availability of regional natural resources; and

The need for implementation of measures to reduce pollution and contamination of water sources, including stricter regulations on industrial and agricultural activities,

RESOLVES:

1. To reconfirm the region's commitment to prioritize and address regional water crises through coordinated and sustainable actions at all levels of government;
2. To call for the establishment of a regional task force, (Regional Water Solutions Task Force) comprising of representatives from across the region, to assess the scope and severity of water challenges in the region and develop joint strategies for mitigation and adaptation and solutions to be overseen and organized by the OAS Special Committee;
3. To urge for the allocation of more financial and technical assistance from international organizations, such as the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), to support OAS's efforts in water resource management, infrastructure development, and capacity-building; and
4. To encourage the promotion of public awareness campaigns and educational initiatives to foster a culture of water conservation, efficient usage, and environmental stewardship among citizens through bilateral regional channels of communications.

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

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

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

(Signature of Delegate)

(Country Represented)

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**RAISING AWARENESS OF INTESECTIONALITY OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON HUMAN RIGHTS THROUGH A PUBLIC EDUCATION CAMPAIGN**

Special Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Guatemala

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 45 (a) of the 1948 Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which asserts that “all human beings, without distinction as to race, sex, nationality, creed, or social condition, have a right to material well-being and to their spiritual development, under circumstances of liberty, dignity, equality of opportunity, and economic security”;

Article 106 of the 1948 Charter of the OAS which urges that “there shall be an Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, whose principal function shall be to promote the observance and protection of human rights and to serve as a consultative organ of the Organization in these matters”; and that “an inter-American convention on human rights shall determine the structure, competence, and procedure of this Commission, as well as those of other organs responsible for these matters”;

Article 15 of the 2012 Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states that “the exercise of democracy promotes the preservation and good stewardship of the environment. It is essential that the states of the Hemisphere implement policies and strategies to protect the environment, including application of various treaties and conventions, to achieve sustainable development for the benefit of future generations”;

FULLY AWARE OF:

The OAS efforts to advance the 2021 “Glasgow Leaders’ Declaration on Forest and Land Use” and its established mandates to “develop national plans and new initiatives, as appropriate, with the participation of civil society, the private sector, and other stakeholders, to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation and to conserve or protect 30 percent of lands and waters by 2030 (30x30), aligned with each country’s nationally determined contribution (NDC) and net zero emissions target, as applicable;

The scale of the climate crisis and its consequential impact on the environment of the Americas, such as the depleting biodiversity of the Amazon rainforest and the destruction of other ecological systems such as the Galapagos Islands;

The damage caused by natural and man-made disasters in the Western Hemisphere, such as hurricanes and oil spills;

The effects of the climate crisis have harmed millions of people across the Americas, and have placed disproportionate and undue burden on Indigenous communities;

EMPHASIZING:

That a safe environment is essential to the integral development of humanity, which contributes to democracy and political stability;

The 1948 Charter of the OAS which charges member states to set goals by aiming to “promote, coordinate, and assign responsibility for the execution of development programs and projects to the subsidiary

bodies and relevant organizations, on the basis of the priorities identified by the Member States, in areas such as: 1) Economic and social development, including trade, tourism, integration and the environment”;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

About the evidence from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), according to which “climate-related natural disasters have tripled in the last 50 years, with increasingly adverse effects on morbidity and mortality, ecosystems, and economies. Disasters can reduce GDP by up to 0.9 percent in lower-income countries; in the Caribbean, they can destroy 3.6 percent. Climate change will also drive the migration of 17 million people by 2050”; and

RECALLING:

AG/DEC. 104 (LI-O/21) Article 15 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter which states that “the exercise of democracy promotes the preservation and good stewardship of the environment” and reiterates the necessity “to protect the environment ... to achieve sustainable development for the benefit of future generations”; the commitments of member states to climate action under the Paris Agreement, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), related accords, and the Inter-American Program for Sustainable Development (PIDS) 2016–2021; and the right to development proclaimed in the Declaration on the Right to Development adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 4, 1986, and reaffirmed by the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on June 25, 1993,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Member States that have acknowledged the rights of nature through constitutional amendments, environmental legislation, and public policy, expressing also the continued support for the efforts of governments to protect the environment and natural resources throughout the Hemisphere.
2. To urge the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, The Department of Sustainable Development, and the Department of Human Development and Education to establish teams of experts in the fields of mass communications, public policy, project management, and community engagement that would do the following:
  - a. Conduct research on the most effective ways to communicate the impact of climate change on human rights to a broad public.
  - b. Develop detailed timelines, budget allocations, and performance metrics in advocacy campaigns, public affairs, and media relations to assist with a public education campaign strategy, media outreach, and community engagement.
3. To recommend the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, The Department of Sustainable Development, and the Department of Human Development and Education work together to create a public education campaign to inform people across the Hemisphere about the impact of climate change on human rights that would do the following:
  - a. Highlight the impact of climate change on housing, public health, and food security.
  - b. Mobilize support for policy action within the Organization of American States.
  - c. Empower indigenous communities, Afro-descendants, and other minority communities to advocate for their rights in the face of climate change.



- d. Develop advertisements in multiple languages, including English, Spanish, French, Portuguese, and indigenous languages spoken throughout the Western Hemisphere.
  - e. Create animated videos and interactive games to educate children about the impact of climate change on human rights.
4. To call on the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, The Department of Sustainable Development, and the Department of Human Development and Education work together to create a public education campaign to inform people across the Hemisphere about the impact of climate change on human rights using Digital and Social Media that would do the following:
    - a. Invite indigenous, afro-descendants and other minority influencers and activists to share personal stories and messages about the impact of climate change on their communities.
    - b. Utilize hashtags: #ClimateJustice, #IndigenousRights, and #ClimateCompassion.
    - c. Share infographics, videos, and articles explaining the link between climate change and human rights via social media account @oea.climaterights on Facebook, Twitter, YouTube and Instagram.
    - d. Collaborate with other like-minded non-governmental organizations and social media accounts to further raise awareness.
    - e. Track social media engagement, website traffic, and attendance at events to measure the campaign's reach and impact.
  5. To call on the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, The Department of Sustainable Development, the Department of Human Development and Education, and the Inter-American Telecommunications Commission to work together to create a public education campaign to inform people across the Hemisphere about the impact of climate change on human rights using Television Broadcasting with the following end goals to:
    - a. Partner with major television networks across the Western Hemisphere to further push the message of climate change's impact on human rights.
    - b. Partner with popular children's television programs and streaming platforms to broadcast the campaign goals to a wide audience.
    - c. Feature real-life stories and case studies of individuals around the world facing climate change's consequences on their basic human rights, including access to clean water, food security, shelter, and health.
  6. To call on the Department of Human Development and Education, and the Rapporteurship on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) to work together to create a public education campaign involving indigenous, afro-descendants, and other minority artists to inform people across the Hemisphere about the impact of climate change on human rights with the following end goals to:
    - a. Create murals and artworks that depict the impact of climate change on minority communities and the importance of protecting human rights.
    - b. Place artworks in organized exhibitions and cultural events to engage the public and policymakers.
    - c. Seek feedback from indigenous, afro-descendants, and other minority communities to ensure the campaign remains relevant and responsive to their needs.

- 7. To request funding from IGOs and NGOs such as the UNDP, UNEP, Amnesty International, and Green Climate Fund (GCF) to support the proposed public education campaign.

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

Cosignatories:

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	(Signature of Delegate)	(Country Represented)
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**CLIMATE RESISTANT HOUSING TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE**

Special Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Panama

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 34(k) of the 1948 Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) which establishes that “the member states agree that equality of opportunity, the elimination of extreme poverty, equitable distribution of wealth and income and the full participation of their peoples in decisions relating to their own development are, among others, basic objectives of integral development. To achieve them, they likewise agree to devote their utmost efforts to accomplishing the following basic goals: ... Adequate housing for all sectors of the population”;

Article 2(e) of the Charter of the OAS which declares as one of the main principles of the organization “to seek the solution of political, juridical, and economic problems that may arise among them”;

NOTING:

The upcoming Ninth Annual Multi-Stakeholder Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals (STI Forum), that will include actions in support of United Nation’s Agenda for Sustainable Development SDG13 “Climate Action” which has as its main goal to “take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts”;

Article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which establishes that “everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own and to return to his country”;

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

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction, established in 1999, which focuses on preventing and reducing natural disasters and other emergencies within the countries of the Americas;

Climate change’s impact on human rights forcing 20 million people from their homes per year according to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre;

The severe lack of climate resilient homes throughout Member States; and

RECOGNIZING:

The approximately 910,000 citizens that have been displaced due to tropical storms and hurricanes in Central American regions since 2000 according to the Overview of Disasters in Latin America and the Caribbean 2000-2022;

The approximately 9,500 citizens have died in tropical storms and hurricanes, as well as the approximately 229,000 deaths due to earthquakes in the region since the beginning of the century according to the Overview of Disasters in Latin America and the Caribbean 2000-2022,

RESOLVES:

1. To express gratitude to the work of the Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction (IACNDR) in coordinating the response of the OAS to disasters.
2. To create a working group, overseen by the IACNDR, that will reconstruct out-of-use buildings and turn them into climate resistant apartment buildings to house environmentally displaced citizens from suffering areas of Member States, which will:
  - a. Revitalize existing structures throughout Member States to minimize construction and demolition waste.
  - b. Equip the residential units with necessities.
  - c. Hire skilled construction workers from the local community, engaging with the local economy and collaborating with citizens who are familiar with the area.
  - d. Work closely with local government agencies in Member States who will identify displaced citizens and offer those in need an equitable application process to prioritize those who are most vulnerable.
3. To seek funding from voluntary donations from each Member State, as well as relevant NGOs, to put towards climate resilient apartment buildings in unaffected areas and regions to house those who have lost homes because of disaster.

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

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

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**DESALINATION RESERVES FOR INVESTMENTS IN NEW KNOWLEDGE FOR STRATEGIC FINANCING SOLUTIONS AND OTHER ECOFRIENDLY SOLUTIONS**

Special Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Brazil

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 38 of the Charter of the Organization of American States 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 44 of the OAS Charter affirms “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, new lines of production, and export diversification”;

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

CONSIDERING:

The Interamerican Development Bank has published various articles on desalination in Latin America with one even creating a fund like this PDR stating “AquaFund: A collaborative, leveraged and effective financing tool. The AquaFund, created in 2008, is a successful multi-stakeholder collaboration that has been effective in increasing the funding towards [desalination] in [Latin American Countries], and in channeling those resources through a programming that puts together the strategic priorities of the donor community, the private sector and the governments of the Latin American region”;

The efforts of NGOs like Desalination Latin America supported by the Chilean Ministry of Mining are creating forums where people can collaborate within this industry;

The Delegation of Brazil is proud to present work presented by bnamericas at the Ceará plant on Brazil’s largest desalination plant for human consumption is expected to begin in early 2024 and operations in 2026. The plant should benefit 720,000 residents of state capital Fortaleza. Capex is 600mn reais (US\$120mn),. Águas de Fortaleza, a consortium led by infrastructure firm Marquise, is heading the project with the support of state-owned water utility Cagece;

## REAFFIRMING:

The United Nations shows the problems faced as the “right to water entitles everyone to have access to sufficient, safe, acceptable, physically accessible, and affordable water for personal and domestic use. The right to sanitation entitles everyone to have physical and affordable access to sanitation, in all spheres of life, that is safe, hygienic, secure, and socially and culturally acceptable and that provides privacy and ensures dignity”; and

## REMEMBERING:

According to the InterAmerican Development Bank, Israel is now considered a global leader in desalination. In the 1970s, Tahal, the governmental engineering corporation in charge of water planning, launched a national desalination plan. Today, five huge desalination plants provide approximately 70% of the country’s drinking water. Some of these facilities are among the largest in the world. The government supports private innovation as well as public-private partnerships through incubators,

## RESOLVES:

1. To commend the following nations for their desalination efforts:
  - a. Chile and their 18 plants.
  - b. Mexico and their 5 plants.
  - c. Argentina and their plant.
  - d. Columbia and their 2 plants.
2. To create a grant program managed by the OAS to consist of money for:
  - a. Plant construction.
  - b. Maintenance and operation.
  - c. Preliminary work to include but not limit:
    - i. Environmental Impact Studies.
    - ii. Engineering or Architectural work.
    - iii. Preliminary design work.
    - iv. Any other preliminary permitting, environmental, or process required for construction in the country it is being constructed.
  - d. Student scholarships to study desalination.
  - e. Vocational programs for workers in desalination plants.
  - f. Professional services for desalination companies to include but not limited to:
    - i. Advisory fees from investment banks for initial public offerings or the sale of corporate bonds.
    - ii. Legal services.
    - iii. Similar professional services as designated by the OAS general assembly when dispersing funds from this program.
3. The funds for the program will be:
  - a. Contributed by:
    - i. Voluntary contributions by member states;
    - ii. Voluntary contributions by private entities or individuals and;
    - iii. Voluntary contributions by NGOs;



**INCREASING CLIMATE-RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE TO MITIGATE NEGATIVE  
IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE**

Special Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Colombia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2(f) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which proclaims that one of essential purposes of the OAS is “To promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development”;

Article 34(k-l) of the Charter of the OAS which states that Member States agree to devote their utmost efforts to accomplishing “adequate housing for all sectors of the population” and “Urban conditions that offer the opportunity for a healthful, productive, and full life”;

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

Article 4 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which states that each Member State reaffirms “the imperative for the hemispheric community to support national development efforts consistent with the principles of the OAS Charter”;

CONSIDERING:

That by 2030, according to the 2021 United Nations (UN) Climate Change Conference, it is estimated that three billion people – about 40% of the world’s population – will be living in vulnerable housing, which will be particularly vulnerable to climate hazards, from fire, floods, windstorms, and extreme heat;

That the UN Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner Special Rapporteur report (A/HRC/52/28) from December 2022 states that vulnerable housing consists of housing that is not adequately built to withstand the environmental conditions that plague the region in which it is built, such as flooding, wind, and rain. According to the same report, “natural disasters and the climate crisis have enormous impacts on the enjoyment of the right to housing, with exponential increases in these effects anticipated in decades to come.”;

That all OAS Member States are signatories of the UN Paris Climate Accords, which seeks to hold “the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 degrees centigrade above pre-industrial levels” and pursue efforts “to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees centigrade above pre-industrial levels.” Signifying their commitment to curbing the effects of climate change;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

Article X of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man (Bogota Declaration), signed in 1967, which states “Every person has the right to the inviolability and transmission of his correspondence.”;



Article 10 and 11 of the Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the Area of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Protocol of San Salvador), in which the Member States establish and recognize the human right to health and the right to live in a healthy environment;

Article XXIII of the Bogota Declaration, in which Member States acknowledge the right to own private property as “meets the essential needs of decent living and helps maintain the dignity of the individual and of the home”, to include ancestral property;

UN report A/HRC/52/28 (47-48), titled, “Toward a just transformation: climate crisis and the right to housing” from December 2022, which states that carbon neutral housing and climate resilient housing is needed to ensure that people in regions threatened by climate change do not suffer from homelessness and climate migration;

UN Resolution A/RES/70/1, titled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, from October 2015, Goal 11 which states “Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable” and Goal 13.1 which states “Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries”, reaffirming the world’s commitment to combatting the negative effects of climate change; and

#### BEARING IN MIND:

That, according to the Cities Race to Resilience 2023 Campaign Progress Report, human settlements and infrastructure are being hit the hardest by the physical impacts of climate change;

That the “Cities Race to Resilience” campaign run by the 2021 UN Climate Change Conference and the High-Level Climate Champions, which “rallies leadership and support from cities, regions, businesses and investors to help frontline communities build resilience and adapt to the impacts of climate change.” has successfully incorporated more than eighty (80) cities to agree to build climate resilient infrastructure,

#### RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Member States for acknowledging the effects of climate change on human rights and promoting the protection of human rights across the hemisphere.
2. To propose the OAS establish the Inter-American Housing Fund (IAHF) to collaborate on the development of climate resilient housing in disaster prone regions affected by climate change:
  - a. The IAHF will be overseen by the OAS Department of Sustainable Development under the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development.
  - b. The IAHF will request grants from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the United Nations Green Climate Fund, and voluntary contributions from Member States.
3. To recommend that the IAHF fund a Housing Recovery Project in disaster struck regions:
  - a. The Housing Recovery Project will primarily provide financial subsidies to Member State governments to fund the rebuilding of single-family residences or small residential buildings destroyed by natural disasters that require small scale projects:
    - i. Subsidies will require that new buildings comply with climate-resilient standards.
    - ii. Member States will apply for grants from IAHF, applications will be determined and accepted based on the number of homes destroyed by natural disasters and the state of economic development of the Member State.



**UNIFIED ACTION FOR WATER SECURITY: ENHANCING RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABLE  
MANAGEMENT IN THE AMERICAS**

Special Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Bolivia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 6 of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, which emphasizes the right of every person to establish a family, the basic element of society, and to receive protection thereof, underscoring the essential need for access to clean and sustainable water resources for all families across the Americas;

Article 13 of the Protocol of San Salvador, which acknowledges the right to a healthy environment and calls upon states to promote the protection, preservation, and improvement of the environment;

The Inter-American Democratic Charter, specifically its references to integral development and the elimination of poverty, which are intrinsically linked to the sustainable management of natural resources, including water;

The Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas (Quebec City, 2001), which calls for sustainable development through environmental protection, including the management of water resources to prevent crises;

Resolution AG/RES. 2932 (XLIX-O/19) "Integrated Water Resource Management in the Americas", adopted by the OAS General Assembly, which encourages member states to continue strengthening mechanisms for integrated water resources management as a means to ensure sustainable development;

RECALLING:

The principles enshrined in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992), particularly Principle 2, which stresses the sovereign right of states to utilize their resources in line with their environmental and developmental strategies, while ensuring their actions within their own borders or influence do not harm the environment of other countries or regions outside their national boundaries;

The United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Goal 6, which aims to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, highlighting the global commitment towards solving water crises;

RECOGNIZING:

The valuable work of the Inter-American Water Resources Network (IWRN) and other regional initiatives aimed at promoting water security and the importance of strengthening these efforts through increased collaboration and sharing of best practices among OAS Member States;

The outcomes of the 2023 Regional Water Dialogues which underscored the critical importance of advancing the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG 6) across Latin America and the Caribbean to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all as a cornerstone for regional development and prosperity;

The vast participation and contributions from over 3700 online attendees and 200 in-person participants at the ECLAC headquarters in Santiago, Chile, representing a diverse range of stakeholders including governments, non-governmental organizations, development banks, academia, indigenous groups, and youth, demonstrating a strong collective commitment to water sustainability in the region;

The strategic launch of the LAC Network and Observatory for Water Sustainability (ROSA), initiated by ECLAC and supported by pilot countries, aimed at fostering capacity building for innovative water policies, promoting the exchange of good practices, and accelerating SDG 6 implementation through enhanced regional cooperation and data sharing;

#### TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The impact of climate change on water scarcity, as outlined in the IPCC reports, which necessitates urgent and cooperative efforts to mitigate water crises through adaptation and resilience-building strategies;

The strategic importance of freshwater resources in the Americas for biodiversity, human health, agriculture, and economic development, recognizing the critical need for sustainable water management practices; and

#### CONCERNED ABOUT:

The increasing frequency and severity of water-related disasters in the Americas, such as floods, droughts, and hurricanes, which exacerbate water scarcity and affect the most vulnerable populations.

That in Latin America and the Caribbean, 25% of the population lacks access to drinking water, and 66% have no access to safe sanitation services, further underlines the urgency to address these disparities as a cornerstone of resilience against water-related disasters;

The challenges posed by transboundary water management and the need for enhanced cooperation among countries sharing water resources to prevent and manage water crises effectively. This is exacerbated by the fact that clean water and safe sanitation, foundational to life and good health, are inaccessible to a significant portion of our population, with the most vulnerable communities experiencing 25% less access to these essential services,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the OAS Member States for persisting in efforts to ensure access to drinking water for current and future generations and recognizing that it is a cornerstone of life, critical for socio-economic progress, and imperative for ecological stability.
2. To encourage OAS Member States to officially recognize that access to safe drinking water is<sup>3</sup> a human right that should be afforded to all citizens.
3. To call on OAS Member States to limit the release of hazardous chemicals in wastewater as much as possible. In doing so, Member States should aim to make more wastewater recyclable and subsequently accessible for consumption. Efforts to limit harmful dumping include but are not limited to:
  - a. Tighter restrictions on the total amount of waste dumped by aircraft, ships, and other vessels.
  - b. Harsher punishments for those who engage in illegal dumping.
  - c. Wider regulations on the use of certain dangerous chemicals (e.g. PFAS) in manufacturing and production.
4. To encourage Member States to expand on existing Integrated Water Resource Management systems such that they include the following:
  - a. Wastewater treatment processes
  - b. Water recycling measures
  - c. Rainwater harvesting
  - d. Water demand management (WDM)
5. To call on OAS Member States to communicate and align their political efforts such that decision-making, monitoring, and management of transboundary waters are carried out effectively.
6. To seek funding for OAS Member States to implement the stated initiatives through:
  - a. The finance arm of the World Bank's Global Water Security and Sanitation Partnership (GWSP).
  - b. Private-public partnerships between well-resourced corporations in participating nations and their respective governments

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

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

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

(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_



**TACKLING CLIMATE CHANGE WHILE PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS THROUGH  
BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS WITH MEMBER STATES**

Special Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Suriname

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 1 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establishes as one of the main purposes: “The American States establish by this Charter the international organization that they have developed to achieve an order of peace and justice, to promote their solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence. Within the United Nations, the Organization of American States is a regional agency”;

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

Article 10 of the Social Charter of the Americas stresses, “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 12 of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man observes, “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 recourses”;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

Droughts and flooding are more prevalent in Latin America and the Caribbean than in the past. This is affecting food production, distribution, and housing which are essential to the wellbeing of citizens;

States in the hemisphere have attempted unsuccessfully to address illegal activities such as mining and fishing that negatively impact the environment; and

RECALLING:

Report A/HRC/52/28 “Towards a just transformation: climate crisis and the Right to Housing”, 27 February–31 March 2023, which has recognized the steps needed to be taken in the housing sector including, implementing environmentally conscious tools to build houses and shelters that can withstand climate change while also promoting low carbon emissions and sustainability initiatives (Human Rights Council 3);

Report AG/DEC. 69 (XLII-O/12) Declaration of Cochabamba on “Food security with sovereignty in the Americas”, 5 June 2012, states “RECOGNIZING ALSO the importance of boosting and improving the production, access, and utilization of food, which is a gift from nature that allows the commencement of life, its regeneration, and the perpetuation of humankind.”

RESOLVES:

1. To thank Member States for their effort to address the impacts of climate change particularly those related to sustainable housing and food security.
2. To ask Member States to continue their efforts to enforce laws that protect the environment, particularly those related to prosecuting those who commit environmental crimes.
3. To call upon Member States to foster partnerships amongst each other for the promotion of the wellbeing of both their populations and the environment in their country by looking at:
  - a. Development in infrastructure including housing and food systems that can withstand climate change in general and extreme weather events in particular;
  - b. The implementation of public information campaigns that promote awareness of climate change and the potential impacts of extreme weather events on housing and food security;
  - c. The development of disaster plans that help prepare communities for extreme weather events including draughts, flooding, etc.
4. To urge Member States to share their respective experiences and progress in the above noted areas within the next 2 years.

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

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

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