

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

Electronic 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

MANAGING SHARED WATER RESOURCES BETWEEN OAS MEMBERS AND NONMEMBERS

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Costa Rica

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

Article 1 of the OAS Charter, which promises, “to prevent possible causes of difficulties and to ensure the pacific settlement of disputes that may arise among the Member States;”

Article 94 of the OAS Charter, which calls for the cooperation between domestic and international agencies in, “regard to coordination of inter-American technical cooperation programs” along with the periodic evaluation of these activities;

CP/RES. 978 (1777/10) where the Permanent Council of the OAS enjoined Costa Rica and Nicaragua to “Immediately resume the talks on aspects concerning the demarcation of the boundary line done to date, in accordance with the treaties and decisions in force;”

NOTING:

The OAS General Secretariat statement on World Water Day 2023 that “water is a transversal element to the pillars of the Organization: democracy, human rights, security, and development;”

CONSIDERING

The OAS Department of Sustainable Development has a number of programs to help member states improve the management and use of water resources for sustainable development. This included a number of projects between member states to manage their shared water resources;

The OAS Inter-American Climate Change Action Plan 2023-2030 focuses on the need to “Promote bilateral and multilateral cooperation, including the development of joint frameworks and mechanisms for integrated water resources management in basins, consistent with national laws and policies and with international obligations, as appropriate;” and

CONCERNED BY

Nicaragua ended its membership with the OAS in 2023;

The OAS General Secretariat stated on World Water Day 2023 that the complications from the ongoing climate change crisis are fostering water insecurity and that “climate change is exacerbating the challenges facing the integrated water resources management in the region. The OAS General Secretariat emphasized that “more than 80 percent of the member states in Latin America and the Caribbean are still affected by problems derived from the water deficit”;

RESOLVES:

- 1. To commend the efforts on transboundary water management projects by the OAS
- 2. To reiterate commitments in the OAS Charter to the pacific resolution of disputes.
- 3. To direct the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI) to organize an expansion of the transboundary water programs to include non-members of the OAS. This expansion should be based on core OAS principles including the pacific resolution of disputes, integral development, and transparency of process.
- 4. To direct SEDI to host a meeting of all member states in 2024 to assess and develop a strategy for management of transboundary water resources for the years 2025-2030.
 - a. This meeting will assess ongoing efforts on transboundary water management efforts, identify funding and logistical needs to strengthen these ongoing efforts, and include a focus on how climate change is likely to transform existing efforts.
 - b. The meeting will include a discussion on developing principles and guidance for management of transboundary water resources between member states and non-member states.
 - c. The meeting will be transparent and give recognition to nongovernmental organizations and intergovernmental organizations. This will also include representatives from the government of Cuba, the government of Venezuela, and the government of Nicaragua.
- 5. To request additional funding from volunteer donations from Member States, Permanent Observers, UNWATER, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the Global Environment Facility.
- 6. To instruct SEDI to report progress on this issue at the next meeting of the General Assembly.

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

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

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**COMBATTING THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS
ACROSS THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE**

Special Committee
Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Brazil

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda Draft

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 15 of the 2001 Inter-American Democratic Charter which asserts that “the exercise of democracy promotes the preservation and good stewardship of the environment...” so “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 38 of the 1948 Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) which states 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 22 of the Social Charters of the Americas establishes, “Member States also commit to face the impact of climate variability... and the adverse effects of climate change that represent a risk increase in all countries of the Hemisphere, particularly for developing countries”;

CONSIDERING:

The 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of the United Nations (UN), particularly SDG7, SDG8, and SDG9, which refer to the development of sustainable energy, economic development, and infrastructure innovation;

That according to an analysis of the Sustainable Development Goals conducted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), education on clean energy “promotes energy efficiency, teaching us to develop technologies that waste less energy, and encouraging us to work together to research and develop renewable and other clean energy resources”; and

RECOGNIZING:

That the OAS Department of Sustainable Development is tasked with “Translating sustainable development and environmental protection goals into concrete actions” by assisting Member States in implementing strategies for sustainable development;

The need for accurate data on greenhouse gas emissions to assess the condition of the global climate and adopt sustainable strategies that will reduce observed emissions;

The urgency of problems presented by climate change and the need for the Americas to develop plans that reduce the effects of climate change,

RESOLVES:

1. To thank the countries of Mexico, Argentina, Chile, and Costa Rica for helping fight climate change, as these countries are working on lowering their reliance on coal power plants and working on going to renewable energy, and the other countries that should have been listed for their work on fighting climate change.
2. To applaud and share each member state's steadfast commitment to preventing climate change and addressing its impacts on each country's Indigenous populations.
3. To propose that member states help establish a collaborative committee called "Climate Control Prevention" (CCP), made up of individuals from non-indigenous and indigenous populations, dedicated to the addressing of the challenge of climate change, by implementing the following activities:
 - a. Coordinate the passage of legislation that is tougher on the illegal forestry industry.
 - b. Use Brazil's satellite Amazonia 1 to monitor the Amazon Rain Forest to:
 - i. Show where deforestation is taking place.
 - ii. Help preserve Indigenous people's land by inviting Uruguay to voluntarily become part of Brazil, offering Brazil more farmland to avoid deforestation efforts in the Amazon region.
 - c. Each country that wants to participate in the CCP will donate an amount they consider reasonable to ensure its smooth operation.
 - d. The meeting place of the CCP will rotate to a different country in the CCP.
 - e. By 2030, the CCP will undertake a thorough survey to evaluate its relevance and necessity.
4. To commit the Delegation of Brazil to form a committee called "Stop Pollution Education Deterrence" (SPED) to help educate companies on ways to stop pollution, including but not limited to the following:
 - a. If companies can reduce their pollution by $\frac{1}{4}$, they can receive the following incentives:
 - i. Tax breaks based on individual country's tax code
 - ii. Formal recognition from the state
 - b. If companies are unwilling to comply with regulations, they will receive a warning and then a fine.
 - c. If companies participate in SPED, they will receive quarterly training and inspections to ensure they are on a consistent correct path.
 - d. SPED will be a non-profit, and if countries donate money, they will receive a portion of the funds collected from the fines that companies have.

5. To thank all countries already doing their part to help combat climate change and its effect on the indigenous population and to end climate change once and for all.

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

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

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INITIATIVE FOR INCREASED FUNDING OF WASH PROGRAMS

Special Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Colombia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 20 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which states that, “Member states recognize that water is fundamental for life and central to socioeconomic development and environmental sustainability and that non-discriminatory access by the population to safe drinking water and sanitation services, in the framework of national laws and policies, contributes to the objective of combating poverty. Member states, in keeping with their national realities, undertake to continue working to ensure access to safe drinking water and sanitation services for present and future generations”;

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

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2760 (XLII-O/12), THE HUMAN RIGHT TO SAFE DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION^{1/2/}, adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 5, 2012, which encourages member states to continue to combat the water and sanitation crisis while working in combination with other member states;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION:

The OAS Development Cooperation Fund (OAS/DCF) is an innovative non-reimbursable technical cooperation instrument that optimizes multi-sectoral partnerships and alliances to provide targeted technical cooperation initiatives that are community based, locally delivered and responsive to the specific capacity building needs of member states. The Fund, which is capitalized primarily through the voluntary contributions of Member States, also receives contributions from other multilateral organizations and partners. In keeping with the organizational approach to integral development, it provides member states options for securing development assistance, as they lead and manage their own socio-economic development;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The United Nations (UN) 2023 Water Conference on Sustainable Development Goal 6, which aims “to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all”;

The Regional Water Dialogues 2023 held by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) along with 10 multilateral organizations, institutions specializing in water and the Government of the Netherlands, approved the Regional Water Action Agenda, which identifies the priority areas and efforts needed to accelerate the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 6;

CONSIDERING:

The water supply among Member States has been plagued by poor farming practices, unregulated industrialization, infrastructure leakage, and urban poverty;

More than 130 million people in the Americas have no safe drinking water in their homes, and only an estimated one out of every six persons enjoys adequate sanitation service;

The Regional Water Action Agenda 2023 Latin America and the Caribbean, with a focus on Latin American and Caribbean Network and Observatory for Water Sustainability (ROSA), was launched to strengthen collaboration on sustainable water management in the region;

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) has been used to protect water at the source, guaranteeing cleaner water once it reaches users;

WaterAid has been used to test technologies and approaches that have worked in similar environments elsewhere, trains local people to install and maintain windmills, hand and solar-driven pumps and storage tanks, and sets up water committees to help keep these solutions working, whatever changes the climate crisis brings; and

REAFFIRMING:

The Latin American Clean Water Initiative created by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs focusing on sustainable development; highlighting an approach toward sustainable water solutions and improving health and well-being of individuals in extreme poverty that was implemented in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Peru, and Venezuela until 2009,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Member States for their work in strengthening efforts to address the regional water crisis.
2. To urge member states to collaborate and share data on their own solutions and actions toward the water crisis and research they have done to reach a better consensus on how to solve this issue.

3. To reinstate an initiative by the UN at the OAS level, the Latin American Clean Water Initiative:
- a. The focus of this initiative will be to:
 - i. Provide access to potable water and sanitation systems.
 - ii. Improve sustainable water supplies and train individuals to manage the water systems effectively.
 - iii. Offer educational workshops in water conservation, hygiene, and waterrelated illnesses.
 - b. Member states are urged to contact and work with partner agencies and organizations within each country:
 - i. Funding will come from the OAS/DCF, which is funded by voluntary contributions from member states as well as multi-lateral organizations and partners, and will be directed at improvement projects member states undertake with the partner agencies and organizations within their country.
 - c. Participation in this initiative, while beneficial to all Member States, is nevertheless completely voluntary.

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

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

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ADDRESSING REGIONAL WATER CRISES THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF WATER PROPERTY RIGHTS

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Argentina

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 3(b) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states that “International order consists essentially of respect for the personality, sovereignty, and independence of States, and the faithful fulfillment of obligations derived from treaties and other sources of international law”;

Article 10 of the OAS Charter, which states that “States are juridically equal, enjoy equal rights and equal capacity to exercise these rights, and have equal duties. The rights of each State depend not upon its power to ensure the exercise thereof, but upon the mere fact of its existence as a person under international law”;

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

Article 22 of the “Protocol of San Salvador” which indicates the “Inclusion of other Rights and Expansion of those Recognized,” further stating that: “1. Any State Party and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights may submit for the consideration of the States Parties meeting on the occasion of the General Assembly proposed amendments to include the recognition of other rights or freedoms or to extend or expand rights or freedoms recognized in this Protocol. 2. Such amendments shall enter into effect for the States that ratify them on the date of deposit of the instrument of ratification corresponding to the number representing two-thirds of the States Parties to this Protocol. For all other States Parties they shall enter into effect on the date on which they deposit their respective instrument of ratification”;

CONSCIOUS OF:

The “150 million people living in areas of high water scarcity in Latin America and the Caribbean,” as identified by the World Bank in 2023. High water scarcity threatens their daily access to clean water for drinking, sanitation, and agriculture but also poses significant risks to their health, livelihoods, and overall well-being. This condition underscores the urgent need for innovative and sustainable water management strategies that can address the immediate and long-term challenges of water scarcity;

A report by the Economic Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean in March of 2023, “25% of the population [in Latin America and the Caribbeans] lacks access to drinking water, while 66% have no access to safe sanitation services”;

CONSIDERING:

Water security as a foundational element for peace, stability, and sustainable development in the Americas. Ensuring equitable access to clean and sufficient water is essential for fulfilling basic human needs, supporting economic growth, and maintaining social harmony;

The importance of integrated water resources management (IWRM) as a holistic approach that considers the interconnectedness of water, land, and related resources and further promotes principles that help balance competing demands with limited supply;

The implementation of property rights as a mechanism to improve the state of public and common goods as it generates private incentives of preservation and protection among owners;

That the creation of property rights generates value for the public which allows for increased management and equitability;

That the creation of a competitive market allows for equal access and participation among citizens, corporations, and other public entities, preventing the possibility of monopoly control;

That water auctioning can lead to a water trade market where water supply can adjust to water demand, thus maximizing efficiency and sustainability; and

ACKNOWLEDGING:

Article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, “Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty”;

Article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, “1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others. 2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property”;

Argentina’s water infrastructure investment plan with the World Bank “Plan Belgrano Water - Supply and Sanitation Services Development Project,” whose goal is to increase sustainable access to sanitation and water supply services in the Norte Grande region of Argentina, by providing investments in infrastructure and supporting institutional development;

Article 4 of the Treaty for Amazonian Cooperation states, “...the exclusive use and utilization of natural resources within their respective territories is a right inherent in the sovereignty of each state and that the exercise of this right shall not be subject to any restrictions other than those arising from International Law”;

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Member States for their efforts in increasing development surrounding water sanitation and access.
2. To encourage Member States to continue the development of frameworks for open water access, conservation, and property rights that balances private ownership with public interest, ensuring use and accessibility for all.
3. To amend the preamble of the Protocol of San Salvador to say the following:
 - a. Recognizing the essential rights of man include the possession, ownership, and enjoyment of property, States Parties ought to allow and expand the opportunity for local and foreign public and private entities to rightfully purchase and control property within the bounds of the States Parties.
 - b. Recognizing the essential right of man to easily access and utilize clean and safe water. States Parties ought to ensure that all citizens and inhabitants of the State can freely and easily access potable water for personal, economic, and conservational use. State Parties will adopt measures to improve equal water sanitation, water infrastructure, and equal and equitable water distribution.
4. To encourage Member States to make public water property available for public auction so conservation groups, private companies, and investors can gain control and property rights over bodies of water by:
 - a. Stipulating that such auctions should be conducted transparently and include strict criteria for bidders, focusing on their ability to manage water resources sustainably and equitably; and
 - b. Advocating for the inclusion of social and environmental impact assessments as part of the bidding process, to ensure that privatization does not compromise water access.

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

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

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**ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE'S IMPACT ON HUMAN RIGHTS THROUGH REGULATION
OF MARINE VESSELS IN CORAL REEF HABITATS**

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Belize

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 37 of the 1948 Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which urges Member States to, “join together in seeking a solution to urgent or critical problems that may arise whenever the economic development or stability of any Member State is seriously affected by conditions that cannot be remedied through the efforts of that state”;

Article 45(e) of the 1948 Charter of the OAS which asserts that, “the operation of systems of public administration, banking and credit, enterprise and distribution of sales, in such a way, in harmony with the private sector, as to meet the requirements and interests of the community”;

BEARING IN MIND:

The United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP)’s International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) which “strives to preserve coral reefs and related ecosystems around the world”;

The second commitment of the Ninth Summit of the Americas, which expresses commitment to “environmental justice, protection, and conservation, and prevention of environmental degradation in our communities, in keeping with domestic legislation”;

RECOGNIZING:

That according to the United Nations (UN) Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) “climate change threatens the effective enjoyment of a range of human rights including those to life, water and sanitation, food, health, housing, self -determination, culture and development”;

That Article 11 of the “Protocol of San Salvador” establishes the right to a healthy environment as a fundamental human right, under which establishes that “the States Parties shall promote the protection, preservation, and improvement of the environment”;

That the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change’s (IPCC) Working Group II report affirms that “urgent Action is required to deal with increasing risks” when discussing climate change effects, and that “safeguarding and strengthening nature is key to securing a livable future”;

CONSCIOUS OF:

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) Science Policy Review which defines coral reefs as “one of our planet’s most biodiverse and economically valuable ecosystems” with the assertion that “coral reefs provide ecosystem services worth 11 trillion dollars annually by protecting coasts, sustaining fisheries, generating tourism, and creating jobs across the tropics”;

The danger that “a grounded ship may smash hundreds of years' worth of coral growth in an instant. Fuel, oil, paints, and other chemicals damage the fragile corals”, as stated by the US National Oceanic Service; and

RECALLING:

A/RES/72/249 “International legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction”, which outlines the appropriate use of marine technology to surveil marine protected areas;

UNEP’s initiative to “protect and restore the world’s coral reefs from the effects of climate change and other impacts from human activity”;

The guidelines imposed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) of the United States on how far human vessels should stay from marine wildlife within waters surrounding its coast,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States for their dedication to protecting the environment and implementing practices to reduce the impact of climate change.
2. To recommend that member states, as far as if feasible, and with the assistance of the OAS Department of Sustainable Development (DSD), collaborate with scientific, corporate, and local communities to evaluate the impact of boat traffic and related reef destruction on the prosperity of local communities in the Caribbean.
3. To urge Member States to work, through the Department of Sustainable Development (DSD) to expand their commitment to environmentally conscious policies by:
 - a. Drafting an inter-Caribbean best practices document for scuba boat operations with the purpose of coral reef protection;
 - b. Creating, as funding becomes available, informational fliers that can be distributed at harbors to increase knowledge regarding scuba boat best practices.
4. To encourage the OAS Department of Sustainable Development, as an activity within its regular budget to reach out to Scuba Schools International (SSI) and the Professional Association of Diving Instructors to mandate coral reef protection training in scuba certifications.

5. To propose that member states will invite port authorities and harbor master's to inform visiting vessels of local ordinances regarding sailing within appropriate distances from the reefs and best practices in coral reef protection.

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

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

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**ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE'S IMPACT ON HUMAN RIGHTS WITH INCREASED
TRANSPARENCY, MONITORING, AND RESEARCH**

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Bolivia

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 30 of the 1948 Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which encourages member states to “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”;

Article 45(a) of the Charter of the OAS, which advocates for the “right to material well-being [...] under circumstances of liberty, dignity, equality of opportunity, and economic security”;

Article 106 of the Charter of the OAS, which affirms to “to promote the observance and protection of human rights and to serve as a consultative organ of the Organization in these matters”;

The adoption of both the OEA/Ser.K/XLIII.4 “Declaration of Nassau for Sustainable Development in The Americas: Climate Action: Building A Hemispheric Agenda to Secure Our Future”, and the “InterAmerican Climate Action Plan 2023-2030”, a set of guidelines and commitments towards a collaborative effort to address the effects of climate change by developing innovative solutions;

The acknowledgement by the OAS through the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) and the Office of the Special Rapporteur on Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Rights that climate change is a human rights emergency;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

By the evidence presented by Member States, including by the Bolivian Centre for Documentation and Information, which finds evidence of violence and attacks against those defending the rights of communities, particularly within the context of extractive activities in the region;

By the increasing unpredictability of climate, with meaningful rainfall variability and higher temperatures, infringing on Bolivians livelihood and human right to work in many member states;

By the disproportionate impact climate change has on women’s participation and decision-making powers in social organizations and other public bodies given women are usually in charge of agricultural production in many parts of the Americas; and

RECALLING:

The 2015 Climate Change and Human Rights Report by the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), published in collaboration with the Sabin Center for Climate Change Law at Columbia University which details the material impact adverse climate change has in the exercise of human rights;

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the member states for their efforts to combat climate change and recognize its connection to human rights.
2. To call on member states to create and expand free access to education and resources on the environment, climate change, and human rights with the following end goals of:
 - a. Providing expertise to the generations of today in what climate change is destroying and how to help curb the detrimental effects.
 - b. Understanding the connection between climate change and the dismissal of human rights, including in incidents of structural, socioeconomic, and intergenerational inequalities.
 - c. Continuing this education through generations to come, to effectively combat the climate crisis.
 - d. Supporting research and development in the exploration of the connection between human rights and climate change and the climate crisis in general.
 - e. Affording individuals the resources to understand when their human rights are being infringed upon because of the impacts of climate change globally and in their communities.
 - f. Ensuring free access is provided to selected communities where climate change is disproportionately affecting individuals including but not limited to Indigenous peoples, people with disabilities, and developing or low-income countries.
3. To encourage the creation of a transnational Human Rights Climate Change Task Force (HRCCTF) that would do the following:
 - a. Provide incentives for member states to increase opportunities for individuals to report climate related human rights abuses with a focus on youth, women, minority, low-income, Indigenous, and at-risk communities.
 - b. Facilitate conditions to combat climate change via:
 - i. Promotion of domestic sustainability practices.
 - ii. Cooperation with the Inter-American community to set standards for climate change mitigation.
 - iii. Education surrounding climate change and individual practices that promote sustainability.
 - iv. Research for clean energy domestic alternatives.
 - v. Address climate related human rights abuses via cooperation with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) policy for human rights standards in the Americas.
4. To call on member states to strengthen collaboration between their national government and local communities by creating the Protecting Humanity and Biodiversity Group (PHAB) in charge of:
 - a. Collecting information about climate related human rights abuses and the communities they are impacting including the creation of a centralized database with end-to-end encryption and anonymization of personal identity that will include information regarding age, gender, race/ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and description of the climate related human rights abuses.

- b. Create a second database including biodiversity data that has been impacted by the climate crisis including information regarding, genus, species, area of impact, and impact description, with the purpose of:
 - i. Using the centralized database to work across governments to make meaningful change to combat these human rights abuses and decrease in biodiversity.
 - ii. Proposing solutions or necessary changes needed to aid the biodiversity's flourishing.

- 5. To encourage member states to seek funding for this resolution from the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), civil society organizations, member states and the OAS Permanent Observer States.

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

Cosignatories: 1. _____ (Signature
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**ADDRESSING REGIONAL WATER CRISES THROUGH ELIMINATION OF
WASTEWATER AND PROMOTION OF SANITATION**

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the United Mexican States

Topic No.1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

Article 34(j) of the OAS Charter, which states the necessity of: "proper nutrition, especially through the acceleration of national efforts to increase the production and availability of food";

Article 34(l) of the OAS Charter, moving further to emphasize having: "Urban conditions that offer the opportunity for a healthful, productive, and full life";

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

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

CONSIDERING:

That according to the Americans Society and Council of the Americas, as of 2023, Latin America contains 30% of the world's fresh water and has the highest water endowment per capita and nearly a quarter of the population have no piped water access from an acceptable water systems nor clean drinking water;

That according to a report from the World Bank only 50% of the population in Latin America is connected to sewage systems and only 30% of those households receive treatment and 40% of the

region's water is left untreated and wastewater treatments plants serve roughly 15% of the wastewater produced;

That according to a report from the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), as of 2023, 19% of urban and 47% of rural residents lack safely managed drinking water infrastructure and 60 million urban inhabitants don't have access to basic sanitation facilities and only 26% of people across Latin America have some form of sanitation;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The United Nations Sustainability Goal 6, which is to "ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all" and Sustainability Goal 9, which is to "Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation";

The Declaration of Cochabamba of the OAS, which acknowledges state parties and "Their commitment to promoting programs aimed at broadening access to safe water and sanitation";

The International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights, Part III Article 11, Section 2(a), "To improve methods of production, conservation and distribution of food by making full use of technical and scientific knowledge, by disseminating knowledge of the principles of nutrition and by developing or reforming agrarian systems in such a way as to achieve the most efficient development and utilization of natural resources"; and

RECOGNIZING

The Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Initiative put forth by the United Nations Human Rights Council, which "Emphasizes the teachings of basic sanitation and hygiene to communities and school children... as a necessary complement to the success of water and sanitation infrastructure projects";

The positive impact and advancement of infrastructure implementing water sanitation projects would have,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Member States for their efforts to resolve the current regional water crisis.
2. To create a committee under the Inter-American Council for Integral Development in line with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), also working together with the ECLAC Regional Technical Team on Water and Sanitation, called the Water, Sewage, and Sanitation Committee (WSSC) with the following purposes:
 - a. working to implement the Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) initiative in areas lacking access to clean water and proper sanitation.

- b. Working towards implementing the United Nations’s Sustainability Goal 6.
 - c. Embedding the goals of the Regional Water Action Agenda 2023 Latin America and the Caribbean.
 - d. Working to further promote the Regional Network and Observatory for Water Sustainability (ROSA);
 - e. Involving PAHO to aid in strengthening public health, sanitation, and hygiene.
3. To suggest that the WSSC be composed of six members, chosen by Member States as well as members of PAHO, that will meet every four months, with the first session being held by the United Mexican States on November 3rd 2024.
4. Suggested funding for this committee could come from Member States, UN Water, PAHO, the World Bank, ECLAC, and NGOs such as BlueEnergy, Water for the People, and Water Charity.

Approved from form and substance: _____

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____

(Signature of Delegate)	(Country Represented)
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**EMPHASIZING REGIONAL SOLUTIONS TO WATER CRISES THROUGH A
SUBDIVISION OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY FOR INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT**

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Haiti

Topic Number 1. of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

HAVING SEEN:

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

Article 15 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which establishes: "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 20 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which affirms that “Member states recognize that water is fundamental for life and central to socioeconomic development and environmental sustainability and that non-discriminatory access by the population to safe drinking water and sanitation services, in the framework of national laws and policies, contributes to the objective of combating poverty”;

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

RECOGNIZING:

That the OAS and many of the member states’ constitutions recognize water as a basic human right and agree that everyone should have the right to clean water;

That water crises have profound impacts on regional communities within Member States and their ability to effectively function in a safe environment socially, economically, educationally, and in many more fields;

That while a water crisis may not be felt by the entirety of a Member State, it can be felt harshly in a specific region, where quick attention may be crucial to save lives and help guarantee that the affected citizens retain ~~with~~ their right to clean water;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That the Executive Secretary for Integral Development (SEDI), recognizing that water is essential to sustainable development, actively works to facilitate dialogue that is supportive of integral development and its connection to clean water;

DEEPLY CONCERNED THAT:

Citizens who are affected by a regional water crisis must be heard and have the issue resolved in a way that minimizes disruption of or harm to the community; and

CONSIDERING:

That when Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) or other agencies assist in combating such water crises, it may be best that the regional government and its communities lead efforts to combat the crisis, and that outside agencies be supportive of the local government's sovereign solutions;

That many Member States have already passed legislation that protects against the amount of pollutants that may be introduced into bodies of water, for cited reasons of health for citizens and the planet,

RESOLVES:

1. To thank member states for all of their hard work in addressing regional water crises and creating laws to help protect regional water sources.
2. To strongly encourage member states—if they have not already done so—to adopt legislation that will protect water sources and effectively address any threat that may cause a water crisis, with such water crisis legislation addressing following issues as appropriate:
 - a. Droughts.
 - b. Floods.
 - c. Combating soil erosion as a result of abundant rainfall.
 - d. Guaranteeing potable water.
 - e. Combating pollution of essential water sources.
 - f. Conflicts over water sources.
 - g. Natural disasters affecting water.
 - h. Other situations that may be deemed a water crisis, depending on regional needs.
3. To create a subcommittee under SEDI that is specifically responsible for addressing water crises resulting from the criteria listed in resolve #2, which would work with the governments of Member States—as well as with smaller regional governments within them—to guarantee that those affected are heard, and would be responsible for, but not be limited to:
 - a. Creating an effective data sharing and monitoring system for water crises by working closely with regional governments within Member States.
 - b. Sharing frequent water-related surveys with such regional governments so that they may provide answers to local areas where a water crisis may appear.
 - c. Helping to educate citizens and regional governments on how they can better address water crises with available resources.

- d. Advocating on behalf of those who are affected by a water crisis, to the SEDI, which can assess these issues more closely and bring better awareness to the OAS generally.
- 4. That the subcommittee should consist of experts—independent from SEDI, but under its guidance and supervision—who are very knowledgeable on topics involving water crises and data monitoring systems, as well as understanding regional and ethnic differences and the role culture plays in creating solutions.
- 5. To seek out advice and funding in addressing water crises (and on water treatment) from the United Nations Development Program and the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), as well as from registered NGOs with expertise in water crisis management and prevention.

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

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

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ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE'S IMPACT ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Guyana

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 30 of the 1948 Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establishes that there must be a “united effort to ensure international social justice in their relations and integral development for their peoples, as conditions essential to peace and security”;

Article 15 of the 2001 Inter-American Democratic Charter, which asserts that “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 22 of the 2012 Social Charter of the Americas, which states that “natural and man-made disasters affect populations, economies, and the environment” and that “reducing the vulnerabilities of countries to these disasters, with particular attention to the most vulnerable regions and communities, including the poorest segments of society, is essential to ensuring nations’ progress and the pursuit of a better quality of life” calling for member states “to improving regional cooperation and to strengthening their national, technical, and institutional capacity for disaster prevention, preparedness and response, rehabilitation, resilience, risk reduction, impact mitigation, and evaluation” and “to commit to face the impact of climate variability... and the adverse effects of climate change that represent a risk increase in all countries of the Hemisphere, particularly for developing countries”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The 2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Change, which states that “climate change is a common concern of humankind, and that Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the rights of local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development and the right to development... and intergenerational equity”;

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2429 (XXXVIII-O/08) “Human Rights and Climate Change in the Americas”, which recognizes that climate change is a shared concern of all humankind and that its effects impact sustainable development and could have consequences for the full enjoyment of human rights;

NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN:

A recent report (2023) by the World Health Organization (WHO), showing that “3.6 billion people already live in areas highly susceptible to climate change”, and that between 2030 and 2050, “climate change is expected to cause approximately 250 000 additional deaths per year, from undernutrition, malaria, diarrhea, and heat stress alone”;

That this report also cites that “the direct damage costs to health (excluding costs in health-determining sectors such as agriculture and water and sanitation) is estimated to be between US\$ 2–4 billion per year by 2030”;

The impacts of climate change limit access to and use of land, water, and forests and interfere with the enjoyment of human rights such as life, health, food, work, culture, water and sanitation, and self-determination of all people, and, in particular, of individuals and groups in vulnerable situations, such as women, older adults, children, indigenous peoples, and tribal communities; and

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION:

The adoption by member states of the OEA/Ser.K/XL.III.3 “Declaration of Tela for Sustainable Development in The Americas: Building a Sustainable Development Agenda for The Americas” to promote a sustainable development agenda for the Americas, in line with the objectives of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and with a full commitment to address climate change;

The adoption by member states of the OEA/Ser.K/XL.III.4 “Declaration of Nassau for Sustainable Development in The Americas: Climate Action: Building A Hemispheric Agenda to Secure Our Future” and the “Inter-American Climate Action Plan 2023-2030”, a set of commitments and strategic guidelines that collectively seek to promote actions of the OAS, and collaboration between governments, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders to develop innovative solutions to climate change that prioritize sustainability, resilience, and inclusion,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage Member States to persist in their efforts, emphasizing the significance of actions aimed at reducing the adverse impacts of climate change and securing the future well-being of populations.
2. To propose that Member States strengthen their agricultural practices to ensure food security for marginalized communities, and that this is accomplished by:
 - a. Implementing education and training programs focused on sustainable agricultural practices, specifically tailored to regions prone to droughts:
 - i. In collaboration with agricultural extension services, research institutions, and local agricultural communities to train farmers in water-efficient irrigation techniques, soil moisture conservation methods, and drought-tolerant crop cultivation practices.
 - ii. Offer workshops, field demonstrations, and farmer-to-farmer knowledge exchange initiatives that can facilitate the dissemination of best practices and empower farmers to adapt to changing climate conditions.
 - b. Investing in research and development of biotechnological solutions to create crops with enhanced drought and salinity tolerance by:
 - i. Incentivizing biotechnology companies and universities to identify and develop crop varieties with genetic traits that confer resilience to water scarcity and soil salinity.
 - ii. Promoting drought-resistant crops by distributing seeds, providing subsidies and incentives, and working with seed companies.
 - iii. Showing farmers how drought-resistant crops perform with demonstration plots.
 - iv. Providing technical support and advice through extension services to help farmers cultivate and manage drought-tolerant crops to achieve better yields while minimizing risks.

- v. Adopting field trials and testing programs to evaluate the performance of genetically modified crops under real-world conditions and assess their potential for widespread adoption by farmers.
3. To encourage Member States to develop and implement early warning systems for indigenous people to anticipate and respond to climate-sensitive diseases and extreme weather events by:
 - a. Facilitating partnerships between national or regional meteorological agencies and indigenous groups, proposing that these partnerships:
 - i. Aim to integrate traditional indigenous knowledge with modern meteorological data and create a special warning tailored to indigenous populations to alert them about upcoming climate events.
 - ii. Train members of indigenous communities to recognize signs of impending weather-related disasters and disseminate warnings to their fellow community members.
4. To request member states to conduct risk assessments in urban planning and housing design to identify and mitigate vulnerabilities to climate change, establishing the necessary infrastructure and services to prevent extreme weather events from becoming disasters, with a focus on vulnerable areas and marginalized communities, and including:
 - a. Investment in training and education programs in architecture, urban planning, and related fields through collaboration with universities and technical institutes to cultivate a skilled workforce that can construct buildings and cities resilient to climate change's effects.
 - b. Development of disaster preparedness and response plans that include provisions for emergency shelter and temporary housing for displaced individuals.
 - c. Establishment of designated evacuation centers equipped with basic amenities and emergency supplies to accommodate affected populations.
5. To encourage member states to create community-based climate action that empowers local communities to take ownership of climate solutions and drive grassroots initiatives that address climate change at the local level, by establishing the Climate-Ready Indigenous Persons (CRIP) initiative within the OAS, which will:
 - a. Provide funding and direct technical assistance to indigenous people and indigenous organizations to conduct local climate health work or research;
 - b. Organize yearly site visits, in-person training sessions, webinars, national conferences, and group calls to facilitate knowledge sharing among indigenous professionals and partners.
6. To encourage Member states to advocate for establishing a Global Climate Reparations Fund (GCRF) to compensate for damages inflicted by climate change on low-income countries and small island states, and for this fund to operate within human rights and equity principles and be supported by major greenhouse gas emitters and fossil fuel extraction corporations.

7. To propose that Member States create carbon pricing mechanisms such as carbon taxes to put a price on carbon emissions, thereby, incentivizing businesses and individuals to reduce their carbon footprint.

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

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

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EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS PROGRAM TO PROTECT THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE POPULATIONS FACING DISPLACEMENT DUE TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Jamaica

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 37 of the 1948 Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states that “the member states agree to join together in seeking a solution to urgent or critical problems that may arise whenever the economic development or stability of any member state is seriously affected by conditions that cannot be remedied through the efforts of that state”;

Article 45a of the 1948 Charter of the OAS, which affirms that “all human beings, without distinction as to race, sex, nationality, creed, or social condition, have a right to material well-being...under circumstances of liberty, dignity, equality of opportunity, and economic security”;

Article 8 of the 2012 Inter-American Democratic Charter, which declares that “any person or group of persons who consider that their human rights have been violated may present claims or petitions to the Inter-American system for the promotion and protection of human rights”;

Article 15 of the 2012 Inter-American Democratic Charter, which emphasizes that “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 22 of the 2012 Social Charter of the Americas, in which member states commit to “improving regional cooperation...to face the impact of climate variability...and the adverse effects of climate change that represent a risk increase in all countries of the Hemisphere”;

AFFIRMING:

The right to a healthy environment, which as noted in the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) “Climate Emergency,” report, “has been recognized as an autonomous and justiciable human right by the jurisprudence of the organs of the InterAmerican Human Rights System”;

The rights to life, food, health, water, residence, and property, which are affirmed in the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man and the American Convention on Human Rights “Pact of San Jose, Costa Rica,” and which are threatened by climate change;

DEEPLY CONCERNED BY:

The threat climate change poses to all member states, as revealed in data collected by the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC): average temperatures in the region have increased between 0.1° and 0.2°C each decade for the past thirty years; the number of consecutive dry days is increasing; sea levels have risen between two and four centimeters per decade over the past 33 years; and crucial freshwater resources are in danger;

The finding by the UN’s Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) that “climate change is a threat multiplier, disproportionately accentuating its impacts on countries and those segments of the population

that are already at a disadvantage. Those groups that are already marginalized and living in vulnerable situations...have less favorable conditions or reduced capacities to adapt to and to mitigate the consequences of climate change”;

The acute vulnerability to climate change experienced by many of the poor, people living in farming areas and along coastlines, and indigenous communities, who are facing displacement due to loss of homes and livelihoods caused by natural disasters, landslides, droughts, floods, hurricanes, heat waves, fires, and rising sea levels and ocean temperatures; The accelerating internal and international displacement from climate change taking place in Latin America and Caribbean, as documented by the Development Bank of Latin America (CAF), which finds that between 1998 and 2020, climate disasters caused the death of 312,000 people, directly affected more than 277 million people, and displaced more than 1.6 million people;

The CAF’s calculation that by 2050, according to pessimistic scenarios, Latin America will have 17 million climate migrants;

RECOGNIZING:

The crucial role played by the IACHR in investigating, reporting, and responding to the threats that climate change poses to human rights, as seen in IACHR Resolution 3/2021 “Climate Emergency: Scope of Inter-American Human Rights Obligations”, which emphasizes that “a human rights-based approach to the implementation of international commitments on environmental law and climate change enhances the effectiveness of national responses to climate change, taking into account traditional and local knowledge”;

That Resolution’s recommendations that the OAS and its member states create “institutional frameworks that allow obtaining permanent funds for the financing of losses and damages caused by climate change”; focus on “providing the people who have been most disproportionately affected with the resources to mitigate the impact”; take “measures to generate and strengthen capacities in education and awareness of climate change”; and “implement policies focused on training and job retraining” along with “social programs [to] support those who may be negatively affected”;

The 2018 adoption of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement), which calls on signatories to guarantee “the rights of access to environmental information, public participation in the environmental decision-making process and access to justice in environmental matters, and the creation and strengthening of capacities and cooperation, contributing to the protection of the right of every person of present and future generations to live in a healthy environment and to sustainable development,” and

EMPHASIZING:

The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) Action Plans on health and climate change for the Caribbean and Andean region, which propose strategies for responding to the impacts of climate change on people’s health;

The 2024 Kingston Declaration of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), which states “the importance of the provision to developing countries of new, adequate, additional, and predictable resources, from developed countries, to enhance their actions in mitigation, adaptation and loss and damage response”;

United Nations Resolution A/HRC/RES/48/13 “The human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment”, which affirms states’ responsibilities to respond to climate change in order to respect and fulfill human rights;

The United Nations Global Migration Compact, (2018), which “aims to mitigate the adverse drivers and structural factors that hinder people from building and maintaining sustainable livelihoods in their countries of origin,” and proclaims a commitment to create “environmental conditions for people to lead peaceful, productive and sustainable lives in their own country and to fulfil their personal aspirations, while ensuring that desperation and deteriorating environments do not compel them to seek a livelihood elsewhere”;

RESOLVES:

1. To commend OAS member states for recognizing the connection between climate change and human rights, and for supporting the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) recommendations to protect human rights as part of climate change responses, with appreciation for those member states who have incorporated the rights of displaced peoples into their national climate action plans.
2. To encourage member states who have not yet done so to sign and ratify the American Convention on Human Rights, the Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights (Protocol of San Salvador), and the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation, and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean, known as the Escazú Agreement.
3. To urge member states to strengthen collaboration with the IACHR and the Department of Sustainable Development (DSD) to investigate the links between climate change and human displacement by creating a customizable OAS template for national Early Warning Systems that monitor ongoing and emerging climate threats that could trigger population flight, focusing on hot spots of highest potential impact, and that are promptly and regularly updated to help ensure rapid responses to the dangers they identify.
4. To ask participating member states to use their national Early Warning Systems to inform and empower their people in the following ways:
 - a. Providing free, ongoing access to and predictions from the Early Warning systems so that members of the public can gain the knowledge to help their communities prevent and mitigate potential displacement.
 - b. Ensuring that members of the public can participate in deciding how to respond to the threats identified by the Early Warning Systems, so that those affected will have a voice and share their knowledge in determining climate change response policies.
5. To instruct the OAS Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI) to work with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), with potential support from the international development banks and other intergovernmental and state-funded development agencies, to help member states create and fund climate change insurance programs, including the following aspects:
 - a. The climate insurance programs would target individuals living in high-risk and hot spot areas, as identified by the national Early Warning Systems
 - b. The programs would focus on people in these high-risk areas who are most vulnerable to climate displacement due to limited incomes.
 - c. The programs would help vulnerable people avoid, or cope with, loss of homes and livelihoods due to climate disasters such as landslides, droughts, floods, hurricanes, heat waves, fires, and rising sea levels and ocean temperatures.
6. To ask member states to help their citizens support internally displaced persons in their communities by:
 - a. Giving high-risk climate-threatened communities the chance to apply for government funding for start-up costs for Climate Change Development Centers, which will then seek NGOs, private sector, and other donor funding for local projects.
 - b. Guaranteeing that these projects can involve a wide array of services for displaced and displacement-threatened people, including recreation centers for youth and families, job retraining programs, and antiviolence programs to discourage youth from joining gangs.
 - c. Proposing that the Climate Change Development Centers can prioritize the hiring of displaced or displacement-threatened people to staff their offices and oversee projects, thus empowering the vulnerable to create their own solutions.
7. To seek funding to support this initiative from the UNHCR, the Latin American and Caribbean Development Bank (CAF), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and the World Bank, and Permanent Observers who have funded human rights and climate change programs in the past, including the European Union, Italy, Norway, Sweden, and Spain.

8. To instruct SEDI to report annually to the General Assembly on the progress of establishing the Early Warning Systems, insurance programs, and Climate Change Development Centers.

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

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

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STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Ecuador

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 30 of the 1948 Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), in which member states of the OAS pledge themselves to a united effort to ensure international social justice and integral development for their peoples, which 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 95 (c) of the 1948 Charter of the OAS, which establishes the importance of promoting, coordinating, and assigning 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,’ by “implementing economic and social development, including trade, tourism, integration and the environment, improvement and extension of education to cover all levels, promotion of scientific and technological research, through technical cooperation, and support for cultural activities, and strengthening of the civic conscience of the American peoples, as one of the bases for the effective exercise of democracy and for the observance of the rights and duties of man”;

CONSIDERING:

The 2012 Inter-American Democratic Charter, which recognizes that having a safe environment is essential to “the integral development of the human being, which contributes to democracy and political stability”;

Article 15 of the 2012 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 16 of the same charter, section III on Democracy Integral Development and Combating Poverty, which highlights that “education is key to strengthening democratic institutions, promoting the development of human potential, and alleviating poverty and fostering greater understanding among our peoples”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The commitments made by the Inter-American Climate Action Plan 2023-2030 which set strategic guidelines that collectively seek to “promote actions of the OAS and collaboration between governments, civil society organizations and other stakeholders to develop innovative solutions to climate change that prioritize sustainability, resilience and inclusion”;

BEARING IN MIND:

The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) Resolution No. 3/2021 “Climate Emergency: Scope of Inter-American Human Rights Obligations”, which establishes that “it has been identified that the intensity and increased frequency of tropical storms and hurricanes and prolonged droughts have affected the living patterns of people in that area of the region, causing internal displacement caused by the lack of opportunities and the destruction of infrastructure, among other factors”, and emphasizes that a “human rights-based approach to the

implementation of international commitments on environmental law and climate change enhances the effectiveness of national responses to climate change taking into account traditional and local knowledge and knowledge. Similarly, this recognition must be covered by measures to generate and strengthen capacities in education and awareness of climate change of all social actors”;

The Pan-American Health Organization report that climate change is having an increasingly detrimental impact on the natural environment in the form of higher mean temperatures, and a larger amount of people being affected by disasters, climate-sensitive diseases, and other health conditions;

REAFFIRMING:

The adoption of the Declaration of Santa Cruz de la Sierra by the OAS in which reasserts that human beings are “entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature and, as such, are the focus of sustainable development concerns”, and that the OAS “will give special attention to the small island states, whose environmental vulnerability, especially with regard to natural disasters, is greater owing to their geographic situation, their size, and the scale of their economies, among other factors”;

The 2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Change, in which the OAS member states reaffirmed that “developed countries should take the lead in providing financial assistance to countries that are less endowed and more vulnerable, while for the first time also encouraging voluntary contributions by other Parties”;

RECOGNIZING:

The 2023 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Report 2023 which asserts that “while progress has been made in improving access to electricity and clean cooking fuels globally, 675 million people remain unconnected to grids and 2.3 billion continue to rely on unsafe and polluting fuels for cooking”;

The IACHR “Climate Emergency: Scope of Inter-American Human Rights Obligations” which addresses concerns about the “disproportionate effects that the climate emergency has on the countries of Central America”; and about issues such as “the food crisis, the issue of human mobility and inequality and poverty rates [which] could be increased disproportionately, jeopardizing the resilience and adaptation capacity of these countries to improve the living conditions of the people who inhabit them”;

The World Bank report that Indigenous peoples across Latin America and the Caribbean already perceive and experience negative effects of climate change and variability, and that these negative effects fall “disproportionately on the poor including indigenous peoples”;

RECALLING:

The United Nations Sustainable Development SDG7 “Affordable and Clean Energy” that reaffirms that investing in clean energy sources and expanding infrastructure and upgrading technology to provide clean energy is “a crucial goal that can both encourage growth and help the environment”, and highlights the importance of “ensuring access to clean and affordable energy” along with reporting that it is necessary to “accelerate electrification, increase investments in renewable energy, improve energy efficiency and develop enabling policies and regulatory frameworks” in order to ensure access to energy for all by 2030; and

ACKNOWLEDGING:

Article 14 of the United Nations A/RES/70/1 “Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” which determines that there are “climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time and its adverse impacts undermine the ability of all countries to achieve sustainable development”, and that “increases in global temperature, sea level rise, ocean acidification and other climate change impacts are seriously affecting

coastal areas and low-lying coastal countries, including many least developed countries and small island developing States” and put the “survival of many societies, and of the biological support systems of the planet” at risk;

Article 29 of the United Nations Resolution 61/295 “Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples” which states that “1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programmes for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination. 2. States shall take effective measures to ensure that no storage or disposal of hazardous materials shall take place in the lands or territories of indigenous peoples without their free, prior and informed consent. 3. States shall also take effective measures to ensure, as needed, that programmes for monitoring, maintaining and restoring the health of indigenous peoples, as developed and implemented by the peoples affected by such materials, are duly implemented”;

Article 32 of same declaration, which establishes that “states shall provide effective mechanisms for just and fair redress for any such activities, and appropriate measures shall be taken to mitigate adverse environmental, economic, social, cultural or spiritual impact”;

RESOLVES:

1. To ensure the provision of financial and technological forces to aid to communities, by:
 - a. Implementing an international climate relief fund which would be used to help vulnerable areas and communities who are most severely affected by climate change:
 - i. Each Member State would place an agreed amount in the fund, considering the extent of their vulnerability to climate change, their economic status, along with other issues concerning each Member State which would affect their ability to contribute the previously agreed amount to the fund.
 - ii. The allocation of funds would be under the jurisdiction of a committee with representatives from each OAS state.
 - iii. Each representative would be chosen through a democratic vote from a list of qualified individuals with a background in managing such funds and knowledge of the climate change issue in each of their respective states.
 - b. Creating a task force to be sent to communities disparaged by climate change to aid:
 - i. The task force would be comprised of essential personnel such as medical personnel, social workers, and technicians and engineers.
 - ii. The task force would bring essential supplies such as medical equipment, nutritional food, and clean water. The task force would also aid in reconstruction of damaged structures.
 - iii. A committee of the OAS would be established to oversee the task force with a representative from each OAS state.

2. To improve health infrastructure to make them safer and climate resilient and use greener technologies by:
 - a. Encouraging the creation of subsidies for greener technological equipment for health infrastructure:
 - i. Encouraging the implementation of solar panels, energy efficient equipment, and waste management in healthcare facilities.
 - ii. These initiatives would be funded by each state's respective national government.
 - iii. Private companies doing research and development, along with non-profit foundations would also aid in funding these initiatives.
 - b. Promoting the practice of worst-case scenarios for regulatory frameworks and creation of structures in place to protect the health infrastructure in case of a climate-change disaster:
 - i. Each state's scientific research facilities would do this by creating simulations and predicted weather reports of future threats.
 - ii. States would encourage their scientists to collaborate and share information with each other so that states with more scientists and resources would be able to aid those without the same resources.

3. To increase awareness concerning the affect climate change has on vulnerable or indigenous populations by:
 - a. Hosting global workshops and courses on climate change and how it in particular affects marginalized or vulnerable populations:
 - i. Each state would have the liberty to cater their courses and workshops as they see fit in a way that most addresses the climate change effects in their region. ii. The target demographic for these workshops would be citizens of the OAS, particularly those who have not been exposed to this information previously.
 - iii. To incentivize attendance each workshop or conference attendees would receive a small stipend for courses and workshops completed.
 - iv. The workshops, courses, and the stipend would be funded by each respective state, along with private organizations with interest in education, as well as promoting environmentally friendly practices.
 - b. Encouraging the creation along with creating incentives for students to study environmental studies:
 - i. Private and public institutions would be encouraged to offer grants to students studying environmental science and grants for projects involving environmental science:
 - ii. Private institutions with a desire to increase studies in the environmental science field would provide grants and in exchange the students would agree to intern at the institutions for an agreed amount of time after they graduate.
 - iii. The federal government would also provide funding for students or help them with their tuition and in exchange students would agree to work for federal environmental agencies for an agreed number of years after they graduate.

4. To prepare for climate-change induced disasters by:
 - a. Encouraging the strengthening national and regional surveillance of weather patterns by developing and implementing early warning systems which the proper personnel would be monitoring.
 - b. Increasing communications between vulnerable communities and environmental scientists through conferences and meetings between the scientists and the communities along with a direct emergency message chat to alert the communities:
 - i. If the communities do not have access to technology essential for communication the government will work with private corporations and volunteer organizations deliver the essential technology to the communities who lack them.
 - ii. The government would also request aid from volunteer donations from member states along with promoting private institutions and non-profit institutions to aid in providing these communities with the required technology.

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

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

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**ADDRESSING SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS ON THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN THE
CENTRAL AMERICAN ‘DRY CORRIDOR’ (CADC)**

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Honduras

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 3(a) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) which states that “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”;

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

Article 34(g) of the Charter of the OAS, which promises “fair wages, employment opportunities, and acceptable working conditions for all”;

Article 34(l) of the Charter of the OAS, which ensures “proper nutrition, especially through the acceleration of national efforts to increase the production and availability of food”;

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

Article 94 of the Charter of the OAS which works “to eliminate extreme poverty, in accordance with the standards of the Charter, especially those set forth in Chapter VII with respect to the economic, social, educational, cultural, scientific, and technological fields”; and

Article 95(b) of the Charter of the OAS which aims 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”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

Article 4(1)(e) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) which states that all parties shall “cooperate in preparing for adaptation to the impacts of climate change; develop and elaborate appropriate and integrated plans for coastal zone management, water resources and agriculture, and for the protection and rehabilitation of areas, particularly in Africa, affected by drought and desertification, as well as floods”;

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development A/RES/70/1 which resolves to “create conditions for sustainable, inclusive and sustained economic growth, shared prosperity and decent work for all, taking into account different levels of national development and capacities”;

Principle 6 of the Rio Declaration on Environment & Development A/CONF.151/26 which states that “the special situation and needs of developing countries, particularly the least developed and those most environmentally vulnerable, shall be given special priority”;

CONSIDERING:

The Central American ‘Dry Corridor’ (CADC), a dry forest region vulnerable to excessive droughts and extreme climate events, which spans Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua, is home to 10.5 million people, mostly rural workers, two-thirds of whom live in poverty due to inadequate living conditions;

The meteorological research stating that seasonal-scale droughts in the CADC are projected to lengthen by 12%–30%, intensify by 17%–42% and increase in frequency by 21%–24% by end-of-century;

Central America’s regional temperature is expected to rise by one to two degrees, which will further impact soil quality, weather patterns, crop susceptibility to disease, and rainfall;

The conditions of extreme drought and related poverty rampant throughout the CADC are not limited to the region, but rather are common throughout the Americas; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That 33 percent of the population between southern Mexico and Panama have required humanitarian assistance because of food shortages that directly result from lack of water access, according to the Center for Strategic and International Studies;

That 30% of households surveyed in Honduras' Dry Corridor were forced to put younger members of their families to work, mostly between 12 and 17 years old, according to UNICEF;

That between 2013-2016, Central America has only received 1.2% of total climate funding worldwide, despite being one of the most vulnerable regions to climate change, according to the International Labor Organization;

That climate change has become an increasing factor for migration, asylum-seeking, and displacement in Central America, according to the United States Institute of Peace;

That Central America has suffered roughly \$5 billion USD in losses due to drought impacts on agriculture in the past 30 years, according to Environmental Research Letters,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States and the United Nations for their collaboration in the global fight against climate change:
 - a. To applaud Member States initiatives towards environmental rights, ecosystem conservancy, and sustainability practices.

- b. To congratulate Member States for ratifying the Paris Agreement.
 - c. To encourage Member States to continue attending the annual UN Climate Change Conference (COPs) to enact international legislative change.
 - d. To continue efforts on the Regional Strategy on Climate Change (ERCC) as agreed upon by the Central American Commission for Environment and Development.
2. To acknowledge that the worsening conditions of the CADC, including water scarcity, have drastically impacted the livelihood and ability to work for residents in the region.
3. To call upon Member States to increase climate finance efforts to respond to environmental disasters:
 - a. To ensure that finance efforts are proportionate to the relative catastrophe and necessities of regions.
 - b. To guarantee that climate finance is fair and equitable.
4. To call upon Member States to continue to search for and implement risk-prevention strategies in the CADC as well as in other regions facing water scarcity:
 - a. To modernize infrastructure, including irrigation, water dams, and community reservoirs.
 - b. To invest 1.3% of regional GDP over 10 years to help finance risk prevention strategies.
5. To call upon Member States to explore and invest in rural development programs, as done in the Sustainable Rural Development Program for the Northern Region of Guatemala /PRODENORTE (IFAD, 2018a), which may include:
 - a. Improving access to markets to generate business and increase local production.
 - i. By expanding community infrastructure and rural roads.
 - b. Promoting rural and indigenous associations in the CADC and other agricultural regions facing water scarcity in order to encourage self-managed local development.
 - i. By strengthening the capacities of rural and indigenous communities.
 - ii. By transforming subsistence activities (agricultural & non-agricultural) into profitable rural business.

6. To call upon Member States to adopt sustainable agricultural practices and rehabilitation practices that contribute to reversing deforestation, soil erosion, and the degradation of natural resources:
 - a. With practices including agroforestry and reforestation for the protection of water sources.
 - b. By partnering with organizations, like the Water Smart Agriculture project by Catholic Relief Services which provide resources pertaining to soil quality and climate resilient irrigation techniques, to elicit financial support.

Approved for form and substance: _____

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____

(Signature of Delegate)

(Country Represented)

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**COMBATting THE WATER CRISIS THROUGH CREATION OF THE WATER SECURITY
WORKING GROUP (WSWG)**

Special Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Chile

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND:

Article 31 of the Organization of American States (OAS) Charter (1948) which states "InterAmerican cooperation for integral development is the common and joint responsibility of the Member States, within the framework of the democratic principles and the institutions of the inter-American system. It should include the economic, social, educational, cultural, scientific, and technological fields, support the achievement of national objectives of the Member States, and respect the priorities established by each country in its development plans, without political ties or conditions;"

Article 32 of the OAS Charter which affirms "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 interAmerican cooperation for integral development in accordance with their resources and capabilities and in conformity with their laws;"

CONSIDERING:

The deep concern expressed within the OAS General Secretariat's message on World Water Day March 22, 2023, "more than 80 percent of the member states in Latin America and the Caribbean are still affected by problems derived from the water deficit. In addition, around 50 percent of the region's citizens live in areas of "extreme" and "high" climate vulnerability, and it is estimated that 37 million people lack access to safe drinking water, while 110 million do not have access to modern sanitation services;"

The regional water action agenda in 2023 set by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), "In Latin America and the Caribbean, 25% of the population lacks access to drinking water, while 66% have no access to safe sanitation services. The Regional Water Agenda provides a call to action for SDG6 and achieving a sustainable and inclusive water transition;"

With deep concern that fresh water constitutes only 2.5% of Earth's water and nearly all of that is underground, according to research at Colorado State University;

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2955 (L-O/20), "Advancing Hemispheric Initiatives On Integral Development: Promoting Resilience" which instructed the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI) "to continue providing support for the promotion or development as appropriate, of comprehensive water

management policies, as well as on water security, which include provisions for the mitigation and adaptation to the effects of climate change,/ such as extreme droughts and floods, in particular for waterstressed countries and Regions at risk;"

According to CHAPTER IV.A in 2015's Annual Report in the IACHR, "It is estimated that one fourth of the population of Latin America and the Caribbean, that is, more than 100 million persons, live in areas that suffer from water shortages. To this circumstance must be added that the Americas would be facing severe water supply problems. . . In addition, the Commission received information regarding situations of discrimination and lack of equality with respect to access to water in the Americas;"

AWARE OF:

Argentina's Plan Belgrano, which is a water supply and sanitation services development project that "addresses infrastructure gaps and sustainability issues to generate long-lasting performance improvements in the northern region's water supply and sanitation sector. The project design had a strong poverty focus to combat inequality and benefited the most vulnerable and dispersed indigenous communities in rural areas;"

NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN:

The reiteration of the purpose of the Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) on May 23, 2023, "Strengthening the region's cross border water resources agenda is a priority, given the impacts of climate change, growing water scarcity, and increasing water demand. The region has 67 international river basins that cover approximately 50% of its territory, and many of the region's economic activities are dependent upon cross border water resources. These resources are, however, vulnerable"; and GUIDED BY:

The affirmation by the World Health Organization (WHO) during the 2010 UN General Assembly, "Everyone has the right to sufficient, continuous, safe, acceptable, physically accessible and affordable water for personal and domestic use",

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Member States that have taken measures to raise awareness of the water crisis in the hemisphere and encourage further interhemispheric action and recognition of this regional problem.
2. To strengthen coordination as well as facilitation of research between governing bodies by the creation of a program that would be called the Water Security Working Group (WSWG) housed under the Department of Sustainable Development (DSD) under the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI), to be consisted of a group of eight experts on water management voted on by the General Assembly for a period of two years, and whose main goal is to:
 - a. Facilitate increased coordination spaces within shared places such as within aquifer commissions across the continent by leading water bodies quality monitoring between national universities.
 - b. Advocate for greater focus placed on policy and governmental directive on water management through:

- i. The establishment of strategies for water security with guidelines for long-term policies relating to water.
 - ii. Creation/maintenance of agencies dedicated to highlighting the value of water within planning and the potential uses of water in other sectors of the government at future meetings of CIDI and any OAS body related to matters of water security.
3. To recommend increased participation and care within water management in an advisory role, such as by aiding governments in increasing participation within water governance mechanisms like platforms for dialogue and accountability with citizens and the incorporation of a greater variety of resources to invest in more advanced technologies and management from:
- a. Public and private sectors.
 - b. Intergovernmental and regional organizations.
 - c. Individual donations.
4. That the program be funded by requested voluntary funding from permanent observer states and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) focused on providing accessibility of clean water for all, such as charity: water, Living Water International, blueEnergy, and other similarly minded NGOs.
5. To instruct the DSD after a period of five years, under the purview of SEDI, to report to the next session of the General Assembly the general findings compiled by the WSC, which shall be presented and after which the merits of the program can be debated for further implementation.

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

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

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**HEMISPHERIC PLAN OF ACTION TO PROMOTE DRINKABLE WATER FOR SCHOOLS
LOCATED IN REMOTE AND RURAL AREAS**

Special Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of United States of America

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 95(c) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which reaffirms that the organization shall “promote, coordinate, and assign responsibility for the execution of development programs and projects to the subsidiary bodies and relevant organizations, on the basis of the priorities identified by the Member States, in areas such as: Economic and social development, including trade, tourism, integration and the environment”;

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

The preamble of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which recognizes; “that a safe environment is essential to the integral development of the human being, which contributes to democracy and political stability”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Goal number 6, ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, focusing on the “Access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene is the most basic human need for health and well-being. Billions of people will lack access to these basic services in 2030 unless progress quadruples. Demand for water is rising owing to rapid population growth, urbanization and increasing water needs from agriculture, industry, and energy sectors. In addition, countries are facing growing challenges linked to degraded water-related ecosystems, water scarcity caused by climate change, underinvestment in water and sanitation and insufficient cooperation on transboundary waters. This is a serious matter as the children are disproportionately affected by contaminated water, particularly in areas where access to clean water and sanitation facilities is limited. Schools, often serving as a hub for communities, play a critical role in addressing these challenges. When water sources are contaminated, children face a heightened risk of waterborne diseases such as cholera, diarrhea, and dysentery, which can lead to serious health complications and even death”;

CONSIDERING:

The United Nations Water Conference (E/GONF.70/29) held in Mar del Plata in 1977, where it was first recognized that water is a human right, declaring that "All peoples, regardless of their level of development or economic and social conditions, have the right to access to drinking water in quantity and quality consistent with their basic needs";

That Article 12(a) of United Nations Resolution A/RES/54/175 (1999), reaffirms "The rights to food and clean water are fundamental human rights and their promotion constitutes a moral imperative both for national Governments and for the international community";

That Article 4 from the UNICEF Convention on the Rights of the Child states that Governments must do all they can to make sure every child can enjoy their rights by creating systems and passing laws that promote and protect children's rights;

The resolution of The United Nations A/RES/64/292 (2010), which calls upon the States and international organizations to provide financial resources through international assistance and cooperation, particularly to developing countries, in order to intensify efforts to provide affordable access to safe drinking water and sanitation for all populations; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

With the fact that, in 2023, 2 billion people (26% of the population) do not have safe drinking water and 3.6 billion (46%) lack access to safely managed sanitation according to the United Nations World Water Development Report 2023 of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);


That access to clean water remains a critical challenge in the Americas, particularly in Latin America and the Caribbean, where millions still lack access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities. According to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), approximately 31 million people in the region lack access to clean water, disproportionately affecting children who are more vulnerable to waterborne disease, that could end in child mortality;

That, additionally, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) emphasizes the economic ramifications, with water scarcity hindering socio-economic development, particularly in marginalized areas. These statistics underline the urgent need for concerted efforts and investment in infrastructure and sanitation to ensure universal access to clean water in the Americas, with a particular focus on addressing disparities among children and underserved populations,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Member States for their commitment to sustainable water management and for the efforts made to address water-related challenges in the region.
2. To encourage all nations of the hemisphere to continue promoting a sustainable environment and effective water management, including all actions taken to ensure safe access to water.
3. To suggest the establishment of a Hemispheric Water Cooperation Program (HWCP) under the OAS Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI), specifically within its Department of Sustainable Development and the organizations responsible for the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the plan. The program will be created to fulfill the following instructions:
 - a. To facilitate collaboration among Member States in the Americas to address water-related challenges, particularly those affecting child health and well-being.
 - b. To develop and implement comprehensive strategies for sustainable water management, with a focus on ensuring safe access to water for children across the region.
 - c. To provide technical assistance and capacity-building support to Member States, local Governmental offices, and educational institutions in marginalized areas, especially those with limited resources, in the design and implementation of water management initiatives.
 - d. To foster partnerships with relevant stakeholders, including governments, civil society organizations, and the private sector, to leverage resources and expertise in advancing water-related goals.
 - e. To establish mechanisms for sharing best practices, lessons learned, and innovative solutions in water management and child health promotion in rural and remote areas.
 - f. To monitor and evaluate the impact of water management interventions on child health outcomes and school water supplies, and adjust strategies as necessary to achieve desired results.
 - g. To advocate for increased attention and investment in water and sanitation infrastructure, particularly in schools and education centers underserved in rural areas and marginalized communities.
 - h. To promote awareness and education on the importance of clean water and sanitation for child health and overall development.
 - i. To coordinate with existing regional and international initiatives on water management and child health to maximize cooperation and avoid duplication of efforts.
 - j. To report regularly to the OAS General Assembly and other relevant bodies on the progress and achievements of the Hemispheric Water Cooperation Program, including its contributions to improving child health outcomes in the Americas.

4. To suggest a biennial report under the direction of the SEDI, serving as a comprehensive overview of the Program's advancements, challenges, and areas for improvement. The report should contain:
- a. An assessment of progress, detailing:
 - i. The results achieved,
 - ii. Research publications, and iii. Effectiveness of plans developed within the program.
 - b. A balance sheet detailing:
 - iv. Financial expenditures,
 - v. Water recovered, and
 - vi. Infrastructure developed and under construction.
5. To invite contributions to the HWSF from:
- a. Member States.
 - b. Multilateral development banks.
 - c. Private Entities.

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

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

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