

**2012 Washington Model Organization of  
American States General Assembly**

## **Final Packet**

## **Second Committee**



**CREATION OF THE OFFICE OF ACADEMIC COOPERATION  
ON NATURAL DISASTERS**

Second Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Canada

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

INSPIRED BY:

The OAS Charter Preamble, which calls for a favorable environment to ensure the development of American character and the realization of its aspirations;

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

HAVING SEEN:

Article 48 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states that “the Member States will cooperate with one another to meet their educational needs, to promote scientific research, and to encourage technological progress for their integral development”;

Article 51 of the OAS Charter, which states that the Member States will develop educational research, and technological activities and information and dissemination programs, adapting them to the needs of their integral development, cooperating efficiently and increasing knowledge exchange;

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

RECALLING:

Resolutions AG/RES. 2314 (XXXVII-O/07), “Natural Disaster Reduction, Risk Management, and Assistance in Natural and Other Disaster Situations” and AG/RES. 2492 (XXXIX-O/09), “Existing Mechanisms for Disaster Prevention and Response and Humanitarian Assistance among the Member States”;

REAFFIRMING:

The United Nations Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015, adopted in 2005 by 168 Member States of the United Nations at the World Disaster Reduction Conference in Kobe, Japan; essentially focusing on Priority Action 2: “Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning” and Priority Action 3: “Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels”;

Point 61 of the Declaration of Commitment of Port of Spain, within the framework of the Fifth Summit of the Americas in 2009, which calls for the promotion of education and training with the aim of increasing public awareness and of setting effective plans for prevention, mitigation and post-disaster recovery; and

## CONSIDERING:

The fact that our region is highly prone to natural disasters, and has been strongly affected by them in recent years, such as the devastating effects of the 2010 Haiti earthquake, the 2010 Chile earthquake as well as flooding and mudslides in Rio de Janeiro in 2011;

That the starting point for reducing disaster risk lies in the knowledge of the hazards and the physical, social, economic and environmental possible consequences of natural disasters that most societies face, followed by action taken on the basis of that knowledge,

## RESOLVES:

1. To remind Member States of the responsibility for implementing the plan of action agreed upon in the United Nations' Hyogo Framework for Action.
2. To encourage Member States to keep promoting educational research, technological development activities and information dissemination programs as appropriate ways to enhance early warning and mitigation of natural disasters.
3. To create the Office of Academic Cooperation on Natural Disasters (OACND), which shall:
  - a. Depend directly on the OAS Department of Sustainable Development, using existing facilities, personnel and equipment.
  - b. Act as a nexus between universities, governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations and any other pertinent research center of the Hemisphere, with the purpose of sharing valuable information on Research and Development programs in the area of prevention and mitigation of natural disasters.
  - c. Upload available information to the internet so as to be easily accessible to all.
  - d. Encourage universities and governmental agencies to hold conferences to report on advances in this area.
  - e. Encourage Member States to collaborate on specific studies of regional interest.
  - f. Present an annual report detailing the development of the Office to the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development and the Inter-American Committee on Natural Disasters Reduction (IACNDR).
4. To request corporate donations for the OACND, as a means both to increase the Office's operational budget, and to enhance general corporate social responsibility.
5. To initiate a promotion campaign, including the creation of an attractive website for the OACND, so as to raise funds from corporations, international bodies, IGOs and NGOs.

Approved for form and substance

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(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

## Cosignatories:

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**RESOLUTION FOR THE STUDY OF INCREASED MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF  
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS WORKING IN THE AREA OF NATURAL  
DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION**

Second Committee

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Haiti

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

AG/RES. 2314 (XXXVII-O/07) and its commitment to increase cooperation between the OAS, international, regional, sub-regional, and other non-governmental emergency response organizations in eliminating barriers to humanitarian assistance and aid;

AG/RES. 2492 (XXXIX-O/09) and its mandate to urge OAS member states, regional organizations, the Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction, and the Inter-American Network for Disaster Mitigation to foster coordination, cooperation, and synergy in actions to facilitate transparent management of aid and aid related resources;

RECALLING:

The Inter-American Strategic Plan for Policy on Vulnerability Reduction, Risk Management and Disaster Response (IASP) and its commitment by member states to increase understanding of risk vulnerability and effective means of risk mitigation, control, and response throughout the Western Hemisphere;

RESPECTING:

The OCAPH (Haiti Aid Watchdog) and its efforts to foster cooperation among non-governmental organizations, international governments, the Haitian government, and the Haitian people and measure the impact and local effect on the distributed aid;

The United Nations Special Envoy to Haiti and its work in coordinating and studying aid contribution and disbursement and encouraging the coordination efforts of foreign governments and non-governmental organizations in aid distribution and use in Haiti; and

RECOGNIZING:

The inundation of aid in post disaster scenarios in member states, for instance Haiti, and the vast influx of foreign aid, foreign government support, and non-governmental involvement in post-disaster scenarios;

The inundation of external support and associated weakening of state institutions and support structures in times of ensuing post-disaster crises and the lack of emphasis on sustainable redevelopment of local, state, and international institutions that further ensues,

## RESOLVES:

1. That the OAS facilitate a study for the creation of a body centered on registry, monitoring, and evaluation of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and associated aid among member states tasked with the evaluation of:
  - a. NGO monitoring and evaluation strategies already in place in OAS member states, observer nations, and other international organizations;
  - b. The impact of the creation a registry of NGOs working across the hemisphere throughout OAS member states;
  - c. The impact of monitoring aid received and used by NGOs in OAS member states and suggestions to improve the efficiency of overlapping or inefficiently distributed aid in the upcoming year;
  - d. The impact of creating a point rating system made available to OAS member states and the general public detailing the efficiency of each NGO operating within OAS member states;
  - e. The impact of measuring the distribution of aid to local infrastructures and federal governments in post disaster countries and its effectiveness in the local context;
  - f. The creation of a yearly report for all OAS member states, observer nations and registered NGOS that details the information collected by this proposed body; and
  - g. Sources of possible funding for this proposed body.
2. That this study operate under the auspices of the Inter-American Committee for Natural Disaster Reduction (IACNDR).
3. That the study begin no later than August 1, 2012, with findings presented no later than one year thereafter.
4. That the study be funded by the donations of other member states.

Approved for form and substance:

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Signature of Faculty Advisor

Cosignatories:

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**CLIMATE CHANGE OBSERVATORY AS STRATEGY FOR NATURAL  
DISASTERS PREVENTION AND MITIGATION**

Second Committee

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Costa Rica

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

**CONSIDERING:**

Resolution AG/RES. 1682 (XXIX-O/99) "OAS Natural Disaster Reduction and Response Mechanism" adopted at the first plenary session, held on June 7, 1999, which called for the establishment of the Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction (IACNDR) in order "to strengthen the planning and disaster management activities of the OAS so as to respond more effectively to the increasingly frequent natural disasters in the Hemisphere";

**BEARING IN MIND:**

The "Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters" of the UN/ISDR, that sets as one of the main priorities for action to "use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels" and research capacity as key activity to achieve the substantial reduction of disaster losses, in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of communities and countries;

The partnership between the Organization of the American States (OAS) and the United Nations (UN) through the Risk Management and Adaptation to Climate Change (RISK-MACC) of the Department of Sustainable Development and the United Nations International Strategy for Disasters Reduction (UN/ISDR) to mutually support and coordinate the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA);

**REAFFIRMING:**

The Inter-American Strategic Plan for Policy on Vulnerability Reduction, Risk Management and Disaster Response (IASP) which seeks to: reduce the loss of human life and property; improve emergency preparedness and response; improve financial protection from catastrophic loss; and make economic and social infrastructure more resilient for sustainable development and hemispheric security; and

**HAVING SEEN:**

The severe economic devastation, agricultural loss and risk to food security due to natural disasters such as Haiti's Earthquake, rainy season in Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela, hurricanes season in Central America and the Caribbean,

**RESOLVES:**

1. To recognize the efforts of the Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction (IACNDR) in its task to reduce the human and material losses caused by these phenomena; improve emergency preparedness and response; improve financial protection from catastrophic loss; and make economic and social infrastructure more resilient for sustainable development and hemispheric security.
2. To exalt the partnership between the RISK-MACC and the UN-ISDR on its purpose to support and coordinate the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Americas as determinant to the mission to achieve the substantial reduction of disaster losses, in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of communities and countries.

3. To request that the IACNDR in association with the RISK-MACC and the Energy and Climate Change Mitigation Section of the Department of Sustainable Development to design and implement an Observatory for Climate Change, oriented toward research and development in this area, particularly to the connection between these phenomena and natural disasters in the Americas, and to provide information that contributes to its prevention and mitigation.
4. To create an interdisciplinary group of experts from the IACNDR, RISK-MACC and the Energy and Climate Change Mitigation Section of the Department of Sustainable Development to develop a study to determine the most strategic location, in terms of accessibility of information and infrastructure, to build the Observatory for Climate Change.
5. To suggest to the Observatory of Climate Change in coordination with the Department of Sustainable Development to prepare a trimestral electronic report about the evolution of climate change and its impact on natural disasters in the Americas, and to provide individual recommendations to Member States in accordance with the commitment to the reduction and mitigation of natural disasters in the region.
6. To request the General Secretariat to report on the implementation and monitoring to this Resolution in the Forty-Second Regular Session of the General Assembly.

Approved for form and substance

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(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

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**A CONFERENCE TO EVALUATE DIVERSE CYBERCRIMES TO SEEK  
COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF DOMESTIC LAWS IN THE AMERICAS**

Second Committee

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Commonwealth of Dominica

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

**HAVING SEEN:**

Article 30 of the Charter of the Organization of American States emphasizes Member States should “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 46 of the Charter of the Organization of American States recognizes Member States’ necessity to harmonize the social legislation in order to facilitate regional integration;

**RECOGNIZING:**

AG/RES. 2369 reaffirms that “damages caused by the different manifestations of crime...make it necessary and urgent to continue to strengthen and enhance mutual legal and judicial cooperation”;

**NOTING:**

The recommendations of the Sixth Meeting of the Working Group on Cybercrime, which states, “That the states examine their legal systems and adopt the legislation and procedural measures that are specifically required to criminalize the different forms of cyber-crime”;

That according to the *Norton Cybercrime Report: The Human Impact* (August 2010) in some Latin American countries 6 out of 10 computers get infected by viruses or malware and that it takes an average of 43 days and \$1,408.09 to resolve cyber crime; and

**CONSIDERING:**

Cybercrime features various forms of crimes including but not limited to identity theft, bullying, sexual harassment, piracy of music and movies, prostitution, sex trafficking, gambling, tax evasion, merchandise fraud, theft of information, exposing human rights defenders, organized crime, and terrorism,

**RESOLVES:**

1. To request that the Department of Legal Cooperation organize a conference where speakers will aim to address the various forms of cybercrime and to allow member states and interested parties to participate as a way to work towards the development of uniform and comprehensive laws within each nation’s legal framework.
2. To suggest that speakers and participants are organized in diverse panels according to their respective expertise on cybercrimes to allow for the better development of the laws in the Member States.

3. To suggest that within each panel the department considers:
  - a. Discussions with cyber-security experts and representatives of each member state on the status of domestic laws pertaining to cybercrime, and that the panels framework the steps needed in each member state for more comprehensive cybercrime laws.
  - b. Including speakers from the private and public sector that are currently working on the various forms of cybercrime and domestic law.
  - c. Inviting the Inter-American Juridical Committee, experts from relevant member state government agencies, the Polaris Project, White Hat Hackers, law enforcement, and researchers and experts on cyber-security issues.
  - d. Including, but not be limited to, the following topics: identity theft, theft of government information, bullying, sexual harassment, copyright media, prostitution, sex trafficking, merchandise fraud, exposing of human rights defenders, organized crime, terrorism, globalization, and the security of outsourcing information.
  - e. To suggest that the Department of Legal Cooperation prepare reports of the various panels in the conference by categories of cybercrime so that countries can use it as a reference when seeking changes within their domestic laws.
4. To suggest that this conference take place in the city of Roseau, Dominica starting on the International Day of Internet Security on August 31, 2012 and at the completion of the conference members of the panels will hold additional meetings via online conferences as they see fit.
5. To suggest that the department will feature coverage of the conference in the OAS website and will distribute a summary of the reports on DVD. A more detailed summary from the various panels will be printed and distributed to the judicial branches of the members states and will also be posted on the OAS website under the Department of Legal Cooperation.
6. To seek funding from Equal Rights Advocate, Association for Progressive Communications, Global Policy Forum, The World Bank, International Monetary Fund, nongovernment organizations that have an interest in cyber-security, and voluntary contributions from member states.
7. To distribute and present the findings of the committee in the next General Assembly, 2013.

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

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**INTER-AMERICAN COOPERATION FOR DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE  
AGAINST FIGHT CYBERCRIMES**

Second Committee

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Venezuela

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

REAFFIRMING:

The principles established in Article 2 of the Charter of the OAS, which emphasize its role to "strengthen the peace and security of the continent";

GUIDED BY:

Article 3 of the Charter of the OAS which affirms that "International order consists essentially of respect for the personality, sovereignty, and independence of States; and

GIVEN:

The Declaration on Security in the Americas (CES/DEC. 1/04 rev. 1), which states, "We will develop a culture of cybersecurity in the Americas by taking effective preventive measures to anticipate, address, and respond to cyberattacks, whatever their origin, fighting against cyber threats and cybercrime, criminalizing attacks against cyberspace, protecting critical infrastructure and securing networked systems. We reaffirm our commitment to develop and implement an integral OAS cybersecurity strategy",

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend that Member States that have not already done so establish, as soon as possible, specific units or bodies charged with managing and conducting the investigation and prosecution of cybercrimes, and that these units or bodies be provided with the necessary human, financial, and technical resources to carry out their functions in an efficient, effective, and expeditious manner.
2. To suggest the development and implementation of international cyber security workshops that train national units how to prevent and respond to cybercrimes, as part of a broader, more coordinated effort to protect the computers and networks of citizens, businesses, and governments.

3. To encourage the development and implementation of international cyber defense workshops in which member States can participate in exercises meant to show vulnerabilities in States' networks and defenses:
  - a. Member States determine for themselves what information and networks to use in these exercises;
  - b. Use the Meetings of Ministers of Justice or Other Minister or Attorneys General of the Americas (REMJA) working group on cyber-crime to determine where the events will take place, how they will be implemented, and how they will be funded.
4. To recommend member States develop plans for the creation of a hemisphere-wide 24-hour per day, seven-day per week network and Computer Security Incident Response Teams (CSIRTs) capable of and charged with appropriately and rapidly disseminating cyber security information and providing technical guidance and support in the event of a cyber-incident:
  - a. CSIRTs will be created by individual States from each State's own citizenry;
  - b. Information sharing will be performed using the Hemispheric Information Exchange Network for Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters and Extradition (the "Network");
  - c. Each State maintains its sovereignty by deciding what information it will share on the Network:
    - i. States are encouraged to share as much information as possible about cybercrimes;
    - ii. States are not required to divulge information about their own defenses, but are urged to share information about the nature of the crime.
5. To work within the current budget for existing programs such as the Network and REMJA.
6. To request that individual States fund their own CSIRTs and infrastructure development with additional funding coming from voluntary donations from member States through the REMJA working group on cyber-crime.

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

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Co-signatories: 1.\_\_\_\_\_

(Signature of Delegate)

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**IMPLEMENTATION OF PHOTOVOLTAIC ENERGY SYSTEMS (PES) TO PROVIDE  
SAFE AND CLEAN ENERGY TO RURAL AREAS OF  
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

Second Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

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

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AWARE OF:

The 122 million people who continue living in rural areas in Latin America and the Caribbean, of which over half, according to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), live under poverty situations without access to a safe and clean electricity system, being the indigenous peoples the most affected;

KEEPING IN MIND:

The Charter of The Organization of American States (OAS), which declares in the Article 3 “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 33 of the OAS Charter which affirms that “development is a primary responsibility of each country and should constitute an integral and continuous process for the establishment of a more just economic and social order that will make possible and contribute to the fulfillment of the individual”;

NOTING FURTHER

Resolution AG/DEC. 52 (XXXVII-O/07), “Energy for Sustainable Development,” which recognizes as an essential goal the need to generate and strengthen regional markets for the use of cleaner and renewable energy, and the exchange of information and experiences pertaining to sustainable energy by member states; and

HAVING CONSIDERED:

The OAS policy brief “Energy Security for Sustainable Development in the Americas” which emphasizes that the access to sustainable energy is fundamental to provide basic needs, propel economic growth and human development, offering a solution in areas where extending the power grid is difficult and aiming to reduce rural poverty;

The OAS “Energy Policy Reform on renewable in Latin America and the Caribbean” that highlights the abundance of renewable resources throughout this geographic area, including solar energy,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the efforts of member countries towards developing and diversifying their energy sources through environmentally friendly methods.

2. To propose the implementation of photovoltaic energy systems (PES), as a pilot program, in rural areas of Latin America and the Caribbean aiming to supply the energy demand in a safe, clean and modern way.
3. To recommend the installation of PES in member countries according to the follow criteria:
  - a. The quantity of rural population:
    - i. In countries with more than a 40% rural population, the installation process of PES will start in the first three year of the program.
    - ii. In countries with rural population between 20% and 40%, the installation process will start in the following two years.
    - iii. In countries with less than a 20% rural population will start in the last year of the program.
  - b. The needs of the people:
    - i. focus on providing electricity to health centers, schools, public lighting, housing and water extraction systems.
    - ii. focus on providing electricity to telecommunications, agriculture systems and other infrastructure facilities.
4. To establish the implementation of this energy policy through programs undertaken by nationals and locals governments, the respective ministries and the participation of private companies and environmental NGOs, under the constant supervision of the OAS Department of Sustainable Development (DSD).
5. To request the joint collaboration of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Working Group III (WG III), the OAS Energy and Climate Change Mitigation Section, the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) by the Latin America and the Caribbean Renewable Energy Observatory and the Regional Energy Information System (SIER), in order to give the necessary advice.
6. To advise that the rural population be trained on the use, maintenance and advantages of PES and be included in the labor force during the PES installation process.
7. To encourage the rapprochement with countries who have develop this area to reach agreements for transferring technology, equipment and expertise.
8. To consider a period of six years to carry out this pilot program, starting in 2013 and ending in 2019, and according to the succeed achieved, shall be considered the extension of it.

9. To seek funding from the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) channeled through the World Bank (WB) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB); the World Bank lending, Carbon Finance and Green Bonds; the Global Environment Facility, (GEF) and the respective government of every participating member state.

Approved for form and substance

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(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

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## **CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INCLUSION**

Second Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Ecuador

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2a of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which calls on Member States “to strengthen peace and security in the hemisphere”;

Article 3j of the Charter, which states that “social justice and social security are bases of lasting peace”;

REAFFIRMING:

That the incorporation of the marginal sectors of society is necessary for the people of the Americas to realize their full potential and to consolidate the democratic process, as outlined in Article 45j of the Charter of the Organization of American States;

The Declaration of Nuevo Leon (2003), which stated that poverty and social inequality are challenges some Member States face and that “employment and income are essential for an inclusive social policy”;

RECOGNIZING:

The national commitments for social development under the Mar del Plata Summit Plan of Action (2005), which calls for reduction of poverty, exclusion and an increase of skills development, “and access to opportunities for integral development”;

BEARING IN MIND:

That Latin America and the Caribbean are places of inequality, according to the United Nations Development Programme, which asserts that only 10% of the population of these regions receive 48% of the wealth;

That social and economic exclusion heighten the risk of a youth becoming involved in criminal activities, as documented in Saraví, G. A. and Makowski, S. (2011), “Social Exclusion and Subjectivity: Youth Expressions in Latin America,” *The Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology*, 16: 315–334;

RECALLING:

The success of the New Deal program Civilian Conservation Corps, which was active for nine years and helped integrate the unemployed, minorities, and new immigrants into the general population while constructing public facilities, parks, and roads in addition to environmental conservation efforts the United States of America faced in the wake of the Dust Bowl; and

CONSIDERING:

That this type of program would help solidify countries by incorporating the excluded;

That a program similar to the CCC would strengthen social and economic ties of youth to society, at-risk youth in particular,

RESOLVES:

1. To propose that Member States consider adopting a program similar to the Civilian Conservation Corps to address issues of social and economic exclusion to stem criminal activities among youths.
2. To request the Office of Scholarships, Training, and Capacity building; the Section against Transnational Organized Crime; Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission; and the Department of Social Development and Employment to develop the structure of a public works program designed to:
  - a. Create solidarity in groups of at risk youths including those who are economically deprived, disconnected from society, or at-risk of becoming perpetrators in gangs activities, violence, trafficking, or other activities detrimental to the security of member states.
  - b. Aid in the process of social inclusion for at-risk youth.
  - c. Incorporate youths into the program, bearing in mind individual rights and freedoms.
  - d. Develop infrastructure, eliminate erosion, reforest affected areas, and address other infrastructure and environmental issues member states face.
3. To request that the Department of Social Development and Employment, the Section against Transnational Organized Crime, and CICAD develop a strategy to identify at-risk youth that would be integrated into the program.
4. To encourage cooperation between member states to facilitate the effectiveness of such a program.
5. To request that Member States fund such projects, and the payments to youth participating in the program, through loans from the Inter-American Development Bank.

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

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**PROPOSAL FOR THE CREATION OF A SUB-COMMITTEE TO DRAFT A  
BLUEPRINT FOR DISASTER MITIGATION**

Second Committee  
Draft Resolution presented by the Delegation of Colombia

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

**HAVING SEEN:**

Article 31 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (Bogotá 1948), which states, “Inter-American cooperation for integral development is the common and joint responsibility of the Member States, within the framework of the democratic principles and the institutions of the inter-American system. It should include the economic, social, educational, cultural, scientific, and technological fields, 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 15 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, (Lima 2001) which declares “the exercise of democracy promotes the preservation and good stewardship of the environment” and that it is “essential that the states of the Hemisphere implement policies and strategies to protect the environment...to achieve sustainable development for the benefit of future generations”;

The Plan of Action drafted at the Third Summit of the Americas (Canada 2001) which “recognized the need to develop, implement and sustain shared comprehensive disaster management strategies and programs to reduce the vulnerability of our populations and economies to natural and man-made disasters”;

The Declaration of Mar del Plata drafted at the Fourth Summit of the Americas (Argentina 2005) which called “for action at the national, regional and international levels to strengthen disaster management programs”;

AG/RES. 2314 (XXXVII-O/07) “Natural Disaster Reduction, Risk Management, and Assistance in Natural and Other Disaster Situations”, which stresses in resolve 3b that member states should “work closely with the appropriate national, regional, and international agencies on increasing the resilience of local communities and the most vulnerable sectors, with emphasis on developing and implementing risk self-assessment tools and systems; reducing the vulnerability of physical infrastructure, principally in the housing and education sectors; and increasing the ability to adapt to climate variations, considering climate change scenarios, and including zoning, vulnerability maps, and planning for land use of tenancy”;

The Declaration of Port of Spain drafted at the Fifth Summit of the Americas (Trinidad & Tobago 2009) by which member states committed to “improving regional cooperation and strengthening our national technical and institutional capacity for disaster reduction, prevention, preparedness and response, rehabilitation, resilience, risk reduction, impact mitigation, and evaluation”; and

**CONSIDERING:**

That due to climate change, soil erosion, and deforestation, natural disasters have caused substantial damage in the hemisphere;

That the severity of damages increases with inadequate infrastructure, lack of preparedness and poverty;

That inspections and maintenance of buildings and infrastructure are frequently lax or non-existent in the hemisphere;

That the population in vulnerable areas has frequently received no instruction or training to prepare for natural disasters;

That the Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction (ICANDR) has experts who could consolidate and disseminate information on natural disaster preparedness and mitigation;

That grassroots organizations in each member state could facilitate on the ground natural disaster preparedness,

**RESOLVES:**

1. To commend the efforts made by Member States towards preparing for and responding to natural disasters.
2. To continue to strengthen and rely on the efforts of the Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction (IACNDR).
3. To recommend the creation of a sub-committee within IACNDR composed of experts in natural disaster preparedness and rapid response from ICANDR, environmental international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) and the World Bank (WB).
4. To task the sub- committee with creating a blueprint for preparedness and rapid response for high risk natural disaster areas in the hemisphere.
5. That the blueprint include but not be limited to:
  - a) a set of adaptable building code for areas prone to earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, hurricanes, and other natural disasters
  - b) a training program for disaster preparedness that includes instructions on but not limited to:
    - (i) basic medical training,
    - (ii) common medications and their uses,
    - (iii) building inspections,

- (iv) search and rescue techniques,
  - (v) routes to providers of health services and water supplies in the surrounding area,
  - (vi) crisis management training,
  - (vii) simulation exercises,
  - (viii) evacuation techniques,
  - (ix) sanitation and water purification training,
  - (x) disease control,
  - (xi) communication plans,
  - (xii) basic survival techniques,
  - (xiii) counseling techniques, and
6. That this blueprint be completed by the sub-committee experts by April 2013.
  7. That the blueprint be placed on the ICANDR website by June 2013 or upon completion.
  8. That copies of the blueprint be sent to relevant national ministries in each member state.
  9. To recommend that the OAS seek funding from the Inter-American Development Bank, World Bank, Member States, and Observer States.

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

Cosignatories:

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**INVITATION TO NEGOTIATE A NEW INTER-AMERICAN  
DISASTER ASSISTANCE TREATY**

Second Committee

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of The Commonwealth of the Bahamas

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

Article 31 of the Charter of the Organization of American States establishes “Inter-American cooperation for integral development is the common and joint responsibility of the Member States, within the framework of the democratic principles and the institutions of the Inter-American system”;

RECOGNIZING:

The 1991 Inter-American Convention to Facilitate Disaster Assistance, the only regional legal binding instrument for disaster assistance, has been ratified by only four member states;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

Resolution 2373 (XXXVIII-O/08) which concerns the “urgent need to increase and coordinate humanitarian and technical assistance to ensure a rapid, timely, and effective response to natural and man-made disasters and other emergencies”;

REAFFIRMING:

Resolution 2492 (XXXIX – O/09) in which Members States request the Permanent Council and the Inter-American Council for Integral Development to “convene a meeting to begin the process of joint assessment of existing legislative and coordination mechanisms in the natural disaster and humanitarian assistance areas”;

ACKNOWLEDGING :

A 2007 report entitled “Law of Disasters Towards a Normative Framework in the Americas” prepared by the Department of Sustainable Development of the Organization of American States which states that the Inter-American Convention to Facilitate Disaster Assistance “responds to the need of moving away from soft law and recognizing the potential contribution of international law in the field of disasters”; and

BEARING IN MIND:

The guidelines instructed in the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 including: the recognition of poverty as the main source of vulnerability; the significance of a comprehensive approach to risk; the need for regional approaches; and community participation in risk reduction procedures as critical to their success;

## RESOLVES:

1. To urge all Member States to meet and begin the process of negotiating legislation in hemispheric natural disaster assistance and preparedness areas on February 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013.
2. The meeting will convene in Nassau, Bahamas.
3. That Member States will notify The Bahamas regarding attendance by December 1, 2012.
4. The purpose of this meeting is to negotiate a new Inter-American disaster assistance treaty which will be addressed, *inter alia*, based on the following:
  - a. The 1991 Inter-American Convention to Facilitate Disaster Assistance as a framework for new strategies for hemispheric disaster assistance and preparedness.
  - b. The creation of a third party entity to foster coordination, cooperation, and administer assistance between Member States.
  - c. Delineates the responsibilities of sub-regional institutions such as Comité Andino para la Prevención y Atención de Desastres (CAPRADE), El Centro de Coordinación para la Prevención de los Desastres Naturales en América Central (CEPREDENAC) and the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA).
  - d. Addresses the vulnerability of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in light of recent natural disasters.
  - e. Discusses multidisciplinary approaches to reducing developmental, economic and human costs from natural disasters impacting OAS Member States.

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

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**FOSTERING THE IMPROVEMENT OF PREVENTING, INVESTIGATING AND  
PROCESSING OF CYBERNETIC CRIMES**

Second Committee

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Nicaragua

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

**RECOGNIZING:**

That according to AG/DEC.66(XLI-O/11), “The Declaration on Security in the Americas reiterates that the concept of security in the Hemisphere is multidimensional in scope, including traditional and new threats, concerns and other challenges to security”;

**APPLAUDING:**

The progress made at the Seventh Meeting of the Working Group on Cyber-Crime and the recommendations that have been made in CIBER-VII/doc.6/12 rev.1 are the most ambitious in the history of the Organization of American States (OAS);

The continued efforts of the Working Group on Cyber-Crime in collaboration with the Ministers of Justice or Other Ministers or Attorneys General of the Americas (REMJA) to keep the hemisphere equipped with the latest and most advanced cyber security, and understanding that cyber crime has become a problem that does not know borders or ethnicity, and as a result is an international issue that requires “bilateral, subregional, regional and international cooperation mechanisms,” as stated in the Declaration of San Salvador on Citizen Security in the Americas, Article 15 (AG/DEC.66 (XLI-O/11);

**HAVING SEEN:**

The Recommendations set forth by the Working Group on Cyber-Crime of the REMJA-VIII, including updating legislation to better include the newest information available and having countries update their online information portal concerning cybercrime laws and current court cases; and

**NOTING:**

That a more definite timeline needs to be put in place in order to ensure the completion of vital security measures pertinent to national and hemispheric safety, especially with current systems that have the capability of reaching across the entire Internet;

That the most important of these systems is the G8 24/7 High Tech Crime Network (HTCN) which currently includes fifty-two countries;

That the more parties that are involved in this comprehensive network, the more secure and integrated it becomes,

**RESOLVES:**

1. To recognize the continued efforts of the Organization of American States in preventing, investigating and processing cybernetic crimes in the Hemisphere through the Working Group on Cyber-Crimes and the Meeting of Ministers of Justice or Other Ministers or Attorneys General of the Americas (REMJA).

2. To request that countries without clear and comprehensive cybernetic laws that provide direct reference to enforcement and punishment, provide evidence by February 6, 2013 of efforts to create said laws, comparable to that of other member states with similar financial standing.
3. To request that by November 1, 2013 member countries provide the most up to date information on their national cybernetic laws for the Organization of American States Department of Legal Cooperation's Cyber-Crime website and Online-Portal for public viewing.
4. To recommend an Eighth Meeting of the Working Group on Cyber-Crime and REMJA in January 2014 to evaluate programs and initiatives.

Approved for form and substance:

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(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

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## OAS ENERGY POLICIES

Second Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Mexico

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That Sustainable Development has also been a key component of the Hemispheric Energy Initiative and due to The Inter-American Development Bank having financed a program known as "Sustainable Markets for Sustainable Energy," the objective of this program is to encourage the development of long-term markets for energy efficiency and clean/renewable energy resources for the Hemisphere;

That OAS has continued to play an important role in aiding safe energy policies concerning global warming and nuclear energy through its ties to Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas (ECPA) and will continue to do so;

NOTICING:

That access to energy is of paramount importance to economic growth, development, and poverty alleviation and, that the need to generate and strengthen sustainable energy is essential to success in the Americas; and

ACKNOWLEDGING:

OAS must invest funds and research for effective clean air and sustainable energy sources in regional markets to contribute to the advancement of energy usage and reduction of fossil fuel emissions,

RESOLVES:

1. To urge Member countries of the OAS to use their individual countries energy sector to promote sustainable economic growth.
2. To optimize and facilitate the financing mechanisms of international institutions in order to support the development of projects and increase investment in the energy sector by having governments pay special attention to the enhancement of energy efficiency and non-conventional renewable energy.

3. To be consistent with the Framework Convention on Climate Change, sustainable energy development and use promote economic development and address environmental concerns by which governments and the private sector should promote increased access to reliable and clean energy services through projects that meet economic, social, and environmental requirements within the context of national sustainable development goals and national legal frameworks.

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

Cosignatories:

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## **PUSH FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY**

Second Committee

Topic 1 of the Agenda

Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Honduras

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

**AFFIRMING:**

The OAS Charter Chapter VII Article 51 confirms that “Member States will develop science and technology through educational, research, and technological development activities and information and dissemination programs”;

**DEEPLY CONCERNED BY:**

The Western Hemispheres reliance on non-renewable energy sources and the impact that this has on the environment in light of the potential problem of global warming;

**AWARE OF:**

The benefits renewable energy can have on all nations in the Western Hemisphere because of the industrial development of new technologies which lead to new jobs and new industry; and

**DEEPLY CONFIDENT:**

That the development of a new sources of energy will not only have a positive effect on the environment and industrial development, but also lead the Western Hemisphere on a path of breaking the reliance on non-renewable sources of energy which can have disastrous consequences if they run out,

**RESOLVES:**

1. To suggest member states educate citizens about the renewable energy and its potential benefits.
2. To suggest member states make use of windmill, hydroelectric, hydrothermal, biomass and solar energy as new sources of energy.
3. To suggest members states discourage the further development of nuclear energy because of the harmful consequences associated with it.

Approved for Form and Substance: \_\_\_\_\_

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

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

Signature of Delegate

Country Represented

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**STRENGTHENING HEMISPHERE COOPERATION TO PREVENT AND  
MITIGATE EARTHQUAKES AND FLOODS.**

Second Committee

Draft Resolution presented by the Delegation of Suriname.

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 of the Charter of the Organization of the American States (OAS), which establishes that some of the most important purposes of the Organization are to “strengthen the peace and security of the continent” and to “promote, by cooperative action, the economic, social, and cultural development” of their members;

Article 37 of the Charter of the OAS which affirms 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”;

RECOGNIZING:

The importance of the Inter-American Convention to Facilitate Disaster Assistance (“the Convention”), the Inter-American Emergency Aid Fund (FONDEM), and the Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction (IACNDR) as the principal regional instrument, as established in the Resolution AG/RES.1682 (XXIX-O/99), and mechanisms to assist member states in preparing for, responding to, and reducing vulnerability to natural disasters;

The appreciable work of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI), the Inter-American Committee on Sustainable Development, the Inter-American Emergency Aid Committee (IAEAC), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the Pan American Development Foundation (PADF), the Inter-American Defense Board (IADB) and Inter-American Defense College (IADC), the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), in issues relating to natural disasters within their respective areas of competence;

REAFIRMING:

Resolution AG/RES.2114 (XXXV-O/05) “Natural Disaster Reduction and Risk Management” which seeks to reduce the loss of life and of social, economic and environmental assets as a result of natural disaster;

Resolution AG/RES.2314 (XXXVII-O/07) “Natural Disaster Reduction, Risk Management, and Assistance in Natural and Other Disaster Situations” which seeks to “continue attaching importance to climate variability and the adverse effects of climate change, [...] which represent additional risks for all the countries in the Hemisphere, especially for developing countries”;

**BEARING IN MIND:**

The Declaration of Nuevo León drafted at the Special Summit of the Americas (Mexico 2004) which seeks “to increase cooperation and strengthen the institutions responsible for coordinating and implementing measures to reduce the impact of natural disasters on people and their effect on national development plans, with emphasis on prevention, mitigation, emergency measures, and risk management at all levels”;

The Declaration of Mar del Plata drafted at the Fourth Summit of the Americas (Argentina 2005) which called “for action at the national, regional, and international levels to strengthen disaster management programs”;

The Declaration of Port of Spain drafted at the Fifth Summit of the Americas (Trinidad & Tobago 2009) established the importance of “improving regional cooperation and strengthening our national technical and institutional capacity for disaster reduction, prevention, preparedness and response, rehabilitation, resilience, risk reduction, impact mitigation, and evaluation”;

Resolution of the United Nations AG/RES/63/217 (2009) “Natural Disasters and Vulnerability” which emphasizes, “in order to reduce vulnerability to natural hazards, risk assessments should be integrated into disaster risk reduction programmes at national and local levels”; and

**CONSIDERING:**

That natural disasters such as hurricane seasons, floods, landslides, earthquakes, and tsunamis caused devastation in several Member States which have resulted in losses of life, the substantial damage to their economic and social infrastructure, and the consequent negative impact on their development objectives and on their poverty eradication efforts, exacerbated by the diversion of financial resources to disaster response and away from sustainable development;

That most of the aforementioned disasters occur in developing countries and that their devastating effects are magnified by lack of education, lawlessness, poor and unimplemented building codes, fragile infrastructure, lack of investments and lack of organization at all levels;

In the Hemisphere, the most devastating and frequent hazards are floods and earthquakes,

**RESOLVES:**

1. To commend the great efforts made by Member States in collaborating on prevention and mitigation of natural disasters.

2. To recommend that Member States intensify their cooperation to complement regional, national and international efforts to combat the negative impacts of natural disasters, especially of floods and earthquakes.
3. To actively encourage Hemisphere Universities to prepare and share disaster preparedness and mitigation plans with advanced risk assessments in order to increase the chances to prevent and mitigate natural disasters.
4. To strengthen the relationship between the organs and agencies of the Organization of American States (OAS), the Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction (IACNDR), the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI), the Inter-American Committee for Emergency Situations (IACSE) of the Inter-American Emergency Aid Fund (FONDEM), the Inter-American Emergency Aid Committee (IAEAC) and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) in order to create more robust and sustainable programs to prevent and mitigate natural disasters and its effects, in particular mitigation through risk management and health vulnerability reduction, mainly in the most vulnerable countries.
5. To commit the ICANDR, in cooperation with the OAS Committee on Hemispheric Security, to develop and put in immediate implementation two main accurate pilot projects, one to mitigate the damage incurred by earthquakes in a vulnerable country such as Haiti and the other to mitigate the damage incurred by floods in a susceptible country such as Suriname, whose principal characteristics would be:
  - a. To contain several recommendations on systematic risk management, including risk identification, risk assessments, risk reduction and risk transfer;
  - b. To develop a methodology for funding specially geared towards prevention of the two concerned natural disasters all over the Hemisphere.
  - c. To convene 4 years after its implementarion, after studying the projects' efficiency, within the framework of the CSH, a Conference of the Hemisphere disaster preparedness agencies, governmental experts and international experts to analyse in detail the efficiency of the projects' methods and techniques, achievements, risks and cost, and to forward the recommendations of that Conference to the Permanent Council and the CIDI.

6. To suggest that the Committee on Hemispheric Security to seek funding from the Inter-American Development Bank, any of the member or observer states, the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, in order to finance these pilot projects and the consequent Conference.

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

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**HEMISPHERIC POLICY ON NUCLEAR ENERGY IN LIGHT OF THE  
2010 TSUNAMI IN JAPAN**

Second Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Argentina

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

**HAVING SEEN:**

The destruction in of Japanese nuclear power plants by the tsunami of 2010 as addressed in Organizations of American States Offer Condolences in Support to Japan;

**EMPHASIZING:**

The importance of examining the Japanese experience in improving the safety of nuclear power plants as well as examining the positive outcomes of using nuclear power plants as an alternative energy source;

**CONSIDERING:**

That Energy Security for Sustainable Development in the Americas reports that nuclear power plants supply only 1.6% of energy in Latin America, oil is 41.7% and natural gas is 24.5%;

That data provided from the Latin America Energy Organization in 2006 states that Latin America consumed more than 6,000 TWh of electricity and this will increase every year by 2.4%, and that the IEA predicts by 2030 it will require an investment of over US\$1 trillion to meet demands, and additionally that Latin America will invest 1.5% of total gross domestic product per year by 2030;

**RECALLING:**

That in the Secretary General's address at the thirty-seventh regular session of the general assembly he stated nuclear energy was a positive source of energy because it does not produce sulphur or mercury emissions or "result in gases that have a greenhouse effect," and can eventually be cheaper than solid fuels or other forms of energy;

**BEARING IN MIND:**

That the Fourth Summit of the Americas recommends "favor[ing] the research, development, and adoption of renewable and efficient energy sources and the deployment of technology for cleaner and more efficient energy source, including among them, those that foster the intensive use of labor, which, together, with the promotion of sustainable development, and addressing climate change concerns, permit the reduction of poverty";

Resolution AG/DEC. 52 (XXXVII-O/07), "Energy for Sustainable Development," and its main goal of using renewable and cleaner energy, which will increase and generate regional markets; and

NOTING:

50 million people do not have access to modern and reliable electricity services as stated by the Energy Security for Sustainable Development in the Americas;

The necessity of providing reliable, safe energy for all basic human needs such as agriculture, transportation, industrial, environment, education, water, and communication as argued by Energy Security for Economic Development in Latin America and the Caribbean;

That nuclear power plants currently in Latin America have advantages over those in Japan, such as additional and more flexible cooling systems as reported in a meeting on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation in Washington D.C in March, 2011;

The success of Argentina in operating two power plants without mishap, with an additional third in construction, as well as having 6.2% of energy demands met with nuclear energy as reported by the South America Reconsiders Nuclear Power as Japan Crisis Continues;

The success of Brazil in operating two nuclear power plant stations without mishaps, with a third station completed, as well as having 3.1% of energy demands met with nuclear energy as reported by the South America Reconsiders Nuclear Power as Japan Crisis Continues;

The success of Mexico in operating one nuclear power plant station, as well as having 4% of energy demands met with nuclear energy as reported by the South America Reconsiders Nuclear Power as Japan Crisis Continues,

RESOLVES:

1. To urge member states to examine nuclear power plants in the Americas in light of lessons learned from Japan.
2. To instruct the Department of Sustainable Development to research and produce a report on alternatives to fossil fuel energy in the region which should include:
  - a. A discussion of the lessons learned from the 2010 tsunami in Japan, such as security, environment and geography.
  - b. An up-to-date status of climate change in the region and the positive/negative effects fossil fuels have in regards to climate change.
  - c. A discussion of the safety, security, threat of natural disasters and protection of the environment in regards to nuclear power plant stations in the region.
  - d. The positive and negative effects nuclear power plants have as an alternative to fossil fuel based sources of energy.
3. That the report be available to all member states and the public by the 44<sup>th</sup> meeting of General Assembly.

4. To recommend that member states reaffirm their commitment to finding new and renewable energy sources that protect the environment and address climate change.

Approved for form and substance \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Faculty Advisor

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**ENGAGING YOUTH IN CRIME PREVENTION INITIATIVES THROUGH  
THE WORLD ORGANIZATION OF THE SCOUT MOVEMENT**

Second Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Paraguay

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

That the Inter-American Democratic Charter Section VI, Article 27 states, “Special attention shall be given to the development of programs and activities for the education of children and youth as a means of ensuring the continuance of democratic values, including liberty and social justice”;

That Article 35 of the Organization of American States Charter asks Member States to facilitate “urban conditions that offer the opportunity for a healthful, productive, and full life”;

RECOGNIZING:

That AG/DEC. 66 (XLI-O/11) “The Declaration on Haiti” states the importance of “providing youth, particularly at-risk youth, with opportunities for, and access to, education, training, employment, culture, sports, and recreation, in order to prevent violence”;

HAVING SEEN:

That AG/RES. 2619 (XLI-O/11) stresses the importance of continuing “to analyze the causes and effects of violence as it relates to criminal gangs and at-risk youth and other vulnerable populations, supporting capacity-building initiatives, including prevention, rehabilitation, and social reintegration programs aimed at reducing incidences of violence”;

That measure 25 of the OAS Declaration on Security in the Americas reaffirms that multilateral cooperation is essential for combating transnational organized crime;

RECALLING:

That in AG/DEC. 57 (XXXVIII-O/08) “Declaration of Medellín: Youth and Democratic Values,” the Member States asserted their commitment to foster among the youth of the Americas the values set forth in the OAS Charter and the Inter-American Democratic Charter, so as to strengthen their political, social, and economic participation in a democratic society; and

OBSERVING:

That criminal involvement begins at a young age and that targeting youth is key to developing crime prevention initiatives;

That at-risk youth have few economic resources, and seek means of expressing their individuality, pride and unity.

## RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the many accomplishments of the Junior Achievement Program, Partners of the Americas, and World Organization of the Scout Movement, present in the majority of OAS states, on a national and international level.
  2. To urge OAS Member States to adopt or strengthen their respective World Organization of the Scout Movement programs, that teaches and involves youth through non-formal education during their formative years, developing self-reliant, supportive, responsible and committed persons.
  3. To seek funding from private and non-governmental organizations to establish new Scout troops that reach out to underserved youth populations.
  4. To nominate an OAS delegate to announce the introduction of the creation of these new troops at the annual World Scout Conference, the governing body, or the "general assembly" of Scouting, which is composed of all the members of the World Scout Organization.

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

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## **CREATING A WEATHER SAFETY SITE FOR THE AMERICAS**

Second Committee

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Dominican Republic

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

**GUIDED BY:**

The Charter of the Organization of the American States (OAS) (1948) which declares 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”;

**RECALLING:**

That, in the Declaration of Mar del Plata of the Fourth Summit of the Americas (Argentina, 2005), the Heads of State and Government “reaffirmed their commitment to fight poverty, inequality, hunger, and social exclusion; noted with concern the increased intensity of natural and man-made disasters and their devastating impact on human lives, infrastructure, and economies in the Hemisphere; and called for action at the national, regional, and international levels to strengthen disaster management programs”;

**ALSO RECALLING:**

The initiatives taken in AG/RES. 2184 (XXXVI-O/06), “Natural Disaster Reduction, Risk Management, and Assistance in Natural and Other Disaster Situations” which encourages Member States to reduce vulnerability “of Member States to natural disasters through the development of domestic natural disaster reduction strategies, mutual assistance, technical cooperation, land-use planning, and improvement of building codes”;

**ACKNOWLEDGING:**

The initiatives taken in AG/RES. 2312 (XXXVII-O/07), “Report of the First Inter-American Meeting of Ministers and High-level Authorities on Sustainable Development within the Framework of CIDI” which encourages Member States “to continue with the exchange of information and experience regarding the mapping of risk zones, people-centered early-warning systems, and other technical aspects of risk reduction”;

**TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION:**

That AG/RES. 2619 (XLI-O/11) promoted “technical cooperation and institutional capacity-building...and [the] strengthening of critical infrastructure protection”; and

**DEEPLY CONCERNED:**

By the damage caused by these catastrophic events in Member States which result in the devastation of hundreds of thousands of lives distressed each year by natural disasters in the Americas, including the over one million people affected in Haiti 2010, and in Chile where 9% of the population lost their homes,

**RESOLVES:**

1. To authorize the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI) to establish a working group under the auspices of the Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction (IACNDR).

2. That this working group will:
  - a. Establish a website that will:
    - i. Consolidate information by regions and spread awareness concerning prevention and mitigation of natural disasters.
    - ii. Give all citizens in the hemisphere easy access to information regarding possible hazard zones in their region, natural disasters that are prominent in that area, ways to prepare for those disasters, as well as nearby relief centers to seek out after a disaster.
    - i. Including but not be limited to printable pamphlets or brochures on weather safety for rural areas without internet access.
  - b. Work in collaboration with the Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH) whose duties include to research and disperse information regarding the assessment of disaster risk zones, biodiversity, forest fires to soil degradation.
  - c. Consult the Office of Information and Technology Services within the OAS to construct the website and update it as new, relevant information comes about.
  - d. Be composed of high-level national authorities on natural disaster reduction and risk management, as well as contributors to the PAIGH, with the participation of the private sector, sub regional, national, and international bodies and agencies, and nongovernmental, community, and civil society organizations.
3. To encourage each Member State in the preliminary stages of the website to provide the working group access to location of relief centers in different areas as well as the topography and hazard zones based on the infrastructure of the state and to use the Dominican Republic as a test case for construction of the site.
  - a. The Dominican Republic will collect and report this data to the working group as well as any issues that may arise in the collection and reporting of the data.
  - b. The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and the Ministry of Public Works and Communications in the Dominican Republic will oversee the collection of this material.
  - c. After the Dominican Republic test, other Member States will be asked to provide information for the first few years until the IACNDR can maintain the website directly.
4. To request that the Secretary General report to the 44<sup>th</sup> Regular Session of the General Assembly on the implementation of this resolution, the execution of which shall be subject to the availability of financial resources in the program-budget of the Organization and other resources.
5. To request additional funding from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), and the Pan American Institute of Geography and History pertinent non-governmental organizations (NGOs), related organizations, as well as Member States and permanent observer states in the form of voluntary donations.

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

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

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**STRENGTHENING HEMISPHERIC SECURITY THROUGH THE CREATION OF INTER-AMERICAN SPECIALIZED COUNCIL ON CYBERNETIC SECURITY**

Second Committee

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Chile

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

The sixth chapter of part one of the Organization of American States Charter titled *Collective Security*, states that member states are responsible for coordinating actions that promote and protect inter-American security;

Article 28 of this provision reads, “Every act of aggression by a State against the territorial integrity or the inviolability of the territory or against the sovereignty or political independence of an American State shall be considered an act of aggression against the other American States”;

HAVING SEEN:

The rise of non-state threats i.e. terrorist threats in the 1990’s, the OAS held a series of meetings where they committed themselves to, “prevent, combat, and eliminate terrorism.” The First Specialized Conference on Terrorism was held in Lima in 1996 (Declaration of Lima), and a Second Specialized Conference on Terrorism was held in Mar del Plata in 1998;

The result of the 1998 Second Specialized Conference was the adoption of the Commitment of Mar del Plata, establishing the sub-organization of the “Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE)” composed of “competent national authorities” of member states;

In 1999, the General Assembly endorsed the sub-committee and officially established the CICTE as a branch of the OAS by passing the resolution AG/RES. 1650 (XXIX-O/99). Funding for the CICTE and its programs was allocated from permanent OAS member states and their financial institutions, in particular the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB);

NOTING:

That the events of September 11, 2001 brought new focus to Inter-American efforts to confront terrorism. On September 21<sup>st</sup>, 2001, the 23<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs in Washington, D.C., the ministers adopted the “Resolution Strengthening Cooperation to Prevent, Combat, and Eliminate Terrorism” (RC. 23/RES.1/01);

Immediately afterwards, the Minister of Foreign Affairs reconvened in their 24<sup>th</sup> Meeting of Consultation and approved the Resolution, “Terrorist Threat to the Americas” (RC. 24/RES. 1/01) declaring that “these terrorist attacks against the United States of America are attacks against all American states” and invoking the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (Rio Treaty);

The resolution included the following as pertinent issues to the CICTE: “To call upon all member states to strengthen cooperation, at the regional and international levels, to pursue, capture, prosecute, punish, and as appropriate, to expedite the extradition of the perpetrators, organizers, and sponsors, of these terrorist acts, strengthen mutual legal assistance, and exchange information in a timely manner,” “To instruct the Permanent Council to convoke, as soon as possible, a meeting of the inter-American Committee Against Terrorism so that it may identify urgent actions aimed at strengthening inter-American cooperation to prevent, combat, and eliminate terrorism in the Hemisphere,” and “To entrust

the Permanent Council with preparing a draft inter-American Convention Against Terrorism with a view to presenting it to the next session of the OAS General Assembly. Also, to urge the states to study the international legal repercussion of the conduct of government authorities who provide financial support to protect, or harbor terrorist individuals or groups;”

On October 15, 2001 and November 29, 2001 the CICTE held two special sessions to further the agenda of the resolution. Between these two sessions the OAS subcommittees of Financial Controls, Border Controls, and Work Plan worked to identify counter-terrorism actions for OAS member states to implement at the multi-lateral, regional, sub-regional, and national levels and to set a concrete agenda for the CICTE to pursue in 2002-2003;

In 2002, CICTE established an Executive Secretariat within the OAS General Council. The CICTE Secretariat was formed with individuals seconded by the governments of El Salvador, the United States of American, and Uruguay. The Secretary General appointed an Executive Secretary in October 2002 to direct the operation of the secretariat;

In 2002 the OAS Convention Against Terrorism was signed by 30 member states at the OAS General Assembly in Bridgetown, Barbados on June 3 and entered into effect in July 2003;

Since 2002, the CICTE has developed a wide range of programming. Today there are 10 programs divided into six broad areas: border controls, financial controls, critical infrastructure protection, legislative assistance and consultations, crisis management exercises, and policy development and coordination. The programs are designed to promote international cooperation and coordination with other international, regional, sub-regional bodies, as well as the private sector; and

#### **RECOGNIZING:**

That the OAS has created the CICTE to deal with the effects of the information revolution, beginning in the mid- 20<sup>th</sup> century extending through present day, and globalization and the correlating rise of non-traditional organizations capable of committing acts of aggression, specifically in the cyber realm;

Increasing dependence on computer programs and the Internet to conduct vital business has led to a drastic increase in cybercrime. OAS member states have acknowledged cybernetic crime as a top area of concern pertaining to inter-American, regional, sub-regional, national, and private sector security;

The OAS has developed a broad definition of cybernetic crime to include the spreading of viral child pornography, global computer viruses, identity theft, and confidential file hacking including government files and private business files;

In order to properly protect American states' sovereignty and democratic markets it is necessary to build upon the agenda of the CICTE and create further preventative programming to protect the Americas from cyber security breaches conducted by either non-state organizations or state organizations. Due to the anonymous nature of cybernetic crime perpetrators, it is difficult to identify the origin of hostile attacks making inter-American cooperation pertinent to the establishment of secure cyber networks,

#### **RESOLVES:**

1. To commend OAS member states on the increase of inter-American cooperation to prevent and combat cybernetic crime through the creation of the CICTE.

2. To elaborate and extend programs in the CICTE areas of financial control, critical infrastructure protection, crisis management exercise, and policy development and coordination by creating a Specialized Council on Cybernetic Security,
  - a. The Specialized Council on Cybernetic Security will be a subdivision of the CICTE arm of the OAS;
    - i. The mission of the Council on Cybernetic Security is to identify nature and origin of cyber threats and to create evolving cyber security programming to counteract threats through two programs: implementation of annual inter-American “hacking contests” and the creation of a Cybernetic Threat and Crime Database,
    - ii. The Council of Cybernetic Security will be made up of computer programming specialists from member states who will advise the CICTE on matters of cyber security programming,
      1. Council members will be appointed after the completion of national state “hacking contests”.
3. To create an inter-American Cybernetic Threat and Crime Database on past and current cyber threat origin:
  - a. When individual Council members identify cyber threats they will follow proper protocol:
    - i. Register the nature of the threat as hostile or non-hostile,
    - ii. Register the origin of threat as: state, non-state, or individual,
    - iii. Register the location of the threat as specifically as possible.
4. Concluding that inter-American cooperation is the sole path to the creation of solid American cyber security, the above programs seek to benefit all member states through the preservation of American state sovereignty and the democratic free market system.

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

(Signature of faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

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Name of delegates

Countries represented

## **BIG BROTHER SPORTS PROGRAM**

Second Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Guyana

The General Assembly,

**CONSIDERING:**

Article 9 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter which states that “The elimination of all forms of discrimination, especially gender, ethnic and race discrimination, as well as diverse forms of intolerance, the promotion and protection of human rights of indigenous peoples and migrants, and respect for ethnic, cultural and religious diversity in the Americas contribute to strengthening democracy and citizen participation;”

**RECOGNIZING:**

That the spiritual unity of the continent is based on respect for the cultural values of the American countries and requires their close cooperation for the high purposes of civilization and that a safe environment is essential to the integral development of the human being, which contributes to democracy and political stability;

**RECALLING:**

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

**HAVING SEEN:**

According to the World Bank records that close to 40% of children in Latin America that should be in school are not and the vast amount of inequality present in the region and the insecurity that it has created through increased crime that is partly formed by the large group of uneducated youth that has not many opportunities; and

**BEARING IN MIND:**

That participation on a sports team can bring diverse people together;

That an occupation given to the youth will decrease delinquency; and that a more united population will inherently strengthen the democracy of a nation through increased participation and involvement; and that human health is a part of multidimensional security; and the role older students have in guiding the younger,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage member states to permit the use of public school facilities for afterschool sports programs in which the elder students will lead the younger ones in the creation of sports teams that fits their interests.
2. To request the Secretary General to draft a joint letter that sports ministers may sign highlighting the importance of afterschool sports programs to the international federations of soccer, baseball, and cricket (FIFA, IBAF, ICC) and invite them to channel donations to such afterschool programs.
3. To have the OAS promote the creation of a permanent partnership between the sports ministries of all member states with international sports federations with the aim of increasing the effectiveness of the afterschool sports programs.

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

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ Signature of Delegate Country Represented  
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## **YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN CRIME PREVENTION: AFTERSCHOOL PROGRAMS**

Second Committee: Hemispheric Security  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Belize

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

That The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child states in Part 1 Article 19 that all states will take proper actions to protect children from violence;

RECOGNIZING:

UNESCO's Youth Development and Violence Prevention Programme's belief that there is the need for a safer and more positive youth environment in which concrete alternatives to violence are made available;

CONCERNED:

That the security of states in the Hemisphere is affected, in various ways, by the violence that has erupted in relation to organized crime;

BEARING IN MIND ALSO:

That within the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency, it has been determined that the successful prevention of juvenile delinquency requires efforts on the part of the entire society to ensure the harmonious development of adolescents, with respect for and promotion of their personality from early childhood; and

HAVING SEEN:

That Belize has implemented several successful policies through the Inter-American Development Bank, which seek to help teenagers resist violence through school-based positive youth development, interagency public safety management information systems, and juvenile social rehabilitation support,

RESOLVES:

1. To urge member states to actively outline educational afterschool programs that can help deter youth participation in criminal activities.
2. To request that member states insert a section in their budgets towards afterschool program funding at the primary and/or secondary level.
3. To recommend the Office of Education and Culture sponsor a hemispheric conference aimed at informing diplomats from each OAS country the importance, effect, and outcome of crime prevention on youth. The conference will take place in Belize city, Belize in October 2013.
4. To invite member states, permanent observers, international financial organizations, regional organizations, and civil society organizations to contribute to financing the Office of Education and Culture's conference.

5. To encourage hemispheric countries to hold both regional and national seminars and training workshops for educators and volunteers interested in learning about after school programs aimed at preventing youth violence.
6. To understand that each country in the hemisphere will approach the issue of youth violence and prevention differently.
7. To strongly encourage the Permanent Council members to submit an outline of their country's plans for implementing after school programs for primary and secondary children.

Approved for form and substance

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(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

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## MITIGATION OF YOUTH VIOLENCE IN THE AMERICAS

Second Committee

Topic no. 2 of the agenda

Draft resolution presented by the delegation of Grenada, Panama and St. Lucia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

The presence and expansion of gangs and criminal bands that threaten the sovereignty of American states and their influence on the youth;

HAVING SEEN:

The following reports: "Crime, Violence, and Development: Trends, Costs and Policy Options in the Caribbean," specifically Section 5, "Youth Violence in the Caribbean...," and Annexes 5.1-5.3 (United Nations and World Bank); and "Social Panorama of Latin America," specifically Chapter IV: "A Social Agenda..." (United Nations);

TAKING NOTE:

That, according to these reports, youth crime and violence is a growing problem in Latin America – especially in the Caribbean—as there is an upward trend of the proportion of youth involved in crime, as perpetrators and victims, and furthermore, that there is an increasing percentage of youth involved in violent crime;

The multidimensional perspective about the security issues adopted since the Special Conference about Security held in Mexico City during October 27 and 28 2003;

EMPHASIZING:

That matters of collective hemispheric security are matters that affect all nations within the hemisphere, and that such matters can only be solved with hemispheric cooperation; and

NOTING:

That there is an inverse relationship between crime and economic and social welfare, that the general economic and social welfare of one OAS member state affects the economic and social welfare of another OAS member state, and therefore, that it is in the self interest of all OAS member states to cooperate with one another to establish a hemispheric plan for youth crime prevention initiatives;

The concept of hemispheric security according to the Declaration on Security in the Americas, which defines security as a multidimensional issue, and the Human Security as a strategy, which covers the integral development of citizens and the responsibility of the states of having the monopoly of arms in their own territories, and to protect;

The integration needed to eradicate criminal bands and their influence on youth, and the principle of harmonic cooperation between states, established by international law,

RESOLVES:

1. To increase devotion to data collection of the efficiency and effectiveness of youth crime prevention initiatives employed in Latin America and the Caribbean.
2. To request updated statistics of: a description and categorization of gangs and periodical reports about their influence on youth from the Department of Public Security, in order to understand how to act against these groups.
3. To adopt proven methods of youth crime prevention initiatives, such as methods suggested, but not limited to, in the afore-mentioned reports.
4. To include in the discussions at the next hemispheric summit on youth crime: regional experts and high counselors of youth crime and youth crime prevention initiatives. To include in the agenda of the next hemispheric summit on youth crime a discussion of: the role of a state in preventing youth crime; the necessity of multilateral cooperation in order to address youth crime; the definition of "youth" as it relates to youth crime; efficient and effective methods of youth crime prevention initiatives; the efficiency and effectiveness of states' youth crime prevention initiatives; the control and disarmament of criminal gangs related to youth crime.
5. To initiate the foundation of a hemispheric observatory requiring all state members to review hemispheric responses to youth crime and the effectiveness of youth crime prevention initiatives. To submit the findings of this hemispheric observatory to the next hemispheric summit on youth crime.
6. To establish regional youth council networks across the hemisphere, in order to tackle the security issue of youth crime, integrating the young population in youth crime prevention initiatives, decreasing youth crime rates, and fostering multilateral cooperation. To summarize and submit the most promising discussions of these regional youth council networks to the next hemispheric summit on youth crime.
7. To create online forums for all youth, community leaders and authorities in the Americas to discuss the problem of youth crime in the Americas, and its influence on society. To summarize and submit the most promising discussions of these online forums to the next hemispheric summit on youth crime.
8. Execution of activities proposed in this resolution will be carried out pending the availability of financial resources:
  - a. Financial resources for the execution of the activities proposed in this resolution will be sought from: Unicef; The Center for Global Development; the Inter-American Dialogue and the Inter-American Coalition for Crime and Violence Prevention (IACPU) which is composed of PAHO, IDB, CDC, WOLA, OAS, USAID and UNESCO.

Approved for form and substance:

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(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

Signature of Delegate

Country Represented

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## **THE PARTICIPATION OF CARIBBEAN NATIONS IN A COORDINATED RENEWABLE ENERGY PROGRAM**

Second Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegations of Ecuador, the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, and the Republic of Costa Rica

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

**HAVING SEEN:**

Article 15 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states: “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 38 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, 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 51 of the Charter, which states: “The Member States will develop science and technology through educational, research, and technological development activities and information and dissemination programs. They will stimulate activities in the field of technology for the purpose of adapting it to the needs of their integral development”;

**RECALLING:**

The United Nations report “Vital Climate Change Graphics for Latin America and the Caribbean,” produced by the UN Environment Program (UNEP)—in collaboration with the Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and UNEP’s Polar Research Centre—which depicts the major signs of climate change in the region and future climate scenarios for the region, such as rises in the temperature of ocean surfaces resulting in more frequent bleaching of coral reefs by 2050, with a negative impact on tourism and fishing, along with the rise of tropical diseases such as yellow fever, dengue fever and malaria;

The TECH4CDM project that “promotes renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies in five Latin American countries [Ecuador, Argentina, Chile, Mexico, Peru] and takes advantage of the opportunities offered by the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) to foster these technologies in the selected countries, in respect to their specific conditions at political, legal and technical levels”;

The CDM, defined in Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol, that “assists developing countries in implementing sustainable development and contributes to the goal of the United Nations Framework

Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which is to prevent dangerous climate change; and to assist developed nations in reaching compliance with their quantified greenhouse gas emission limitation and reduction commitments”; and

EMPHASIZING,

AG/RES. 2253 (XXXVI-O/06) “Support for the Use of Sources of New and Renewable Energy”, that requests the Secretary-General, to support Member States in developing sustainable energy plans and the implementation of measures to encourage greater use of clean conventional energy and commercially viable renewable energy, like wind, geothermal, biofuel, hydro and solar, as well as the adoption of policies to achieve greater energy efficiency, as actions to better address the challenges related to economic growth and the environment; and

CONSIDERING:

That the small island states of the Caribbean are particularly vulnerable to the effects of global warming and climate change such as extreme weather events, including high temperatures, forest fires, droughts, storms and floods;

The increasing rate of energy consumption and availability in recent years raises the question of how to meet the greater production requirements in the future without damaging the already fragile ecosystems of the hemisphere; and

The United Nations “Vital Climate Change Graphics for Latin America and the Caribbean” 2010 report, which states that there is a “growing need for regional coordination and sharing of best practices in drawing up sustainable policies and designing technologies and investment options to reduce harmful gas emissions through expanding the sources of clean and renewable energy, increasing energy efficiency and adopting energy-saving measures,”

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage OAS Member States and the Department of Sustainable Development’s Energy and Climate Change Division with the development and implementation, in conjunction with the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas, of a “Geographical System of renewable energy orientation in the Caribbean states”, as a useful reference for Caribbean countries interested in, and in need of, diversifying energy sources in order to avoid dependency on non-renewable energetic sources and to take advantage of the specific conditions of each area to maximize productivity.

- a. This geographic system would identify the potential for the implementation of renewable energies in certain geographic areas within Caribbean nations, along with identifying specific weather conditions and environmental resources.
- b. To request that any Member States involved provide, through their Ministries of Environment or their equivalent, geographic based information to consider the viability of various forms of renewable energies.

2. To request the participation of Caribbean nations in a program similar to the TECH4CDM using

said Geographical System of Renewable Energy Orientation to facilitate the achievement of:

- a. Promoting and developing wind, solar thermal, cogeneration and solarphotovoltaic technologies for rural electrification in the Caribbean, as in the five membernations of TECH4CDM.
- b. Optimizing the opportunities provided by the Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM) for these technologies in Latin America.
- c. Increasing awareness of climate change and its adverse affects, along with the implementation and use of renewable technologies.
- d. Identifying innovative potential projects in order to facilitate any investments in sucha program.
- e. Developing proposals for cooperation and planning in dealing with the undesirable effects of climate change that are already affecting the region.
- f. Creating a regional network to facilitate regional sharing of intelligence in renewable energy and green technologies in the fight against global warming.

3. To establish a meeting of several international organizations and programs dedicated to the furtherance of renewable energy programs in Latin America and the Caribbean extending an invitation, but not limiting that invitation to: the Organización Latinoamericana de Energía (OLADE), The Caribbean Renewable Energy Development Program(CREDP), and the Energy and Climate partnership of the Americas(ECPA) for the purpose of:

- a. Creating a council composed of members of the aforementioned organizations who will meet every three years to coordinate their efforts on the issues of:
  - i. Availability of energy to rural areas.
  - ii. Availability of renewable energy sources.
  - iii. Implementation of regulation of emissions levels of non-renewable electric power plants.
- b. The location of this meeting will be determined by the OAS Department of Sustainable Development with the approval of the ministries of environment of the respective nations involved

4. To request that the aforementioned program as well as the meeting be funded by the Inter-American Developmental Bank in addition to the OLADE, CREDP, and ECPA.

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

(Signature of Faculty Member)

Cosignatories:

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**WORKING GROUP TO STUDYMETHODS OF YOUTH ENGAGEMENT ANDDEVELOP  
GUIDELINES TO DECREASE CRIME IN THE AMERICAS**

Second Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution presented by the Delegations of Colombia and the Commonwealth of Dominica

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

**HAVING SEEN:**

Article 3 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which encourages nations to use education as a means to promote justice, freedom, and peace, thereby helping to prevent youth crime through education;

**RECOGNIZING:**

Commitment to Public Security in the Americas (Mexico City, 2008) [OEA/Ser.K/XLIX. 1] that states “confronting crime and insecurity in a joint, preventive, comprehensive, coherent, effective, and continuous manner” is a priority because “violence and crime negatively affect the social, economic, and political development of our societies”;

The Declaration of San Salvador on Citizen Security in the Americas [AG/DEC. 66 (XLI-O/11)] that testifies to “the importance of adopting policies, programs, and actions to prevent and confront crime, violence, and insecurity, including measures for the protection of vulnerable groups” and which specifies the “importance of providing youth, particularly at-risk youth, with opportunities for and access to education, training, employment, culture, sports, and recreation, in order to prevent violence”;

**GUIDED BY:**

The PACT Program, an award-winning registered Canadian charity, who “believes it is the community’s responsibility to provide the best programs at the earliest stages to bring out young people’s potential as human beings”;

YouthBuild International’s mission to open pathways to productive livelihoods for the country’s most marginalized, out-of-school, unemployed, and gang-vulnerable young people through training, education, employment and self-employment;

**BEARING IN MIND:**

That during the First Pan American Forum (Lima, 2009), children and adolescents in the Americas ranked violence as the number one issue of concern;

That Child Rights International Network pointed out that 10-29 year olds commit over 60 percent of all homicides in Latin America;

That during the closing of the forum in Washington D.C. on youth and security, the Organization of American States (OAS) revealed that one fourth of young people in Latin America between the ages of 15 and 29 are at risk of being affected by crime; and

**CONSIDERING:**

The complexity of crime and violence in the Americas which leaves any single organization unable to tackle all issues singlehandedly;

That there are many programs within the Americas aimed at the prevention of youth crime, and a study on the effectiveness of each program can be used to develop guiding principles that each nation can use to improve the quality of existing programs and new ones leading to further social and economic benefits;

That, despite acknowledgement of the vital need to engage the youth in crime prevention initiatives, there are no set guidelines that youth programs can utilize concerning how to effectively engage the youth,

**RESOLVES:**

1. To commend the OAS and member states for recognizing the need for and encouraging the development of crime prevention initiatives that target the youth, specifically Canada and Brazil for their implementation of PACT and YouthBuild International programs.
2. To suggest that the Inter-American Council for Integral Development create a working group comprised of representatives from OAS registered civil society organizations (CSOs) to develop guidelines on most effective methods for youth engagement.
3. To urge that the working group create a survey to be completed by OAS registered CSOs that work to engage the youth, representing a variety of member states, which will identify strengths and weaknesses and offer a variety of methods that have proven most effective at engaging the youth.
4. To recommend that the working group develop a collection of agreed upon guidelines for effectively engaging the youth in crime prevention, and that said guidelines be flexible, considering in the process:
  - a. Legal limitations within member states and the budgetary constraints of initiatives.
  - b. The results of surveys completed by CSOs registered with the OAS.
  - c. Cooperating with programs like PACT and YouthBuild International, researchers of the U.N.'s Study of Violence Against Children, other specialists with experience on crime prevention programs, and regional representatives.
5. To advise that the working group ensure that summaries of each of the working group's meetings, the development of the guidelines, and the guidelines themselves be made available to all organizations that engage the youth in crime prevention initiatives and to the public by:
  - a. Posting the summaries, guideline developments, and finished guidelines on the OAS website.

- b. Contacting organizations in the hemisphere that are known to work with at-risk youth electronically and by hard copy to make them aware of the published guidelines.
  - c. Offering to mail hard copies of the finished guidelines to organizations without internet access.
6. To recommend that the OAS seek funding from member states, the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), World Bank (WB), as well as voluntary contributions from any other institutions and organizations.
7. To advocate that the creation and distribution of the guidelines be completed by and presented at the next General Assembly, 2013.

Approved for form and substance:

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(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

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**PROMOTING ENERGY INNOVATION AND INTEGRATION FOR SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT IN THE HEMISPHERE**

Second Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda.

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegations of the Trinidad & Tobago and United States of America.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

That socioeconomic development and environmental protection are the basis for sustainable development (CIDI/RIMDS-II/DEC.1/10, "Declaration of Santo Domingo for the Sustainable Development of the Americas");

That it is necessary to recognize the work of the Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CEPCIDI) were Involved in the process of reflection and consultation on mechanisms for policy dialogue within the Inter-American Council for Integral Development AG/RES. 2390 (XXXVIII-O/08) "the Strengthening Partnership for Development: Policy Dialogue, Technical Cooperation, Structure, and Mechanisms";

That climate change has negative impacts throughout the Hemisphere; (resolutions CIDI/RES. 241 (XV-O/10), AG/RES. 2649 (XLI-O/11) and AG/RES. 2588 (XL-O/10) "Climate Change in the Countries of the Hemisphere");

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

AG/RES. 2253 (XXXVI-O/06) "Support for the Use of New and Renewable Energy Sources"; AG/DEC. 52 (XXXVII-O/07) "The Declaration of Panama: Energy for Sustainable Development" and "Declaration of Port of Spain, 2009";

RECALLING:

That the OAS member states endorse the efforts underway to mobilize financial and technological support in the Hemisphere to address adaptation needs of its developing countries;

The Principles of "Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21," which provide a plan of implementation of decisions on Sustainable Development;

HAVING SEEN:

UN Resolution A/RES/65/15 2012, The Year of Sustainable Energy for All, which recognizes the importance of energy development locally, nationally and internationally; the 2011 report on energy security in the hemisphere by the OAS, which considers that the importance of access to sustainable energy is essential for social and economic development and Goals and purpose of Chapter VII and XIII of the OAS Charter, "Integral development;" and the related declaration in energy for the summit of Americas, "Taking into consideration national needs and priorities and consistent with applicable national and international law, we will strive to foster investment and innovation in the development and diversification of energy sources and of

efficient and environmentally friendly technologies, including cleaner technologies for the production of fossil fuels", and

RECOGNIZING:

The importance of enforcing the innovative energy strategies that benefit current and future generations, from which infers that energy sustainability must involve actions that deeply incorporated into policies, plans and strategies that member countries must implement in order to ensure its development and prosperity;

Energy development is critical to economic growth, development, poverty reduction and health. The need of understanding issues such as access to modern energy services, climate change, energy supply, reliability and energy prices,

RESOLVES:

1. To recognize the need for all member countries to consider the main aspects of energy problems, such as access to and supply of modern services, efficient renewable energy technology.
2. To extend the Renewable Energy Committee implemented in Trinidad and Tobago as a program for the OAS, being part of the Department of Sustainable Development.
3. To promote the participation of scientists, energy companies and young innovators around the hemisphere for the development and implementation of renewable energy.
4. That this program should consider:
  - a. Evaluating existing information policies, management, development and deployment of sustainable energy in the hemisphere "REIA", with a view to improve the regulatory framework and promote the participation of the scientific community in general, to ensure energy security in the economic and social.
  - b. Conducting a current state assessment of renewable energy into solar power, thermal energy, wind energy, wave energy, hydroelectric and bio-fuels.
  - c. Identifying feasible and practical renewable technologies for each country depending on each countries particularities.
  - d. Developing a renewable energy power grid system that will allow adequate supply service in remote and with difficult access areas in the hemisphere respecting the slogan of sustainable development and environment protection.
  - e. Allowing the exchange of technologies and knowledge among different research institutions to create an equitable power energy system in the hemisphere.
  - f. Centralizing related studies on the generation, storage, integration systems and Hybrid Systems or renewable energy with easy access for future research and improvements to existing projects.

- g. Establishing partnerships with Inter-American and international organizations in order to develop renewable energy as an essential technology for an economic and social sustainable development at local, national, regional and international.

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

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

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(Signature of Delegate)

(Country Represented)

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**PROMOTION OF HEMISHPERIC COOPERATION IN SUPPORT OF RENEWABLE AND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY IN THE FACE OF GLOBAL WARMING**

Second Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegations of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the Dominican Republic, and the Republic of Panama

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

As stated in Article 32 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (1948), “The Inter-American cooperation for integral development should be continuous and preferably channeled through multilateral organizations, without prejudice to bilateral cooperation between Member States”;

REAFFIRMING:

The Heads of State and Government declared in in the Plan of Action for the Sustainable Development of the Americas held in Santa Cruz de la Sierra (1996), “We will adopt policies and strategies that will encourage changes in production and consumption patterns in order to attain sustainable development and a better quality of life, as well as to preserve our natural environment and contribute to the alleviation of poverty” and “We will promote increased opportunities for the expression of ideas and the exchange of information and traditional knowledge on sustainable development between groups, organizations, businesses, and individuals”;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

That the Unit for Sustainable Development and Environment (USDE) is the principal technical arm of the OAS General Secretariat responsible for meeting the needs of the member states in matters of sustainable economic development. Among its areas of concern are trans-boundary water resources management, reduction of vulnerability to natural hazards, public participation in decision-making, climate change and sea-level rise, coastal-zones management, renewable-energy planning, and biodiversity;

BEARING IN MIND:

The Declaration of Panama: Energy for Sustainable Development AG/DEC. 52 (XXXVII O/07) which acknowledges the adverse effects and challenges of climate change, and of the need to promote research and development of green technology; the need to promote sustainable patterns of production and consumption; and the importance of private-sector participation; and

RECOGNIZING:

That the world energy consumption increased by 5% from 2009 to 2010;

That carbon dioxide emission from fossil fuels is destroying the region’s once-thriving habitats at an alarming rate;

That energy security is a worldwide concern and the need for sustainable and renewable energy sources is critical in adapting to climate change,

## RESOLVES:

1. To invite Member States to adopt the initiatives raised in the Plan of Action of the Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development, which discuss the most economically and environmentally efficient production and use of clean energy.
2. To request that the Unit for Sustainable Development and Environment (USDE), under the OAS Department of Sustainable Development (DSD), oversee and control the ICEE.
3. To create a committee, hereafter referred to as the “Inter-American Committee on Energy and Environmentalism” (ICEE) which will promote and facilitate multi-national cooperation in furthering research and development of renewable and sustainable energy.
4. To recommend that the ICEE will, at minimum:
  - a. Promote collaboration between member states to strengthen efforts to explore renewable energy sources and to identify technology gaps;
  - b. Call for an annual meeting between each member states’ Minister of Energy to: (1) discuss advances in research and technology related to renewable and sustainable energy, and to (2) share best practices for efficient production and implementation alternative energy programs;
  - c. Promote cooperation between the private sector and the governments of individual member states through (1) government sponsored conferences, exhibitions, and workshops for corporations, scientist, scholars, entrepreneurs, and government officials, etc; and (2) assessing products of industries and multinational corporations to determine the impact of their production process on the environment and offer advice accordingly.
5. To request the General Secretariat to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth regular session on the implementation of this resolution, the execution of which shall be subject to the availability of financial resources in the program-budget of the Organization and other resources.
6. To request that this committee be funded by donations from the World Bank Climate Investment Funds (specifically the Strategic Climate Fund), Member States, permanent Observer States, and other pertinent and willing Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Civil Service Organizations (CSOs) and private companies, along with the regular budget allocated to the OAS Department of Sustainable Development.

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

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

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**EXPANSION OF THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR  
NATURAL DISASTER REDUCTION**

Second Committee

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegations of Jamaica and Paraguay

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

That one of the principles of the Organization of American States (OAS) is “To strengthen the peace and security of the continent” as stated in Chapter 1: Article 2(a) of the OAS charter;

HAVING SEEN:

That Article 4.k of the Declaration on Security in the Americas states, “Many of the new threats, concerns, and other challenges to hemispheric security are transnational in nature and may require appropriate hemispheric cooperation”;

That Article 39 of the Declaration on Security in the Americas states, “We pledge to strengthen the existing inter-American mechanisms and develop new cooperation mechanisms to improve and broaden the region’s response capability in preventing and mitigating the effects of these disasters...when possible, using technology and scientific resource to prevent their occurrence, as well as taking adaptive measures to mitigate the effects of these disasters”;

That Article 41 of the Declaration of Security in the Americas states, “We commit to working in coordination in order to mitigate the adverse effects that global climate change could have on our states and to develop cooperation mechanisms in accordance with the international efforts in this field”;

The commitment made in the Declaration of Port of Spain, in the framework of the Fifth Summit of the Americas, to reinforcing inter-American alliances, mechanisms and other forms of co-operation to face natural and man-made disasters in the national, regional and international context;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

By the devastation in several member states caused by diverse natural disasters, including phenomenon such as the severe 2010 earthquake in Haiti, “cyclical problems associated with the “El Nino” warm water currents in the Pacific Ocean, floods, landslides, earthquakes, and tsunamis, which have resulted in losses including the tragic loss of life, substantial damage to economic and social infrastructure, and the resulting negative impact on development objectives and on poverty eradication efforts, exacerbated by the diversion of financial resources away from sustainable development to disaster response”;

UNDERSCORING:

That hemispheric security is characterized by a variety of threats including natural and man-made disasters as well as environmental degradation;

RECALLING:

That issues of natural disasters are an increasing concern because of their growing impact on populations and the economy. Resolutions AG/RES. 2182 (XXXVI-O/06) “Adoption of the Amended Statutes of the Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction”; and AG/RES. 2114 (XXXV-O/05) regarding "Natural Disaster Reduction and Risk Management" which state that the OAS recognized the continued importance of strengthening the planning and disaster management activities;

**REAFFIRMING:**

That Chapter IV, Article 18 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter establishes that “when situations arise in a member state that may affect the development of its democratic political institutional process or the legitimate exercise of power, the Secretary General or the Permanent Council may, with prior consent of the government concerned, arrange for visits or other actions in order to analyze the situation”; and

**RECOGNIZING:**

That Richard E. Feinberg, Dean of the University of California at San Diego’s Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies, argues that “summits are crucial to the pursuit of US and Latin American interests and that...the summit process is the only foreseeable way to maintain momentum in Latin American relations,”

**RESOLVES:**

1. To recognize the importance of the Inter-American Committee for Natural Disaster Reduction (IACNDR); Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA); the Coordination Center for the Prevention of Natural Disasters in Central America (CEPREDENAC); the Andean Committee for Disaster Prevention and Response (CAPRADE); the Department of Sustainable Development (OAS/DSD), specifically the Risk Management and Adaptation to Climate Change Section (RISK-MACC); and the MERCOSUR sponsored Socio-Natural Disaster Risk Reduction and Humanitarian Assistance (REHU) as some of the principal instruments for assisting member states in preparing, responding to, and reducing vulnerability to natural and other disasters.
2. To propose the expansion of IACNDR to include a wider participation of stakeholders, and biennial conference for the sole purpose of continually addressing natural disaster prevention and mitigation.
  - a. Participants will include top scientists and researchers, as well as policy makers, governmental agencies, non-governmental agencies to be chosen by participating Member States, and representatives from the private sector. The focus of the conference will be practical and directly related to sharing experiences, methods, techniques and case studies, with an eye to improving policy formulation and implementation.
  - b. To create, as a means for a separate avenue of discussion, an online forum called the Inter-American Forum for Institutional Improvement of Natural Disaster Response (IAFIINDR), which will be accessible to each national emergency organization of each member state in which institutional responses can be improved without the formal gathering of the IACNDR.
  - c. That the Venue State will be responsible for the organization of the Summit and the publication of that year’s annual report, to be funded by the Inter-American Emergency Aid Fund (FONDEM).
    1. That Paraguay offers to host the first summit and makes a commitment to host it every other year.
    2. That the venue of the Summit when Paraguay is not hosting, will be decided by vote, from a list of interested countries, provided by General Assembly of the OAS.
3. To encourage Member States to provide incentives to students pursuing degrees and careers in environmental change and disaster relief with the goal of training the future generations to better handle droughts, flooding, landslides, and other natural disasters.

4. To give precedence for OAS scholarships to students of member states interested in pursuing research related to disaster prevention and all its facets.

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

Cosignatories:

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(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)
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## **HEMISPHERIC YOUTH INITIATIVE**

Second Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegations of Brazil, Nicaragua, Honduras, Suriname, Guyana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

Article 3 of the OAS Charter that reaffirms the principles that, “Social justice and social security are bases of lasting peace” and “The education of peoples should be directed toward justice, freedom, and peace”;

BEARING IN MIND:

Article 27 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which specifically calls out for concentrated focus on the youth through activities and programs as it states, “special attention shall be given to the development of programs and activities for the education of children and youth.”;

AG-DEC. 66 (XLI-O/11) which states, “That in the declaration against violence adopted at the second meeting of the ministers of education, held in Punta del Este, Uruguay on September 24, 2001, the ministers pledged to emphasize non-violence and the culture of peace in national and sub regional initiatives and to foster the preparation of a hemispheric program for education and democratic values.”; and

CONSCIOUS:

That member states must work toward repairing communities, fostering a sense of citizenship, and eliminating crime. It is the responsibility of each member state to address such issues but collaborative solutions will encourage member states to participate in OAS sponsored programs,

RESOLVES

1. To applaud the countries that have implemented youth crime prevention programs.
2. To urge member states to adopt programs such as the Armando Paz, which has been implemented by El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, and the United States of America.
3. To create the Hemispheric Youth Initiative comprised of youth from each member state overseen by the General Secretariat:
  - a. To host anti violence and anti drug seminars in addition to school and afterschool curriculum.
  - b. To allow members of the Youth Initiative to act as liaisons to the OAS on the youth crime initiatives.
  - c. To host a youth mentorship program that connects youth with prominent community members.

4. To dedicate space on the OAS website which may be used as a resource for member states highlighting successful afterschool programs and crime prevention initiatives.
5. To request that voluntary donations from nongovernmental organizations, observer nations, and member states be used to fund the aforementioned programs.

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

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

(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

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