



CONFERENCE A

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**Documentation of the Work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)**

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Committee Staff

Director	Sean Brown
Assistant Director	David Vásquez
Chair	Daniel Castillo
Rapporteur	Elizabeth Normandeau

Agenda

- I. Empowering Youth through Access to Information and Communication Technology and Media
- II. Improving Water Security through Natural Resource Management
- III. Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage.

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
UNESCO/1/1	Improving Water Security through Natural Resource Management	Adopted without a vote
UNESCO/1/2	Improving Water Security through Natural Resource Management	Adopted without a vote
UNESCO/1/3	Improving Water Security through Natural Resource Management	Adopted by placard vote, with 33 in favor, 7 against and 5 abstentions.
UNESCO/1/4	Improving Water Security through Natural Resource Management	Adopted by roll call vote, with 19 in favor, 8 against and 19 abstentions.
UNESCO/1/5	Improving Water Security through Natural Resource Management	Adopted by roll call vote, 43 in favor, 0 against and 3 abstentions.
UNESCO/1/6	Improving Water Security through Natural Resource Management	Adopted by roll call vote, with 35 in favor, 0 against and 11 abstentions.

Summary Report

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Empowering Youth through Access to Information and Communication Technology and Media,
- II. Improving Water Security through Natural Resource Management, and
- III. Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage.

The session opened with multiple statements on the order of the agenda. By the end of the first informal debate, the committee had reached a consensus, and the agenda was set at II, I, III with a motion made by the delegation of Japan. Delegates began discussing innovative ideas to achieve water security and improve natural resource management. At the end of Tuesday, at least four working papers were sent for review and a fifth one was being discussed among delegations.

The first session on Wednesday began with ideas to solve water security related issues. Knowledge sharing between Member States, education, and agricultural technologies were among the discussed topics. The session was especially productive; by the end of it, six working papers had become draft resolutions.

Voting procedure was developed smoothly and the committee's effort was rewarded with the adoption of all six draft resolutions. Delegations did not have enough time to celebrate before starting the second topic in the agenda: Empowering Youth through Access to Information and Communication Technology and Media.

At the end of the last session, awards for UNESCO's best position papers were distributed and the two best delegations of the committee were recognized by their peers. The enriching and educational experience was closed with a motion to adjourn the meeting until 2016.



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Code: UNESCO/RES/1/1

Committee: United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization

Topic: Improving Water Security through Natural Resource Management

1 *The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization*

2

3 *Guided by the fact that water is an essential element of larger societal and industrial goals such as ascertaining*
4 *adequate food supplies and promoting proper hygiene,*

5

6 *Noting with regret the use of shared water resources as weapons during times of war,*

7

8 *Emphasizing the need for financing international technologies focused on the transfer of sustainable water*
9 *technologies which provide Member States with successful water management processes,*

10

11 *Recognizing the United Nations Millennium Development Goals of promoting food and water security sustainably*
12 *for all member states concerned,*

13

14 *Recognizing the works of institutions such as Hyflux, which provides investments to develop water infrastructure*
15 *and management capacities,*

16

17 *Reaffirming the 1992 Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International*
18 *Lakes,*

19

20 *Referring to the UN-Water Zaragoza Conference of 2013 and recognizing the importance of drafting treaties which*
21 *promote better water allocation,*

22

23 *Affirming General Assembly resolution 54/175 of 15 February 2000 on “The Right to Development” which affirms*
24 *the right to clean water and healthy food as fundamental human rights,*

25

26 *Remembering the Secretary-General’s report A/68/202 of 26 July 2013 “A life of dignity for all” which affirmed the*
27 *human right to safe drinking water and sanitation as one of the foundations for a decent and productive life,*

28

29 *Referring to A/RES/63/124 of 15 January 2009, which provided recommendations and guidelines for sustainable*
30 *and peaceful management of transboundary aquifers,*

31

32 *Recalling the definition of water security put forth by UN-Water in their 2013 analytical brief, Water Security & the*
33 *Global Water Agenda, as the capacity of a Member State to ensure continued access to potable water resources,*

34

35 *Bearing in mind the success of the Capacity Water project created by Tunisia, Lebanon, Jordan, and Morocco in*
36 *achieving water and food security through drought prevention and increased crop yields,*

37

38 *Recalling the work of the International Hydrological Programme (IHP) in facilitating discussion on water resource*
39 *management and governance,*

40

41 *Further recalling the UNESCO-IHP World Water Forums, which have been key actors in the implementation of*
42 *political and regional processes regarding water,*

43

44 *Desiring increased support for and use of the World Water Assessment Programme, which developed the 2015*
45 *Water for a Sustainable World report outlining the connections between water resources and agriculture,*

46

47 *Conscious of the success of joint projects between groups such as the Global Environmental Facility Water*
48 *Programme and the World Bank in developing water projects in developing countries,*

49

50 *Reaffirming* the need for emphasis to be placed on agriculture in discussions on water resources management,
51 bearing in mind the use of water for agriculture as it is affected by and contingent on a plethora of other issues,
52

- 53 1. *Encourages* Member States to cooperate between private and public entities, NGOs, and Member States that
54 implement the Green Water Credit system, which:
55
- 56 a. Provides a financial investment mechanism for the beneficiary's farmers, allowing them to practice
57 safe and effective water management techniques that are environmentally friendly and sustainable in
58 the long-term scenario;
59
 - 60 b. Addresses the International Soil Reference and Information Centre World Soil Information agency
61 which provides information about cost-benefit analyses and practical and realistic scenarios to
62 benefactor financiers interested in supporting farmers;
63
 - 64 c. Will encourage further implementation of corporate social responsibility practices such as better
65 utilization, perseverance and recycling of water to ensure water and ecological sustainability;
66
 - 67 d. Promotes the use of financing options to local, rural, and underprivileged workers such as micro loans
68 in order to expedite the progress of the agriculture sector in developing states in a sustainable manner;
69
- 70 2. *Encourages* Member States to cooperate with private sectors to provide financing for international capacity
71 development in order to:
72
- 73 a. Develop further water infrastructure such as:
74
 - 75 i. Desalinization;
 - 76 ii. Waste water treatment systems;
 - 77 iii. Risk management for disaster situations;
 - 78 iv. Sustainable use of aquifers and underground reservoirs;
 - 79 v. Surface water management and reclamation techniques;
80
 - 81 b. Improve the capacity and management systems already in place in order to maintain adequate
82 performance of such structures;
83
 - 84 c. Implement an inclusive, stakeholders-based and gender sensitive approach in resolving water security
85 issues, through capacity-building programs to empower farmers, cooperatives, and local communities
86 in keeping with preserving water resources and the ecosystem and ensuring the sustainability of water
87 usage;
88
- 89 3. *Encourages* Member States to invest in environmentally friendly agriculture technologies in order to yield
90 better crop growth to provide nourishment for the populace, by the following means:
91
- 92 a. New systems of irrigation to utilize water resources more efficiently and proficiently;
93
 - 94 b. More water conservative fertilizers that provide the same results with less water usage;
95
 - 96 c. Establishment and production of low lift pumps that would in turn reduce the excessive pumping of
97 water and eventual wastage.
98
 - 99 d. Develop more environment friendly methods of agriculture and waste management to protect the
100 environment;
101
 - 102 e. Tackle issues concerning soil degradation, cause by deforestation, over grazing, and excessive use of
103 land that makes them prone natural disaster;
104

- 105 f. Suggests in-depth researches on genetically modified crops to improve water consumption efficiency
106 and crops survivability in times of natural disaster, such as drought, flood, and climate change, among
107 others;
108
- 109 g. Recognizes the needs to focus on extracting more water from the ground water beneath the earth
110 surface to ensure more sustainable quantity is available to global citizens;
111
- 112 h. Calls for natural resources to supply the agricultural sector with water, specifically for developing
113 countries:
114
- 115 i. Recommends the use of rain barrels to collect and store rain water, which not only increases
116 water supplies, but also counters flooding in low-lying areas;
117 ii. Recommends the use of micro-irrigation directly to crops, which would promote the
118 conservation of water which in turn increases production of crops;
119
- 120 4. *Further encourages* regional leaders to meet following the 2015 UNESCO-IHP World Water Forum to discuss
121 the establishment of international standards regarding transboundary waterways in order to:
122
- 123 a. Determine regional priorities for transboundary water standards based on the shared needs of Member
124 States in each geographical region, including among others:
125
- 126 i. Aspects of water scarcity or abundance;
127 ii. Population density;
128 iii. Geographical features;
129 iv. Urbanization;
130 v. Occurrence of natural and man-made disasters;
131 vi. Economic implications;
132
- 133 b. Meet annually to re-evaluate the long-term viability of the previously determined regional priorities,
134 with the goal of:
135
- 136 i. Creating comprehensive priorities;
137 ii. Accounting for new and emerging technologies;
138 iii. Ensuring the established regional priorities will remain relevant to future international
139 discussions;
140
- 141 c. Submit reports to the IHP Intergovernmental Council prior to the 2018 UNESCO-IHP World Water
142 Forum, which:
143
- 144 i. Outline the decided upon regional priorities;
145 ii. Establish measurable goals;
146 iii. Assess strategies for implementation of standards to be agreed upon at the 2018 UNESCO-
147 IHP World Water Forum;
148
- 149 5. *Urges* Member States to participate in the 2018 UNESCO-IHP World Water Forum, with the goal of adopting
150 international standards for transboundary waterways, which include:
151
- 152 a. Regional priorities presented by all groups;
153
- 154 b. Implementation plans for the standards;
155
- 156 c. Improved multilateral communication about successful water management and cooperation strategies;
157
- 158 d. Education for all Member States about current and future water situations;
159

- 160 6. *Recommends* Member States and other international entities to work towards establishing an investment climate
161 conducive to water resources management, through, but not limited to, the following mechanism:
162
- 163 a. Institutionalizing subnational bodies in district level open for participation by both profit and non-
164 profit sectors in establishing infrastructure for water distribution;
 - 165
 - 166 b. Providing transparent regulatory framework for business setup and operational practices in water
167 management;
 - 168
 - 169 c. Establishing educational programs in order to better train and inform workers in the field of
170 agriculture;
 - 171
 - 172 d. Empowering civic participation in curating feedbacks for equitable resource management and act as
173 push factor for good governance and accountability in water management;
 - 174
- 175 7. *Encourages* prevention of the use of transboundary waters as weapons of war, as they are fundamental to
176 everyday life, by:
- 177
 - 178 a. Requiring the consent of all Member States affected by alterations to a body of water before such
179 action is implemented;
 - 180
 - 181 b. Encouraging those Member States who feel their access and privileges have been violated to file a
182 complaint in the International Court of Justice (ICJ);
 - 183
 - 184 c. Encourage participation in ‘From Potential Conflict to Cooperation Potential’ (PCCP) missions,
185 especially those focused local-level decision making, protection of human rights, and educational
186 goals;
 - 187
- 188 8. *Calls for* further cooperation between United Nations bodies which conduct water forums, including United
189 Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), UN-Water, United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and
190 others which hold conferences in support of water diplomacy to support collaborative communication and
191 development of water capacities;
- 192
- 193 9. *Suggests* the United Nations General Assembly to prioritize the issue of water management in agricultural
194 sector as one of the focus for post-2015 Development Agenda;
- 195
- 196 10. *Further suggests* other United Nations bodies, such as UNEP and UNDP to make issues of water management
197 in agriculture a top priority;
- 198
- 199 11. *Urges* Member States to strengthen their coordination with fellow countries which share waterways, to ensure
200 cooperative and equal access by participating in international forums, facilitating shared ownership, and
201 encouraging global collaboration which will guarantee greater efforts towards realizing water security;
- 202
- 203 12. *Calls upon* Member States to establish equality and practice solidarity between sovereign states.



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Code: UNESCO/RES1/2

Committee: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Topic: Improving Water Security Through Natural Resource Management

1 *The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,*

2

3 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 64/292 of 3 August 2010 which has recognized Right to Water as a basic
4 human right,

5

6 *Stressing* the importance of funding for water measures in A/HRC/RES/18/1 of 12 October, 2011,

7

8 *Believing* that water is the primary source of impact in human life and environment, as it is stated in the *2012 World*
9 *Water Development Report,*

10

11 *Observing* the text on *Human Right to Safe Water and Sanitation,* approved in 2013 by the General Assembly,

12

13 *Noting with approval* of the accomplishments achieved by the International Hydrological Programme (IHP) through
14 the structure of UNESCO, in terms of promotion of cooperation on water resource management,

15

16 *Recognizing* the efforts of UNESCO's Regional and Cluster Offices, which cooperate and pursue programs and
17 strategies on a regional level in specific areas,

18

19 *Honoring* the treaty universally signed at the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as climate
20 change is a major factor that threatens water security,

21

22 *Welcoming* the Expo Milan 2015, an exposition entirely dedicated to Feeding the Planet, Energy for Life, as pursue
23 goals extremely related to the proper use of water,

24

25 *Further recalling* also the General Assembly resolution 55/985 and the Security Council resolution 2001/574 of 7
26 June 2001,

27

28 *Reaffirming* the importance of the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Water Courses and
29 International Lakes which aims to safeguard the quantity, quality and sustainable use of the transboundary water
30 resources by facilitating cooperation,

31

32 *Being aware* of the Arbitration Rules which are used for the settlements of treaty-based disputes and increase of
33 transparency, accountability in international cooperation as mentioned in General Assembly resolution 68/109 of 16
34 December 2013,

35

36 *Bearing in mind* the commitments made by the Member States to achieve fully the Millennium Development Goals
37 (MDGs) which are to be expired in this year and the necessity to continue the efforts in Post-2015 agendas,

38

39 1. *Urges* national governments to ensure domestic policies aimed at increasing access to clean water which has
40 been recognized as a fundamental human right;

41

42 2. *Instructs* to collaborate with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations
43 Development Programme (UNDP), UN Water, International Environmental Technology Center (IETC) and all
44 the other Special Agencies and Programmes of the United Nations in their efforts to:

45

46 a. Develop new technologies related to purifying contaminated and used water,

47

48 b. Conduct further research on efficient hygiene systems,

49

50 c. Open workshops and training programs;

- 51
52 3. *Recommends* national governments to recognize the need of Local Education Authorities (LEA) to add courses
53 in the school curriculum in order to familiarize children and students with water security by means of:
54
55 a. Opening seminars for teachers who can provide guidance related to safeguarding water sources;
56
57 b. Providing thorough contents regarding the status quo of water security in science and social studies
58 textbooks;
59
60 c. Creating brochures which provide relevant information in entertaining and approachable ways;
61
62 d. Adopting visual education method to the public schools;
63
64 4. *Recommends* nation-states to visually and realistically announce the progress and challenges in order to raise
65 public awareness of the importance the access to clean water by means of:
66
67 a. Innovation and expanded implementation of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) by:
68
69 i. Encouraging private enterprises of Social Network Service (SNS) to advertise campaigns such as
70 World Water Day,
71 ii. Urging TV broadcasting and newspaper companies to regularly produce and distribute
72 documentaries or columns about water security,
73 iii. Promoting TV and radio channels to facilitate debate programs pertaining to water security;
74
75 b. Holding annual exhibitions in national museums or national parks;
76
77 c. Endorsing the creation of outside educational programs directed towards the populations, specifically the
78 older generation;
79
80 d. Highly recommends that member states support the utilization of alternative methods of education for those
81 who suffer from disability that interfere with learning and education for water security;
82
83 5. *Urges* private sectors within member states to provide non-material aid towards countries which lack
84 governmental capabilities, by opening training programs and sending qualified personnel to educate the
85 technicians of local enterprises in developing countries;
86
87 6. *Requests* nations to proactively participate in international and regional conferences such as annual conferences
88 held by United Nations Department of Public Information (UNDPI) to discuss policies such as:
89
90 a. Further developing Global Water Partnership (GWP) to enhance the collection of its database, with the
91 cooperation of international organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), focusing on
92 collecting annual statistics on the quantity and quality of drinkable and usable water worldwide
93
94 b. Encouraging relevant NGOs and governmental officials to discuss about possible aids that NGOs could
95 provide;
96
97 7. *Further recommends* governments to give financial support to Less Economically Developed Countries
98 (LEDCs) to implement water harvesting, distributing and purifying system such as sewage plant systems;
99
100 8. *Urges* member states to embark projects such as construction of water towers to conserve water in times of
101 water surplus as this would ensure availability of water in the event of scarcity;
102
103 9. *Recommends* the autonomous adoption of mentor-mentee systems under UNESCO with specific guidelines
104 such as but not limited to:
105
106 a. Aiding mentee countries for the establishment of a legal framework regarding water policies,

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- b. Transferring technology and best practices to mentee countries to build basic infrastructure,
 - c. Documenting annual reports from both potential mentor and mentee countries to keep a check and balance regarding financial and technological capacities to create and utilize database,
 - d. Collaborating with the Transparency International (TI) to supervise the mentor-mentee groups and verify whether national sovereignty is mutually respected by either side on both economic and political aspects;
10. *Supports* the introduction of a UNESCO sponsored award based on a listing or ranking of the best practices from state governments and NGOs, to recognize the contribution to striving for water security, as evidenced by the Best Practice Management (BMP) of government of the United States of America, based on criteria such as:
- a. Protection of public health considering clean drinking water,
 - b. Disaster risk management to control flood or draught to keep stable supply of water,
 - c. Eco-friendly disposal of waste on ocean and rivers,
 - d. Environmental protection in order to minimize menace in water security due to climate change;
11. *Suggests* the establishment of a Global Campus on Water Education and Research as suggested by the UNESCO-IHE, which would strengthen the research partnership which UNESCO-IHE originally had with institutions and research centers worldwide for cooperating fields such as but not limited to:
- a. Collaboration and exchange of experts, scientists, and professors all around the globe,
 - b. Managing a Think Tank for state governments to bring innovation in relevant technologies,
 - c. Publishing an annual report on research conclusions;
12. *Encourages* to focus on the help and contribution of locals to clean transboundary rivers as understood in UNESCO's *Local and Indigenous Knowledge System* (LINKS) to take in consideration ideas from rural communities and minorities for the purpose of ensuring a holistic effect in our initiatives;
13. *Encourages* member states to further implement domestic policies and enact several Water Acts including *Integrated Water Resource Management* (IWRM) policy in order to reach the aforementioned goals of water security;
14. *Calls upon* the relevant funds including UNESCO-IHE Fellowship Trust Fund, The Children's Water Fund and particularly the UNESCO Japanese fund-in-trust for the capacity building of human resources;
15. *Encourages* governments to make multilateral agreements or treaties among neighboring countries for joint management of the shared water resources in order to ensure international peace and security worldwide;
16. *Calls upon* the United Nations Security Council (SC) to consider water management problem as a separate priority in its upcoming regular session.
17. *Recommends* that local communities in Member States implement exclusive training programs for women to raise awareness of water security through means mentioned above such as ICT for the purpose of achieving gender equality, which is stated in the Millennium Development Goals.



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Code: UNESCO/RES/1/3

Committee: United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization

Topic: Improving Water Security through Natural Resource Management

1 *The United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization,*

2 *Alarmed by* the number of people without access to clean water,

3

4 *Keeping in mind,* UNESCO's ethics set forth by the UNESCO Ethics Committee during the implementation of the
5 provisions set herein,

6

7 *Recalling* the United Nations General Assembly Resolutions 64/292 of 28 July 2010 and 68/157 of 18 December
8 2013, which recognized the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right,

9

10 *Supporting fully* the previous resolutions of the Human Rights Council regarding the human right to safe drinking
11 water and sanitation, inter alia, Council resolution 24/18 of 27 September 2013,

12

13 *Reaffirming* the previous resolution 68/209, regarding food security, advancing agricultural technologies, and
14 eradicating poverty through efficient transference to developing countries,

15

16 *Recognizing* the need to educate the general population on the reuse and sanitation of disposed water,

17

18 *Acknowledging* that different countries throughout regions have different water needs,

19

20 *Guided by* the instrumental role women play in water acquisition throughout communities worldwide,

21

22 *Believing in* the generosity and innovation of developed nations in the international community,

23

24 *Approving* Member States who contributes funds to the development of water related infrastructure and programs to
25 other member states,

26

27 *Emphasizing* the inherent right to sovereign freedom and security and in no way abridged such by the content
28 addressed in this resolution,

29

30 1. *Deplores* the deprivation of the human right to clean water and sanitation;

31

32 2. *Endorses* the creation of a program under UNESCO named WATRE (Water Accessibility and the Transfer of
33 Reusable Energy):

34

35 a. Designates WATRE as the research body in order to find ideal and individualized water management
36 and water purification plants for each state:

37

38 i. Ensures affordability for all states who wish to be a part of the program;

39

40 ii. Resolves to research innovative solutions in efforts towards water purification and
41 management facilities;

42

43 iii. Research will include the social and political impact of women within the nation;

44

45 b. Calls for the appropriation of the funding mechanism for WATRE as the UNDP Adaptation Fund;

46

47 i. Confirms that WATRE meets the requirements to receive funding from the UNDP Adaptation
48 Fund;

49

50 ii. Designates that WATRE will be applying for funding under the Multilateral Implementing
51 Entities (MIE);

52

- 49 iii. Notes that, if accepted, the management of WATRE would be designated to their MIE and the
50 Adaptation Fund Board;
51
- 52 c. Upholds Paragraph 10 of [Annex 1: the Strategic Priorities, Policies and Guidelines of the Adaptation
53 Fund] established by the Adaptation Fund Board representing all requirements for membership;
54
- 55 3. *Requests* for a WATRE Conference to be held on an annual basis educating all Member States on the use and
56 importance of water utilization:
57
- 58 a. Convention materials to be based on appropriate UNESCO-chartered research:
59
- 60 i. Calls for all participating Member States to submit and share a report on water management
61 by the third Wednesday in February which will be used as a part of the collaboration efforts
62 between nations as outlined throughout this resolution:
63
- 64 1. Reports entail domestic methods and policies used for water supply management and
65 usage;
66 2. Further noting that these reports shall be part of a public database;
67
- 68 b. Stresses the importance of publicity and awareness regarding water security;
69
- 70 i. Calls for a “hashtag” to be created emphasizing sanitary water’s importance;
71 ii. Endorses the use of information technology and social media to promote awareness and the
72 education of environmental issues to the youth;
73
- 74 4. *Emphasizes* the important role of women in water collection and acquisition throughout communities
75 worldwide;
76
- 77 5. *Calls* for international cooperation in the creation of infrastructure specific to every nation’s need:
78
- 79 a. Promotes the usage of variety of technologies to address these differences, such as:
80
- 81 i. Drip irrigation system in agriculture, as adopted in nations such as Tunisia and others;
82 ii. The expansion of desalination facilities and the usage of reverse osmosis to convert ocean
83 water to drinkable water;
84 iii. The creation of water reservoirs to capture rainwater, groundwater accessibility, and
85 utilization of groundwater;
86 iv. The creation of disaster prevention infrastructure such as underground basins to receive
87 excess floodwaters;
88 v. The construction of irrigation systems and canals to share water resources with neighboring
89 countries;
90 vi. The construction of watersheds/storage facilities for any surplus resources for emergencies;
91 vii. The construction of sewage pipelines to collect wastewater from private and public facilities
92 for processing in sewage treatment plants;
93 viii. Expand the usage of renewable energy and incorporation of eco-friendly technologies, to
94 further innovate management of agriculture, water, and natural resources;
95 ix. Encourages technological exchange of new innovations between member states such as water
96 energy conduction in their own countries and how it may be incorporated in others;
97 x. Further expansion filtering of contaminated water to prevent illness that can become
98 widespread in a fast growing population through the use of sanitation facilities and similar
99 technology;
100 xi. Expand water accessibility to rural areas through the construction of canals, reservoirs;
101 pipelines to grant women easier access so they no longer have to travel long distance;
102 xii. Expansion of sanitation facilities to treat wastewater and convert to usable water;
103 xiii. Promotes the usage of sustainable agricultural practices including the usage of drought
104 resistance crops, which increases food supply, saves water, and improve a nation’s economy;

105

106 6. *Further requests* the creation of an educational program to educate local populations, including youth and
107 women, on the latest technological innovations that can be used in agriculture and resource management;

108

109 7. *Welcomes* an increase in contributions to this cause by Member States.



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Code: UNESCO/RES/1/4

Committee: The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Topic: Increasing Water Security Through Natural Resource Management

1 *The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,*

2
3 *Expressing interest* in completing the aspects of sustainable development introduced in the Millennium
4 Development Goals (MDGs) that were not fulfilled prior to the expiration of the MDGw,

5
6 *Reminding* all nations of the World Health Organization's (WHO) suggestion of between 50 and 100L of usable,
7 fresh water per person per day being needed to adequately promote satisfactory levels of hygiene and agriculture,

8
9 *Reaffirming* the General Assembly's resolution 64/292 on "The Human Right to Water and Sanitation" of 3 August
10 2010 and the Human Rights Council Resolution 16/2 of April 2011 that declared that access to clean drinking water
11 is not a commodity or service but a basic human right,

12
13 *Fully aware* that particular Member States lack the financial capacity to implement some of the proposed initiatives
14 without cooperation with other Member States,

15
16 *Highlighting* the need of an immediate and drastic increase of water purifying and water management infrastructure
17 in developing countries,

18
19 *Being deeply* concerned about the consequences of climate change on the hydrologic cycle and global water security
20 and especially about the increase of water scarcity in arid and desert regions since A global temperature increase of
21 3-4°C would by 2080 force an additional 1.8 billion people to live in a water scarce environment,

22
23 *Emphasizing* the importance of anti-pollutant policies including those surrounding oil and human waste in order to
24 guarantee that water supplies will remain clean and consumable,

25
26 *Taking into account* the importance of funding for water measures, as stated in the Human Rights' Resolution
27 A/HRC/RES/18/1 of 12 October 2011,

28
29 *Affirming* that the sharing of knowledge and research between member states is an important way of avoiding
30 conflict over available drinking water as the innovations made in the field of producing consumable water, which
31 should be available to all;

- 32
33 1. *Recommends* the promotion of Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) to create funding and economic opportunities,
34 in order to create infrastructure to support the achievement of water security in developing countries;
35
36 2. *Approves* the creation of a partnership between UNESCO and UN Water to create an awareness campaign with
37 the intent of briefing the private sector on PPPs and financing the civil society:
38
39 a. This awareness campaign will be funded by a joint initiative between UN Water and UNESCO;
40
41 b. As a result of this joint funding, the awareness campaign would also be directed by both UN Water and
42 UNESCO in the spirit of cooperation that is central to the United Nations;
43
44 3. *Endorses* community-based development through the creation of programs like the Millennium Villages project
45 that directly involves the community in implementing solutions to water security resulting in cost-effective and
46 sustainable long-term solutions to natural resource management;
47
48 4. *Suggests that* Member States encourage the conservation of water through initiatives to decentralize water
49 management in order to empower local and regional governments to better establish themselves and their water
50 needs to fit their corresponding regions, in the example of the Indonesia Sanitation Development Program

51 (ISSDP) that ensures competent, responsible, and effective natural resource management to improve water
52 security through community based development by directly involving community members in the
53 implementation and creation of water conservation efforts;
54

55 5. *Supports* the construction of water towers and water sheds in geopolitically strategic locations, which would
56 serve as storage for water in times of water surplus to ensure the consistent availability of water in times of
57 natural disaster or climate change;
58

59 6. *Urges* Member States to secure sanitized water for future generations by working to preserve and reduce
60 pollution in freshwater sources and trans-boundary waters by:
61

62 a. Reducing waste deposited in potentially consumable water sources through drinking-water protection
63 zones, establishment of specific avenues for waste disposal safely distanced from water abstraction
64 points, and enforcement of a legal framework that ensures ground water protection,
65

66 b. Constructing dams, wells, water tanks, and other forms of infrastructure to prevent water
67 contamination due to flooding and natural disasters;
68

69 c. Regulating oil drilling and production that makes local water sources inconsumable, to ensure stability
70 through a legal framework imposed by Member States within their own borders that penalizes private
71 enterprises that damages water sources through oil drilling and production;
72

73 7. *Requests* the unfiltered sharing of research between developed and developing nations to enable developing
74 nations to efficiently use energy during the water sanitization process;
75

76 8. *Calls for* the development of technology in order to properly sanitize and store water for future consumption in
77 underdeveloped Member States facing water scarcity;
78

79 9. *Invites* all Member States to promote nanotechnology programs like the successful National Nanotechnology
80 Strategy (NNS) in South Africa as a low-cost high-efficiency solution to improving water security by:
81

82 a. Offering the potential of novel nanomaterials for treatment of surface water, groundwater and
83 wastewater contaminated by toxic metal ions, organic and inorganic solutes, and microorganisms;
84

85 10. Focusing on reverse osmosis (hyper filtration) and nano-filtration like in the successful SODISWATER project
86 funded by the European Union (EU) under the Sixth Framework Programme (FP6);
87

88 11. *Encourage* Member States to adopt the practice of Subsurface Drip Irrigation (SDI) to increase water resources
89 of up to 40% through the elimination of surface water evaporation and promote this practice worldwide through
90 information sharing;
91

92 12. *Welcomes* the use of desalination technologies with a single desalination plant producing up to 5,000,000
93 gallons of water per day from seawater or brackish water for domestic and/or industrial purposes by adopting
94 technologies such as reverse osmosis techniques,
95

96 a. With desalination plants being built through PPPs that involve both private business and the civil
97 service,
98

99 b. Funded through investments from the private sector and micro-financing, and Foreign Direct
100 Investments (FDI);
101

102 13. *Invites* Member States to voluntarily increase the percentage of their Official Development Assistance (ODA)
103 allocated to water resource management from one quarter to one third to assist developing countries in the
104 implementation of this resolution.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNESCO/RES/1/5

Committee: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Topic: Improving Water Security Through Natural Resource Management

1 *The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization*

2

3 *Recognizing* that each nation is unique in terms of its access to and its conditions of water resources,

4

5 *Convinced* that education and proper training carries significant importance for the effective management of water
6 resources globally,

7

8 *Recognizing* the International Hydrological Programme (IHP) formed from 36 elected UNESCO Member States,

9

10 *Confident* that bespoke training, a program that can be customized to correctly fit issues and weaknesses within the
11 nations water resource needs, is the best educational approach to water resource management and water security,

12

13 *Bearing in mind* that certain expertise in water resource management is needed for the proper training of both
14 governments and their populations,

15

16 *Recognizing* the importance of involving gender equality in the management of water and sanitation as previously
17 stated in General Assembly resolution 58/217 of 23 December 2003,

18

19 *Emphasizing* that the ability to finance and to give financial and personnel incentives for successful training and
20 education is possible through UNESCO and its multiple partners,

21

22 *Referring* to the ISO 14001-2004 on water management and looking to inform on the reduced cost and savings of
23 new hydro-technologies amongst others,

24

25 *Stressing* its desires according to the ISO/TR 37140:2014 which seeks to advance the performance of
26 technologically implementable solutions in accordance with sustainable and resilient development,

27

28 *Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution 58/217 of 23 December 2003 which stresses the focus of water-related
29 issues along with the implementation of water-related programs and projects,

30

31 *Recalling* the Freedom of Information (FOI) integrated with Universal Declaration of Human Rights that everyone
32 has the right to access information,

33

34 *Acknowledging* the need for funding in order to run any program or see any action done,

35

36 *Fully aware* that international funding is given on a voluntary basis,

37

38 *Guided* by the low ability of many nations to protect their natural resources due to economic inability,

39

40 *Further recalling* General Assembly resolution 64/292 of 28 July 2010 ‘The human right to water and sanitation’,
41 which calls upon Member States to provide financial assets and aid in any capacity, including building, particularly
42 in developing countries, to ensure safe, clean, affordable, and accessible drinking water and sanitation,

43

44 1. *Recommends* frequent updates from the national organization on water research to National Water Management
45 Plan (NWMP) for the maintenance and precision of water source information;

46

47 2. *Notes* that NWMP is an assemblage of data available to the public through a web database that serves to provide
48 nation-wide information with the focus on agro-ecological zones;

49

- 50 3. *Advocates* to combine the NWMPs to the International Water Management Plan (IWMPs), an international web
51 database with a social interface that seeks to dispatch worldwide water-related information admissible to the
52 general public;
53
- 54 a. Authorizes the use of IHP funding to maintain the database but not to collect the expert data
55 themselves;
56
- 57 4. *Affirms* the structure of the database which should;
58
- 59 a. Call upon information to be updated by national organizations of water research;
60
- 61 b. Draws attention to water research information provided by scientific staff approved by national
62 governments along with legal and policy workers on water sources;
63
- 64 c. Endorses a social interface for the general public to ask questions and comment on the site and share
65 information in regards to water sources and information provided;
66
- 67 d. Directs attention to international online security for the IWMP through the Information Security and
68 Management Services (ISMS), hence seeking to work along Integrated Civil Society Organization (iCOS)
69 as well as ECOSOC;
70
- 71 5. *Directs* attention to international online security for the IWMP through the Information Security and
72 Management Services (ISMS), hence seeking to work along Integrated Civil Society Organization (iCOS) as
73 well as ECOSOC, providing online based communication between scientific staff and the public sector;
74
- 75 6. *Calls for* the establishment of a Water Resource Management Education & Training Board (WRMET) for the
76 purpose of:
77
- 78 a. Overseeing the creation of a list of countries ranked by the need for proper water management systems
79 that meets the requirements set out by International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standards
80 listed as:
81
- 82 i. ISO 5667-5:2006, which establishes principles to be applied to the techniques of sampling
83 water intended for human consumption;
84
- 85 ii. ISO 24511:2007, which provides guidelines for the management of wastewater utilities and
86 for the assessment of wastewater services;
87
- 88 iii. ISO 24512:2007, which provides guidelines for the management of drinking water utilities
89 and for the assessment of drinking water services;
90
- 91 iv. International Water Association (IWA) 6:2008, which provides guidelines for the
92 management of drinking water utilities under crisis conditions;
93
- 94 v. ISO 5667-11:2009, which provides guidance on the sampling of groundwater;
95
- 96 vi. ISO 14046:2014, which specifies principles, requirements and guidelines related to water
97 footprint assessment of products, processes and organizations based on life cycle assessment;
98
- 99 b. Participating countries may invite observers into these countries to identify strengths and weaknesses
100 in water resource management for the purpose of:
101
- 102 i. Tailoring bespoke training to each Member State based on weaknesses found in water
103 resource management that will be executed by experts from the participating NGOs;
104
- 105 ii. Determining if the requirements of training goals and improvements based on the set of
international standards are met so the board can allow the next phase of training and education
to take place and sending the information to WRMET through quarterly reports;
106
- 107 iii. Presenting information collected by observers onto the IWMP for record-keeping and use in
further research and analytics of water resource management;
108
- 109 c. Authorizes the funding of WRMET through the IHP under the supervision of UNESCO;
110

- 106
107 7. *Invites* NGOs to participate and coordinate with WRMET through membership, personnel, or financial
108 contributions;
109
110 8. *Designates* topics that should be covered within the bespoke training as follows:
111
112 a. The establishment of proper water management infrastructures;
113
114 b. Education of local populations, especially in rural areas that are largely focused on agricultural
115 production;
116
117 c. Development of a coherent approach for sustainable sanitation and hygiene promotion;
118
119 d. Dealing with the effect of climate change and protection of ecosystems to maintain sanitation of water;
120
121 9. *Endorses* "Water for Life" within the International Decade for Action agreed on in General Assembly resolution
122 A/RES/58/217 (December 2003) which calls for women's participation and involvement in water-related efforts
123 including training in education programs regarding sustainable water management;
124
125 10. *Recommends* that the completion of bespoke training and the goals be rewarded through incentives allowing for
126 Member States to continue their water resource management improvements;
127
128 a. Approves such rewards to be distributed in conjunction with IHP rewards and will also be managed by
129 the IHP in conjunction with any cooperating NGOs;
130
131 11. *Recommends* the future establishment of a program to address water resource management;
132
133 a. Suggests the collection and redistribution of funding for the purposes of developing proper water
134 infrastructure in countries that need it;
135
136 b. Calls upon UNESCO to serve as the overseeing entity for the elected existing International
137 Hydrological Programme (IHP) constituted of 36 UNESCO Member States;
138
139 c. Encourages Member States that already donate towards water management issues to relay their funds
140 through the UNESCO program;
141
142 d. Affirms the IHP's mandate to use funds given to it in order to provide funds for all clauses to aid
143 developing nations further develop themselves and their water security ability;
144
145 i. UNESCO will collect the funds through voluntary donations;
146 ii. The IHP will make the final decisions based on IHP's regional civil societies in terms of
147 funding;
148
149 e. Approves the use of collected funds to less developed nations for the purpose of increasing their
150 economic standing in order to allow them to generate policies on water resource management and
151 sanitation for themselves;
152
153 i. Directs the IHP to redistribute funds to developing states with the purpose of encouraging
154 sustainable economic growth and sustainable environmental practices;
155 ii. Further the IHP will also redistribute funds to organizations in order to provide for the
156 creation and maintenance of all above clauses;
157
158 f. Authorizes the IHP to receive and redistribute funds at their own discretion, within their mandate, to
159 developing nations with the purpose of encouraging sustainable economic growth and environmental
160 practices;
161

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173
- i. Instructs that funding to receiving nations will be delivered based on perceived threat to water security and the past willingness of the nation to fix the issues brought before them, however the money is designed to encourage economic growth which will allow nations to help themselves;
 - ii. Affirms that funding will also be used to reward nations who meet goals of sustainable economic and environmental practices which will be aimed towards reducing dependence and increasing capacity of those nations to handle their own water security;
 - iii. These rewards include facilities focused on infrastructure for water resource management and the delivering of clean water to populations;
 - iv. Less developed states will have a layer of protection between them and more develop nations to protect their sovereignty. The protection of sovereignty and nature of these programs will encourage less develop nations to participate and protect their water.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNESCO/RES/1/6

Committee: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Topic: Improving Water Security Through Natural Resource Management

1 *The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,*

2

3 *Affirming* the commitments made by the international community to fully achieve the Millennium Development Goals
4 (MDGs),

5

6 *Recalling* the Human Rights Council resolution 27/7 of 2 October 2014 that leads all Member States to recognize how
7 drinking water and sanitation is important for the full enjoyment of life, and equality by eliminating discrimination,
8 and social inequalities,

9

10 *Further recalling* the General Assembly Resolution 64/292 of 28 July 2010, in which the assembly recognizes the
11 right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right that is essential for all human being,

12

13 *Noting* that 1.6 billion people live in countries and regions with absolute water scarcity and the number is expected to
14 rise to 2.8 billion people by 2025 according to the World Bank report on water and climate change,

15

16 *Recognizing* the UNESCO-IHE *Global Partnership for Water Education and Research* as a global coalition of
17 knowledge centers with the mission to build capacity for the sustainable management of water and environmental
18 resources and delivery of water and sanitation services,

19

20 *Acknowledging* the effort made by United Nations Environment Programs (UNEP) through the World Water
21 Assessment Program, United Nations Development Programs (UNDP) and all Specialized Agencies and Programs of
22 the United Nations in finding solution to water scarcity worldwide,

23

24 *Affirming* the importance for all countries to have access to clean water,

25

26 *Bearing in mind* the importance of public awareness regarding water management practices as announced in the *UN*
27 *International Decade for Action: Water for Life 2005-2015*,

28

29 1. *Requests* partnership development worldwide to facilitate and build collaborations and professional teams to
30 bring integrated solutions and fast response to address important international challenges by:

31

32 a. Uniting expertise from Member States, federal departments, National agencies and leaders across a far
33 wider network such as WaterNet in Southern Africa, the Nile Basin Capacity Building Network, the
34 Arab Integrated Water Resources Management Network and the Latin American Water Education
35 Network,

36

37 b. Creating local organizations and institutes to facilitate access to knowledge, synthesize and manage
38 information through readily accessible, centralized physical and web-based network tools, such as the
39 Korea Water Resources Corporation,

40

41 c. Providing a central platform for knowledge sharing by creating online database where every countries
42 can share their water problems and needs;

43

44 2. *Encourages* water recycling by treating wastewater for beneficial purposes such as agricultural and landscape
45 irrigation, industrial processes, toilet flushing, and replenishing a ground water basin by:

46

47 a. Providing financial aids, from further develop countries to water stressed countries on improving water
48 recycling;

49

50 b. Using advanced technology for extracting groundwater more efficiently;

- 51
52 c. Proposing the re-use of water to agriculture, public service and sanitation;
53
54 3. *Appeals* developed countries to help developing countries through the transportation of water to water stressed
55 countries thereby fostering transboundary relationship;
56
57 4. *Urges* national governments, NGOs, the international Desalination Association (IDA), local association such as
58 the Texas Desalination association, Caribbean Desalination Association (CaribDA) to finance the
59 implementation of the desalination of the water by;
60
61 a. Using membranes that are made of polydactyl acid, natural plastic, which can potentially be used to
62 obtain potable water from seawater as done by the United Arab Emirates government;
63
64 b. Decreasing the cost of the desalination process by using seawater which will be aiming to cut energy
65 consumption by installing fewer but larger water pumps below the surface of the ocean;
66
67 c. Diminishing the negative impact of desalination on environment by using biodegradable products in
68 order to ensure a safe and better environment for all;
69
70 5. *Recommends* all the Member States to reinforce water security as the primary goal in their respective national
71 policies by;
72
73 a. Promoting access to safe drinking water through national legislative reforms at domestic level;
74
75 b. Improving water quality and waste water management;
76
77 c. Reducing risk of water-related disasters to protect vulnerable people and minimize economic losses.