

1 Code: UNEP/1/1
2 Committee: United Nations Environment Programme
3 Subject: Water Policy and Strategy: Trans-Boundary Waters
4
5 *The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP),*
6
7 *Acknowledging* the importance of water as a building block necessary in the continued development of all States,
8
9 *Seeking* to improve the methods, in which we address the issue of water pollution,
10
11 *Reinforcing* the spirit with which General Assembly resolution 64/207 was adopted,
12
13 *Remembering* the 1997 United Nations Convention on Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses as a
14 basis for Trans-Boundary water agreements,
15
16 *Affirming* the General Assembly Resolutions General Assembly resolution 68/118 and General Assembly resolution
17 63/124 creating the Law of Transboundary Waters,
18
19 *Recognizing* previous trends that have supported international communication about water issues, such as
20 International Water Week,
21
22 *Noting with concern* the lack of water-specific goals in the Millennium Declaration,
23
24 *Recalling* the previous round tables “The Nile: Sharing Experiences, Sharing Visions” and “Trans-Boundary Water
25 Resources Management in the Southern Mediterranean,”
26
27 *Further noting* the need for a neutral environment to ensure that agreements can be reached without intimidation or
28 bias,
29
30 *Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution 1803 recognizing the principle of sovereignty over natural resources and
31 General Assembly resolution 64/292 recognizing access to water as an inalienable human right,
32
33 *Remembering* the relevant regional water agreements, including Euro-Med, The Barcelona Convention for the
34 Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution, Mediterranean Action Plan II, and the International
35 Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas agreements,
36
37 *Emphasizes* the importance of continuing the trend in mutual support to make an international committee that would
38 make water cooperation a tangible goal for every year in the future,
39
40 *Aware of* previous United Nations agreements on aquifers in General Assembly resolution 68/118 and the cohesion
41 building started in that resolution,
42
43 *Recognizes* the importance of the influence of culture on the use of water, and its discussion on an international
44 level,
45
46 *Seeking* to integrate water into the post-2015 development framework,
47
48 *Recognizing* the success joint body of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Office for the Coordination
49 of Humanitarian Affairs’ (OCHA) in their previous Environmental Assessment Modules,
50
51 1. *Recommends* the addition of regularly held regional conferences between all Member States sharing trans
52 boundary waters upon the completion of the annual sessions and relevant meetings for all regional
53 economic commissions wherein:
54 a. Discussion would be facilitated regarding trans-boundary waterways and their use and
55 management,
56 b. States can address individual water issues with the support of fellow states;

- 57 c. Conference attendees establish five and ten year plans relating to the reduction of water pollution
58 rates by an agreed upon percentage;
- 59 d. Conference success can be measured through data collected on water quality levels;
- 60 e. Conference attendees present their findings biannually in an international forum;
- 61 f. Emergency conferences can additionally be established as required by region;
- 62
- 63 2. *Calls for* States with water disputes to hold talks within a neutral environment mediated by the Danish
64 Hydraulic Institute so as to facilitate mutually beneficial agreements regarding shared waterways, wherein
65 dialogue:
- 66 a. Refrains from infringing on any state's national sovereignty;
- 67 b. Suggests ways for States to further improve water quality levels and meet their conference goals;
- 68 c. Encourages cooperation and,
- 69 d. Averts and resolves potential disputes in an objective manner;
- 70
- 71 3. *Recommends* the increased availability of communication services between regional groups and the
72 international community wherein:
- 73 a. Water issues and other environmental issues are discussed;
- 74 b. The international community shares developments in the area of clean water technology and water
75 quality monitoring technology by making scientific data and research freely available;
- 76 c. The international community creates dialogue regarding effective policy practices in terms of the
77 reduction of water pollution levels by discussing which policies have been successful in their
78 regions;
- 79 d. emergency situations create an urgency for dialogue between neighboring states affected by the
80 crisis;
- 81
- 82 4. *Recommends* the creation of a sub-committee under the United Nations Environment Assembly that can
83 focus more specifically on issues of water, including trans-boundary water disputes, issues of shared
84 infrastructure, and pollution across national boundaries;
- 85
- 86 5. *Emphasizes* that the members of this international committee should contain representatives from a wide
87 array of countries in order to promote a multicultural perspective on the very important issue of the
88 cooperation concerning trans-boundary waters;
- 89
- 90 6. *Endorses* an increase in scientific and technical information pertaining to this issue through programs such
91 as the International Hydrological Program of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural
92 Organization;
- 93
- 94 7. *Requests* the expansion of the UNEP Regional Seas Programme by creating an umbrella committee which
95 will encompass the UNEP Regional Seas Programme and a new program specifically dedicated to working
96 with freshwater needs would fall,
- 97 a. Allowing interconnectivity between these issues and making communication more accessible, as
98 well as
- 99 b. Technical capacity building on freshwater with the goal of creating an advisory board to further
100 discussion on freshwater
- 101
- 102 8. *Calls upon* the World Bank to provide incentives to those states working to minimize their impacts on
103 shared bodies of water as recommended by the international body in charge of water issues;
- 104
- 105 9. *Expresses* its hope for the future conservation, protection and future management for water resources
106 through programs like the Barcelona Convention, Conservation International, and the World Water
107 Assessment Program;
- 108
- 109 10. *Encourages* cooperation with organizations such as the World Bank and Global Environmental Facility, in
110 terms of funding the committee, as such organizations have a history of financially supporting international
111 trans-boundary water initiatives, such as the Nile Basin Initiative;
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11. *Calls on* the UNEP Executive Director to ensure there is funding for programs related to trans-boundary waters including but not limited to the creation of the freshwater program, the support of meetings both regionally and internationally so that the financial burden does not fall solely on the host country, and the training of experts to run the water-based EAM programs.
 12. *Recommends* an action plan that is similar to the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building (BSP) which will:
 - a. Strengthen national and regional environmental or environment-related institutions (government institutions, judiciary, enforcement);
 - b. Increase access and cleanliness of freshwater resources;
 - c. Develop national research, monitoring and assessment capacity, including training in assessment and early warning;
 - d. Education and awareness raising, including networking among universities with programmes of excellence in the field of the environment;
 - e. Provide access to scientific and technological information, including information on state-of-the-art technologies;
 13. *Suggests* that upstream states take into consideration the needs of downstream states while making decisions regarding transboundary water policies.

Code: UNEP/1/2
Committee: United Nations Environment Programme
Subject: Water Policy and Strategy: Trans-Boundary Waters

1 *The United Nations Environment Programme,*

2
3 *Recognizing* that tensions over shared water resources hinders cooperation between Member States and global
4 efforts towards sustainable development,

5
6 *Reaffirming* the principles set forth in the *Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International*
7 *Watercourses*, the *Law of Transboundary Aquifers*, and the *Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary*
8 *Watercourses and International Lakes*,

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10 *Guided by the United Nations Environment Programme Water Policy,*

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12 *Recognizing also* the significant benefits that have come from information-sharing programs in order to build
13 capacity in other United-Nations bodies,

14
15 *Concerned* about the lack of information sharing between Member States concerning transboundary waters,

16
17 *Observing* the need for regional organizations to facilitate collaboration on individual transboundary water systems,

18
19 *Recalling also* successful regional efforts such as the Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development of the
20 Guarani Aquifer System Project,

21
22 *Fully aware* that good practices for transboundary water systems in one region could be applicable to water systems
23 in other regions via information sharing,

24
25 *Noting with satisfaction* the work of the Transboundary Waters Assessment Programme, UN-Water, and UNEP-
26 Denmark Hydraulic Institute,

27
28 *Having studied* the work of United Nations bodies on information sharing such as the United Nations Development
29 Programme's Office for South-South Cooperation,

- 30
31 1. *Encourages* Member States to form bilateral and multilateral agreements regarding the management, use, and
32 preservation of their transboundary waters;
33
34 2. *Directs* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to establish and fund the United
35 Nations Environment Programme Office for Transboundary Waters, with a mission to encourage and facilitate
36 international cooperation on transboundary waters by:
37
38 a. Creating a database for recording, storing, and analyzing data on possible solutions to issues
39 involving transboundary waters;
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41 b. Ensuring that this database is accessible and presents information in a useful way to those who
42 need it;
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44 c. Coordinating this database with the Transboundary Waters Assessment Programme;
45
46 d. Hosting a summit every five years on the progress that has been made on transboundary waters
47 and what actions should be taken in the future;
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49 e. Submitting a report annually to the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations
50 Environment Programme on the Office's activities;
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52 f. Providing a summary of its data to UN-Water annually for inclusion in the World Water

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Development Report;

- g. Hosting a series of summits biennially in each region of the world in order to foster regional cooperation on transboundary waters, with the following guidelines:
 - i. Each region will determine the location and frequency of its summit, with the recommendation that each summit be held in a new location;
 - ii. A region is defined as a group of states that share water resources and/or have similar issues with transboundary waters;
 - iii. These summits should use information from the Transboundary Waters Assessment Programme, when possible, to determine the transboundary water bodies in each region and create focus groups in each summit on each identified transboundary body of water;
 - iv. The United Nations Environment Programme Office for Transboundary Waters should submit a report to the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme regarding the progress made at these summits following the conclusion of each summit;
 - h. Being available as a neutral third party to arbitrate disputes between Member States regarding transboundary waters;
 - i. *Strongly encourages* Member States, regional organizations, and humanitarian organizations to contribute any information they can about their work on the issue of transboundary waters to the database, to participate in the regional summits, and to share their experts and technologies on transboundary waters with the international community;
3. *Emphasizes* that non-earmarked contributions to the United Nations Environment Programme allow for the most effective and efficient implementation of United Nations Environment Programme activities, including those described herein.

Code: UNEP/1/3
Committee: United Nations Environment Programme
Subject: Water Policy and Strategy: Trans-Boundary Waters

1 *The United Nations Environment Programme,*

2
3 *Commending* the work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations
4 Educational Scientific and Cultural Association (UNESCO), and the Global Environment Facility (GEF),

5
6 *Reaffirms* the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes,

7
8 *Noting* the water management technologies as recommended in the UNCTAD conference report *Water for Food,*

9
10 *Recognizes* the serious negative effect climate change has on access to and availability of transboundary waters and
11 reminds Member States that climate change effects are not confined to individual borders,

12
13 *Reasserting* the importance of state sovereignty considerations in climate change adaptation efforts,

14
15 *Regards with regret* the recent depletion of multiple bodies of water due to climate change and the scarcity of water
16 that has ensued,

17
18 *Taking into account* the special cases of less-developed States and their lack of capacity to develop and implement
19 sustainable water management and programs,

20
21 *Noting with deep concern* that surface runoff can establish potential conflicts between Member States over
22 transboundary waters,

23
24 *Acknowledging* the effect of climate change on rivers, lakes, wetlands, and aquifers such as the proliferation of
25 diseases, saltwater intrusion, and the depletion of freshwater at increasing rates,

26
27 *Desiring* Member States to come together on a regional level to address the clear and present issues that damming
28 initiates in regards to the allocation of water per state,

29
30 *Keeping in mind* the limits of current water management and conservation technologies and the need for further
31 improvements,

32
33 *Recommends* Member States expand on technology that draws fresh water from salt-water restricted areas which
34 cannot be drilled without salt-water intrusion,

35
36 *Understanding* that limited studies that have been conducted on groundwater use recharge effects;

37
38 1. *Recommends* that UNESCO help fund and act on a study to establish more detailed information on groundwater
39 use recharge effects;

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41 2. *Designates* the United Nations Committee on Development Policy's Least-Developed Country (LDC) criteria to
42 serve as the indicator of which States are most in need of assistance, based on:

43
44 a. Per-capita Gross National Income (GNI) lower than the developed country threshold, based on a three-
45 year average;

46 b. Human Assets Index (HAI) lower than the developed country threshold;

47 c. Economic Vulnerability Index (EVI) lower than the developed country threshold;

48
49 3. *Calls Upon* Member States to collaborate with potential investors, in coordination with the United Nations
50 Environment Programme Green Climate Fund, to expand the funding of climate change mitigation projects
51 based on successful existing programs through:

52

- 53 a. Encouraging incentivized investment in climate change adaptation activities to the potential investors
54 by:
55
56 i. Establishing a supportive environment for investment;
57 ii. Developing institutional capacity to implement policy change;
58 iii. Adopting standards and targets across levels of governments;
59
60 b. Preferred access given to Member States who contribute to the Fund, in order to aid in climate change
61 adaptation methods in developing countries, at the discretion of the United Nations Environment
62 Programme based on information gathered from the World Bank and the application process;
63
- 64 4. *Recommends* the creation of a new subsidiary of the GEF focused on the funding of climate change mitigation
65 projects as they relate to transboundary waters, which will:
66
67 a. Be charged with distributing money in an equitable, open manner;
68 b. Work with other independent organizations to monitor the progress of projects;
69 c. Report to investors on the use and management of their donations;
70 d. Upon successful completion of the projects, enable Member States to have access to increased funding
71 for further projects;
72
- 73 5. *Encouraging* the establishment of a set of cohesive, multilateral programs to discuss:
74
75 a. The amelioration of the current ineffective distribution of water;
76 b. Salt water intrusion and the potential hazards of increased extraction due to the global atmospheric
77 temperature increase;
78 c. Surface water runoff caused by increasing global atmospheric temperatures, thus causing increased
79 erosion, flooding, and pollution into regional member states;
80 d. The effects on climate change on rivers, lakes, wetlands, and aquifers such as the proliferation of
81 diseases, saltwater intrusion, and the depletion of freshwater at increasing rates;
82 e. Increasing data on hydrologic technologies such as dams to assess the full environmental impact on
83 surrounding member states;
84
- 85 6. *Endorses*, under the guidance of International Environmental Technology Centre (IETC), further consideration
86 of technologies that will potentially benefit the environment, such as:
87
88 a. The implementation of water technology management strategies such as those suggested for specific
89 regions by UNCTAD in Water for Food;
90 b. The expansion of sustainable conservation and use strategies, utilizing tools such as:
91
92 i. drip irrigation;
93 ii. water filters, and;
94 iii. rainwater harvesting;
95
96 c. The use of radar technologies to detect previously unknown underground resources.

1 *The United Nations Environment Programme*

2
3 *Recognizing* the importance of returning fresh water back to the natural ecosystem, particularly in the case of water
4 systems that cross Member State boundaries,

5
6 *Affirming* the need for sustainable fresh water techniques in order to more adequately replenish transboundary
7 aquifers and tributaries,

8
9 *Convinced* that agricultural sustainability is essential to preserving fresh water resources,

10
11 *Stressing* the importance of proper irrigation, reforestation, and conservation techniques in order to utilize water
12 efficiently for both industrial and local farms,

13
14 *Noting* the importance of reforestation techniques and the preservation of the world's forests and sustaining proper
15 carbon emission techniques,

16
17 *Contemplating* the importance of preserving freshwater resources when dealing with both industrial and economic
18 growth throughout all regions of the world,

19
20 *Acknowledging the importance* of the Rio Declaration and previous development goals as outlined by the United
21 Nations Environmental Programme,

22
23 *Recognizing* the important role that the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) has played by
24 implementing programs dedicated to replanting trees on desolate land and cooperating with local governments and
25 communities for their involvement in the project, thus leading to economic success and positive carbon emission
26 cuts thanks to the rejuvenation of the land,

27
28 *Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution 63/24 and its efforts to bring Member States together to prevent and
29 reduce transboundary water pollution,

- 30
31 1. *Emphasizes* the increasing importance of retaining fresh water naturally by educating Member States to
32 work regionally and create sustainable soil techniques such as:
33 a. Reforestation so that water will be able to return to aquifers rather than sit on top of the water table;
34 b. Crop rotation in order to replenish vital nutrients for soil organism growth and encouragement;
35 c. The advocacy for continued cooperative scientific research for saline immune agriculture;
36
37 2. *Declares* global forests as absolutely essential to trans-boundary water policy and peace within developing
38 member states by implementing reforestation techniques such as:
39 a. Encouraging the payment of local farmers per tree that is planted on their farms;
40 b. Utilizing prescribed burning and innovative crop introduction that can adequately replenish nitrogen
41 into the soil as a preliminary benefit to farming;
42 c. Reducing the amount of clear cutting and instead focus on select timber cutting so as to reduce the
43 amount of desolate lands within member states;
44
45 3. *Reiterates* a continued dedication to an emphasis on sustainable irrigation techniques such as:
46 a. Drip irrigation in order to minimize the amount of fresh water used for farming so that rain water and
47 aquifers can be used more efficiently;
48 b. Below ground irrigation, which contains many environmental benefits such as protecting humans from
49 diseases, natural predators, and hydrological disasters such as evaporation and contamination;
50
51 4. *Notes* the importance of water in resource extraction and advocates a focus on sustainable techniques by:
52 a. Emphasizing the importance of biodiversity so as to implement proper planning techniques by:

- 53 i. Outlaying extraction planning while keeping in mind social, environmental and economic
54 considerations;
- 55 ii. Surveying long term environmental effects to local communities;
- 56 iii. Instituting continued partnerships with member state governments in order to better instruct
57 resource extraction organizations on environmental awareness;
- 58 b. Keeping waste within the borders that it was created and disposing of byproducts safely in a
59 sustainable way;
- 60 c. Retaining sustainable water consumption in resource extraction processes in order to preserve yearly
61 water resources.

Code: UNEP/1/5
Committee: United Nations Environment Programme
Subject: Water Policy and Strategy: Trans-Boundary Waters

1 *The United Nations Environment Programme,*

2
3 *Having examined* the conflicts associated with transboundary waters across States,

4
5 *Observing* the need for organizations to facilitate collaboration across States' transboundary water systems,

6
7 *Emphasizing* the imperative aspect of managing trans-boundary waters in promoting sustainable development,
8 regional economic partnerships and the increasing benefits that waterway partnerships provide,

9
10 *Noting* with satisfaction the past efforts of relevant UN bodies and nongovernmental organizations such as UN
11 Water and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD),

12
13 *Recognizing* the efforts of Rare's Program of Watershed Protection in which the local system of water preservation
14 creates innovative reciprocal agreements,

15
16 *Convinced* that the cooperation between governments and civil societies play an important role in managing
17 sustainable efforts in transboundary water sharing,

18
19 *Guided by* General Assembly resolution 64/292 emphasizing the inalienable human right to water,

- 20
21 1. *Calls upon* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to act upon the
22 following:
- 23 a. Create regional sub-programs to enable economic cooperation through incentive systems between states
24 that share river bodies that;
 - 25 i. Include funds provided by downriver states to enable the construction of sustainable infrastructure in
26 the partnered upriver state;
 - 27 ii. Assess the source of pollution and focuses on solving those issues;
 - 28 iii. Ensure that funds provided by downriver state are effectively used to decrease pollution and
29 degradation of the river system;
 - 30 iv. Coordinate integration between States and Civil Society to streamline the process of development;
 - 31 v. Using a non-regional international body such as the World Health Organization or the World Bank to
32 oversee the execution of the incentive systems;
 - 33 b. Ensure economic assistance through UNEP Environment Fund for States unable to fund the construction of
34 sustainable infrastructure in their partner state;
 - 35 c. Encourage states to make earmark contributions to specific programs;
- 36
- 37 2. *Encourages* States to implement economic and environmental partnerships among States that share river bodies:
- 38 a. To promote economic collaboration and regional partnerships;
 - 39 b. To easily facilitate the transition into the regional incentive program devoted to improving transboundary
40 water relationships;
- 41
- 42 3. *Calls upon* the Executive Director of UNEP to further globalize such programs, expanding to all regions as to
43 implement environmental and economic partnerships for the international community.

1 *The United Nations Environment Programme,*

2
3 *Noting with concern* the lack of recent focus on the threat posed by water scarcity in transboundary water
4 negotiations,

5
6 *Recalling* the lack of a cohesive metric which accurately reflects all factors that may deter or assist a country in
7 accessing clean water,

8
9 *Affirming* the Human Development Index (HDI), which takes into account the life expectancy, education, and
10 income indices of a Member States and uses it to rank them into four tiers of human development (a larger HDI will
11 leave a State better off in regards to water security and worse off as the number decreases),

12
13 *Emphasizing* how the economic status of a country as measured by its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) reflects the
14 general ability of a country to deal with water scarcity and water stress,

15
16 *Noting* the existence of the Falkenmark index, which defines a country's water stress as a fraction of the total annual
17 runoff available for human use, and provides a way of distinguishing between climate and human-induced water
18 scarcity,

19
20 *Affirming* the significance of population growth and its total contribution to projected demand for water, specifically
21 with a projected global population increase of 80 million people a year, which implies an increased freshwater
22 demand of about 64 billion cubic meters,

23
24 *Being aware* that desertification is another prevalent factor affecting water supply,

25
26 1. *Recommends* the creation of a metric, which will:

- 27
28 a. Determine the level of need for water security assistance in each country;
- 29
30 b. Be calculated through the summation of points based on each ranking of each Member State's:
- 31 i. HDI from lowest to highest (lower HDI = more points);
- 32 ii. Real GDP, from lowest to highest (lower GDP = more points);
- 33 iii. Falkenmark indicator, from highest to lowest (higher indicator = more points);
- 34 iv. Population growth ratio of years 2080:2000, published by the UNESCO World Water
- 35 Assessment Programme (higher ratio = more points);
- 36 v. Rank of current and projected levels of rainfall, from lowest to highest, derived from the
- 37 per-country precipitation measurement by the World Bank (less rainfall = more points);
- 38
39 c. Be open to including any new developments of relevant statistics that may further refine the
- 40 determination of need for water assistance by including them in this metric (such as the current
- 41 and projected levels of desertification which is currently in progress via a desertification
- 42 measurement initiative known as the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification Impact
- 43 Indicators);
- 44

45 2. Suggests that **States** who fall within the 10th percentile to be provided priority to access to advice regarding:

- 46
47 a. Transboundary water management issues at the international level, focusing on:
- 48 a. Peaceful negotiations;
- 49 b. Inclusive dialogue;
- 50 c. Promoting regional cooperation;
- 51
52 b. Policy and related water governance which emphasizes the need for the institutional integration of

- 53 water policies and increased stakeholder involvement in decision-making processes, and;
54
55 c. Best Practices to increase productivity and sustainability in water use and resource management at
56 the local level;
57
- 58 3. *Encourages* the publication of this metric by the UNEP to be distributed to various water assessment bodies
59 such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Water
60 Assessment Programme (WWAP), to help better assess water stress in each country;
61
- 62 4. *Urges* organizations dedicated to funding sustainable water management projects appropriate funds in
63 accordance with those Member States whose scores reflect the highest level of need;
64
- 65 5. *Calls upon* the creation of an advisory committee to assess the information developed from the metric, which
66 will:
67
- 68 a. Have a minimum requirement of 30 per cent representation by Member States that fall under the metric
69 threshold;
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- 71 b. Be regulated by the Executive Director of UNEP;
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- 73 Develop reports which offer recommendations to below-threshold **States** on policy implementation to combat their
74 specific obstacles.

Code: UNEP/2/1

Committee: United Nations Environment Programme

Subject: Environment and Development: The Environment in the Post-2015 Development Agenda

1 *The United Nations Environment Programme,*

2
3 *Recalling* the ideas in the Paris Agenda,

4
5 *Acknowledging* the progress made with the Millennium Development Goals,

6
7 *Acknowledging* the Environmental Assessment Act and the importance that it plays in evaluating individual
8 environmental sustainability levels,

9
10 *Remembering* the 1990 Lisbon Co-operation Agreement through the European Union highlighting a plan for coastal
11 and water protection of the northeast Atlantic against pollution by oil and other hazardous substances,

12
13 *Recognizing* the impact of the lack of concrete targets, adapted for local regions and their specialized requirements,

14
15 *Acknowledging* the progress countries such as Spain has already made on renewable energy sources and their current
16 goals for 92% renewable energy in the future,

17
18 *Highlighting* the complex and multidimensional threats that are rooted in poverty, lack of development, food and
19 energy insecurity, lack of access to drinking water and sanitation, global pandemics and disease and environmental
20 crises and challenges,

21
22 *Noting further* those countries highly vulnerable to climate change, a threat that can seriously affect the availability
23 of water resources, biodiversity and natural ecosystems, erosion, declining state of coasts with heavy population and
24 human health linked to rising temperatures and extreme weather events,

- 25
26 1. *Encourages* the creation of specific environmental clusters, rather than specific environmentally-based goals in
27 order to ensure that:
- 28 a. All environmental issues are covered under the clusters, even if they are not specifically laid out at the time
29 of voting by using an umbrella label with a series of more specific goals, including but not limited to water,
30 food education, biodiversity, humanitarian aid, diseases, and development assistance;
 - 31 b. The goals are considered flexible,
 - 32 i. Allowing each Member State to progress at their own rate taking into account their individual social,
33 political, economic cultural, and geographical positions,
 - 34 c. Continuous progress is made by replacing and reassessing goals as they progress,
 - 35 i. As goals are completed they can be replaced,
 - 36 ii. And there will be continuous reassessment based on emerging situations,
 - 37 d. Over time, the goals can be tailored to suit the unique needs of the time and individual Member States
38 while keeping in mind the requirements of the ever-changing environment and our efforts to slow this
39 change,
 - 40 e. The goals remain sustainability-based, and work to combat current environmental issues,
- 41
- 42 2. *Recommends* a strong focus on environmental issues within the above framework when determining the future
43 needs of the international community,
- 44
- 45 3. *Implements* a plan which calls for Member States to meet every three years with a strong focus on the
46 environment,
 - 47 a. To discuss progress that has been made, and the continuation of present environmental goals,
 - 48 b. Working to create a collective information sharing system for all countries to be able to have resources to
49 further develop their individual sustainable development in the future,
- 50
- 51 4. *Further encourages* nations to follow the principles laid out in the Paris Agenda, wherein

- 52 a. Member States offering assistance will focus on specific topics, and offer aid in that area to those needing
53 it,
54 b. Member States offering aid and Member States receiving aid will develop an explicit relationship, where
55 the expectations are laid out for every involved party;
56
- 57 5. *Strongly urges* the establishment of specific benchmarks for development in order to better facilitate long term
58 progress;
59
- 60 6. *Endorses* the streamlining of administrative establishments to limit waste and the potential for corruption;
61
- 62 7. *Calls upon* member states to use increased use of flexible aid mechanisms, both by donating with relevant civil
63 society organization such as International Committee of the Red Cross and Red Crescent and through
64 contributions to humanitarian pooled funds and Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs emergency
65 relief funds.

Code: UNEP/2/2

Committee: United Nations Environment Programme

Subject: Environment and Development: The Environment in the Post-2015 Development Agenda

1 *The United Nations Environment Programme,*
2
3 *Recognizing* the importance of environmental policy as an aspect of the post-2015 Millennium Development Goals
4 (MDGs),
5
6 *Mindful* of the autonomy and disparate needs of all States when implementing future MDGs,
7
8 *Being convinced* that international cooperation is the only way to achieve success in meeting any of the future
9 MDGs,
10
11 *Alarmed* by the lack of comprehensive knowledge on crucial, global environmental issues,
12
13 *Stressing* the effects of development in the current global climate, particularly on biodiversity and the resulting
14 environmental losses,
15
16 *Reiterating* the UN's efforts in the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD) which linked
17 biodiversity and human well-being regarding development,
18
19 *Recognizing* the need for sustainable development habits in order to decrease and reverse biodiversity loss,
20
21 *Noting* with regret the lack of implementation and commitment to the Convention on Biological Diversity,
22
23 *Observing* that poverty has a detrimental impact on the development and implementation of environmental
24 sustainability efforts,
25
26 *Noting with approval* the successful achievement of the poverty oriented sections 7C and 7D of the current
27 Millennium Development Goals,
28
29 *Supporting* the resolutions made at the Advancing the Post 2015 Sustainable Development Agenda (APSDA)
30 conference, which emphasizes the interconnectivity of all problems that our world faces,
31
32 *Commending* the work of the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Industrial
33 Development Organization (UNIDO),
34
35 *Recognizing* the economic, social, and environmental pillars of sustainable development outlined in the outcome
36 document of Rio +20,
37
38 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 68/158 which outlines the universal right to development,
39
40 *Emphasizing* the initiatives developed to graduate Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to developed or developing
41 status, as detailed in General Assembly resolution 68/118,
42
43 *Recognizing* Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states "everyone has the right to a
44 standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family, including food, [... and]
45 housing,"
46
47 *Emphasizing* the importance of the United Nations Housing Rights Programme (UNHRP),
48
49 *Recognizing* the progressive nature of General Assembly Resolution 10967,
50
51 *Bearing in mind* the concerns voiced by underrepresented States in A Million Voices: The World We Want,
52

- 53 8. *Recommends* that the discussion on the post-2015 Development Agenda bring increased awareness to key
54 environmental concerns including;
55 a. Climate change;
56 b. Food and water scarcity;
57 c. Sustainable development;
58 d. The preservation of natural resources and,
59 e. Current dangers to ecosystems;
60
- 61 9. *Implores* that the Post-2015 Development Agenda include:
62 a. A focus on sustainable practices in both developing and developed States that affect the environment,
63 such as:
64 i. Agricultural practices that could be modified to reduce land, water, and other natural
65 resource consumption;
66 ii. Reforestation techniques to reverse negative effects of unsustainable deforestation and re-
67 establish stable ecosystems;
68 iii. Planning implementations for resource extractions that focus on long-term effects on the
69 environment and improving extraction so as to mitigate ecological damage;
70 b. The establishment of a scientific research committee in order to fully comprehend and assess the
71 correlation between development and its effect on biodiversity so as to aid States in meeting SDG
72 targets through access to trackable indicators;
73 c. Suggestions for specific achievable targets to reverse and prevent the loss of biodiversity when
74 conducting development processes;
75
- 76 10. *Strongly urges* States to halve the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water
77 and basic sanitation within the timeframe of 2015 to 2035;
- 78 11. *Draws attention* to the success of target 7.D of the MDGs and seeks to once again achieve an improvement in
79 lives of at least 100 million more slum dwellers by 2035;
80
- 81 12. *Urges* the international community to take responsibility for their actions that could potentially degrade the
82 environment and destroy fragile ecosystem;
83
- 84 13. *Encourages* a regional conference every two years and an international conference every five years:
85 a. To be supported by NGOs (nongovernmental organizations) such as:
86 i. Friends of Nature;
87 ii. Global Action Plan;
88 iii. Association Pour La Terre;
89 b. Where regional representatives collaborate to implement educational programs about environmental
90 sustainability, concerning:
91 i. Global cooperation;
92 ii. Water conservation and efficiency;
93 iii. Biodiversity;
94 iv. Climate change regarding,
95 1. Agriculture;
96 2. Deforestation;
97 3. Air pollution;
98 4. Increasing populations;
99 5. Frequency of natural disasters;
100
- 101 14. *Suggests* that any post-2015 framework regarding environmentally focused programs respect the national
102 sovereignty of all States when enacted by:
103 a. Utilizing non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and small businesses to construct any necessary
104 framework for meeting the MDGs;
105 b. Creating an open dialogue with all States that is mindful of their sovereignty and allows them to bring
106 forward any issues that they may have with the implementation of the MDGs;
107

- 108 15. *Emphasizes* the imperative nature of the protection of human rights in the Post-2015 Development Agenda,
109 focusing primarily on:
- 110 a. Expanding MDG Target 7.C in order to focus further attention on providing access to clean water in
111 developing States, where 2.5 billion people are still without access to clean water;
 - 112 b. Inviting the expansion of agriculture and production of food as to increase productivity;
 - 113 c. Giving the right to a nutritious lifestyle to every human being;
 - 114 d. Endorsing the basic human right to adequate shelter and healthy living conditions while maintaining an
115 environmentally friendly atmosphere and,
 - 116 e. Creating region specific response frameworks dealing specifically with humanitarian aid allocation for
117 post-natural disaster repairmen;
- 118
- 119 16. *Urges* the continued focus on the expansion of the green economy through integrative programs which view
120 areas of economic growth through the lens of sustainable development, such as:
- 121 a. The UNEP Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE), which plans to support 30 countries
122 seeking to build national green economy strategies which will generate new jobs and skills, promote
123 clean technologies, and reduce environmental risks and poverty;
 - 124 b. The UNEP and UNIDO Green Industry Platform, a global high-level, multi-stakeholder partnership
125 which acts as a forum to catalyze, mobilize and mainstream action on worldwide green industry;
 - 126 c. The Green Jobs Program, which assembles quantitative and conceptual evidence on existing green
127 job as well as their expansion;
- 128
- 129 17. *Strongly* incentivizes the sharing of all applicable resources in order to ensure all States implement development
130 programs and initiatives by:
- 131 a. Providing all States with unlimited access to all development databases, conventions, and forums to
132 foster transparency and discussion on Pre- and Post-2015 Development Goals;
 - 133 b. Producing recognition awards for developed Member States who contribute the most to the
134 reallocation of resources to LDCs;
 - 135 c. Providing participatory developing Member States with priority access to development loans from the
136 World Bank and,
 - 137 d. Suggesting debt-relief for those LDCs that successfully reach development goals;
- 138
- 139 18. *Emphasizes* the need for international cooperation regarding the creation and implementation of all MDGs

1 *The United Nations Environment Programme,*
2

3 *Realizing* the upcoming 2015 deadline for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) set forth by the 2000
4 Millennium Summit with particular emphasis on MDG 1 highlighting poverty and hunger, MDG 7 highlighting
5 environmental sustainability, and MDG 8 highlighting global partnership for development,
6

7 *Emphasizing* the need for the inclusion of the agriculture in the Post-2015 Development Agenda in regards to its
8 critical role in development as agricultural productivity often leads to economic stability and food security,
9

10 *Guided by* Agenda 21 of the UNEP focusing on the significance of non-governmental organizations on
11 environmental development,
12

13 *Deeply conscious of* the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), the Middle East Centre
14 for Sustainable Development (MECSD), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and
15 the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) recognizing the relationship between the environment and
16 development,
17

18 *Noting* that General Assembly resolution 1803 emphasizes the need for all Member States to respect the sovereignty
19 of natural resource sovereignty,
20

21 *Recognizing* that States with complete control over their natural resources are fully aware of their potential for
22 environmental development;
23

- 24 1. *Supports* the expansion of the goals presented in MDG 8 in the post-2015 agenda by calling for Member States
25 to recognize the right to the permanent sovereignty over natural resources for all States considering the
26 significance of its role in development and efficiency;
27
- 28 2. *Encourages* the international community to contribute to the sharing of information and technologies relating to
29 aspects of agricultural systems through international bodies such as the FAO and the UNDP in order to:
30 a. Increase the transparency of newly discovered techniques and technologies that may increase
31 agricultural output per worker for all States;
32 b. Encourage international cooperation as emphasized in in MDG 8;
33 c. Support States needing international consultation and advice;
34
- 35 3. *Urges* States to support the inclusion of Non-Governmental Organizations such as the MECSD under the
36 umbrella of the international community in the post-2015 agenda related to MDG 8 for the purpose of:
37 a. Regional development of communities;
38 b. Ensuring community involvement, culturally appropriate, and community based management of
39 development projects;
40 c. Providing independent oversight of budgetary spending;
41 d. Providing training on behalf of the UNEP outlined in Agenda 21.
42

Code: UNEP/2/4

Committee: United Nations Environmental Programme

Subject: Environment and Development: The Environment in the Post-2015 Development Agenda

1 *The United Nations Environment Programme,*

2
3 *Accepting* the understanding that economic development is hinged on environmental infrastructure,

4
5
6 *Bearing in mind* the challenges which hostile environments, especially deserts and including natural disasters,

7 present to economic development,

8
9 *Noting with concern* that hydrometeorological events such as desertification exacerbate the difficulties faced all

10 around the world,

11
12 *Noting* the specific needs of African states in terms of meeting the Development Goals,

13
14 *Acknowledging* that the African environment in particular presents significant challenges to global economic

15 growth,

16
17 *Affirming* the importance of sustainable development to both African and global economic growth,

18
19 *Contemplating* the impact of colonization on modern African economies and societies,

20
21 *Expressing its appreciation* for recent Asian investment in African development,

22
23 *Solemnly affirming* the 2013 results of the International Panel on Climate Change, in particular regarding

24 temperature increases shown in Chapter 11 Figure 11.8, and the effects of this temperature increase, such as spread

25 of disease, decreased crop yield, and loss of biodiversity,

26
27 *Recognizing* the pact between the European Union and the African Union, COM/2005/489, to accelerate Africa's

28 development,

29
30 *Further noting* the African Economic Outlook's recommendation to seek foreign assistance in order to ensure

31 economic and political effectiveness,

32
33 *Emphasizing* that international cooperation and aid is a necessary building block to ensure Africa's continued

34 development,

35
36 *Deeply regretting* that environmental difficulties increase the impact of diseases such as HIV/AIDS and malaria,

37 which increases mortality rates, especially in children,

38
39 *Endorsing* collaboration between the EU and the AU according to the CAAST-Net PLUS Framework, a network of

40 25 partner organizations which researches and develops methods for multilateral discussion,

41
42 1. *Supports* the declaration of the International Labour Organization in encouraging substantial investment in rural

43 Africa to encourage prosperity and economic growth through:

44 a. a continued commitment by the European Union to the transfer of financial, management, and political aid

45 towards the African Union for the purpose of sustainable development and the establishment of

46 environmental sustainability;

47 b. the establishment of a Euro-African Commission for the Post-2015 Development Agenda with the mission

48 to facilitate communication between the EU and the AU in the context of the Post-2015 Development

49 Goals, to continue developing environmental goals in the Euro-African context;

50
51 2. *Further supports* the CAAST-Net PLUS as a Euro-African Network to advance bi-regional research and

52 cooperation:

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3. Calls for the adoption of sustainable agriculture techniques in order to secure environmentally sustainable infrastructure, including:
 - a. Drip irrigation, to establish a relationship between the UNEP and Pentair, in order to lower total cost of ownership, improve efficiency, conserve resources, maximize yields, and aid developing countries in their effort to secure crop yields and improve economic growth;
 - b. Below-ground irrigation;
 - c. Reforestation, and;
 - d. Crop rotation;

4. *Implores* the African Union to cooperate fully with the Millennium Development Goal outlined to ameliorate the desertification, flooding, droughts, and the proliferation of diseases that currently plague African states