Calling upon the legitimacy granted to this council by Article 24 of the United Nations Charter for the purpose of considering water scarcity as a threat to international peace and security,

Acknowledging the position of the Secretary General in the 6587th Security Council meeting, who said that scarce resources, especially water, are increasing competition between communities and countries, exacerbating old security dilemmas while also creating new ones,

Noting with concern that the Stockholm International Water Institute predicts that in 17 years, 47% of the world population will be in areas of high water risk, and by relation higher armed conflict risk,

Noting the immense resources and water production capabilities of several Member States, and encouraging the sharing of such resources with the global community,

Recalls the work of the United Nations Development Program and Millennium Development Goal 8 C, which concerns landlocked nations and their access to water,

Drawing attention to the necessity for the inclusion of Expert UN Organs with specific regards to the United Nations Statistics Division and its ability to acquire pertinent statistical data, the General Assembly with regards to resolution A/RES/55/2 and its ability to allow for global representation and discourse on the topic of a water crisis, the World Trade Organization (WTO) and its understanding of international economics and State to State trade,

The Security Council,

1. Recognize the responsibility given to this Council to carry out the will of United Nations Member States as stated in Article 24 of the United Nations Charter;

2. Confirms that water scarcity is a viable cause and propagator of armed conflict throughout the global community;

3. Directs the United Nations Statistics Division to collect data and factual information that ensures a clear impact of water scarcity on armed conflict through established methods and also through cooperation with internationally recognised institutes such as the Stockholm International Water Institute;

4. Instructs the General Assembly, in acknowledgment of A/RES/55/2, to formulate methods for the provision of fresh water to all citizens of the world through a process of lending water purification, desalinization, and other technologies
5. **Further recommends** that the United Nations Development Program pay special attention to Millennium Development Goal 8 C, and be open to discussions concerning permitting landlocked nations access to other sources of water in order to allow for the reduction and avoidance of water conflict in those nations such as what has been seen in the Darfur region, the Central African Republic and Chad as stated in 6587th Security Council meeting;

6. **Calls upon** the WTO to examine the potential economic and market benefits for the those participating in the sharing and distribution of the aforementioned technologies and mechanism;

7. **Recognizes** that a multifaceted approach through the utilization of the aforementioned UN Organs allows for a better perspective and also for a greater information tank from which this Council can draw pertinent knowledge in order to effectively combat the threat to peace and security posed by water scarcity;

8. **Reaffirms** the responsibility of the Members of the United Nations agree, accept and to carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the United Nations Charter as stated in Article 25.

9. **Decides** to remain seized of this matter.
Bearing in mind the primary goal of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security,

Reaffirming article 2.3 and 1.2 of the United Nations Charter,

Understanding the role different cultures play in the maintenance of international peace and security, as well as economic development,

Realizing the need to protect vulnerable groups, particularly indigenous peoples, minorities, elders, women, youth, and children as highlighted in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Women, and the United Nations Declaration on the Right of a Child,

Noting Further Article 42 of the United Nations Charter, which allows the deployment of forces on “air, land, and sea” to maintain international peace and security,

Taking note of Article 2.7 of the United Nations Charter which states “nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state,”

Further reaffirming Article 1.3 which calls all relevant UN bodies “to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character,”

Drawing upon S/RES/1772 (2007) and its support of infrastructure building and intrastate connectivity,

Recalling S/RES/1366 (2001), which states the UNSC shall “pursue the objective of prevention of armed conflict,”

Additionally recalling the Secretary General’s special report identified a lack of infrastructure and governance in resource rich areas leads to an increase probability of repeated and prolonged conflict,

Further recalling the Secretary General’s special report at the 60th session of the General Assembly Report on the Causes of Conflict and Promotion of Durable Peace in Sustainable Development in Africa which called for good governance, preventative measures, and coordinated action with the African Union,
Applauding the success of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) with coordination of the African Union in observing and working to establish good governance, security, and an end to conflict resource exploitation in Sierra Leone and Liberia,

Noting previous UNSC S/RES/1459/(2003) which states the UNSC “strongly supports the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, as well as the ongoing process to refine and implement the regime, adopted at the Interlaken Conference as a valuable contribution against trafficking in conflict diamonds and looks forward to its implementation and strongly encourages the participants to further resolve outstanding issues,”

Further Applauding the success of S/RES/1173 (1998) which recognized Angola’s certification scheme for conflict diamonds and made it illegal to purchase conflict diamonds from illicit entities within Angola,

Acknowledging the success of utilizing Regional Security Groups under the Articles 52 and 53 of the UN Charter as found in the Prodi Report: Joint AU-UN Report on AU Peacekeeping Operations which called for further cooperation in joint AU-UN peacekeeping operations,

Noting with Distinction the precedent set in S/RES/1688 (2006) which allowed the prosecution of Charles Taylor via international tribunal and supported regional tribunals such as the Special Court for Sierra Leone as established in S/RES/1315 (2000) for crimes involving conflict goods,

Additionally Noting the need for ethical commercial standards such as the OECD’s Due Diligence guidance for responsible supply chain of minerals from conflict effected and high risk areas and its recommendations for a global responsible supply chain of minerals or metal purchasing decisions and practices regarding conflict goods,

The Security Council,

1. Decides the Security Council shall pursue an end to armed conflict escalated by the use of Conflict Goods through the use of a three tiered process which shall be to identify, respond, and correct those factors which led to conflict;

2. Declares accordingly that member states must move, improve, and or establish regional cooperation mechanisms that address energy, cultural exchange, infrastructure, and economic sustainability pursuant to the parameters established in articles 1.2, 2.3, and 2.7 of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Calls for regional security bodies through the auspices of Article 52 of the UN Charter to cooperate with the UNSC through the sharing of conflict good related data, sales, and trade between countries pursuant to the Prodi Report;
4. **Further calls** for Encouraging Member States and the General Assembly to work towards credible commitments involving natural resources, intermediate goods, and finished goods which may be commonly traded as conflict goods pursuant to S/RES/1459 (2003);

5. **Additionally calls** for Cooperation with States and the United Nations in identifying illicit groups who maybe engaged in the transaction of conflict goods within a state’s borders;

6. **Resolves** the United Nations shall prevent the trade, purchase, and sale of conflict goods which create a threat to international peace and security through:

   a. Cooperation amongst national governments to encourage ethical commerce when exchanging goods by limiting the sale of conflict goods through bilateral and multilateral agreements as enshrined in S/RES/1459/2003;

   b. Utilizing regional organizations for peace keeping missions, limiting the transfer of conflict goods across neighboring states borders, and for the prosecution of those who utilize conflict goods to create a threat to regional peace and security;

7. **Further resolves** that UN Peace Keepers and the Military Staff Committee shall keep in mind the limiting of conflict resources in their peace keeping mandates by supporting good governance and support for legitimate governments through providing security, observers, and protection for Non-governmental Actors in UN and Regional peacekeeping who are working to guarantee proper resource utilization;

8. **Welcomes** the General Assembly and Member States to consider certification schemes similar to the Kimberley Process to create easier distinctions between illicit conflict goods and legal trade pursuant to S/RES/1459 (2003);

9. **Encourages** regional development banks and international organizations to work towards preventing resource driven conflict through providing funding in areas where UN or Regional Peace Keeping forces are operating;

10. **Calls** upon the United Nations, including the General Assembly Economic and Financial Committee, and all other relevant bodies, to encourage better resource management through the improvement of telecommunications, roads and transportation, and general infrastructure;

11. **Additionally encourages** improved cultural exchange between neighboring states, people to people interaction, and cultural linkage to improve relations by following
methods similar to those outlined in the Treaty on Long-Term Neighborliness, Friendship, and Cooperation;

12. Urges Member States to take definitive actions to protect indigenous persons and local populations in conflict areas;

13. Promotes the betterment of relations and dialogue among stakeholders in resource management, production, and consumption;

14. Decides to remain seized of this matter.