



CONFERENCE B

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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	Carolina Contreras
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Chair	Laila Fouad
Rapporteur	Claire Molk

Agenda

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

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
UNESCO/1/1	Improving Water Security through Natural Resource Management	37 votes in favor, 4 votes against, 6 abstentions
UNESCO/1/2	Improving Water Security through Natural Resource Management	42 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 5 abstentions
UNESCO/1/3	Improving Water Security through Natural Resource Management	37 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 8 abstentions
UNESCO/1/4	Improving Water Security through Natural Resource Management	40 votes in favor, 4 votes against, 3 abstentions
UNESCO/1/5	Improving Water Security through Natural Resource Management	34 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 10 abstentions
UNESCO/1/6	Improving Water Security through Natural Resource Management	40 votes in favor, 1 vote against, 6 abstentions
UNESCO/1/7	Improving Water Security through Natural Resource Management	28 votes in favor, 6 vote against, 13 abstentions
UNESCO/2/1	Empowering Youth through Access to Information and Communication Technology and Media	Adopted without a vote
UNESCO/2/2	Empowering Youth through Access to Information and Communication Technology and Media	39 votes in favor, 2 vote against, 6 abstentions

UNESCO/2/3	Empowering Youth through Access to Information and Communication Technology and Media	38 votes in favor, 0 vote against, 9 abstentions
UNESCO/2/4	Empowering Youth through Access to Information and Communication Technology and Media	38 votes in favor, 0 vote against, 9 abstentions
UNESCO/2/5	Empowering Youth through Access to Information and Communication Technology and Media	40 votes in favor, 2 vote against, 5 abstentions
UNESCO/2/6	Empowering Youth through Access to Information and Communication Technology and Media	Adopted without a vote
UNESCO/2/7	Empowering Youth through Access to Information and Communication Technology and Media	Adopted without a vote

Summary Report for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

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
- III. Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage

The session was attended by representatives of 49 countries. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda as II, I, III beginning discussion on the topic of “Improving Water Security through Natural Resource Management.”

By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of eight working papers covering a wide range of subtopics including infrastructure development, water sanitation for safe drinking water, action plans for natural disasters, education, transboundary water concerns, necessities of local communities, and water pollution. The body reaffirmed water as a human right, generating a collaborative atmosphere in addressing its water sources improvement.

By the end of Tuesday’s session seven draft resolutions were approved by the Dais. The Committee adopted all seven resolutions during voting procedure the next day. The resolutions represented a variety of issues including the creation of a water summit for transparent knowledge sharing, water and air pollutants, the specific needs of women, children and indigenous peoples, water security in natural disasters, sanitation infrastructure exchange programs, and transboundary water sources.

After voting, the committee started discussion on the topic of “Empowering Youth through ICT and Media.” Despite having little time left they were able to produce a total of eight working papers, which were accepted as seven draft resolutions, after two groups merged their working papers. In the second voting of the day the committee adopted all seven draft resolutions as resolutions, three of them by acclamation. The delegates addressed a broad spectrum of points including connecting ICT to education, providing service in rural areas and the connection between media and violence.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNESCO/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 *Realizing the inevitability of water catastrophes,*

4

5 *Deeply concerned with natural disasters relief and the consequences of disasters pertaining to water and sanitization,*

6

7 *Recognizing the principles set forth at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction and the effectiveness of early-*
8 *warning systems,*

9

10 *Seeking methods to forecast natural disasters in order to better prepare relief efforts,*

11

12 *Referencing the Water Security and the Global Water Agenda United Nations Analytical Brief sub-clause 2.C that*
13 *highlights water security in natural disaster zones as a pertinent issue,*

14

15 *Emphasizing the need to network with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), inter-governmental organizations*
16 *(IGOs), and private companies in order to educate the population about water-related natural disaster prevention,*

17

18 *Fully aware of the impact natural disasters have on our global communities, especially with the lack of funding and*
19 *support to install a natural disaster relief model,*

20

21 *Cognizant of the need for international cooperation and solidarity on development as outlined in General Assembly*
22 *resolution 66/227,*

23

24 *Observing the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on the right of water which*
25 *acknowledged the right of sufficient, safe, acceptable, physically, accessible and affordable water for personal and*
26 *domestic uses,*

27

28 *Reaffirms the need for the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund to subsidize timely and reliable*
29 *humanitarian assistance to those affected by natural disasters,*

30

31 *Recalling Human Rights Council resolution 15/9 on Human Rights and Access to Safe Drinking Water and*
32 *Sanitation in 2010, which reaffirms that the right to safe and fresh drinking water is directly linked to an adequate*
33 *and decent living standard,*

34

35 1. *Requests* Member States ensure protection from the rising sea-level, climate change, soil subsiding, flooding,
36 and other natural disasters by adopting action plans, similar to the Delta Programme and its Five Pillars, that are
37 updated annually to account for the ever-changing world;

38

39 2. *Calls for* more collaboration and cooperation between all regions of the world through participation in
40 conferences and forums pertaining to water disasters, such as the World Water Forum, in order to share
41 knowledge and experiences on a regional and global scale;

42

43 3. *Encourages* the development of multilateral cooperation and partnerships between Member States through the
44 sharing of national natural disaster contingency plans that could be implemented on a global scale;

45

46 4. *Endorses* the implementation of partnerships between the academia of Member States, in foresight of natural
47 disasters through:

48

49 a. The establishment of open-source collaborations and exchange programs between various scientific
50 research facilities, national institutes of Member States, and units of universities in Member States,

- 51 pertaining, but not limited to, meteorological, hydrological, and seismic data as well as renewable
52 energy and sustainable development to alleviate the impact of climate change;
53
- 54 b. Information and media prevention campaigns related to water catastrophes, in partnership with NGOs
55 and existing UN programs, such as the UN Hydrological Program and the One Drop Foundation;
56
- 57 5. *Recommends* the creation of a UN database coordinated by UNESCO that is:
58
- 59 a. Updated seasonally through information provided by Member States;
60
- 61 b. Comprised of technological and educational advances in natural disaster prevention and relief;
62
- 63 6. *Urges* the Member States to consider the preparation and forecasting of natural disasters as a top priority
64 concerning water management by encouraging Member States to:
65
- 66 a. Rehabilitate natural drainage systems;
67
- 68 b. Promote scientific inputs from research and education institutions to implement agricultural strategies
69 and improve soil and water productivity to manage water disasters;
70
- 71 c. Prevent loss of land eroded by droughts along the rivers by building revetments and embankments;
72
- 73 d. Put the emphasis on the forecasting of water disasters by:
74
- 75 i. Establishing early-warning systems, similar to the European Flood Awareness System, that
76 utilize information and communication technologies to reduce the impact of natural disasters;
77 ii. Promoting the exchange of hydrological data between neighboring states;
78 iii. Modernizing the use of real time data systems and the forecasting models related to water
79 data;
80
- 81 e. Prepare at risk flood inundation areas with safe water supplies during and after flood events;
82
- 83 f. Involve local communities in the first basic measures;
84
- 85 7. *Invites* all Member States to increase public-private partnerships in water infrastructure in order to improve
86 access to safe water and sanitation services in case of a water disaster by providing services such as:
87
- 88 a. Ensuring basic needs, including food and medical support to households;
89
- 90 b. Rebuilding infrastructure;
91
- 92 c. Improving technology pertaining to the distribution and sanitization of water in order to meet the needs
93 of the community in the best way possible.
94
- 95 8. *Calls upon* UN Water to expand their range competencies by centralizing training programs to:
96
- 97 a. Improve coordination between in-situ water catastrophe relief workers;
98
- 99 b. Ensure appropriate disaster relief techniques implementation;
100
- 101 c. Verify the efficiency of investments.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNESCO/1/2

Committee: United Nations Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization

Topic: Improving Water Security through Natural Resource Management

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

2

3 *Alarmed that as of 2013, 3.5 million people die each year due to inadequate water supply, sanitation, and hygiene,*
4 *according to UN Water,*

5

6 *Acknowledging the General Assembly Resolution 64/292 as well as Human Rights Council resolution 15/9, which*
7 *guarantee safe drinking water and sanitation as a human right,*

8

9 *Recognizing the need to address water supply and sanitation on international, national and local levels, incorporating*
10 *both public and private sectors,*

11

12 *Emphasizing the importance of programs tailored to individual community situations and needs,*

13

14 *Guided by the collaborative nature of efforts of the multiple stakeholders within the United Nations Educational,*
15 *Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) programs,*

16

17 *Noting UNESCO's International Hydrological Programme (IHP), Institute for Water Education (IHE), and the*
18 *World Water Assessment Program (WWAP) programs in water education, management, and research,*

19

20 *Cognizant that many developing countries have not yet achieved their water supply and sanitation targets set under*
21 *the Millennium Development Goals,*

22

23 *Highlighting education along with social mobility of communities, especially women in regards to water sanitation*
24 *and resource management as one of the best methods of promoting awareness in developing communities;*

25

26 *Cognizant of the disproportionate socioeconomic impact that a lack of water supply and sanitation has on women,*
27 *especially in rural, developing communities,*

28

29 *Recognizing UNESCO's concurrent goal of achieving equality for all individuals with special attention to women*
30 *and children,*

31

32 *Noting the positive impact that the empowerment of women has on water-related health issues,*

33

34 *Aware of Goal 6 sub-clause 2 of the proposed Sustainable Development Goals, drawing attention to the needs of*
35 *women and girls with regards to water security,*

36

37 *Cognizant of the vulnerability of children to lack of sanitation and water-related diseases and the consequent need*
38 *for water education,*

39

40 *Acknowledging the vital role of child education in addressing awareness of sanitary practices for the community as a*
41 *whole,*

42

43 *Noting with satisfaction the success of the implementation of the Associated Schools Project Network in 10,000*
44 *educational institutions in 181 countries,*

45

46 *Recognizing the efforts of the United National Development Program (UNDP) and the United Nations*
47 *Environment Programme (UNEP) in funding the Programme of Education and the funding of partnerships to work*
48 *with Member States and UN agencies to promote resource management through water security,*

49

- 50 1. *Encourages* the formation and strengthening of partnerships between Members States, Non-governmental
51 Organizations (NGOs) and Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs) in promoting water security awareness and
52 education in developing and rural areas;
53
- 54 2. *Calls for* Member States to implement education frameworks targeted at different ethnic groups and
55 communities to promote awareness about water management bearing in mind cultural diversity;
56
- 57 3. *Emphasizes* the importance of joint initiatives to develop collaborative partnerships with the use of North-South
58 cooperation in sharing key technologies, supporting vocational training programs in developing countries and
59 strengthening scientific exchanges including:
60
- 61 a. Collaborative efforts between UNESCO organizations such as the World Water Assessment Program
62 (WWAP), NGOs and civil society;
63
- 64 b. Regional communication over best practices with North-South participation and open dialogue through
65 methods such as social media forums, mobilized local support systems, cellular communication, and
66 radio programs;
67
- 68 4. *Calls for* the initiation and continuation of water awareness campaigns by UN Water in developing countries
69 that specifically target women in order to capitalize on the positive impact this has for communities as a whole;
70
- 71 5. *Encourages* collaboration between Member States, public private partnerships, and the UN Women Fund for
72 Gender Equality to increase participation of women in water management;
73
- 74 6. *Supports* the empowerment of women through leadership roles in communal water management committees in
75 partnership with NGOs such as Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE) and UNESCO
76 projects that work on regional approaches to gender empowerment;
77
- 78 7. *Draws attention* to the relevance of using locally established and engaging entertainment programs, such as
79 short-animated films and live plays, to educate children about safe hygiene practices;
80
- 81 8. *Recommends* that water security is included in the curriculum of the UNESCO Teaching and Learning for a
82 Sustainable Future program;
83
- 84 9. *Encourages* UNESCO to include water security and sanitation as a project under UNESCO's Associated
85 Schools Project Network which works with improving aspects of sustainable development in schools;
86
- 87 10. *Emphasizes* the special needs of communities without adequate sewage management programs and encourages
88 the development of programs such as Wastewater Gardens as implemented by UNDP;
89
- 90 11. *Urges* Member States to improve access to latrines, especially in schools and health centers in order to promote
91 public welfare through sanitation;
92
- 93 12. *Recommends* Regional Developmental Banks along with UN funding organizations such as the UNDP, United
94 Nations Office for Service Projects (UNOPS), and the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships
95 (UNFIP) especially with focus in education and gender equality in water security to further the current and
96 successful efforts to fund projects and programs that facilitate with water resource management education and
97 awareness;
98
- 99 13. *Further recommends* research and academic collaboration between UN Water and universities within
100 vulnerable areas experiencing problems of water security which pay particular attention to local challenges and
101 the involvement of local communities;
102
- 103 14. *Calls for* UNESCO-IHP's annual World Water Forum to include an international conference involving
104 scientists, NGO's, governments, civil society and other relevant bodies which:
105

106
107
108
109

- a. Is dedicated to the sharing of best practices and the development of the latest key technologies associated with efficient water resource management;
- b. Provides an online platform that enables worldwide access to current developments in information.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNESCO/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
3 *Highlighting Article 2.1 and 2.3 of the United Nations Charter and its call to adapt international measures*
4 *peacefully,*

5
6 *Recognizing General Assembly resolution 63/124 and its call for multi-lateral transboundary agreements in the area*
7 *of water security,*

8
9 *Recalling General Assembly resolution 64/292 and affirming faith in the fundamental principles of human rights and*
10 *equality, and collective security,*

11
12 *Deeply concerned that the world may face a 40% water shortfall by 2030 according to World Water Development*
13 *Report,*

14
15 *Noting with satisfaction the progress made in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, and looking towards*
16 *the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals,*

17
18 *Bearing in mind the legacy of the Rio Summit Agenda 21, which promotes water management, sanitation and*
19 *pollution-counter measures in both local and international context,*

20
21 *Recalling the Ministerial Declaration of the Sixth World Water Forum in Marseille that aims towards the universal*
22 *access to secure and fresh water sources as well as the emphasis on international cooperation in transboundary areas*
23 *such as river basins,*

24
25 *Recognizing the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe's Water Convention and the need to promote*
26 *best North-South Cooperation,*

27
28 *Emphasizing the need for state cooperation to create concrete solutions as well as assistance in the area of water*
29 *security,*

30
31 *Referencing the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes,*

32
33 *Recognizing the expansion of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe's (UNECE) Water Convention*
34 *to any interested UN Member State and the need to take a global collaborative approach to water security,*

35
36 *Taking note of the efforts of the International Hydrological Program's (IHP) Flow Regimes from International and*
37 *Experimental Network Data (FRIEND) program and the expertise involved in the program,*

38
39 *Noting with satisfaction the work of the Centre for Affordable Water Sanitation Technology (CAWST) in*
40 *incorporating advanced technology in the sector of water security,*

41
42 1. *Encourages* willing and able Member States implement programs similar to the *5+5 Water Strategy for the*
43 *Western Mediterranean* in order to provide experts with the frameworks needed to promote peace in sustainable
44 water usage, especially in areas of dispute over access;

45
46 2. *Invites* interested Member States to take advantage of the opportunity to partake in the United Nations
47 Economic Commission for Europe's Water Convention and to utilize the expertise of the FRIEND program to:

48
49 a. Promote the sharing of technology and expertise across borders;

50

- 51 b. Educate interested parties in the best practices used to mitigate water stresses;
52
- 53 3. *Further recommends* new strategies to offer developing assistance for collaborative projects similar to the
54 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) *Adaption Fund* specified by but not limited to:
55
- 56 a. The transfer of knowledge and technology to schools in developing communities in the area of safe
57 water usage, in order to transfer tools and skills to foster their own development;
58
- 59 b. Fostering scientific innovation in well and water filter technology by working alongside organizations
60 such as *Filters for Life*, in order to increase the availability of education;
61
- 62 c. Implementing satellite technology to monitor the use of watersheds in transboundary matters;
63
- 64 4. *Urges* Member States to:
65
- 66 a. Support multilateral state ownership of separate areas of transboundary waters to strengthen local and
67 regional capacity;
68
- 69 b. Promote sustainability from the start by adopting the *Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM)*
70 framework to promote governance, technical and financial capacity;
71
- 72 c. Ensure the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women by assuring the access to
73 nearby quality water sources for women in communities working with the Women’s Federation for
74 World Peace (WFWP);
75
- 76 5. *Invites* Member States to participate in the formation of an annual Collaborative Water Summit alongside
77 UNESCO and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), taking place in volunteering developing states that
78 aims to direct actions towards water security at the regional and international levels by:
79
- 80 a. The creation of a funds-in-trust by UNESCO similar to the *Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund* and the
81 promotion of a resolution by the General Assembly to allocate funds from the annual UN budget;
82
- 83 b. Partnering with UN-WATER to provide experts with the knowledge needed to raise awareness for
84 water security in their area;
85
- 86 c. Fostering mutual agreements on the sustainable access and sovereignty protection of transboundary
87 fresh water lakes, rivers, aquifers, river basins, or any exploitable water resource;
88
- 89 d. Encouraging transparent and accurate publically-available reporting of all actions concerning usage,
90 contamination, and pre-existing disputes over shared resources by each member of a water source to all
91 other concerning states of the same source;
92
- 93 e. Offering to mediate potential disputes between Member States that share common water sources by
94 utilizing a neutral party which will be agreed upon by the relevant Member States in a potential
95 dispute;
96
- 97 f. Providing Member States with a forum needed to form proper north-south cooperation, south-south
98 cooperation, and multi-lateral measures by transfer of knowledge concerning but not limited to natural
99 disasters, water management of domestic and shared resources, water sanitation techniques, and other
100 related topics;
101
- 102 g. The creation of a host list of five states two years in advance and asks ECOSOC to appoint the final
103 host state after the list is created with the aim to:
104
- 105 i. Differ the hemisphere for each conference;
106 ii. Emphasize recent state pertinence in the area of water security;

- 107 iii. Retain safety for delegations attending the conference;
108
- 109 6. *Calls upon* Member States to create collaborative projects in the field of development aimed at establishing
110 transcontinental cooperation channels to develop water clean-up programs focused on:
111
- 112 a. The encouragement of Member States to look for regional counterparts to form partnerships;
113
- 114 b. The creation of a research grant from a percentage, decided by UNESCO, of the funds-in-trust oriented
115 toward the promotion of straightforward and adapted solutions by working with UN-WATER to
116 provide direction on scientific programs in need of funding including, but not limited to, fresh water
117 sanitation technology, salt water desalination technology, and watershed management;
118
- 119 7. *Calling attention of* UN bodies, including the General Assembly and Security Council, to prioritize the issue of
120 direct and grievous conflict between groups specifically pertaining to transnational shared water sources;
121
- 122 8. *Asks* Member States to create similar partnerships to those displayed in the *Latin American Water Education*
123 *and Training Network* in order to train both local individuals and professionals in the area on aspects of water
124 security.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNESCO/1/4

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

4 *Recalling* the United Nations Charter and reaffirming faith in the fundamental principles of human rights and

5 equality,

6

7 *Reaffirming* the goal of universal access to safe drinking water in accordance with General Assembly resolution

8 54/175 and the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

9

10 *Guided by* the goals set for the International Year of Water Cooperation in General Assembly resolution 65/154,

11

12 *Fully aware* of the lack of adequate access to clean water and sanitation in urban areas in developing Member

13 States,

14

15 *Calling attention* to the Food and Agriculture Organization's Water Scarcity Report, which estimated that by 2025,

16 two-thirds of the world population could be living in high-risk water situations due to rapid urbanization,

17

18 *Concerned* with the destruction of ecosystems due to insufficient water management,

19

20 *Looking forward* to the presentation of water resource management and discussing the importance of safe and

21 accessible water during 2015 UN-Water Zaragoza Conference,

22

23 *Acknowledging* the global commitment to sustainable development through United Nations programs such as the

24 Rio+20 Conference, which highlights systems of water management and renewable energy,

25

26 *Reaffirming* Principle 9 of the Rio Declaration on Environment & Development (1992) stating that capacity building

27 for sustainable development can be achieved via scientific understanding and knowledge exchanges,

28

29 *Paying tribute to* the example set by Member States in their success in water sharing through the development and

30 improvement of canals in developing states,

31

32 *Approving* of the World Bank's contribution to global water infrastructure through their Water and Sanitation

33 Program,

34

35 *Recognizing* the efforts of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), United Nations Development Program

36 (UNDP), and International Hydrological Program (IHP) in developing and maintaining water infrastructure,

37

38 *Further recognizing* the work of UN-Water in researching sustainable solutions to water issues such as scarcity,

39 pollution, and sanitation,

40

41 *Noting with gratitude* the contribution of Member States and Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) to water and

42 sanitation funding in developing countries,

43

44 *Recognizing* NGOs for their work in rainwater catchment,

45

46 *Recognizing* the need to tailor the instalment of water related infrastructure concerning the diversity of individual

47 rural communities, and the need to empower community leaders to bridge the divide between developed and

48 developing Member States to eradicate poverty,

49

50 1. *Recognizes* the efforts of UN-Water with on and off-site sanitation facilities and recommends Member States

utilize this research;

- 51
52 2. *Urges* arid, coastal Member States to utilize seawater as a supplement to freshwater resources when necessary
53 through:
54
55 a. The development of desalination plants using technology such as:
56
57 i. Large Multi-Stage Flash plants that use evaporation technology in conjunction with electric
58 power production;
59 ii. Reverse osmosis desalination through the use of baromembrane filters that are only replaced
60 every 5 years;
61
62 b. The use of brackish water for industry and agriculture purposes that do not require potable water;
63
64 c. The promotion of scientific research in the area of seawater desalination;
65
66 d. The financial support network of NGOs and foreign national development agencies;
67
68 3. *Encourages* Member States to increase water use efficiency through greywater recycling techniques such as
69 large-scale treatment at plants that sanitize water to be reused for agricultural and industrial purposes while
70 encouraging the training of local water management professionals in the field of wastewater reclamation;
71
72 4. *Emphasizes* the potential of precipitation as a freshwater source and encourages states with ample rainfall to
73 construct small, local rainwater catchment and storage facilities that:
74
75 a. Are less affected by loss from evaporation than large scale reservoirs;
76
77 b. Are more effective at catching and storing rainwater that falls in short, intense events;
78
79 c. Eliminate the need for energy intensive water transportation;
80
81 d. Can be funded by numerous NGOs focused on water security;
82
83 5. *Urges* Member States to assist in the development of canals with photovoltaic panels covering water surfaces
84 which improve:
85
86 a. Transit of water to developing areas;
87
88 b. Electricity generation and economic stability;
89
90 c. Reduction of evaporation water loss;
91
92 6. *Fully supports* irrigation solutions through public private partnerships (PPP) with cooperation between
93 government and private contractors, in which:
94
95 a. Hybrid based mechanisms can be implemented using the Design Build Operate (DBO) model;
96
97 b. The public sector can assume ownership and financial responsibility of projects, while the private
98 sector may assume operational responsibilities, including demand and commercial risks;
99
100 c. New irrigation techniques are promoted and fully supported by intergovernmental cooperation and
101 multiple levels of government;
102
103 d. A filtration system is implemented in order to prevent water contamination and reduce waterborne
104 disease;
105

- 106 7. *Recognizes* the need for capacity-building measures to ensure that rural populations are able to sustainably
107 develop solutions to improve access to clean water and proper sanitation;
108
- 109 8. *Recommends* Member States initiate multilateral partnerships, akin to the United Nations Children’s Fund
110 (UNICEF) Netherlands Partnership Program on water supply and sanitation to enhance cooperation on the need
111 for basic sanitation by:
112
- 113 a. Increasing access to sanitation mechanisms through the creation of public-private partnerships and
114 working with NGOs that currently operate in developing Member States to provide access to
115 sanitation;
 - 116 b. Encouraging regional cooperation with existing economic and political blocs to provide access to
117 technologies and mechanisms that will improve sanitation conditions;
118
- 119
- 120 9. *Suggests* using funding from organizations such as the World Bank’s Water and Sanitation Program for the
121 improvement of existing water collection and transportation infrastructure to increase safety and efficiency in
122 cases such as:
123
- 124 a. Piping made of low quality materials including asbestos cement;
 - 125 b. Bacteria infested wells and reservoirs;
 - 126 c. Drought-affected wells which currently pull from the cone of depression;
 - 127 d. Pump failure due to poor electrical service or poor installation;
- 128
129
130
131
- 132 10. *Encourages* Member States to establish sanitation laws in accordance with A/RES/65/154 to eliminate polluting
133 living practices such as public defecation and littering and insure the promotion of these laws through:
134
- 135 a. Formal and informal education within national campaigns particularly in rural communities and slums;
 - 136 b. Implementation of public awareness campaigns, making them inclusive to the illiterate population by
137 use of visual aids;
138
- 139
- 140 11. *Stresses* the importance of water sanitation capabilities to improve health and reduce pollution in developing
141 Member States by:
142
- 143 a. Improving existing or constructing new water sanitation plants using public private partnerships (PPP);
 - 144 b. Improving or constructing sewage systems in populated areas that lack proper human waste facilities;
- 145
146
- 147 12. *Suggests* using ecological sanitation techniques to reduce pathogens spread by human waste in areas with
148 limited access to water such as urine-diverting dry toilets (UDDT) that use technologies to separate liquid and
149 solid waste and other methods that:
150
- 151 a. Increase access to public toilets to counter public defecation in regions without toilets in individual
152 houses;
 - 153 b. Allow for the reuse of human biological waste in the form of fertilizer and a soil amender;
- 154
155
- 156 13. *Expresses* the need of vigilant waste collection of garbage and its appropriate transportation to disposal facilities
157 to prevent contamination of water supplies and the consequent spread of waterborne diseases through:
158
- 159 a. Treatment with environmentally friendly approaches such as building bio-digesters that operate on
160 human and animal waste along with vegetation which produce electricity and heating;
- 161

- 162 b. Construction of biochar systems to decontaminate water by filtering water through activated carbon;
163
164 c. Ensuring the strategic placement of domestic waste storage containers to allow its timely transferal
165 when keeping up with the pace of waste production;
166
167 d. Development of engineered landfill sites;
168

169 14. *Recommends* rural communities invest in non-conventional wastewater treatment technologies such as:
170

- 171 a. Experimental techniques that utilize the advantages of low capital cost, low operation and maintenance
172 costs, and low technical labor requirements, such as stabilization ponds, aerated lagoons, and septic
173 tanks;
174
175 b. Methods that incorporate ancestral knowledge and cultural practices which can be protected as
176 intellectual property as discussed by the World Intellectual Property Organization's Intergovernmental
177 Committee on Intellectual Property;
178

179 15. *Encourages* the adoption of the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) framework for management
180 techniques that increase the sustainability of ecosystems and efficient human water allocation and encourages:
181

- 182 a. The use of water harvesting structures, such as johads developed in the Avari River to catch flowing
183 water and allow percolation and have helped new streams develop and have restored rivers;
184
185 b. The implementation of Atmospheric Water Collection devices that enable the harvesting of the water
186 present in fog, mist, and low-lying clouds while also collecting drizzle and rainfall channeled to a tank
187 or deposited in a storage facility;
188

189 16. *Invites* Member States to set up democratically elected local Water Boards or Community Development
190 Councils that use government block grants to determine appropriate water-related infrastructure, ensure vital
191 water resources are not overused and wasted, and encourage volunteerism within the wider community;
192

193 17. *Endorses* the formation of Water Sanitation Development Program (WSDP) in conjunction with UNESCO and
194 UN-Water that will provide aid for states to make the aforementioned improvements to sanitation practices and
195 infrastructure, which will include monetary and substantive assistance, in accordance to the following terms:
196

- 197 a. UNICEF, the World Health Organization (WHO), public private partnerships, as well as all willing
198 and able Member States are encouraged to contribute by providing financial aid, local expertise, or raw
199 materials to the program;
200
201 b. States applying for the program will be assessed based on need by a panel of experts from UNESCO,
202 the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF),
203 the World Health Organization (WHO), UN-Water, and IHP;
204
205 c. This program will invite experienced workers from developed states to developing states to improve
206 their sanitation infrastructure using modern technologies and practices, specifically in, but not limited
207 to urban areas;
208
209 d. This program will work for 3-5 years to establish developed sanitation infrastructure while also
210 educating local populations through public radio, social media, live presentations, and other forms of
211 advertisement and communication in collaboration with local NGOs;
212
213 e. This program will facilitate south-south and north-south cooperation that will allow developed
214 Member States to engage in best-practice sharing, education initiatives and technology transfers with
215 developing Member States;
216

217
218

- f. Suggests that projects implemented under this program shall be included in the annual reports by the HRC Special Rapporteur to prevent misuse of funds and ensure appropriate use of infrastructure.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNESCO/1/5

Committee: The 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 *Emphasizing A/RES/68/157 which stresses the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation and recalling*
4 *A/HRC/21/42 which outlines the legal framework of the rights to water and sanitation,*

5

6 *Recognizing Millennium Development Goal 7 of ensuring environmental sustainability, including through*
7 *increasing access to clean water and sanitation through sustainable practices,*

8

9 *Affirming the emphasis placed on pollution reduction by the Working Group for the Sustainable Development goals*
10 *such as goal 6.3 which proposes to “by 2030 significantly improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating*
11 *dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated*
12 *wastewater, and increasing recycling”,*

13

14 *Recalling that the General Assembly declared, in General Assembly resolution 58/217, the years 2005-2015 to be*
15 *the International Decade for Action, “Water for Life”, calling attention to water-related issues and advocating for*
16 *concrete action,*

17

18 *Deeply concerned about the growing problems associated with plastic debris in global water sources addressed in*
19 *the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Year Book 2014, including the troubling fact that an estimated*
20 *80% of marine litter originates on land,*

21

22 *Recalling the successful aspects of the Kyoto protocol concerning the reduction of fossil fuel emissions which*
23 *impact water security through problems such as acid rain,*

24

25 *Acknowledging the International Hydrological Programme Themes (IHP-VII Themes) specifically Theme 6: Water*
26 *education, Key to Water Security,*

27

28 *Noting the profoundly detrimental environmental impact that nuclear plant disasters such as Chernobyl and*
29 *Fukushima have had on the world’s water supplies and the environment in general,*

30

31 1. *Supports existing programs such as the World Bank’s Water and Sanitation Program, UNICEF’s Pitstop*
32 *Program and UN’s End Defecation campaign to:*

33

34 a. *Educate the public about the dangers of open defecation;*

35

36 b. *Improve infrastructure and sewage systems to prevent human waste from entering groundwater*
37 *sources;*

38

39 c. *Encourage member states to create long-term, comprehensive initiatives that address waste*
40 *management alongside public health, such as vacuum toilets and urine purification systems;*

41

42 2. *Recognizes the effort of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) in regulating the measures to prevent*
43 *marine pollution from ships and prevent future marine destruction due to pollutants;*

44

45 3. *Calls upon all relevant funding institutions and bilateral and multilateral donors, as well as regional funding*
46 *institutions and non-governmental organizations, to continue to support, as appropriate, efforts aimed at the*
47 *reduction of soil, water, and air pollution;*

48

49 4. *Supports the efforts of Joint Monitoring Program for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP) established by the*
50 *United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO) to monitor the level of*

- 51 waste in global water sources and stresses the need to use this information to improve water management and
52 protect water resources;
53
- 54 5. *Commends* efforts of programs such as the Plastic Pollution Coalition and the Plastic Disclosure Project to
55 reduce the prevalence of plastics in the environment, especially with regards to water sources;
56
- 57 6. *Invites* Member States to continue reducing tax and duty exemptions as well as subsidies for major greenhouse
58 gas emitting sectors, as outlined in Article II, clause one of the Kyoto Protocol, in order to prevent adverse
59 effects on the water system, such as acid rain and altered chemical compositions;
60
- 61 7. *Encourages* the continued support and funding of the IHP Theme 6 in developing systems to educate various
62 groups, such as children, youth, and water technicians;
63
- 64 8. *Further encourages* the development and use of phytoremediation, employing plants to mitigate the
65 environmental problem of nuclear contamination in a process to what was used in the 1986 Chernobyl incident;
66
- 67 9. *Calls for* cooperation between Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Member States, as well as
68 multilateral cooperation:
69
- 70 a. To provide funding for the implementation of programs which inhibit the pollution of essential water
71 resources;
72
- 73 b. To establish safer and more secure sewage systems through funding from the Asian Infrastructure
74 Investment Bank, the African Development Bank, the European Central Bank and the World Bank.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNESCO/1/6

Committee: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Topic: Improving Water Security through Natural Resource Management

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

2

3 *Deeply alarmed* by the increasing issue of insufficient access to improved water sources throughout the international
4 community in a large number of regions,

5

6 *Taking into consideration* Article 2 of the UN Charter and emphasizing the importance of Member State's
7 sovereignty,

8

9 *Bearing in mind* the Millennium Development Goals when determining the management of safe and secure water
10 resources is fundamental to each Member State,

11

12 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 65/154 on water as being a fundamental human right, 54/175 on the right to
13 development, 55/196 on the International Year of Freshwater, 58/217 on the International Decade for Action,
14 "Water for Life", 61/192 on the International Year of Sanitation,

15

16 *Reaffirming* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and
17 Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

18

19 *Encouraged by* the rapid success of the World Health Organization's (WHO) Water Safety Plan adopted by
20 primarily sub-Saharan and central Asian states and the goals achieved to provide water and sanitation services,

21

22 *Emphasizing* that projects implemented via international assistance must prioritize accessibility and sustainability in
23 order to ensure effective and efficient international involvement programs,

24

25 *Recognizing* water management projects such as Sulaibiya Waste Water Treatment, the Lake Peipsi Management
26 Programme, and the River Zeltovika Project, that have proven to be successful in maintaining the security of water,

27

28 *Guided by* General Assembly resolution 54/175 and the goals set forth to achieve universal access to safe and
29 affordable drinking water,

30

31 *Fully aware* of the conclusion of the UN Decade on Education for Sustainable Development and the implementation
32 of the "Food, Energy, Environment, and Water (FE2W)" which is the new network of cooperation regarding
33 knowledge exchange,

34

35 *Aware* that the Sustainable Development Goals must be met and should include an emphasis on water, such as
36 recycled reclamation,

37

38 *Emphasizing* the inextricable link between promoting accessibility of clean and fresh drinking water and tradition
39 cultural practices and their influence on gender discrepancies on water accessibility,

40

41 *Noting with satisfaction* the trend of regional and multilateral organizations, especially the African Development
42 Bank's and their involvement in sub-Saharan regions to provide financial assistance in developing countries to
43 address water sanitation,

44

45 *Supporting* the localized, practical implementations of programs such as those implemented by the United States
46 Agency for International Development (USAID) in the Asia-Pacific region, which may be used as a model for
47 further development of similar water programs,

48

49 1. *Endorses* the current educational acts of the International Hydrological Programme (IHP) in promoting
50 information exchange and expertise through collaboration on infrastructure development;

- 51
52 2. *Encourages* the formation and strengthening of partnerships between Member States, Non-governmental
53 Organizations (NGOs), Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs) and the public and private sectors to provide
54 financial support for the development of infrastructure in less developed Member States;
55
56 3. *Reminds* Member States who have not yet fulfilled their Millennium Development Goal targets with regards to
57 water sanitation and other similar issues, to make them a priority, and to reassess the effectiveness of the related
58 projects by cooperating with relevant governments and NGOs;
59
60 4. *Strongly endorses* the “SaniFOAM” framework which guides the formative research and development and
61 studies relating to cultural practices as a means of addressing sanitation measures in a rural context;
62
63 5. *Encourages* public-private organizations to ensure that as communities improve their sanitation capacity, that
64 any additional demand for the relevant services can be provided cheaply and effectively, in order to ensure
65 access to these facilities that will remain parallel to the level of development which will ensure accessibility and
66 affordability;
67
68 6. *Stresses* the importance of reducing the expertise deficit as a starting point in adequately addressing the issue of
69 water sanitation, particularly in rural areas, which is to be achieved by:
70
71 a. The implementation of bi-annual symposiums on the topic of successful water management programs,
72 to be conducted by the African Union, Community of Latin American and Caribbean States and
73 Association of Southeast Asian Nations, to be chaired by a country selected by UNESCO one year
74 prior to the commencement of said event;
75
76 b. The selection of experts who have experience with successful projects, such as proven waste water
77 treatment plants within arid regions, to spearhead the introductory and following bi-annual
78 symposiums, with the success of a project being defined by the feasibility of future self-sustainability;
79
80 c. The establishment of a universal knowledge base, to be used during the expertise transfer, with
81 UNESCO scientists and researchers working in conjunction with successful countries on the
82 aforementioned topic to spearhead the knowledge collection through regular updates which will be
83 provided during each bi-annual symposium;
84
85 7. *Encourages* multilateral and regional institutions such as the World Bank and the African Development Bank to
86 increase funding through individual scholarships to the UNESCO-IHE in order to narrow the educational gap
87 between developed and developing countries;
88
89 8. *Requests* governments, local private sectors and communities to cooperate in order to take common actions by
90 generating demand for hygiene and sanitation through psychological marketing actions and by providing
91 sanitary products, infrastructures and services;
92
93 9. *Encourages* regional organizations, such as the World Bank and African Development Bank, to increase the
94 number of loans being used to finance water supply and institutional support projects to benefit developing
95 existing industries in addition to the prioritization of funding for countries that have recently emerged from civil
96 conflict;
97
98 10. *Further recommends* the expansion of existing institutions such as the Asia-Pacific Center for Ecohydrology
99 (APCE) and the Regional Centre for Integrated River Basin Management (RC-IRBM) in order to improve water
100 resource management in Member States that have a water abundance in hydropower and irrigation techniques
101 otherwise unknown through:
102
103 a. Regional NGOs and technological corporations to work with regional bodies such as Association of
104 Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to provide economic support to foster an exchange of expertise
105 through scholarship programs;
106

- 107 b. Reallocation of the United Nation’s Development Programme’s (UNDP) Development Coordination
108 Fund to alleviate the cost of the aforementioned scholarship programs such as university fees;
109
- 110 11. *Encourages* the transfer of practical water management skills in local communities via partnerships which will
111 be established on a geographical scale in order to build unique regional and sub-regional frameworks for the
112 regulation of water resource management involving for example, but not limited to, tertiary institutions and
113 relevant government ministries;
114
- 115 12. *Requests* that Member States, through their respective Ministries of Education, collaborate to educate local
116 populaces on successful water practices through effective forms of communication such as social media,
117 television commercials, and awareness campaigns;
118
- 119 13. *Invites* Member States to establish water quality standards, using models such as the European Union Water
120 Framework Directive that will set a benchmark for water quality within individual Member States to ensure
121 efficiency in increasing availability of potable water through:
122
- 123 a. Encouraging the regulation of acceptable amounts of impurities within water utilized for various
124 purposes, with oversight being conducted by:
125
- 126 i. The respective government in question;
127 ii. UNESCO and UN-Water affiliated experts;
128
- 129 b. Collecting scientific data on water impurities and utilizing this data to allow states to set guidelines for
130 water;
131
- 132 14. *Requests* Member States to encourage consulting activities among communities, particularly NGOs and
133 governments, in order to reevaluate water scarcity and security by:
134
- 135 a. Strengthening campaigns with NGO and government cooperation;
136
- 137 b. Establishing latrines in schools, health centers, and other public institutions through funding of the
138 World Bank’s Water and Sanitation Programme;
139
- 140 15. *Strongly* urges developing Member States to adopt the World Health Organization (WHO)’s Water Safety Plan
141 (WSP) through:
142
- 143 a. Oversight of a WSP “Team” to be composed of a panel of members representing the individual private
144 water stakeholders and public institutions within that Member State;
145
- 146 b. System Assessment to be regulated by the private water stakeholders such as technological
147 corporations, which will act as the primary source of capital investment;
148
- 149 c. Operation monitoring by the WHO in conjunction with the local governments;
150
- 151 d. Management and Communication of the proposed plan to be prepared by public institutions and
152 private water stakeholders for the WHO;
153
- 154 e. Feedback and Review is to be conducted by regional private and public institutions on a bi-annual
155 basis with the results to be published in bi-annual symposiums on expertise transfer.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNESCO/1/7

Committee: The United Nations Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization

Topic: Improving Water Security through Natural Resource Management

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

2

3 *Recalling* the principles of the United Nations Charter on the equality of all nations and the fundamental principles
4 of human rights,

5

6 *Recognizing* the steps that UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage has taken to safeguard natural resource
7 management skills of indigenous peoples,

8

9 *Noting with satisfaction* the Sustainable Development Goals that focus on the integration of cultural heritage and
10 sustainable development,

11

12 *Recalling* Human Rights Council resolutions 21/42 and 7/14 outlining the legal framework of the rights to water and
13 sanitation,

14

15 *Further recalling* Human Rights Council resolution 12/24 report of the independent expert on the issue of human
16 rights obligations related to access to safe drinking water and sanitation, Catarina de Albuquerque,

17

18 *Noting* General Assembly resolution 64/197 discussing the use of agricultural technology for development,

19

20 *Further noting* the importance of water sanitation and the practice of proper solid waste disposal,

21

22 *Keeping in mind* the development of strategies and programs ensuring that everyone has access to sustainable
23 sources of clean water,

24

25 *Noting with satisfaction* the collaboration of the international community to increase access to clean water facilities
26 for the 758 million people who are deprived of access to clean water,

27

28 *Recognizing* the importance of educational programs in water security and natural resource management,

29

30 *Cognizant* of the importance of including rural and indigenous communities in the process of natural resource
31 management,

32

33 *Emphasizing* the benefits developing states can reap by collaborating with developed states experienced in areas
34 such as water security and resource management,

35

36 1. *Welcomes* Member States to implement localized, grassroots educational programs focused on ensuring that
37 peoples in rural and indigenous communities have the tools and skills for sustaining their own natural resources
38 and clean water access by:

39

40 a. The creation and dissemination of radio broadcasts based upon improving water practices, like that of
41 Farm Radio International, with the financial support of Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs), the
42 private and public sector and governmental agencies;

43

44 b. Implementing natural resource programs and water conservation awareness in educational curriculum;

45

46 c. Further recommending that Member States implement educational programs in urban areas, especially
47 geared toward youth, on the topic of water conservation and preservation for which The content will be
48 derived from the techniques and practices of local communities and indigenous peoples;

49

- 50 2. *Calls upon* the development of the Water Management Program, an exchange program, between Member
51 States, with the goal to ensure that communities have access to best practices and technology regarding natural
52 resource management, that will:
53
- 54 a. Involve students from developing countries and professionals from developed countries, working with
55 both the governments of these developed states as well as non-governmental organizations to gain
56 hands on experience in the area of natural resource management;
 - 57 b. Be an exchange of participants for Member States with similar water security circumstances;
 - 58 c. Be for a period of 1-2 years, after which they will return to their home states and implement the
59 practices and procedures that they learned;
 - 60 d. Focus on training in sanitation, mediation of water pollution, water conservation and areas of natural
61 resource management;
 - 62 e. Be dedicated to all Member States that have water resources, but do not have the experience nor the
63 infrastructure to implement efficient management strategies;
 - 64 f. Be funded by participating Member States and other UN organizations such as the United Nations
65 Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UN-Habitat
66 and UNESCO;
- 67
68
69 3. *Stresses* the need for local councils within Member States that will:
70
71
72
- 73 a. Be formed to discussed specific shared natural resources such as rainforests, wetlands, rivers and lakes;
 - 74 b. Consist of local organizations, including businesses, local governments, community groups, non-
75 profits organizations, civil society and indigenous peoples that have rights to that natural resource;
 - 76 c. Meet every year to assess the management of the natural resource and plan for the following years;
 - 77 d. Be funded by participating members;
 - 78 e. Send a report to national governments which:
79
80
 - 81 i. Member States will publish with compiled information from local councils;
 - 82 ii. Member States may choose to send to UNESCO;
- 83
84
85 4. *Additionally recommends* UNESCO advisors of Institute for Hydrological Education (IHE) to work with
86 Intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), NGOs and civil society on natural resource management that will:
87
88
- 89 a. Be a venue for negotiations and knowledge sharing for natural resources that span through multiple
90 Member States;
 - 91 b. Be funded by IGOS and other participating parties;
- 92
93
94 5. *Suggests* the creation and further implementation of a database built upon intangible cultural practices on
95 natural resource management, that will:
96
97
- 98 a. Be coordinated by UNESCO;
 - 99 b. Be nurtured by Member States under a voluntary basis;
 - 100 c. Deploy regional UNESCO experts working with IHE, IHP and the World Heritage Centre in the field
101 of cultural studies and natural resources to observe and collect records of intangible cultural properties;
- 102
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161
- d. Be subject to Member State approval;
 - e. Consist of representatives from different indigenous peoples within each Member State and the scientific community from that Member State as well scientists from UN-Water and IHE;
 - f. Promote the use of natural resource management techniques used by local communities and indigenous peoples, and apply them to modern practices;
6. *Urges* that Member States protect the property and intellectual rights of the indigenous peoples by:
- a. Referring to the UNESCO *Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Heritage* in regards to skills and knowledge pertaining to natural resources;
 - b. Formally recognizing the natural resource management skills as intangible cultural heritage;
 - c. Incentives to indigenous peoples by Member States who participate and contribute valuable information by:
 - i. Subsidizing training for successors;
 - ii. Generating special grants for recognized individual holders;
 - iii. Subsidizing for the activity of opening the properties to the public;
 - iv. Giving due credit of cultural skill and knowledge to indigenous peoples;
7. Recommends that Member States work with UNEP and UNDP protect natural resources through urban planning by:
- a. Creating a national committee that will oversee smaller planning committees by:
 - i. Partnering with national banks, regional banks and world banks to fund these urban development projects;
 - ii. Partnering with UNEP and UNDP for their expertise in urban planning;
 - b. Creating an urban growth boundary that will approximate urbanization for the proximate 20 years;
 - c. Designating land outside the urban growth boundary for rural development or urban development;
 - d. Rural development will promote farming, protect rivers, lakes and other natural resources;
 - e. Urban development will promote housing, police and fire departments, parks, schools, sewer systems and water systems;
 - f. Promoting further studies of the impact of urban planning on natural resources;
8. *Urges* the promotion of research development for further efficiencies in water conservation of Member States by:
- a. Offering incentives to NGOs, non-profit organizations, civil society and governmental organizations who research and develop technologies specific to natural resource management that further promote:
 - i. Sustainable development;
 - ii. Better irrigation techniques;
 - iii. Better research for genetically modified plants that are resistance to diseases;
 - iv. Droughts and other extreme condition;
 - v. Desalination techniques;
 - vi. Renewable energies that require less water use;

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- b. Having them evaluate which NGOs will be receiving incentives based on a criteria based on their needs.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNESCO/2/1

Committee: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Topic: Empowering Youth through Access to Information and Communication Technology and Media

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

2

3 *Recalling* the importance of youth empowerment as a motor of economic, social, political and cultural changes,

4

5 *Cognizant* of the call to improve access to Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) as called for by the
6 World Summit on the Information Society,

7

8 *Recognizing* the importance of recycling e-waste as highlighted in the United Nations Environment Programme's
9 Recycling-From E-Waste to Resources,

10

11 *Bearing in mind* that ICTs are a crucial aspect in youth's empowerment as it provides access to capital, markets, and
12 training needed to pursue education and a career,

13

14 *Acknowledging* the universal right and privilege of young people to have free access to information,

15

16 1. *Expresses its hope* for the implementation of a series of Open-Educational Resource (OER) infrastructures in
17 cities and rural areas to assist the Member States who wish to develop ICT in education master plans or policy
18 in a holistic manner, in cooperation with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as Microsoft's Partners
19 in Learning Program that would provide:

20

21 a. Educational resources and training that would teach youth basic coding and computer skills;

22

23 b. Media and discussion platforms amongst sponsored OER infrastructures around the world in order to
24 empower youth via access and the capability to communicate and share information and ideas
25 internationally;

26

27 2. *Suggests* the development of a global information infrastructure, such as an e-UNESCO platform, that is online-
28 based and free of charge that would:

29

30 a. Be comprised of data from universities and national institutes of Member States, pertaining to ICTs,
31 that would be curated by UNESCO in a comprehensive and regionally representative ensemble;

32

33 b. Be oriented towards raising accessibility and efficiency of ICT;

34

35 c. Be dedicated to international exchanges of ideas in order to increase awareness and better
36 understanding between cultures and youth;

37

38 d. Present conclusions and solutions on a quarterly basis about the breakthrough and concrete impacts
39 produced;

40

41 e. Provide different documentations and information on how to get a well-rounded understanding of
42 electronic devices;

43

44 f. Include an audio section to improve accessibility for illiterate persons;

45

46 3. *Calls upon* Member States to support the UN Global Alliance for ICTs and Development's Close the Gap
47 project by establishing programs to recycle e-waste and put it to good use in Developing States;

48

- 49 4. *Recommends* the international community to collaborate with NGOs to enhance the availability of ICTs in
50 developing states such as:
51
- 52 a. The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation which seeks to provide Internet access to areas deprived of
53 Internet coverage;
 - 54
 - 55 b. GoodElectronics which is a network that aims to facilitate the recycling of e-waste;
 - 56
 - 57 c. Worldloop which is concerned with receiving e-waste, cleaning it, and redistributing it to areas that
58 apply to obtain the recycled equipment;
 - 59
- 60 5. *Encourages* Member States to consider the benefits of creating public networks and centers for youth to utilize
61 information services and obtain information that is current, complete, accurate, and friendly to youth of all ages.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNESCO/2/2

Committee: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Topic: Empowering Youth through the Access of Informational and Communication Technologies and Media

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

2

3 *Fully aware* of the technological gap between developing and developed nations,

4

5 *Deeply concerned* that women worldwide are 16% less likely to have access to informational and communication
6 technologies (ICTs),

7

8 *Reaffirming* the goals set forth by the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) especially the recognition
9 that youth plays an integral role in the use and formation of ICTs,

10

11 *Aware* of the United Nations International Telecommunications Union's report on use of information and
12 communication technologies by the world's children and youth that stated the importance of youth and
13 communication technologies,

14

15 *Recalling* the Human Rights Council resolution 20/8 on the promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on
16 the Internet and the decision 25/117 of 27 March 2014 on the panel on the right to privacy in the digital age,

17

18 *Referring* to the UNESCO Policy Guide for Mobile Learning and the UNESCO operational strategy on youth 2014-
19 2021,

20

21 *Noting with satisfaction* the work of UN Women, UN International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), and UN
22 Refugees to help in gender equality,

23

24 *Acknowledging* the need for job and internship promotion to youth globally,

25

26 *Aware* of the e-waste from discarded mobile phones, radios, computers, televisions and tablets,

27

28 1. *Encourages* UNESCO to partner with manufacturers and distributors of electronics in order to obtain recycled
29 but usable electronic devices and will also partner with UN Women, UNICEF, UN Refugees, regional
30 organizations, Non-profit organizations, Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs), and civil society to put on
31 literacy programs and apps and domestic violence awareness programs on used electronic devices and to decide
32 where ICTs are most needed;

33

34 2. *Suggests* that Member States partner with telecommunication companies on a national and regional level in
35 order to have networks on used electronic devices to be subsidized by Member States;

36

37 3. *Fully supports* the telecommunication hardware and technology distribution to rural areas on Member States via
38 NGOs to further improve women's access to ICTs;

39

40 4. *Urges* Members States and regional organizations to take rehabilitated electronics and distribute them for
41 communal use throughout their constituencies which will:

42

43 a. Be distributed primarily to youth and women;

44

45 b. Be utilized in special computer labs in the schools of Member States that will be connected to the
46 internet and will provide greater access to ICTs and media to youth in these Member States;

47

48 c. Also be used in mobile technology centers, which will travel to rural areas in Member States that do
49 not have access to ICT and media resources and will:

50

- 51 i. Also be connected to the internet;
- 52 ii. Provide technical skills training to citizens of Member States especially youth and girls and
- 53 train them on how to use ICTs;
- 54 iii. Provide awareness training for domestic violence against young women and girls;
- 55
- 56 5. *Invites* Member States to examine where an ICT reform can be applied to their financial systems, not only to
- 57 streamline their budgets but also to secure funding for the proposed programs for increasing ICT access for
- 58 youth by:
- 59
- 60 a. Creating incentives for private companies who have the capacity to assist in increasing ICT access
- 61 within their borders;
- 62
- 63 b. Involving non-profit companies and NGO's to assist by donating technological devices or donate
- 64 funding;
- 65
- 66 6. *Encourages* Member States to implement initiatives such as the Youth Mobile App, which connects youth to
- 67 job and internship opportunities.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNESCO/2/3

Committee: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Topic: The Empowerment of Youth through Access to Information Communication Technology and Media

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

2

3 *Emphasizing* the importance of increasing levels of literacy and education among youth as a form of empowerment,

4

5 *Acknowledging* the importance of critical thinking in enabling individuals to make informed and balanced

6 autonomous decisions,

7

8 *Recognizing* that a low level of literacy and education makes youth especially susceptible to harmful ICT ideology

9 campaigns,

10

11 *Deeply concerned* about the rising risk of Internet recruitment of youths to known terrorist organizations such as the

12 Islamic State (IS),

13

14 1. *Encourages* research within UNESCO institutes and centers into the ICT and social media practices of known

15 terrorist organizations and other belligerent groups that utilize pervasive online propaganda and campaigns in

16 ways such as:

17

18 a. The collaboration of scientists and researchers with private information discovery companies such as

19 Dataminr that filters through real time data in social media outlets like Twitter;

20

21 b. Research into terrorism recruitment trends that allude to extremist ideas, such as trigger words and

22 relevant visual or audio material;

23

24 c. Research into specific language and other aspects of media posts associated with past terrorist actions

25 and attack;

26

27 d. Research of monitoring programs implemented by Member States that have had a positive effect on

28 denying access terrorist organization to ICTs;

29

30 2. *Encourages* Member States that do not have a strong national education system to bolster their internal teacher

31 training programs at both the primary and secondary level through:

32

33 a. Establishing a requisite qualification to be proficient in usage of ICT such as instruction courses on

34 usage of basic ICT devices, also applicable for NGOs working in this area;

35

36 b. Increasing the numbers of teachers being trained and placed in schools;

37

38 c. Collaboration between neighboring rural schools to ascertain the most successful and relevant teaching

39 methods;

40

41 d. Implementing a biennial review through UNESCO to learn about most recent technologies;

42

43 3. *Draws attention* to operational challenges of implementing Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

44 in developing countries such as the One Laptop Per Child (OLPC) program, encourages the training of teachers

45 for the purpose of disseminating ICT to youth, through:

46

47 a. Consideration of reports produced by UNESCO Education regarding the quality of teaching in areas

48 such as Sub-Saharan Africa to promulgate targeted regional partnerships;

49

- 50 b. Collaborative institutions such as the Asia-Pacific Training Centre for Information and
51 Communication Technology for Development (APCICT) in supporting teacher training programs
52 through research;
53
- 54 4. *Emphasizes* the importance of political participation and social emancipation of youth as well as the need to
55 provide youth with brighter future prospects through:
56
- 57 a. The creation of jobs in ICTs in order to:
58 i. Reduce youth unemployment;
59 ii. Tackle extreme poverty;
60 iii. Decrease recruitments of young people in terrorist organizations;
61
62 b. A better access to quality education such as e-education;
63
64
- 65 5. *Suggests* that Member States involve regional companies and organizations to give youth opportunities for
66 research and services in ICT and media through workshops such as the Global Observatory of Science,
67 Technology and Innovation Policy Instruments to empower learners and develop education systems with access
68 to information and knowledge on a global scope;
69
- 70 6. *Suggests* that Member States with prior significant population access to ICT create avenues in which to
71 disseminate unbiased information from multiple sources, such as:
72
- 73 a. Public TV or radio newscasts that include broadcasts from various international media outlets;
74
75 b. Access to websites that include multiple views about current local and regional events;
76
- 77 7. *Invites* Member States to continue the monitoring of extremist websites and online activity in ways such as:
78
- 79 a. The creation of web programs such as K9 web protection to filter information about terrorism or
80 violent behavior in order to protect the youth and their safety;
81
82 b. The use of information from the research conducted under clause one.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNESCO/2/4

Committee: The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Topic: Empowering Youth Through Access to Information and Communication Technology and Media

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

2
3 *Noting* the emphasis placed on Information and Communications Technology (ICT) access by the Working Group
4 for the Sustainable Development Goals, especially through goal 9.c which proposes to “significantly increase access
5 to ICT and strive to provide universal and affordable access to internet in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) by
6 2020”,

7
8 *Deeply concerned* about the lack of global access to ICT, especially noting that 800,000 villages representing
9 approximately one billion people worldwide still lack connection to any kind of ICT,

10
11 *Recognizing* the suggestion by the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) that early intervention
12 programs in science and technology should target young girls with the aim of increasing the number of women in
13 ICT careers,

14
15 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 67/195 on *Information and Communications Technologies for Development*
16 which outlines successful strategies for ICT policy integration,

- 17
18 1. *Recommends* the continuing support on ICT education by Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs);
- 19
20 2. *Encourages* the expansion of cooperation between various regional bodies such as the Organization of Ibero-a
21 American States for Education, Argentina Conectada, Educ.ar, Conectar Igualdad to:
- 22
23 a. Promote the digital and educational inclusion in the ICT sector;
- 24
25 b. Strengthen the support of young women looking to pursue ICT careers;
- 26
27 c. Develop various regional networks to facilitate the exchange of information, students, and teachers on
28 national and regional levels;
- 29
30 3. *Supports* programs focused on ICT-training for instructors;
- 31
32 4. *Recognizes* current Intel transfer programs and encourages continued use of such programs through:
- 33
34 a. The recycling of technology among developed and developing Member States;
- 35
36 b. Cooperation with public private partnerships;
- 37
38 5. *Urges* the development of an Information Technology Exchange program between developing and developed
39 Member States through:
- 40
41 a. The building of information technology networks that foster communication and information sharing
42 among Member States;
- 43
44 b. The implementation of internship programs that enable students in developing states to study
45 information technology in developed Member States which:
- 46
47 i. Will involve technological experts from developed states working to develop and improve
48 technological access and efficiency in developing states;
- 49
50 ii. Allow students within the program to acquire technological competencies that can be used
upon program completion to teach important skills to students in their home countries;

- 51
52 c. A Regional Board which will work towards the recycling of technology throughout the developing
53 states;
54
- 55 6. *Recommends* further partnerships between Member States with academia to establish online teacher training
56 programs that:
57
- 58 a. Focus on training at local, regional, and international levels;
59
60 b. Provide educators with online access to further ICT training;
61
62 c. Help ensure educators remain updated in the ever-evolving field of technology;
63
- 64 7. *Emphasizes* the importance of promoting the use of media such as radio systems, especially in developing
65 states, in order to provide access to ICT as a means to:
66
- 67 a. Empower youth through greater access to ICT;
68
69 b. Provide opportunities to expand technological skills and competencies;
70
71 c. Foster the connection between rural and urban areas.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNESCO/2/5

Committee: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Topic: Empowering Youth through Access to ICT and Media

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

2

3 *Recalling* Human Rights Council resolution 26/13 which emphasizes human rights and freedom while promoting
4 online Internet access,

5

6 *Emphasizing* the durability of fiber-optic Internet cables and the ability to incorporate the infrastructure on a
7 regional level,

8

9 *Guided by* the infrastructure development goals of the UN Broadband Commission for Digital Development,

10

11 *Keeping in mind* the adoption of 2015 as the International Year of Light and Light-based Technologies,

12

13 *Aware of* the UNESCO's Operational Strategy on Youth 2014-2021 (2014) on how ICTs can help young people
14 reach social emancipation and increased knowledge and awareness,

15

16 *Recalling* the May 2011 *Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of*
17 *opinion and expression* emphasizing the universality of access and rights to freedom of opinion and expression on
18 the internet free of outside impediments,

19

20 *Cognizant* that 55% of mobile broadband subscription is in developing countries according to the ITU's *The World*
21 *in 2014,*

22

23 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 62/126, clause 20, which includes making ICT accessible to all youth
24 including indigenous youth, disabled youth, and youth in rural and developing communities,

25

26 1. *Encourages* the reallocation of funds from the UN Development Bank, World Bank, and the New Development
27 Bank for the expansion of the UNESCO *Central African Backbone* program to further regions to promote
28 regional internet access for the purpose of information, education and health centers by:

29

30 a. *Fostering* the internet access of schools, universities, and medical centers in remote rural and urban
31 areas such as:

32

33 i. *Implementing* programs similar to Intel's Health IT Model to provide technology
34 infrastructure to developing medical center;

35

36 ii. *Working with* UN-Women and the African Centre for Women, Information, and
37 Communication Technology in promoting ICT use in education;

37

38 b. *Aiming to establish* trans-regional fiber-optic networks to enable connection to already existing server
39 infrastructures;

40

41 2. *Requests* ECOSOC to work alongside the newly founded UN Technology Bank to allocate funds towards
42 scientific exploration of ICT infrastructure, such as light data transfer;

43

44 3. *Calls upon* UNESCO's Connect to Learn program and other programs to partner with the ITU's Connect a
45 School, Connect a Community program to further increase the amount of digital education for youth in rural
46 communities;

47

48 4. *Encourages* the further implementation of the Young Innovators Annual ITU Telecom Initiative, engaging
49 young talented social innovators in the development of ICT solutions;

50

- 51 5. *Endorses* Public Private Partnerships in Member States similar to the UNESCO’s Train My Generation
52 partnership with Airtel Gabon to provide ICT training to youth and their instructors;
53
- 54 6. *Commends* the guidelines of UNESCO’s ICT Competency Framework for Teachers and encourages willing and
55 able Member States to implement the framework into classrooms that underlines the importance of cross-
56 generational interactions to not only better instruct teachers, government and community leaders to use modern
57 technology but also to disseminate such information more completely to future youth;
58
- 59 7. *Encourages* the use of public private partnerships as a viable way of implementing ICT, bridging the digital
60 divide between rural and urban populations, similar to the United States Agency of International Development’s
61 (USAID) partnerships with private technology corporations that utilize low-cost innovations such as:
62
- 63 a. Taking advantage of unused white space frequencies to allow broadband to travel longer distances;
 - 64
 - 65 b. Building solar-powered towers on roofs or conventional television aerials in communities that lack
66 access to national electric grids;
 - 67
 - 68 c. Using low-cost small cell Wi-Fi “hot-spots” to extend wireless internet coverage;
 - 69
- 70 8. *Endorses* the creation of a global information infrastructure such as the creation of an UNESCO e-platform,
71 online-based and oriented towards raising accessibility and efficiency of Information and Communication
72 Technologies:
73
- 74 a. Dedicated to international exchange of ideas in order to increase awareness and a better understanding
75 from one another;
 - 76
 - 77 b. Overseeing, by a committee, the smooth functioning and submitting of conclusions and solutions on a
78 regular due date regarding the concrete impacts produced;
 - 79
 - 80 c. Favoring the involvement of young people, and of low running cost, building-up an effective
81 information sharing environment to guide citizens from around the world to develop political thinking
82 based on transparency and tolerance;
 - 83
 - 84 d. Participating with NGO’s to provide logistical and intellectual support;
 - 85
 - 86 e. Focusing to promote the civil and political empowerment to the youth through the use of ICT
87 especially to create digital databases in order to provide access to government documents and
88 encourage political empowerment to youth;
 - 89
- 90 9. *Notes* the collaborative nature of efforts of the multiple stakeholders within the E-Village Project Pakistan,
91 Smart-Village Egypt and Digital Villages Africa in order to:
92
- 93 a. Reduce the digital divide between genders and rural and urban communities;
 - 94
 - 95 b. Provide daily life services for all;
 - 96
 - 97 c. Inform youth about job opportunities;
 - 98
 - 99 d. Enhance productivity by supporting the exchange of important information to and among farmers.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNESCO/2/6

Committee: United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Topic: Empowering Youth through Access to Information and Communication Technology and Media

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

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4 *Recalling* the success of the one laptop per child program endorsed by United Nations Development Programme

5 (UNDP),

6

7 *Reiterating* the importance of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs),

8

9 *Emphasizing* the Declarations of Principles of the Geneva Phase of the World Summit on the Information Society

10 and the fundamental human right of free expression and right of information,

11

12 *Recognizing* youth as the creators of and contributors to ICT in our society,

13

14 1. *Endorses* the General Assembly resolution 50/81 *World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and*

15 *Beyond* (WPAY) that emphasizes the importance of rights and development of ICT programs that are

16 specifically tailored to attain the ICT needs of the Youth;

17

18 2. *Encourages* the emphasis of the UNESCO Strategic Mission Objectives to:

19

20 a. Develop educational systems to foster high quality and inclusive lifelong learning for all;

21

22 b. Empower young learners to be creative and responsible;

23

24 c. Advance the Education for All (EFA) and the shaping of the future international education agenda;

25

26 3. *Calls upon* the universities and work education schools worldwide to provide Massive Online Open Courses

27 (MOOC) containing:

28

29 a. Academic education;

30

31 b. Vocational education;

32

33 4. *Recommends* the implementation of a new program called Technology for Optimizing Opportunities for

34 Underprivileged Children at Home (TOOUCH), which is to be used to educate and empower youth worldwide

35 by:

36

37 a. Providing electronic communication devices for children and youth in developing countries;

38

39 b. Setting up specialized programs for training of youth in the areas of information technology and social

40 media;

41

42 c. Diverting otherwise unusable or surplus technological platforms, such as tablets, cellphones,

43 computers, and gaming devices from being wasted;

44

45 d. Encouraging corporations to make donations of technology for the purpose of recycling, to better

46 support this program;

47

48 5. *Suggests* Member States to include facilities for computer access in schools, to a capacity that will be sufficient

for the number of students attending.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNESCO/2/7

Committee: United Nations Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization

Topic: Empowering Youth through Access to Information and Communication Technology and Media

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

2

3 *Recognizing* the crucial role of information and communication technology (ICT) in youth education and
4 empowerment,

5

6 *Guided by* the Commission on Population and Development Resolution 2012/1 that encourages stakeholders to
7 promote youth development and support actions to improve their ability to exercise their human rights,

8

9 *Recalling* the principles set out by Geneva Plan of Action 2003 and the World Summit on the Information Society
10 Outcome Documents 2005,

11

12 *Reiterating* the goals of The World Program of Action for Youth (1995),

13

14 *Noting* the special importance of providing ICT education and ICT employment opportunities to young women in
15 achieving gender equality,

16

17 *Deeply concerned* with the discrepancy of ICT accessibility and education between developed and less developed
18 countries,

19

20 *Guided by* the fact that empowerment of the youth through ICT must comprise the equal inclusion of girls and
21 young women,

22

23 *Acknowledging* the need to support developing Member States in achieving ICT capabilities,

24

25 1. *Calls upon* the Member States and UNESCO partners, Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) and
26 intergovernmental bodies to provide financial support for the development and furtherance of ICTs in less
27 developed countries with the aim of improving youth's access to education and self-actualisation;

28

29 2. *Emphasizes* the need to connect rural and remote areas with ICTs in order to reinforce the capacity building of
30 youth population through:

31

32 a. The promotion of research and development to facilitate and widen access to ICTs for all, marginalized
33 areas included;

34

35 b. The establishment of sustainable and affordable community public access points providing affordable
36 access to the Internet;

37

38 c. The expansion of communication networks to rural and remote areas;

39

40 d. Fostering Public/Private Partnerships, which are aimed at creating or developing communication
41 infrastructures as well as providing affordable access to ICTs within rural areas;

42

43 3. *Emphasizes* the need for Member States to collaborate in North-South relationships, with the goal of initiating
44 inclusive youth ICT workshops in disadvantaged rural areas, focusing on:

45

46 a. Tackling the disparity between rural and urban education rates;

47

48 b. Providing training in ICT related employment;

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50 c. Furthering social agendas by providing information on health and improved access for women;

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4. *Expresses* the need to connect rural and remote areas with ICTs in order to reinforce the capacity building of youth population through:
 - a. The promotion of research and development to facilitate and widen access to ICTs for all, marginalized areas included;
 - b. The establishment of sustainable and affordable community public access points providing affordable access to the Internet;
 - c. The expansion of communication networks to rural and remote areas;
 - d. Fostering Public/Private Partnerships under the auspices of UNESCO, which are aimed at creating or developing communication infrastructures as well as providing affordable access to ICTs within rural areas;
 5. *Requests* Member States further develop North-South and multilateral relationships, with the goal of initiating inclusive youth ICT workshops in disadvantaged rural areas, focusing on:
 - a. Tackling the disparity between rural and urban education rates;
 - b. Providing training in ICT related employment;
 - c. Furthering social agendas by providing information on health and improved access for women;
 6. *Urges* Member States to provide adequate funding to the telecommunications industry which aims to narrow the urban-rural digital divide;
 7. *Endorses* the actions of NGO's and Civil Society in promoting mobile banking and microfinance as a means of gender empowerment through the expansion of the telecommunications industry;
 8. *Encourages* Member States to promote and increase the interest of and opportunities for, women and girls in ICT careers in educational institutions;
 9. *Endorses* existing frameworks that provide entrepreneurial training through ICT, such as the Paradigm Initiative Nigeria, Train My Generation: Gabon 5000, as well as ensuring the sustainability of projects which attempt to address the digital divide.