

Question of: Water Wars

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Co-Sponsored by: Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Turkey, Yemen

The General Assembly,

Defining Water Wars as disputes arising from the access, utilization, and distribution of vital water resources across international borders,

Addressing the importance of ensuring universal access to safe and clean water as an essential human right according to the UNHRC,

Acknowledging that 2.2 billion people lack access to safely managed water services,

Acknowledging the shared nature of water resources and the responsibility of each nation in promoting sustainable water management practices,

Recognizing that although there have been many water treaties, effective implementation has been difficult due to diverging national interests,

Noting that secure and sustainable access to water resources enhances self-sufficiency and national sovereignty,

Emphasizing the increasing urgency of mitigating the water scarcity crisis to maintain global water security,

Recognizing that rapid urbanization has led to water insecurity, including limited access to safe drinking water and agricultural productivity,

Expressing its Concern for the lack of access to clean water increases the risk of serious health issues and premature death driven by urbanization,

Recognizing the scarcity of water resources and the potential for conflict over their control,

Acknowledging the water scarcity presented by increasing conflicts between nations for the access and control of water resources,

Taking into consideration the development of one country's infrastructure may infringe on the water security of neighboring countries,

Emphasizing that the Global Framework for Action to Cope with Water Scarcity in Agriculture (WASAG) supports commitments and plans related to the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda,

Affirming the importance of recognizing the need for effective third-party facilitation to foster equitable agreements among involved parties,

1. *Urges* HEDC nations to fund and assist LEDC nations at high risk of droughts and water scarcity in modern water technologies such as but not limited to:
 - a. Desalination plants
 - b. Water recycling facilities
 - c. Sustainable irrigation systems
2. *Encourages* nations to implement targeted policies to ensure access to resources, opportunity, and services is equitably distributed amongst a country to prevent water scarcity due to modernization;
3. *Recommends* nations report to the international community of the status of the use of water resources and to put sanctions to prevent inefficient usage of water resources done by the increasing population in a nation;
4. *Proposes* a system in which nations of the world report to the UN of the status of their respective domestic use of water resources annually. Sanctions agreed upon by the UN shall be enforced to prevent ineffective or wasteful usage of water, with regards to the needs of a nation.
5. *Calls upon* all nations to prioritize diplomacy and peaceful negotiations as one of the primary means to resolve disputes over water resource;
6. *Strongly Urges* the establishment of international mechanisms, such as mediation and arbitration processes, to facilitate dialogue and prevent escalation of conflicts related to water scarcity, through means such as but not limited to:
 - a. Having multiple countries with objective point of view to mediate and solve the conflicts by using the “third party irrigation system”
 - i. Third party countries will be chosen by the UN and they will have the right to vote whether the proposed resolutions from two conflicting countries are appropriate or not.
7. *Encourages* nations to sign an agreement preventing conflicts by sharing technology and research
 - a. The nations who sign the agreement have the obligation to share all technology involving
 - i. Dams and any structures that disrupt the stream of water between two or more nations

- ii. All agriculture-related technology and research
 - iii. All research conducted on the topic of water scarcity solutions

- 8. *Encouraging* farmers to provide water efficient crops through subsidies in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. These crops might not make as much profit compared to water heavy crops so the farmers might get less profit. In order to make up the profit ways such as but not limited to;
 - i. Incentivising farmers who grow water efficient crops with subsidize,
 - ii. Recognizing the crucial role such practices play in ensuring sustainable arrangement of water, improving agricultural productivity, and mitigating risk of water conflicts.
 - iii. With the help of WASAG & other frameworks and support groups regarding funds.
 - b. Supports advertisement of niche tourism such as natural water-related sights through
 - i. Marketing with cost-efficient methods such as social media

- 9. *Recommends* countries to limit meat production by 12% as much as possible due to the fact that meat consumes the most water in ways such but not limited to;
 - a. Produce more plant based meat,
 - b. While plant based meat might not make as much profit, the government will make up the profit with subsidies;

- 10. *Recognizing* that water resources plays an important role in economic development in most of LEDCs such as tourism and improve economies of the LEDCs in ways such as but not limited to;
 - a. Strengthening the central bank of the LEDCs by:
 - i. Providing economic guidance from HEDCs by sending economic and financial advisors,

- 11. *Encourages* the development of cooperative agreements and transboundary water-sharing arrangements among riparian states to foster mutual understanding and collaboration in managing shared water bodies;

- 12. *Strongly Supports* the act of nation with surplus amount of water resources to aid nations' lacking in water resources by ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. Donating portions of water resources the nation is lacking of water resources that the nation requires in return of lowering tariffs up to 30% for the countries that donate water resources;
 - b. Providing economic/financial assistance in order for nations to gain access to water resources easier than before;

13. *Acknowledges* droughts as a major issue primarily led by climate change and for countries to build practices which would build resilience against water-related hazards and mitigate their impacts, through methods such as:
 - a. Implementing filtration systems such as: by implementing modern water management technologies instead of aquifers in order to provide potable water to all,
 - b. Ensuring the provision of financial technical assistance to countries requesting them in implementing climate change resilience measures nationally.
14. *Encourages* the development of cooperative agreements and transboundary water-sharing arrangement among riparian states to foster mutual understanding and collaboration in managing shared water bodies
 - a. Reinstating the importance of achieving SDG 6&3, thus promoting it to a priority in national agendas.
 - b. Support the information sharing regarding water scarcity between countries internationally
 - i. Supporting the aid of LEDCs through educational financial means
15. *Strongly encourages* all countries to create a forum within the UN to ensure fair cooperation, strong commitment to solving disputes on the topic of water wars through methods such as:
 - a. Overseen meetings with third party countries
 - b. Commit to transparency and publish annual water security data
 - c. Sending international organization experts to imminent and monitor cooperation between countries.
16. *Encourages* member states, especially MEDCs to collaborate and invest in the development of sustainable water infrastructure projects to ensure efficient irrigation emphasizing equal distribution, efficient management, and conservation practices.
17. *Calls upon* all nations to prioritize sustainable urban planning and development strategies that aims for fairly access to safe drinking water;
18. *Strongly urges* peace conferences and negotiations between conflicting or hostile nations to prevent military violence.
19. *Calls upon all* states to refrain from unilateral actions that could exacerbate tensions or lead to the militarization of water disputes, and to abide by international law and treaties governing water resources.
20. *Strongly recommends* international cooperation regarding water desalination technology, with consideration to countries with limited access to water.
21. *Urges* international cooperations and multilateral negotiations to prevent diplomatic and military conflicts, ensuring all nations of the world fair access to water resources.

22. *Urges* transboundary cooperation and diplomatic governance over shared water resources.
23. *Condemns* the weaponization and/or exploitation of water resources as a diplomatic and/or military threat; any toxic substance or bioweapons may not be used for such purpose.
24. *Encourages* nations of the world to highlight the funding of sustainable irrigation.