

American Model United Nations **Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific**

ESCAP/II/3

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION:	Environment and Sustainable Development: Water Conservation
SUBMITTED TO:	The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
SUBMITTED BY:	Japan, France, Malaysia, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States of America

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

1 2	<i>Recognizing</i> that donor countries have and will continue to contribute to the UN Water Programme,
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4	Emphasizing the critical importance of water, in particular freshwater, for all
5	aspects on sustainable development, including poverty and hunger eradication, water-
6	related disaster reduction, health, agricultural and rural development, hydropower, food
7	security, as well as the achievement of environmental sustainability and protection,
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9	Recognizing that Agenda 21 passed in 1997 with the goal of halving the
10	proportion of people without access to safe and clean drinking water and basic sanitation
11	by the year of 2015,
12	Recognizing also that improved access to safe and clean drinking water and basic
13	sanitation were placed as targets in the United Nations Millennium Development Goals,
14	reflecting that water is an extremely important element in achieving other MDGs such as
15	eradication of poverty, hunger, health, education, and environmental sustainability,
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17	Recalling resolution E/ESCAP/1205 which promotes the implementation of a
18	Regional Action Programme relating to environmental quality and human health in urban
19	areas of Asia and the Pacific,
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21	Further recalling resolution E/ESCAP/1207 with a main goal of integrating water
22	resources management as well as its intensive attention to the issues regarding water
23	conservation and relative technology enhancement,
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25	Affirming the endeavors of the Regional Action Programme for Environmentally
26	Sound and Sustainable Development, which was adopted by the Ministerial Conference
27	on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific in Kitakyushu, Japan in
28	September 2000,
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30	<i>Recognizing</i> water as a core human right, and expecting the consensus reached in
31	the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation to foster cooperation at regional, national, and
32	global levels as well as to build an environment where water management is a prominent
33	factor,
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35	Fully aware of the multi-faceted usage of water including agricultural water,
36	industrial water, and water transport for regional development,
37	1. During attention to the foot that willing and private an entire time most hath at
38	1. Draws attention to the fact that public and private organizations must both at
39	the cooperate international, state, and local levels to protect the public interest and
40	particularly the interests of vulnerable social groups;
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42	2. Reiterates the importance of good environmental governance to review
43	regional implementation of relevant international conventions;
44	(a) Promoting the integration of environmental considerations into
45	economic and social planning;
46	(b) Developing and implementing strategic environmental plans and
47	sustainable development indicators;
48	(c) Promoting the increased involvement of stakeholders in achieving
49	sustainable development goals;
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51	3. Supports a three-tiered approach to address the issues of water conservation;
52	(a) Education: the sharing of ideas, technologies, and techniques will
53	create a database of sound practices and viable solutions for the proclems
54	brought forth by this issue;
55	(b) Implementation: the application of water conservation ideas,
56	technologies, and techniques to combat the issue;
57	(c) Continuation: the continuing information sharing and application to
58	sustain efforts to better water conservation in the region;
59	sustain errores to better water conservation in the region,
60	4. Encourages supporting the self-assisted efforts in developing countries on
61	water sanitation tailored to each recipient country's development needs and technology
62	level through cooperation of international organizations, donor countries, Non-
63	Governmental Organizations(NGOs), education institutions, research institutions, and so
64	forth;
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66	5. <i>Notes</i> that the distribution of water resources can potentially cause domestic or
67	international conflicts and therefore necessary to consider the question of equality;
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69	6. <i>Supports</i> the formulation and implementation of a long-term water management
70	plan as well as the establishment of a framework for promoting joint water management
71	and conservation among countries in Asia and the Pacific regions;
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73	7. Urges protection and empowerment of individuals and local communities based
74	on the perspective of human health on the issue of water conservation;

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76	8. Considers that waterborne diseases and the protection of people from such
77	should be placed as top priority and response to these disaster should be strengthened;
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79	9. Proclaims two areas to improve water conservation as follows;
80	(a) In rural communities;
81	(i) Attach importance to the perspective of human health;
82	(ii) Support the improvement of sanitation;
83	(b) In urban areas;
84	(i) Suggests the utilization of private funds in addition to the
85	Official Development Assistance(ODA) in order to respond to the
86	large-scale financial needs required in the infrastructure
87	development of water sewage;
88	(ii) Pay due attention to the poor and support capacity development;
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90	10. Affirms efforts toward the self-sustained maintenance, management, and
91	operation of the infrastructure by promoting local people's participation and facility
92	management capacities;
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94	11. Supports promotion of the use of renewable hydropower;
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96	12. Approves exchange of expertise in identifying the source of pollution and
97	establishing effective regulations and technologies for effective use of water and waste-
98	water treatment;
99 100	12 Becommenda the increase of multilateral funding through previously Agian
100 101	13. <i>Recommends</i> the increase of multilateral funding through previously Asian-
101	based organizations;
102	14. Commends humanitarian bilateral aid between countries of mutual consent.
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Passed, Yes: 18 / No: 1 / Abstain: 8