

Forum: Environmental Committee (EC)

Issue: Water Security in Transnational Desert Climates

Student Officer: John Glarentzos

Position: Co Chair

INTRODUCTION

Access to water is a very important priority for all living organisms, including humans, in order for them to be able to develop and function normally. In addition, water can be used for many human activities and especially with the introduction of new technologies nowadays, water can be manipulated to make our lives remarkably easier compared to those of our predecessors. As such, all nations put significant efforts to ensure that their people are provided with water, or in other words, they strive towards achieving water security.

However, achieving water security is not an easy task, especially in nations that are located in desert climates. Moreover, the climate conditions in these areas do not allow access to massive amounts of water, while storing said diminished amounts of water is equally difficult, causing large portions of the population to have reduced access to it. As a result, there are multiple consequences individually, as for example with people facing numerous health risks, and socially, seeing as amongst others, the economic growth of a country can be reduced due to the reduction of activities such as trading and technological development, which is caused by water scarcity.

Many nations and the UN as an organization have worked towards resolving the issue, however the complexity of the situation in trans-national desert climates is creating challenges. In more detail, water scarcity can often cause conflict between nations and therefore interfere with the maintenance of peace, stability and cooperation, which are necessary elements in order to ensure that effective solutions are created and internationally implemented. It is therefore urgent that we implement measures that not only combat the problem but also can prevent further wars between nations craving for what is essentially an increasingly rare resource.

DEFINITION OF KEY-TERMS

Water Scarcity

“Water scarcity can be defined as a lack of sufficient water, or not having access to safe water supplies”¹. Nations which suffer from water scarcity are often characterized by few water sources and increased water consumption rates.

Desert Climates

Desert climates are climates which are characterized by extremely low precipitation rates annually, meaning that rainfalls are rare. Desert climates are differentiated into hot desert climates, where droughts are common and temperatures are extremely high. On the other hand, cold desert climates are climates in which temperatures can fluctuate from very warm to very cold depending on the season, while they are usually drier than hot desert climates which can be sometimes more humid.²

Greenhouse effect

“The gradual warming of the air surrounding the Earth as a result of heat being trapped by pollution”³. The greenhouse effect can cause severe temperature rises in desert climates, which makes dais environments more inhospitable and adds more challenges to storing, transferring and consuming water.

Droughts

Droughts are prolonged periods of time during which the weather is extremely dry with zero rainfall. During droughts, water is usually not enough for all plants and animals to survive.

¹ Sysop. “What Is Water Scarcity?” Fluence Corporation, 2 Nov. 2017, www.fluencecorp.com/what-is-water-scarcity/.

² Junior, Vic Lang'at. “What Is a Desert Climate?” WorldAtlas, WorldAtlas, 1 Nov. 2017, www.worldatlas.com/articles/what-is-a-desert-climate.html.

³ “Greenhouse Effect.” LDOCE, www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/greenhouse-effect.

It is worth mentioning that droughts are a common phenomenon in desert climates and especially in hot desert climates, which further complexes the problem.⁴

Irrigation

Irrigation is the supplying of land or crops with water, using mainly artificial methods because the soil or crops do not have access to the necessary amounts of water necessary. Irrigation is especially important for agriculture in desert climates where water resources are greatly diminished and the land is arid.⁵

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Causes Behind Water Scarcity

Water scarcity can be a result of a number of different factors, which usually cause water to be greatly reduced. In transnational desert climates, these causes are numerous, and they are all equally important to understand how water security in these areas is threatened, which would essentially allow for more effective solutions to be created.

Environmental

The environmental conditions in transnational desert climates are all but contributing to achieving water access for these areas. In more detail, many characteristics of desert climates are very hostile to water supplies and they effectively create many challenges in finding and storing water for these populations.

For example, common droughts, which are one of the main characteristics of a desert climate, are strongly connected with lack of water access. In more detail, due to droughts and reduced rainfalls, there are little to no natural water sources, such as lakes

⁴ Drought." LDOCE, www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/drought.

⁵ "Irrigate." LDOCE, www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/irrigate.

and rivers, in transnational desert climates, seeing as the conditions for their formation are not satisfied. As such, nations in transnational desert climates, and especially landlocked nations, face great challenges in finding the natural abundance of water nations have in non-desert climates.

Another factor which greatly affects the amounts of water available in desert climates, and specifically hot desert climates is climate change and the greenhouse effect. Furthermore, due to the greenhouse effect, temperatures are rising today at an increasing rate, and countries in transnational desert climates unfortunately face severe consequences, with droughts constantly increasing in these areas and land becoming more dry and incapable of absorbing water, rendering it therefore infertile and inappropriate for crop development. Water contamination is also deeply related to climate change, seeing as extreme heat promotes the development of harmful viruses in water sources, completely destroying said resources and making them unsuitable for human activities. According to extensive studies, it was shown that air in increased temperatures is generally capable of absorbing more water than cooler air. Keeping that in mind, it was concluded that extremely high temperatures in desert climates are greatly reducing the already scarce amounts of water present, and the situation keeps deteriorating.

Finally, another environmental factor that is worth mentioning is water pollution. Water pollution is directly related to human activities, which is why it is truly noteworthy. Polluted water is quite problematic, seeing as it cannot be consumed by humans, and it is useless for other activities, which in other words could be translated as an aggravation of water scarcity in an area. As such, nations in desert climates and more specifically Less Economically Developed countries (LEDCs) are severely concerned by such a phenomenon, seeing as their environmental pollution increases due to their extended industrial activity, which has the aim of creating a stable economy.

Economical

In addition to the environmental factors in desert climates spanning across multiple countries, the economical conditions of said countries also play a key role to the water crisis in these areas. In other words, in all transnational desert climates such as the Sahara or the Arabian Desert, there are a number of nations which do not have the economic strength to sustain their population and their water needs. Therefore, it is obvious that the water crisis is strongly related to economic issues which we will analyze below.

First of all, said nations are currently committed to boosting their industrial activities as we mentioned before with the aim of further developing and stabilizing their economy. In order to achieve this, they frequently use extended amounts of the already limited water so as to enhance production speed and efficiency. However, the general public is therefore greatly affected, with the amount of water being available for use by them being dangerously low. As a result, despite the economy of said countries gradually ameliorating, the water crisis is deteriorating and people, animals and small businesses in sectors such as agriculture have constantly reducing access to water.

Another cause of the water deficit which is related to the economic condition of these countries is the lack of proper sanitation and filtering infrastructure. Moreover, natural water which essentially is rainwater isn't pure and it can contain some substances that can be potentially harmful. Therefore, this water is not consumable and proper decontamination procedures need to be followed to make this water drinkable. Unfortunately, this kind of equipment is truly expensive and needs some technical expertise to be operated, and economically wise, these countries cannot easily support this technology. As such they utilize cheaper and less specialized methods, which aren't effective though and thus the amount of drinkable water which is to be consumed is greatly reduced.

Political

The political backstage in transnational desert climates has also contributed to the ongoing water crisis in said climates. Seeing as water in these regions is a rare resource, it is only logical that it is related to many conflicts in said areas between nations. These conflicts prevent nations from cooperating peacefully with the aim of finding an equally applicable solution to the ongoing crisis. On the contrary, they promote division and further complex the challenge of ending the water shortage, while in some cases, water resources become the victims themselves, with the water in these areas becoming non consumable and unusable. In reality therefore, apart from being an obvious consequence, international water conflicts are also a very important cause which contribute to the aggravation of the situation, as it threatens international cooperation and stability needed for the integration of measures

A “water conflict” as it is called, is initiated due to a dispute concerning a water resource which can be used for a wide variety of purposes and facilitate daily life in a wide variety of ways. The dispute can originate from territorial disagreements or it can be related to differences regarding the way each nation intends to use a multinational water source, such as the Nile for example. As mentioned before, water is a rare resource in these countries and bearing in mind that lots of them as we already have mentioned are growing economies, operating in a huge water resource such as a lake or a river can really make a difference.

Normally, in multinational water resources, there has been a number of conventions and treaties signed which designate the amount of water that can be extracted from said resource by each nation. However, in conditions of water scarcity which are often found in transnational desert climates, upstream nations, which are theoretically capable of extracting more water, do so at the expense of living the rest of the nations, called downstream nations with significantly lower water amounts. As a result, downstream nations usually protest and a large-scale conflict is initiated. A worthy example of a conflict with a similar form that delegates should research is the Nile river conflict, with Egypt being in constant conflict with Ethiopia the last years, due

to the second's intention to build a dam which would allow them to extract more water from the Nile, in the expense of reducing Egypt's water availability in their portion of the river, which of course wasn't something Egypt was willing to accept

Water insecurity, or water shortage, can cause severe negative consequences and does affect every aspect of life of nations in transnational desert climates. It is therefore necessary to examine the extent to which said countries are affected if we are to truly understand the problem to its core and propose solutions that resolve the issues which are going to be analyzed below.

Consequences of Water scarcity

First of all, the lives of everyday people are greatly influenced. More specifically, many people need to walk great distances in order to collect usable water for a designated water resource. This habit, apart from being extremely dangerous, due to various environmental conditions of desert climates, to the people assigned this task, it is also extremely counter-productive and time consuming. In more detail, this process can take from hours to several days, which effectively eliminates the possibility of any other activities for the person who does the travel. It is therefore obvious that such trips negatively affect both the adults and children which are also unfortunately participating in this inhumane obligation. This is because apart from the physical harm, a children's education, socialization and general childhood are also disturbed and negatively influenced, seeing as the time that is needed for such important aspects of their lives is sacrificed in the trip to find and secure water for the family household.

On the other hand, the industries of the nations in question are also victims of the water crisis. Although during the water crisis, as we mentioned above, LEDCs tend to allocate more resources into their industrial activities in order to further develop their economy. However, this causes water to be drained more rapidly, and in the end, the water shortage also affects these industries, with catastrophic results in the production speed and effectively, said nation's income. As a result, said nations start depending on imports as they have diminished production, which further increases national expenses and ultimately, works counterproductive to the original aim mentioned. The food production industry of said countries is also gravely

affected, seeing as growing food becomes extremely challenging due to the lack of water that would be used for irrigation.

Finally, the water shortage directly contributes to the creation of inequalities and discrimination in desert climate countries. In more detail, water distribution in these areas is unequal, seeing as water is considered a rare commodity rather than something abundant and standard. Consequently, the economically stronger portions of the population claim larger amounts of water in order to live comfortably and as a result, people who are weaker economically, and sometimes constitute the majority of the population of a desert country are deprived from the water they are supposed to be consuming, leading to severe health problems, lack in sanitation and hygiene etc. These essentially create further dissatisfaction, frustration and even protesting and social instability.

Notable Transnational Desert Climates and the international relations between nations in said desert climates.

In order to further understand how water insecurity affects foreign relations in different transnational desert climates, we need to further examine large multinational deserts and the countries that inhabit each of them. This is necessary so as to gain further insight into problematic and not problematic relations in transnational deserts, and it would even allow us to examine how some nations that suffer from water scarcity have managed to merge their strength to eliminate the issue.

Friendly neighbors

Cooperation in solving the water crisis of the desert has been achieved in some cases by certain nations, and a perfect example is the situation in the Gobi Desert. The Gobi Desert is situated in Asia and as a square area it is shared by only two nations, Mongolia and China. This desert is particularly interesting, because the water scarcity in that area is not caused mainly by extreme temperatures, but rather from its location. In more detail, the gobi desert is known to be located next to the Tibetan plateau, a widely known mountain range which includes some of the tallest mountains of the world. However, this mountain range blocks all clouds from reaching the area, thus rendering

rainfall a very rare phenomenon. Obviously, without rainfall, said area had no constant access to natural water, which is why I was transformed into a dry desert with water shortage issues.

The relationships between China and Mongolia have generally been good throughout history. Their bi-lateral relations are characterized by cooperation in dealing with a variety of issues, while trade and economic affairs between them are also prosperous and strong. Furthermore, they also assist each other in infrastructure and energy security matters, while they also have developed interdependent educational, social and humanitarian bonds. As such, while there was an initial dispute over the Gobi desert and it's admittedly reduced water sources, no hostile relations have been recorded between the two, leading to the assumption that through extensive dialogues, they managed to create a partnership in solving the issue and securing water to their people living in the Gobi desert.

Un-cooperative relations and hostilities between water deprived nations

Obviously, the situation is not so ideal in all parts of the world. There are transnational desert climates such as the Sahara Desert or the Arabian Desert where the situation is characterized by a lack of cooperation and understanding, extended conflict and prolonged hostility. First of all, this is the first one we need to address. It is another major desert in which a whopping 12 countries are at least partially situated. These are namely Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Eritrea and Chad. It is situated in Africa and specifically, it extends in the greater part of Northern Africa. As in the Gobi desert, the area is particularly dry with limited rainfall throughout the year and extreme temperature fluctuations, making this environment particularly inhospitable. However, the Sahara desert has one particular strategic water source that could end the water crisis in the Sahara if utilized appropriately, namely the Nile. In more detail, the Nile is one of the biggest rivers in the world and it contains enormous amounts of water which, following some procedures, can be utilized.

The twelve nations however of the Sahara desert are as expected deeply suffering from water insecurity, and contrary to China and Mongolia's relations, peaceful

multilateral discussions have failed, seeing as aligning 12 different national policies to the issue is extremely difficult, while these nations do not seek good foreign relations with other nations. These nations have as a top priority to further strengthen their economy and industrial activities as we already mentioned, meaning that they only aspire to satisfy their personal interests in achieving water security. Needless to say, this has resulted in multiple conflicts in the past, with some of them surrounding the exploitation of the Nile river. Another factor that is also noteworthy and plays a key role to the occurrence of conflicts is the lack of specific and strict border settings between these nations. Seeing as most of these nations were previously under the control of a European nation, when the colonial era ended and they became independent states again, borders were not properly established, a problem which is especially noticeable today and exploited by nations who seek an increase of their activities in the Nile. In such an atmosphere of hostility and division, it is impossible to resolve the issue and secure water for these 12 nations.

The situation in the Arabian Desert in the Middle East is not very dissimilar. Comprising Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Iraq, Qatar, Jordan, Oman, Israel, United Arab Emirates and Kuwait, this desert also has the environmental challenges mentioned in the above desert climates. However, similar to the Sahara desert, conflict for water security is also present in the Middle East, although for slightly different reasons. Moreover, borders and rights in water resources are more clear than in the Sahara Desert, but the problem is that some of the countries in the Arabian desert are significantly more economically developed than others. This creates both a huge difference in economic capabilities to apply solutions and intense competition for water security, which is aggravated by the fact that the Arabian Desert has an even more intense water shortage than the Sahara or the Gobi Desert.

MAJOR COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED

Qatar

Qatar is one of the countries with the most dangerous levels of water scarcity globally, and this is due to two main factors. First of all, it's an overwhelming demand, which is occurring due to the nation's rising population and high technology households, which are more demanding, and second of all, the location of the country which make the environmental factors more intense. Qatar's aquifers are also draining at increasing rates, seeing as their refill speeds are too slow to satisfy said increased demand. It is worth mentioning however that, seeing as Qatar is a More Economically Developed Country (MEDC), it has been able to promote elaborate solutions, which is why the country is currently on a good path. For example, they have the technology not only to reuse wastewater, but also to draw water from the sea and demineralize it from salt, thus rendering it consumable.

Egypt

Egypt is yet another important nation which is suffering from a water crisis today. This nation, however, has perhaps one of the most interesting cases of water shortage in the Sahara desert. This is because its location is literally next to the Nile river, which theoretically would offer Egypt an infinite amount of water to satisfy all of the country's needs. However, this is not the case, seeing as they are not able to exploit a very big amount of it, seeing as other nations which are near or in proximity of the Nile river are also claiming rights to conduct activities in the river, which according to these nations partly belongs to their territory, a fact that sometimes is true and sometimes isn't. Egypt is also involved in a long-lasting conflict as we mentioned above with Ethiopia, which wants to build a dam in the Nile which would further reduce the water amounts that are extracted from Egypt. Egypt has even threatened to use military force if the aforementioned problem isn't resolved. Summarizing, while the water deficit of Egypt is not as dangerous as the one in Qatar, it is definitely deteriorating seeing as the water Egypt is capable of extracting from its portion of the Nile is threatened by foreign activities.

China

China belongs to this list, seeing as it might not be facing a severe water shortage right now, but its water sources are running out and soon, China will be faced with a much greater issue than they are today. This will happen for multiple reasons, and perhaps the most important one is the fact that they are an industrial superpower, having the most exports globally. In order to support such industry, which is constantly developing to keep up with the west, they will be forced to supply it with enormous amounts of water, leaving the rapidly multiplying population at risk of water insecurity. This combination could create a severe water crisis in China, in less than a decade. In such an event, we cannot speculate what exactly will happen, but seeing as a large portion of the country belongs to the transnational Gobi desert, which is even poorer in water supplies, China might not hesitate to take hostile action against neighboring states, even if said states are allied to them right now.

UN water

Although the UN has been partly occupied with water security issues with multiple bodies. The only UN body dedicated to water and sanitation issues explicitly is the UN-water. This body is essentially coordinating the efforts of all the other UN bodies when they are dealing with an issue relevant to water security, and as such their operations to achieve that goal are all but limited. First of all, they are known to release global frameworks which nations can integrate to a varied extent in order to ameliorate their respective water shortage. This could be considered especially useful from member states in transnational desert climates. But in addition to this, they also make observations globally, constantly, in order to always be informed about the global water shortages and the countries that don't have water security. Such data can be used by them and all other UN bodies so as to efficiently organize the time and effort dedicated to resolving each and every water crisis globally.

Water Aid

Water Aid is a non-governmental organization which practically finishes the work national institutions could not for a variety of reasons. In essence, they provide water security to poor communities of currently 34 nations, through donating clean water to households with funding that originates from the public! This organization is particularly useful, seeing as it can truly help people who don't have access to clean water, thus mitigating many of the effects of a national water crisis. Delegates are advised to consider this NGO seeing as it might not provide national solutions which directly involve government organizations and huge amounts of funding, but they do help hundreds of millions of everyday people who are struggling to secure perhaps the most basic resource for life.

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

| DATE | DESCRIPTION OF EVENT |
|---------------|--|
| 1978 | Ethiopia proposes the construction of a dam in the Nile, however after severe protests from Egypt, the project is abandoned |
| 21 July 1981 | The NGO Water Aid is founded |
| 22 March 1993 | The General Assembly sets the 22 of March as the World Water Day |
| 2003 | The UN-Water body is established in an attempt to coordinate UN operations on resolving water crisis globally |
| 2005 | UN-water creates the first "Water for life" decade of action, a decade during which the UN tried it's best to ensure water security in |

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| | all nations as requested per the millennium development goals |
| 3 rd August 2010 | The A/RES/64/92 resolution is signed |
| 2011 | Ethiopia announces that they are going to build the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance dam in the Nile, which Egypt does not find in agreement, starting a decade long dispute on what are Ethiopia's rights in the Nile river and to what extent has Egypt monopolized the Nile. |
| September 2015 | The General Assembly announces the 17 Sustainable Goals as part of the 2030 agenda |
| 25 th November 2016 | Resolution A/C.2/71/L.12/Rev.1 is signed unanimously by all member states, paving the way for a new decade of actions to improve water security globally by 2028. |

RELEVANT UN RESOLUTIONS, TREATIES AND EVENTS

A/Res/64/292⁶

This resolution signed in the 3rd of August 2010 was effectively one of the first steps taken towards resolving the issue of global water insecurity and by extension, water shortage in transnational desert climates, seeing as it recognized the human right to clean water and sanitation, which admittedly wasn't very important during the previous decade, seeing as in reality, after the beginning of the 21st century water security was truly considered an important and urgent issue. While it doesn't propose many practical solutions, it does encourage all

⁶ ODS - Sédoc - United Nations. documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N09/479/35/PDF/N0947935.pdf?OpenElement.

nations to cooperate and assist each other in developing technologies and infrastructure to increase water availability internationally, which may be difficult, but not impossible and delegates should consider finding clauses to realize such a beneficial idea.

Sustainable Development Goals⁷

These 17 goals were established by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015, and they challenged all nations to work cooperatively to create sustainable development, with the aim of achieving these goals by 2030, goals which all were related to the elimination of one major global problem such as poverty, hunger, inequality etc. One of these goals, goal 6, calls for all nations to provide access to clean water and sanitation for all of their inhabitants. This particular goal is today the main driving force of all organizations, governmental or not, which occupy with ameliorating water insecurity and shortages globally. In 2015, the entire world got to know that water insecurity was an issue, particularly in transnational desert climates, and since then, global efforts to combat this global phenomenon have certainly increased with the participation of more people and the availability of more funding coming both from nations and communities.

A/C.2/71/L.12/REV.1⁸

This resolution introduced a new global initiative to end water insecurity globally within the decade 2018-2028. The resolution was signed by all 192 member states and apart from declaring the obvious water crisis that many nations are currently suffering from, including nations in transnational desert climates and stating obvious threats to water security, this resolution also proposed ways in which nations can help this global initiative of ensuring that by 2028, global water security has been achieved. Amongst the methods mentioned are the promotion of water reserving techniques to avoid wasting, providing developing nations, lots of which are in transnational desert climates, with the necessary environmentally friendly

⁷ "Water and Sanitation - United Nations Sustainable Development." *United Nations*, United Nations, www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/water-and-sanitation/.

⁸ "International Decade for Action, 'Water for Sustainable Development', 2018-2028 :". *United Nations*, United Nations, digitallibrary.un.org/record/849767.

equipment to transfer, store, clean and re-use their water supplies, which would be truly beneficial for them, and generating publicly available data in an attempt to raise awareness.

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE THE ISSUE

Underground Water circulation and storage

One attempt to resolve the issue made by desert nations is storing and transferring water underground. This is actually a very good effort to increase access to drinkable water, especially in hot desert climates, where extreme temperatures and droughts are a major threat as we previously mentioned. By guarding water from these unfavorable conditions, as well as protecting it from various sources of pollution do ameliorate the water shortages, especially during dry season when finding water is especially unlikely. However, creating the aquifers necessary to achieve this goal is an expensive project and some LEDCs cannot financially support it. In addition, the creation of such infrastructure would interfere with local ecosystems and wildlife. One attempt to resolve the issue made by desert nations is storing and transferring water underground. This is actually a very good effort to increase access to drinkable water, especially in hot desert climates, where extreme temperatures and droughts are a major threat as we previously mentioned. By guarding water from these unfavorable conditions, as well as protecting it from various sources of pollution do ameliorate the water shortages, especially during dry season when finding water is especially unlikely. However, creating the aquifers necessary to achieve this goal is an expensive project and some LEDCs cannot financially support it. In addition, the creation of such infrastructure would interfere with local ecosystems and wildlife.

Individual household everyday measures

One other measure, or rather a set of measures applied, are the everyday measures applied in households by the people. From being careful about the way they consume water, to ensuring careful storage and conservation, there have been many techniques integrated by local people to ensure that their water supplies do not become more limited than they already

are. From constantly trying to reduce unnecessary water consumption, to finding improvised methods of reusing water, it is obvious that people are getting desperate. Although these measures are more easily applied than the one previously mentioned, the effectiveness of these is minimal, judging by the fact that people remain unsatisfied and the effort made is much greater than the actual benefit.

Solar Powered Water Filtration

As we already have mentioned, water pollution is a key reason behind water shortage, especially in transnational desert climates. A perfect solution to this problem is potentially Solar Powered factories responsible for water filtration. This is obviously a revolutionary new technology that not only solves water pollution, but it does it in a way that is both efficient and environmentally friendly, thus contributing to alleviate climate change and global warming, which would further increase water shortages. However, being relatively new as a technological advancement, it is obvious that the costs are sky high for such a project and most developing nations in desert climates are not capable of realizing such a factory, rendering this solution somewhat unfeasible and unrealistic, unless global cooperation is achieved.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Improving water consumption efficiency in the Industry Field

It is a widely known fact that industrial activities are very demanding concerning water resources, and that applies for the majority of industrial fields, including agriculture. Seeing as a large number of desert climate countries are still developing their economies which is why they are boosting their industrial activities and therefore, the water deficit keeps rising, which is why we need to find ways of rendering said industries water-efficient. From the machines used to the methods of production, we need to ensure that other resources in abundance are used so as to save water for the population, without condemning the economy of said developing nations.

Eliminating Discrimination in water distribution

One of the major problems in a water crisis period is that there are a lot of inequalities and discriminatory practices in water distribution as we have already mentioned above. It is therefore necessary for delegates to seek ways of ensuring that water is distributed equally in nations where there are water shortages. Said measures do have to extend beyond legal frameworks as well as we seek for more practical solutions in general, while delegates should take into consideration the assistance provided both by NGOs and multiple UN bodies.

Creating Financial relations between more economically developed countries and less economically developed countries

As we mentioned previously, the United Nations has launched several efforts to ensure that by 2030, the global population has clean water and sanitation in its entirety, and this includes countries in transnational desert climates. However, in order for revolutionary solutions to be applied and for the success of said efforts to become likely, economical relationships need to be established based on trust and cooperation between nations, so as to ensure that LEDCs which do not have the economic and industrial strength to produce and manufacture the technology and infrastructure necessary, are assisted economically by MEDCs which could partially fund their efforts. That way, we could ensure that any revolutionary solutions proposed would be applicable and realizable by all nations without any exclusions, which is the only way to truly terminate water insecurity.

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This picture shows an aerial view of the "Tahya Masr" (Long Live Egypt) overpass crossing the Nile River island of Warraq (L) on the northern outskirts of Cairo from the district of Rod al-Farag in Cairo (top) into the district of Imbaba in Cairo's twin c, Egypt, et al. “Egypt Threatens to Send Military to Remove Encroachments along Nile.” Al,

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