

**Kennesaw State University High School Model United Nations**  
**Commission on Population and Development**  
**March 23rd - 24th, 2018 Kennesaw, GA**  
**Email: [ksuhsmun2018@gmail.com](mailto:ksuhsmun2018@gmail.com)**

*Dear Delegates,*

Welcome to the 32nd annual High School Model United Nations (HSMUN) at Kennesaw State University (KSU)! We are honored that you have chosen to participate in HSMUN's simulation of the Commission on Population and Development (CPD). As the world continues to become more globalized everyday, migration continues to grow as people from developing areas are in search for economic opportunities, better quality of life, or escaping from natural disasters and wars. In order to handle these issues, CPD acts to guide the Economic and Social Council on these issues and develop policies to adequately handle further development in regions that require assistance.

*Vanessa Godinez* will serve as the Director for the Commission on Population and Development. She is a senior at KSU and is double majoring in International Affairs and Communications, with a minor in Latin American studies. She has participated in Model UN, Arab League, NATO, European Union, and African Union throughout her years at KSU, respectively. This year, she is also the vice-captain for the Model African Union team. Her goal after college is to become a photojournalist and travel the world. She is very excited for a productive and memorable experience with everyone in this committee.

*Carver Moon* will serve as the Assistant Director for CPD. As a freshman at Kennesaw State University, he participated in his first college-level Model United Nations conference this year, but he competed in similar MUN structured conferences in high school. He is currently living in Kennesaw and pursuing a degree in Journalism.

**The Topics under debate for the Commission on Population and Development are:**

- I. Integrating Local Actors into Peacebuilding Projects**
- II. Transboundary Water Management**

Each country delegation within this committee is expected to submit a two paged position paper that covers both of the agenda topics. If there are two delegates representing the same country, they must formulate only one paper. If a second paper is submitted, it will not be considered. Information for properly formatting the position papers as well as valuable advice for writing a quality paper can be found on our website <http://hsmun.hss.kennesaw.edu/> or by contacting the Director of your committee. Plagiarism in an academic setting is unacceptable and will nullify any and all scores for the paper in question. The objective of a position paper is to present the diplomatic position of your country on both agenda topics as closely as possible to how an actual diplomat would present the position of his or her native state. When researching for your position papers and preparing for this committee, we highly encourage you to carefully read this background guide and utilize the resources we have provided for you.

We hope that you will have an enjoyable and educational experience debating population and development issues in committee. As the theme for this year is "Strengthening Peacebuilding efforts; Solidifying Peace and Achieving Equity Between Nations", we believe that this commission is essential to make it possible. We look forward to working with you at the 2018 meeting of CPD at HSMUN!

## Committee History

The Commission of Population and Development (CPD) was first established by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in October of 1964 with resolution 3(III), beginning what was then known as a Population Commission.<sup>1</sup> The commission would meet biennially until it began to meet annually in December of 1994, as resolution 49/128 was passed that the General Assembly renamed this commission into the Commission of Population and Development. This Commission has served as the United Nations hub for bringing in intergovernmental discussion on these issues, as it has provided many graphs and demographics essential in achieving the Millennium Development Goals.<sup>2</sup>

The Commission was initially established for the sole purpose of integrating international action and monitoring the implementation of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action. Over the years however, the commission has evolved to now produce studies and reports on evaluating the progress on the following action areas under CPD's current mandate: population issues and trends, integrating population and development strategies, population and related development programs, assisting developing Member States experiencing economic transitions, and providing advice regarding population development assistance.<sup>3</sup> The Commission later also provided recommendations to ECOSOC Member States on actions necessary in order to furthering key development priorities related to population development, such as sustainability, education, and healthcare. The CPD is mandated to follow-up on the progress of the ICPD Programme of Action, and therefore, its work has been mainly influenced by this key document and meets once a year to discuss relevant topics to the Programme of Action. During its annual sessions, the CPD reports on the current progress made on the implementation of the Programme of Action, and offers suggestions on new initiatives and areas that need further improvement.<sup>4</sup> Additionally, the Commission oversees changes in population and its impact on certain demographic segments, and addresses specific themes such as international migration and family planning.<sup>5</sup>

CPD is structured with Branches and Section, with the Office of the Director providing management support to the Division by coordinating activities at department level and among the sections.<sup>6</sup> The Demographic Analysis Branch consists of sections that range from migration and population policy to fertility and family planning. The fertility and family planning section focuses on monitoring trends in regions to improve nuptiality, which include marriage patterns, and maternal health. The population policy section oversees the global monitoring of government views and policies on important population issues, which include population size and growth, and prepares regular reports on World Population Policies with comprehensive databases since the 1970s.<sup>7</sup> The migration section focuses on trends in international migration, which leads to the publications of electronic databases and coordinating technical meeting on migration.<sup>8</sup> The Population Studies Branch in the CPD includes sections that range from Population and Development to Mortality.<sup>9</sup> The Population and Development Section focus on the interrelationships between population, urbanization, and population ageing.<sup>10</sup>

The Population Estimate and Projections Section provide estimates of urban and rural populations that are used as reference by not just the United Nations, but by government and other sectors of life as well. The final section is the Mortality Section, which seeks to follow trends in sections such as mortality and morbidity by age and sex. The CPD provides an array of information within each of its sections that without the data acuminated, it would be very difficult for a clear picture for organization to have on countries and their population structure.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> "Commission on Population and Development," United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division, <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/commission/index.shtml>

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> "Branches and Sections," United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division, <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/about/branch/index.shtml>

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/publications/populationfacts/index.shtml>

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

Over time, the Commission's mandate has evolved to fit changing international needs. In 1999, five years after the initiation of the Programme of Action, the General Assembly adopted in their twenty-first special session of the United Nations General Assembly, the ICPD + 5 Key Actions Document.<sup>12</sup> This Document included an assessment of the progress made since 1994. In 2014, 20 years after the ICPD Conference in Cairo, the ICPD beyond 2014 Global Report was adopted by a special session of the UN General Assembly.<sup>13</sup> Using the collected data since 1994, the program's original framework was reaffirmed and expanded. This updated report focuses on the challenges that growing inequality poses worldwide, especially for youth and women.<sup>14</sup> The groundwork for this report was done during the 47th Session of the CPD titled "Assessment of the Status of Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development."<sup>15</sup>

Furthermore, the CPD has been proactive in cooperating with other UN bodies on issues related to the environment and climate change. Like all other UN bodies, the Commission is working towards the full fruition of the goals set out through the Rio+20 Convention held 20-22 of June 2012. The Rio+20 initiatives are a broad set of goals established to help guide the global community towards further progression of sustainable development practices.<sup>16</sup>

The CPD's work includes the production of vital data such as the Population and Development Database 2014 that pulls together government information from over 230 Member States, and the International Migration Policies: Government Views and Priorities, which highlights current trends in migration.<sup>17</sup> The CPD's work is also reflected in The General Assembly through the adoption of resolutions such as the Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development.<sup>18</sup> This Resolution draws on the work of the CPD in the area of migration. The CPD's work is becoming more and more important as the global population continues to grow, creating new opportunities and challenges for global leadership. The research that the commission provides for the United Nations, governments, and NGO's allows for more educated actions and policy making that will impact development.

The 47 current Member States of the United Nations Commission on Population and Development include: Argentina, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Jamaica, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Vanuatu, Zambia.<sup>19</sup>

## I. Integrating Local Actors Into Peacebuilding Projects

*"In Guatemala we implemented a project to build reconciliation at the local level, in which the key was to support local initiatives focused on local needs, where it was necessary to count on the help and support of the parties that were in conflict. So, for instance, in the case of two communities that had been in dispute for several years, we invited them to build a small bridge across the ravine that divided them. Both communities believed that this was an opportunity for them, and decided to work together. And after the bridge was built, the communities continued doing things together, because they had now realized that they were able to do so."*

— Fernando Masaya Marotta, UNDP Guatemala

*"If conflict is caused, enabled, reproduced by particular social structures and institutions which favour a dominant group, we cannot hope to remove or alleviate those causes, without altering those structures. Then,*

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<sup>12</sup> "ICPD +5: Gains for Women Despite Opposition," Center for Reproductive Rights, October, 1999, [http://www.reproductiverights.org/sites/default/files/documents/pub\\_bp\\_ICPD+5.pdf](http://www.reproductiverights.org/sites/default/files/documents/pub_bp_ICPD+5.pdf)

<sup>13</sup> "ICPD Beyond 2014," International Conference on Population and Development, <http://icpdbeyond2014.org/>

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

<sup>15</sup> "Commission on Population and Development," United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division, <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/commission/index.shtml>

<sup>16</sup> "Sustainable Development," United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio+20, <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/rio20>

<sup>17</sup> "Population Division Publications," United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division, <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/index.shtml>

<sup>18</sup> A/RES/68/4. The Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development.

<sup>19</sup> <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/commission/pdf/51/cpd51-members.pdf>

*peacekeeping becomes another aspect of a system which only seeks stability within the confines of that system, a system which already made the war possible.”*<sup>20</sup>

## **Introduction**

Building peace in countries emerging from conflict is a complex and often difficult task to handle, as each situation varies by the various actors that are involved. The very definition of peacebuilding is the subject of vigorous debate, as there is not one set of rules or standards to abide by.<sup>21</sup> There have been previous actions in the name of peace however, though it should be noted that peacebuilding involves a great number and variety of stakeholders. Such as the citizens of the countries themselves where peacebuilding is underway. It is neither a purely political, security nor developmental process, but one that must bring together security, political, economic, social and human rights elements in a coherent and integrated way.<sup>22</sup>

The term ‘peacebuilding’ was first noticed through the work of Johan Galtung, who called for “the creation of peacebuilding structures to promote sustainable peace by addressing the ‘root causes’ of violent conflict and supporting indigenous capacities for peace management and conflict resolution.”<sup>23</sup> By focusing on the idea on addressing violent conflict, the Secretary-General’s Policy Committee has described peacebuilding thus: “Peacebuilding involves a range of measures targeted to reduce the risk of lapsing or relapsing into conflict by strengthening national capacities at all levels for conflict management, and to lay the foundations for sustainable peace and development. Peacebuilding strategies must be coherent and tailored to the specific needs of the country concerned, based on national ownership, and should comprise a carefully prioritized, sequenced, and therefore relatively narrow set of activities aimed at achieving the above objectives.”<sup>24</sup>

## **Topic History**

Since the introduction of peacebuilding as a UN tool in 1992, particularly by adopting an Agenda for Peace, the definition and concept of UN peacebuilding continues to be developed.<sup>25</sup> The Agenda for Peace is one of the cornerstones for the international debates on how to build peace after violent conflicts. When the Cold War ended and new - mainly intra-state - wars were on the rise, the international community needed new forms of engagement to continue the delivery of 'development'. Peacebuilding was not regarded as a concept that would seek to transform societies in or emerging from conflict, but to maintain stability.<sup>26</sup>

Though, it is best to always be reminded that the idea of peacebuilding is regarded differently by each Member State. Peacebuilding projects that have been advocated in the past are continued to be studied in order to effectively decide on the most efficient methods in establishing peace in conflict zones. It has been considered that most peacebuilding happens once conflict (i.e. major, large-scale violence) has ended. Though in some regions, some peacebuilding tasks can start during conflict as well. For example, civil society organizations, local government or traditional actors may promote conflict resolution mechanisms to influence the citizens in using these mechanisms in their daily life. These local actors may also seek to provide basic services or develop livelihood opportunities in these conflict zones.<sup>27</sup>

## **Current Situation**

Peacebuilding happens in insecure, politically fragile and challenging environments. In regards to these environments includes the additional challenges of the finances needed, the number of actors involved with their competing political agendas, and people’s expectations of the benefits of peacebuilding.<sup>28</sup> Reports such as

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<sup>20</sup> (Fetherston 2000a: 196)

<sup>21</sup> [http://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/pbso/pdf/peacebuilding\\_orientation.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/pbso/pdf/peacebuilding_orientation.pdf)

<sup>22</sup> Ibid.

<sup>23</sup> Three approaches to Peace: Peacekeeping, Peacemaking, Peacebuilding, Johan Galtung, 1976

<sup>24</sup> Decision of the Secretary-General’s Policy Committee, May 2007

<sup>25</sup> <http://www.un-documents.net/a47-277.htm>

<sup>26</sup> <http://www.jstor.org.proxy.kennesaw.edu/stable/pdf/25548266.pdf>

<sup>27</sup> [http://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/pbso/pdf/peacebuilding\\_orientation.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/pbso/pdf/peacebuilding_orientation.pdf)

<sup>28</sup> [http://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/pbso/pdf/peacebuilding\\_orientation.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/pbso/pdf/peacebuilding_orientation.pdf)

Adolescent Fertility since the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo demonstrate the work of the Commission in its efforts to meet the needs of the growing adolescent youth population, which has manifested various challenges and opportunities in international policy making.<sup>29</sup> These types of reports help guide the actions taken to address such issues and take into account the local populations.

There are currently 6 peacebuilding projects on the agenda for the UN Peacebuilding commission, which includes Burundi, Central African Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, and Sierra Leone.

### ***Conclusion***

There are important characteristics that should be acknowledged before substantial peacebuilding actions can be taken. First, it is acknowledged that peacebuilding is primarily a national challenge and responsibility. It is the citizens of the countries where peacebuilding is fully directed, with the support from their governments, and take on the responsibility for laying the foundations of lasting peace. National ownership is essential to the success in peacebuilding projects.<sup>30</sup> Second, peacebuilding must also focus proactively on rebuilding national capacity, otherwise peace will not be sustainable. National capacity development is the core to all international peacebuilding efforts from the very start, not when external factors are beginning to leave the post-conflict zone. One of the core objectives for peacebuilding is to reach the point when external assistance is no longer required, thus ensuring that all initiatives support the development of national peacebuilding capacities.<sup>31</sup> Third, inclusive peacebuilding involves many actors and each conflict is unique in every region. Thus, it is imperative that there be an agreed common strategy, especially a nationally recognized strategy, with clear priorities in which the UN, the international community and national partners can allocate resources.<sup>32</sup> It is important that the needs of each country be acknowledged and for an assessment to be done to analyse each conflict.

### ***Committee Directive***

Delegates should make sure to research the geographic limitations and infrastructure that could hinder the integration of local actors into peacebuilding projects, Delegates should also take note of NGOs that may be already attempting such efforts within their borders. Delegates should ask themselves questions such as: Are the existing peacebuilding projects enough? How can we locally integrate people in many different regions using a few methods? At what point should international support be withdrawn and locally integrated actors build on their own? How should the UN assess each individual situation?

## **II. Transboundary Water Management**

*“Fierce national competition over water resources has prompted fears that water issues contain the seeds of violent conflict. If all the world’s peoples work together, a secure and sustainable water future can be ours.”*

*- Kofi Annan, Former UN Secretary-General*

### ***Introduction***

Waterways that border and occupy multiple countries is a common, but sensitive issue. As of 2015, there are 263 transboundary river basins and approximately 300 transboundary aquifers.<sup>33</sup> These areas can become

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<sup>29</sup> Ibid.

<sup>30</sup> Ibid.

<sup>31</sup> Ibid.

<sup>32</sup> Secretary-General’s Policy Committee, May 2007

<sup>33</sup> <http://www.unwater.org/water-facts/transboundary-waters/>

sensitive as water becomes scarce, but luckily acute conflicts over transboundary waterways only occurred 37 times since 1948 and approximately 295 international water agreements have been negotiated and signed during the same period.<sup>34</sup> Water is a vital resource for all member states, but negotiating terms of use is an excellent way for all parties to benefit.

The 263 transboundary water-ways cover nearly 50% of the land surface of the Earth.<sup>35</sup> 145 Member States have territory in these waterways, and 30 Member States are completely surrounded by these water-ways.<sup>36</sup> Because of the necessity and scarcity of water in many areas, specifically areas affected by climate change, negotiation and diplomacy is necessary to allow civilians of all member states access to clean water.

### ***Topic History***

While water scarcity can cause conflict, the historical case for water diplomacy cannot be understated. Despite the universal need and complex demands of clean water, water sharing agreements have been used for millennia to resolve disputes. These agreements make international relations over water more stable and predictable. The history of international water treaties dates as far back as 2500 BC, when the two Sumerian city-states of Lagash and Umma crafted an agreement ending a water dispute along the Tigris River - often said to be the first treaty of any kind.<sup>37</sup> Since then, a large body of water treaties has emerged. According to the Food and Agricultural Organization, more than 3,600 treaties related to international water resources have been drawn up since 805 AD.<sup>38</sup> The primary issue of the time was for the use of navigation and territorial rights. The focus on navigation and territory has subsided in the past century in favor of the use, development, protection and conservation of water resources.

Water sharing treaties and agreements between Member States have been held despite conflicts over unrelated issues.<sup>39</sup> Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam have negotiated the use of the Mekong river through the Mekong River Commission, even during the Vietnam War.<sup>40</sup> Additionally since 1955 Israel and Jordan hold negotiations on the sharing of the Jordan River, despite both Member States being in a legal state of war with one another.<sup>41</sup> The Indus River Treaty between Pakistan and India has survived two wars between those member states.<sup>42</sup> Despite other conflicts, cooperation and negotiation over water management has historically been an effective way to manage water in areas in which water is either a scarce resource, a vital means of transportation, or a source of energy.

### ***Current Issues***

Many issues face the numerous Member States with transboundary waterways. The 1997 United Nations Convention on Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses set the principles for the sharing of water amongst member states. The convention established two key guidelines regarding the sharing of watercourses and waterways: “equitable and reasonable use” and “the obligation not to cause significant harm to other Member States sharing the watercourse.”<sup>43</sup> Through the lens of these guidelines Member States should create diplomatic solutions to water issues including, but not limited to, climate change, overuse, and pollution.

Climate change is a recent and growing problem in deciding how to manage and maintain transboundary waterways. While rainfall on average has increased in most of the world, particularly arid regions such as the Middle East, the Mediterranean, and southern Africa are starting to become particularly strained for as a result of climate change.<sup>44</sup> As a result the need for equitable water sharing agreements amongst arid Member States is imperative to alleviating the effects of climate change and reducing conflict over waterways.

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<sup>34</sup> Ibid.

<sup>35</sup> Ibid.

<sup>36</sup> Ibid.

<sup>37</sup> [http://www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/transboundary\\_waters.shtml](http://www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/transboundary_waters.shtml)

<sup>38</sup> Ibid.

<sup>39</sup> Ibid.

<sup>40</sup> <http://www.mrcmekong.org/about-mrc/history/>

<sup>41</sup> [http://www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/transboundary\\_waters.shtml](http://www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/transboundary_waters.shtml)

<sup>42</sup> Ibid.

<sup>43</sup> [http://legal.un.org/ilc/texts/instruments/english/conventions/8\\_3\\_1997.pdf](http://legal.un.org/ilc/texts/instruments/english/conventions/8_3_1997.pdf)

<sup>44</sup> <http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/technical-papers/climate-change-water-en.pdf>

Furthermore, pollution respects no boundaries and heavy water pollution in a single Member State can spread and affect countless other Member States. In 1986, a chemical spill in Switzerland resulted in the most severe pollution of the Rhine River in decades and caused major damage in three other Member States in which the Rhine



flows.<sup>45</sup> Proper regulations and treaties in regards to water pollution is imperative to this committee.

Particularly high-conflict regions such as Iraq and Syria are at risk for water disputes over the Tigris and Euphrates river as a result of climate-caused water scarcity.

While existing water-sharing agreements have proven to be effective in allocating water equitably, the need to strengthen existing agreements and create stronger agreements in the future is an important challenge Member States face. Future water sharing agreements must have adjustable monitoring provisions, mechanism for enforcement, and adaptable water allocation provisions that can address the changing needs of Member States as well as the changing water dynamics in the region.

### ***Conclusion***

Water is a vital resource to all Member States, and this committee's duty is to provide that resource to all Member States in a fair and equitable manner. Progress has been made in the past with previous long-term water sharing agreements, but in order to create a better future, broader solutions must be put forward. As climate change, pollution, and overuse become more common within transboundary watercourses, Member States must be prepared to negotiate, and cooperate with other Member States who share waterways.

### ***Committee Directive***

When considering the standards set by 1997 United Nations Convention on Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses, Member States should be sure that water sharing agreements are equitable and reasonable, and consider the harm dealt to neighboring Member States. Member States should create comprehensive, fair, and equitable solutions to sharing watercourses amongst one another. Member States should keep in mind that some Member States are more reliant on transboundary watercourses than others. Member States should evaluate previous water sharing agreements and if they have been effective so far, and if not, what needs to change in order to make them more effective. Member States should consider if past agreements have been short term or long term solutions, and how to increase the longevity if future agreements. Finally, delegates should

<sup>45</sup> <https://digitalcommons.law.ggu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1032&context=annlsurvey>

<sup>46</sup> <https://eastofapreconceivedmiddle.wordpress.com/2014/09/24/iraq-week-5/>

highlight the importance of cooperation, negotiation, and consideration for other Member States who share water sources while keeping the sovereignty of each Member State intact.

## **Research Appendix**

Below are listed resources to assist you in your research as you write your position papers and research for debate in committee. These include general resources for the CPD and migration issues, as well as resources specific to each of the two topics covered in this background guide. To keep yourself updated, it is also suggested that you follow international migration and development news through reputable news sources.

### ***General Resources***

- "Commission on Population and Development," United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division, <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/commission/index.shtml>
- "ICPD Beyond 2014," International Conference on Population and Development, <http://icpdbeyond2014.org/>
- "Population Division Publications," United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division, <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/index.shtml>
- "Branches and Sections," United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division, <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/about/branch/index.shtml>
- <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/publications/populationfacts/docs/MigrationPopFacts20155.pdf>
- <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/commission/sessions/2017/index.shtml>

### ***Topic I Resources***

- [http://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/pbso/pdf/peacebuilding\\_orientation.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/pbso/pdf/peacebuilding_orientation.pdf)
- <http://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/>
- <http://www.unpbf.org/>
- <http://www.peacebuildinginitiative.org/index702a.html?pageId=1767>
- [http://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/80478/1/Bush\\_2004\\_Peace\\_Unity\\_and\\_municipal\\_governance.pdf](http://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/80478/1/Bush_2004_Peace_Unity_and_municipal_governance.pdf)
- <http://www.jstor.org.proxy.kennesaw.edu/stable/pdf/23607918.pdf>
- <http://www.un-documents.net/a47-277.htm>

### ***Topic II Resources***

- [http://www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/transboundary\\_waters.shtml](http://www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/transboundary_waters.shtml)
- <http://www.unwater.org/water-facts/transboundary-waters/>