


The background of the slide is a vibrant, marbled pattern. It features swirling, organic shapes in various shades of blue, from deep navy to light sky blue, set against a white base. Scattered throughout the pattern are numerous small, golden-yellow dots, giving it a shimmering, starry appearance. The overall effect is dynamic and visually appealing.

ACTIVITIES OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FIELD OF WATER RESOURCES PROTECTION



The attention paid to water resources, and more specifically to clean drinking water, is due to the rapid deterioration of global water use conditions and the growing contradictions in the field of water management on a global scale.

Clean drinking water is defined in the modern discourse as:

- a) the most valuable natural resource;
- b) a source of life;
- c) a link for all living beings on the planet.

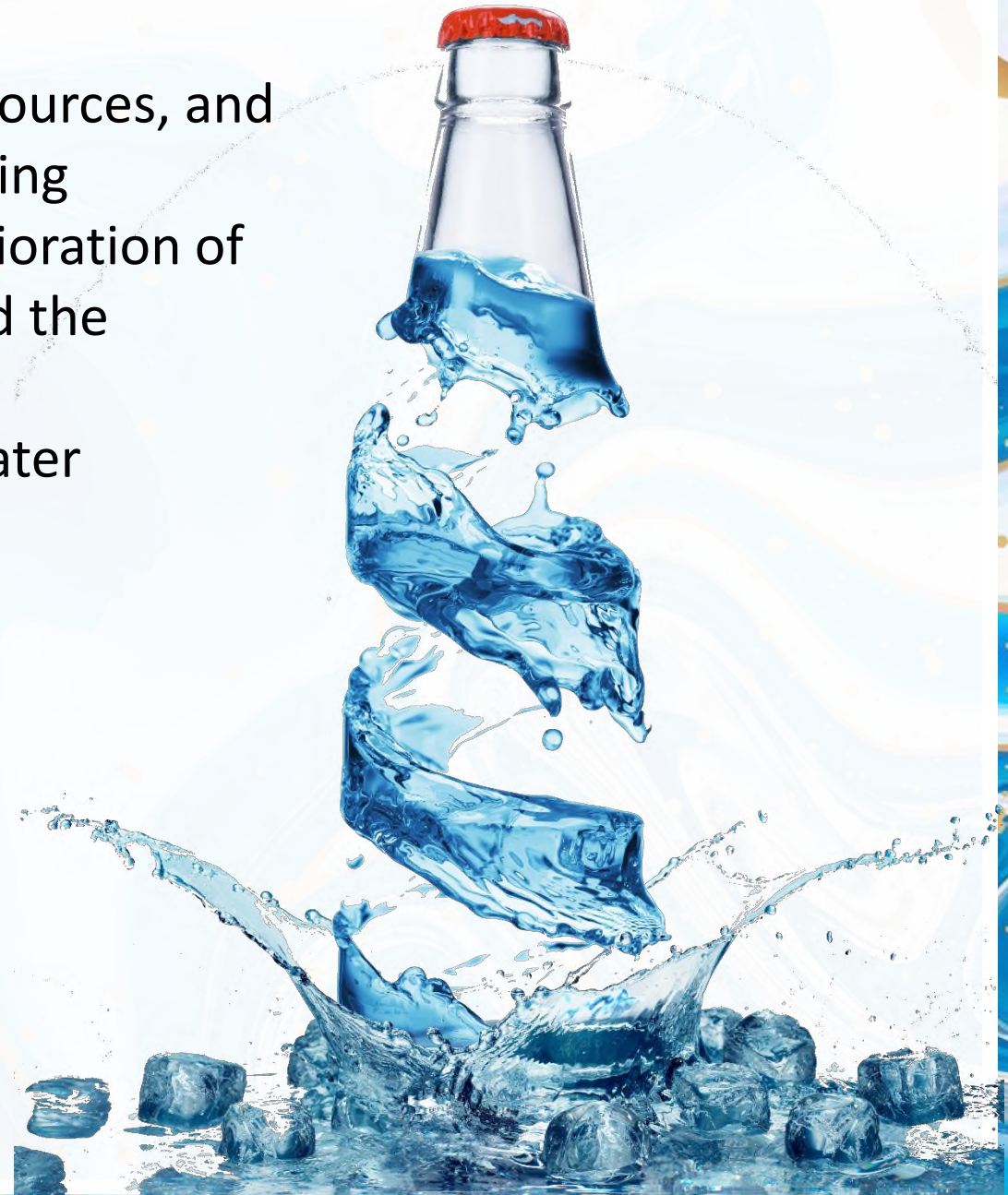




Figure 1. June 5-16, 1972 Stockholm Conference

In 1972, the United Nations Conference on the Environment was held in Stockholm (Sweden), and a decision was made to establish the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)



Figure 2. Logo of the United Nations Environment Program

In 1977, the first UN Conference on Water was held in Mar del Plata. At this Conference, it was decided to hold the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, and water issues were already identified as an independent area of cooperation.



Figure 3. Yahia Abdel Mageed (3rd from left), Secretary-General of the Water Conference, is seen making a statement. To his left is Leslie O. Harriman (Nigeria), re-elected Chairman of the Committee.



Figure 4. The emblem of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, 1981-1990, the aim of which is to bring safe water and sanitation to all the world's people by 1990.

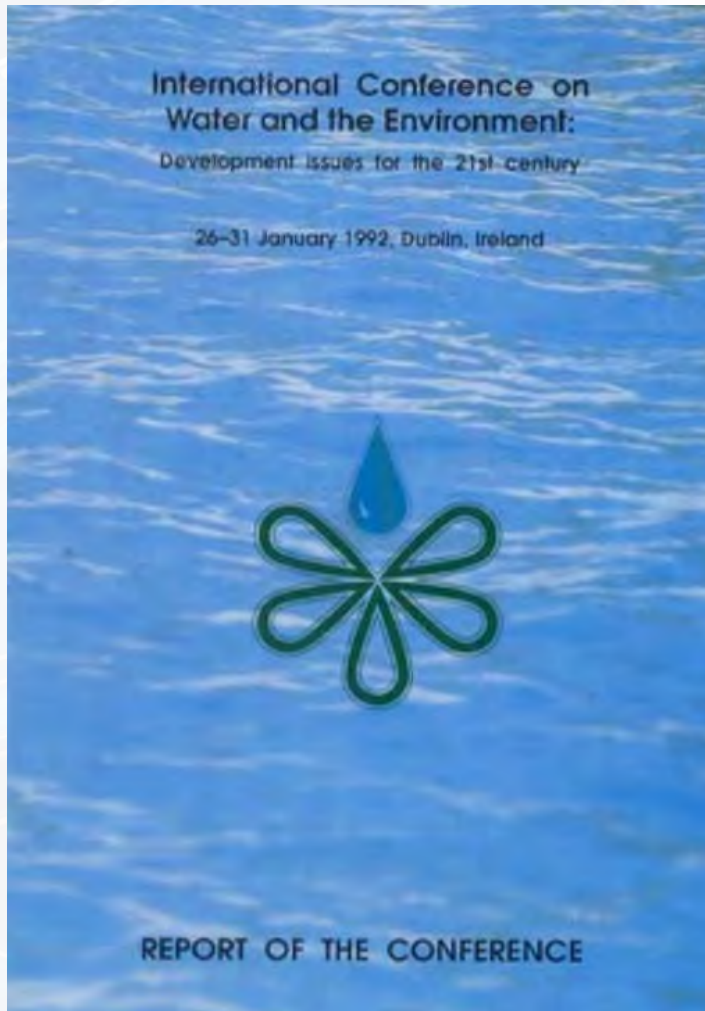


Figure 5. International Conference on Water and the Environment: Report of the Conference

An important stage in the development of international cooperation in this area was the International Conference on Water and the Environment held in Dublin in January 1992. The conference adopted the famous The Dublin Principles.

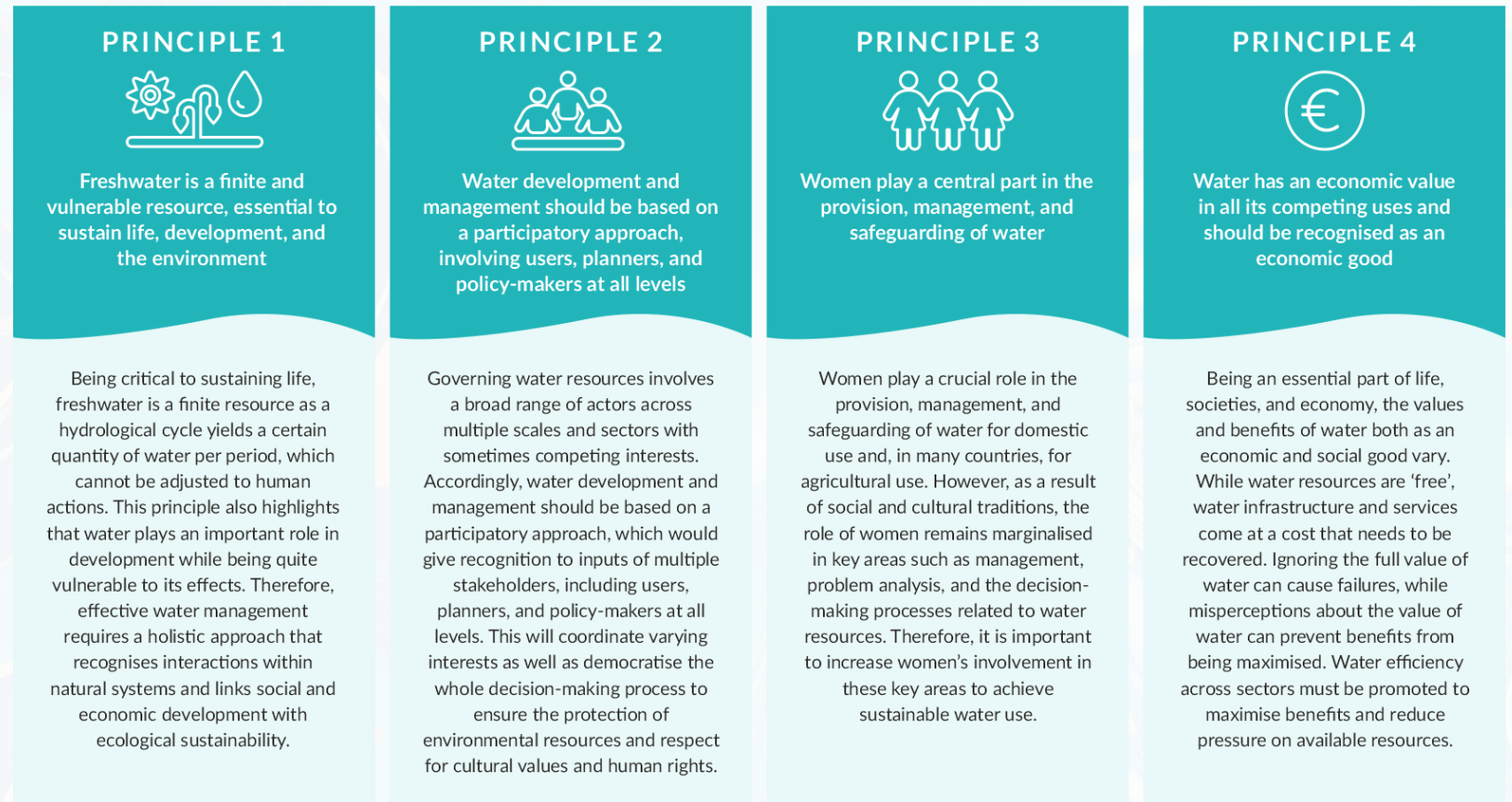


Figure 6. IWRM-The Dublin Principles

These principles were further developed at the UN Conference on Environment and Development held in the summer of 1992 in Rio de Janeiro.



Figure 7. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the 'Earth Summit', was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 3-14 June 1992.



WORLD WATER DAY 22 MARCH

Figure 8. World Water Day on March 22

It was decided to hold World Water Day on March 22, which has been celebrated annually since 1993.

A promotional graphic for World Water Day 2024. On the left, the text "WORLD WATER DAY" is written in large, bold, dark blue letters, with "22 March" in a yellow box below it. Below the text is a paragraph: "World Water Day is a global United Nations observance day celebrated every year on the 22nd of March to raise awareness about the value of fresh water and a call for the wise use of freshwater resources." On the right, there is a blue water tap with a pipe that curves down to a globe. The globe is cut open to show a miniature city with houses and wind turbines. The PACE HOSPITALS logo is in the top right corner. At the bottom, there is a footer with location, phone number, website, and social media icons.

World Water Day is a global United Nations observance day celebrated every year on the 22nd of March to raise awareness about the value of fresh water and a call for the wise use of freshwater resources.

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Figure 9. Year 2024, the World Water Day theme is "Water for Peace". The theme emphasizes the importance of water in ensuring global security and prosperity

This activity received additional impetus from the creation of the World Water Council in 1996, headquartered in Marseille. In addition to informational work, this structure took over the organization of the World Water Forums.



Figure 10. World Water Council logo



Figure 11. The 10th World Water Forum

In 2000, the United Nations held the Millennium Summit. The Millennium Development Goals document adopted at the summit reflected the issue of water resources.



Figure 12. The United Nations Millennium Summit, the largest gathering in history of world leaders, brought together 149 Heads of State and Government and high-ranking officials from over 40 other countries.

UN General Assembly declared 2005-2015 the International Decade for Action "Water for Life". The coordination of the project was taken over by a special structure the UN-Water



Figure 13. "Water for Life" logo



**United
Nations**



Figure 14. UN-Water logo

The most important of non-governmental structures is the Global Water Partnership (GWP), which was formed in 1996 as an international network of organizations (public, private, regional, scientific, project, etc.) involved in water management.



Figure 14. Global Water Partnership (GWP) logo

Global Environment Facility, founded in 1991, become "the largest source of multilateral support for international environmental issues."



Figure 15. Global Environment Facility logo

However, the largest NGO dealing with water issues remains the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, established in 1948 in France. In addition, there is such an organization as the Earth Council.



Figure 16. International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources logo



Figure 17. International Union for Conservation of Nature headquarters, Gland, Switz



WATER ACTION DECADE

2018-2028

UN-Water, established within the framework of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB), is today the main promoter of universal international solutions to water issues.

