

## Documentation of the Work of the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF)

### Committee Staff

<b>Director</b>	Mariana Andrade
<b>Assistant Director</b>	Katherine Troya

### Agenda

- I. Implementing SDG 6: Ensure Availability and Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation for All
- II. Promotion of Sustainable Industrial Development and Innovation in Rural Areas

### Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
HLPF/1/1	Implementing SDG 6: Ensure Availability and Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation for All	9 votes in favor, 1 vote against, 1 abstention
HLPF/1/2	Implementing SDG 6: Ensure Availability and Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation for All	10 votes in favor, 1 vote against, 0 abstentions

**Code:** HLPF/1/1

**Committee:** High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development

**Topic:** Implementing SDG 6: Ensure Availability and Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation for All

1 *The High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development,*

2  
3 *Reemphasizing* the 1948 *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which establishes that everyone has the right to  
4 adequate water and sanitation,

5  
6 *Guided by* the obligation of all Member States to promote and protect the right to water and sanitation, as stated in  
7 General Assembly resolution 64/292 of 28 July 2010 on “The human right to water and sanitation”,

8  
9 *Acknowledging* the effect that poor water and sanitation have on human health and sustainability of life,

10  
11 *Highlighting* the efforts of the Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) partnership towards the reduction of  
12 discrimination by enhancing access to water and sanitation infrastructure,

13  
14 *Reiterating* the importance of the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women*  
15 (CEDAW) towards the achievement of all Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), more specifically SDG 6 on  
16 ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all,

17  
18 *Noting with importance* that improving the quality of water is essential to decrease the global medical burden and  
19 loss of human potential,

20  
21 *Bearing in mind* that technological advances in sanitation, water resource management, and sustainability play a key  
22 role in the development of civilizations and directly affect the lives of many,

23  
24 1. *Recalls* the importance of tackling SDG 6 through a social perspective;

25  
26 2. *Encourages* the establishment of a global water behavior monitoring program, based on a biannual report  
27 elaborated by Member States as a result of a meeting of the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable  
28 Development (HLPF), in order to identify behavioral practices and changes in funded population in urban and  
29 rural areas, which will:

30  
31 a. Address the current and future practices of Member States concerning, but not limited to, water  
32 quality, physical access to water and sanitation facilities, and the sectors into which funding is  
33 allocated;

34  
35 b. Collect data in order for HLPF to address recommendations and specific solutions regarding the issues  
36 observed;

37  
38 c. Target primarily environmentally and socially vulnerable groups;

39  
40 d. Be supervised in partnership by United Nations Water (UN-Water), the United Nations Entity for  
41 Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), and HLPF;

42  
43 e. Be funded through a cross-subsidy base composed of the United Nations Human Settlements  
44 Programme (UN-Habitat) and willing United Nations agencies, programs, and funds investing in water  
45 and sanitation projects, as well as voluntary donations from Member States, non-governmental  
46 organizations, international corporations, and any other interested donors;

47

- 48 3. *Encourages* the decentralization of water and sanitation projects in both rural and urban areas, thereby closing  
49 the gap in access to water and proper sanitation for all;  
50
- 51 4. *Recommends* an increase in funding and support from Member States for health and quality of life in relation to  
52 sanitation in developing nations, including through:  
53
- 54 a. Funding for small and easily producible water testing devices at a subsidized price by volunteer  
55 Member States;
  - 56
  - 57 b. International funding for water purification stations in densely populated city centers, coming from  
58 yearly fundraising events hosted by the Major Groups and Other Stakeholders (MGoS) Coordination  
59 Mechanism of HLPF;
  - 60
  - 61 c. Partnerships between developed and developing nations, to be put into place based upon mutual  
62 cooperation, in order to assist local civil societies and non-governmental organizations to support safe  
63 transportation and storage of water;
  - 64
- 65 5. *Encourages* increased monitoring by HLPF of the organizations targeting the SDGs to increase reach and  
66 effectiveness, such as:  
67
- 68 a. The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) school programs implemented by the United Nations  
69 Children’s Fund (UNICEF) in support of proper sanitation practices;
  - 70
  - 71 b. The World Health Organization’s health and sanitation programs, including programs on education on  
72 the dangers of not practicing proper sanitation methods;
  - 73
  - 74 c. Educational opportunities for women and girls, such as the Menstrual Hygiene Management program  
75 provided by the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC);  
76
- 77 6. *Strongly suggests* building upon the work of the United Nations Global Compact, encouraging multinational  
78 corporations to provide assistance in water and sanitation projects;  
79
- 80 7. *Advises* Member States to collaborate in the development of an international database made up of individual  
81 scientific research on water stress and sanitation, performed annually by each country, and to share this data  
82 with Member States that lack the statistical capacity to collect this data themselves;  
83
- 84 8. *Recommends* Member States to endorse scientific research and contributions with specialists in the fields of  
85 water, sanitation, and relevant infrastructure, including promoting annual national science fairs and summits  
86 hosted by volunteer Member States to stimulate ideas and solutions directly from the civil society;  
87
- 88 9. *Invites* organizations to incorporate local materials and commodities to develop, install, and maintain facilities,  
89 such as pipelines and filtration systems, overseen by civil societies and government officials.

**Code:** HLPF/1/2

**Committee:** High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development

**Topic:** Implementing SDG 6: Ensure Availability and Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation for All

---

1 *The High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development,*  
2  
3 *Acknowledging* the importance of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) contained in the *2030 Agenda for*  
4 *Sustainable Development* (2015),  
5  
6 *Recalling* the 2018 High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) and its theme of  
7 “Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies”,  
8  
9 *Understanding* the impact of urbanization and high levels of population growth with regards to water stress,  
10  
11 *Disturbed* by the negative implications of water scarcity, resulting in a higher chance of volatility regarding access  
12 to transboundary water resources,  
13  
14 *Reaffirming* that water is the foundation for human development and is interconnected with all of the SDGs,  
15  
16 *Taking into account* that water is a shared and limited resource, which will require stronger global partnerships, as  
17 outlined by SDG 17,  
18  
19 *Recognizing* the importance of research, development, and technology sharing in order to improve the advancement  
20 of integrative water management systems among Member States,  
21  
22 *Noting* the importance of effective wastewater treatment to minimize the stress on freshwater resources,  
23  
24 *Alarmed* by the negative effects of pollution as a key driver of climate change and the need for involvement on an  
25 international level,  
26  
27 *Emphasizing* the role that water and sanitation management initiatives play in creating sustainable, green  
28 employment opportunities,  
29  
30 *Recognizing* the adoption of General Assembly resolution 64/292 (2010), which declared water and sanitation as a  
31 human right,  
32  
33 *Aware* of the necessity of water for proper digestion and hydration, as it is known that 22% of all deaths are due to  
34 dietary risks, according to the World Health Organization,  
35  
36 *Recalling* the 2017 report of the Secretary-General on “Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals”  
37 (E/2017/66) in relation to the progress of promoting better hygiene and acknowledging the necessity of access to  
38 safe sanitation facilities to promote economic, social, and environmental development,  
39  
40 *Recalling* the foundation set by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) at the 2017  
41 Innovate 4 Water Conference in regards to properly utilizing natural resources more effectively,  
42  
43 1. *Suggests* establishing a partnership between HLPF and the International Labour Organization to encourage the  
44 elaboration of a report on a possible increase in employment opportunities related to water management  
45 systems;  
46

- 47 2. *Encourages* Member States to partner with research institutions, including but not limited to local universities  
48 and international financing organizations, such as regional development banks, to set up water usage monitoring  
49 systems in large metropolitan areas;  
50
- 51 3. *Invites* Member States to provide collected data to United Nations Global Pulse for equal distribution of  
52 information to reduce the impact of urbanization on water stress;  
53
- 54 4. *Strongly urges* Member States that share transnational water sources to establish communications concerning  
55 water management in order to create mutually beneficial international agreements as outlined in target 5 of SDG  
56 6;  
57
- 58 5. *Suggests* increasing the proportion of official development assistance dedicated towards creating wastewater  
59 treatment facilities in developing states, with a focus on rural and urban areas that suffer high levels of water  
60 stress;  
61
- 62 6. *Calls* for increased monitoring of water systems to reduce the negative effects of water pollution on  
63 communities as a top priority of HLPF in partnership with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme  
64 (UN-Habitat);  
65
- 66 7. *Supports* further discussion within the World Health Organization to share information reports regarding the  
67 safe transfer of water resources in relation to sanitation and hygiene, specifically by producing bi-annual reports  
68 on water quality and pollutant content with regards to transnational water transfer;  
69
- 70 8. *Recommends* further coordination with UN-Habitat to promote the creation of sustainable sanitation facilities,  
71 sewage infrastructure, and waste disposal in rural and urban areas in order to promote hygiene in relation to  
72 water management;  
73
- 74 9. *Encourages* a partnership between HLPF and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to promote  
75 all aspects of water management by furthering research and innovation on efficient, cost-effective, and  
76 environmentally conscious water systems in both developed and developing nations, such as:  
77
- 78 a. Desalination technologies;  
79
- 80 b. Transnational pipelines;  
81
- 82 c. Transnational canals;  
83
- 84 d. Local cisterns for rainwater;  
85
- 86 e. Flood water utilization;  
87
- 88 f. Wastewater recycling technologies;  
89
- 90 10. *Calls for* collaboration between UNCTAD and HLPF to further emphasize sustainable and resilient  
91 infrastructure which includes trans-border and regional foundations, in regards to addressing the adoption of  
92 new technologies for improved water management and productivity;  
93
- 94 11. *Further invites* Member States to utilize the agenda from the Innovate 4 Water Conference to expand  
95 discussions on sustainable and transnational water transfer systems;  
96
- 97 12. *Suggests* Member States consider water as a universal neutral right despite any political conflicts or instabilities.