

Code: HRC/1/1
Committee: UN Human Rights Council
Subject: Human Rights in the Syrian Arab Republic

1 *The Human Rights Council (HRC),*
2

3 *Recalling* Human Rights Council resolution S-17/1 outlining the grave humanitarian situation in
4 the Syrian Arab Republic,
5

6 *Recognizing* General Assembly A/RES/58/150 in regards to the abuse of unaccompanied refugee
7 women and children, who are more susceptible to the instability of this region,
8

9 *Endorsing* the UN Security Council resolution S/RES/1960 in 2010 regarding active
10 commitment to dealing with sexual violence within this region,
11

12 *Deeply concerned* over all violations made against human rights by both parties involved within
13 the Syrian conflict,
14

15 *Expressing* its appreciation for Member States neighbouring Syria harbouring the exponentially
16 increasing amounts of refugees caused by the conflict and commends these Member States for
17 providing support to refugees despite having economic constraints,
18

19 *Acknowledging* that these refugee camps are not long-term solutions, but rather a means to
20 address the immediate humanitarian concerns within this region,
21

22 *Noting* the importance of addressing long-term goals and programmes to assist these refugees for
23 the duration of the conflict,
24

25 1. *Encourages* Member States hosting refugees outside of the region of conflict, with the
26 assistance of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Inter-Governmental
27 Organizations (IGOs), to support programs that include:
28

29 a. Enabling the safest and most efficient transition possible for incoming refugees,
30 including expedient resettlement within three days of arrival and prolonged access to
31 resources and support facilities including educational support and community
32 engagement;
33

34 b. Access to language education in the host country's official language, ensuring that
35 refugees can integrate into their host societies without forced assimilation, with the
36 ultimate goal of facilitation a smooth transition and opening up education and
37 occupational opportunities;
38

39 c. Equal access to employment during resettlement so that refugees are able to sustain
40 themselves and their families in host countries;
41

42 d. Access to other resources, including childcare, mental and physical health resources;
43

- 44 e. The reinforcement of comprehensive, humane, and fair guidelines as outlined by
45 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in their Framework for
46 Repatriation and Resettlement Programme, created at the discretion of the Member States
47 hosting refugees, ensuring:
48
- 49 i. Pathways for those who plan to resettle in their host country permanently;
 - 50 ii. Strategies and frameworks for the return and reintegration of those who plan
51 to return to Syria post-conflict;
- 52
- 53 2. *Emphasizes* the importance of continuing assistance within the refugee camps by NGOs, UN
54 bodies, and other international institutions and actors including, but not limited to
55 organizations, which:
56
- 57 a. Provide accessible health care, specifically access to medication, timely treatment, and
58 mental health services, to all refugees in response to urgent needs, as well as pre-existing
59 conditions;
 - 60 b. Ensure that environmental sustainability remains a priority in refugee camps in relation
61 to waste management;
 - 62 c. Secure the accessibility of clean water and address sanitation needs;
 - 63
 - 64 d. Facilitate the construction of suitable, safe, and humane housing structures within the
65 camps;
 - 66 e. Maintain the education of adults, specifically focusing on technical skills as well as
67 basic household and personal skills for marginalized people, so that they are able to assist
68 in the rebuilding and development of Syria and host nations post-conflict;
- 69
- 70 3. *Urges* the protection and prevention from exploitation of marginalized groups, such as
71 minorities and their cultural, ethnic, linguistic, and religious identities, through the assistance
72 of organizations that promote the same goals;
- 73
- 74 4. *Calls upon* NGOs and UN bodies to address the crucial task of supporting both men and
75 women within the refugee camps and eliminating sexual violence by providing protective
76 resources, especially:
77
- 78 a. Developing preventative measures, including the education for men and women of all
79 ages on the issues of equality with respect to cultural values;
 - 80
 - 81 b. Educating all refugees about the important values of female empowerment;
 - 82
 - 83
- 84
- 85 5. *Reminds* the Member States of the necessity in duty to protect children in vulnerable
86 situations through the mobilization of youth networks to ensure that child refugees will be
87 provided the education they need to rebuild their community in the post-conflict world;
88
89

- 90 6. *Endorses* the establishment of community centres in the refugee camps, recognizing that
91 inter-faith based and other organizations can be viable resources, with the aid of NGOs to
92 facilitate education, encourage peaceful communities and community building, and a central
93 location for vocational training programmes;
94
- 95 7. *Recommends* the appropriation of funds from the UN Emergency Fund to finance sustainable
96 refugee assistance programmes;
97
- 98 8. *Requests* all able and willing Member States to provide both monetary and non-financial
99 forms of support to both NGOs and IGOs in order to address this pressing issue with the
100 most expediency possible;
101
- 102 9. *Strongly encourages* Member States to provide diplomatic support, if they are unable to
103 directly assist in the aiding of the displaced refugees from the conflict in the Syrian Arab
104 Republic, by publicly voicing their concern over those affected.

Code: HRC/DR/1/2
Committee: Human Rights Council
Subject: Human Rights in the Syrian Arab Republic

1 *The Human Rights Council,*
2
3 *Recognizing* the 1945 Charter of the United Nations, which states that all Member States have
4 the right to state sovereignty; the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR), which
5 defines and promotes the universal rights granted to all people; and the *1951 Convention and*
6 *Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees*, which defines refugee status and right,
7
8 *Guided by* the General Assembly (GA) resolution 66/176 (A/RES/66/176), which encourages
9 Syrian cooperation with Human Rights Council (HRC),
10
11 *Emphasizing* the importance of partnering with other United Nations (UN) bodies including the
12 UNHCR and UN Habitat,
13
14 *Encouraging* continued cooperation between the HRC and Security Council (SC), including the
15 SC's integral role in mediating the human rights issue in Syria,
16
17 *Bearing in mind* the role of investigations in the International Criminal Court (ICC) to gather
18 intelligence of human rights violations,
19
20 *Acknowledging* the need for a recovery zone for Syrian refugees within pre-existing refugee
21 camps,
22
23 *Recognizing* the efforts of individual countries in alleviating the human rights issue in Syria,
24
25 *Keeping in mind* the Syrian government's relationship with non-governmental organizations
26 (NGOs),
27
28 *Noting* the 1951 *United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees* which encourages
29 Member States to provide the same treatment to refugees as nationals of the receiving state,
30
31 *Fully aware* of the diverse nature of cultures, religions, and religious practices within Syria as
32 well as throughout United Nations (UN) Member States, while also keeping in mind Article 2 of
33 the UDHR,
34
35 *Observing* the potential and existing violence within refugee camps and acknowledging the need
36 to establish a safe community through an enforcing body of the UN,
37
38 *Acknowledging* in particular the rights of women as expressed in the *Convention on the*
39 *Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women* (CEDAW), which is recognized as
40 the international bill of rights for women,
41

42 *Reaffirming* the protection of children stated in the *1959 Declaration of the Rights of the Child*
43 and the United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees' (UNHCR) Policy on Refugee Children
44 as specified within *Refugee Children: Guidelines on Protection and Care*,

45
46 *Commending* existing efforts within regional and international bodies to address the human
47 rights situation in Syria including UN collaboration with the International Organization for
48 Migration (IOM),

49
50 *Stressing* the importance of monetary and humanitarian aid directly to refugees rather than the
51 Syrian government, following the estimations stated in GA resolution 24/46 (A/RES/24/46),

52
53 *Fully aware of* the need for standardized aid within refugee camps including water and sanitation
54 which are deemed necessities to everyday human life as seen in GA resolution 64/292
55 (A/RES/64/292),

56
57 *Reiterating* the efforts of creating Emergency Transit Centers through collaboration between the
58 UNHCR, IOM, and the Host Countries,

59
60 *Recalling* HRC S-17/1 (A/HRC/RES/S-17/1), which created the Independent International
61 Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic,

62
63 *Noting* the UN-Arab League Special Envoy's efforts in facilitating diplomacy between the
64 Syrian government and the Opposition Forces,

- 65
66 1. *Encourages* the UN Arab League Special Envoy to continue its mission in promoting talks
67 between Russia, the United States and Syria, and would like to also see the following
68 alterations to the envoy's current mandate:
69
70 a. The reduction of armed violence in all forms, as opposed to the complete cessation of
71 violence;
72
73 b. On Point 1 of the Six Point Plan, the inclusion of NGOs in dialogue with the Syrian
74 people;
75
76 2. *Invites* the assistance of NGOs to address the immediate medical concerns of refugees
77 affected by the Syrian Crisis and improve the living conditions within pre-existing refugee
78 camps;
79
80 3. *Recommends* that refugee host countries gather data to send bi-annual reports to the
81 Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, concerning:
82
83 a. The rate of migration of Syrian refugees to and from the host countries;
84
85 b. Financial capabilities of Syrian refugees;
86

- 87 c. Refugee recovery zones;
88
- 89 4. *Calls upon* the UNHCR and collaborating bodies, including the UN Development Fund for
90 Women (UNIFEM) and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), to prevent acts of
91 violence on all refugee camp residents, heavily emphasizing the protection against:
92
- 93 a. Domestic violence for women and children;
94
- 95 b. Sexual assault;
96
- 97 c. Human trafficking;
98
- 99 5. *Endorses* the promotion of safe drinking water and wastewater treatment for Syrian refugees
100 and requests the support and assistance of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) and UN
101 Water in:
102
- 103 a. Providing accessible clean water pumps and sanitation services to refugees with a
104 goal of 200 meters away per capita as specified within UNHCR's *Strategic Plan for*
105 *Water and Sanitation*;
106
- 107 b. Implementing gender-specific latrines, as done by UNICEF, and reinforce proper
108 waste disposal practices within the refugee camps;
109
- 110 c. Offering maintenance training to refugees for water and sanitation technology
111 through WASH;
112
- 113 d. Responding quickly and effectively to water contamination disasters;
114
- 115 6. *Welcomes* the utilization of the collaboration between the UN, with emphasis on the UNHCR,
116 IOM, and Host Countries to implement Emergency Transit Mechanisms for 2 years before
117 moving refugees to the third host country:
118
- 119 a. UN and IOM could provide the funding, with a host country immediately and
120 voluntarily accepting refugees in time for a temporary solution to a critical issue;
121
- 122 b. Recommends Member States to assist as intermediate or third-party host countries;
123
- 124 7. *Expresses its hope* that Member States will provide monetary assistance to aid refugees:
125
- 126 a. Aid host countries with the influx of refugees;
127
- 128 b. Help refugees integrate into societies;
129
- 130 c. Fund regional standard programs;
131

- 132 8. *Recommends* the Human Rights Watch’s protective surveying agencies, along with the aid of
133 other NGOs, to assess immediate reported human rights violations within refugee camps
134 while also providing an appropriate response as supported by international humanitarian law
135 and investigations by the ICC;
136
- 137 9. *Encourages* the UN bodies to provide basic adequate housing in refugee camps for refugees
138 as outlined in Articles 11 and 17 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and
139 Cultural Rights;
140
- 141 10. *Calls upon* the need for religious and cultural neutrality within refugee communities,
142 including the promotion of free practice of those beliefs;
143
- 144 11. *Utilizes* the principles enshrined within the UDHR to protect the rights of minorities through
145 the UNHCR’s Independent Expert on Minority Issues;
146
- 147 12. *Calls upon* the Syrian Arab Republic to continue its cooperation with the UNHCR.
148

149
150 Annex:

- 151
- 152 13. *Encourages* cooperation between HRC, UNHCR, SC, related NGOs, and Member States
153 hosting Syrian refugees to facilitate diplomatic discussions on ensuring refugee rights:
154
- 155 a. Occurring voluntarily in Geneva, Switzerland within the next 6 months;
 - 156
 - 157 b. Centered around basic standards current with international human rights conventions
158 and laws.

Code: HRC/1/3
Committee: Human Rights Council (HRC)
Subject: Human Rights in the Syrian Arab Republic

1 *The Human Rights Council,*

2
3 *Acknowledging* Chapter 1, Article 2 (7) of the Charter of the United Nations (UN) which upholds
4 national state sovereignty, rendering foreign military intervention an unacceptable option to
5 resolving the crisis in Syria at the moment,

6
7 *Recalling* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic,
8 Social, and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the
9 Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and the Convention
10 on the Rights of the Child,

11
12 *Recalling* Human Rights Council resolution S-16/1 of 29 April 2011, on the human rights
13 situation in the Syrian Arab Republic in the context of recent events,

14
15 *Reaffirming* A/RES/66/176 23 February 2012, calling an end to human rights violations in the
16 Syrian Arab Republic to preserve the human dignity and freedom for the Syrian citizens,

17
18 *Expressing its deep concern* regarding the 6.5 million internally displaced persons as
19 reported by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC),

20
21 *Welcoming* the humanitarian aid and commitment from all Non-Governmental Organizations
22 (NGOs) given the deteriorating humanitarian situation and the importance to ensure the safe and
23 efficient provision of humanitarian assistance to all areas affected by the conflict in the Syrian
24 Arab Republic,

25
26 *Recalling* the November 2011 Report of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on
27 the Syrian Arab Republic's conclusion of the occurrence of excessive use of force and
28 extrajudicial executions, arbitrary detentions, enforced disappearance, torture and other forms of
29 ill treatment, sexual violence, violation of children's' rights, violation of freedom of movement,
30 violation of economic and social rights,

31
32 1. *Strongly condemns* the continued widespread violations of human rights perpetrated by parties
33 within the Syrian Arab Republic;

34
35 2. *Expresses deep concern* at the resulting increase numbers of internally displaced persons who
36 are deprived of basic humanitarian needs as a result of the ongoing violence;

37
38 3. *Calls upon* the Syrian Arab Republic to work with the League of Arab States to create safe
39 zones within which the safety of internally displaced persons, the personnel of NGOs and
40 international humanitarian organizations is secured and guaranteed for the purpose of supporting
41 humanitarian aid;

42

- 43 4. *Recommends* that the General Assembly consider appropriate measures aimed at ensuring the
44 safety of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and those providing aid within the safe zones;
45
- 46 5. *Urges* the Syrian Arab Republic to hold negotiations with the United Nations and Arab
47 League Envoy to Syria concerning access of the safe zones to international humanitarian
48 organizations and NGOs approved by the Syrian Government focusing on:
49
- 50 a. the supply of necessary amounts of food and nutrition;
 - 51
 - 52 b. the access to clean water and sanitation;
 - 53
 - 54 c. the equal protection of marginalized groups;
 - 55
 - 56 d. the availability of medical services;
 - 57
- 58 6. *Encourages* the international community to provide urgent financial support to NGOs
59 enabling them to respond to the growing humanitarian needs of internally displaced persons in
60 the Syrian Arab Republic.

Code: HRC/2/1

Committee: The Human Rights Council

Subject: Ensuring the Right to Clean Water and Sanitation for All

1 *The Human Rights Council,*
2
3 *Recalling* the 1945 Charter of the United Nations (UN),
4
5 *Referring to* Article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR), which states that
6 all people have the right to an adequate standard of living,
7
8 *Recognizing* that equitable access to potable water and proper sanitation is an integral component
9 to the realization of all human rights,
10
11 *Reaffirming* Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 7.C, which aims to provide access to clean
12 water and adequate sanitation for all,
13
14 *Realizing* General Assembly (GA) Resolution 64/292 (A/Res/64/292) and *General Comment No.*
15 *15*, which state that water is a basic human right that “should be enjoyed by all, and is
16 instrumental to the enjoyment of all other human rights,
17
18 *Bearing in mind* the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights and its
19 language on Member States’ responsibility to provide safe water and sanitation to all of their
20 citizens, including minorities and other marginalized groups,
21
22 *Acknowledging* the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, and the related GA
23 Resolution 54/175 (A/Res/524/175) on the Right to Development,
24
25 *Taking into consideration* past Human Rights Council (HRC) Resolutions 7/22
26 (A/HRC/Res/7/22), 12/8 (A/HRC/Res/12/8), 6/8 (A/HRC/Res/6/8), 2/104 (A/HRC/Res/2/104)
27 on human rights and access to safe drinking water and sanitation,
28
29 *Recognizing* HRC Resolution 18/1 (A/HRC/RES/18/1) calling upon Member States to finance
30 water and sanitation infrastructure,
31
32 *Commending* UN Water, UN Human Settlements program (UN-Habitat), and Water, Sanitation,
33 and Hygiene (WASH) for their work on providing safe drinking water in underdeveloped regions,
34
35 *Affirming* the work of the Special Rapporteur on Human Rights to Safe Drinking Water and
36 Sanitation,
37
38 *Fully aware of* the UN-Water Programme on Advocacy and Communication (UNW-DPAC),
39 which aims to provide Member States with range of information regarding water and sanitation,
40
41 *Cognizing* the first meeting in September 2013 of the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable
42 Development,
43

44 *Noting* the progressive work done by the World Health Organization (WHO) in partnership with
45 UNICEF on the Joint Monitoring Program for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP), and the JMP
46 Report 2013,

47
48 *Expressing its appreciation of* existing inter-agency bodies, including the Water Integrity Forum,
49 which promotes open discussion between state officials, non-governmental organizations
50 (NGOs), the private sector, and water professionals,

51
52 *Fully aware of* *Water in a Changing World's* definition of water contamination, which analyzes
53 the chemical, environmental, and social aspects of pollution,

54
55 *Encouraging* water maintenance training within members of the community in rural areas to
56 ensure sustainability and sanitation of clean water sources,

57
58 *Recognizing* the privatization of water by transnational corporations as an area for concern,

- 59
60 1. *Encourages* amelioration of marginalized groups and minority rights through:
61
62 a. Revision of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against
63 Women (CEDAW), particularly Article 14 on the rights of rural women;
64
65 b. Expansion on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial
66 Discrimination by ensuring the provision of clean drinking water and sanitation facilities
67 to all minority groups;
68
69 2. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur on the Human Right to Safe Drinking Water and
70 Sanitation to continue working within the HRC's 2006 Sub-Commission on the
71 Promotion and Protection of Human Rights' Guidelines, to protect the right to safe
72 drinking water and sanitation in vulnerable regions and to report updates the HRC
73 periodically every 5 years;
74
75 3. *Recommends* that the GA discuss the implementation of strategies that would address the
76 immediate issue of water pollution within urban and rural regions, including:
77
78 a. The need for a detection system through the World Water Assessment Program
79 (WWAP) and JMP,
80
81 b. The augmentation of regulations on sewage infrastructure to implement more
82 wastewater treatment plants in conjunction with UN Water regulations;
83
84 c. The increased regulation and prevention of industrial pollutant runoff that affects
85 irrigation and drinking water supplies, as well as surrounding bodies of water;
86
87 4. *Emphasizes* the utilization of pre-existing local initiatives to partner with regional and
88 international bodies, as has been done by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)

- 89 and the Water Integrity Forum, to increase the efficacy of local infrastructure technology
90 transfers between:
91
- 92 a. Developed and developing countries;
 - 93
 - 94 b. UN Water, WASH, and their partners;
 - 95
 - 96 5. *Refers* the implementation of water maintenance training within rural communities
97 facilitated by UN Water to simplify and ensure drinking water sanitation, with the
98 education process structured to fully protect the rights of the individual;
99
 - 100 6. *Encourages* the continued consideration of water as a separate topic for the *Working*
101 *Group on the Global Partnership for Development Beyond 2015* at the second meeting of
102 the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development on 30 June 2014;
103
 - 104 7. *Invites* Member States to provide data to the UNW-DPAC, which will allow any Member
105 State to access information and new development ideas in order to increase the
106 implementation of human rights regarding to clean water and sanitation;
107
 - 108 8. *Affirms* the work of the HRC in protecting the rights of individuals concerning water and
109 sanitation.
110

Code: HRC/DR/2/2

Committee: UN Human Rights Council

Subject: Ensuring the Right to Clean Water and Sanitation for All

1 *The Human Rights Council (HRC),*
2 *Acknowledging* the completion of the Millennium Development Goal 7.C, to halve by 2015, the
3 proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic
4 sanitation,
5
6 *Recognizing* HRC resolution A/HRC/RES/181, outlining practical solutions including the
7 insurance of adequate financing for sustainable delivery of water and sanitation services, and
8 emphasizing a need for more action to ensure the human right to safe drinking water and
9 sanitation,
10
11 *Reaffirming* the importance of General Assembly (GA) resolution 64/292 passed in 2010,
12 explicitly recognizing the human right to water and sanitation and acknowledging that clean
13 drinking water and sanitation are essential to the realization of all human right,
14
15 *Appreciating* the education services provided by the Joint Programme for Water Supply and
16 Sanitation led by The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and World Health
17 Organization (WHO),
18
19 *Noting with concern* the 884 million people lack the access to safe drinking water as found by
20 the 2010 report of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP),
21
22 *Deeply concerned* with waterborne illnesses that result from unsanitary practices,
23
24 *Administering* training on water sanitation and hygiene practices in the framework outlined by
25 Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH),
26
27 *Noting* that Article 28 of the 2008 Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)
28 guarantees persons with disabilities the right to equal and affordable access to clean water
29 without discrimination regarding the disability,
30
31 *Recalling* the GA’s Standard Rules for the Equalization of Opportunities of Persons with
32 Disabilities 1993 A/RES/48/96 Rule 5 that addresses accessibility for the disabled,
33
34 *Keeping in mind* the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination
35 Against Women (CEDAW) highlights the importance of consideration of rural women,
36
37 *Deeply conscious* of the data presented by UNICEF’s State of the World’s Children 2005 that
38 quote “21 percent of children in developing countries are severely water deprived living without
39 a safe source within a 15 minute walk of their home”,
40
41 *Calling attention* to the statistic that 15 percent of the world’s population has disabilities,
42

- 43 1. *Designates* the Special Rapporteur on the Disability of the Commission for Social
44 Development explicitly consider water rights when monitoring Rule 5 of the Standard Rules
45 for the Equalization of Opportunities of Persons with Disabilities with regards to:
46
- 47 a. The effects of water and sanitation on people with disabilities;
 - 48
 - 49 b. Existing governmental policies and infrastructure that considers people with
50 disabilities, in regards to:
51
 - 52 i. Location of accessible drinking water;
 - 53 ii. Means of transportation to accessible drinking water for the disabled, or
54 deliverance of drinking water to the immobile;
 - 55
- 56 2. *Supports* the implementation and education on solar disinfection technologies, such as
57 SODIS and AQUAtap, by UN Water as this would guarantee the right to clean water for
58 peoples living rural and arid areas;
- 59
- 60 3. *Advocates* the UN HABITAT’s Human Value Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education
61 programme to be expanded to all Member States in need, addressing:
62
- 63 a. Basic hygiene;
 - 64
 - 65 b. The maintenance of basic infrastructures;
 - 66
 - 67 c. Public awareness campaigns surrounding the necessity of water sanitation;
 - 68
 - 69 d. Menstrual management for women and girls;
 - 70
- 71 4. *Recommends* Member States empower communities to become self-sufficient and maintain
72 the education of their respective sanitation programmes within their regions, using the
73 framework outlined by the Joint Program for Water Supply and Sanitation led by UNICEF
74 and WHO, proposing:
75
- 76 a. Intentionally including community members in the building of infrastructures;
 - 77
 - 78 b. Encouraging local collaborations whenever possible to foster economic growth and
79 improve community buy-in;
 - 80
 - 81 c. Ensuring community members are part of both the learning and teaching processes;
 - 82
- 83 5. *Supports* the implementation and education on solar disinfection technologies, such as
84 SODIS and AQUAtap;
- 85
- 86 6. *Acknowledges* the need to establish an efficient strategy for collecting, sharing, and utilizing
87 aggregate data by Member States for the use of UN Water, to better address:
88

- 89 a. The allocation of water resources to populations of top priority to ensure their right to
90 clean water is managed;
91
- 92 b. The immediate need to ensure sanitation for all based on expansive and accurate data;
93
- 94 c. The maintenance of infrastructures through the promotion of bi-annual reports;
95
- 96 7. *Stresses* the importance of educating citizens of affected communities by UN Water and
97 similar organizations on how waterborne diseases stem from poor sanitation and a lack of
98 access to clean water, their symptoms, and the most effective treatments;
99
- 100 8. *Calls upon* Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Inter-Governmental Organizations
101 (IGOs), and UN bodies to raise awareness for the importance of hygiene and basic sanitation
102 in both urban and rural communities in need.