National Model United Nations

Week A

March 17 – March 21, 2013

United Nations Human Rights Council

Documentation
United Nations Human Rights Council

Committee Staff

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Agenda

1. Access to Safe Drinking Water as a Fundamental Human Right
2. Strengthening Human Rights of Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Conflict-Ridden Regions
3. Deterring Discrimination and Violence against Persons with Disabilities

Resolutions adopted by the committee

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The Human Rights Council (Council) held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

I. Strengthening Human Rights of Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Conflict-Ridden Regions;
II. Access to Safe Drinking Water as a Fundamental Human Right; and
III. Deterring Discrimination and Violence against Persons with Disabilities. There were 41 states in attendance.

The annual session opened with several statements concerning the adoption of the agenda. In the first session the Council began discussing Topic II as the first item. Working groups formed to work on sub-topics within the agenda topic. A motion was passed to reduce speaking time to 90 seconds, in an effort to hear a wider range of views from the member states on this important topic. Education for water sustainability, public-private partnerships, and post-2015 goals for water-scarce states were the most prevalent themes in the emerging working papers. During the third session, the Council refined the working papers, and several working groups merged papers in the spirit of community and consensus. By the end of the session, five working papers had been officially submitted to the dais.

To advance the progress of the Council working papers the fourth session was primarily informal session during which the dais gave each working group feedback on how to further develop the papers, and encourage consensus. Two working papers merged in the fifth session to more thoroughly approach the topic. This led to the following proposals: a 2015 convention on accessibility; a UN Water Oversight Panel; and measures through training and regional partnerships. This merged working paper, known as Blue/Purple, was submitted to the dais for further consideration. The Director suggested to the Council to consider discussing the social and cultural aspects of the agenda topic, and to look further into solutions that could benefit vulnerable groups of people. Further to this, delegations voted in favor of a motion to close the speakers’ list. Throughout the sixth session the Council made great progress moving through the speakers’ list. There was a failed motion to reopen the speakers’ list. At the end of the session there were four working papers: the aforementioned Blue/Purple paper, Red/Green (funding, further technology development, and highlighting existing programs), Yellow (infrastructure pertaining to water access, education, and best practice exchanges), and Orange (social inclusion of women and children with regards to water and health as fundamental human rights). The seventh session centered on speeches reaffirming the delegates’ aspirations towards consensus within the Council. Draft resolution HRC/1/1, previously the Orange working paper, was accepted by the dais and presented to the delegates for consideration. A second motion to reopen the speakers’ list passed.

In the eighth session, draft resolutions HRC/1/2, HRC/1/3, and HRC/1/4 were presented to the body by the dais for a total of four draft resolutions on the floor. A motion for closure of debate failed, but after several speakers and informal caucuses a motion for the closure of debate passed and the Council moved into formal voting procedure. Draft resolution 1/1, with one friendly amendment, passed to become resolution HRC/1/1 by a vote of 33 in favor, 10 abstentions, and 0 against; the motion to pass
this resolution by acclamation failed. Draft resolution HRC/1/2, with one friendly amendment, passed to become resolution HRC/1/2 by a vote of 37 in favor, 6 abstentions, and 0 against; the motion to pass this resolution by acclamation failed. A motion for a division of the question in draft resolution HRC/1/3 failed, but the draft resolution passed by acclamation to become resolution HRC/1/3. Draft resolution HRC/1/4, with one friendly amendment, passed to become resolution HRC/1/4 after a roll call vote resulting in 40 in favor, 3 abstentions, and 0 against. After a productive voting procedure the Council moved directly into discussing the next topic on the agenda: Strengthening Human Rights of Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Conflict-Ridden Regions. In order to more efficiently converse on the topic, the dais entertained speakers from the speakers’ list and an informal caucus. The meeting was adjourned without a substantive decision on the second topic on the agenda.
Recalling clause 14.2.h of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Article 24 in the Convention on the Right of the Child in allowing access to potable water to be established as human right of health, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Noting the need to achieve Goals 3, 4, 7 of the Millennium Development Goals in empowering women, by granting the essential resources for maternal health, and in providing a sustainable environment,

Considering the barriers faced by vulnerable populations in accessing clean water as noted by the United Nations Population Fund’s (UNFPA) report on Global Population and Water: Access and Sustainability;

Recognizing the United Nations (UN) Charter Article 2 in the protection of State sovereignty, and the success of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in eliminating social exclusion in accessing water as a human right,

Highlighting passed resolutions such as A/HRC/21/2 in that all persons have the right to safe drinking water, along with opening dialogue internationally in forming clean water similar to the European Union and African Union forums for open dialogue in regards to best-practice sharing,

The Human Rights Council,

1. **Recommends** Member States to engage in allowing access to water in combating social exclusion and strengthening access to water for vulnerable populations;

2. **Invites** Member States to collaborate with the UN-Water Task Force on Gender and Water in highlighting the importance of water as an essential resource for health and development of life;

3. **Encourages** Member States to recognize alternative mechanisms and programs akin to Global Environment Facility International Water Strategy to improve efficiency of obtaining water for women and children;

4. **Requests** Member States to work with the international community in open dialogue in the promotion of water as a fundamental human right and emplacing bilateral/multilateral partnerships in accessing water for the purpose of health;

5. **Calls upon** Member States to recognize the correlation between the access to water and health, by highlighting the need for safe drinking water in aiding in the growth and development of vulnerable populations.
Affirming that water is one of the most fundamental elements to human life as stated by A/RES/64/292 and A/HRC/RES/16/2, which support efforts to promote the expansion of rights to safe drinking water for all,

Recognizing that the UN Water Program was established in 2003 by the United Nations High Level Committee on Programmes for the purpose of supporting efforts of Member States to increase access to safe drinking water,

Deeply conscious of the need for greater empowerment of the UN Water Program and the need to strengthen its mandate,

Aware that developing Member States face greater challenges in addressing the problem providing access to safe drinking water,

Recalling the definition of access to safe drinking water by the Joint Monitoring Program as the ability to acquire water from a source less than one kilometer away that has microbial, chemical, or physical characteristics that meet World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines on drinking water,

Recognizing the efforts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization International Hydrological Programme towards water research, water resources management, education, and capacity building,

Affirming the necessity of educational programs to increase awareness of the importance of water conservation,

Expressing appreciation for the work of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Capacity Development Office which supports technical cooperation and capacity development activities,

Remembering, however, that as stipulated by the United Nations Partners on Millennium Development Goal, Target 7.c, as of 2012 more than 783 million persons throughout the world, constituting 11 percent of the population, do not have access to safe drinking water, particularly in developing countries,

Fully aware of state sovereignty as granted by Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations and its relation to all fundamental human rights,

Remembering A/RES/HRC/15/9, which recognizes that States may opt to involve non-State actors in the provision of safe drinking water,

Reaffirming Article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights which states the human right to adequate standard of living,
Noting further that the World Health Organization recognizes that an adequate standard of living and a minimum level of personal health is needed to enjoy other fundamental rights,

Affirming A/HRC/RES/7/22, which established the independent expert on the issue of human rights obligations related to access to safe drinking water and sanitation and A/HRC/RES/16/2, which further expand the mandate to report on activities by Member States,

Further recalling A/RES/60/251, which established the Universal Periodic Review board and A/HRC/RES/5/1, which established the objectives of promoting human rights,

Deeply conscious that collaboration between United Nations specialized agencies is essential to effectively tackling of global issues and that such collaboration will enable more effective use of resources,

Bearing in mind, Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights stating that human being are born free and equal in dignity and rights and Article 3 that declares the right to life, liberty and security of person,

Recalling the General Comment No. 15, which acknowledges the human right to water as indispensable for promoting life and human dignity,

Recognizing the achievement of the Millennium Development Goal 7.c to halve the proportion of the world population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation,

Bearing in mind that access to safe drinking water is a right rather than a privilege and should be guaranteed for all persons,

Deeply convinced of the need to integrate water and hygiene efforts as some communities often face reduced quality or limited quantity of water as well as a lack of knowledge about water and hygiene,

Remembering that access to safe drinking water is a fundamental human right that is significantly affected by the social, political, environmental, and economic conditions that affect Member States, and that solutions will require multilateral cooperation,

Desiring for a global awareness of conscious and sustainable use of clean fresh water,

The Human Rights Council,

1) Encourages the creation of an independent fund, called the UN Fund to Ensure Safe Access to Water (UNFESAW), under the auspices of the UN Water (UNW) Program;

2) Expresses its hope that this fund will give special consideration to developing Member States in their attempts to ensure safe and equitable access to potable water for all;
3) Encourages the further collaboration between Member States to improve water quality to meet standards as stipulated by the World Health Organization in a multilateral, united effort;

4) Emphasizes the necessity that the essence of UNFESAW is based on a multifaceted approach incorporating three main focuses of financial aid for infrastructure development, promotion of education programs, and the sharing of best practices and technology in increasing access to safe drinking water;

5) Suggests that UNFESAW resources be directed at the development and maintenance of infrastructure in collaboration with the UNW Decade Program on Capacity Development, the creation of the UN Water Oversight Panel, and the upcoming United Nations Convention in Quito, Ecuador on the Accessibility, Cooperation, and United Alliance (ACUA) related to any step in the provision of clean water as a human right;

6) Recommends that educational programs focus on local community improvement through the establishment of local knowledge centers which will:

   a) Be requested by non-governmental organizations working in affected areas with approval by the sovereign Member State;

   b) Utilize radio technology to increase the awareness of water education programs to individual populations in local dialects;

   c) Cooperate with the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in order to train UNFESAW personnel in proper practices regarding work with local communities giving respect to national cultural traditions;

   d) Collaborate with the UNW Decade Program Advocacy and Communication as well as representatives of non-governmental organizations to promote community-based solutions to the following issues:

      i. Efficient water usage so as to reduce water waste, mismanagement, and further contamination due to improper disposal;

      ii. Safe storage of drinking water;

      iii. The importance of sanitary surroundings near pre-existing water sources and hygienic conditions in general;

      iv. The need for public consciousness with regards to the prevention of waterborne diseases and water sustainability;

      v. Water-efficient and water-conscious ways of farming including the cultivation of innovative crops growing with less water;

7) Encourages the exchange of best practices in collaboration with Global Water Operator’s Partnership Alliance in order to guarantee the acquisition of assistance and capacity building to act in concert so as to achieve a global and equal implementation of access to safe drinking water as a fundamental human right;
8) **Emphasizes** the importance of technological and scientific collaboration through the sharing of research and investigating new and innovative practices in collection, sanitization, desalinization, decontamination, and provision of water;

9) **Draws attention to** the fact that contributions to this fund are not exclusive or limited to the allocation of financial resources but also the provision of human capital and the exchange of knowledge;

10) **Recommends** the creation of a specializes advisory within UNFESAW responsible for ensuring the equitable distribution of safe drinking water access aid and resources to vulnerable and marginalized groups within the targeted areas;

11) **Declares** accordingly that it is the prerogative of Member States to propose national projects relating to the three pillars of UNFESAW, thus respecting the inalienable principle of state sovereignty;

12) **Calls for** Member States to include in their Universal Periodic Review reports the status of ongoing UNFESAW funded projects;

13) **Further recommends** that improvements in access to safe drinking water be measured through the percentage of persons with access to safe drinking water as defined by the WHO, determined by Member State sponsored research or by research conducted by independent UNFESAW personnel invited by the Member State;

14) **Confirms** that the protection of any in-field UNFESAW personnel is chiefly the responsibility of the sovereign government of the country in which they are deployed;

15) **Further proclaims** that supported projects will be monitored in order to assure the accountability, transparency and affordability as well as their completion and implementation in a non discriminatory fashion;


17) **Recommends** that the Economic and Social Council in cooperation with the United Nations Development Program establishes a certification program that would be called **AQUEDUCT** which would:

   a) Issue certificates to enterprises and industries for substantial efforts in regards to sustainable use of water;

   b) Encourage enterprises to follow a non-pollution policy;
c) Support enterprises and non-governmental organizations working with local communities to improve access to safe drinking water;

18) Recommends that UNFESAW and its programs utilize diversified financial resources of voluntary contributions from Member States, non-governmental organizations, and enterprises within the UNFESAW Certification Program, which would coordinate the allocation and distribution of these funds by UNFESAW to maximize efficiency, prevent misuse of funds and avoid creating a culture of dependency between Member States that may infringe on sovereignty.
Fully believing that access to clean drinking water and sanitation are necessities for the fulfillment of human rights for all persons under the recommendations of the UN-Water global analysis and assessment of sanitation and drinking-water (GLAAS 2012) that establishes required standards on clean drinking water and sanitization,

Acknowledging that the year 2013 has been declared by the United Nations as the Year of Water Cooperation,

Fully alarmed by the indisputable correlation between high mortality rates and lack of proper sanitation and access to water, as specified under A/RES/66/293,

Deeply disturbed that nearly eight-hundred million people currently lack access to safe drinking water and sanitation, and that seven-hundred thousand children die each year due to the unavailability of water as a fundamental human right, as specified by Fact Sheet No.35, “The Right To Water”, issued by United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC), UNHABITAT, and World Health Organization (WHO),

Immensely concerned by the General Comment No. 15. The right to water. UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights which states that ninety percent of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) working on clean water distribution projects fail within eighteen months of implementation, and of those that do last beyond eighteen months, only ten percent follow up on their projects,

Aware of the crucial importance of voluntary international cooperation and information sharing as a necessary step in alleviating global water inaccessibility, as recognized by ECOSOC’s 2013 Statistical Commission, E/CN.3/2013/30,

Recalling favorably A/RES/64/292, which establishes potable water as a human right without opposition,

Recognizing the importance of the sovereignty of all Member States under Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Fully aware that water access must be addressed on a regional and state-specific level, as stated by the March 2012 United Nations World Water Development Report 4, commissioned by United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UN-Water, and World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP),

Taking note of the high costs associated with building and maintaining effective water and plumbing infrastructure, indicated by Commission on Sustainable Development report CSD-16/17,
Commending the international community for its success in achieving Millennium Development Goal 7C and significant progress towards reaching the Millennium Development Goal 8B, which addresses the special needs of Least Developed Countries,

Noting with satisfaction the efforts of UN Water in promoting water as a human right and the need for proper infrastructure to obtain long-term sustainability for all Member States and to improve overall quality of life,

The Human Rights Council,

1) **Calls upon** Member States, in the spirit of the Millennium Declaration, to increase aid to regions most grievously affected by water and sanitation inaccessibility, with the intent of an immediate reduction in the number of individuals suffering from a lack of water and access to sanitation;

2) **Approves** international aid directives to fund domestic-level organizations for the promotions of research and development for sustainable water practices to promote local capacity-building programs, including collaborative measures to bolster the independence of cooperative water accessibility programs and encourage the long-term self-sufficiency of sustainable water distribution;

3) **Recommends** the distribution of funds to refurbish existing water and plumbing infrastructures and the establishment of new, sustainable water infrastructure in affected Member States;

4) **Authorizes** the establishment of the 2015 United Nations Convention in Quito, Ecuador on the Accessibility, Cooperation, and United Alliance (ACUA) on the human right to water to:

a. Establish a post-2015 agenda for promoting water accessibility in lesser-developed regions;

b. Encourage voluntary submissions by Member State of progress reports and briefings on the implementation of new legal frameworks regarding the access to water as a human right within the sovereign territory of each Member State;

c. Invite voluntary international panel discussion on innovative sustainable technology mechanisms and research aiding in the eradication of water inaccessibility;

d. Encourage cooperative measures between Non-Governmental Organizations, UN agencies, and Member States to assess the status of the accessibility of potable water within the most affected states and regions with the intention of reporting this data at the 2015 ACUA Convention;
e. Welcome an increased level of international communication regarding water accessibility as a human right for all people;

5) **Requests** the establishment of the UN Water Oversight Panel prior to the 2015 ACUA Convention, which shall be composed of internationally recognized independent experts and operated by the founding principles of research and development, education promotion, and long-term independent stability, which will:

a. Act as a facilitator between local, water-specific NGOs and Member States with the goal of enabling access to safe drinking water as a human right through voluntary acceptance by:

i. Establishing increased access to a network of non-governmental organizations and public-private partnerships (PPPs) to which Member States have access in order to implement programs to enable Member States to provide access to safe drinking water as a human right to all people;

ii. Encouraging collaborative funding through the mechanisms of the United Nations Fund to Ensure Safe Access to Water (UNFESAW) to promote sustainable water-related projects;

b. Ensure that NGOs and PPPs that are economically sound and encourage long-term, sustainable solutions to water accessibility are utilized to implement programs within Member States;

c. Acting as an oversight panel for organizations enabling the right of all people to access safe drinking water according to the REP (Research, Educate, Provide) framework, which:

i. Researches ways of reducing water waste, promoting sustainable water purification processes, and efficiently distributing water;

ii. Educates the domestic populace and regional organizations on best water and sanitation practices in correlation with technological advances found within the REP body;

iii. Provides a framework for self-sustainability for lesser developed countries seeking voluntary assistance as the program continues independently;

6) **Additionally requests** the continued support of the Water and Sanitation Trust Fund by Member States to facilitate the research and development of technologies that will assist in enabling all people to have access to water as a fundamental human right;

7) **Emphasizes** the importance of developing educational programs to aid member states in implementing country specific solutions that address diverse needs involving the access and use of safe drinking water through:
a. Hosting conferences that will:

i. Integrate the expertise of specialists into a worldwide network of research institutes and government representatives;

ii. Develop sustainable techniques involving desalination, infrastructure, maintenance, agricultural efficiency, and borehole construction;

iii. Promote the sustainable development of green energy generation in nations where this technology can be utilized to improve access to potable water;

b. Offering training programs that will:

i. Establish educational initiatives to broaden the knowledge base of pertinent policy makers in regards to effective water management techniques;

ii. Spread ideas of water efficient and water conscious ways of farming;

iii. Use the curriculum of the Farmer Field School to utilize the field of agro-ecology to reduce the use of pesticides and promote sustainability;

8) Encourages the implementation of a hydrological forecasting system under the cooperative efforts of UN-Water and UN Settlements Fund to identify suffering regions and better allocate resources, with specific attention directed towards data collection in the most affected regions, which will collect data and provide analyses resulting from reports from other Member States that will be used by the UN-Water Panel to enhance resource management and best practice;

9) Suggests additional regional and bilateral partnerships, under the auspices of UN Water, in an effort to address the problems of inequitable development and lack of water accessibility within Sub-Saharan Africa, Middle East, Small Island Developing States, South East Asia, Latin America and all other Member States and regions needing assistance to:

a. Utilize resources within these partnerships for humanitarian aid with the purpose of addressing unequal distribution of water, education, aid and sanitation among the most vulnerable populations;

b. Endorse programs that sustainably accelerate access to improved rural water supply and sanitation facilities as successful models of effective bilateral cooperation in establishing humanitarian aid for water accessibility and sanitation relief;

10) Recommends an annual report from the Human Population Fund on the status of Member States and regions lacking access to basic water and sanitation needs, to promote global awareness and education regarding worldwide water accessibility, specifically:
a. By monitoring the progress of each Member State through statistical analyses and;

b. By advocating for the acknowledgment of safe drinking water for all persons as a fundamental human right.
Reaffirming all previous relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council concerning the topic of water, especially General Assembly resolution A/RES/64/292 and Human Rights Council resolutions A/HRC/RES/15/9 of 2010 that declare the access to safe drinking water as a fundamental human right and resolution A/HRC/RES/21/2 of 2012 welcoming the recognition of the human right to safe drinking water derived from the right to an adequate standard of living,

Deeply concerned by high disparities and discrimination in the access to safe drinking water, particularly in rural regions of Sub-Saharan Africa, as well as in the poorest regions of certain Member States, all of them lacking infrastructure as stated in resolution A/RES/66/293,

Recalling the Agenda 21 of June 1992 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation adopted in September 2002, particularly chapter 18 that consists in the protection of water resources management,

Emphasizing the importance of sustainable development while securing the human right to safe and clean drinking water, mirrored in goal number 7 of the Millennium Development Goal and resolution A/RES/64/197,

Recalling the commitment made by all Member States to the Millennium Development Goals emphasizing on reaching 0.7% of their gross national income in Official Development Assistance, as presented in the 8th Millennium Development Goal,

Further recalling clause 21 of the Monterrey Consensus, on the role of public private partnership, on Financing for Development on strategies of investment of development,

Acknowledging the importance of General Comment Number 15 on the right to water of November 2002, which states that the human right to water is indispensable for leading a life in human dignity,

Upholding the principles of the Convention on Eliminating All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

Fully aware of the role and importance of Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations recognizing the sovereignty of Member States;

The Human Rights Council,

1) Declares a post-2015 goal framework that adopts a comprehensive and integrated approach under the Purify Unify Redistribute and Educate (PURE) water plan in improving infrastructure to ensure that there is sufficient and safe water for present and
future generations in collaboration with all bodies under the UN-Water and the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) by:

a. Reducing the depletion of water resources through unsustainable extraction, diversion and damming;

b. Reducing and eliminating contamination of watersheds and water related ecosystems by substances and waste products from industrial, agriculture and or extraction techniques;

c. Ensuring that proposed developments do not interfere with access to adequate water;

d. Assessing the impacts of actions that may impinge upon water availability and natural-ecosystems watersheds, such as climate changes, desertification and deforestation and loss of biodiversity;

2) **Calls upon** the WSSCC Executing Agency and the Steering Committee to enact the PURE plan as part of the Global Sanitation Fund which will work with national governments to implement these policies and oversee the program through yearly reports submitted by the World Health Organization (WHO) Global Analysis and Assessment Sanitation and Drinking Water (GLAAS) Report to assist in tracking progress;

3) **Recommends** Member States to participate in endorsing a minimum standard for purifying water by adhering to the safety standards set forth in the WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality by:

a. Inducing cooperation and collaboration of stakeholders, including regional human rights mechanisms, national human rights institutions, civil society organizations and academic institutions;

b. Understanding clean water as being free from micro-organisms, chemical substances, radiological hazards;

4) **Suggests** the implementation of existing knowledge centers through the UN International Hydrological Programme and UN Water partner UN Environment Programme in order to:

a. Develop and support the efforts of the UN International Hydrological Programme sub-programme known as the International Center for Integrated Water Resources Management (ICIWaRM) through new knowledge, innovative technologies, collaborative interdisciplinary scientific research, networking, training and capacity development;

b. Encourage and support the efforts of the UN Environmental Program (UNEP) sub-programme known as the International Ecosystem Management Program (IEMP)
through ecosystem support to developing Member States via interdependence of freshwater and coastal resources;

5) Calls upon Member States to exchange strategies, solutions and programmes of water related bodies by:

a. Establishing a regional approach through existing UN regional agencies to water sanitation while maintaining the sovereignty of concerned Member States;

b. Understanding that Member States have the freedom to choose the management and distribution of water supply through any appropriate methods;

6) Supports national, bilateral and multilateral approaches to the issue of access to safe-drinking water by:

a. Developing national strategies for the appropriate use of water allowing waste water management plans to be enforced;

b. Reaching coordination between local NGOs and governments by sharing field information and expertise;

c. Exchanging agreements between countries to share information and transfer of technology, through international assistance and cooperation, in particular to developing countries, in order to scale up efforts to provide safe, clean, accessible and affordable drinking water and sanitation for all;

d. Providing concessionary loans, grants or financial resources in water programs;

7) Supports the redistribution of potable water infrastructure through:

a. Drilling pipelines and boreholes, installing pumps, erecting water towers, and installing aqueducts and reservoir systems;

b. Supplying technical and infrastructural support concerning water projects to regional institutions and national governments;

c. Providing emergency remediation in case of extreme drought, other natural catastrophes or in the case of lacking access to safe drinking water due to conflicts or discrimination of minority groups;

8) Further requests proper education on water hygiene practices, water conservation, sanitation education, and human rights perspectives with economic assistance from the Assisting Communities Together (ACT) project to fund civil society organizations to implement education programs to increase safe access to drinking water in collaboration with all relevant bodies specifically in the areas of:
a. Economic usage of daily and household water usage by the general population through education within schools and communities;

b. Businesses and private sectors on commercial use and water recycling in production;

c. Agricultural sector on managing water use, limiting waste of water in civil society organizations to facilitate hygiene education and training to rural and impoverished areas to assist marginalized groups;

9) **Calls upon** Member States to encourage the implementation of public-private partnerships (PPPs) that aims to enable sustainable development and incorporating a human rights perspective by:

a. Promoting PPPs to focus on the issue of water production and water transportation specifically pertaining to:

   i. Concentration on building new infrastructure in a sustainable way;
   
   ii. Work that has to be done on existing infrastructure to avoid water losses;

b. Aligning the partnership practices according to the CEO Water Mandate and the Institute for Human Rights and Business (IHRB);

10) **Encourages** the universal application of the core human rights conventions in order to eradicate all forms of discrimination in the enforcement of human right on access to safe drinking water by:

a. Inviting all current non-signatory States to sign the conventions;

b. Calling upon all current signatories to remain actively engaged in the implementation.