National Model United Nations

Week A

March 17 – March 21, 2013

United Nations Human Settlements Programme – Governing Council

Documentation
United Nations Human Settlements Programme – Governing Council

Committee Staff

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Agenda

1. Improving Drinking Water Availability and Sanitation Infrastructure in Slums
2. Improving Sustainable Urban Mobility
3. Implementing Social Inclusion and Environmental Justice on the Agenda of Sustainable City Development

Resolutions adopted by the committee

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Summary Report

The United Nations Human Settlements Programme held its annual session between March 17 and March 20, 2013. The topics proposed were as follows:

A. Improving Sustainable Urban Mobility
B. Improving Drinking Water Availability and Sanitation Infrastructure in Slums
C. Implementing Social Inclusion and Environmental Justice on the Agenda of Sustainable City Development

The Committee is composed of 52 Member States and the first session was attended by representatives of 46 of them. Delegates thus began speeches on setting the agenda. Delegations also began to recess to try to come to a consensus on setting the agenda before the end of the evening. The body voted the order of agenda as the following: Topic B, Topic A, and Topic C. Delegates then started to debate on “Improving Drinking Water Availability and Sanitation Infrastructure in Slums”. Speeches were heard with basic facts about this interesting and challenging topic. The delegates seemed eager to convey their ideas to the body. Delegates were engaged throughout this entire process. They worked respectfully and diplomatically to not only set the agenda, but begin speeches regarding the topic. The second day was attended by representatives of 44 Member States of the United Nations. The session opened with several statements concerning the topic at hand and delegates proposed several motions to alternate between formal and informal sessions. In order to start negotiating and writing their working papers, delegates mainly entertained motions for caucuses of one hour. During formal sessions, the Commission focused on giving strong and dynamic speeches. Many speakers raised awareness by providing the statistics for their own drinking water availability. All speakers acknowledged the need for cooperation between Member States to build a comprehensive plan to address this issue. Initially the delegates separated into several smaller working groups which had a variety of ideas that differed in approach. Some focused on technical infrastructure while others focused on implementation of projects and financing issues. Six different working papers were eventually established, while delegates continued to learn about each others’ views during recess and were observed to be working diligently and diplomatically. One working paper was submitted during the evening session for editing. This was sponsored by 10 delegations and addressed creating a convention to only deal with the issue of water and stressed that each government sign on to make clean water a basic right for all humans. Three other working papers were submitted to the chair in the evening.

The third day was attended by representatives of 46 Member States of the United Nations. During these sessions, the delegates focused on improving their working papers. The dais pointed out to the delegates that many of these working papers tackled individual issues within the broader topic, however none of these papers addressed all of the issues necessary to create an effective draft resolution. Speeches continued to urge Member States to work together to accomplish these goals. The Dais made edits to working papers and returned them to delegates to continue the editing process. At this point, a new working paper was submitted to the dais. This was also encouraged to be merged with other working papers. Eventually delegates began merging and four working papers remained. Four working papers merged to become two. These papers thus were more comprehensive in their approaches. Delegates continued to work on these papers until the end of session. Overall it was a productive session with lots of speeches and substantive work on working papers.
On the fourth and final day, the committee worked with a sense of urgency. Many delegations worked before official meeting and during breaks. The working papers that emerged were the result of the level of cooperation that occurred during these sessions. Delegates continued to give speeches and make final edits to the working papers in hopes that they would become draft resolutions. The Dais encouraged further merging process, and eventually two more working papers merged.

Finally the three working papers recognized by the Dais became Draft resolutions 1/1, 1/2 and 1/3. Those three draft resolutions were finally voted on. Draft resolution 1/1 passed with 43 voting yes, 1 voting no, and 2 abstentions. Draft resolution 1/2 had an unfriendly amendment, which passed, and the draft resolution itself was adopted by placard vote, with 41 voting yes and 5 voting no. Draft resolution 1/3 had 2 friendly amendments and was passed by acclamation.
Recalling the Habitat Agenda Goals and Principles, Commitments and the Global Plan of Action charter (The Habitat Agenda), which mentions the basic principles, purposes, goals, mandates of United Nations Human Settlements Program,

Alarmed by the inadequate achievement of the seventh Millennium Development Goal (MDG 7) concerning safe drinking water and sanitation which can have negative socio-economic implications in the urban context,

Deeply concerned by the lack of safe drinking water and sanitation infrastructure globally in slums and the all-encompassing effects of this issue in all areas of daily life, including the extreme effects on women, children and minority groups,

Reiterating the importance of the UN Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water (GLAAS) as set out by the World Health Organization (WHO) which mandates a threshold for acceptable water and resource management,

Urging Member States to approach safe drinking water and sanitation as separate but equal issues, such that the amount of water wasted is minimized and the funding is more effectively utilized in ways,

Recognizing that every country and region faces a unique situation with its own challenges, assets and cultural particularities and, accordingly, can contribute and offer ideas, resources, and finances that align with their current circumstances,

Realizing that all Member States can and will contribute to and benefit from the knowledge shared, which will lead to great advances in the sustainability and sanitation of water all over the world,

Fully respecting the sovereignty of all Member States in all forms of collaboration,

Keeping in mind the importance and necessity of global cooperation for the most efficient and effective implementation of solutions suggested in this document—specifically North-South and South-South collaboration,

Guided by United Nations General Assembly Resolution 64/292 2010 that declared the access to safe drinking water and sanitation as a fundamental human right,

Acknowledging the continued efforts and participation of organizations in the efforts to solve this issue, such as UN-WATER, UNICEF, UNESCO, HRC, the Global Water Project, and the Slum Upgrading Facility, to achieve the Millennium Development Goal 7, target 10 in a timely manner,
Drawing attention to the UN Water programs, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project, and the Water Sheds and Gender Project, which all focus on the linkages between gender equality, women’s empowerment and effective water access,

Viewing with appreciation the work, discussions and results of the Copenhagen Climate Change Conference, Durban Climate Change Conference, Rio+20, Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development among others,

Further reminds the international community of the necessity to halve the populations lacking improved access to safe drinking water and sanitation by 2015 as stated in the Millennium Development Goals,

Fully aware of the impending deadlines for the United Nations’ Millennium Development Goal 7 section C, which states the need to decrease the populations lacking access to safe drinking water and sanitation,

Taking note that the United Nations has declared 2005-2015 the ‘International Decade of Action for Water for Life’ emphasizing the importance of this issue,

Noting further that UN Water has proclaimed 2013 the ‘International Year for Water Cooperation’ and World Water Day on 22 March also declaring the significance of this problem,

The United Nations Human Settlements Programme Governing Council,

1) Urges Member States to review and renew their commitments to Millennium Development Goal 7 (MDG7), Target 10;

2) Suggests that all Member States develop pro-poor urban frameworks compatible with current Non-Governmental Organization efforts and international law in the implementation of national water and wastewater governmental policies;

3) Calls for the further implementation of water and wastewater management strategies based on Agenda 21, UN Water Conference, and the Report of the World Commission on Water;

4) Calls upon women and marginalized groups participation and involvement in water-related development and management efforts through the full participation in water-related decision making both in local legislative procedure, and the international level through NGOs to increase sustainability and effectiveness;

5) Recognizes the importance of social inclusion initiatives and the empowerment of slum community dwellers through:

a. The provision of effective educational programs in slums in which:
i. Educators specialized in sanitation and public health to teach slum dwellers proper hygienic practices,

ii. A nondiscriminatory policy shall be adapted and the access to education will be equal for all slum dwellers regardless of gender, race, ethnicity, or religions,

iii. Educators work specifically on a grassroots level with local and regional administration and leaders to account for cultural particulates,

iv. Existing non-governmental organizations will work in conjunction with local and national administration and legislation,

v. Water conservation and consumption practices are promoted in slums,

b. Streamlined knowledge and technology transfer, with respect to capacity building for water resource management,

c. Occupation-specific training—such as plumbing, water quality management, and marginalized population outreach for those in urban areas with unsatisfactory sanitation quality—provided by the Global Water Operators Partnership Alliance;

6) Calls for all Member States to meet annually until the 2015 MDG deadline to discuss the progress and successes of water sanitation and accessibility programs implemented in their own respective countries which:

a. Will be decided upon after evaluating the progress in the current MDG7 goals,

b. Evaluate the unique situation of countries to apply effective methods of sanitation and water availability;

7) Encourages Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations to consider greater participation in UN-HABITAT program H2.0 Monitoring Services to Inform and Empower, which focuses on the effectiveness of investment planning and the subsequent transparency of said decisions;

8) Recommends collaboration at local, national and international levels on municipality and community-based awareness programs and initiatives that account for local demand and circumstances, directly involve citizens at the local level, and aim at increasing awareness of the detrimental health effects of unhygienic practices, on knowledge transfer and expansion of capacity amongst different municipalities, and on the reinforcement of regional partnerships through annual discussion forums for greater flow of resources, knowledge, and technical expertise;

9) Calls upon Member States with successful water extraction programs to share their expertise with willing countries through training, technology-transfer, and information sharing;
10) **Insists on** the necessity for Member States to improve pre-existing water and sanitation programs and projects through United Nations agencies and NGOs and invites developed States and established bodies to diligently support initiatives such as:

a. Programs which arrange for increasing the number of standing wells in slums,

b. Programs which further utilize the effectiveness of filter water bottles in providing clean drinking water,

c. Programs which raise funds and build temporary water sources such as pumps and sanitation services such as toilets;

11) **Reiterates** the importance of the UN Water and Sanitation Trust Fund with regard to finance and seeks to enhance its strength and participation by:

a. Encouraging more involvement and participation from Member States, UN bodies (such as UNICEF and UNDP) and initiatives, NGOs, and private sector businesses,

b. Ensuring research findings with regards to water and sanitation are publicly accessibly, thereby improving the efficiency of fund allocation, both of the funds and other existing organizations;

12) **Recommends** Member States to consider including the individual right to accessibly, sanitary water that meets the universal standards set out by the World Health Organization (WHO) within their own comprehensive national legislation;

13) **Calls upon** all Member States to continue negotiations aimed at developing clear and reasonable goals for post-2015 water and sanitation development in slums and suggests that they:

a. Begin no later than October 2013,

b. Occur under the auspices of the United Nations as a pre-discussion forum for including and emphasizing water sanitation in slums for the current post-2015 MDG goal-setting conferences,

c. Integrate and coordinate effectively with UN Organs, nongovernmental organizations, and intergovernmental organizations to achieve comprehensive and manageable goals,

d. Successfully agree on a new framework for safe, clean drinking water and sanitation development in slums before the 1st of January 2015,

e. Be held at a suitable venue in a politically neutral Member State.
Recalling the commitment of the international community to achieve Millennium Development Goal 7.10, which calls for providing sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, and Millennium Development Goal 7.11, which targets improvement of the living conditions in slums,

Recalling General Assembly resolution A/RES/64/292 and Human Rights Council resolution A/HRC/RES/15/9, which stipulate the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right,

Concurring with General Assembly resolutions A/RES/58/217 and A/RES/65/154, which identify 2013 as the International Year of Water Cooperation, and emphasizes water as a critical tool for sustainable development,

Reaffirming the continued efforts to improve water availability and sanitation infrastructure of organizations and platforms such as UN-WATER, the Global Water Project, and the Slum Upgrading Facility,

Considering the provisions held in Chapter 7 of Agenda 21 stating the management of water as necessary for sustainable development, and facilitating the survival, cleanliness, and health of people, agriculture, industries, and energy,

Noting with deep concern the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program 2011-2012 report, which states that hundreds of millions still lack access to an improved drinking water source, and the current indicators of drinking water access do not account for reliability, sustainability or gendered issues,

Deeply concerned by the current situation where more than 100 million slum-dwellers across the globe are denied access to safe drinking water and sanitation infrastructure, and the need for increased emphasis on financial and technological support to developing countries to achieve substantial improvement in water and sanitation infrastructure in slums,

Acknowledging that, on average, one person needs 50 liters of water per day for sanitation bathing, drinking, and food preparation, as determined by the World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP),

Alarmed by the persistent increase of water-borne illnesses as emphasized by the WHO, and the subsequent long-term costs to social welfare in its totality,

Desiring global cooperation, including North-South, on these water availability and improved sanitation infrastructure as a mean to best facilitate proper actions and increased success worldwide,
Emphasizing the need for financial and technological support to developing States to achieve substantial improvement in water and sanitation in slums,

Acknowledging that most natural freshwater sources such as rainwater can provide sustainable and potable water,

Recalling the results of rainwater harvesting programs in Member States such as Thailand and Brazil, where local populations benefit from the existence of rainwater collection facilities,

Referring to the work accomplished by Integrated Planning for Sustainable Water Management (IPSWAM) project in Bangladesh for water sanitation,

Emphasizing successful Water Stations projects such as the Water Kiosk projects implemented by Germany and Japan regarding the distribution of safe drinking water to urban slum areas,

Aware of the UN-HABITAT Sustainable Cities Programme principle of common but differentiated responsibilities as applicable between States’ cities, as well as Member States,

Noting the upcoming culmination of the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals, yet taking into consideration regional difficulties of eradicating poverty concurrently with global population growth,

The United Nations Human Settlements Programme Governing Council,

1) Encourages Member States to enact national action strategies in coordination with UN Water, by implementing community and local based national sustainable capacity building initiatives;

2) Recommends the international community to improve the transfer of knowledge, technologies, technical assistance and best practice methods on water treatment and sanitarian infrastructures by inviting engineers, sanitation personal and hydrology professional at the next World Earth Summit 2017, also known as Rio+25;

3) Reaffirms the United Nations Development Programme’s Integrated Water and Resources Management’s emphasis of holistic and coordinated approaches in urban planning and development;

4) Encourages the establishment of low-cost rainwater harvesting programs and methods similar to those currently operating within Bangladesh, Thailand, India, and other States utilizing jar rainwater harvesting, rooftop rainwater harvesting, and dirt mound canal rainwater harvesting projects;

5) Recommends Member States to consider fresh rainwater collection as a viable source of sanitary and potable water;
6) **Supports** UN-HABITAT’s Water and Sanitation Program in promoting slum development initiatives aimed at creating or improving infrastructure for water provision, storage, transportation, treatment;

7) **Calls for** the establishment of international and regional platforms or networks under UN-HABITAT for local and national governments, international institutions, private actors and non-governmental organizations to contribute and share technological and experiential knowledge in terms of best practices in water provision, sanitation and hygiene;

8) **Encourages** national governments to create bilateral and multilateral frameworks focused on information-sharing with universities and research institutions in order to analyze and develop sustainable urban planning, sanitation programs, water engineering and management programs;

9) **Encourages** the implementation of the UN-HABITAT City Consultant Methodology in planning or improvement of slum infrastructures, to create campaigns involving stakeholders from local authorities and governments in order to improve local urban strategies and share best practices;

10) **Suggests** that Member States implement water detection technologies, analogous to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) use of Isotope Hydrology, in determining new locations and sanitation quality of global water sources;

11) **Encourages** water purifying technologies processes detailed in IPSWAM for the optional implementation of water purification in local communities and slums without clean and adequate water supplies;

12) **Calls upon** Member States to financially support the aforementioned programs through:

   a. The use of Public-Private-Partnerships (PPPs) to finance the previous programs and initiatives:

      i. Enhancing the use of private companies to provide financial aid to certain areas in which persons of interest are aware of such financial contract and transparency,

      ii. Enhancing the implementation of transparency measures in creating PPPs,

   b. To utilize systems of micro-finance in impoverished areas that are willing and aware of the process in order to lend funds to those in poverty in assistance of water and sanitation related supplies;

13) **Invites** the WHO/UNICEF Joint-Monitoring Program for Water Supply and Sanitation to develop indicators to measure drinking water reliability and sustainability;

14) **Calls upon** Member States to engage in multilateral frameworks, with non-governmental organization akin to the Global Water Partnership’s Water Supply and Sanitation
Collaborative Council (WSSCC), in implementing capacity building projects with local and national actors aimed at improving sustainable development, and shared use of natural resources;

15) **Recommends** that Member States adopt local and national urban water management strategies aimed at protecting water resources through:

a. Enacting regional capacity for urban water management strategies, similar to UN-HABITAT’s Water for African Cities program,

b. Promoting pro-poor, socially inclusive investments in water and sanitation services, as stipulated in UN-HABITAT’s Water for Asian Cities program;

16) **Further recommends** Member States to consider the usage of Water Desalinization Plants when no other options are successful, within the participation of the private sector investment, in order to use this natural resource to provide safe water for drinking and sanitation, thus creating employment opportunities for community populations and continuing to acknowledge the direct relation between environmental protection and safe drinking water;

17) **Encourages** water purifying technologies processes detailed in IPSWAM for the optional implementation of water purification in local communities and slums without clean and adequate water supplies;

18) **Suggests** that Member States engage in pre-existing funding operations that are available to them, in order to strengthen community-based and local initiatives for slum water infrastructure development such as:

a. Existing governmental initiatives which include bilateral and multilateral frameworks,

b. Community-based resources including, but not limited to, local labor to contribute to local economies and promote further reduction in extreme poverty,

c. Local private corporate investments such as Local Finance Facilities which can contribute to the sustainability of future wastewater management and sanitation infrastructure;

19) **Calls upon** Members States to utilize international funds and grants in implementing water sustainability and sanitation initiatives by:

a. Urging Member States to uphold their Official Development Assistance commitments,
b. Promoting cooperation with the Global Environmental Facility in securing financial resources directed at enhancing capacity development activities with local and national leaders,

c. Endorsing UN-HABITAT’s Water and Sanitation Trust Fund as a viable method in allocating targeted financial assistance to achieve water and sanitation enhancement objectives in slums,

d. Promoting Slum Upgrading Facility (SUF) activities as a technical cooperation and seed capital facility which tests and develops new financial instruments and emphasizing incentives for involvement from all sectors, including technical assistance in non-financial areas, such as those of land access, building design, permissions, and community organization;

20) **Encourages** developed States to commit further financial support to the UN-HABITAT Water and Sanitation Trust Fund, which is currently the most appropriate and targeted fund to support water supply and sanitation projects in slums;

21) **Urges** Member States to further support and cooperate with the aforementioned UN-HABITAT Slum-Upgrading Facilities;

22) **Recommends** that domestic lending institutions work closely with local authorities, local-level finance facilities and infrastructure construction firms to promote domestic investment in infrastructure for water transportation, sanitation, treatment and storage;

23) **Supports** the efforts by local communities in urban areas to raise funds in their pursuit of constructing sustainable water and sanitation infrastructure;

24) **Emphasizes** the need to focus on initiatives that will empower populations living in slums through education and awareness campaigns on the importance of water quality and basic sanitation;

25) **Proposes** to implement specialized programs for each slum in order to educate its population by:

a. Using schools when available to reach children as young as possible in conjunction with United Nations Children’s Fund,

b. Fostering community centers to reach populations in general with the help of the United Nations Development Programme,

c. Focusing on women whose role in family education is essential with assistance from the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women;
26) **Encourages** Member States to work in conjunction with UN-HABITAT and other international agencies and organizations currently seeking to improve water and sanitation awareness through educational institutions by:

- a. Working with UN-HABITAT Human Value Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education Programme, focused on training teachers in promoting Human Value-based water usage,
- b. Supporting UNESCO’s International Hydrological Programme’s six-year initiative addressing water-related issues in a prompt and effective manner;
- c. Coordinating with UNESCO-IHE’s Institution for Water Education, for research, education, and capacity development activities relating to water, especially in formal education vehicles with UN authorized postgraduate diploma courses in water education,
- d. Upholding the Commission on the Status of Women and the Beijing Platform, focusing on gender equality and mainstreaming, and including the context of threats to sexual autonomy and health accompanying limits on drinking water and sanitation access,
- e. Reaffirming the principles of the World Health Organization, in promoting access to safe drinking water and hygienic sanitation for the improvement of global health,

27) **Further recommends** that developing States, with the assistance of developed States and other non-governmental entities, adopt proactive strategies to expand pipeline and aqueduct systems in order to enhance access to clean drinking water in areas where water is scarce, notably rural districts and urban slums;

28) **Encourages** the local promotion of water sanitation awareness in slums by:

- a. Providing basic knowledge about water quality and the effects of contaminated water on health,
- b. Divulging knowledge of proper water usage and sanitation practices in order to maintain and sustain the integrity of current and future infrastructure,
- c. Teaching skills to monitor water quality and use of technology to empower people with the responsibility of maintaining their own healthy, and safe water,
- d. Compiling billboards to spread awareness on basic knowledge on water quality and the prevention the outbreak of water-borne illnesses;

29) **Calls** for the expansion of UN-HABITAT’s H2.0 database as a mechanism for information sharing;
30) **Recommends** that Member States evaluate completed initiatives in the implementation of national water management strategies, and submit a description of procedural methods and their results to the UN-HABITAT’s H2.0 database to include:

   a. A comprehensive analysis of technologies and strategies employed by Member States in an effort to improve information sharing,

   b. Special emphasis on Member States submission of diverse case studies as an all-encompassing report in addressing different regions and climates, within individual States;

31) **Urges** Member States with highly-developed water treatment capabilities – including, but not limited to, purification, arsenic filtration, and desalinization methods – to share knowledge and technology with countries without such capabilities, notably within the framework of the bilateral and multilateral agreements mentioned herein;

32) **Reaffirms** its continuing commitment to seek the most effective ways to improve access to water and sanitation across the world while maintaining respect for national sovereignty.
Taking note of Millennium Development Goal 7, Target C and D, regarding providing universal access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation,

Deeply concerned that over 700 million people in the world lack clean water and sanitation accessibility,

Guided by past resolutions on the necessity of promoting education and independent experts on safe water and sanitation Human Rights Council Resolution 7/22,

Considering legal frameworks, including the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESC), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) regarding water sanitation and accessibility,

Recalling also paragraphs 119 to 124 of the Rio +20 Declaration and General Assembly resolution A/RES/65/154 addressing the importance of water availability,

Noting with approval the Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation adopted in September 2002, particularly Chapter 18 that consists in the protection of water resources management,

Recognizing, the need to implement measures that specify frameworks to provide access to water for marginalized groups in urban areas,

Regretting that slum areas have been neglected in access to information and basic rights on safe water,

Emphasizing the need for local governments to address the water and sanitation needs of urban slum dwellers,

Concerned that there is not a current existing international water convention that deals with water sanitation and accessibility problems in slums,

Acknowledging the success of funding initiatives such as the Water Sanitation Trust Fund and the Local Finance Facilities working in slums in developing countries,

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

Deeply concerned by the fact that there are high disparities and discrimination in the access to safe drinking water in particular rural region, the Sub Saharan region of Africa, as well as in some of the poorest parts of certain countries lacking proper infrastructure,
Noting the need for accountability and transparency in the implementation of measures and related organizations regarding water availability and sanitation in slums,

Recalling Article 2, Section 1 of the Charter of the United Nations, acknowledging the sovereignty of every Member State,

Affirming the necessity of full and active engagement of Member States on the agenda,

The United Nations Human Settlement Programme Governing Council,

1. Calls for Member States to collaborate on the creation of an international water convention focusing on freshwater and sanitation in slums that would:
   a. Protect various constituents of freshwater which include, *inter alia*, springs, groundwater, rivers, and lakes as a public good belonging to mankind,
   b. Recommend Member States to guarantee the right to water, and be responsible for the respect, protection, and fulfillment of the right to water,
   c. Ensure that the people have full recognition and participation in determining and deciding national and local water strategies,
   d. Raise awareness among Member States in regards to the facilitation of water access, distribution, and services,
   e. Call for a platform for Member States to exchange information and technical assistance focusing on sustainability thereby securing water and sanitation quality in slums,
   f. Encourage Member States with privatized water supplies to advise private corporations to adopt the Institute for Human Rights and Business (IHRB) and CEO Water Mandate;

2. Further encourages the incorporation of laws and regulations into national legislature that focus specifically on:
   a. Making reports and periodic reviews public, and accessible to the community leaders and citizens,
   b. Allowing water treatment facilities to be provided to the maximum number of people in urban slums,
   c. Creating a national legal framework in each Member State in order to establish standard levels of chemical components in water that qualify it as safe and sanitary for drinking;
3. **Calls upon** Member States to collaborate upon an international minimum standard for sanitary water in slums based on:

   a. Data and statistics regarding sanitation qualities in slums from local public and research institutes of Member States,

   b. The water isotope hydrology system adopted by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA);

4. **Urges** Member States to abide by the action plans relating to slums enumerated in the General Comment No. 15 of the United Nations Economic and Social Council;

5. **Recommends** the creation of local water-related governmental institutions working jointly with regional UN-HABITAT offices and agencies such as the Water and Sanitation Programme and the Lake Victoria Region Water and Sanitation Initiative (LVWATSAN) highlighting:

   a. The need for gathering data on local slums from regional governments regarding water and infrastructure quality,

   b. Planning and researching means to create efficient freshwater and sanitation infrastructural systems such as pipes, pumps, canals, and water trucks, that link slums to the main water supplies,

   c. Encouraging financing through national development banks, and UN water funding mechanisms through existing financial resources similar to the Water and Sanitation Trust Fund,

   d. Inviting specialists to share their expertise for designing local sustainable infrastructure systems to deliver clean water to slums;

6. **Emphasizes** the need to promote education and awareness through teachers and community leaders under the direction of UNICEF and WHO on the benefits of hygienic practices;

7. **Encourages** stakeholder-participation for improving water availability in slums by focusing on:

   a. Considering economic, social, and environmental values, and transparent and valid assessments regarding water valuation by applying the following steps of public hearing, citizen advisory committees and task forces, public dialogues, surveys, focus groups, and community council and forum,

   b. Educating citizens on the benefits of participation within their local communities,
c. Adaptive steps for developing countries by matching existing institutional setup of
data, resources, expertise, and knowledge to local water management,

d. Participatory processes with adequate human and financial resources from municipal
councils and planning agencies to initiate Slum Upgrading Programs;

8. **Urges** the creation of monitoring methods for the right to water at regional, national and
international levels, encompassing a variety of actors, such as the Member State, civil
society, national human rights institutions (NHRIs) and new judicial and administrative
mechanisms;

9. **Calls for** the development of a national water and sanitation policy or strategy, linked to
work plans and participatory budgets;

10. **Ensuring** the sovereign right of Member States in implementing and utilizing water and
sanitation systems in meeting domestic sanitation and accessibility needs;

11. **Encourages** an international cooperative relationship facilitating the sharing of
technological advances focusing on water filtration systems and sanitation techniques
through:

a. Further promoting partnership between local and international governments in
associations such as: The Water is Life Mission, Hydro-Photon’s SteriPEN, and
Portable Sanitation Association International’s Mission (PSAI),

b. Encouraging the use of water filtration systems that are low cost and high efficiency,
including the use of: UV water purification treatments, Iodine tincture treatments,
ceramics water filters, and Compact portable water filtration systems purifiers,

c. Recommending the use of sanitation techniques including the use of: dry compost
sanitation, portable sanitation facilities, and techniques for the recyclable use of
human waste;

12. Investigating slum areas that are in the most need of water supply by setting a specific
criteria to define slums in need, annual reports in the progress of such areas, use of
experts in the field required, and effective allocation of donated money received by
donors.