



**UN WATER**

**Topic:** Access to Sanitation

**Sponsors:** Russian Federation, The Kingdom of Norway, Germany, The United Arab Emirates, Japan, Thailand, Azerbaijan, Ghana, Syrian Arab Republic, Republic of Rwanda, Kazakhstan, Canada, El Salvador, Republic of Sudan, Argentina, Republic of France, Republic of Albania, Italy, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, South Korea,

Qatar, Republic of Honduras, Portugal, United Mexican States, South Sudan, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Swiss Confederation, Republic of South Africa, Costa Rica, The Republic of Uganda, Bolivia, Republic of Tunisia, Republic of Singapore, Brazil, China, Djibouti, Kenya, Afghanistan, Indonesia, Togo, Egypt, Sweden, United States, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Saudi Arabia

UN Water,

Takes note of the fact that sanitation has taken as many lives as during war,

Recognizing that sanitation is vital in the development of countries,

Acknowledging past actions by UN to improve the state of sanitation globally,

Alarmed by the fact that 2.5 billion people do not have proper access to sanitation, and that sanitation needs to be taken as a matter of high priority,

Deeply concerned that the Millennium Development Goal number seven will not be met at this pace until 2026, as of now, missing its mark by more than half a billion people,

Encouraging all member states and countries to work together cooperatively to solve these pressing issues and to acknowledge the need to raise awareness pertaining to proper sanitation,

## Resolution UN WATER/2.1

Approving of nations to spread word to other developed nations to raise awareness in this difficulty,

1. Recommending that the entire population be taught how to be clean, and recommends that the health and safety of the populace should take first priority over other matters;
2. Encourages the strengthening of international cooperation and suggests holding regular meetings in the UN in which funding, education, and ideas may be proposed to those who do not know about the problem of sanitation, and that the UN holds an annual summit to ensure actions are being put in place;
3. Supports the research and exchange of technology between countries;
4. Approves of setting a proportion for the population of clean water consumption, by which countries must follow should they sign the resolution;
5. Requests that sanitation is incorporated into school curriculums in order to increase the percentage of the population that is able to distinguish hazards to their health;
6. Recommends that schools develop programs that allow students to travel to impoverished countries to educate those without sanitation on how to utilize and maintain proper sanitary systems;
7. Invites that nations be informed of the circumstances that currently surround countries with a large populations that lack access to basic sanitation;
8. Takes note that some countries may have strong cultural beliefs which may negatively impact the sanitization in the bodies of water;
9. Reminds that the lack of sanitation is a federal and international subject that permeates every country, in either small or large amounts;
10. Emphasizes the need for developed countries to assist undeveloped countries in financial and resourced micro-economies;
11. Urges nations to synergize and collaborate on the subject of improving sanitation in the countries that require it;

## **Resolution UN WATER/2.1**

12. Emphasizes that incentives should be created to sway those that otherwise wouldn't have participated in the assistance of nations that lack sanitation to do so;
13. Encourages a system where natural resources are given in exchange for help in constructing a permanent infrastructure that prevents contact with unsanitary substances;
14. Recommends that the future generations that will inherit the issues of the previous generations will be educated in current difficulties so that they may be able to properly deal with the issues;
15. Proposes the implementation of composting toilets and recyclable toilet paper, and the invention of recyclable wet wipes;
16. Requiring countries to maintain their sewage systems or build them prior to the use of advanced sanitation systems;
17. Calls upon NGOs and the "World Bank" to fund composting toilets, which would be placed in both urban and rural areas;
18. Requiring all sanitation amenities to stock sanitary napkins and feminine necessities;
19. Encourages environmentally friendly facilities and recyclable products;
20. Reminds citizens, that in order for the state of sanitation to improve in their state, the sanitation facilities must be properly maintained;
21. Encourages all members of the UN to sponsor the building of these amenities in the areas of the countries that need it most;
22. Calls upon the research of new technologies concerning sanitization;
23. Encourages political leaders to emphasize the importance of sanitation;
24. Requests that committees help educate people on how to stay clean and remain sanitary and to send in volunteers to talk with the towns authorities to help implement sanitation systems;
25. Approves of informational documentaries to emphasize the importance of sanitation, a water station for poor areas, and cheap bottled water for urban areas; the used water bottles or caps can be traded in for small amounts of money; and

## **Resolution UN WATER/2.1**

26. Requests the creation of medicinal facilities that monitors and helps to treat any persons that may be injured or diseased.