



**UN Water**

**Topic:** Access to Water

**Co-Sponsors:** The Republic of Togo, The Kingdom of Norway, The Republic of Honduras, Republic of France, The Republic of Costa Rica, The Republic of Kazakhstan, State of Qatar, Japan, United Arab Emirates, The United Mexican States, The Republic of Kenya, Russian Federation, United States of America, Republic of Tunisia, The Republic of Portugal,

Republic of Albania, The Republic of Egypt, The Republic of Ghana, Kingdom of Thailand, South Sudan, Switzerland, The Republic of Congo, The Republic of Azerbaijan, The Islamic Republic of Iran.

UN Water,

Recalling its November 1989, Convention on the Rights of the Child, in which water, environmental sanitation, and hygiene were discussed,

Further recalling its March 1977, Mar del Plata United Nations Water Conference, in which water was recognized as a right for the first time, saying that ‘all people, no matter what their developmental, social, or economical conditions are, have the right of quality water to suit their basic needs’,

Deeply concerned that rural areas are not being recognized as equals, not enough people are educated about water sanitation, and that countries are not participating in adequate funding,

Fully aware that some countries don’t have access to certain resources that should be available to all, as a human right, that would help them flourish as a country,

1. Encourages educating children to recognize the importance of clean water, the use of proper facilities, and the difference between clean water and polluted water;
2. Reminds that children are the future and that countries should come up with education plans and curriculums that will reach children and bring to light to these problems developing within their own communities and that will further affect their

future;

3. Further recommends countries to put aside resources, similar to a trust fund to create an ideal environment where clean water is easily accessible, especially in the occurrence of a natural disaster;
4. Recommends countries to use their extra funding to provide their citizens with adequate water facilities;
5. Supports countries around the world in their hope to establish communities where clean water is easily accessible;
6. Further recommends that countries help to create an NGO that supports and cooperates with each other and that countries will oversee that their water and sanitation facilities are carefully managed;
7. Calls upon governments to work closely with private water providers to install municipal water facilities in rural areas by using incentive programs for water infrastructure, to ensure that all citizens will have access to at least twenty liters per day;
8. Expresses its hope that local people be given jobs in the construction and maintenance of equipment;
9. Ensuring that pipes are completely non-toxic by incorporating new metals;
10. Requiring that all countries use environmentally safe methods while building water infrastructure to preserve our ecosystem;
11. Setting a Goal to improve access to clean water and Establish global health standards to be promoted by 15% by 2018.