Draft Resolution for Committee Consideration and Recommendation
Submitted for Revision by the Delegations to the Model United Nations
College of Charleston, 2017

The General Assembly;

Bearing in mind access to water and sanitation were declared human rights by the United Nations General Assembly on 28 July 2010,

Convinced that the lack of water access is an issue of security, human development, and sanitation,

Declaring that every human should have access to at least 100 liters of clean water as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends,

Realizing that water outlets, as in wells, sinks, or other means of transporting water, need to be within a reasonable distance of 10 minutes if travelling by foot,

Taking into account that water collection efforts can take upwards of 80 minutes in South Sudan, Mozambique, Burkina Faso, and Malawi

Noting with deep concern that waterborne diseases like cholera, and diseases from lack of water access like E. Coli are detrimental the survival of people in the developing world,

Deeply disturbed by the lack of sanitation which brought about an major outbreak of cholera in Yemen in 2017,

Deeply concerned with the bacteria contaminated water sources in Nepal, Ghana, Congo, and Bangladesh that lead to an increased number of E. Coli cases,
Fully aware that diseases transmitted through water or human excrement are the second-leading cause of death among children worldwide,

Declaring sanitation to be defined as access to clean water, for the purposes of personal hygiene and the cleaning of clothes, and food,

Recognizing that education in good hygiene is necessary to improve the conditions of all nations,

Fully aware of the need for women and members of the LGBTQ community to have private access to proper sanitation facilities,

Emphasizing that water is a security threat due to competition for the limited resource possibly leading to disputes and nations using water as an instrument of war,

Also noting access to water and sanitation has been particularly challenging for refugees fleeing from conflict zones such as Syria, Afghanistan, and Sudan,

Bearing in mind that polluted water due to poor infrastructure also has health implications in developed and developing nations,

Fully aware of the failures of the U.S. government in providing clean water and sanitation in Flint, Michigan in 2014,

Convinced that private entities in Chile and Brazil are detrimental to affordable water access,

Having Considered that accessing water and the availability of water is an issue due to human pollution and, regions that lack financial resources to meet local demand, most notably Central and South America, Central Africa, India, and Southeast Asia,

Noting with deep concern that water pollution from industry and agriculture decreases the already limited water supply,

Further noting that water quality is negatively affected by human contaminants such as industrial and domestic human waste, and also microbiological pollutants such as protozoa and parasites,

Referring to the water crisis in California, caused by overuse and misuse of groundwater by private entities as a failure in water distribution,

Alarmed that failed attempts to increase water availability led to arsenic-poisoned drinking-water in Bangladesh,
Realizing that accessing water is a major problem especially in sub Saharan African countries, notably Nigeria, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Angola, Sudan, Ethiopia, Mozambique, South Sudan, and Madagascar,

Recalling that access to water and sanitation were declared human rights by the UN General Assembly on 28 July 2010,

Noting that according to the World Health Organization, each day 3,900 children die because of dirty water or poor hygiene,


Recognizing that the UN and WHO have been involved in many efforts to raise awareness to the issue of water scarcity, including World Water Day and World Day to Combat Desertification,

Viewing with appreciation the teachers and volunteers of One Drop and their ability to teach proper sanitation techniques,

Expressing its satisfaction that the United Nations Millennium Development Goals concerning water access were met early,

Therefore this committee;

1. Recommends a decrease in the privatization of water for profit in order to ultimately create a water system that is safe and affordable for all;
   a. Authorizes governments to nationalize their water industry when private entities are charging unfair water rates;
   b. Encourages Chile and Brazil to impose strict fines against the private water industry more if unfair practice takes place;
   c. Proclaims that water will no longer be a “for profit” industry, but rather be maintained as a right by all nations;
2. Requests that all communities be within 10 minutes walking distance from a source of water and install wells or water access pipelines in areas where they do not already exist;
3. Recommends that if a neighboring country has a closer clean water source, then it will be that nation’s responsibility to work with their neighbor(s) to provide access to it;
4. Calls for further actions to be taken against waterborne diseases including;
   a. Implementation of international regulations on testing water
   b. Water testing for waterborne diseases be required in all nations on all water sources
c. Publication of the results of water tests which will be made public and distributed to all citizens in a Member State;

5. 

5. Requests Saudi Arabia be fined ten-million USD for their lack of aid to neighboring Yemen during this time of crisis, and that Saudi Arabia be required to donate ten-million USD to Yemen each year until Yemen meets the standards of access to water and sanitation;

6. 

6. Further invites the United States, Japan, China, and the EU to fund research and development of new solutions in the purification of water, to make it cheaper, more accessible, and easier to produce;

7. 

7. Encourages nations to implement limits on individuals if their typical water usage is over 100 liters per day;

8. 

8. Endorses programs to send excess water abroad if a nation can afford to do so;

9. 

9. Calls upon Member States to open up borders and allow for those who have been left without access to sanitation and drinking water to enter the country during times of drought, disease, other disasters, or conflict;

10. 

10. Further Recommends the implementation of educational campaigns in developing Member States funded by developed Member and overseen by One Drop focused on educating all citizens on good hygiene, and proper sanitation of drinking water containers and food goods through the use of;

10. a. Radio campaigns
10. b. Traveling speakers
10. c. Print advertisements
10. d. Television advertisements

11. 

11. Encourages all Member States to attend a global conference to establish global regulations and agreements on issues including;

11. a. the distance between farms and water sources, so that runoff will not pollute water sources;
11. b. the best practices of farming and irrigation, by use of newer technologies to increase drip irrigation and rainwater harvesting;
11. c. limitations on the amount of groundwater a farm can receive
11. d. proper education and training on the collection of wastewater

12. 

12. Requests that all individuals, governmental, and non-governmental organizations involved in misappropriation of water access and pollution be fined, and the money to be reinvested into water sanitation, or if necessary a cleanup depending on the severity of the pollution;
13. **Further considers** that a tax be placed on polluters that make polluting less profitable and the funds from these taxes to be reinvested in environmental cleanups and water sanitation plants

14. **Emphasizes** the need for members of the LGBTQ community to have private access to proper sanitation and facilities;

15. **Proclaims** that withholding water access as a means fighting political insurrection, military insurrection, or while in a state of water be considered a war crime and if any Member State chooses to do so Responsibility to Protect will be invoked and an intervention will be put in place

16. **Recommends** that any source of agriculture be shut down if it is within 1 mile of a source of drinking water, or if it in any way inhibits people’s access to water;

17. **Encourages** Member States to assist in the creation of refugee camp water sources, and provide bottled water for drinking and sanitation purposes;

18. **Calls upon** the member states of Australia, Japan, China and The United States to take collective responsibility for all research, development, and implementation of sanitation techniques and infrastructure in any Member State in which at least 90% of the population does not have unlimited access to sanitized water including development of
   
   a. Wells
   
   b. Sanitation plants
   
   c. Ecological toilets which recycle nutrients from human excreta

19. **Further requests** that every citizen in every Member State have a sufficient supply of clean water by the year 2025 and, for each year that the standard is not met a Member State will lose 20% of all UN funding,