



United Nations Environment Programme

Topic: “Access to Sanitation”

Co-Sponsors: Republic of Argentina, Commonwealth of Australia, Republic of Azerbaijan, People’s Republic of Bangladesh, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Republic of Botswana, Federative Republic of Brazil, Canada, Republic of Chile, People’s Republic of China, Republic of Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of Ecuador, Arab Republic of Egypt, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Republic of France, Georgia, Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of Ghana, Republic of Haiti, Republic of India, Republic of Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Italy, Japan, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Republic of Kazakhstan, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, United Mexican States, Kingdom of Morocco, Republic of Nicaragua, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Republic of Rwanda, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of Singapore, Republic of South Africa, Kingdom of Spain, United Republic of Tanzania, Republic of Togo, Republic of Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America

Reminds that according to the *Sanitation for All Act*, sanitation is a basic human right that is endowed to everyone,

Alarmed by the lack of sufficient sanitation and water sources in developing countries,

Bearing in mind previous efforts that have helped said countries in the past,

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Guided by our drive to provide developing countries with safe and sufficient sanitation,

Recognizes that 780 million people throughout the world lack access to sanitation,

1. Endorses educational programs in developing nations and rural areas that will raise awareness of sanitation problems and will provide citizens with the skills necessary to solve such problems;
2. Further invites nations to build infrastructure around sanitation, including septic holding facilities, latrines, water harvesters, recycling water, and desalination plants;
3. Calls upon NGOs, the private sector, charity organizations, United Nations Trust Fund, non-profit organizations, and celebrity endorsement in the form of concert series to fund infrastructural improvements and widespread education of sanitation;
4. Encourages developed countries to help provide clean water by building bore wells, and donating technology to obtain clean potable water resources;
5. Will eventually congratulate loaning nations by requiring the receiving country to reimburse them under terms within an agreement accepted by the two countries in question; guidelines and agreements will be negotiated on a case-by-case basis within the two countries;
6. Further recommends flexibility within guidelines between the contributing and receiving state, that fit the characteristics in the association between both states so that both can maintain a mutual relationship in which common advantages are obtained;

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7. Further proclaims that failure to comply with such guidelines will result in penalties such as sanctions;
8. Further requests that the annual progress of the developing countries be put on an accessible source so that funders will know that their money is being used for a good and working cause; and
9. Encourages self-sufficiency in developing nations regarding access to sanitation.