



Resolution Economic and Social Council/2.1

Economic and Social Council

Co-sponsors: Republic of Botswana, Federative Republic of Brazil, Republic of Chile, Union of the Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Czech Republic, Republic of El Salvador, State of Eritrea, Republic of Finland, Republic of France, Republic of Ghana, Republic of Guinea, Hungary, Republic of Italy, Japan, Republic of Lebanon, Kingdom of Lesotho, Libya, Malaysia, Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Republic of Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Republic of Togo, Republic of Turkey

Topic: Increasing access to clean water

Taking into account that many people do not have access to safe and reliable sanitation facilities and clean drinking water,

Alarmed by the minimal amount of filtration in some nations,

Emphasizing the 29th anniversary of the World Water's Day in 2021 and aware of the water action decade 2018-2028 which is a UN secretary general plan,

Bearing in mind that one out of four people lack access to the proper sanitation and without more cooperation millions of people will continue to die from water-borne diseases and the absence of water resources,

Deeply concerned that people in wealthier countries are not always aware of the problem of access to clean water as they often take clean water for granted, noted with deep concern that one in three people do not have access to clean water,

Recognizing that water is a fundamental need and people can die if they don't get water in 3 days,

Noting with deep concern drinking untreated water can cause people to ingest harmful chemicals such as neurotoxins and to contract water borne illnesses, but expresses its appreciation that the CDC has a strong interest in helping sanitize water,

Operative paragraphs:

1. Requests countries to determine what kind of water purifier works best to make sure all water is filtered properly and is not polluted;
2. Calls upon countries to make sure ground water is filtered so that it is safe to drink;
3. Expresses its hope that countries can verify that the water is clean and does not have waterborne diseases;
4. Encourages countries to remediate polluted groundwater so that it is safe to drink;
5. Calls for countries to spread awareness on waterborne diseases;
6. Recommends countries to increase rainwater collection and filtration such as water towers;
7. Further recommends countries to make sure that wastewater is cleaned and will not pollute the water anymore than it has;
8. Calls upon countries and organisations such as the world bank to allocate funding and resources to improve the basic sanitation;
9. Requests countries build more wells and provide water pumps especially in rural areas;
10. Further requests countries make laws to encourage people to save water and encourages countries to take note of the strong necessity of clean water;

11. Further invites governments to implement water conservation construction and strengthens corporations with the surrounding countries to gain more water;
12. Recommends developed countries to collect funds to build wells as well as to distribute water purification technologies to developing countries;
13. Further recommends improving the management of water resources;
14. Draws the attention to the need to improve agricultural technologies and reuse wastewater for crops and landscape irrigation;
15. Recommends that schools show the perspective of people who do not have access to clean water and importance of working with nonprofits;
16. Invites countries to educate their citizens about how much water they are wasting and how not to waste water through newspapers and public broadcasts, and further reminds people to be aware of how much water they are wasting;
17. Considers the possibility of rainwater harvesting as a cheap and easy solution to problems with access to water,
18. Further recommends that greywater can be used to water gardens;
19. Encourages countries to create information campaigns to bring attention to the fact that sickness can reduce productivity which will make the problem worse;
20. Requests that countries spread awareness of the proper way to dispose of pollutants and dangerous chemicals;
21. Calls upon countries to work with nonprofits such as the Charity Water and Sanitation and Water for All to create water infrastructure;
22. Encourages wealthy countries to fund the resources for building water infrastructure;
23. Suggests that countries repair and refurbish water treatment plants and old wells;

24. Further recommends that countries check their water infrastructure and, if damage is found, repair it or get the funds for a new water infrastructure;
25. Recommends allocating funds to create more water reservoirs;
26. Requests that a project could be created to find ways to prevent water pollution;
27. Considers the possibility of a large-scale project to drill wells in rural communities that don't have access to a sustainable water source.