



Resolution Economic and Social Council/2.1

Economic and Social Council

Co-sponsors: Republic of Botswana, Kingdom of Cambodia, Canada, Republic of Colombia, Republic of Costa Rica, Republic of Ecuador, Arab Republic of Egypt, Republic of Kenya, United Mexican States, Kingdom of Sweden, Oriental Republic of Uruguay

Topic: Reducing Water Pollution and Ensuring Access to Clean Water

Recognizing universal access to clean water and sanitation is a basic human right, and that most waterborne diseases could be eliminated with access to clean water,

Deeply alarmed by the fact that an estimated 10 percent of the world does not have access to clean water and will live with absolute water scarcity by 2025,

Deeply concerned by the lack of clean water and the amount of pollution in existing water sources,

Emphasizing the need to educate people about how to reduce their carbon footprint and how it helps save water,

Notes with regret that the world is “not on track to achieve water-related Sustainable Development Goals and targets at the global level by 2030 at the current rate of progress,”

Recognizing in 1977, the UN held a water conference to address goals, assess the status of water resources, and ensure a good quality water supply was available to countries,

1. Strongly encourages international cooperation to further solve the issue of access to clean water;
2. Further reminds that the current International Decade of Action issued in 2016 to deal with access to clean water and sanitation is still in progress;
3. Welcomes the intervention of non-profit organizations and companies to help provide water and sanitation access to people in need;
4. Supports the work of UNESCO's International Hydrological Program to work with countries by providing them scientific and technical support to resolve the issue on the lack of clean water and sanitation, and emphasizes global education on safe water practices;
5. Recommends the use of budget-friendly and sustainable technology to ensure that people have access to clean water and the means to purify it;
6. Calls upon nations that have water resources and technology to share those resources to nations facing water shortages;
7. Requests the distribution of water resources goes to countries who need it most before countries who do not need it as much;
8. Encourages people to use non-polluting forms of energy and transportation, which will help reduce pollution from entering the global water supply;
9. Recommends switching to renewable energy sources to prevent contamination and further pollution of water resources;
10. Welcomes funds and supplies necessary for the purification of water;

11. Proposes more efficient irrigation systems;
12. Urges more sustainable agricultural practices like using ground cover, crops to prevent erosion, and to increase ground water levels;
13. Encourages the education of farmers so they know how to use water responsibly for crops;
14. Calls upon nations to transport substances such as sewage, oil, and gas in a safer way to prevent leaks in bodies of water;
15. Recommends using filtration tablets along with the collection of rain and fog;
16. Requests other countries to create affordable water filtration systems to ensure universal access to clean water;
17. Emphasizes the importance of using wells, fog catchers, and reservoirs to help collect and store clean water;
18. Encourages the use of solar powered water filters as it provides 20,000 liters of clean water;
19. Recommends countries that do not have problems regarding access to clean water to start funds to help countries with little or no water purification technology;
20. Calls upon technologically advanced countries to educate developing countries on the uses of technology that help with the creation of clean and sustainable water;
21. Strongly urges immediate action to be taken to reduce water shortages.