

FORUM: G-77

QUESTION OF: The accessibility to water in LEDCs.

Reaffirming that through Resolution 64/292 (28 July 2010), the UN General Assembly recognized the human right to water and sanitation,

Noting with satisfaction the previous actions taken towards this issue by the various UN bodies and other non governmental organisations to bring an end to this problem,

Reminding all nations that clean drinking water and sanitation are essential to the realisation of all other human rights,

Deeply concerned of the fact that as much as 2.3 billion people each year suffer from diseases linked to water and that a child dies every 15 seconds from a lack of clean water,

Deeply disturbed that limited access to water denies the progress in eliminating gender disparities and racial discrimination as these groups are prevented access to water by others,

Emphasizing that food, health, hygiene, habitat, education, employability, productivity are all dependent upon access to clean water,

Aware that without proper access to water, member nations can not develop to it's fullest,

Stressing the fact that the in order to fulfill Millenium Development Goal; 'Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation', quick and efficient solutions must be employed (due to constrained time period of 2 years),

- 1) Further requests that water from any source must go through a basic purification system before it is to be consumed, by methods including but not limited to sand and plant filtration,
- 2) Suggests the implementation of sanctions on industries or factories rejecting toxic products in water sources,

- 3) Further recommends education programmes to teach school children how to protect water sources through methods including but not limited to:
 - a) In countries with
 - i. Integrated lessons on correct conduct with regards to saving and efficiently collecting water,
 - ii. Educating children on the protection of sources particularly their rights over TNCs,
 - b) In countries with lower school attendance,
 - i. Have NGOs go to different places in need of water to educate people
 - ii. If no NGOs are available encourage volunteer programs to be created in MEDCs possible through tax reduction,
- 4) Urges UN-Water to use methods including but not limited to international pressure and economic sanctions, as well as establishing guidelines for how dams should be built to avoid depriving the population of their,
- 5) Proposes a partnership between LEDCs and MEDCs where funds from MEDCs go towards improving water sanitation in LEDCs, education about sanitation and hygiene as well as better healthcare for people in LEDCs suffering from waterborne disease by demanding MEDC's respect of their MDG pledge of 0.7% of GDP to a UN-run body that will allocate the money, independently from IMF or World Bank, sanctions for MEDC's that don't comply,
- 6) Calls upon UN for economical support for construction of fresh water wells, focusing on rural areas in places where the MDG has not been achieved, proposing to initiate a research program (Funded by MEDCs) which helps located optimal water reservoir locations with the help of NGOs,
- 7) Calls upon member states to ratify the UN convention on the Law of the Non-navigational uses of International water courses of 1997.

