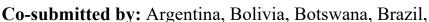
Forum: Economic and Social Council

Question of: Ensuring Safe Drinking Water for All

Submitted by: Côte d'Ivoire



Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mexico, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Republic of Kazakhstan, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Tanzania, Tunisia, United Kingdom, Zimbabwe

1 The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing that access to safe drinking water is a fundamental human right, which is essential for the realization of other human rights and vital for sustainable development,

Acknowledging the role of United Nations member states, NGOs, and other relevant stakeholders in promoting access to safe drinking water,

Taking into account the impact of climate change on water resources and need for sustainable water management practices and the specific needs and circumstances of developing countries in water management and sanitation efforts,

Alarmed by the water scarcity and poor water quality countries are facing, which have resulted in inadequate access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities, particularly in rural areas,

Acknowledging the significance of Sustainable Development Goal 6, which aims to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, including access to safe and affordable drinking water,

Affirming the urgent need to address the challenges of water scarcity, inadequate sanitation, and poor water quality,

Deeply concerned about the 2,2 billion of people in 2023 without access to safe drinking water within the area of less than 30 minutes of walking,

1. <u>Calls upon</u> all member states, particularly those facing challenges related to water scarcity, inadequate sanitation, and poor water quality, to prioritize the provision of safe drinking water for all parts of society, especially vulnerable populations;

30	2.	Encourages member states to develop and to implement extensive national policies and		
31		strategies that aim to ensure universal access to safe drinking water, with a focus on		
32		sustainable and equitable management of water resources;		
33				
34	3.	<u>Urges</u> member states especially developed countries and high-income countries to:		
35				
36		a. invest in the development, upgrading and maintenance of water infrastructure		
37		systems, such as but not limited to:		
38		i. treatment plants,		
39		ii. distribution networks,		
40		iii. sanitation facilities,		
41		b. to ensure the delivery of safe drinking water to all communities, research and		
42		innovation to develop sustainable and cost-effective technologies for water		
43		treatment, purification, and distribution, particularly in areas facing water		
44		scarcity;		
45				
46	4.	<u>Calls for</u> the establishment and the enforcement of stringent water quality standards;		
47		regulations to safeguard drinking water sources to prevent contamination and mitigate the		
48		risk of waterborne diseases;		
49				
50	5.	Emphasizes the importance of:		
51		a. promoting community engagement,		
52		b. participation in decision-making processes related to water resource		
53		management, ensuring that local perspectives and traditional knowledge are		
54		taken into account;		
55				
56	6.	Encourages member states to enhance:		
57		a. cooperation and knowledge-sharing among countries,		
58		b. collaboration with relevant international organizations and communities, to		
59		address common challenges in ensuring safe drinking water for all such as but		
60		not limited to:		
61		i. Viva con Agua;		
62				
63	7.	<u>Urges</u> the United Nations and its specialized agencies to provide technical assistance,		
64		capacity building support to member states in their efforts to ensure access to safe drinking		
65		water for all;		
66				
67	8.	Encourages member states to:		
68		a. integrate the provision of safe drinking water for all as a cross-cutting issue in		
69		their national development plans,		
70		b. align their efforts with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals,		
71		particularly Goal 6 on clean water and sanitation;		
70		,		

9. <u>Calls upon</u> European states and other developed countries to:

75	implement comprehensive water management systems, such as, but not limited		
76	to:		
77	i. water treatment facilities		
78	ii. sanitation infrastructure particularly in vulnerable communities,		
79	b. provide assistance in the adoption of sustainable and cost-effective water		
80	treatment and purification technologies, considering the specific needs and		
81	challenges of each developing country,		
82	c. collaborate with international organizations and regional bodies such as, but not		
83	limited to:		
84	i. coordinate efforts,		
85	ii. share best practices,		
86	iii. promote efficient use of water resources,		
87	iv. facilitate mutual learning and progress towards achieving safe drinking		
88	water for all,		
89	d. Consider the relation of water-related issues with other sectors, such as but not		
90	limited to		
91	i. health,		
92	ii. education and		
93	iii. gender equality		
94	e. integrate a multi-sectoral approach into development assistance programs to		
95	address interconnected challenges and maximize the impact of interventions,		
96	f. promote sustainable water management practices within their own territories, to		
97	set an example;		
98			
99	10. Supports all nations in implementing educational programs to teach their inhabitants, how		
100	to:		
101	a. use water sustainable and proper,		
102	b. protect their water resources from pollution,		
103	c. perform hygiene practices;		
104			
105	11. Requests all member states to regularly report to ECOSOC on the progress made in		
106	implementing this resolution including on:		
107	a. achievements,		
108	b. challenges,		
109	c. lessons learned;		
110			
111	12. <u>Suggests</u> a fund to be raised, with every country contributing a certain percentage of their		
112	GDP based on their classification as MEDC or NIC or LEDC, the money raised in this		
113	fund will be used to finance a nongovernmental organization (IDWRA, International		
114	Drinking Water Regulatory Agency), which:		
115	a. ensures that measures are taken to fight the inaccessibility of safe drinking water,		
116	b. prevents the misuse of the fundings provided by the UN,		

a. increase their financial and technological support to developing countries to

117	c.	determines that resources directed by the fund cannot be frozen or ceased because			
118		of violations of international laws as this would directly affect those in need;			
119					
120	13. Suggests	measures which ensure that the ground water collected is drinkable with			
121	minimum efforts, such as but not limited to providing solar ovens which don't need any				
122	electricity to boil the water;				
123					
124	14. Recomm	nends all nations with access to sea water to:			
125	a.	utilize reverse osmosis,			
126	b.	increase plants that do such treatments,			
127	c.	recommends the simultaneous installation of large-scale solar collection			
128		facilities.			
129					
130					
131	Voting Results				
132	In favour: 26				
133	Against: 24				
134	Abstentions: 2				