



GerMUN 2020 • Weimar

Code: Draft Resolution 1/2

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Equitable Access to Safe Drinking Water as a Human Right

1 *The Human Rights Council,*

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3 *Guided* by the Charter of the United Nations and the mandate of the Human Rights Council, given by the General
4 Assembly resolution 60/251 in 2006,

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6 *Recalling* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, and all
7 other relevant international human rights instruments stressing the human right to safe and clean drinking water and
8 sanitation,

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10 *Emphasizing* that the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation has been recognized as a human right
11 essential to the full enjoyment of life and all human rights by the General Assembly resolution 64/292 in 2010,

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13 *Affirming* its commitment to the General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015), entitled “Transforming our World: the
14 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which the Assembly pledged to ensure the human right of access to
15 clean drinking water and to leave no one behind described especially in the Sustainable Development Goal 6 – clean
16 water and sanitation (SDG6) and stressing the importance on educational awareness,

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18 *Alarmed* by the Joint Monitoring Programme Report 2019 delivered by the World Health Organization (WHO) and
19 United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) about the facts that 785 million don’t have access to clean water at home
20 and 31% of the schools don’t have clean water,

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22 *Also alarmed* by the fact that on according to UN-Water in 2019, 4.2 billion people world-wide still lived without
23 safely managed sanitation,

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25 *Keeping in mind* that ensuring access to proper sanitation as means of protecting privacy and dignity is most
26 effective when it is implemented in a manner that respects and adapts to cultural diversity on a regional level, and
27 that access to safely managed sanitation and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)-services serves as part of
28 upholding human dignity,

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30 *Welcoming* the Report 73/162 of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation in
31 2018, stating that actors other than states accountable in the water and sanitation sector include formal and informal
32 service providers, ranging from private companies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community-based
33 organizations,

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35 *Emphasizing*, that especially when Member States approve of non-governmental, community-led sanitation projects,
36 the accountability for human rights violation by any service provider or NGOs must be ensured,

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38 1. *Recommends* all Member States to further discuss equitable access to safe drinking water and sanitation to all
39 humans;
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41 2. *Also reminds* all Member States that the access to safe drinking water and sanitation is a human right which
42 needs to be protected;
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44 3. *Encourages* UN-Water to establish a subsidiary organization called UN Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
45 Exchange Organization (WASHEO), to establish a knowledge sharing network called the United Nations

46 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Exchange (WASHexchange) which presents a new possibility to receive
47 information on how to ensure the equitable access to safe and drinking water and sanitation by focusing on
48 sharing knowledge and expertise gained from all Member States, Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and
49 other private organizations about the access to safe and clean drinking water, sanitation and hygiene:
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- 51 a. Suggesting WASHEO to convene an annual conference inviting all Member States, NGOs and other
52 private organizations who are experts in the field of clean water technology starting with the first
53 conference in Tokyo, Japan in February 2021;
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- 55 b. Starting in 2022 to publish an annual WASHEO report about their work and progress in preparation for
56 the following conference;
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- 58 c. Publishing the gained expertise on an open source platform to make it available to everyone at
59 WASHexchange.org;
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- 61 d. And making sure that representatives of WASHEO are in close contact with the Ministries related
62 Water of all Member States to ensure the transfer of knowledge and technology to the governments of
63 the Member States and the general populace;
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- 65 e. Welcomes all Member States to further generously fund UN-Water;
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67 4. *Invites* WASHEO to put a special focus beside water and hygiene on the issue of access to safely managed
68 sanitation services by:
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- 70 a. Establishing a special section within WASHexchange.org on sanitation issues;
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- 72 b. Encouraging Member States, NGOs and actors of the private sector, which are in collaboration with
73 WASHEO and that are engaged in the issue of safely managed sanitation services, to contribute their
74 experiences and actions taken in the field of sanitation in order to maximize the shared expertise,
75 which includes;
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 - 77 i. Giving an overview of the diverse implementation approaches, depending on cultural habits
78 and practices occurring on a regional, community-led basis;
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 - 80 ii. Providing guidelines for all those actors, especially national governments, on best practices
81 and exemplary legal frameworks regarding the fight against the obstacles concerning the
82 equal access to safe sanitation;
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 - 84 iii. Offering support to the pertained governments when establishing guidelines, in order to
85 ensure efficient implementation;
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87 5. *Encourages* all Member States to establish and implement educational plans about the importance of safe
88 drinking water, by creating awareness on how to prevent further damage and deterioration, while reflecting on
89 their regional difficulties, thereby:
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- 91 a. Teaching citizens about the importance of safe water use and why enhancement of cultural habits in
92 some cases may be beneficial for their health by;
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 - 94 i. Providing local programmes;
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 - 96 ii. Installing information stations at community centers;
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 - 98 iii. Distributing free informational leaflets;
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- 100 b. Introducing occasional courses at schools and universities teaching the value of water and how to make
101 sure that it remains safe for consumption and usage;

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- c. Applying the expertise of specialists in this area, making sure that the knowledge is well put in place and safe water can be distributed for all whilst training new regional apprentices so that the knowledge can be diversified;
 - d. Welcoming further awareness of safe water use through the media including advertisements, informational campaigns and articles on newspapers;
6. *Urges* developed nations to willingly come forward and share the knowledge and expertise they possess in the field of clean and safe drinking water, as well as sanitation and hygiene, to all Member States;
7. *Calls on* Member States to ensure that human rights in general are respected when community-based approaches and projects are pursued and supported.