**Committee: Economic and Social  
Topic Area: Achieving sustainable development; universal access to clean water.  
Sponsored by:** Brazil  
**Submitted by:** Switzerland, South Korea, Australia, Lebanon, Libya, South Africa, Sierra Leone, Germany, Czech Republic, Ukraine, Venezuela, Greece, Iran, Poland, Jordan, France, India, Russian Federation, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Azerbaijan, Iceland, Mexico, Norway

*The the Economic and Social committee,*

*Acknowledging* the UNGA resolution on Water Decade for Sustainable Development as well as the properness of establishing an International Panel on Water.

*Recognizing* the importance of the World Bank and its financial role in the economic empowerment and the improvement of public services in the developing countries.

*Bearing in mind* the adoption in July 2010 by the UNGA of Resolution 64/292 where the right of water is defined as a right of everyone to sufficient safe and potable water for domestic and public uses.

*Recalling* the leading role of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development known as Agenda 21.

*Reiterating* its support on the 1992 Convention on the protection and use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes.

*Recognizing* the considerable work made my World Summit for Children and United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio + 20)

*Acknowledging* the great role of research and development in achieving sustainable development and universal access to water

*Bearing mind* the importance of achieving the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

*Stressing* that developing countries should provide safe, clean and accessible water for all their citizens as a prerequisite in social, economic and political development.

*Encouraging* international cooperation, respect of all human rights and protection of inferior social groups.

*Endorsing* all countries to adopt the Water Action Plan to further achieve Sustainable Development Goal N.6, which is Clean Water and Sanitation

1. *Supports* the necessity to expand the use of water for agriculture together with an improvement in efficiency of use. This should be achieved by:
2. Planning and carrying out irrigation programs in such a way as to ensure that surface and subsurface drainage are treated as integral components and all requirements are coordinated with the use of water resources.
3. Providing financial support for better water use and management practices. This practices include rational crop distribution, reforestation and torrent control as well as the introduction of appropriate agricultural conservation with the proper social and economic conditions in the respective watershed areas.
4. *Proposes* a joint commitment made by states in the direction of avoiding disposal of harmful, domestic and industrial waste to soil.
5. *Recommends* the promotion of educational programs though campaigns and annual events to inform citizens and warn them about the dire situation with the goal to decrease water scarcity.
6. *Focuses on* the monitoring of extended water quality to review chemical parameters and improve overall quality to potable standards
7. *Supports* the role of groundwater-supply systems, due to cheaper economic standards.
8. *Encourages* the creation of new water-management technologies such as, but not limited to, methods of wastewater treatment, desalination, water recycling mechanisms and solar and thermal means of water purification
9. *Underlines* the necessity of energy efficiency and investments on renewable energy sources to produce clean water.
10. *Asks for* the creation of a working group with the responsibility of monitoring and fixing leakages of interstate pipelines ensuring clean water reaches developing countries.
11. *Focuses on* dealing with water scarcity thought modern technologies and necessary reforms on the wastewater treatment and water recycling.
12. *Supports* the idea of rain harvesting which can be used for agricultural mean, while tackling water-borne pathogenies such as floods.
13. *Promotes* the idea of raising awareness via campaigns and seminars on the importance of water, sanitation and hygiene.
14. *Proposes* the creation of capacity buildings with proper water-purification mechanisms to ensure the better quality of water.
15. *Aims at* the minimization of the consequences of hazardous chemicals via the increase of water-recycling methods and irrigation programs
16. *Provides* a network of technical assistance to countries for the preparation of long term water-policy coordination
17. *Proposes* the enhancement of information-sharing mechanisms towards water-borne programs by arranging annual water expert meetings*.*
18. *Promotes* the construction of water sanitation facilities by granting low interest loans or subsidies to developing countries.
19. *Stresses* the need of providing personal water purifiers to every household in need.
20. *Further promotes* the active involvement of future generations in the Water Development Agenda.
21. *Encourages* the creation of an internet platform where states can share and exchange lessons and good practices for addressing water-related disasters and translate them into solutions that can be promoted globally.
22. *Recommends* effective models of urban water management, in line with the Habitat 3 New Urban Agenda, which transboundary planning of urban development, green and gray water infrastructure