

American Model United Nations

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

ESCAP/II/1

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION:	Environment and Sustainable Development: Water Conservation
SUBMITTED TO:	The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
SUBMITTED BY:	Macao (China), Afghanistan, American Somoa (United States), Netherlands, New Zealand, Thailand, Turkey, People's Republic of China, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	
Reaffirming the United Nations Millennium Development Declaration goal to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water,	
<i>Recalling</i> General Assembly Resolution 59/228, supporting the belief in water as critical for sustainable development, including the eradication of poverty and hunger,	
<i>Bearing</i> in mind, that access to clean, sanitary freshwater is first and foremost, a humanitarian issue regardless of political implications,	
Deeply concerned that 2.5 billion people do not have access to clean water worldwide and 560 million people lack access to clean water in rural areas of the Asian Pacific region,	
Noting the spread of water born diseases and the negative effects of H20 pollution	
<i>Recognizing</i> the importance of education and its effect on social and economic development,	
Acknowledging the crucial role that education plays in self-sustainability in developing nations,	
Considering the success of the ONE campaign to help eradicate global poverty,	
Recognizing the efficiency and importance of multiple media sources and	

26 awareness campaigns on the international and local levels, 27 28 Fully aware that education needs to be implemented within the country and 29 empowered by domestic and outside aid, 30 31 Expecting NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations) to give aid without states 32 sacrificing local control of water resources, 33 34 1. Calls Upon Member States to increase efforts to reach the United Nations 35 Millennium Development Goals by 2015; 36 37 2. Recommends collaboration between developed and developing nations in 38 pursuing efficient and affordable water conservation technology in urban and rural areas; 39 40 3. Reaffirms the goals of existing institutions within national governments to 41 continue their efforts in water conservation education such as the improvements commended in the ESCAP 2007 report titled, "Integrated Pro-Poor Water and Waste 42 43 Water Management in Small Towns;" 44 45 4. Requests increased funding for institutions of higher education in the Asia Pacific region to empower local experts of the states to help solve regional problems of 46 sustainable water use, 47 48 49 5. Encourages the use of multimedia literary sources to help in the education of 50 water conservation promoted by local, national, or international bodies; 51

6. Recognizes access to water as an international human right, regardless of race or

Passed, Yes: 28 / No: 2 / Abstain: 4

52

53

ethnicity.