**COMMITTEE:** The Environmental Committee

**QUESTION OF:** Ensuring access to clean water in Sub-Saharan Africa

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** Haiti

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** Mexico and Greece

THE ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE,

***Recognizing*** the inequalities concerning the access of clean water in Sub-Saharan Africa,

***Approving*** of the United Nations’ Children’s Fund (UNICEF) for investing in infrastructure and institutional capacity required to provide water and sanitation in areas affected by the disease,

***Alarmed by***the immediate deaths of poor children and adults alike from diseases attributable to unsafe drinking water, no access to water and terrible hygiene facilities,

***Stressing*** that there is not enough water to go around because of the lack of commitments of governments and the technology and money to put together water and sanitation programmes into place,

***Noting*** that the obstacles which are included in this water management crisis are conflict and political stability, high rates of population growth and low priority given to water and sanitation,

1. **Strongly encourages** the government to build toilets and promote water purification systems and inform people of the benefits of good hygiene practices, so to prevent sicknesses and harmful diseases that could cause fatal deaths from arising by:

1. Implementing basic hygiene practices and education in schools,
2. Organizing more resourceful processes, increased autonomy of the utilities and better performance monitoring,
3. Supporting the idea of building water and sanitation infrastructures that meets the necessities of citizens living in poverty,
4. Recommends the formation of stand pipes, hand pumps and water purification systems;
5. **Suggests** governments to research methods of improving water security and management and exploring new approaches to improve access to water, sanitation and hygiene by regularly experimenting with different models to connect the unconnected, since investments in piped networks cannot keep pace with urban growth;
6. **Proposes** that the government, citizens and the private sector in developing countries strive to manage water resources better by:
7. Introducing improved institutional frameworks, including the establishment of laws, rights, and licenses, and the definition of clear responsibilities of different actors,
8. Having the central government give municipalities more power and responsibility to provide safe drinking water,
9. Improving technology, country policies and programmes that promote sustainable development to conserve water resources;
10. **Further recommends** safe-guarding the household’s supply of food and lift the living standards;
11. **Calls upon** the involvement of local citizens in projects like the primary stakeholders in the area of domestic water supply and sanitation by establishing small businesses to help with the family financial problems;
12. **Requests** subsidization from the government on water bills to allow the cost of water to be cheaper by:
13. Devising socially fair tariffs that nonetheless cover the real cost of water supply and sanitation,
14. Creating innovative financing schemes to access private capital and complement the funds from government institutions, improving quality and reducing the price,
15. Having the central government create a national social fund supported by donors so that municipalities can draw money from this social fund to finance their water supply and sanitation infrastructure;
16. **Seeks** more outside assistance and deeper alliances with other world organizations for expertise opinions to help in solving the above-mentioned crisis.