

Sponsors: United States of America , Chile, France, Guatemala, Germany
 Signatories: Mali, Canada, Armenia, Indonesia, Haiti, UK, Bangladesh, Philippines, Bahrain
 Committee: UNEP
 Topic: Access to Freshwater by AU

Recognizing the special need of African Union nations with regards to water scarcity,

Noting the success of privatization in the past;

1. Recommends the use of the International Development Agency's Water Programs which have already been implemented in rural African nations such as Rwanda and Ghana and have been extremely successful with basic solutions;
2. Strongly endorses the Global Framework for Global Partnership in which freshwater deficient nations or regions will create personalized privatization partnerships with water corporations in which the nation's water supply will be leased to private companies who will privately operate national water systems to ensure maximum accessibility and quality;
3. Suggests that the use of UN Water and WTO should be utilized to buy regulating and monitoring partnerships to uphold UN standards and guarantee each water region adequate and responsible water;
4. Endorses the use of multilateral talks between the UN, private partnerships, and African nations to :
 - a. Establish water registries and auctions of these rights to regional bodies within each nation,
 - b. Utilize the private partnerships to establish water development and dispersion techniques and research,
 - c. Implement new research with funds;
5. Emphasizes the usage of the Global International Waters Assessment (GIWA) created in 1999 under the UNEP to: :
 - a. Research and analyze the water problem around the world and give detailed assessments annually to the UNEP to address this problem.
 - b. Create hypothetical situations and tests each country's policy in dealing with those situations to see what kind of preparations are needed for each country.
 - c. To assess and focus on the regions of most need first and begin financing that area immediately.
 - d. Research the country's ability to set up desalination plants to offer an alternative resource of freshwater.
6. Stresses the implementation of the Water Information Network under the World Water Assessment Program created in 2000 to:
 - a. Conduct talks and conferences between the government and the Non-governmental organizations such as AMCOW
 - b. Help with capacity building in the African countries to make sure that the countries will not be too dependent on foreign aid.
 - c. Submit a report annually to the UNEP to monitor its progress in Africa.
7. Calls upon the Bali Strategic plan created in 2005 to:

- a. Give employment to people in the developing countries such as irrigation systems;
- b. Spread awareness of water scarcity to the citizens and educate them on methods to deal with water crises;
- c. Create water management centers in various parts to upstart capacity measures;
 - i. The center will submit a report to the UNEP annually on its progress,
 - ii. The center will also have task forces to gather information in the area on what to focus on such as self sustainability.