

Resolution presented by the delegation of

Antigua and Barbuda

Theme: Sustainable development

Concern: The creation of solar desalination systems through evaporation to produce drinkable water

The General Assembly,

Underlining that the Human Right to Water and Sanitation (HRWS) was recognised as a human right by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly on 28 July 2010, the HRWS has been recognised in international law through human rights treaties, declarations and other standards,

Noticing that it stated: "The human right to water entitles everyone to sufficient, safe, acceptable, physically accessible and affordable water for personal and domestic uses," (General Assembly Article 11.1, 28th July 2010)

Alarmed at the fact that Antigua and Barbuda is regularly affected by drought and by natural disasters such as hurricanes, regularly leading to tens of thousands of households without access to clean drinking water,

Highlighting that according to UNICEF (2017) 2,1 billion people don't have access to clean drinking water,

Observing the fact that 40% of the worlds population live near a coast as declared by the UN,

Concerned that in 20 years 47% of the world will be affected by water scarcity, as stated by the UN's 2015 "WATER FOR LIFE" study,

Decides to build multiple large solar desalination plants in the woodlands of Barbuda to make them more likely to survive a hurricane;

- enabling the households of Antigua and Barbuda to supply clean drinking water in the aftermath of a natural disaster;
- to finance this project through tourism on the island of Antigua.

The english text is binding