



General Assembly

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Agenda item 20 (a)

Sustainable development: implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

Jamaica, Japan and Panama: draft resolution

Follow-up of the International Year of Sanitation, 2008

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the commitment to implement Agenda 21,¹ the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,² the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (“Johannesburg Plan of Implementation”),³ including the time-bound goals and targets, and the other internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recalling its resolution 61/192 on the International Year of Sanitation, 2008,

Recalling the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals⁴ and the commitments made therein,

Reaffirming the need to assist the efforts of developing countries to prepare integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans as part of their national development strategies and to provide access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation in accordance with the United Nations Millennium Declaration⁵ and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, including halving by 2015 the proportion

¹ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

² Resolution S-19/2, annex.

³ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

⁴ See resolution 65/1.

⁵ See resolution 55/2.



of people who are unable to reach or afford safe drinking water and who do not have access to basic sanitation,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on International Year of Sanitation, 2008,⁶

Appreciating the ongoing work in the United Nations system and the work of other intergovernmental organizations on sanitation,

Taking note of the outcomes of the Fifth World Water Forum held in Istanbul from 16 to 22 March 2009, and noting that the preparatory process of the Sixth World Water Forum to be held in Marseille, France, in March 2012 has started in June 2010,

Taking note with appreciation of the contribution made by the Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation and its work on the Hashimoto Action Plan II, a compendium of water-related actions which relevant actors should consider, as appropriate,

Deeply concerned by the slow and insufficient progress in providing access to basic sanitation services as evidenced by the UNICEF/WHO report of 2010,⁷ in which it was noted that 2.6 billion people continue to lack basic sanitation, and conscious of the impact of the lack of sanitation on people's health, poverty reduction and economic and social development, and on the environment, in particular water resources,

Convinced that progress can be achieved through active commitment and action by all States, especially at the national and local levels, as well as United Nations agencies, regional and international organizations, civil society organizations and other relevant stakeholders,

Recognizing the contribution of the Sanitation and Water for All partnership in bringing together donors, developing countries, United Nations agencies, civil society organizations and other stakeholders to increase political prioritization of sanitation and water, improve sector coordination and strengthen mutual accountability,

1. *Decides* to support "Sustainable sanitation: the five-year drive to 2015", by encouraging efforts to close the sanitation gap through appropriate ground-level action, supported by political will and increased community participation, in accordance with national development strategies, by using adequate financial and technological resources, appropriately targeted at the poorest people, technical know-how and capacity-building, and developing appropriate human resources in order to increase the coverage of basic sanitation;

2. Encourages all States, as well as the United Nations system and all other relevant stakeholders to take advantage of "Sustainable sanitation: the five-year drive to 2015" as a platform to build political will and promote action at all levels, while increasing awareness of the urgent need to reach the Millennium Development Goal target to halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to basic sanitation;

⁶ A/64/169.

⁷ See WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation, *Progress on Sanitation and Drinking Water: 2010 Update*.

3. *Also encourages* all States to act in accordance with the objectives of the Sanitation and Water for All partnership, namely to increase political prioritization, promote evidence-based decision-making and support strong national planning processes in order to better target funding for basic sanitation and drinking water and strengthen mutual accountability to ensure that investment serves the marginalized populations and most off-track countries, and in that regard to support the regional and global high-level meetings of the Sanitation and Water for All partnership;

4. *Urges* all States, the United Nations system and all other relevant stakeholders to encourage behaviour change along with policies for increasing access to sanitation among the poor, complemented by a call to end open defecation as an extremely harmful practice for public health, and encourages States in a position to do so to further strengthen investments in sanitation and hygiene education;

5. *Encourages* all States, as well as the United Nations system and international organizations and other stakeholders, to approach the sanitation issue in a much broader context and encompass all its aspects, including hygiene promotion, provision of basic sanitation services, sewerage, and wastewater treatment and reuse in the context of integrated management of water resources.
