## FOR THE CONCRETIZATION OF HUMAN RIGHT TO WATER AND NATURE

The organizations, participants in the Seminar "Water as a human right and as a common good: strategies and resistance against privatization" in the World Alternative Water Forum (FAMA) 2018, are convinced that we can not allow that:

- Businesses, markets and governments in the World Water Forum appropriating water and establishing methods of access and the realization of human rights to water and sanitation;
- States and the international community eight years after the UN resolution have not yet taken charge of defining ways to guarantee access to water as a human right;
- The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (MDGs) does not include a commitment by the States to guarantee the human right to water and only offer access to water through an affordable price;
- The defenders of nature and human rights continue to be criminalized, prosecuted and murdered;
- There are so many violations of the human right to water throughout the world and whose perpetrators remain unpunished;
- In the lands of the indigenous just recognized, the right to nature, especially to water, is not guaranteed to the communities.

As movements committed in the defense of the human right to water and in the rights of Nature, we consider urgent the mobilization of the movements of the environment water, of human rights, to obtain the adoption of legal instruments of international law that have the following characteristics:

- as an instrument of international law that regulates universal human right to water;
- as binding for the States that ratify it and adopted as model of reference for other countries;
- translating into binding measures for states the principle, recognized only in terms of "declarations" that water is a
  universal human right, associated with the maintenance of aquifers and watersheds to ensure the continuity of the
  natural water cycle;
- establish implementation principles such as: priority of human use for life, which includes personal use and for food production; the gratuity of the vital minimum for human and animal use and for the family agricultural production; define quantitative rules on water use for multinational companies and for agro-business;
- provide for the adoption of instruments of justification of violations at the Human Rights Council;
- recognize the universal human right to water and sanitation and water as a common good
- recognize and guarantee the rights of nature.

## The characterizing elements of the legal instrument are:

- the quantification of the human right to water and the obligation of states to guarantee the minimum vital of water per person per day (min 50 to 100 liters according to the WHO guidelines);
- public and non-profit management of the water service and sanitation services;
- the recognition of community management and of communities as subjects that define the model of management of the water and sanitation service;
- recognize that organized communities that self-manage water, self guarantee the human right to water;
- to combat all forms of hoarding of water resources (mining, extraction and production).

Convinced that these principles become a common commitment of the organizations participating in this seminar, we hope that they can be adopted to counter the expropriation of the right to water by multinationals and financial markets, through a mobilization that leads to the adoption of the following instruments:

- **at national level**: binding legislation for the realization of the human right to water and for the right of nature, the recognition of public and community management of water services;
- **at international level**: a binding legal instrument for the realization of the human right to water and nature through the adoption of an international pact in the field of the Social and Economic Cultural Rights (PIDESC).

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