**Submission by Franciscans International related to the call for inputs on the report on mandate planning and the report on water commodification**

**Introduction**

1. Franciscans International focuses the following submission on section two, “Climate change and human rights to water and sanitation,” of the call for inputs. Given the diverse issues presented, the submission is divided into two parts, by country. Part I examines the impacts of climate change and logging on the rights to water and sanitation in the Solomon Islands, while Part II highlights issues concerning climate change, access to water, and trans-boundary water resources in El Salvador.

**Part I: Solomon Islands**

1. Solomon Islands is particularly vulnerable to climate change as a small island State. It is an archipelago country comprised of 992 islands, of which 147 are inhabited. The majority of the population lives in low-lying coastal areas. Despite contributing minimally to greenhouse gas emissions that lead to climate change, the Solomon Islands is already experiencing the severe impacts of it, such as extreme weather patterns, increases in temperature, rising sea levels, ocean acidification, soil salinization and changing precipitation patterns.[[1]](#footnote-1) The loss and salinization of soils and the intrusion of salt water on the atolls pose particular threats to the rights to water, food and health of the population.
2. The rise of sea level in Solomon Islands is amongst the highest in the world, and of grave concern as the majority of the country’s population lives in low-lying coastal areas. Between 1947 and 2014, the country experienced the vanishing of five vegetated reef islands, while a further six islands experienced severe shoreline recession.[[2]](#footnote-2)
3. With this context, Franciscans International has previously raised concerns as to how logging contributes to and exacerbates the impacts of climate change. Logging activities threaten and affect several human rights in the Solomon Islands,[[3]](#footnote-3) including the rights to water and to sanitation.

*Background on Logging and the Rights to Safe Drinking Water and to Sanitation*

1. The destruction of forests and lands has left soil exposed to sun and rain, dried up or contaminated water supplies, and caused precipitation to inefficiently disperse, leading to “flash floods, extremes of wet and dry, soil erosion and landslides.”[[4]](#footnote-4)
2. Several communities have stated that there is a clear direct impact on water quality due to damage to pre-existing water systems by logging companies[[5]](#footnote-5) and contamination.
3. For example, the residents of Manaoba Island relied on several natural freshwater basins before logging activities started. After the log pond was constructed and the logging camp erected, at least two wells were damaged by logging machines and could no longer be used.[[6]](#footnote-6)
4. A combination of increased run-off from upstream cutting areas, and log pond and wharf construction, is also leading to increased sedimentation in the water. According to Ray Andresen, Solomon Islands Water Strategic Manager, logging activities by Tabilo Timber, which operates in the area of Honiara, have reportedly affected the quality of Honiara’s main water source due to the accumulation of silt deposits.[[7]](#footnote-7) Although different government authorities were alerted, no action was taken to address the problem at the time.
5. The logging sector also severely impacts fisheries, a major source of livelihood and food security for communities. For example, in Malaita, a large majority of people who were asked indicated that they observed changes in fisheries due to logging operations in the region.[[8]](#footnote-8)
6. Fish resources have declined, in part, as a result of the sedimentation of rivers and reefs. This is a result of runoff from upstream cutting areas, log ponds and wharf construction. Riverbanks erode as the prescribed buffer zones are often disrespected, and riverbeds are damaged by logging machinery as bridges are not consistently and properly constructed. If the coral reefs die, there can be serious effects on the shoreline because reefs can absorb up to 97% of the wave energy and thus constitute key protection against natural hazards.[[9]](#footnote-9)
7. In Laovavasa, fishing communities reported, “[A]s rivers turn murky and brown, especially when it rains, diving and spearfishing are getting increasingly hard, and in some places impossible. In downstream areas, and notably in narrow bays, runoff is also causing problems.”[[10]](#footnote-10)
8. Women engaged in the fishing industry noted the impacts of logging on the quality of water, and on fisheries. One interviewee stated, “fishing inside the bay is a problem now because the mud is covering the corals causing them to die. But the people who like logging, they don’t like to listen to us women. They say they don’t worry about these things. They like logging, they like development. But what kind of development is this when it damages everything? Is that development? Or is it damage?”[[11]](#footnote-11)
9. Logging companies have also caused direct destruction of reefs and mangroves, due to log pond and wharf construction, impeding coastal communities’ access to these resources for subsistence. Women have been disproportionately impacted by this destruction of mangroves that hold a unique importance for the livelihoods of women who rely on access to fresh-water resources. For example, women from Marao, Aiparuru and Raroasi used to benefit from the mangroves of their areas as productive fishing grounds, but now they have to paddle for 20 to 30 minutes to collect shells and mud crabs, which takes more time and poses more risks when the conditions of navigation are bad.[[12]](#footnote-12)
10. Residents around logging areas also reported oil leaks from logging machinery and fuelling stations, often positioned at the edge of the shore, as well as the dumping of oil into the ocean, which also had negative impacts on water and fish resources.[[13]](#footnote-13)

## *Climate change and human rights to water and sanitation*

1. ***In your experience, how does the impact of climate change hinder the fulfillment of the human rights to water and sanitation, especially in groups in vulnerable situations? Can you identify specific groups that have increased vulnerability due to the impacts of climate change (drought, floods, desertification) on water supply and sanitation? (i.e., women, residents of informal settlements, climate refugees, indigenous peoples, etc). Can you provide some case studies, statistics or specific examples?***
2. There are specific groups and sectors of the population who experience situations of increased vulnerability due to the impacts of climate change. The Franciscans network in Solomon Islands has reported particular concern for sea-dependent communities including fisher folk.
3. Children are also particularly impacted by the impacts of climate change. For instance, in Lau Lagoon, students have no other means to reach school than by boat. Yet, the increasing unpredictability of the weather and of storms renders the journey to school increasingly perilous.[[14]](#footnote-14)
4. More broadly, climate change impacts entire communities, forcing some to move to less exposed areas. For example, inhabitants of Lau Lagoon are being forced to leave their homes and relocate to Malaita.[[15]](#footnote-15) As more and more communities have to relocate, land disputes, including in courts, are on the rise in a country where traditional land tenure structures are complex.[[16]](#footnote-16)
5. ***What steps and measures are being considered to carry out projects and policy that take into account the intersectionality among groups in vulnerable situations? Can you provide some case studies, statistics or specific examples?***
6. In the Solomon Islands National Development Strategy (2016-2035), access to water supply and improved sanitation is considered a high priority need, especially in rural areas. It states, “the ongoing health and environmental effects of improper water and sanitation services needs to be better understood, funded and improvements delivered.”[[17]](#footnote-17)An objective of this National Development Strategy is inclusive growth by focusing on all segments of society. According to our partners, advancements have yet to be widely felt.

***5.1. In your experience, what are points of improvement that are necessary to be included in territorial and urban reorganization plans in the face of flood risks in order to minimize the vulnerability of populations and to guarantee the human rights to water and sanitation?***

1. In February-March 2020, major floods in the Guadalcanal Province impacted Selwyn College of the Church of Melanesia, located in a coastal area surrounded by forest. The flood affected the access to safe drinking water, to sanitary facilities,[[18]](#footnote-18) and to the food gardens of the school, as well as the rural health center next to the school. As the septic tanks were flooded, there were serious concerns regarding the health impacts. The floods forced students to be evacuated from their dormitories, alongside staff,[[19]](#footnote-19) to Honiara. This was not the first time the school was flooded.[[20]](#footnote-20) Floods are believed to be exacerbated by logging activities in the upstream area around the school compound. Due to the heavy rain, the water drainage system could not cope with the water debris and disrupted education activities for up to ten days.[[21]](#footnote-21)
2. Partners from Tamboko, Ando, Titaraho and Pao Catholic communities in Saghalu and Malango ward of Guadalcanal Province stated that they are vulnerable to flash flooding, changing watercourse and sedimentation of drinking water sources. The water is unsafe for consumption due to the continuous logging activity and the changing nature of the natural habitat.[[22]](#footnote-22)
3. Floods in the Solomon Islands are being exacerbated due to the dramatic and unfavorable impacts of logging operations on the land. As logging companies clear forests, hills become entirely exposed and eroded, causing flash floods to become more frequent.
4. In order to minimize the vulnerability of populations and to guarantee their right to water and sanitation there must be increased regulation of logging companies in the country. We note that the Solomon Islands issued a National Forestry Policy 2020 and the Corporate Forestry Plan 2020-2022. Further, despite a stated commitment to mitigate climate change, the Government of Solomon Islands has not submitted its revised Nationally Determined Contribution.

**Part II. El Salvador[[23]](#footnote-23)**

1. While we acknowledge that the mandate of the Special Rapporteur closely followed the situation in El Salvador in previous years, including thanks to a follow-up visit in 2019, we call the attention of the new Special Rapporteur on continued concerns that prevail in the country in relation to climate change and the human rights to water and sanitation.
2. **During drought cycles, when climate change effects tend to intensify in frequency and duration, water reserves should be monitored and foreseen and both domestic and drinking uses must be prioritized in order to ensure the human rights to water and sanitation, with special attention to those groups in vulnerable situations. The negative impact on water quality, due to the concentration of contaminants when dilution flows are reduced, must also be anticipated.**
3. Geographically, El Salvador should have a good water supply. However, the lack of watershed protection, the poor distribution of water assets, the lack of water protection legislation and culture, and pollution have caused the country to be at a level of scarcity considered as "water stress." In other words, the demand for water is higher than the available water. Climate change aggravates these impacts, and will “likely lead to water stress for much of El Salvador’s population.”[[24]](#footnote-24)
4. El Salvador is part of what is known as the "Central American Dry Corridor"[[25]](#footnote-25), an area where at least 700,000 people struggle to meet their basic needs, including in relation to their right to water, due to the late and irregular onset of rainfalls.[[26]](#footnote-26) This phenomenon is characterized by periods of heat waves or intense rains that are aggravated by the influence of the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO).[[27]](#footnote-27) According to studies such as German Watch's Global Climate Risk Index (2012), El Salvador ranks 4th[[28]](#footnote-28) among the countries with the highest vulnerability conditions in the world in the last two decades.
5. This situation was confirmed by the former Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation, who found that more than 600,000 people in El Salvador do not have access to any type of drinking water and sanitation service,[[29]](#footnote-29) with the rural population, indigenous populations, people deprived of liberty and women and girls[[30]](#footnote-30) the most affected.
6. At the beginning of 2020, the departments of San Salvador and La Libertad suffered a water crisis due to poor quality and shortages, affecting approximately 1.5 million Salvadorans,[[31]](#footnote-31) and generating social unrests. These unrests forced the Legislative Assembly to initiate a process to hold to account the Minister of Health[[32]](#footnote-32) and the President of ANDA (Administración Nacional de Acueductos y Alcantarillados)[[33]](#footnote-33) for their incapacity to manage the crisis and its consequences for the affected population. In the future, it is expected that El Salvador will have “longer and drier periods of drought.”[[34]](#footnote-34)
7. At the end of May 2020, the passage of storm Amanda[[35]](#footnote-35) once again exposed the vulnerability of the territory and of the water network,[[36]](#footnote-36) generating a shortage of water supply in all the municipalities of the metropolitan area and putting the groups already at risk at an exacerbated disadvantage. In November 2020, hurricane ETA also revealed these problems once again, causing the evacuation of thousands of people.[[37]](#footnote-37)

**4.1. From your experience, do you consider that - at national/regional and local level - there is a drought prevention strategy with a hydrographic planning that guarantees the supply of quality water, especially to groups in vulnerable situations? What weaknesses do you consider exist in the drought prevention strategies? Can you provide some case studies, statistics or specific examples?**

1. Franciscans International highlights the need for the Special Rapporteur to address the issue of transboundary water resources in his report on climate change and the human rights to water and sanitation.
2. The former Special Rapporteur on the human right to drinking water and sanitation recommended to the governments of neighboring countries, after his visit to El Salvador in 2016, "to establish a cooperative relationship [with El Salvador], through bilateral or trilateral treaties, to achieve adequate management of transboundary watersheds, affirming the priority use of water for human consumption over other uses and adopting as a central point the principles of the human rights to water and sanitation."[[38]](#footnote-38) Recently, the IACHR[[39]](#footnote-39) recommended promoting negotiations and cooperation treaties with bordering countries for a well integrated and sustainable management of shared basins based on the human right to water.
3. This issue is particularly important given the already existing threats to water quality and supply from mining projects. There are currently 11 mining projects in the exploration process and one with an operating license, Cerro Blanco, in the border area with Guatemala and, on the other hand, 42 projects, some in exploration and others at the application level in the border area with Honduras.[[40]](#footnote-40) It should be added that in the case of Honduras, in the Department of Choluteca, in addition to industrial exploitation, there is a widespread artisanal mining activity, whose use of mercury and cyanide is highly polluting.[[41]](#footnote-41)
4. All of the above aggravates the problems of quantity and quality of surface water coming from the countries of the region that feed into El Salvador. In particular, any damage caused to the sources that feed the Lempa River would affect 60% of the Salvadorian population who benefits from the use of this river. According to the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the effects of climate change in the Central American region could worsen even more.[[42]](#footnote-42) Concerns have been previously raised that climate change and pollution of the Lempa River would lead to famine.[[43]](#footnote-43)
5. Although the human rights implications of the mining projects[[44]](#footnote-44) planned for El Salvador's border areas[[45]](#footnote-45) have already been highlighted by different mechanisms, there does not seem to be firm and systematic actions by the government of El Salvador to seek an agreement with neighboring governments aimed at preventing considerable damage to the environment and to the lives of the people in the border areas.
6. Since 2016, civil society in El Salvador has made numerous requests to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to initiate talks with Guatemala and Honduras. However, in 2017 and 2018, neither significant progress nor commitments at the national level were achieved by the responsible authorities, and much less towards a negotiation between neighboring countries.
7. In May 2019, the previous government carried out a consultation with State institutions and social organizations, which allowed the Foreign Ministry to formulate a treaty proposal for cooperation in the management of the shared basin of the Lempa River. Nevertheless, at the end of the consultation, there was no public access to this document. With the arrival of the new government in June 2019, civil society tried to approach the new authorities who showed some interest in the subject. They were indeed informed of the process that had been held with the previous administration. However, to date, we do not know the status of the process of drafting the treaty and of the conversations with representatives of Guatemala, if there have been any, on the contents of a possible treaty on trans-boundary waters.[[46]](#footnote-46)
1. State of The Environment Report 2019: Solomon Islands, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme, <https://www.sprep.org/publications/state-of-the-environment-soe-report-2019-solomon-islands> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Interactions between sea-level rise and wave exposure on reef island dynamics in the Solomon Islands, Simon Albert et al 2016 Environ. Res. Lett. 11 054011, <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1748-9326/11/5/054011/pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. See generally, Franciscans International Joint Submission for UPR Solomon Islands 2021 at <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/UPRSBStakeholdersInfoS38.aspx> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Information collected by the member of the Society of St Francis (SSF) in Solomon Islands in August 2020. A similar research was done by the Dominicans Order (Friars, Sisters, Brothers and Laities) in conjunction to the one that was carried out by SSFSI in the West Guadalcanal. The research targeted five (5) catholic communities where there is an ongoing logging activity. The field assessment aimed to provide a reflection on the human rights situation and identify critical issues faced by the communities as a direct impact of logging operations. The research was carried out between 28th– 30th September 2020 within two provincial wards in Guadalcanal Province namely Saghalu western end of the island and Malango at the eastern side of Guadalcanal island. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. From happy hour to hungry hour: Logging, fisheries and food security in Malaita, Solomon Islands (hereafter “Happy hour to hungry hour”), WorldFish Program Report 2018, p. 43, at <https://www.worldfishcenter.org/content/happy-hour-hungry-hour-logging-fisheries-and-food-security-malaita-solomon-islands> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. *See* “Happy hour to hungry hour”, p.43 [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Logging is corrupting these islands. One village fights back- and wins, National Georgraphic, 3 January 2020, <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/science/2020/01/deforestation-in-the-solomon-islands/> [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. *See* “Happy hour to hungry hour”, p.36 [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Reefs reduce 97 percent of wave energy, could be better than artificial barriers, Mongabay, 15 December 2014,

<https://news.mongabay.com/2014/12/reefs-reduce-97-percent-of-wave-energy-could-be-better-than-artificial-barriers/> [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Information collected by member of the Society of St Francis in Solomon Islands in August 2020 (*See footnote 6)* [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. *See* “Happy hour to hungry hour”, p.38 [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Ibid [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Ibid *(*p. 40) [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Climate change drives Solomon Islands’ people of the sea ashore, Deutsche Welle, (2017), section “Climate change changes everything”, <https://www.dw.com/en/climate-change-drives-solomon-islands-people-of-the-sea-ashore/a-40777201> [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Ibid [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Ibid [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Solomon Islands Development Strategy (2016-2035), p.24, [https://solomonislands-data.sprep.org/dataset/national-development-strategy-2016-2035](https://solomonislands-data.sprep.org/dataset/national-development-strategy-2016-2035%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank) [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Information collected by the member of the Society of St Francis in Solomon Islands in August 2020. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Selwyn Flooded and Evacuated, The Melanesian Mission, 12 February 2020, <http://www.mmuk.net/news/selwyn-college-flooded-evacuated/> [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. Selwyn College on Hold Amid Flooding, Solomon Times, 2 February 2009, <https://www.solomontimes.com/news/selwyn-college-on-hold-amid-flooding/3495> [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Supra, note 4. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. Supra, note 4. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. Information contained below is translated from a contribution of Franciscans International and the Red Centroamericana por la Defensa de las Aguas Transfronterizas-El Salvador (Red-CAT) in response to the call for contributions by the Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment. (November 2020) [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. Climate Change Risk Profile- El Salvador, <https://www.climatelinks.org/sites/default/files/asset/document/2017_USAID%20ATLAS_Climate%20Change%20Risk%20Profile_El%20Salvador.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. *See* “Cronología del Corredor Seco: El acelerador de la resiliencia en Centroamérica”, FAO, 1 June 2017, <http://www.fao.org/in-action/agronoticias/detail/es/c/1024540/>. “The Dry Corridor strip, which stretches from Southern Mexico down to Panama and suffers from severe inclement weather due to El Niño. […] A For practical purposes, the most vulnerable countries that are the most prone to drought or extreme precipitation are Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua. The Dry Corridor is known for its irregular rainfall, and has become one of the most susceptible regions in the world to climate change and variability.“ [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. Corredor Seco – América Central. Situation Report, 2016, http://www.fao.org/3/a-br092s.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. *See* Reunión Técnica Corredor Seco Centroamericano y soluciones de desarrollo <http://www.fao.org/americas/eventos/ver/es/c/1196866/> [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. El Salvador cuarto país más golpeado por el Cambio Climático, publicado por el Programa Regional de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional para Centro América fase II <https://www.sica.int/consulta/Noticia.aspx?Idn=74846&idm=1> [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. Preliminary Observations of the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, OHCHR, May 18, 2016, <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=19974&LangID=E> [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation on his mission to El Salvador, August 3, 2016, A/HRC/33/49/Add.1, para. 10. Similarly, the Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that the State adopt measures to improve the standard of living of children, including indigenous children, paying special attention to water, food, sanitation and housing. See Committee on the Rights of the Child, Concluding Observations, November 29, 2018,

<http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC/C/SLV/CO/5-6&Lang=En> [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. <http://www.censos.gob.sv/cpv/descargas/CPV_Resultados.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. *See* Pleno inicio la interpelación de ministra de Salud, https://www.asamblea.gob.sv/node/10070 [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. *See* Finaliza interpelación a titular de salud. Presidente Ponce convoca a sesión plenaria para interrogatorio a presidente de ANDA, https://www.asamblea.gob.sv/taxonomy/term/751 [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. Climate Change Risk Profile- El Salvador, <https://www.climatelinks.org/sites/default/files/asset/document/2017_USAID%20ATLAS_Climate%20Change%20Risk%20Profile_El%20Salvador.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
35. Tropical storm Amanda severly impacts food security of 340,000 Salvadorans, 9 June 2020, <https://reliefweb.int/report/el-salvador/tropical-storm-amanda-severely-impacts-food-security-340000-salvadorans> [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
36. La tormenta tropical Amanda deja nueve muertos e inundaciones en El Salvador, <https://www.lavanguardia.com/vida/20200531/481521704007/la-tormenta-tropical-amanda-deja-nueve-muertos-e-inundaciones-en-el-salvador.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
37. “ETA en Centroamérica: su destructive paso tras dejar decenas de muertos y miles de evacuados”, https://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias-america-latina-54789907 [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
38. Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation on his mission to El Salvador, August 3, 2016, A/HRC/33/49/Add.1, para, 98; Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, 19 July 2019, A/74/197, para. 18. [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
39. Press Release, IACHR presents preliminary observations of its in loco visit to El Salvador, December 2019, paragraph recommendations regarding DESCA. <http://www.oas.org/es/cidh/prensa/comunicados/2019/335.asp> [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
40. Mira, Edgardo, ‘Las amenazas ambientales y la necesaria gestión compartida de las aguas transfronterizas en la región centroamericana’, Perspectivas, 12 (2016), p. 3. Available at https://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/fesamcentral/12889.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
41. “Con L40 millones buscan regular la minería artesanal”, ACAFREMIN, 4 de mayo 2018, https://www.acafremin.org/es/noticias-regionales/honduras/239-con-l40-millones-buscan-regular-la-mineria-artesanal [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
42. CEPAL, La economía del cambio climático en Centroamérica (México, DF: CEPAL, 2011), p. 97. [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
43. Climate change, pollution leading to 'famine' in Rio Lempa Basin, AFP News Agency, 6 February 2019, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MM7LRXGIads> [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
44. The Special Rapporteur on human rights obligations related to the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes has mentioned that "no resource is more affected than water by degradation of quality and quantity due to poor management of hazardous substances and wastes from extractive industries [...] such substances and wastes seep, infiltrate and drain into the water systems contaminating, not only the water reserves of the inhabitants in the vicinity of the mine but even those of communities living hundreds of kilometers downstream, and thereby affecting the fundamental right of these communities to access to drinking water and adequate sanitation. " Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights implications of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes, Calin Georgescu, A/HRC/21/48, 2 July 2012, para, 39. [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
45. *See* Joint Report submitted by Salvadoran civil society organizations for the second round of the UPR to El Salvador, March 15, 2014. Page 7 [↑](#footnote-ref-45)
46. Human rights and the global water crisis: water pollution, water scarcity and water-related disasters, Report of the Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment, 19 January 2021, A/HRC/46/28, paras. 59 and 89(b), <https://undocs.org/A/HRC/46/28> [↑](#footnote-ref-46)