**COMMITTEE:** General assembly

**QUESTION OF:** Measures to Develop Water Infrastructure to Ensure Widespread Access to Clean Water

**MAIN SUBMITTER:**  Brazil

**CO-SUBMITTERS:**  Argentina, Sweden, Angola, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Germany, Republic of Korea, Uruguay, Brazil

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Fully believing* of the fact that it is a shared effort to save lives now and drive progress moving forward, and together the governments, organizations, and communities are working to bring sustainable, safe drinking water to every person on the globe,

*Deeply concerned* that 2.2 billion people do not have an access to clean water, and 4.2 billion people do not have an access to basic sanitations,

*Fully alarmed* that more than 40% of the population is experiencing water shortage, which is not resolved with practical measures, according to the UN,

*Realizing* that the reasons for the water scarcity is strongly linked with climate change, poverty, inequality, population increase, water pollution, etc,

*Fully alarmed* that more than 40% of the population is experiencing water shortage, which is not resolved with practical measures, according to the UN,

*Having devoted attention* on that there areover 884 million people in world that did not have safe water to drink and about 3 billion people worldwide lack adequate facilities to safely wash their hands in home.

*Acknowledging* that many reasons result to this fresh water crisis: poverty, economic gaps, global warming, pollution, population booming, etc,

1. Calls upon all states to incorporate appropriate usage of water into the educational system, especially for regions with high degree water waste or low degree of water conservation, through ways such as, but not limited to:
	1. implementing mandatory education for all students until high school through ways such as but not limited to:
		1. encourage university students through their projects to support education in poverty-stricken area,
		2. adding government subsidies to encourage teachers to educate the students,
	2. educating through online sources such as, but not limited to:
		1. social media posts,
		2. Article push,
		3. Radios,
	3. Arranging activities and allowing the students to think solutions of increase the widespread of clean water, and allowing the students to recognize the seriousness of the issue such as but not limited to:
		1. Holding discussion sessions at least one time in every quarter about challenges and limitations of no access to clean water,
		2. requiring students to add an additional subject where students learn the essential information related to a variety of information relating to the topic,
		3. Giving water crisis related assemblies,
		4. Science fair with the topic of cleansing water;
2. Urges MEDCs to work with all stakeholders to create and improve technologies to purify contaminated water and increase the supply of fresh water in ways but not limited to:
	1. Investigating new water conservation and production technologies such as but not limited to:
		1. Machine that can pull moisture from the air and produce clean drinking water,
		2. Solar desalination tool that removes contaminants from water, which is portable and can produce large amount of fresh water a day,
		3. A machine to clean waste in cities and produce clean drinking water from human fences,
	2. Improving water catchment and harvesting in such ways but not limited to:
		1. Cleaning or increasing vegetation cover,
		2. Increasing the land slope with artificial ground cover,
		3. Reducing soil permeability by the soil compaction and application of chemicals,
		4. Developing a technology that can collects rainwater and convert it to the human use;
3. Asks member states and World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to raise international awareness of the responsibilities regarding to the usage of water and support online and offline donations for the most economical solution to countries with weak water infrastructure such as but not limited to:
	1. Post real stories about areas without clean water on social media and short video platforms through verified accounts, plus a donation channel, spreading general awareness of the issue through social medias, through such ways but not limited to:
		1. Facebook,
		2. Instagram,
		3. Twitter,
		4. YouTube,
	2. spreading general awareness of the issue to LEDCs through such methods but not limited to:
		1. Leaflets,
		2. Paper advertisement,
		3. Newspapers;
4. Further recommends Governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to create fundraising in order to achieve higher quality, technologically advanced, and more sustainable water infrastructure in such ways but not limited to:
	1. proposing to create a fundraising organization with government support, indicating periodical donations to raise a proper water filtration for the city through enterprises such as but not limited to:
		1. School donation on yearly events,
		2. Cost enterprise yearly water infrastructure fees,
	2. Using online platforms to make effective funding such as but not limited to:
5. Establish verified account to update and raise periodically funding events to attending,
6. Urges the influencers help in order to raise the awareness in a higher authority and favour to the audience,
	1. Request NGOs to set websites with clearly update events due to water infrastructure in the region, seeking donation through such ways but not limited to:
		1. Resetting calendar sections updating the current event of funding due to the topic,
		2. Setting friendly and beneficial relationships with partner companies to promote the product at the same time raising money as promotion fees,
	2. Urge people to do charities for countries that have the issue of accessing to clean water in such ways but not limited to:
		1. Call dominations to the that have a severe issue of access to clean water,
		2. Urge college students to volunteer for helping cities that have the issue to access to clean water built a purification system by adding credit to earn scholarships,
		3. Encourage students to clean the banks of water source for the countries that have this issue;
7. Urges member states to enforce laws on factories that are disposing of chemicals or source of contaminate to water sources for the purpose of protecting essential water sources in such ways but not limited to:
	1. Dramatically reducing the amount of chemicals that can be disposed to the water sources,
	2. Installing contamination detection to the water sources to strictly investigate whether the factories are following the regulations,
	3. Having regular in-person inspections to companies in order to prevent any companies from cutting corners to gain competitive advantages;
8. Suggests governments to increase federal and local support to find, train, and retain the next generation of the drinking water sector workforce to help offset the large number of expected retirements through measures such as but not limited to:
	1. Promoting employment opportunities in the drinking water sector by:
		1. Encouraging people in areas that encounter difficulties in accessing clean water to work in the drinking water sector,
		2. Educating students in regions with water shortage of the importance and the future opportunities in the drinking water sector,
		3. Giving speeches around those areas about the benefits of working in the drinking water sector,
		4. Asking regional governments works to invite unemployed people in those areas to working in the drinking water sector,
	2. Training children of workers in drinking water sector’s interest about water industry in such ways but not limited to:
		1. Set separate schools of children of workers in drinking water sector,
		2. Organize activity for workers in drinking water sector ？that allows them to bring their family and train their interest about industry as well,
	3. Introducing new policies that increase funding of water industry is such ways but not limited to:
		1. Increase salary of workers in all water industry, especially drinking water sector,
		2. Increase pension for retired water industry workers,
	4. providing educational courses for students that include information about the possible pollution of water,
	5. providing details on the water supply system to help the public understand the issue thoroughly;

1. Urges governments to cooperate with non-Governmental organizations (NGOs) and United nations Organizations (UNOs) through ways to minimize water pollution through national plans, including but not limited to:
	1. Improving sanitation in such ways but not limited to:
		1. Implementing the supervision and management system for water pollution prevention and control,
		2. Reducing and eliminating the amount of waste water discharged by pollutants,
		3. Meeting regularly between countries for a possible further improvement on the water system,
	2. Preventing measures shall be taken for possible water pollution,
	3. Controlling rural non-point source pollution such as improving the system of farming and irrigation;
2. Request governments to increase the tax in areas of water conservation, sanitary appliance, and water borne for the purpose of more equal distribution of water among the countries through ways such as but not limited to:
	1. Increasing tax in a reasonable system to establish equal distribution among countries in house hold and businesses such as but not limited to:
		1. House hold water price will be restricted through cubic meter measures, rate high than cubic meter will be charged in other fees,
		2. Businesses charge through waterborne fees, industrial fees, water conservation in percentage through business taxes,
	2. Utilize the collected taxes with implementing the more efficient ways of equal distribute of water such as, but not limited to:
		1. Establish water infrastructure systems underground to the spread of the entire country in order to share the equal available water to parts of the city,
		2. Through regions which does not support underground infrastructure delivery could be established through periodical water delivery trucks;
3. Asks UN and other non-Governmental organizations (NGOs) to research on new innovative measures and the use of infrastructures and inventions of water system in which reuses and recycles rain water, steams, snow and the variety of different natural resources, in ways such as, but not limited to:
	1. Exploring for more efficient and inexpensive measures to help the water system, which could be implemented to less economically developed countries (LEDCs) as well,
	2. Research on the application of efficient drain system to effectively collect the rain water,
	3. Create new water recycling systems that are more technologically advanced, and more viable.