The General Assembly Plenary (Concurrent),

Emphasizing the efforts of UN-Water and World Water day,

Recognizing the human right of accessible Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH),

Aware of the fact that 700 million people in 34 different countries around the world are considered water scarce,

Keeping in mind 80% of waste water flows back into the ecosystem without being treated or reused,

Observing poverty within developing states,

Fully alarmed by the lack of clean water in developing states,

1. Calls upon UN-Water and relevant United Nations bodies to construct infrastructure and distribute tools that further water safety and sanitation:

   (a) Infrastructure needed includes but is not limited to;

   (i) Dams;

   (ii) Sewage systems;

   (iii) Wells;

   (iv) Rain water harvesting and purifying systems;

   (v) Water recycling systems;

   (vi) Desalination plants;

   (vii) Drainage systems;

   (b) Tools needed include but are not limited to;

   (i) Water filters;

   (ii) Sewage pipes;

   (iii) Heavy machinery;

   (iv) Water tanks;

   (c) Tools and infrastructure should be made available to all Member States that lack access to clean water;

2. Urges all Member States to provide water services to regions lacking clean water;

3. Encourages all Member States and other entities to commit resources and personnel to facilitate clean water projects;

4. Stresses the importance that Member States should consider their capabilities when committing resources such as:

   (a) Financial capital;

   (b) Experts;

   (c) Implementation program;
(i) Educational programs;

(ii) Creating knowledgeable workers;

(iii) Sustainable system;

5. Promotes the education of Member States on the proper amounts of water consumption per person per day in order to reduce waste of clean water by:

(a) Spreading awareness of the lack of clean water in developing countries;

(b) Educating Member States on the proper amount of water consumption per person per day, which is between 50 and 100 liters;

6. Suggests the expansion of methods for controlling runoff water such as:

(a) Transitioning away from toxic fertilizers and pesticides;

(b) Utilizing clean methods of fertilization including:

(i) Organic fertilizers;

(ii) Plant compost;

(iii) Animal compost;

(iv) Crop rotation;

(c) Emphasizing that planting trees, shrubs or grasses along the edges of fields can provide an environmentally friendly buffer to prevent runoff at a very low cost.

Passed, Yes: 23 / No: 0 / Abstain: 0