

Commission : Health and Population
Session : 6th Zonal MUN Conference 2019
Sponsors : Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Democratic People's Republic of
Korea (south), Libya, Myanmar, Poland, Turkey, UK, Yemen,

**QUESTION OF: ENSURING AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE WATER
MANAGEMENT AND SANITATION FOR ALL.**

The General Assembly,

Taking into consideration that the escalating rate of greenhouse gases emitted into the atmosphere is causing climatic disorders around the world, leading to severe droughts in turn contributing to water shortages and famine,

Alarmed by the continuous increase in water scarcity cases faced by more than 1.2million of the world's population due to the lack of efficient dams and reservoirs,

Bearing in mind that the over-use of water for household purposes and the leaking water pipes are contributing to the depletion of water which then increases the pressure on overstretched supplies,

Deeply disturbed by the fact that 1 in 6 people lacks access to clean water and also to clean toilets, that is they live in an environment where there is lack of sanitation which facilitates the spreading of diseases,

Taking into account that heavy rainfalls or floods result in increase in stagnant water and the proliferation of diseases such as malaria thus increasing waterborne diseases,

Deeply concerned by the fact that in poor countries, especially women and girls get attacked, robbed or sexually harassed when going to fetch water from remote wells,

1. Requests the promotion of afforestation thereby helping in water retention mitigating the effects of rising temperatures;
2. Urges to start the construction of dams and artificial rivers in order to collect rain water and direct it to dams or reservoirs;

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3. Expresses its hope of decreasing water wastage by educating people about their water consumption habits through campaigns and billboards which will raise awareness about the scarcity of fresh water and thus decrease its wastage;

4. Looking forward to provide home water-treatment capabilities through the use of filters, solar disinfection, or flocculants, to make drinking water safe;

5. Authorises the setting up of a special organisation whose role will be to monitor the water consumption of the country;

6. Further recommends to develop energy efficient water-purification plants which will use solar energy thus making no harm to the ecosystem and eventually reducing the cost of water-purification in the long run;

7. Encourages to improve irrigation efficiency and it is another major technique for reducing water wastage;

8. Calls upon to use advanced leak detection technologies to find underground pipes leakage and able to fix it therefore decreasing water wastage;

9. Further invites a special team from the UN Water and Sanitation Authority to come and check sewage and drainage system to ensure that they are fully operational and by the same way reducing the chance of contamination of water bodies;

10. Requests to implement and reinforce laws regarding the safety of the population while going to fetch water;

11. Looks forward to start smart farming technologies with help of sensors to be used on agricultural lands which will monitor humidity levels and soil moisture and then automatically turn on or off irrigation system;

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12. Notes with interest to implement law about rain water harvesting where houses should be equipped with a proper rain water harvesting system to use the collected water for household chores and therefore reduce wastage of fresh water.