R44 Emergency Resolution: Action on Water Emergency

Proposer: Green Party Iraq

Resolution text

The Global Greens acknowledge that:
Water is a finite resource which should be treated as scarce.
26% of the world's population, approximately two billion people, do not have access to safe drinking water, and 3.6 billion lack access to safe sanitation services [according to the UN 2023 Water Conference].
Water scarcity should be recognised as a crisis of great magnitude.
Water scarcity has interconnected environmental and social dimensions.
Water scarcity is a sustainable development issue - without water there can be no sustainable development. [Sustainable Development Goal 6: ensure access to water and sanitation for all]
Institutions at local, national, and international level are failing to meet the water needs of all people.
Water scarcity is an increasing problem on every continent, but the environmental and social impacts of water scarcity are not felt evenly.
Some regions are particularly water-stressed and therefore subject to the most harsh environmental and social impacts of water scarcity.
Geopolitical considerations impact on safe and equitable water management and all aspects of the water crisis.
Transboundary conflicts around water management and supply result in threats to safe access to water.
Water scarcity provides a pertinent threat to food production.
Marginalised communities, in particular women and girls, are among those most badly affected by water scarcity.
Climate change is making water scarcity worse.
We must adopt a global and inclusive approach to management of water, where water as a resource is managed fairly within countries and across state boundaries.

Therefore, the Global Greens:

Support stronger action on the water crisis and urge all countries to contribute to the Water Action Agenda.

State that, in this action on water, countries should harness the power of a diverse range of perspectives including taking action to elevate the perspective of indigenous peoples.

Reason

Respected Secretariat of Global Crane

“ Either we are or not to be”

Everyone knows that the Republic of Turkey has control over the flow of water to Iraq. Turley had built more than one dam on the Tigris and Euphrates rivers to store water for its national use, represented by the Alisu Dam.

Added to that the Republic of Iran has also cut off the water flow to more than 45 tributaries and seasonal streams that fed the rivers and marshes in Iraq that is crucial for the water supply to Iraqi people. The most important of which are the Karkha, Karoun, Tayeb and Alvand rivers, and the most recent of which is the Hoshiari River, which feeds Sulaymaniyah Governorate.

This fight over the water supply " water war" will badly reduce the water supply to Iraq in 2040 and will turn the Iraqi land into dry land without rivers and thus will badly increase the desertification of the land turn Iraq into a desert , the total water supply in Iraq annually is estimated at about 53% of the total Iraqi need of water in the normal situation.

On 17 June 2022, on the World Day to Combat Drought and Desertification,

UN and NGOs call for action to support Iraq in water resources management and climate change adaptation

Iraq is among the top five countries most affected by climate change, and 39th among the countries most water-stressed.

Therefore, we appeal to the parties of the world's greens and all organizations interested in the environment to support Iraq by appealing to the United Nations to activate the law and treaties toallow transitwaters to countries along the river to avoid destructive wars and create a famine that will have a bad impact on all humanity.

Accept the greetings of the people and government of Iraq, hoping for the best of this blessed gathering.
On my own behalf and the members of the Iraqi National Green Party, we hope for the success of your esteemed conference.

Saleh Naim al, Rubaie
Secretary General of the Iraqi National Green Party