



SAIMUN 2025

Resolution #454

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POWERED BY MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE MANAGER

FORUM: Ecology & Environment

QUESTION OF: Water security in South Asia.

MAIN SUBMITTER: The Kingdom of Belgium

CO-SUBMITTERS: Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Costa Rica, Côte D'Ivoire, Egypt, Finland, Haiti, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Myanmar, Somalia, United Arab Emirates

THE ECOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE,

Noting with deep concern the issue of water security in Bangladesh being an ongoing hazard for many and all individuals, 3.3 million people in Bangladesh still doesn't have any access to clean, natural water,

Emphasizing the abundance of clean water, with around 24.000 km of rivers flowing through it's fertile land in Bangladesh; the water security difficulties has been an out growing problem for the sake of citizens,

Recognizing the historical and continuing order, including lack of opportunities, environmental damage in certain South Asia countries, that has critical level of water security,

1. **Calls for** the Emergency South Asian Water Security Unit to be instated (ESAWSU), an emergency unit set up to create a short term emergency solution for the region, they will meet tri - annually, in Bangkok, Thailand, with the option of attending online, to promote a green initiative, the ESAWSU will be led by UN-Habitat and will consist of representatives form ASEAN, GWOPA and SAARC, with the intention to:

- a. distribute emergency aid provided by the ESAWSU including large amounts of uncontaminated water and critical medical supplies for those affected by contaminated water diseases
- b. encourage the creation of database platforms for tracking trends, quality and levels of the water in order to assist with policy and decision making;

2. **Encourages** the development of climate-resilient agricultural techniques in relevant and other South Asian countries, these strategies would be in place to further prevent water instability and to encourage active involvement in community organisations as to establish local involvement in the issue by:

- a. promoting water conservat?on technologies in agricultural practices such as-well as commun?ty led efforts and ?ntegrated water resource management to ?mprove local part?c?pat?on ?n susta?nable developmental projects, such as:
 - i. drip irrigation methods
 - ii. drought-resistant crops
 - iii. water-efficient techniques
- b. enhancing cross border cooperation mechanisms to allow for shared water resources as-well as, climate resilient infrastructure, water conservation technologies and other relevant measures;

3. **Further encourages** the establishment of a special regional task force to help water infrastructure initiatives

in South Asia, in order to guarantee a sustainable and clean water supply for relevant member nations most vulnerable communities, the action will be in coordination with the ESAWSU and other willing NGOs and will be achieved by:

- a. the immediate initiation of the use of mobile testing units, deployed to both urban, rural and underdeveloped areas, they would provide services such as free medical screenings to detect waterborne diseases in the bloodstream
- b. establishing a joint task force with the medical institutions already based in the area, the ESAWSU, the SAWC and present NGOs such as the Red Cross
- c. relevant member nations that are neighbours to South Asia will receive the capacity building they require to promote sustainable development and prevent abundance of water security
- d) building the resilience of farmlands through implementing soil-moisture conservation practices, introducing climate-resistant crop varieties and no-till farming
- e) implementing regulations over the use of pesticides and fertilizers in agriculture, which would reduce the level of water pollution
- f) strengthening regulations on industrial discharge flowing into and polluting rivers and water sources;

4. **Urges** the creation of the South Asian Water Council (SAWC), in collaboration with the United Nations Environmental Programme and taking advice from the coordination mechanism UN-Water, with the task of ensuring UN standards as well as humanitarian and environmental laws are being up kept in the region, the standards they would be up keeping laws that ensure:

- a. every state is distributing funds fairly and accurately, corresponding to how much they were given
- b. no person is being underpaid or mistreated by the government in desperate times
- c. those in drought or flood affected areas are adhering to the local guidelines, rules and regulations;

5. **Requests** the creation of a well run and widespread mass media campaign referring to the dangers of water contamination and UN concerns of ongoing water instability that are present in South Asia, how to approach this situation if citizens are unsure about the cleanliness of water in the region or if they believe they are in danger of contracting a water based disease, this would include the following:

- a. highlighting the areas where people can go to be tested for diseases or to receive purified water and a consultation with a medical professional on how to progress
- b. this campaign would be led through social media, eco-friendly flyers and the encouragement of local government to inform people of the information at hand based on the situation in their region
- c. developing algorithms in which people of the general public can contribute to the solution by offering their concerns and wisdom to allow to solve this issue quickly, further defining democracy
- d. a further notice on how to volunteer medical, scientific or social expertise to deal with the affected people and water in the area;

6. **Noting that** this resolution is being funded by the international community and with the world bank being central to this, all clauses are to be enforced by 01/01/203.