

GLOBAL GREENS & EUROPEAN GREENS
CONGRESS 2017 

Resolution Proposal Form

Person Submitting this Form:

Only the 3 Voting Delegates of each country may submit the Resolution & Amendment Forms.

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- Your Green Party: Pakistan Green Party
- Country which you are representing: Pakistan

Resolutions Title: Respect Indus Water Treaty

Preamble:

Current Indian right wing government threatening to void Indus water treaty, If it is voided by Indian government which was guaranteed by international community, but recent threat by Modi government of India to cancel that agreement unilaterally. Which impact million people in living in Pakistan. Using water and nature resources as weapon or tool to threatening to resolve political issues between India and Pakistan.

Operative Text:

We demand Indian current government to respect Indus water treaty and stop threatening to cancel agreement between Pakistan and India, and should not use water as weapon or tool to resolve other issues between both countries , which impact livelihood of 100 million of people lives in Pakistan delta. And Call upon international community to established independent body to resolve water issues between nations.

Background Text:

The waters of the Indus basin begins in Tibet and the Himalayan mountains in the states of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. They flow from the hills through the states of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir and Sindh, converging in Pakistan and emptying into the Arabian Sea south of Karachi. Where once there was only a narrow strip of irrigated land along these rivers, developments over the last century have created a large network of canals and storage facilities that

provide water for more than 26 million acres (110,000 km²), the largest irrigated area of any one river system in the world.

The partition of British India created a conflict over the plentiful waters of the Indus basin. The newly formed states were at odds over how to share and manage what was essentially a cohesive and unitary network of irrigation. Furthermore, the geography of partition was such that the source rivers of the Indus basin were in India. Pakistan felt its livelihood threatened by the prospect of Indian control over the tributaries that fed water into the Pakistani portion of the basin. Where India certainly had its own ambitions for the profitable development of the basin, Pakistan felt acutely threatened by a conflict over the main source of water for its cultivable land.

During the first years of partition, the waters of the Indus were apportioned by the Inter-Dominion Accord of May 4, 1948. This accord required India to release sufficient waters to the Pakistani regions of the basin in return for annual payments from the government of Pakistan. The accord was meant to meet immediate requirements and was followed by negotiations for a more permanent solution. However, neither side was willing to compromise their respective positions and negotiations reached a stalemate. From the Indian point of view, there was nothing that Pakistan could do to prevent India from any of the schemes to divert the flow of water in the rivers. Pakistan wanted to take the matter to the International Court of Justice, but India refused, arguing that the conflict required a bilateral resolution.

The treaty has not considered Gujarat state in India as part of the Indus river basin. The Indus river is entering the Great Rann of Kutch area and feeding into Kori Creek during floods. At the time of the Indus Waters Treaty in 1960, the Great Rann of Kutch area was disputed territory between the two nations which was later settled in the year 1968 by sharing total disputed area in 9:1 ratio between India and Pakistan. Without taking consent from India, Pakistan has constructed Left Bank Outfall Drain (LBOD) project passing through the Great Rann of Kutch area with the assistance from the world bank. LBOD's purpose is to bypass the saline and polluted water which is not fit for agriculture use to reach sea via Rann of Kutch area without passing through its Indus delta. Water released by the LBOD is enhancing the flooding in India and contaminating the quality of water bodies which are source of water to salt farms spread over vast area. The LBOD water is planned to join the sea via disputed Sir Creek but LBOD water is entering Indian territory due to many breaches in its left bank caused by floods, Gujarat state of India being the lower most riparian part of Indus basin, Pakistan is bound to provide all the details of engineering works taken up by Pakistan to India as per the provisions of the treaty and shall not proceed with the project works till the disagreements are settled by arbitration process.

In aftermath of the 2016 Uri attack, India reviewed the treaty and its provisions and proposed several changes. In September 2016, public interest litigation was filed in the Supreme Court of India challenging the validity of the treaty as it was signed by the Prime minister of India who is not head of the Indian republic. The President of India is the official head of the state.

Comment:

Threatening water treaty has potentially risk of war between two countries, and its time for international community to intervene.