**COMMITTEE: UNEP** 

**COUNTRY: INDIA** 

## ABOUT OUR COUNTRY:

India, officially the Republic of India, is a country in South Asia. It is the seventh- largest country In South Asia and the most crowded democracy in the world. Bounded by the Indian Ocean on the south, The Arabian sea on the southwest, and the Bay of Bengal on the southeast, it has borders with Pakistan to the west; China, Nepal and Bhutan to the north; Bangladesh and Myanmar to the east. The capital city and largest city of India is Delhi and has a population of 15,217 million. India itself has a population of 1.408 billion as the second most overpopulated city behind China, and is expected to overtake China this year.

## OUR COUNTRIES STATE ON THE MATTER:

A large number of Indians face high to extreme water stress, said from a recent report by the government's policy think tank, the NITI Aayog. According to 2022 statistics out of its population 91 million people lack access to safe water, 746 million people lack (54%) lack access to safely managed household sanitation facilities. Although India has 18 percent of the worlds populatio, it has only 4 percent of its water resources making it among the most water-stressed in the world. Even as the frequency and intensity of floods and droughts increase in the country, climate change is likely to increase this pressure on water resources.

## **OUR SOLUTION IDEAS:**

According to our government department that oversees water resources (The Ministry of Jal Shakti), it has been stated that works are being made with the World Bank on National Hydrology Projects (NHP). There have been two of these national schemes since the mid-1990's and we have been the middle of the third, expected to be completed in March 2024. The first two projects were an attempt to install measuring systems and bring together data about India's water resources. But according to Subhod Yadav, joint secretary of the Jal Shakti Board, the projects had their limitations. He says much of the data had to be collected by individuals and then fed into the system. Meanwhile that data was not available to everyone, and instead was analysed by individual government departments and was also not presented in a useful way. The latest hydrology project is an attempt to remedy those weaknesses.