

UNEP Ethiopia

Committee: United Nations Environment Programme

Topic1: Securing Water

Country: Ethiopia

Name

University: City University of Hong Kong

I. General Statement

Ethiopia, as one of the least developed countries and the country with the poorest sanitation and water in the Sub-Saharan Africa, is facing severer challenge of water security on the poor access to safe clean water and the natural depletion of water due to both climatic and economic factors. The severe condition of water security leads to frequent drought and famine, which causes water-related diseases and child mortality and shortens the average life span. The water crisis faced by African countries also caused by limited finance and water governance, lack of coordination and varied climate and natural hazards(UNDESA,2012).

Ethiopia ratifies the Nile Basin Initiative(NBI) and the Nile Basin Cooperative Framework Agreement in a bid to ensure an equitable utilization between all the riparian states of the Nile. Ethiopia ratifies the Shared Watercourse System Protocol in the Southern African development community(SADC).

II. Particulars

Ethiopia proposes an immense support on water sanitation facilities and technology in the Sub-Saharan countries and other LDCs facing water crisis. Advocate cross-national natural scientific research and investigation on groundwater availability and aquaculture in these countries to facilitate policy making. Support the NGOs and international organizations such as WaterAid and the World Bank to work with local partners and raise fund to improve safe clean water availability. Mobilize cooperation convention setting between Nile basin countries to use the water resources in a integrated framework

Reference:

UNDESA(2012)International Decade for Action" Water For Life"2005-2015.Retrieved from:<http://www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/africa.shtml>

Committee: United Nations Environment Programme

Topic2: Precaution and Response to Oil Spills

Country: Ethiopia

I. General Statement

Ethiopia, who is trying to embark on oil and gas extraction industry and seldom in appreciated harm of oil spills, attaches importance to the exploitation safety and the frequent oil spill accidents around the world. In the Sub-Saharan region, Nigeria's industry has a large dependence on crude oil extraction and has more experience in prevention and containment of oil spills.

Ethiopia ratifies Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971, Convention on the Prevention of Marine pollution Damage, 1972 and African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, 1968.

II. Particulars

Ethiopia proposes an immense support on the global and regional cooperation on the precaution and response/countermeasure to oil spills. Ethiopia Supports the establishment of new International integrated oil spill precaution and containment organization by 2015 and an affiliated oil spills database with purpose of sharing information on previous incidents, related geology and oceanology research, and countermeasure adoption. Under this framework, members coordinate the marine policy, do risk assessment as well as responsible attribution and cooperate on oil clean-up and recover/recycle technology.

Ethiopia urges oil-producing countries to negotiate with neighboring countries on their producing platform construction plan with respect to their vital interest of marine economic and environmental; also to do rigorous oil extraction safety supervision and contingency plan on oil spill and other risks to deploy accident control personnel efficiently; and to have insurance on the extraction activity and set up an oil spill trust fund in the country.

Ethiopia advocates division of cooperation of different government agencies, international organizations on wildlife, ecology or health, civic organizations, research facilities and sporadic volunteers on different aspects after oil spill accidents.