

## Part I. Committee Introduction

Republic of Zambia, also known as Zambia is located in Southern Africa and it is a land locked country which means the country is entirely enclosed by land. The capital city there is Lusaka which is a city in the south-central part of Zambia. Total population there is about 13.88 million while the total area is 752610km sq. In Zambia, agriculture is the major sector in terms of food security. In 2010, Zambia was named one of the world's fastest economically reformed countries by World Bank. However, 68% of Zambians live are suffered from poverty. For the health issues, the life expectancy in Zambia is about 43 years and the public expenditure in health is the lowest in southern Africa, with only 3.4% to GDP.

## Part II Topic A: Securing Water

### Background

Water is essential for human beings and apart from the sustainable supply of water, clean water is also a vital issue in Zambia. According to the statistics, water, sanitation and hygiene-related deaths reach 11.4% there. Hydro-meteorological events took place in Zambia and causing 150 deaths and US\$240 million economic damage in 2009 while about 54000 inhabitants were affected. It resulted in high health costs to the nationals.

### General Issues

- **Lack of water treatment:** Water supply in Zambia is sufficient for the local demand, however, the water quality there is poor and only 59% and 43% of population could access clean water in urban and rural respectively.
- **Social issue:** Nationals do not have enough education of protecting the water. Many of them do not have toilets and bathing shelters in their home and they would go to the rivers nearby to answer their needs. Water is then polluted and if they use the river water for cooking, it would cause lots of diseases.

### Historical Account

'A 2005 study, The Cost of Meeting the MDGs in Zambia, by University of Zambia economics lecturer Chrispin Mphuka, noted that in the decade leading up to 2000, the proportion of households with safe drinking water had increased by three percent to 51 percent, but the number of households with access to improved sanitation had declined by two percent to 15 percent in the same period.'

Year**	Number of Events	Deaths	Affected	Economic Damage (million current US\$)
2011	1	-	1 400	-
2010	1	0	115	-
2009	1	150	54 000	240
2008	1	4	15 000	-
2007	2	17	267 000	-
2006	1	-	110 000	-
2005	1	-	4 000	-
2004	-	2	20 000	-
2003	3	7	26 800	-
2000	1	-	12 000	-
1998	1	-	288	-

### Area of Focus

1. Water resource management and enforcement of legislation mechanisms
2. Investment in water infrastructure and educate the nationals

### Questions to be Concerned

**Governance:** How to improve the access to clean water in both urban and rural?

**Social field:** How to raise the public awareness towards water protection?

### References

UN-Water Country Brief

[http://www.unwater.org/downloads/WCB/finalpdf/ZMB\\_pagebypage.pdf](http://www.unwater.org/downloads/WCB/finalpdf/ZMB_pagebypage.pdf)

ZAMBIA: Water everywhere, but not to drink

<http://www.irinnews.org/report/83664/zambia-water-everywhere-but-not-to-drink>

## **Part III Topic B: Precaution and Response to Oil Spills**

### Background

The oil supply in Zambia is mainly relied on the import due to lack of proved reserves of crude oil. The petroleum industry in Zambia is made up of TAZAMA Pipelines and they cooperate with the international oil company. Zambia is now allowing the foreign investors to conduct oil exploration nearby and wants to develop its own oil supply.

### Outstretched ideas—what can we do?

#### ● **Prevention**

Prevention of oil spills which lead to water and soil pollution is needed in order to protect the environment.

#### ● **Management responsibility**

There should be clear regulations on the oil exploration and it is the government's responsibility.

### Historical Account

Zambia does not have any large scale of oil spills in the past. However, there still have some oil spills accidents related to transporting the oil through pipelines and explorations.

### Questions to be Concerned

- 1. Economic Aspect** How to eliminate the loss from oil spills?
- 2. Environmental Aspect** What strategies or solutions can be taken with the conflicts between environment protection and oil discovery?

### References

Zambia plans to reposses land to explore for oil

<http://brainsplus.wordpress.com/category/oil-gas-zambia/>

Pricing on petroleum products

<http://www.erb.org.zm/content.php?viewpage=erffi>