

Delegation of Ethiopia- Position paper

Introduction

Ethiopia as a country who has experienced conflict, poverty, multiple health crises and the devastating impacts of climate change recognises the importance of international cooperation and diplomacy in allowing for equality and peace across the globe. Furthermore, it is important that all countries of the united nations support the development of least developed countries both due to the ongoing impact of the exploitation of Africa by first world nations and due to the common benefit of improving global healthcare and climate resilience.

Economic and Social council

Ethiopia's greenhouse gas emissions in 2024 only amounted to 0.53% of total greenhouse gas emissions, leaving them compatible with the 1.5°C target. And yet they are one of the countries who have experienced the effects of climate change to the greatest degree. For example, there has been a rise in flooding as seen through the Omo River overflowing 3 times a year since 2020, and severe droughts leaving many communities struggling to feed their families through loss of agricultural practises. These extreme weather events are resulting in a rise in malnutrition and poverty alongside economic decline leaving the people of Ethiopia in very vulnerable and often life-threatening situations. Therefore it is important that the issue of climate change be discussed to allow those countries who are contributing the most to climate change to take responsibility for the impact it is having on vulnerable countries, through committed to providing financial support. This will allow vulnerable countries to adapt to the changes presented by climate change.

Similarly, Ethiopia, as a least developed country, is very susceptible to outbreaks in disease as seen through their consistent battle against measles, malaria and cholera, with 470 cases of cholera treated in only one month during 2023 in the Kumar refugee Camp. This is due to malnutrition, poor vaccination rates, poor sanitation and the influx of migrants from Sudan. It is important to recognise that leaving countries in a vulnerable position to outbreaks of disease not only impacts health nationally but also on a global level as high levels of transmission cause high levels of mutation which can create multiple variants of disease, undermining vaccination programmes in other countries. Therefore it is important that all UN states prioritise decreasing the transmission of disease in countries who are in need of it the most, not those who are wealthiest- this can be done through all countries investing in the World health Organisation Pandemic Fund and committing to prioritising the vaccination of these vulnerable countries, in the event of another pandemic.

General Assembly 4

Representing Ethiopia in the General Assembly Fourth Committee (GA4), our delegation firmly supports meaningful dialogue on the legacy of colonialism and its lasting impact. Ethiopia, having never been colonized in the traditional sense and maintaining its sovereignty during the Scramble for Africa, stands in solidarity with African and global South nations that suffered under imperialist rule. We recognize that colonial exploitation contributed to present-day inequalities, and thus we support calls for former imperialist states to acknowledge historical injustices and provide reparations in forms such as debt relief, educational investment, and infrastructure development. On the issue of self-determination, Ethiopia affirms the principle set down in the UN Charter and emphasizes the importance of territorial integrity, peaceful resolution of internal conflicts, and respect for national sovereignty. Ethiopia urges member states to approach the right to self-determination with a balanced view that avoids encouraging separatism while promoting inclusive governance and minority rights. Our delegation seeks to collaborate with both African Union members and global partners to promote justice, accountability, and sustainable development as we address the enduring consequences of imperialism.

Security council

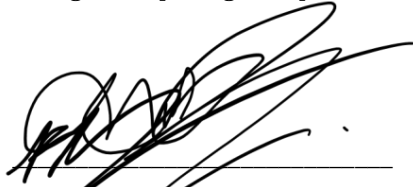
The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia reaffirms its strong commitment to the maintenance of international peace and security, as well as the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations. With firsthand experience in both regional conflict and peacekeeping, Ethiopia recognizes the vital role of the Security Council in preventing violence and promoting stability. We believe that sustainable peace can only be achieved by addressing the root causes of conflict, including poverty, inequality, and political marginalization. Ethiopia calls for strengthened diplomatic engagement, enhanced regional cooperation, and greater inclusion of African perspectives in global decision-making. In this regard, we advocate for more robust and clearly defined UN peacekeeping mandates, alongside increased support for African-led conflict resolution initiatives, in alignment with the African Union's Agenda 2063.

Signatories

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