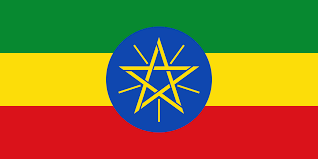
Country: Ethiopia

Committee: UNFPA

Agenda Item: GLOBAL HEALTH STRATEGIES FOR COMBATING INFANT/CHILD MORTALITY



The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia is the official name of Ethiopia. Kenya borders it on the south, Eritrea borders it on the north, Somalia and Djibouti border it on the east, and Sudan borders it on the west. The Abyssinian highlands extend down the middle from the north. Nine National Regional States (NRS) make up Ethiopia, which is a Federal Democratic Republic: Tigray, Afar, Amhara, Oromia, Somali, Benishangul-Gumuz, Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples. 450,000 people are internally displaced due to a border war with Eritrea that lasted from 1998 to 2000, ethnic conflicts, ongoing hostilities between the Ethiopian military and rebel groups seeking independence in the Sumale and Oromiya areas, natural catastrophes, and inter communal violence.

Ethiopia has really big problem of child safety’s and child’s population growth the many children in Ethiopia die from malnutrition and from diseases. We should build more health centers, training more doctors and nurses, and providing affordable healthcare. We should constructing more schools in rural areas and ensuring they are well equipped with learning materials, teachers and facilities can increase access to education. Better quality clinical and prenatal care (ANC), access to emergency obstetrical treatments, improved triage and risk stratification, vaccine coverage, and infection control measures are all interventions that could significantly reduce mortality in children under the age of five. According to DECODE panels, malnutrition was the main cause of death for babies and children across all sites. To prevent linked deaths, recommendations included increased dietary support, health education, and clinical management. Malnutrition can be caused by a variety of circumstances, including poor diet quality, maternal health, poverty, infectious disease, natural catastrophes, and war and conflict.

Investments in efforts to minimize child mortality should prioritize improvements in antenatal care and higher quality pediatric care.

REFERENCES

<https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC9587481/#:~:text=Interventions%20that%20could%20substantially%20reduce,coverage%2C%20and%20infection%20control%20measures>.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ethiopia>