POSITION PAPER

Committee: UNFCCC2

Country: ETHIOPIA

Ethiopia, landlocked country. Ethiopia is the largest and most populated country in Africa. Ethiopia is bordered by Eritrea to the north, Djibouti to the northeast, Somalia to the east, Kenya to the south, and both South Sudan and Sudan to the west. Agriculture in the country is the main constituent part of Ethiopia's economy. It supports most of the population and comprises about 40% of the country's GDP. However, it still faces numerous health facilities problems and relies heavily on foreign aid for infrastructural development. Yet, on issues of sustainability, Ethiopia has indeed shown a great enthusiasm that would ensure growth not at the expense of an environment.

Renewable energy is among the keys towards addressing climate change and global warming. These are the issues countries have tried to work in union to solve since the establishment of the UNFCCC in 1992. Ethiopia has supported agreements such as the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement. More than 90 percent of Ethiopia’s electricity is currently coming from hydropower, Ethiopia has a big renewable energy base; that makes it a very important country in renewable energy issue. Developing countries like Kenya and the Philippines have shown the way, leading from the front. Also, its progress is supported by international programs, including the Green Climate Fund and the International Renewable Energy Agency - IRENA.

Ethiopia is committed to the aims of UNFCCC, and its CRGE strategy makes sure Ethiopia becomes a middle-income country by 2025 but without adding any carbon emissions. Based on renewable energy, reforestation, and sustainable farming, this strategy is in place. The government has also issued policies like feed-in tariffs to attract private investment in renewable energy.Ethiopia now proposes increasing financial support to overcome the high initial costs of renewable energy projects through the creation of a global fund for grants and low-interest loans. It includes technology sharing and capacity building through partnerships with developed nations that will enable the local production of renewable energy systems. Another priority in terms of of private investment is simplifying regulations and offering tax incentives, apart from clear goals regarding renewable energy. Finally, Ethiopia works to enhance regional cooperation through a common vision for collaborated hydropower projects and energy-sharing agreements, boosting energy security and development in Africa as a whole. Working together in close collaboration with international partners within the UNFCCC framework has thus been an important part of addressing Ethiopian energy needs while actively contributing to global climate action.

REFERENCES

* <https://www.usaid.gov/ETHIOPIA>
* [UNFCCC](https://unfccc.int/)
* Committee Study Guide
* [Center on Religion and the Global East – Dedicated to advancing the social scientific study of religion in East Asian societies.](https://www.globaleast.org/)
* [What is renewable energy? | United Nations](https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/what-is-renewable-energy)