A two-day national consultation in Ethiopia, held from 11-12 April 2022, brought together stakeholder groups to dialogue to feed into the Stockholm +50 global conference scheduled for June this year under the theme: Stockholm+50: A healthy planet for the prosperity of all our responsibility, our opportunity.

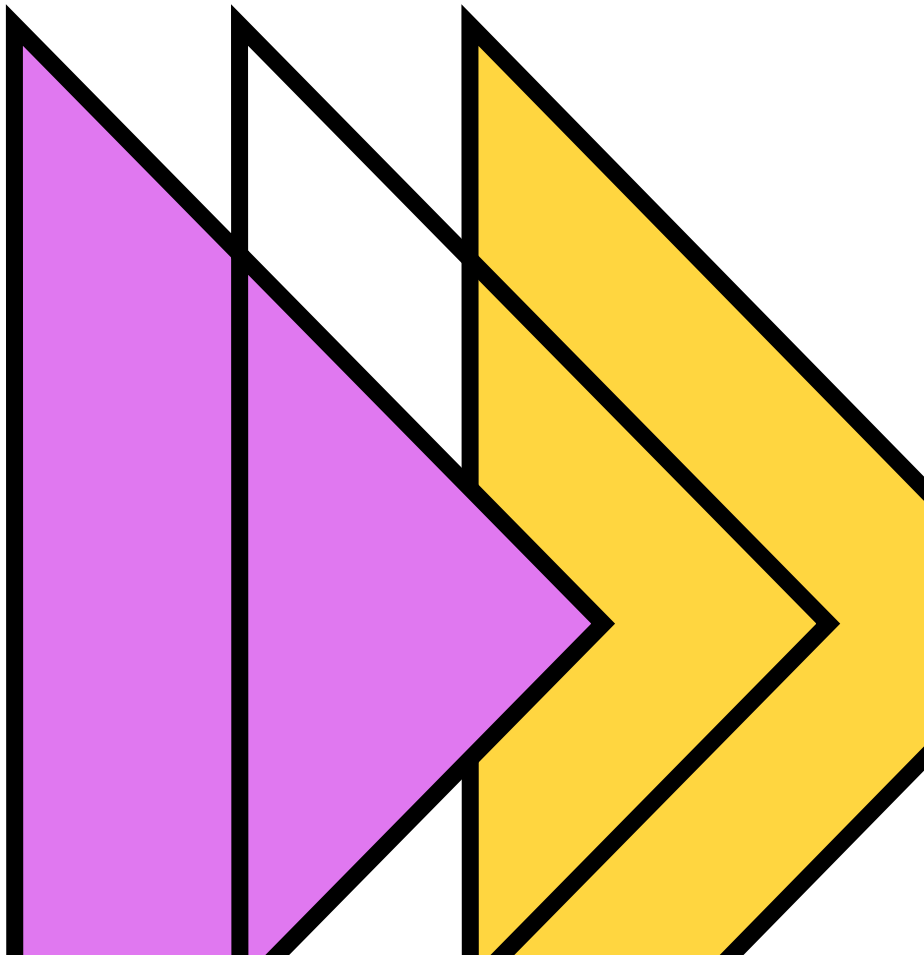
The following presentations were made during the two day consultation.

IN ASSOCIATION WITH STOCKHOLM +50

THE POLICY DIALOGUE

NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS GROUP

Chaired and co-chaired by
Dr Melese
Dr Adefires



Discussion Questions?

1. ***WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE TO STRENGTHEN POLICY IMPLEMENTATION AND LAW REINFORCEMENT TO SUSTAIN EFFORTS SO FAR ON LANDSCAPE RESTORATION?-POLICY DIALOGUE***

   Different comments were given, and these include

   - The need to review existing policies related to NRM, landscape restoration first and identify if there is gap
   - The need to reconcile all legal frameworks
   - The need to reinforce legal framworks
   - The need to have clear stakeholders' map along with their roles and responsibilities
   - The need for creating synergy, harmony between legal frameworks
   - The need to have land use policy
   - The need for adequate advocacy, creating national conceptions
   - Linking best practices to policies

2. ***WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE AT NATIONAL LEVEL TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPE/FOREST RESTORATION AND MANAGEMENT?-SCALING UP AND OUT BEST PRACTICES***

   - The need to have clear understanding of what do we mean by best practices?
   - The need to document, refine, package, repackage and scale up the practices
   - The need to undertake research innovative landscape restoration models

3. ***WHAT IS EXPECTED FROM THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY TO ACCELERATE ETHIOPIA'S EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE THE PARIS AGREEMENT, BONN CHALLENGE, AND NEW YORK DECLARATION, WHERE LANDSCAPE/ FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAY THE LION SHARE-SCALING UP AND OUT BEST PRACTICES***

   - The western communities need to support Ethiopia to achieve these goals that have national, regional and international significance
   - The ddownstream communities need to support Ethiopia to restore ecosystem functions
   - These could be done by establishing PES, accelerating the implementation of the Bonn challenge

4. ***HOW TO ENHANCE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NBSAP?***

   - The need for assessing performance and build responsibility of institutions to implement the strategy
   - The need for promotion of ecotourism as incentive mechanism to implement the strategy
   - The need to advocate for the land use planning/policy
   - The need to maximize community engagement and benefits
   - The need to mobilize resources

5. ***EFFECTIVE M&E FOR BIODIVERSITY***

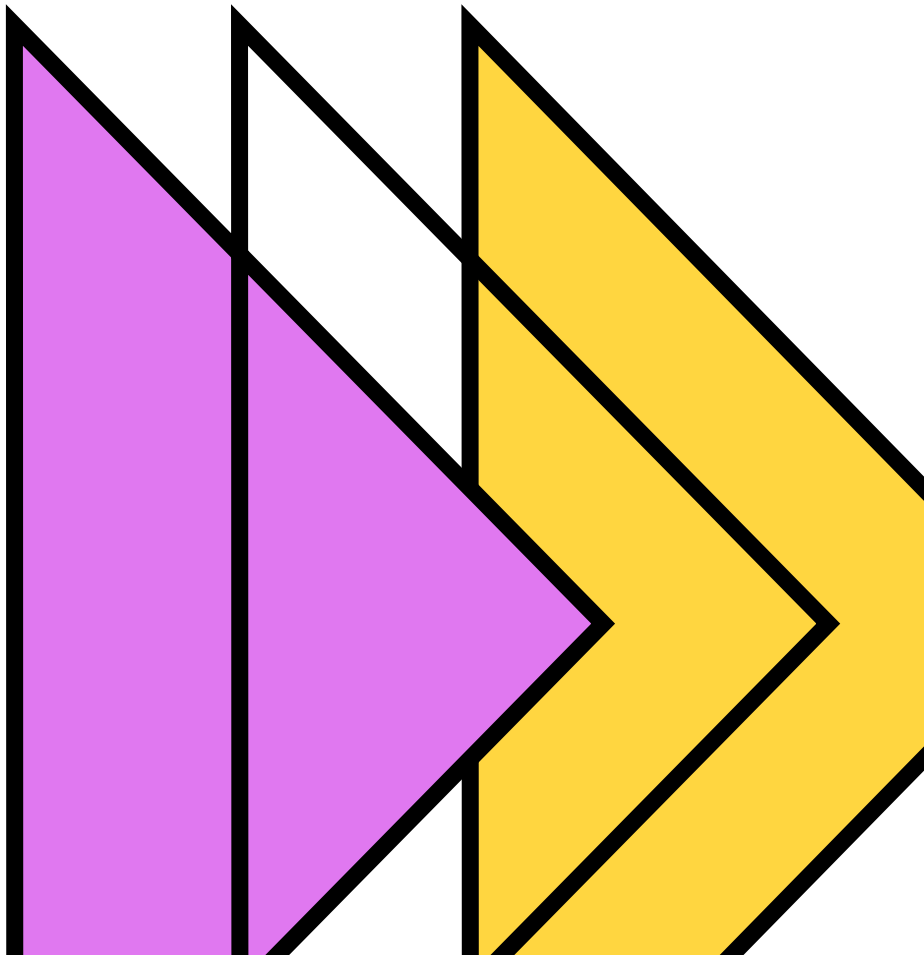
   - Develop customized standards and this could be done based on assessment of existing M&E system and global experiences
   - The need to integrate biodiversity monitoring and evaluation into the sectoral and national MRV system

6. ***HOW TO BRING THE GAP BETWEEN BIODIVERSITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE?***

   - The need to link the two conventions (CBD and UNFCCC)
   - The need to strengthening early warning system (to build resilience of communities and biodiversity)
   - Strengthening national platforms
   - Who will monitor the biodiversity of the country
   - After all, the need to coordination and cooperation among sectors?
   - The need to work at landscape level

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT & POLICY FORMULATION

Chaired by: Yitatek Kelemu
Rapporteur: Elias Ebrahim



Discussion Questions?

1. ***WHAT TOOLS AND MECHANISMS SHOULD WE USE TO ENSURE CLIMATE KNOWLEDGE IS SHARED TO INFLUENCE POLICY?***

   - Policy makers should be informed decision makers and for that the relationship between researchers and policy makers should be strengthened
   - What kind of knowledge should be communicated and to whom?
   - How can we influence the policy makers as they need information? In what way should we communicate existing knowledge/ research findings to get the attention of policy makers? When does an issue become a policy issue?
     - customised knowledge and relevant communication mechanisms are required
     - publications, books, policy brief, workshops, symposium, seminars, small circle discussions, online platforms or mechanisms/websites
   - When we develop policy for our own countries, it should be much focused on internal challenges and perspectives to address local level contexts while integrating international issues/protocols

2. ***WHAT TOOLS AND MECHANISMS SHOULD WE USE TO ENSURE CLIMATE KNOWLEDGE IS SHARED TO INFLUENCE POLICY?***

   - There should be stakeholders engagement strategy through proper stakeholders mapping process for the development of an impactful policy
   - Plan a systematic approach how each sectors can integrate knowledge in their policy development process by engaging various stakeholders
   - The practice of policy development process (which is mostly top down) should be changed/adjusted to bottom up approach
   - What mechanisms do we have to check and ensure when the policies don't address community level practical issues?
   - Influencing the public by increasing awareness on climate issues (from schools, and local conversations)
   - Establish a technical advisory group in each agency to explore knowledge and facilitate knowledge sharing among various stakeholders and engage in monitoring of implementation of the policy and whether they bring about intended impacts at local level

3. ***WHAT IS EXPECTED FROM POLICY MAKERS TO ENGAGE RESEARCHERS AND INCENTIVIZE SHARING RESEARCH FINDINGS?***

   - Should researchers ask the policy makers any incentives rather they should design how to reach them? The point should be checking whether we have a conducive env't to do researches and communicate the findings, including having some funds to conduct researches
   - Policy makers should build a trustworthy relationship with the research institutes
   - Show their trust to the research institutes (by inviting them and consulting with them)
   - Having a transparent system for the researchers know whether knowledge and research findings are incorporated in to policies formulation
   - Policy makers should have a strong follow-up and evaluation mechanisms – to check performance research institutes and whether the researchers' works are addressing community's priorities
     - Attentively participate regular review/consultation workshops and events (during inception and final dissemination stages – dedicate time to listen to research out puts, challenges and recommendations/way forward)
   - The researchers also should come up with problems and applicable solutions to increase appetites of the policy makers to give better attention science and to trust local solutions
   - Summarized policy brief and with understandable wordings (with less technical jargons) should be prepared and translated in to local languages to encourage them read it and understand the case

4. ***HOW CAN RESEARCHERS DESIGN THEIR RESEARCH WORKS, THAT ALSO INCLUDES OUTREACHES TO THE LOCAL COMMUNITY?***

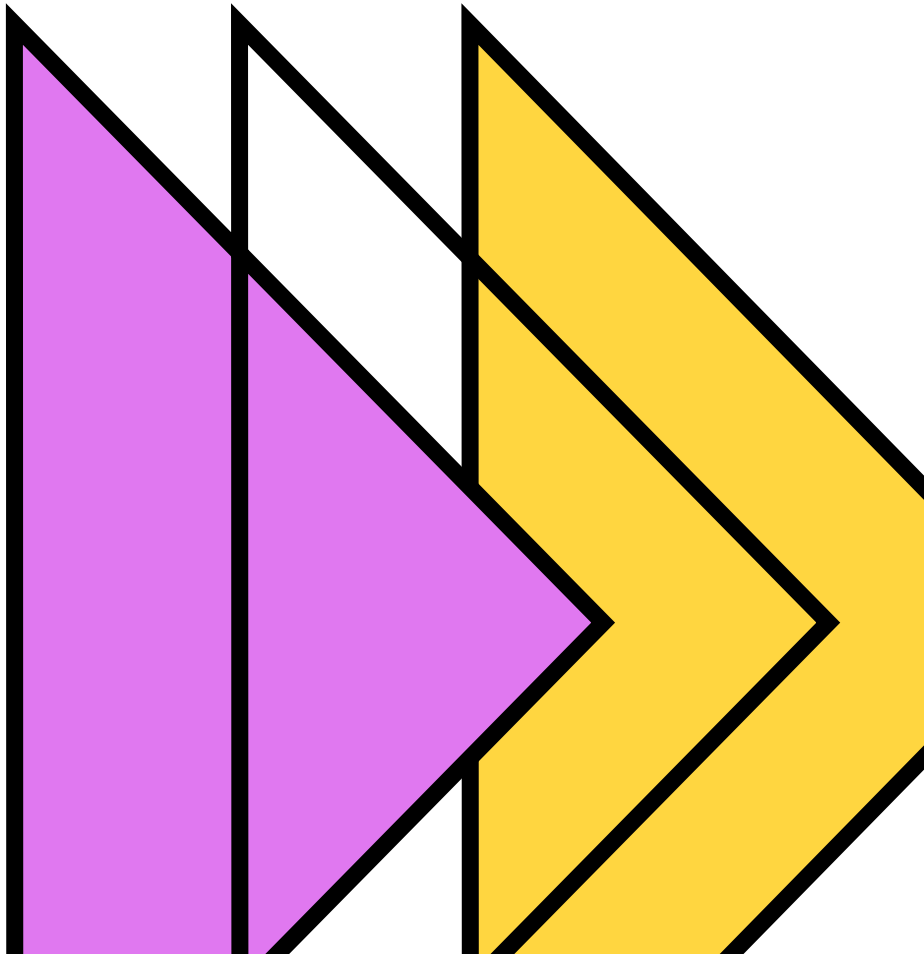
   - Demand driven action research – in cross country regional project based on landscape approach (example)
   - Support people doing research on the thematic areas that are relevant to local community – to proactive in identify community's critical problems and solutions

5. *HOW CAN ACCESS TO RESEARCH FINDINGS BE INCREASED AND USED BY ALL STAKEHLDERS /USERS: POLICY MAKERS, PRACTITIONERS, COMMUNITY GROUPS/FARMERS?*

- We should define the listeners/users first before working on dissemination of the research findings in order to identify the right means and type of information to be communicated
- Filtering the research : scientific ones, action researches and so on
- Integrating climate and environment knowledge in to the education curriculum to have a sustainable knowledge and information communication and application
- Use various media (both mainstreaming and social media for the general public)
- Digital platforms and other technologies (websites, local media and language, community radios,
- Establishment of data /base (constituting research institutes and various universities in Ethiopia) on specific thematic/sectors both for storing and accessing the data – which needs resource and collaboration

GENERATING KNOWLEDGE AND COMMUNICATING THE EVIDENCE BASE TO INFLUENCE POLICY, PRACTITIONERS AND DECISION MAKERS

Yitatek Kelemu Yitbarek
yitatek@gmail.com



Outline

Background on research communication

Research- Policy linkages in Ethiopia

Main achievements/Good Practices

Main challenges in research- policy linkage

Strategies to bridge the gap

Recommendations

Background

Generation of **knowledge** is the basis for informed decision-making process

Communicating research to policy-makers, practitioners, and other stakeholders is a complex affair where many fail to agree on any single mode or tool of communication among the groups.

For **scientific information** to become useful and applicable, mechanisms need to be established that facilitate communication, **translation and mediation** between researchers, policy-makers and practitioners(Groot, Hollander, and Swart (2014)

Research – Policy linkage in Ethiopia

Knowledge is generated in silos	**Insufficient linkage between researchers and policy-makers**
Ineffective communication, and dissemination strategies	**Research at times lack relevance to the local context**

THE CURRENT STATUS OF RESEARCH-POLICY LINKAGE IN ETHIOPIA

- Unsatisfactory but picking up in recent years
- No mechanism to know of research uptake by policymakers
- Research is not readily available
- Research is sought when the need arise – ad hoc
- Conventional communication channels (i.e workshops ,conferences, reports etc.)not very effective
- Limited attention to public awareness

MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS/GOOD PRACTICES

- Climate Resilient Green Economy mainstreaming
- CRGE knowledge hub database/ website
- CRGE Indicator assessment
- MRV
- NDC
- Community projects and sectoral activities(SLM, watershed ,land restoration)
- Network amongst key stakeholders/research collaboration
- National communication tools on state of environment

Potential scalable practices

- Community based research programmes by Universities
- Thematic research funds(currently funded by development partners)
- Knowledge sharing platforms at Ethiopian Institute of Agriculture Research (EIAR)
- Environment youth clubs as that of Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute (EBI)
- 'State of Ecosystem' report by EBI
- EPA newsletter
- Good agriculture practices and resources from Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)

MAIN CHALLENGES IN RESEARCH-POLICY LINKAGES

 Most are academic research	Recommendations are too general	unbalanced research
No packaging	Policy-makers are not involved from the inception	Limited information on existing knowledge
Reports are at times too technical for policy-makers	The language barrier	Trust

MAIN CHALLENGES....

- No culture of Going to Think tanks
- Availability of credible data
- Duplication of efforts
- Limited use of other tools such as infographs, videos ,audios, etc .

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Scoping/Mapping on where researchers are (who is doing what)

Access to data and information

Policy makers should demand information/research

Policy makers in research process

Develop culture of meeting policy - researchers

Information about policy process

Capacity building and allocation of resources to research and academic institutes

Develop sense of ownership

Strategy to Bridge the Gap

Strategy to bridge the gap

Recommendations

There is need for an institutional setup (A department or unit) to package and translate science to policy to enhance the interaction.

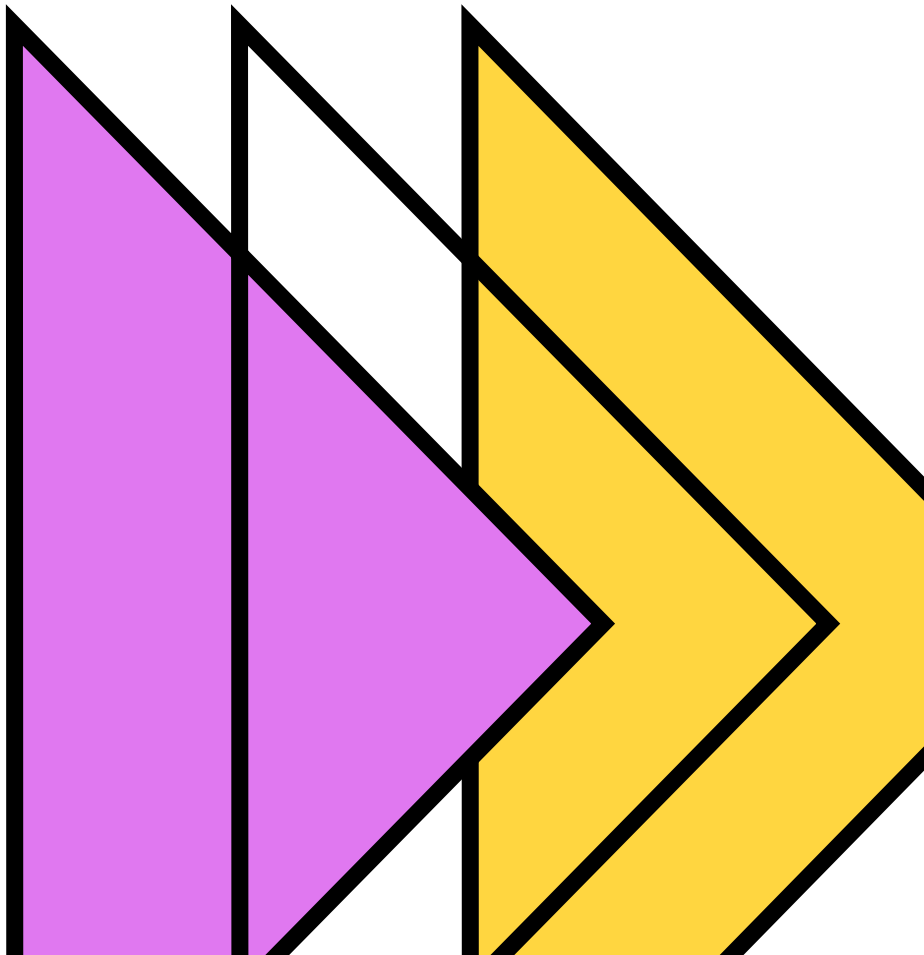
There is a need for synergies and cogeneration of knowledge (Sector ministries; national research institutes from within; and global north institutions.

Policy interaction should be part of the research process starting from the inception of the research idea.

Capacity building for research communicators and journalists linking policy and research for evidence-based policy making process.

MEANINGFUL YOUTH ENGAGEMENT ON ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE IN ETHIOPIA

Yared Abera
Global Youth Climate Leader from Ethiopia



General Background

- Sweden, the host of the Stockholm+50 Conference, has expressed their intention to priorities the meaningful engagement of young people and stakeholders.
- Future generations will be most impacted by the challenges we face today; therefore, it is pertinent to ensure that perspectives of children and youth are reflected in the highest levels of decision-making, and that collaboration with them reflects youth co-leadership, in line with the spirit of With and For Young People.

Objective

ISSUES TO BE PRESENTED

- Discuss the overview of youth agency as an actor of Environment and climate change agenda's.
- Assessing the current status of youth agency to engage on the agenda of climate change
- Assessing opportunities and challenges posed for the meaningful engagement of youth on environmental governance
- Forwarding practical recommendation to be applied for Stockholm 50+ and beyond

Why we need to engage youth?

Discusstheoverviewofyouthagencyasanactorof Environmentandclimatechange agenda's.

RATIONALE

- 45 percent of Ethiopia Population is under the age of 15 and 71 percent is under the age of 30 .
- Developing this great community is one of the important things that we as a county have to do.
- Investing in Ethiopian youth is building a strong development that the country should expect in the future.

Future Generation	Climate Change is a youth issues
» No segment of the population will be subject of 'future generation' other than the youth themselves. In general, the entire population in particular bears a responsibility for the youth.	» Because most African countries including Ethiopia, the youth population accounts for a sizeable share of the total population also depend heavily on agriculture – a sector that is highly exposed to climate change

Good Practice's

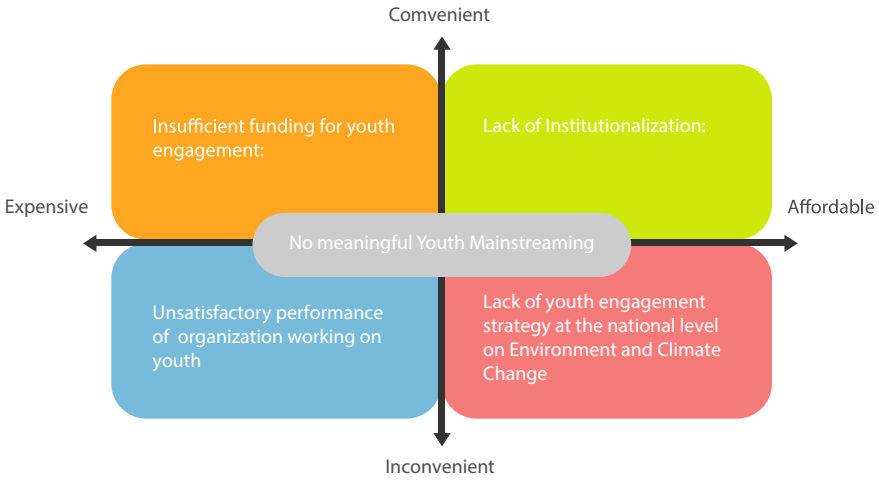
ASSESSING THE CURRENT STATUS OF YOUTH AGENCY TO ENGAGE ON THE AGENDA OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Existing Good Practices	Potential work to be capitalized
» Awareness creation on Environment & Climate Change among the youth:	» Youth Voluntarism on Green Legacy
» Environmental Clubs at Schools (Primary & Secondary)	» Including Youth in the National Delegation at COPs
» Youth Participation:	» Engagement of Youth during Consultation in updating NDC
» Training:(Capacity & Awareness)	» Young people are organizing themselves as organization
» Youth Position papers:	

ASSESSING THE CURRENT STATUS OF YOUTH AGENCY TO ENGAGE ON THE AGENDA OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Challenges

ASSESSING CHALLENGES POSED FOR THE MEANINGFUL ENGAGEMENT OF YOUTH ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE CHANGE



ASSESSING CHALLENGES POSED FOR THE MEANINGFUL ENGAGEMENT OF YOUTH ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE GOVERNANCE

Systemic Problems	Operational Problems
» Lack of Consultative bottom-up process to understand the needs of young people	» Few " resourceful organization are able to engage Vs Low level of grassroot engagement
» Most youth organizations engage voluntary = Lack of dedicated funding	» Ad-hoc engagement leads to lack of long-term & sustained impacts
» Less understanding about policy process among young people	» Solutions of meaningful youth engagement don't have system- wide buy-in
» Youth left behind locally & Globally	

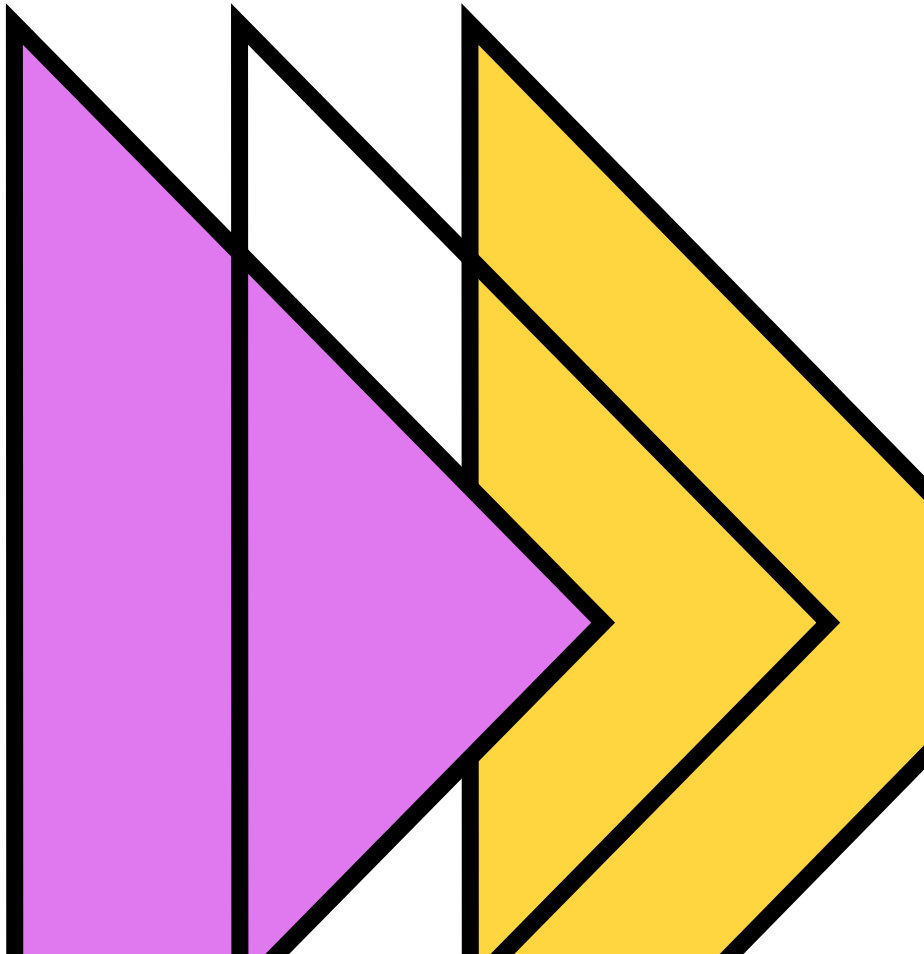
Recommendations

FORWARDING PRACTICAL RECOMMENDATION TO BE APPLIED FOR STOCKHOLM 50+ AND BEYOND.

Holistic recommendation	Functional Solutions
» Strategic and early partnership with young people	» Dedicated Support for Youth
» Engagement of mandated youth constituencies, organization and network at national and sub-national level	» Capacity-Building Program
» Universal Engagement of Youth	» Series of funded Consultation and Engagement
» Making the youth as change agent	» Support for Participation at the local and Global engagements and events
	» More Awareness Campaign

NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (NIP) FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANT (POPS)

Girma Gemechu
Director General,
Environmental Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement



ETHIOPIA'S EFFORT FOR THE REDUCTION AND ELIMINATION OF PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANT (POPS)

Outline

Introduction

- Chemicals are integral part of daily life.
- Global chemical output was valued at US$ 171 billion in 1970.
- By 2010, it had grown to US$ 4.12 trillion.
- Chemicals are unavoidable
- Integrated and Sound Management of chemicals (LC) is very crucial

Background-POPs and Stockholm Convention

- Persistent organic pollutants (POPs) are organic chemical substances that are recognized as a serious, global threat to human health and to ecosystems.
- Aims to protect human health and the environment from the effects of persistent organic pollutants
- Signed on 22 May 2001 in Stockholm and effective from 17 May 2004
- Ethiopia ratified the instrument on 2 July 2002

Why we are concerned?

- POPs are among the most dangerous pollutants.
  - A study on pesticide knowledge attitude and practice survey on farmers and farm workers at the central Eastern part of Ethiopia showed that 85% of workers did not attain any pesticide-related training, 81% were not aware of modern alternatives for chemical pesticides, and 62% did not usually bathe or shower after work. (Negatu et al., 2016)
  - The levels of pesticides in several cases are substantially elevated the tolerance levels in many areas of Ethiopia (Loha.K et al 2020)

National Implementation Plan (NIP)

- Article 7 of the convention requires member countries to develop and periodically update NIP
- The NIP, is not a stand alone plan for the management of POPs
- It is Part of national sustainable development strategy
- Dynamic reviewed periodically and updated to address new obligations under the Convention

POPS MANAGEMENT

Chemical	Pesticides	Industrial chemical	By Products
Aldrin	+		
Chlordane	+		
DDT	+		
Dieldrin	+		
Endrin	+		
Heptachlor	+		
Toxaphene	+		
Hexachlorobenzene	+	+	+
PCBs	+	+	+
Chlorinated Dioxins			+
Chlorinated Furans			+

Initial list of 12 POPs

NEW 16 POPS

Chemicals	Annex	Pesticide	Industrial Chemical	By Products
Alpha hexachlorocyclohex-ane	A	+		
Beta hexachlorocyclohex-ane	A	+		
Chlordecone	A	+		
Hexabromobiphenyl			+	
Hexabromobiphenyl ether and Heptabromodiphenyl	A		+	
Hexachlorobutadiene	A & C		+	+
Lindane	A			
Pentachlorobenzene	A & C	+		
Pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters	A	+		
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride (PFOSF)	B		+	
Polychlorinated naphtha-lenes	A & C		+	+
Technical endosulfan and its related isomer	A	+		
Tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether	A		+	
Decabromodiphenyl eth	A		+	
Short-chain chlorinated paraffins (SCCPs)	A		+	
		6	9	3

POPS MANAGEMENT – NIP ETHIOPIA'S CONTEXT

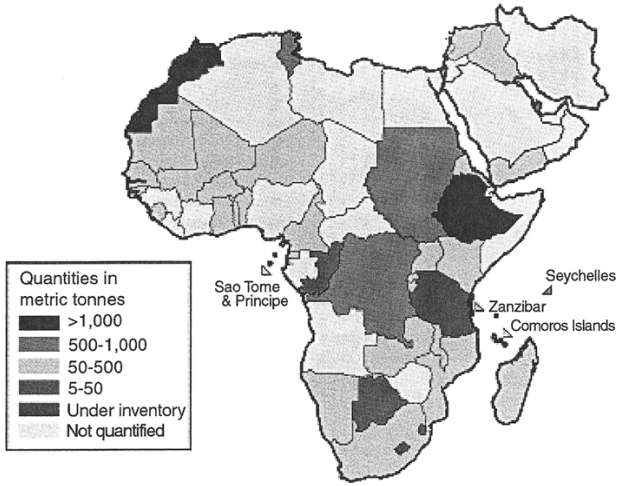
The First NIP 2006	NIP Update, 2017
» 2505 PCB containing electrical transformers	» Endosulfan 199,797
» Uncontrolled domestic waste and forest burning PCCD/F	» DDT 1,383,095
» 2159 Aldrin, 2822 Dieldrin	» 948 g TEQ/a annual release PCCD/F
» 7043 Heptachlor, 2591 Chlordane	» PCB containing dielectric fluids in transformers and capacitors 1,031,661 kgs and 1,255 kgs
» Total Annex A 14615.08 Kg	» Significant amount of PFOS; PFOSF and PFOS

Efforts to Reduce and Eliminate POPs

- Solid Waste Management Proclamation 513/2007
- Pesticide Registration and Control Proclamation 674/2010
- Hazardous Waste Management and Disposal 1090/2018
- Industrial chemical registration and administration regulations 1075/2018
- Electric and electric waste management regulation 425/2018
- EPA, MoA, MoH and MoI
- Reduction and elimination including disposal 3050 tone Annex A POPs

OBSOLETE PESTICIDE STOCKPILES AFRICA INVENTORIES

- Elimination POPs (Pesticides)
- Reduction from the manufacturing Process (Textile industry)
- African Stockpile Inventory and Environmental Sound Disposal of POPs and other HHPs
- More than 1000 tones



- Integrated Health and Environment Observatories and Legal and Institutional Strengthening for the Sound Management of Chemicals in Africa (African ChemObs)'

Safeguarding technicians end of day cleaning up in Zone two area

- PCBs Management in Ethiopia to meet the 2025 Stockholm Convention Deadline – Phase 1

Gofa main store spilled oil and contaminated Soil

- E-waste management (Licensing scheme for private sectors)
- Recycling to Reduce PBDE

Lessons learned

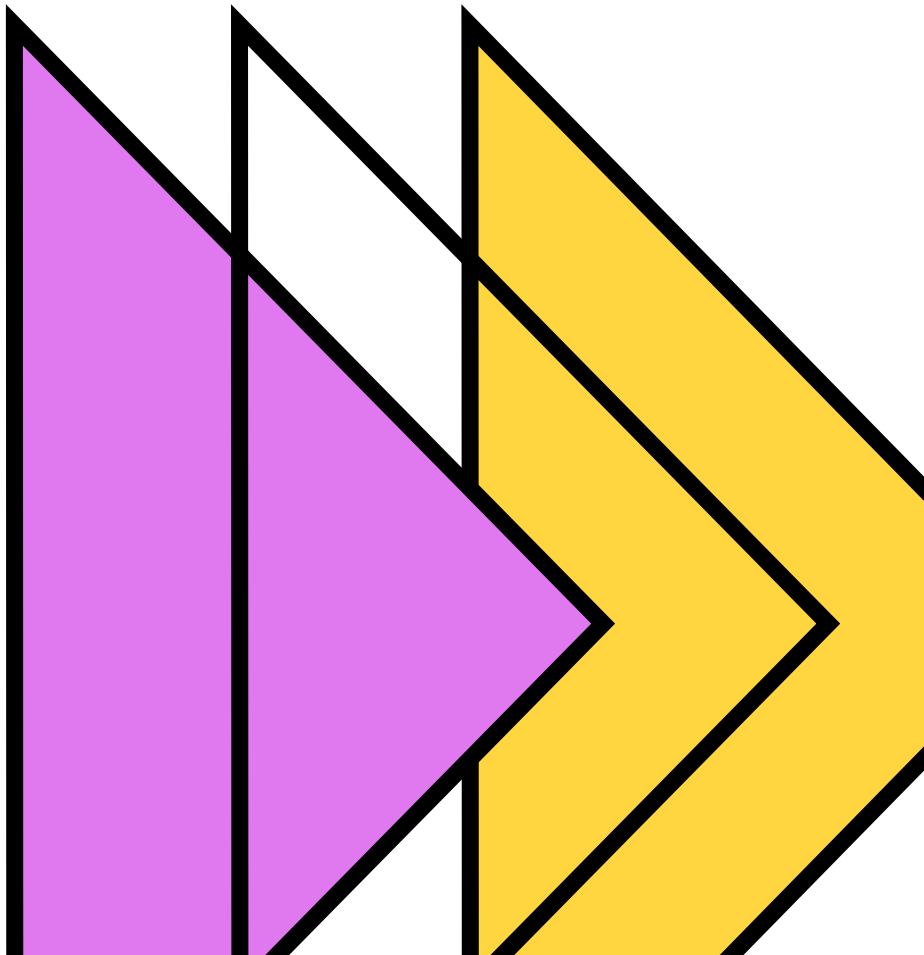
- Phaseout of the Production, Import, Use, Stockpiles Wastes and Release of Annex A POPs Pesticides (Annex A, Part I Chemicals)
- Multi stakeholders dialogue and Integration of chemical and waste management in the national development plan
- Failure to phase out HHPs including POPs(LMICs) long and tedious process so working on registration and management LC better than disposal

The Way Forward and Recommendations

- Strengthening chemical and waste management through strengthening the legal and Institutional framework should be part of our focus area
- Increase Finance and Technology with improved, and sustainable mechanism
- Strengthening human capacity (laboratory testing and analysis) risk identification and Monitoring should be our focus area

NATIONAL RESPONSES TO THE MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS (MEAS) IN ETHIOPIA

Mensur Dessie Nuri
Director, MEAs Negotiation Coordination Directorate,
Ethiopian EPA



Objective of the Presentation

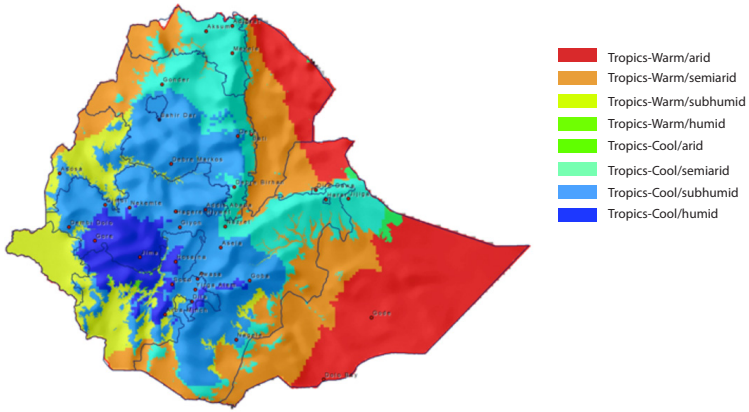
- To briefly inform you Ethiopia's actions in response to the environmental challenges focusing on the MEAs
- To appreciate and renew ours commitment for better planning, implementation, coordination, reporting, and
- To also appreciate and renew yours commitment and strengthen support for the implementation of MEAs in Ethiopia

Background

ETHIOPIA:

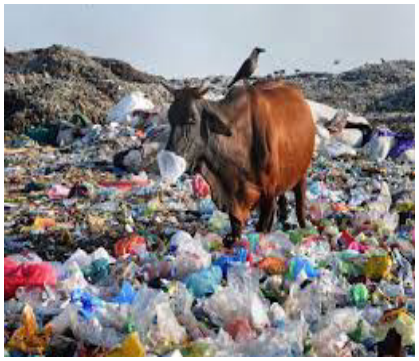
- is gifted with abundant natural resources of adequate landmass, fertile soil, favourable climate, water, wildlife, and others
- has about 120 million people live in Ethiopia, and over 80% are living in rural areas
- Ethiopia's economy is highly dependent on natural resources

ETHIOPIA: DIVERSIFIED AGRO-ECOLOGY



ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

- Recurrent droughts, flooding,
- Loss of biodiversity and associated severe degradation of ecosystem services,
- Increased incidence of pests and diseases, and
- Poor utilization of natural resources (forest, land) and
- Pollution of land, air and water;



Natural Hazard 1900-2020	Subtype	Event Count	Total Deaths	Total Affected	Total Damage ('000 US$)
Drought	Drought	16	402,367	77,141,879	1,492,600
Earthquake	Ground Movement	2	24	585	320
Epidemic	Bacterial Disease	16	10,999	134,551	0
	Viral Disease	6	156	4,819	0
	Parasitic Disease	1	157	25,000	0
Flood	Flash Flood	9	863	1,129,358	9,400
	Riverine Flood	32	1,105	1,809,978	8,900
Insect Infestation	Locust	4	0	0	0
Landslide	Landslide	5	93	215	36
Mass Move-ment (dry)	Landslide	1	13	0	0
Volcanic Activity	Ash Fall	3	69	11,000	0
Wildfire	Forest Fire	1	0	5	0

Table 1. Natural Disasters in Ethiopia, 1900-2020

- Environmental degradation and climate change hampers Ethiopia's economic growth & it results in increase cycle of poverty, food insecurity
- Dramatic growth in chemicals production and trade across the world has potential risks posed by hazardous chemicals and pesticides

Why Ethiopia has been engaging in MEAs?

- Unless natural resources are used sustainably and collaboratively, the survival of human kind on earth will be at stake
- Developed counties comprising about 20% of the world's population consumes 80% of the total resources whereas the opposite is true for the developing world
- Environmental problems are cross boundary in their nature
- Multilateralism is the only way for bringing collaboration for sustainable utilization of these limited resources

Ethiopia@UN Conference on the Human Environment, 1972

Efforts made to address the environmental problems in Ethiopia

MEAS TO WHICH ETHIOPIA HAS TAKEN MEMBERSHIP ACTIONS

- Actions taken on 161 MEAs including:
  - 28 Signatures
  - 47 Ratification, Accession, Succession,

- 49 Entry Into Forces
- Etc
- No withdrawal from any MEAs

MEAS TO WHICH ETHIOPIA HAS TAKEN MEMBERSHIP ACTIONS

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS/POLICIES/STRATEGIES

- The Ethiopian Constitution, 1995
- Environment Policy of Ethiopia, 1995
- EIA Proclamation 299/2002
- Pollution Control Proclamation 300/2002
- Solid waste Management Proclamation 513/2007
- CRGE strategy (2011)
- NDC (2015 & 2021)
- GTP-2 (2015 to 2019/20)
- NAP-ETH (2017)
- Hazardous Waste Management & Disposal Proc. 1090/2018
- Electric & Electronics Waste Management Regulation 425/2018
- Industrial chemical registration & admin regulation 1075/2018
- 10 YDP= 1 of 10 pillars (2020/21)
- Sectoral green economy laws/strategies/plans
- Ethiopia tries to translate the international commitment in to local actions:
- GOE recognizes sustainable development in the Constitution (art. 43, 44 & 92) (1995)
- Environmental Policy of Ethiopia (1995)
- CRGE/NDC are mainstreamed & implemented in the GTP-II & the 10 YDP -(soil, water, forestry) though community participation
- GTP-II & the 10 YDP also recognizes CRGE/NDC as one of its 10 pillars
- Environmental institutions are established at Federal, Regions & City Administration as well as line ministries

In effect, Ethiopia has done, and continues to do, a great deal on environment protection.

Reforestation

Waste Management

Green Legacy Initiative

Alternative Energy Source

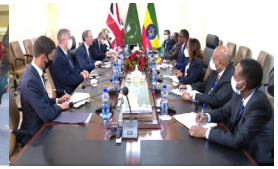
Urban Greenery

E-Mobility

Agroforestry-Local Knowledge

LEADERSHIP IN MEAS

Chair (2017-2018)



LDC delegates at the LDC Group Meeting (2017), AA Pre-COP26@AA=H.E. Demeke, DPM vs H.E. Alok Sharma, COP26 President

Chair-CVF(2017-2018)

Ethiopia Voluntary National Review on SDGs, 2017

PARTNERSHIPS ESTABLISHED FOR REALIZATION OF MEAS

LIMA Partnership

CRGE Forum

Partnership Mechanisms

GAPS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MEAS

- Financial constraint is the main challenge: low flow of new and additional financial resources from relevant parties to the MEAs
- Weak capacity and technology know how in environmental management process
- Lack of robust flow of data and information for monitoring, reporting and verification/MRV at all level due to lack of modern knowledge management systems and communication means
- Coordination is still a challenge

OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF MEAS

- Availability of finance from different international mechanisms
- Appreciation to Ethiopia's ambitious environmental policies, plans and strategies followed by an increasing support from our dear development partners in recent years and hoping also to continue in future
- The active engagement and efforts to fulfill the commitments of parties to the MEAs are progressing from time to time
- Green economy and sustainable development gets attention against BAU way of development

Conclusion

- GOE well recognizes that MEAs are very important to achieve national development goals of Ethiopia
- Ethiopia well responds to the multilateralism by ratifying a number of MEAs where efforts are also made to realize their intimate goals where:
- Government of Ethiopia has shown political environmental will by:
  - formulating various environmental policy, laws and strategies
  - establishing environmental protection agencies at federal and in regional states and beyond.
- The formulated environmental laws and the CRGE Strategy as well as provides an opportunity to promote sustainable development in Ethiopia
- The challenges for the implementation of MEAs are mainly inter-linked with financial constraints and other means of implementation (lack of human and financial capacity as well as green technology know-how and proliferation)
- Environmental Protection Institutions are to be strengthened to ensure intended benefits and commitments thereon in each MEAs

Way Forward

1. There is a need to strengthen capacity (institutional & human) at all level if the ambitious goal of the environmental laws and strategies is to be met.
2. Developed countries and other development partners are to step-up their support (as per the provisions of the MEAs) if Ethiopia to fully operationalize the MEAs where the country is party to
3. Environmental governance needs to be improved at all level
4. Follow up on implementation of MEAs, national environmental policy & laws and strategies to track the progress is to be strengthened
5. There is a need to have a robust coordination mechanism to facilitate the implementation, and systems for flow of information, and reporting, monitoring & verification/MRV and M&E of these MEAs

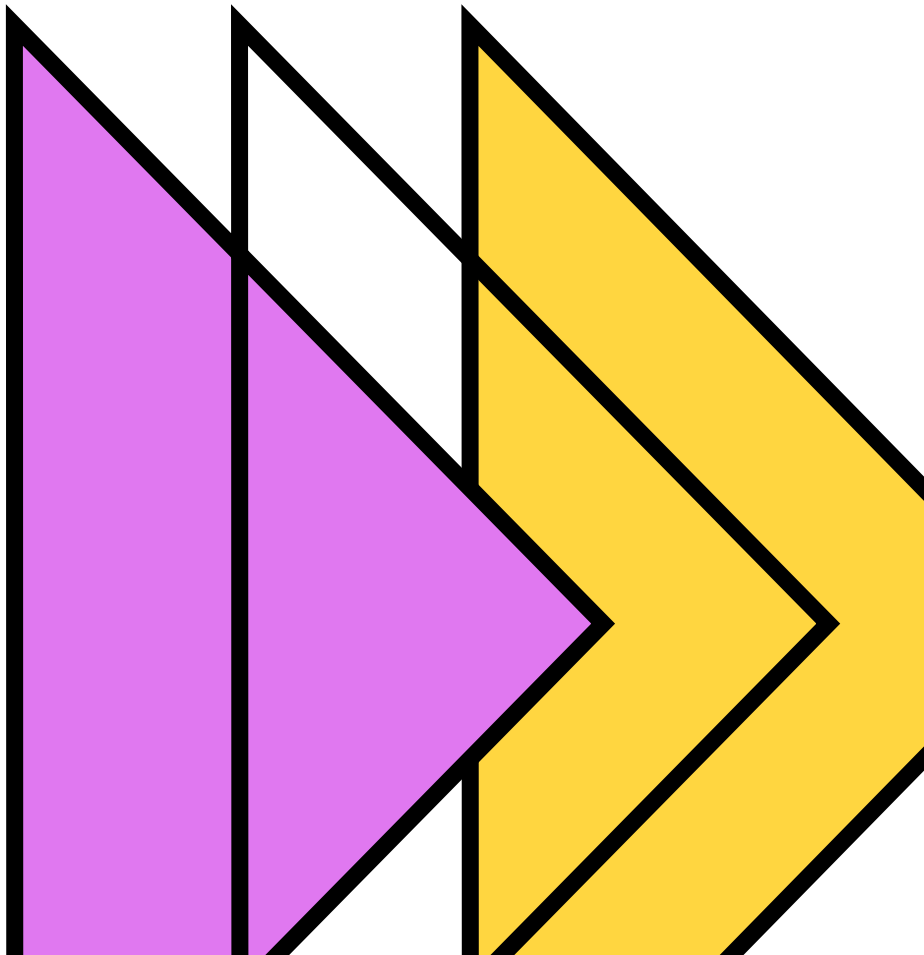
Acknowledgement

2-3 JUNE 2022
STOCKHOLM+50
A HEALTHY PLANET FOR THE PROSPERITY OF ALL – OUR RESPONSIBILITY, OUR OPPORTUNITY
UNDP
Sweden Sverige
UN environment programme

Discussion Questions

- How do you appreciate the multilateralism works in terms of MEAs to make solutions to the environmental problems?
- Lack of human and financial capacity as well as green technology know-how and proliferation are the major challenges to implement MEAs in Ethiopia. Please share your thoughts and opinion on how they can be improved.
- What should all stakeholders (national & international) do to improve the implementation, reporting, monitoring & verification of the MEAs where Ethiopia has already ratified?

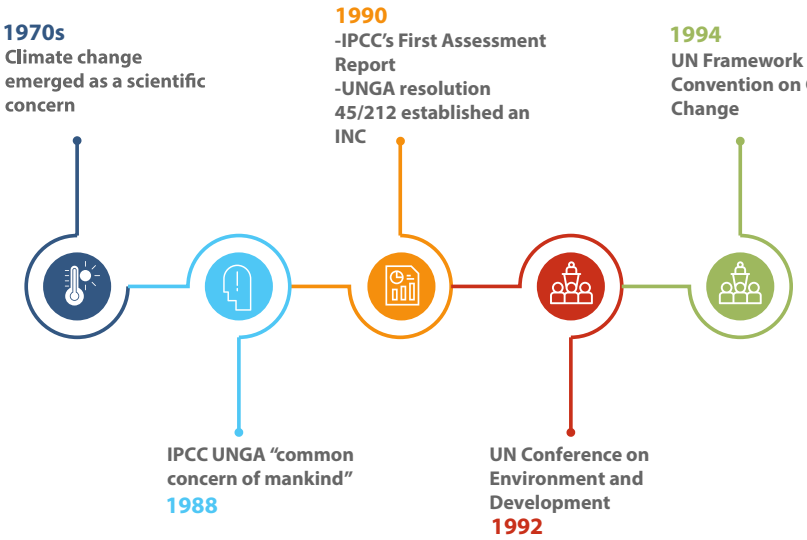
ETHIOPIA'S CLIMATE COMPATIBLE DEVELOPMENT JOURNEY: UPDATED NDC



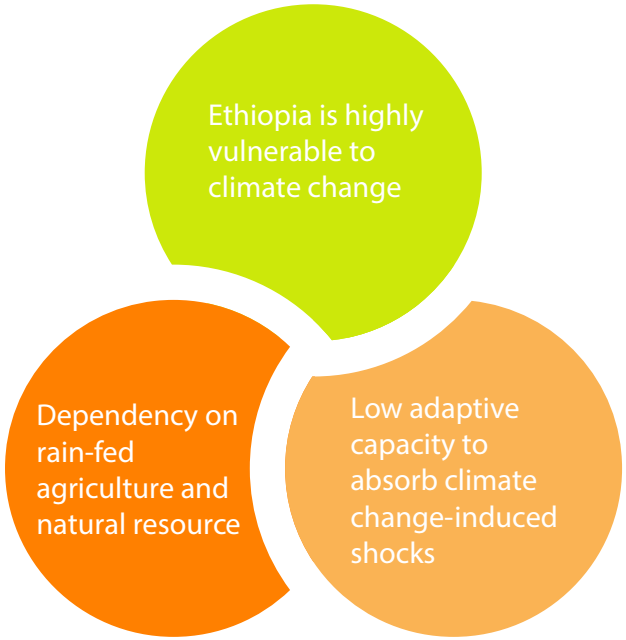
Outline

- International climate change regime
- Ethiopia's vulnerability and response
- Climate change policy landscape
- Key achievements under the CRGE
- Ethiopia's update NDC and its key features

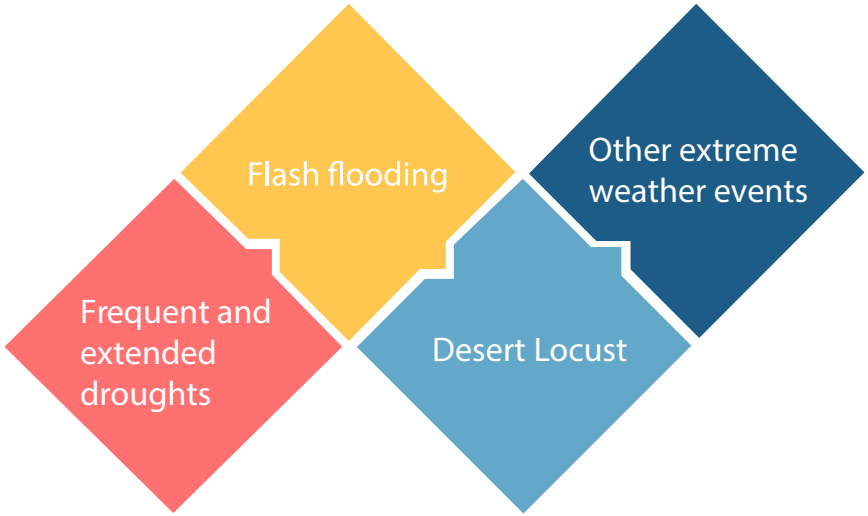
International Climate change Regime

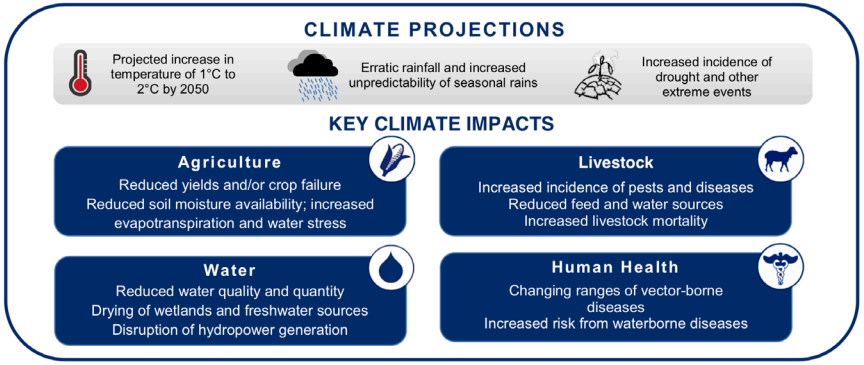


Ethiopia's vulnerability and Response to Climate Change



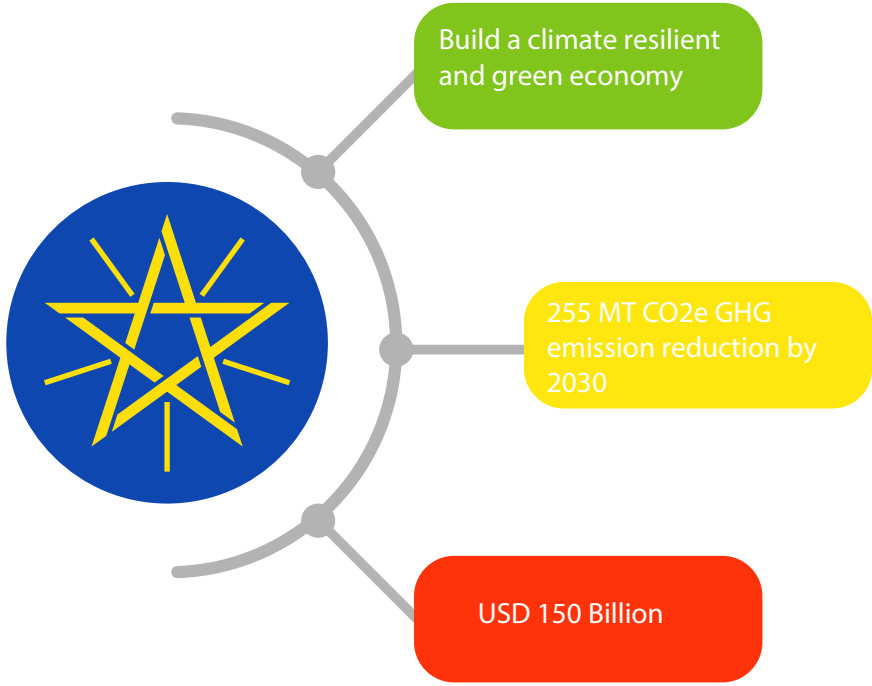
Ethiopia's vulnerability and Response to Climate Change



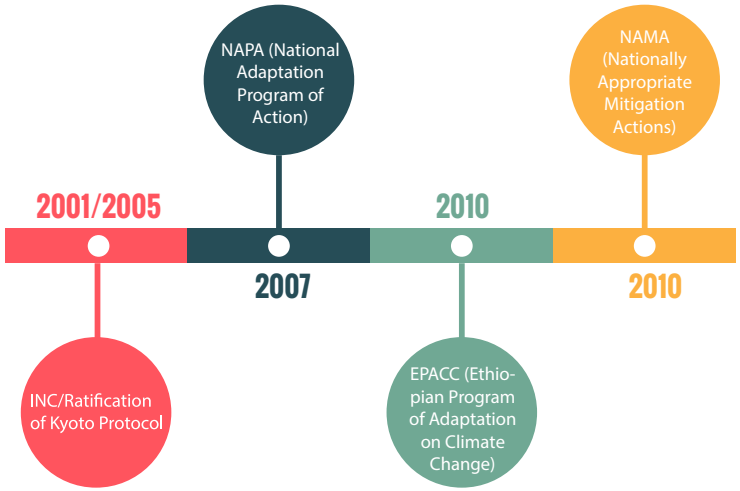


Ethiopia's climate change policy landscape

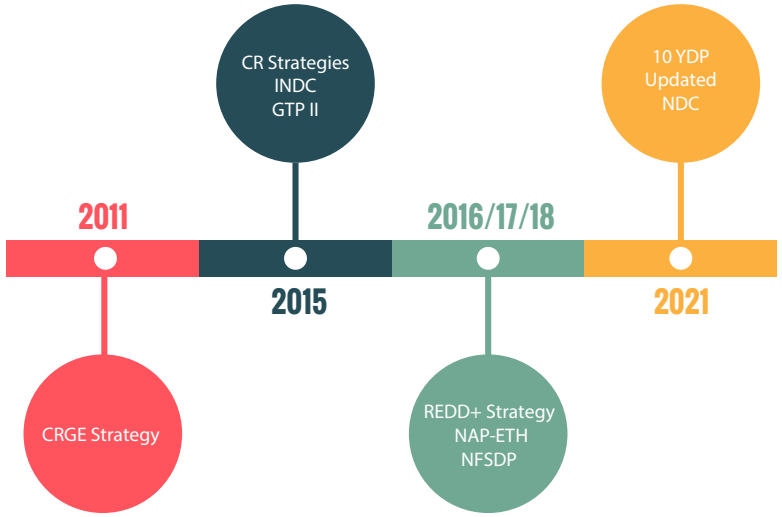
CRGE STRATEGY AS A TURNING POINT



PRE 2011 MILESTONES

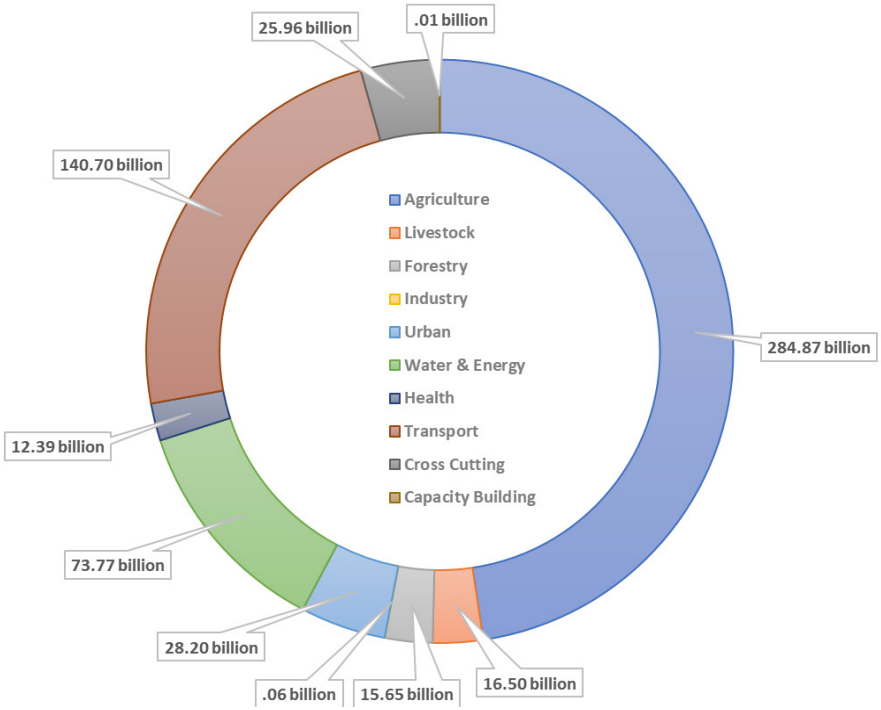


AFTERMATH OF 2011

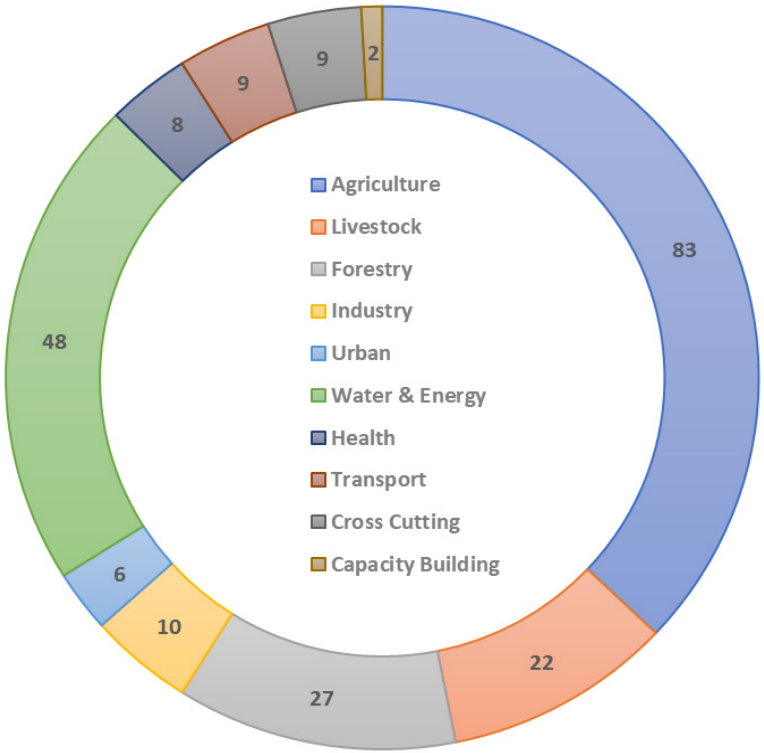


Key achievements under CRGE

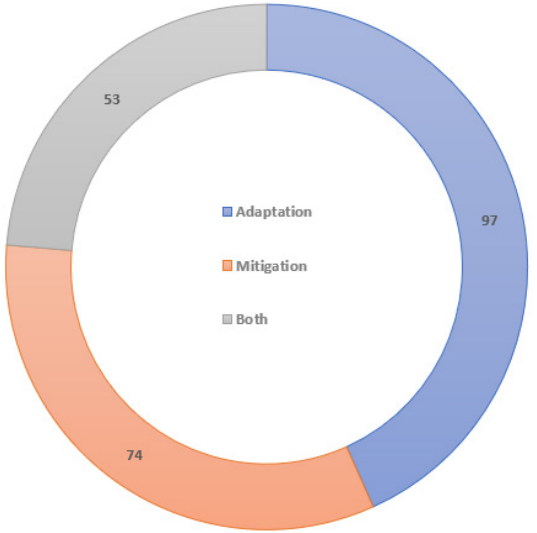
CLIMATE INVESTMENT (IN ETB) BY SECTOR (ETB 598.1 BILLION)

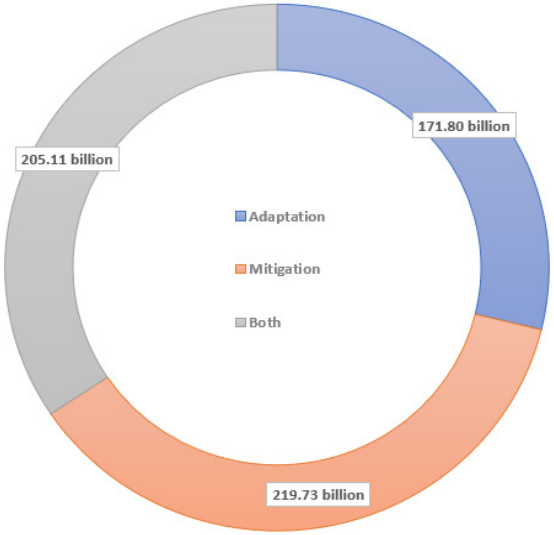


CLIMATE INVESTMENT (IN ETB) BY SECTOR (ETB 598.1 BILLION)

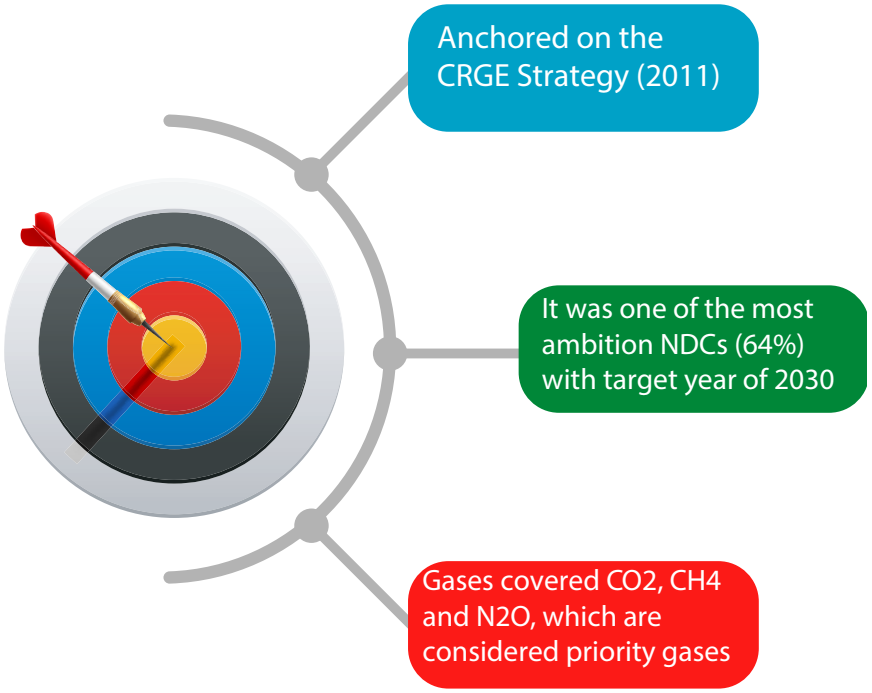


NUMBER OF PROJECTS (LEFT) AND TOTAL VALUE (IN ETB) OF PROJECTS BY CLIMATE IMPACT





Ethiopia's NDC



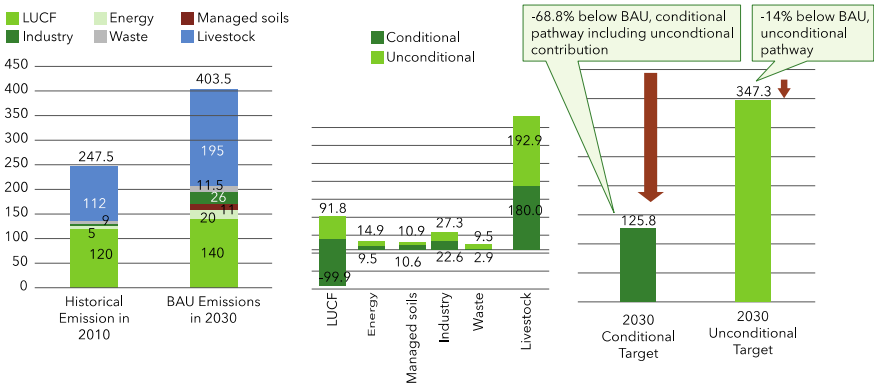
» Ethiopia took this ambitious climate compatible development pathway, despite being only accountable for 0.04% of the world's GHG emisssion andranking 93rd in the ranking of nations contributing to local GHG emission

Ethiopia's Updated NDC (2020-2030)

KEY CONSIDERATIONS FOR ETHIOPIA'S NDC UPDATE

» National Circumstances
» Existing policies and strategies frameworks, including 10YDP, CRGE strategy & CRGE Mid-term Review Report.
» Economy-wide analysis using Green Economy modelling (GEM)
» Paris Agreement, and IPCC 2006 Guideline

Mitigation Contribution



GHG EMISSION PROJECTIONS IN BAU, UNCONDITIONAL AND CONDITIONAL PATHWAYS

Sector	BAU emission projection (Mt CO2e)			Unconditional emission projection (Mt CO2e)		Conditional emission projection (incl. unconditional) (Mt CO2e)	
	2020	2025	2030	2025	2030	2025	2030
Industry	5.9	12.7	26.1	12.9	27.3	10.2	22.6
Energy	10.7	14.4	20.0	12.7	14.9	10.4	9.5
LUCF	125.0	133.8	140.2	112.6	91.8	21.4	-99.9
Livestock	146.4	169.5	194.8	168.7	192.9	162.8	180.0
Managed Soils	5.8	8.1	11.0	8.0	10.9	8.0	10.6
Waste	9.1	10.3	11.5	9.4	9.5	6.0	2.9
Total (MT CO2e)	302.9	348.8	403.5	324.3	347.3	218.8	125.8

MITIGATION POTENTIALS BY SECTOR AND CONDITIONALITY

Sector	BAU emission projection (Mt CO2e)		Unconditional emission projection (Mt CO2e)		Conditional emission projection (incl. unconditional) (Mt CO2e)	
	2025	2030	2025	2030	2025	2030
Industry	12.7	26.1	-0.2	-1.2	2.5	3.5
Energy	14.4	20.0	1.7	5.1	4.0	10.5
LUCF	133.8	140.2	21.2	48.4	112.3	240.1
Livestock	169.5	194.8	0.8	1.8	6.7	14.8
Managed Soils	8.1	11.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3
Waste	10.3	11.5	0.9	2.0	4.3	8.6
Total (MT CO2e)	348.8	403.5	24.5	56.2	129.9	277.7

Policy interventions-LUCF

Sustainable Agriculture

Grassland improvement

Reducing Residential Biomass use

Afforestation/Reforestation

Restoration/Conservation

Policy Interventions-Livestock

Livestock Sector	
» Dairy, red meat and poultry intervention packages	» Enhancing efficiency and productivity in livestock subsectors
» Agricultural mechanization	» Replacing cattle/oxen with tractors for farmers and smallholders
» Increase in the share of poultry	» Replacing non-dairy cattle stock with chickens
» Oilseed feeding	» Inproved feeding to reduce emissions from enteric fermentation

Policy Interventions-Energy

Energy Sector	
» Energy efficiency	» Improvemenrs of energy efficiency of appliances
» Transport electrification	» Shifting transport energy demand from petroleum to electricity » Increasing the share of electric vehicles
» Public transport	» Increasing the share of public transport, including railways
» Industry fuel switches	» Fuel switch 1: shift from industrial petroleum demand to electricity » Fuel switch 2: shift from industrial petroleum demand to sustainable biomass

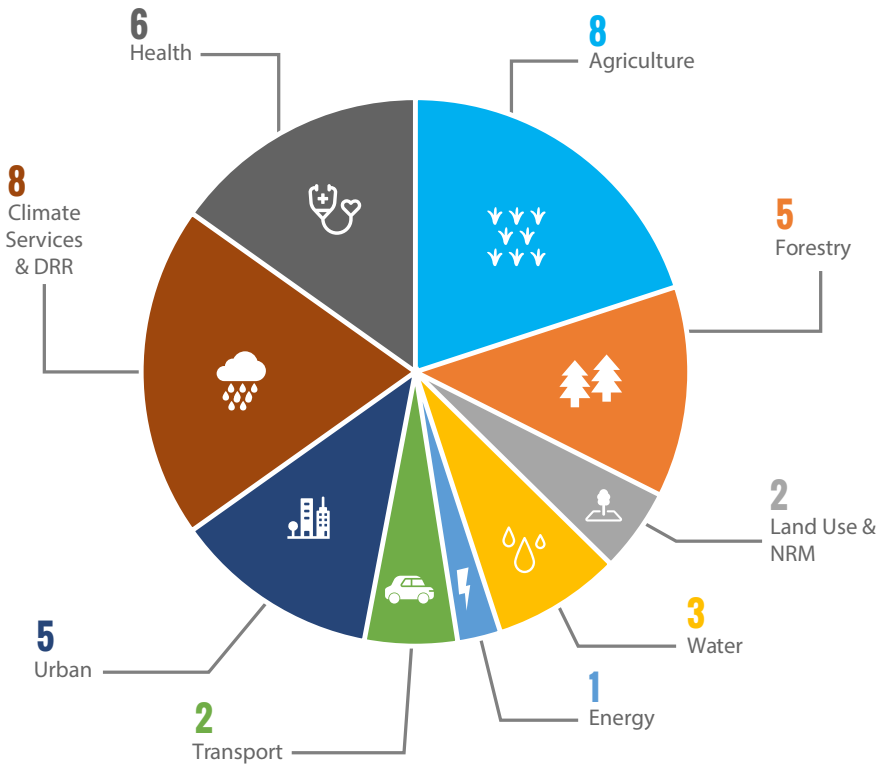
Policy Interventions-Waste

Waste
» Reducing emissions from reduced waste generation rate per capita
» Reducing emissions by aggressively diverting organic materials from landfills
» Reducing emissions from wastewater

Policy Interventions

Industry Sector		Managed Soil	
Clinker substitution	Efficiency gain	Agricultural land under sustainable management practices	Sustainable agriculture/ lives stock

Adaptation Contribution

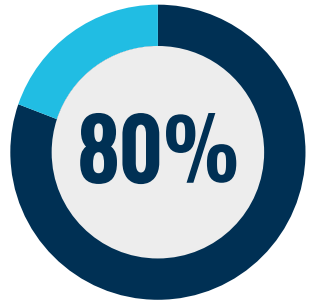


Means of implementation

CLIMATE FINANCE

» USD 316 billion, mitigation (USD 275.5 billion) and adaptation (USD 40.5 billion)

Of the total financing needs is unconditional = $63 billion raised domestically



Of the total financing needs is conditional = $252.8 billion depending on international climate finance

Other enablers

- Capacity building and technology transfer
- Carbon Markets

Salient features

- Higher robustness in terms of methodology, revised emission factors and alignment with the IPCC's 2006 guidelines
- It proposes an emission reduction target of 68.8%
- Detailed adaption indicators, baseline and 2030 targets
- Demarcation between unconditional (20%) and conditional (80%)
- An enhanced ability to track progress on mitigation and adaptation actions with improved MRV/M&E

Ongoing Works

IN ASSOCIATION WITH
STOCKHOLM+50