



CLIMATE CHANGE AND POLICY PROCESS IN ETHIOPIA: PRELIMINARY REVIEW RESULTS

Climate Change and Policy Process in Ethiopia

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Context: why concern for CC in Ethiopia?

- Heavy reliance on agric and NRs
 - ▣ CC and variability seriously affect the economy [Agric & GDP performance.pptx](#)
 - ▣ Vast land and livelihood in vulnerable eco-system (pastoralism)
- Climate predictions: some parts of country get more rain while others get drier
- CC extreme events: droughts and floods
- Shift in climate zones
 - ▣ implications for prevalence of disease (e.g. malaria zones)
 - ▣ Lose of the biodiversity
- Effect on hydrology and energy production
- Extreme events (floods) affect infrastructure (like roads)

Context: Climate change and agriculture

- Agriculture is a prime mover of the national economy of Ethiopia
 - ▣ >40% of GDP; > 90% of export earnings
 - ▣ Employs over 80% of the workforce
 - ▣ Food security role, environmental role (land and water management, biodiversity conservation, etc)
 - ▣ Agric growth greatly determines the national economic performance - **central to poverty reduction and development**
 - ▣ Hence, the development strategy that is adopted by the government since mid 1990s is Agriculture Development Led Industrialization ([ADLI](#)).

Context: climate change and agriculture ...

witnessed the last 6 years

- 12 million smallholders farmers,
- **Rainfall dependent-** low development of irrigation
- Over 15 million pastoral population (in arid and semi-arid, moisture deficit and drought prone areas)
 - **Mobility integral feature**
- High **vulnerability** to shocks (low income, rural poverty)
- **High growth of agriculture**



Policy making process in Ethiopia

- Policy priorities are lead by the governments visions
 - ▣ agriculture and rural centred development (ADLI)
 - Poverty reduction and food security
 - Commercialization, export promotion
 - Identified 5 pro-poor sectors : agriculture, health, education, infrastructure , water
- The Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MOFED) formulates macro policies while line ministries formulate sectoral policies.

Policy making process and constraints

- The main problems in policy formulation and analysis in Ethiopia relate to:
 - ▣ Limited capacity/inadequate use of capacity within the public institutions for policy analysis and impact monitoring of economic and social sectors is limited.
 - ▣ Limited practice of basing policy making process on evidences form grassroots and lessons form performance evaluations.
 - ▣ Lack of informed debate among the various stakeholders to inform policy making.
 - ▣ Weak networking between the different stakeholders

Actors and institutions in policy making

- Policy making in Ethiopia is predominantly a gov domain
 - ▣ Less participation of private sector, CSOs/ NGOs, farmers' institutions, and other stakeholders.
- Popular participation is lacking (but an emerging culture)
 - ▣ For the upcoming **Second 5 YDP (GTP)** better consultations with a wide range of stakeholders (academia, CSO/NGO, private sector, urban dwellers, donors and development partners) have been conducted.

Nature of policy space in Ethiopia

Policy space: opportunities and channels where citizens can act to affect policies, discourse and decisions. Various forms:

- **Invited space:** consultation on policy led by gov involving selective participation(some; PRSP, GTP)
- **Popular space:** demonstrations, protest, social movements (does not exist).
- **Practical space:** pilot field level demonstration projects by NGOs providing opportunity for witnessing by policy makers (such examples exist, e.g. carbon market pilot projects)
- **Bureaucratic space:** policy making within government
- **Conceptual space:** new ideas are introduced into debate through media (very limited, some examples)

Developments and engagements with CC policy

- Ethiopia ratified international conventions/protocols
- Ethiopia participates (also lead) in negotiations
- Preparation of national documents and submission
 - NAPA of Ethiopia
 - INC
 - Technology needs,
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- Institutionalization (EAP, NMA, CFE,.....)
- Various studies, conferences, forums, networking, debates are going on
- Initiatives (e.g. carbon market projects)
- Financial and Technical Assistance (studies, support for strategy development.....)

Developments in CC policy

- The Ethiopian government gave the CC issues a high place in development agenda:
 - ▣ Recognizes effects of CC on the economy
 - E.g. **GTP draft document** recognizes weather variability as major challenge in past 5 years (implications for more investment in irrigation)
 - ▣ Provided various environment related policies
 - ▣ The Second 5YDP under development (GTP) recognizes **vulnerability** and need for **social protection program**.
 - ▣ Ethiopia is proactive in global negotiations, leading role
- However, to date there is **no a defined policy and strategy framework** regarding CC.

National CC policy, strategy and actors

- Initial National Communication was developed in 2001 by the MOWR and NMA.
- NAPA was developed in 2005/6
 - ▣ National Metrological Agency in collaboration with other Ministries
 - ▣ Identified several CC adaptation related projects
- NAM was a national focal body for Kyoto Protocol.
- The Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) is a focal national body for UNFCCC.
- Currently EPA is a national coordinator of CC matters.

National CC policy, strategy and actors

- In 2009 the World Bank was requested by the gov to provide support for CC strategy development in collaboration with many stakeholders (not succeeded to the end ??).
- Climate Forum Ethiopia was initiated by Oxfam USA and now became a mutli-stakeholder platform including Gov
 - ▣ Supported in drafting CC strategy (submitted to EPA)
- UNDP's capacity development framework for climate change issues.

CC policy, strategy and actors

- The World Bank studies: economics of CC adaptation
 - ▣ Country track (macro and sectoral adaption costs, benefits)
 - ▣ Social component: community and national consultations
 - ▣ Adaptation through local institutions (survey based)
- Currently several initiatives going in the country
 - ▣ Popularization
 - ▣ Studies
 - ▣ Carbon market projects (World Vision, SOS-Sahel-farm Africa, Oromia Forestry Agency....)
- EAP **in the process** of developing **a national CC adaptation strategy (supported by donors)**


CC policy, strategy and actors

- There is no evidence of policy making process on CC issues at the sub-national level yet
 - ▣ selected regional community consultations have been held.
 - ▣ Some regions started (e.g Afar) developing regional strategy
- The role of non-state actors:
 - ▣ Some NGOs/CSO networks are emerging active (CFE, SoS-Sahel Ethiopia, SLUF, FFE, PHE, EEA.....).
- Both public and private media to some extent becoming active on CC issues (especially around global events).

Issues and challenges

- **Currently there is no comprehensive policy framework on CC in Ethiopia.**
- What guides CC adaption measures?
 - ▣ Vision and gaols?
 - ▣ Strategy and Means?
 - ▣ Development plan?
- What concrete steps /measures are being taken?
 - ▣ In agriculture and NR?
 - ▣ In other sectors (water, energy, health, infrastructure...)?
- What commitments are being made for CC adaptation?
 - ▣ Resources?
 - ▣ Incentive mechanism?
 - ▣ Research and knowledge?
 - ▣ Role of various actors?

Issues and challenges

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- What is adaptation? Mitigations?
 - ▣ Limited practical information on CC adaptation and mitigation measures.
 - To adapt with what? And How?
 - How does adaptation differ from traditional livelihood activities?
 - Local context of adaptation?
 - The extent and depth of knowledge/ facts needed
 - ▣ Climate projections not yet certain: knowledge, database and research evidence.
 - ▣ Who is affected more and why?


Issues and challenges

- Institutionalization and coordination of efforts
- **Mainstreaming CC as a cross-cutting** vis a vis locating the mandate/responsibility in certain agencies and ministries?
- What policies (changes) and strategies are needed (prerequisite) to adapt?
 - ▣ A World Bank study for Ethiopia on possible scenarios shows **labour mobility and skill upgrading** will have **significant +ve** effects on adaptation.
 - ▣ Resource allocation and capacity building


How research can inform policy process

- **Research in CC is relatively new and is evolving.**
- **Generating knowledge and empirical evidences**
 - ▣ the state of CC effects on agriculture (and other sectors)
 - ▣ Implications of CC for the economy: economy wide and sectoral analysis
- **Analysing alternative adaptation strategies and measures**
 - ▣ Determinates of adaptation, variations
 - ▣ Vulnerability factors: social and physical
 - ▣ technology, practices, management
 - ▣ their feasibility and viability
 - ▣ **Cost** and benefits for different groups

How research can inform policy process....

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- The institutional/organizational **requirements** for implementations
 - ▣ Capacity and implementation modalities
 - ▣ Stakeholders and their role
 - **Research helps in validating development policies** formulated by the government,
 - ▣ Need for objective and independent evaluation.

How research can inform policy process...

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- How to communicate results to policy makers
 - ▣ information sharing between researchers and policy makers
 - ▣ conventional research reporting format need to be reformed to better inform policy.
 - The conventional/ mainstream research in agriculture in Ethiopia focuses on crops, livestock and some NR areas
 - ▣ Some experience of dry land agriculture research exists.
 - ▣ Climatology is a small section in national research system.

How research can inform policy process...

- For research to influence CC adaptation and mitigation policy and strategy:
 - ▣ Needs development of **policy engagement strategies**
 - Understanding policy contexts (process and actors, identify policy spaces)
 - ▣ Researchers' experiences with policy makers and process
 - ▣ Understand the role of bottom up process and inputs for policy making
 - e.g. Ethiopia: local level narrative of adaptation and their contribution to and similarity with national strategies/measures (e.g. [.Similarity and communality of the adaptation options identified.pptx](#))

How research can inform policy process...

Status and challenges of CC related research in Ethiopia

- The Gov supports Agric and NR research.
- Some practices of independent research (EEA, some NGOs, donor groups),
 - ▣ Climate change adaptation research: EEA, World Bank, IFPRI, EDRI, Oxfam USA, EARI with Rockefeller Foundation fund, others.
- Need for more specific and CC oriented research and knowledge (also basic research on climate sciences).
- **Issue of funding research**: national budget allocation not yet clearly came out.

Summary and conclusions

- Climate change effects have important **implications** for sustainable development and livelihood in Ethiopia.
- The Ethiopia government has already put CC matters high on the **development agenda** and is ,of course, a proactive and leading actor in international negotiations.
- Climate change adaptation and mitigation needs the development of a culture and practices of **participatory and knowledge-based** policy and strategy making process.
- **Research** can be a strong instrument that supports policy and strategy making through generating **basic and applied** evidences knowledge.



Thank You