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STAKEHOLDER MAPPING AND ANALYSIS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY IMPLEMENTATION IN ETHIOPIA

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AGN	African Group of Negotiators
CAEP	Climate Action Enhancement Package
CRGE	Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy
EBI	Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute
ECIC	Ethiopian Climate Innovation Center
EEPCO	Ethiopian Electric Power Corporation
EFRI	Ethiopian Forest Research Institute
EIAR	Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research
EIC	Ethiopian Investment Commission
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
ESLSE	Ethiopian Shipping and Logistics Services Enterprise
EWCA	Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority
FEJ	Forum for Environment Justice
FGDs	Focus group discussions
GERD	Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam
GHGs	Greenhouse Gases
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
MEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change
MoWIE	Ministry of Water, Irrigation, and Energy
NAPA	National Adaptation Program of Action
NCCAS	National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NDRMC	National Disaster Risk Management Commission
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NMA	National Meteorology Agency
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report, "Stakeholder Mapping and Analysis for Climate Change Policy Implementation in Ethiopia," commissioned by the African Development Bank (AfDB) and conducted by the African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS), provides an in-depth assessment of Ethiopia's efforts to implement its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). The analysis encompasses a broad spectrum of stakeholders, including government entities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations (CSOs), the private sector, researchers, media, and international development partners. It aims to elucidate the roles, linkages, power, and influence of these stakeholders in the climate policy landscape.

Ethiopia has set an ambitious target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 68% by 2030, contingent upon receiving adequate international support. This commitment is articulated through various policies and programs, notably the Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) Strategy, the National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA), and the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (NCCAS). These frameworks underscore Ethiopia's dedication to addressing climate change, enhancing resilience, and promoting sustainable development.

Key findings of the report highlight both progress and challenges in Ethiopia's climate action journey. The country has made significant strides in mobilizing financial resources, with over $150 million invested annually in climate-resilient programs since 2011. These investments have improved adaptive capacity in critical sectors such as agriculture and water resources, benefiting over 4.5 million households through climate-resilient agricultural practices. Furthermore, Ethiopia has advanced its renewable energy sector, with hydropower contributing over 90% of electricity generation, complemented by investments in wind and solar energy projects.

Despite these achievements, Ethiopia faces substantial challenges. Financial constraints remain a significant barrier, limiting the scope and scale of climate initiatives. Capacity limitations within government institutions and civil society organisations hinder the effective implementation and coordination of climate policies. Fragmented policy coordination and inadequate data collection and management systems further complicate efforts to monitor and evaluate progress. Additionally, there is a need for greater stakeholder engagement and inclusive governance to ensure broad-based support and participation in climate actions.

The stakeholder mapping analysis reveals critical insights into the dynamics of NDC implementation. It identifies best practices, such as establishing the Climate Resilient Green Economy Facility (CRGE Facility), which has mobilised over $1 billion in funding for climate-resilient initiatives. The analysis also underscores the importance of community-based initiatives and the empowerment of civil society to drive grassroots climate action. However, the report also highlights gaps in stakeholder engagement, particularly in integrating private sector contributions and fostering international collaboration.

The report recommends that Ethiopia enhance its NDC implementation by exploring innovative financing mechanisms like green bonds and public-private partnerships, and by securing international support and donor funding. It calls for significant investments in training and capacity-building to equip stakeholders with necessary skills and improve data collection and management systems to support evidence-based decision-making and transparency. The report also emphasizes the need for fostering inclusive governance through coordinated efforts among government, civil society, the private sector, and international partners. Empowering

civil society and community-based initiatives to drive local climate action and leveraging international partnerships for technical expertise and additional resources are also crucial. Addressing these areas can significantly improve Ethiopias climate resilience and contribute to global climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Ethiopia is a country in Eastern Africa that has a diverse and rich culture, history, and natural resources. It is also one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change due to its high dependence on rain-fed agriculture and natural resources, and relatively low adaptive capacity to deal with these expected impacts. Ethiopia has been an active participant in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement. The country ratified the Paris Agreement in 2016 and submitted its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in the same year. Ethiopia's NDC outlines its commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 64% by 2030 compared to business-as-usual scenarios. This target includes the forestry sector, where the country aims to achieve net-zero emissions from deforestation and forest degradation by 2025. Ethiopia's NDC also includes targets for renewable energy, energy efficiency, and climate-smart agriculture.

To achieve its NDC targets, Ethiopia has implemented various policies and programs, including those outlined in my previous answer. The country is also receiving support from international partners, such as the Green Climate Fund and the World Bank, to finance its climate action efforts. In addition, Ethiopia is a member of the African Group of Negotiators (AGN) and has been actively involved in advocating for the interests of African countries in international climate negotiations. The government also hosted the Africa Climate Week in 2019, which provided a platform for stakeholders to discuss and exchange ideas on climate change issues in Africa. Ethiopia's commitment to the Paris Agreement and its efforts to implement its NDC demonstrate its strong commitment to addressing the global challenge of climate change.

1.2 Rationale for the study

Ethiopia is a country that is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, such as droughts, floods, land degradation, food insecurity, and biodiversity loss. According to the World Bank, Ethiopia is among the top 10 countries in the world with the highest climate risk exposure and the lowest adaptive capacity. Climate change is expected to reduce Ethiopia’s GDP by 8.5% by 2050, and increase the number of people living in poverty by 15 million by 2030. To address these challenges, Ethiopia has committed to implementing environmental and climate change initiatives such as NDCs and the Paris Agreement. NDCs are nationally determined contributions that each country communicates to the UNFCCC to outline their post-2020 climate actions, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to climate change impacts[1]. The Paris agreement is a global treaty that aims to limit the global temperature rise to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, and pursue efforts to limit it to 1.5°C[2].

Ethiopia's updated NDC, unveiled in 2021, underscores its steadfast commitment to achieving its ambitious goal of transitioning into a carbon-neutral and climate-resilient middle-income nation by 2025. The NDC encompasses several key components: Firstly, Ethiopia pledges to slash its greenhouse gas emissions by a substantial 68% by 2030 compared to business-as-usual projections, aiming for an absolute emission level of 145 $MtCO_2e$ by the same year. This target, however, hinges on receiving sufficient and predictable international support in the form of finance, technology transfer, and capacity building. Additionally, the NDC includes a commitment to reforest and restore up to 15 million hectares of degraded land by 2030. This initiative aims to bolster carbon sinks, preserve biodiversity, enhance soil fertility, ensure water security, and uplift livelihoods.

[1] https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/nationally-determined-contributions-ndcs
[2] https://newsroom.unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement

Furthermore, Ethiopia's comprehensive adaptation plan identifies priority sectors and actions to fortify resilience against climate change impacts. Key sectors addressed include agriculture, water resources, health, disaster risk management, urban development, and infrastructure.

Crucially, a cross-cutting strategy is integral to the NDC, integrating gender equality, youth empowerment, social inclusion, human rights, and environmental safeguards across all facets of climate action. The implementation of these initiatives not only advances global climate change mitigation efforts but also yields myriad co-benefits for Ethiopia's sustainable development:

- Greenhouse gas emissions reduction improves air quality, public health, energy security, and economic competitiveness.
- Reforestation and land restoration enhance ecosystem services, biodiversity conservation, soil fertility, water security, and livelihoods.
- Adaptation to climate change diminishes vulnerability, poverty, food insecurity, conflict, and displacement.
- Integration of cross-cutting issues ensures social justice, gender equality, human rights, and environmental protection.

In essence, prioritizing environmental and climate change initiatives such as NDCs and the Paris Agreement aligns with Ethiopia's best interests, promising the nation's present and future well-being.

1.3 Objectives and Scope of Study

The objectives of the stakeholder mapping and analysis study were as follows:

i) Identify key stakeholders across the five stakeholder categories/clusters (government, non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, private sector, researchers, media, and International Development Partners).
ii) Establish the role of actors, their linkages, power, and influence.
iii) Identify best practices, challenges, and opportunities for implementing NDCs in the country.

2. METHODOLOGY

This study employed both primary and secondary data. The following approaches were employed to collect data.

2.1 Desk studies

The bulk of the data was collected through desk studies. A review of all grey and published materials from reports and other secondary information (NDCs, Climate change policies, etc.) will be undertaken to collect information already available in the public domain. These documents will include (a) national climate change policies and strategies, (b) reports on climate change projects and initiatives in the country, and (c) various knowledge and research works on climate change on climate change mitigation and adaptation in the country.

2.2 Key Informant Interviews

Secondary data was complemented with primary data, and quantitative and qualitative surveys were conducted using both structured and open-ended questionnaires. Based on the information obtained from the desk studies, key informants in the country of focus were identified and interviewed to obtain deeper insights.

2.3 Focus Group Discussions

Focus group discussions (FGDs) was conducted to triangulate the data and information obtained from desk studies and KIIs. The participants were be drawn from key informants from different

stakeholder categories (government, private sector, civil society/NGOs, researchers, development partners, and media).

2.4 Data Analysis

Each data collection method resulted in various datasets being collated. Each interview was transcribed, and detailed notes were written. The quantitative data was analysed, and the results were presented in text, summary tables, and graphs, as deemed appropriate. Qualitative data from desk review notes, reports, and virtual interviews were analysed using narrative analysis.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This section provides a comprehensive analysis and review of the information obtained from the literature reviews of KIIs and FGDs on climate change and the readiness of countries and continents in NDC implementation to combat climate change.

3.1 Review of National Climate Change Policies in Ethiopia

Ethiopia has made significant strides in developing and implementing national climate change policies to address the challenges posed by climate change and promote sustainable development. Here is a review of some key policies:

Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) Strategy: Launched in 2011, the CRGE Strategy outlines Ethiopia's vision for achieving middle-income status by 2025 while simultaneously building resilience to climate change. The strategy emphasizes green growth, low-carbon development, and climate resilience across key agriculture, energy, forestry, and industry sectors.

National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA): Ethiopia developed its NAPA in 2007 to identify urgent and immediate adaptation needs in response to climate change impacts. The NAPA prioritizes adaptation actions in sectors vulnerable to climate change, including agriculture, water resources, health, and infrastructure.

National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (NCCAS): Building on the NAPA, Ethiopia adopted the NCCAS in 2011 to provide a comprehensive framework for mainstreaming climate change adaptation into national development planning. The strategy aims to enhance adaptive capacity, reduce vulnerability, and promote resilience across priority sectors and vulnerable communities.

National Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory System: Ethiopia has established a national GHG inventory system to track and report emissions from key sectors, including energy, agriculture, forestry, and waste. This system supports the country's efforts to monitor progress towards its mitigation targets and fulfil reporting requirements under international agreements such as the UNFCCC.

Renewable Energy Development Plans: Ethiopia has ambitious plans to expand its renewable energy capacity, particularly hydropower, wind power, and solar energy. Initiatives such as the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) and the Adama Wind Farm contribute to the country's efforts to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and mitigate greenhouse gas emissions.

Climate Change Education and Awareness Programs*:* Ethiopia has implemented various education and awareness programs to build public understanding of climate change and promote behavior change towards sustainable practices. These programs target different stakeholders, including policymakers, practitioners, educators, and the general public.

Ethiopia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) was first submitted in 2015 and updated in 2021 under the Paris Agreement. The NDC sets out the country's commitment to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by at least 68.8% by 2030 compared to the business-as-usual scenario and enhance its adaptation efforts across various sectors. The NDC also aligns with the country's 10-Year Development Plan (10YDP) and sectoral climate resilience strategies.

Ethiopia's National Adaptation Plan (NAP), which was developed in 2017 and provides a comprehensive framework for integrating climate change adaptation into national and sub-national planning and budgeting processes. The NAP identifies 18 adaptation options and 40 adaptation interventions for eight priority sectors: agriculture, forestry, health, transport, power, industry, water, and urban.

Ethiopia's Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP), which was supported by the NDC Partnership and the World Bank Group to assist the country in updating and implementing its NDC. The CAEP provided technical assistance, capacity building, stakeholder engagement, and financing support for various aspects of the NDC revision process.

Ethiopia's national climate change policies reflect a comprehensive and proactive approach to addressing climate change challenges while promoting sustainable development. However, effective implementation, capacity building, and resource mobilization remain critical for achieving the desired outcomes and enhancing climate resilience across the country. Ongoing monitoring, evaluation, and adaptive management will ensure that these policies remain relevant and responsive to evolving climate risks and opportunities.

3.2 Review of National Climate Change Institutional Landscape in Ethiopia

In Ethiopia, a network of government institutions collaborates closely to address environmental degradation and climate change, as well as promote sustainable development. At the forefront is the Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change (MEFCC), tasked with formulating policies and coordinating efforts across various sectors. Supporting MEFCC is the National Meteorology Agency (NMA), which provides crucial weather and climate information for decision-making. The Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) ensures regulatory compliance and monitors environmental health, while the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA) and the Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute (EBI) focus on biodiversity conservation. These institutions work alongside others such as the Ministry of Water, Irrigation, and Energy (MoWIE), Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), and Ministry of Health (MoH) to integrate climate considerations into water management, agriculture, and public health strategies. Additionally, research institutes like the Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research (EIAR) and the Ethiopian Forest Research Institute (EFRI) contribute valuable insights into sustainable resource management. Ethiopian Climate Innovation Center (ECIC) is a government-supported initiative that provides funding, training, and mentorship to local entrepreneurs developing innovative climate change solutions. The center works to support the growth of Ethiopia's green economy and promote sustainable development practices. National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) is responsible for coordinating disaster risk reduction and response activities in Ethiopia. The Commission works to build resilience in communities to natural disasters, including those that are exacerbated by climate change, such as droughts and floods. Together, these entities form a comprehensive framework to tackle climate change challenges and promote a sustainable future for Ethiopia.

The key stakeholders/institutions implementing climate change/Environmental projects in Ethiopia are:

- ***Government:*** The Ethiopian government is the lead actor in climate change and environmental policy and implementation. The MEFCC is the lead agency responsible for coordinating climate change activities across the government. Other government agencies involved in climate change and environmental work include the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity, and the Ministry of Finance.
- ***Non-governmental organizations (NGOs):*** NGOs play a significant role in climate change and environmental work in Ethiopia. NGOs provide a range of services, including environmental education, community-based adaptation, and sustainable livelihoods. Some of the leading NGOs working on climate change and environmental issues in Ethiopia include the EPA, the EDRI, and the Forum for Environment Justice (FEJ).
- ***Private sector:*** The private sector is increasingly involved in climate change and environmental work in Ethiopia. Businesses are developing new technologies and practices to reduce their environmental impact, and they are also investing in climate change adaptation and mitigation projects. Some of the leading businesses working on climate change and environmental issues in Ethiopia include the Ethiopian Electric Power Corporation (EEPCO), the Ethiopian Shipping and Logistics Services Enterprise (ESLSE), and the Ethiopian Investment Commission (EIC).
- ***International organizations:*** International organizations play a key role in supporting climate change and environmental work in Ethiopia. These organizations provide funding, technical assistance, and capacity building to help the government, NGOs, and the private sector address climate change and environmental challenges. Some of the leading international organizations working on climate change and environmental issues in Ethiopia include the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Bank, and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

The implementation of Ethiopia's NDCs involves various stakeholders from different sectors and levels of governance. Some of the key roles and linkages are:

- The MEFCC leads the coordination of the NDC implementation process with support from other relevant ministries and agencies.
- The MoF allocates financial resources for NDC implementation through the national budgeting system and the CRGE Facility.
- The MoFA facilitates international cooperation and support for NDC implementation through bilateral and multilateral partnerships.
- The sectoral ministries implement their respective mitigation and adaptation actions according to their sectoral plans and targets.
- The regional governments integrate NDC actions into their regional development plans and budgets.
- The local governments implement NDC actions at the woreda and kebele levels with support from regional governments and sectoral ministries.
- The private sector participates in NDC implementation by investing in green economy projects and adopting low-carbon technologies and practices.
- The civil society organizations engage in NDC implementation by raising awareness and advocacy on climate change issues and supporting community-based adaptation initiatives.
- The research institutions contribute to NDC implementation by providing scientific evidence and technical guidance on climate change impacts and solutions.

3.3 Status of Implementation of NDC in Ethiopia

Ethiopia has demonstrated notable strides in implementing its NDCs since first submitting them in 2015. Central to this effort are key policies and programs such as the CRGE and the 10-Year Development Plan (10YDP). International support from entities like the Green Climate Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, and the World Bank has bolstered Ethiopia's NDC

implementation endeavors. Several achievements underscore Ethiopia's progress in NDC implementation:

a) The initiation and execution of various renewable energy projects, exemplified by the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) and the Adama wind farm.
b) Expanding access to electricity, with the ambitious aim of universal access by 2025.
c) Promoting sustainable agricultural practices, including the adoption of climate-smart agricultural technologies.
d) Formulating a national climate change adaptation plan and establishing a dedicated climate change fund.

Ethiopia remains steadfast in its commitment to advancing NDC implementation and pursuing ambitious climate action. While on track to meet its NDC targets, the country continues to spearhead global efforts to combat climate change.

Nonetheless, Ethiopia faces several challenges in NDC implementation, including the necessity for increased financial resources, mitigating the impacts of climate change-induced events like droughts and floods, and enhancing coordination and collaboration among various stakeholders. Despite these hurdles, Ethiopia's progress in NDC implementation remains commendable. The nation's dedication positions it as a leader in the global fight against climate change, poised to achieve its NDC targets and contribute significantly to a sustainable future.

3.4 Stakeholder list with roles and contact persons

	Actor/ Stakeholder	Role in climate change and NDC implementation	Contact information
	Government Institutions		
1.	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate.	This ministry is the lead government agency for climate change in Ethiopia. It is responsible for developing and implementing the country's climate change policy.	envsector@gmail.com Contact person: Secretariat +251111704204
2.	Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority	This authority is responsible for regulating and enforcing environmental laws and regulations. It also plays a role in providing information and education about climate change. The EPA is responsible for monitoring and enforcing environmental laws and regulations.	+251 11 646 3843
3.	Consortium for Climate Change Ethiopia (CCE)	This consortium is a network of Ethiopian organizations that are working on climate change. It provides support for climate change projects and programs, and it also plays a role in raising awareness of the issue.	P.O. Box: 10386 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; +251 5521662/76; cccethiopia2@gmail.com
4.	Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI)	The EDRI is a research institute that provides technical support to the government on climate change issues.	+251 11 550 6066 ·
5.	Ethiopian Meteorological Agency (EMA)	The EMA is responsible for collecting and analyzing weather data and providing climate information to the government. It is responsible for providing climate data and information to the government and the public. It also plays a role in monitoring and assessing climate change impacts in Ethiopia.	+251116615779;
6.	Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs (MoWCYA)	The MoWCYA is responsible for promoting the rights of women, children, and youth in Ethiopia.	+251-11-862 5869 info@mowsa.gov.et

	Actor/ Stakeholder	Role in climate change and NDC implementation	Contact information
		It also plays a role in raising awareness of climate change and its impacts among these groups.	
7.	Ministry of Education (MoE)	The MoE is responsible for promoting education in Ethiopia. It also plays a role in raising awareness of climate change and its impacts on the public.	+251-11-155-3133 · Fax 1: +251-11-156-5565 · Fax 2: +251-11-157-0886.
8.	Ministry of Health	It is MoH is responsible for promoting health in Ethiopia. It also plays a role in assessing the impacts of climate change on health and developing adaptation strategies.	(0251) 115517011; info@moh.gov.et
9.	Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (MoUDH)	The MoUDH is responsible for promoting urban development and housing in Ethiopia. It also plays a role in assessing the impacts of climate change on urban areas and developing adaptation strategies.	http://mwud.gov.et
10.	Ministry of Industry (MoI)	The MoI is responsible for promoting industrial development in Ethiopia. It also plays a role in assessing the impacts of climate change on industry and developing adaptation strategies.	+251 11 551 8025
11.	Ministry of Planning and Development (MoPD)	The MoPD is responsible for developing Ethiopia's national development plans. It also plays a role in integrating climate change considerations into national development planning.	ethiopdc@gmail.com
12.	Ministry of Finance (MoF)	The MoF is responsible for managing Ethiopia's financial resources. It also plays a role in mobilizing financial resources for climate change adaptation and mitigation activities.	infopr@mofed.gov.et + 251-111-552-015
13.	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MoLF)	The MoLF is responsible for promoting livestock and fisheries development in Ethiopia. It also plays a role in assessing the impacts of climate change on livestock and fisheries and developing adaptation strategies.	+251 0116462285 ... molf@gov.et
14.	Ministry of Agriculture(MOA)	The MoA is responsible for promoting agricultural development in Ethiopia. It also plays a role in assessing the impacts of climate change on agriculture and developing adaptation strategies.	+251 11 646 0746
15.	Ethiopian Electric Power Corporation (EEPCO)	The EEPCO is responsible for generating, transmitting, and distributing electricity in Ethiopia. It also plays a role in promoting renewable energy sources and energy efficiency measures.	022 111 2527 ; Nazareth Post Office · 022 111 2674,
16.	Water Resource Management Authority (WRMA)	The WRMA is responsible for managing Ethiopia's water resources. It also plays a role in assessing the impacts of climate change on water resources and developing adaptation strategies.	+251 116611111
17.	Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy (MoWIE)	MoWIE is responsible for the development and management of water, irrigation, and energy resources in Ethiopia. The MoWIE plays a key role in climate change mitigation, as the energy sector is a major source of greenhouse gas emissions in Ethiopia.	Company Offices · Ethiopia (headquarters) · Addis Ababa · Haile G/Silassie Avenue, First Floor, Room No. 107.

	Actor/ Stakeholder	Role in climate change and NDC implementation	Contact information
18.	Green Legacy Initiative (GLI)	It is a government-led initiative that aims to plant 5 billion trees in Ethiopia by 2030. The GLI plays a key role in climate change mitigation, as trees absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.	https://greenlegacy.et/green-legacy/home
19.	Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE)	It is a government-led initiative that aims to promote sustainable economic development in Ethiopia that is resilient to climate change. The CRGE plays a key role in climate change mitigation and adaptation.	**Policy and programme issues** Finance and Economic Development. admasugedamu@yahoo.com Ato Kare Chewicha, State Minister, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Email: lemkare@gmail.com Fund Administration Issues Bertha Ormeno, Portfolio Manager, Email: bertha.ormeno@undp.org Lula Sherif, Portfolio Associate, Email: Lula.sherif@undp.org Ramon Gatchalian, Finance Associate, Email: ramon.gatchalian@undp.org
20.	Ethiopian Climate Change Cooperation Forum (ECCC)	It is a platform for government, private sector, and civil society organizations to collaborate on climate change issues.	T (251) 115 52 28 88. info@ccc-ethiopia.com
	Non-Governmental Organisation/Civil Society Organisations		
21.	Action Aid Ethiopia	ActionAid Ethiopia works to reduce poverty and inequality and to promote sustainable development. They have a strong focus on climate change and work to support communities to adapt to the impacts of climate change and to reduce their emissions.	+251 11 465 4671
22.	Environmental Justice Coalition.	The Environmental Justice Coalition is a network of community-based organizations working on environmental justice issues in Ethiopia. They work to protect the environment and to ensure that the benefits of environmental protection are shared equitably.	P.O.Box: 10386 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia · +251 5521662/76 cccethiopia2@gmail.com
23.	Green Legacy Ethiopia	Green Legacy Ethiopia is a national campaign to plant 4 billion trees in Ethiopia. The campaign is supported by a wide range of NGOs, and is working to mitigate the impacts of climate change and to improve the livelihoods of Ethiopians.	https://greenlegacy.et/green-legacy/home
24.	The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Ethiopia	UNDP works to promote sustainable development in Ethiopia. They have a strong focus on climate change and work to support the government of Ethiopia to implement its climate change policies.	+251 11 551 4599
25.	CARE Ethiopia	CARE Ethiopia works to improve the lives of the poor and vulnerable in Ethiopia, including	+251 11 618 3294

	Actor/ Stakeholder	Role in climate change and NDC implementation	Contact information
		through climate change adaptation and mitigation programs.	
26.	Environmental Protection Association of Ethiopia(EPEA)	EPEA is a leading environmental NGO in Ethiopia, working to promote sustainable development and protect the environment.	+251 11 646 3843
27.	Oxfam Ethiopia	Oxfam Ethiopia works to fight poverty and injustice, including through climate change programs that help communities to adapt to the impacts of climate change and build resilience.	C105, Jijiga, Ethiopia Phone: +251 25 775 3292
28.	Save the Children Ethiopia	Save the Children Ethiopia works to improve the lives of children in Ethiopia, including through programs that address the impacts of climate change on children.	+251 11 372 8455-65.
29.	World Vision Ethiopia	World Vision Ethiopia works to improve the lives of children, families, and communities in Ethiopia, including through programs that address the impacts of climate change.	+251 11 629 1079
30.	Greenpeace Africa	Greenpeace Africa is a leading environmental NGO that works to protect the environment and promote sustainable development.	coafrica@greenpeace.org
31.	Christian Aid Ethiopia	Christian Aid Ethiopia works to reduce poverty and inequality and to promote sustainable development. They focus on climate change adaptation, agriculture, and energy.	Ethiopia-info@christian-aid.org +251 11 50536850/1/2
32.	Environmental Development Action (ENDA)	ENDA works to promote sustainable development and environmental protection in Ethiopia. They focus on climate change adaptation, renewable energy, and environmental governance.	P.O. Box 278 Addis Ababa , Addis Abeba +(251-1) 51 21 86
33.	International Rescue Committee (IRC)	International Rescue Committee (IRC) Ethiopia: The IRC works to help people affected by conflict, disaster, and climate change. They focus on providing food assistance, water and sanitation, and health care.	+251 11 663 6735
34.	Helvetas Ethiopia	Helvetas Ethiopia works to improve the lives of people in Ethiopia through sustainable development. They focus on climate change adaptation, water and sanitation, and agriculture.	HELVETAS ETHIOPIA House No. 435-9999 P.O. Box 27507/1000 1000 Addis Ababa Ethiopia. + 251-11 467 29 34/35/36.
35.	Womens Environment and Development Organisation (WEDO)	WEDO Ethiopia works to promote women's rights and gender equality in the context of climate change. They focus on climate change adaptation, women's leadership, and gender mainstreaming.	+1 212-973-0325 ·
36.	Afromet	Afomet is a non-profit organization that works to improve food security and climate resilience in Ethiopia. They have a number of projects that focus on climate change adaptation and mitigation, including: Supporting farmers to adopt climate-smart agricultural practices Developing drought-resistant crops Promoting renewable energy	+251 91 100 0000

	Actor/ Stakeholder	Role in climate change and NDC implementation	Contact information
37.	Network for Environment and Sustainable Development (NESD)	Reducing greenhouse gas emissions Promoting renewable energy Developing climate-resilient agriculture Providing water and sanitation services	AddressP.O.BOX 232 Postal address 1230 Ethiopia, Addis AbebaPhone Phone: +251-115-534-141 Phone: +251-115-534-573 Email info@ynsdethiopia.org.et
38.	Wetlands International Ethiopia	Wetlands International Ethiopia is an international NGO that works to conserve and restore wetlands. In Ethiopia, Wetlands International Ethiopia works on a number of projects related to climate change, including: A project to restore degraded wetlands in the Rift Valley A project to raise awareness of the importance of wetlands in climate change mitigation A project to develop a climate-resilient wetland management Plan.	P.O. Box 471 6700 AL Wageningen The Netherlands Tel. +31 (0) 318 .
39.	Re: Generation Ethiopia	It is a youth-led organization that is working to raise awareness of climate change and to promote sustainable development. It also has a number of projects in Ethiopia, including: • A school gardening program that teaches students about sustainable agriculture • A climate change awareness campaign that reaches out to communities across Ethiopia	+25118485588 Cell phone: +25191-149 15-48, +25191-1334-0972.
	Private Sector		
40.	Ethio Telecom	Ethiopia's national telecommunications company, Ethio Telecom, is playing a key role in climate change adaptation and mitigation by providing access to telecommunications services in rural areas. This access is helping farmers to better manage their crops and livestock, and it is also helping to improve disaster preparedness and response.	+251 11 551 0500
41.	Commercial Bank of Ethiopia	Ethiopia's largest commercial bank, the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia, is providing financial services to businesses that are involved in climate-friendly activities. This includes businesses that are developing renewable energy projects, improving energy efficiency, and adopting climate-smart agricultural practices.	+251-115-515004 / +251-111-228755. cbe@combanketh.et.
42.	Nestle Ethiopia	Nestlé Ethiopia is working to reduce its environmental impact by improving its energy efficiency and water use. The company is also working to promote sustainable agricultural practices among its suppliers.	Nestle Waters Ethiopia Office Addis Ababa, Ethiopia · +251 93 200 8230 Nestle Waters Ethiopia S.C Factory Ethiopia · +251 8227267
43.	Coca-Cola Ethiopia	Coca-Cola Ethiopia is working to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions and improve its water efficiency. The company is also working to promote sustainable agricultural practices among its suppliers.	+251 11 552 8838. Address: P.O. Box No. 101564(903) Addis Ababa.
	Research Institutions		

	Actor/ Stakeholder	Role in climate change and NDC implementation	Contact information
44.	Ethiopian Environment and Forest Research Institute (EEFI)	EEFRI is a government-funded research institute that conducts research on climate change and its impacts on the environment and forests in Ethiopia. It also provides technical support to the government on climate change policy and implementation. EEFRI's work on climate change includes: • Monitoring and assessing climate change impacts on the environment and forests • Developing adaptation and mitigation strategies for the environment and forests • Providing technical support to the government on climate change policy and implementation.	+251 116464606 www.eefri.org
45.	Environment and Climate Research Center (ECRC)	ECRC is a research center that conducts research on climate change and its impacts on the economy, society, and the environment in Ethiopia. It also provides technical support to the government on climate change policy and implementation. ECRC's work on climate change includes: Monitoring and assessing climate change impacts on the economy, society, and the environment Developing adaptation and mitigation strategies for Ethiopia Providing technical support to the government on climate change policy and implementation	ethiopia@efdinitiative.org +251- 115538632
46.	International Center for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD)	ICCCAD is a research institute based in Addis Ababa that focuses on climate change research and policy. It has been involved in a number of projects related to NDC implementation in Ethiopia, including the development of a national climate change adaptation strategy and the assessment of the potential impact of climate change on Ethiopia's agricultural sector.	contact@icccad.org
	International Development Partners and Media		
47.	Climate Action Network (CAN)	CAN is a global network of over 1,300 NGOs working on climate change. CAN Ethiopia is a member of CAN, and works to promote climate action in Ethiopia.	administration@climatenetwork.org.
48.	Friends of Earth Ethiopia.	Friends of the Earth Ethiopia is a national NGO working on environmental issues. They have a strong focus on climate change, and work to protect the environment and to promote sustainable development.	web@foei.org +31 (0)20 6221369.
49.	World Wildlife Fund (WWF)	World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Ethiopia: WWF is a global conservation organization working to protect the environment. WWF Ethiopia works to conserve Ethiopia's natural resources and to promote sustainable development.	www.worldwildlife.org/tours/ethiopia; membership@wwfus.org;

	Actor/ Stakeholder	Role in climate change and NDC implementation	Contact information
50.	German Agency for International Cooperation (GITZ)	Works with Ethiopia to support its climate change agenda. GIZ's work includes: Promoting renewable energy Improving energy efficiency Reducing greenhouse gas emissions Building climate resilience	Phone: +49 6196 79-0. info@giz.de www.giz.de
51.	The World Resources Institute(WRI)	The World Resources Institute (WRI): WRI is a global research organization that works to improve the state of the planet. WRI has a strong presence in Ethiopia and is working on a number of climate change projects in the country.	+1 (202) 729 7600
52.	Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)	GGGI is an international organization that works to promote green growth in developing countries. It has been working with Ethiopia to develop a green economy strategy and to support the implementation of NDC-related projects.	19F Jeongdong Building, 21-15 Jeongdong-gil. Jung-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea 04518 (Map); +82 70 7117 1116 jiyoung.chang@gggi.org
53.	European Union (EU)	European Union (EU) is a major donor to Ethiopia's climate change agenda. The EU's support includes: Funding for renewable energy projects Technical assistance to help Ethiopia develop its climate change policy framework Support for climate-smart agriculture Disaster risk reduction	The delegation of the European Union in Addis Ababa is located at Cape Verde Road and can be contacted by telephone on (0) 11 661 25 11 and by email delegation ethiopia@eeas.europa.eu.
54.	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Supports Ethiopia's climate change agenda through a variety of programs, including: Promoting renewable energy Improving energy efficiency Reducing greenhouse gas emissions Building climate resilience	+251 11 130 6002
55.	World Bank	World Bank provides Ethiopia with financial and technical assistance to help it address climate change. The World Bank's work in Ethiopia includes: Supporting the development of renewable energy projects Helping to improve Ethiopia's climate change policy framework Investing in climate-resilient agriculture	+251 11 517 6000
56.	Ethiopian Broadcasting Corporation (EBC)	Ethiopian Broadcasting Corporation (EBC) is the national public broadcaster of Ethiopia. EBC's work includes: Producing and broadcasting programs on climate change Raising awareness of climate change issues	+251 11 552 4079
57.	Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (CCA-DRR)	Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (CCA-DRR) is a government agency responsible for coordinating Ethiopia's climate change agenda. CCA-DRR works with a variety of partners, including international development organizations, to implement Ethiopia's climate change strategy.	+251 11 556 5249

3.5 Analysis of stakeholders' power and influence

This section provides an analysis of the power and influence wielded by the different actors/stakeholders in the different stakeholder categories. The graphs show power and influence as rated by the key respondents.

3.5.1 Government/Policymakers-Ministries, Departments and Agencies

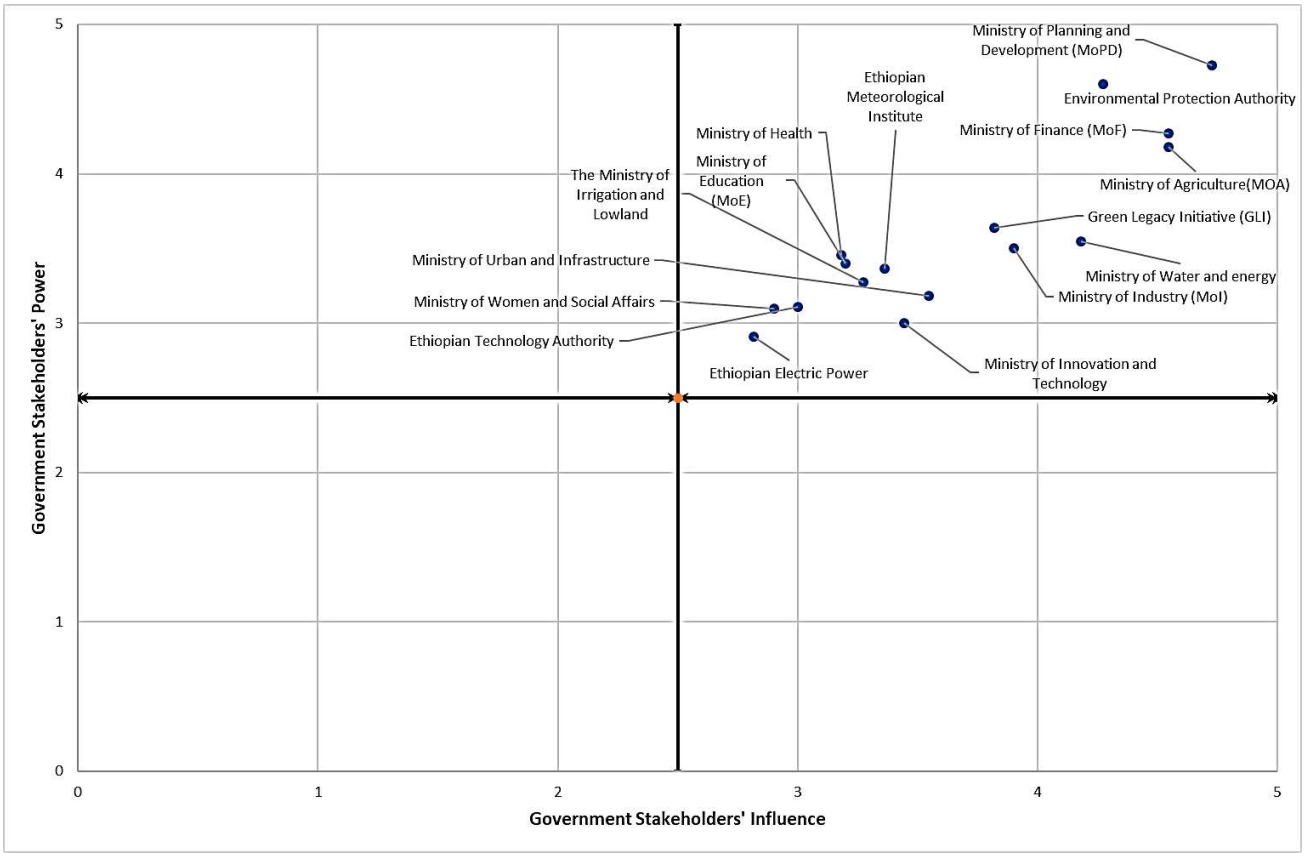

Figure 1: Power and Influence grid for Government Stakeholders in Ethiopia

This chart maps various Ethiopian government entities and organizations based on their "Government Stakeholders' Power" (y-axis) and "Government Stakeholders' Influence" (x-axis). The plot is divided into four quadrants, with most entities clustering in the upper right quadrant, indicating relatively high power and influence. The Ministry of Planning and Development (MoPD) stands out as having the highest power, while the Environmental Protection Authority has the highest influence. Other influential ministries include Finance, Agriculture, and Water and Energy. The Ministry of Health, Education, and the Ethiopian Meteorological Institute are clustered together with moderate power and influence. Interestingly, entities like the Ministry of Urban and Infrastructure and the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs have relatively low influence despite moderate power. The Ethiopian Technology Authority appears to have the least power and influence among the plotted entities. This visualization provides insights into the relative positioning of different government bodies in terms of their perceived power and ability to influence policy or decisions within the Ethiopian government structure.

3.5.2 Private Sector

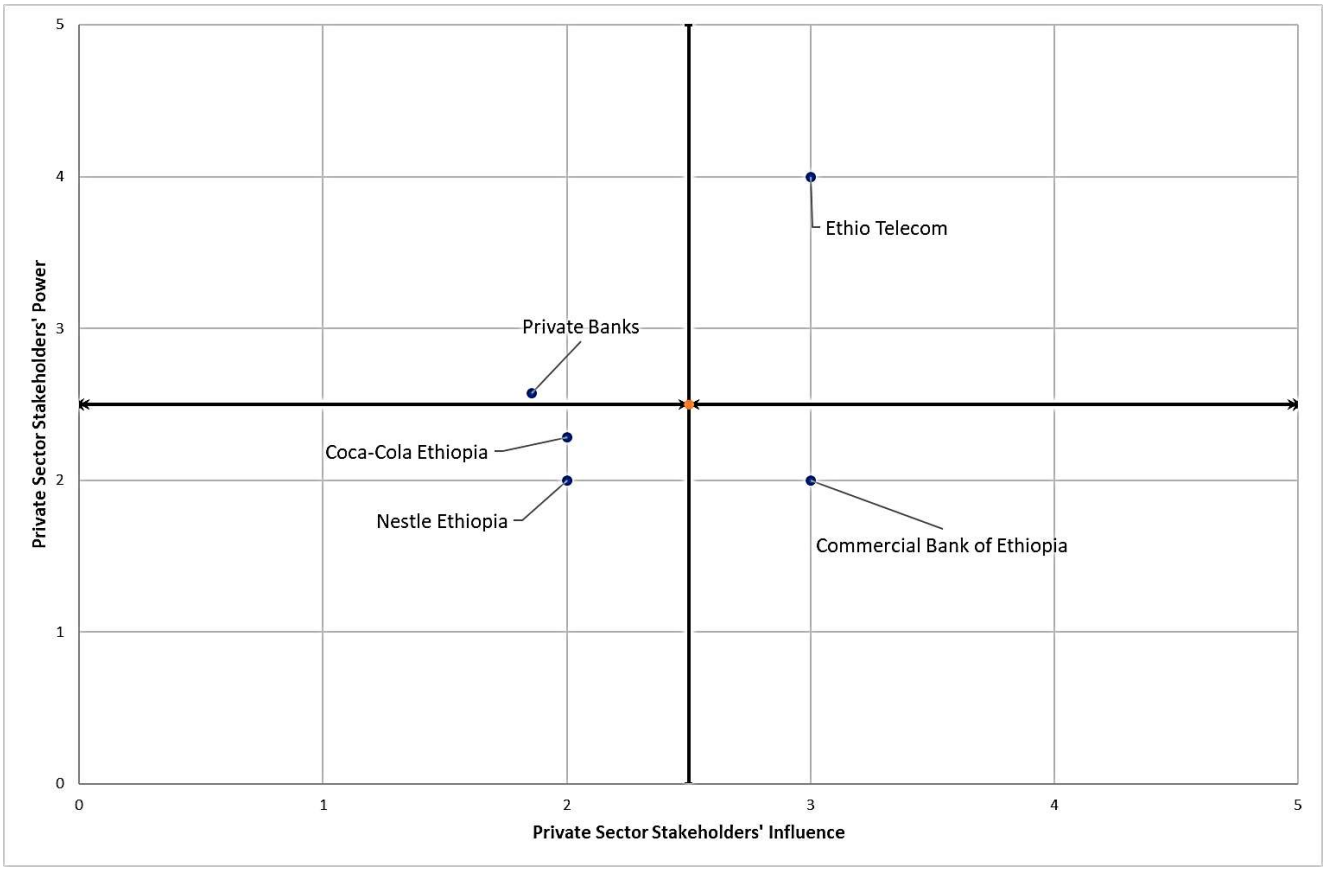

Figure 2: Power and Influence grid for Private Sector Actors

Ethio Telecom stands out as having the highest power among the entities shown, positioned in the upper right quadrant, indicating both high power and high influence. Private Banks are placed in the upper left quadrant, suggesting relatively high power but lower influence. Coca-Cola Ethiopia and Nestle Ethiopia are clustered together in the lower left quadrant, indicating lower power and influence compared to the other entities. The Commercial Bank of Ethiopia is positioned in the lower right quadrant, showing higher influence but lower power than most other entities on the chart. This visualization provides insights into the relative positioning of different private sector stakeholders in terms of their perceived power and ability to influence within the Ethiopian business landscape.

3.5.3 CSOs/NGOs

From Figure 3 below, the plot is concentrated in the upper right quadrant, indicating that most of these organizations have relatively high power and influence. The Ethio Wetlands & Natural Resources Association stands out as having the highest combination of power and influence. Other prominent organizations include World Vision Ethiopia, Pan African Climate Justice Alliance, and the Consortium for Climate Change in Ethiopia, all positioned high in both dimensions. Organizations like Christian Aid Ethiopia, ActionAid Ethiopia, and the Institute for Sustainable Development are clustered together with moderate to high power and influence. Interestingly, all plotted organizations have a power rating above the midpoint of the scale, suggesting that CSOs and NGOs generally wield significant power in the Ethiopian context. There's a clear trend showing that as influence increases, power tends to increase as well for these organizations. This visualization provides insights into the relative positioning and potential impact of various civil society and non-governmental actors in Ethiopia's environmental and development sectors.

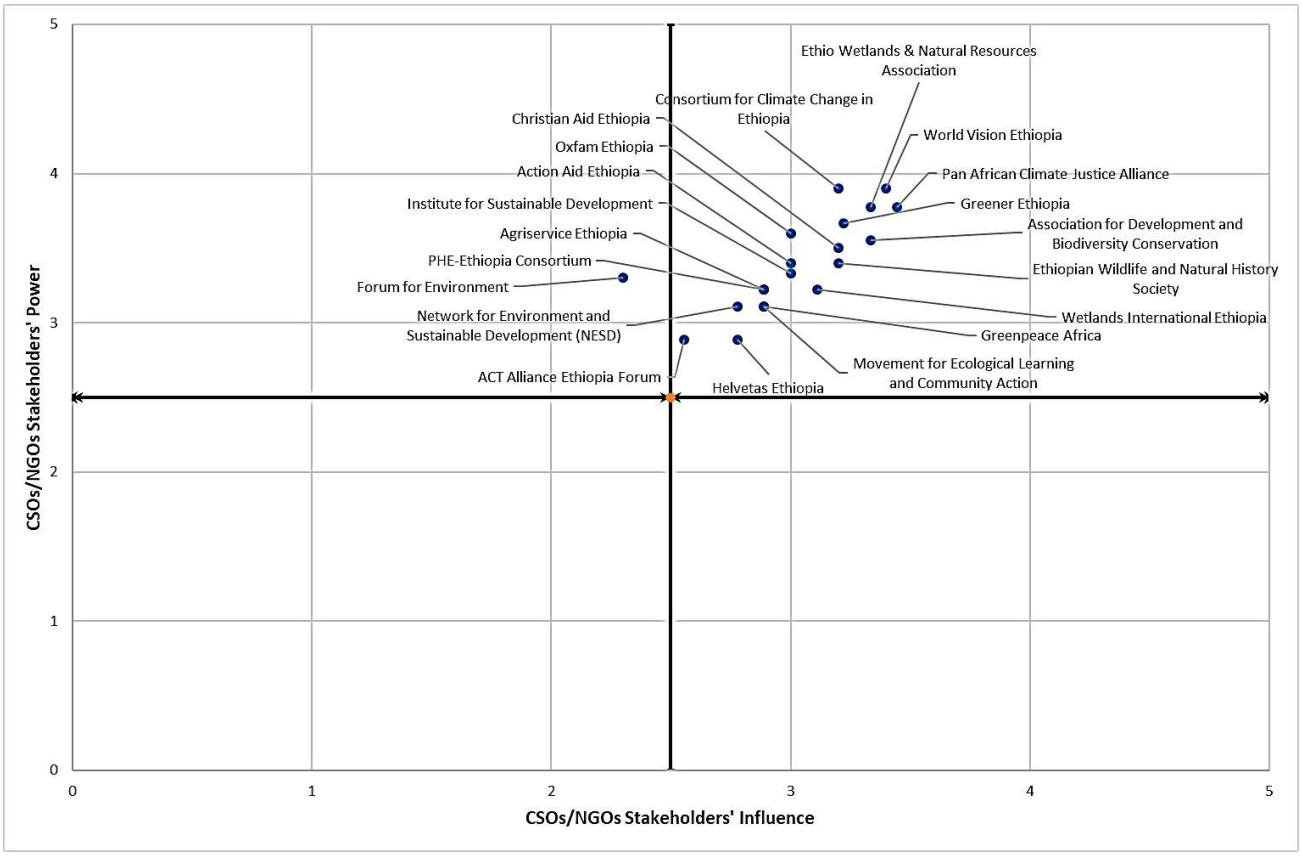

Figure 3: Power and Influence grid for NGOs and CSOs in Ethiopia

3.5.4 Research Institutions

Universities collectively are positioned at the top of the chart, suggesting they have the highest power among the research stakeholders (Figure 4). The Ethiopian Forest Development and Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute are clustered near the top right corner, indicating both high power and high influence. The Policy Studies Institute and the Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research also show significant power and influence, though slightly less than the top entities. The Environment and Climate Research Center (ECRC) is positioned with high influence but slightly lower power compared to the others. The Horn of Africa Regional Environment Centre and Network appears to have the least power and influence among the plotted entities, though it still falls in the upper right quadrant. Overall, this visualization suggests that research institutions in Ethiopia, particularly universities and specialized institutes, wield considerable power and influence in their respective fields, likely playing important roles in shaping policies and decisions related to environmental and agricultural matters.

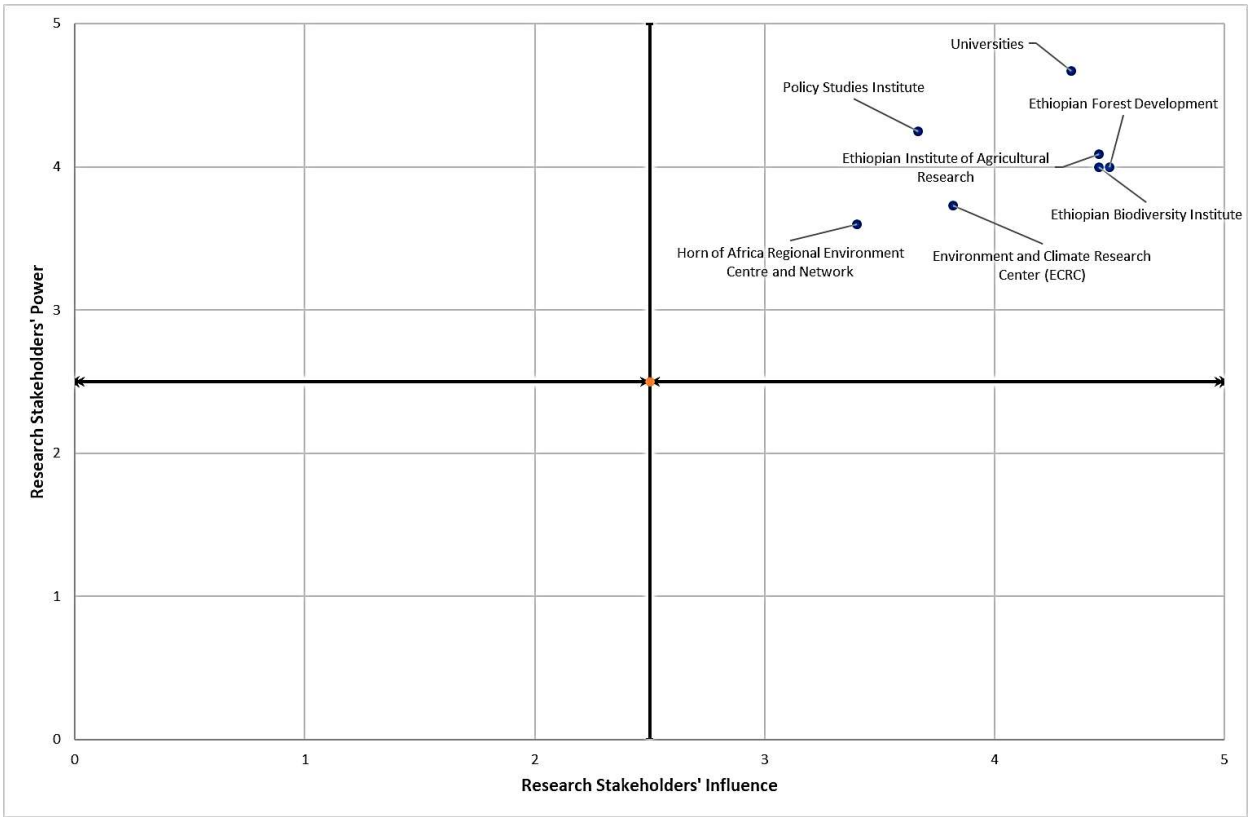

Figure 4: Power and Influence grid for Research Institutions in Ethiopia

3.5.5 Development Partners/Media

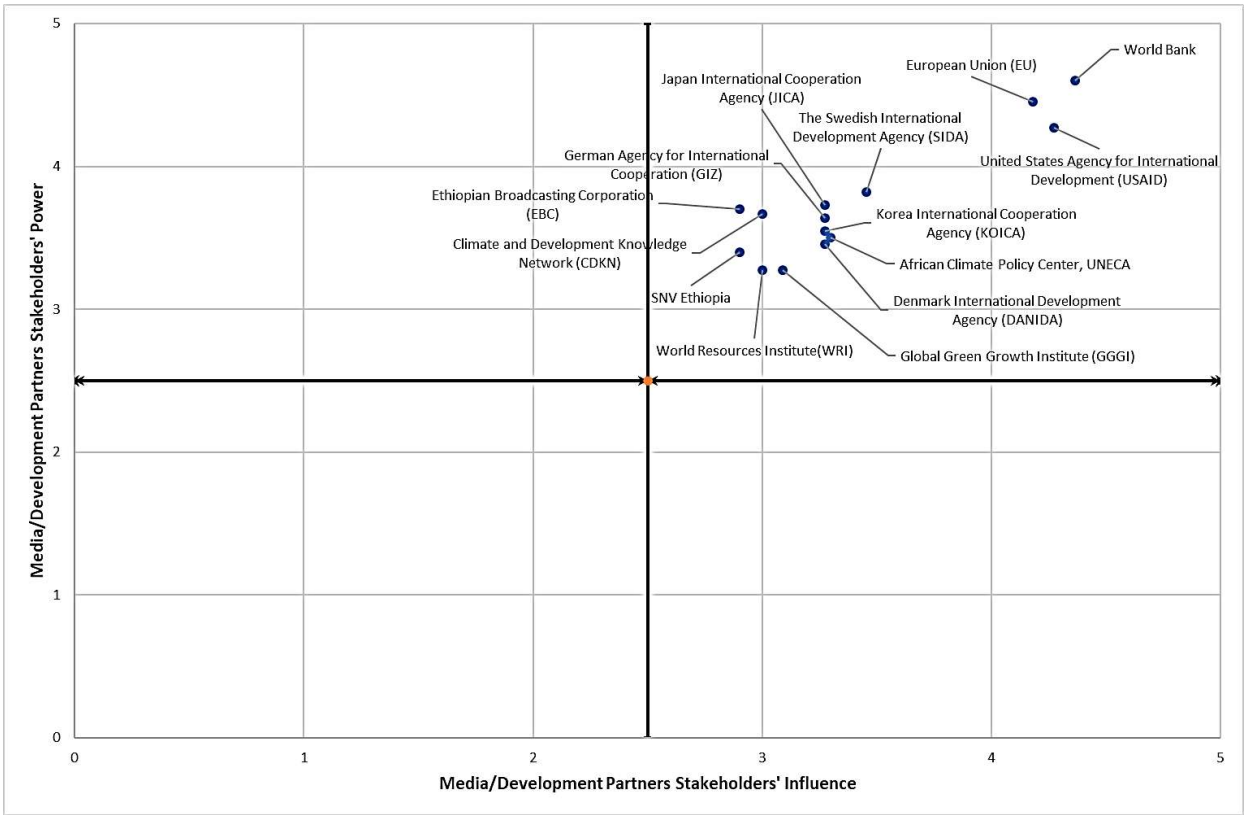

Figure 5: Power and Influence grid for Development Partners and Media in Ethiopia

According to Figure 5 above, the World Bank stands out as having the highest combination of power and influence among the entities shown. Other major international organizations like the European Union (EU), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) are also positioned high on both axes. Various other international development agencies, such as those from Sweden, Korea, and Denmark, are clustered together with moderate to high levels of power and influence. The Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) shows high influence but relatively lower power compared to other international entities. On the media side, the Ethiopian Broadcasting Corporation (EBC) is positioned with moderate power but lower influence compared to the international development partners. The Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) is placed similarly to EBC. This visualization suggests that international development partners, particularly major multilateral and bilateral agencies, wield significant power and influence in Ethiopia's development landscape, while domestic media entities like EBC have a more moderate position in terms of power and influence.

3.6 Best Practices and Impact of NDC implementation in Ethiopia

An analysis of how the policies and institutional landscape are working successfully to achieve their objectives and the reasons for the success have been discussed in this sub-section:

-Multi-Stakeholder Engagement: Ethiopia has embraced a multi-stakeholder approach to NDC implementation, involving government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector entities, and local communities. This inclusive approach fosters collaboration, knowledge sharing, and ownership, enhancing the effectiveness and sustainability of climate action initiatives.

-Policy Integration and Coherence: Ethiopia has demonstrated a commitment to integrating climate change considerations into national development planning and sectoral policies. By mainstreaming climate objectives across various sectors, such as agriculture, energy, and water resources, Ethiopia maximizes synergies and co-benefits while minimizing trade-offs between climate and development goals.

-Innovative Financing Mechanisms: Ethiopia has explored innovative financing mechanisms to support NDC implementation, including leveraging climate finance from international sources, mobilizing domestic resources, and exploring public-private partnerships. By diversifying funding sources and exploring alternative financing mechanisms, Ethiopia enhances financial sustainability and resilience in climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts.

-Community-Based Adaptation and Resilience Building: Ethiopia has prioritized community-based adaptation and resilience-building initiatives, recognizing the importance of empowering local communities to cope with climate change impacts. Through participatory approaches, capacity building, and ecosystem-based adaptation strategies, Ethiopia strengthens community resilience and enhances adaptive capacity, particularly in vulnerable rural areas.

-Technology Transfer and Capacity Building: Ethiopia has emphasized technology transfer and capacity building as key pillars of NDC implementation, leveraging international partnerships and cooperation to enhance technological innovation and knowledge sharing. By investing in research and development, technology transfer, and skill enhancement programs, Ethiopia enhances its capacity to implement climate-resilient technologies and practices.

The implementation of Ethiopia’s NDC has had some impacts based on the best practices outlined above. Fo instance, the Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) Strategy has had a profound impact on the country's climate resilience and sustainable development. Since 2011, Ethiopia has

invested over $150 million annually in climate-resilient programs, significantly enhancing resilience in critical sectors such as agriculture and water resources. These investments have bolstered the country's adaptive capacity, benefiting over 4.5 million households with climate-resilient agricultural practices, including improved seeds, sustainable land management, and water harvesting techniques.

In its ambitious NDC, Ethiopia targets a 64% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to a business-as-usual scenario. Significant strides have been made in renewable energy development, with hydropower now accounting for over 90% of Ethiopia's electricity generation. The country has also expanded into wind and solar energy projects, reducing reliance on fossil fuels and contributing to a notable decrease in emissions.

Ethiopia's commitment to sustainable development is evident through the restoration of over 20 million hectares of degraded land, achieved by implementing sustainable land management practices. This restoration has led to improved soil fertility, increased crop yields, and enhanced food security. Moreover, the expansion of renewable energy sources has provided electricity access to over 60% of the population, significantly improving health, education, and economic opportunities, especially in rural areas.

Institutionally, Ethiopia has strengthened its capacity to address climate change through the establishment of the Climate Resilient Green Economy Facility (CRGE Facility). This facility has mobilized financial resources, approving over $1 billion for climate-resilient initiatives across various sectors. Additionally, Ethiopia has focused on building the capacity of government institutions and civil society organizations through extensive training programs and knowledge-sharing initiatives, which have bolstered the country's ability to implement climate-resilient policies and programs.

On the global stage, Ethiopia has garnered international recognition for its leadership in climate action, particularly through the CRGE strategy and its ambitious NDC targets. The country actively participates in global climate forums and partnerships, such as the UNFCCC conferences and the Paris Agreement, showcasing its commitment to collaborative efforts in addressing climate change. These efforts underscore Ethiopia's dedication to building climate resilience, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, promoting sustainable development, and strengthening institutional capacity while contributing to global climate leadership and collaboration.

3.7 Challenges and opportunities for NDC implementation in Ethiopia

An analysis of how the policies and institutional landscape are not working well and the reasons behind the failure or poor performance have been discussed in this sub-section. The implementation of NDCs in Ethiopia faces various challenges that impede effective stakeholder participation, alongside numerous opportunities for overcoming these hurdles and fostering meaningful engagement.

One of the primary challenges lies in the scarcity of financial resources, which limits the country's ability to execute climate change mitigation and adaptation measures. The country faces competing priorities for funding, and securing adequate resources to support climate change mitigation and adaptation measures can be challenging. However, it can capitalize on opportunities such as leveraging climate finance and forging public-private partnerships (PPPs) to mobilize additional resources for NDC initiatives.

Capacity constraints, including a lack of technical expertise and institutional capacity, pose another obstacle to NDC implementation. Strengthening capacity at both national and sub-national

levels is crucial to overcome this challenge. Investing in capacity-building programs and knowledge-sharing platforms presents an opportunity to empower stakeholders with the necessary skills and knowledge to engage effectively.

Fragmented policy coordination and integration hinder cohesive implementation efforts. However, achieving policy coherence and alignment can be complex and may require enhanced institutional coordination mechanisms. This therefore calls for enacting policy reforms and strengthening institutional mechanisms which offer opportunities to foster greater coordination and alignment among stakeholders.

Insufficient data and information on climate change impacts hinder informed decision-making for NDC implementation. Nonetheless, addressing data gaps and enhancing data quality can improve planning and monitoring processes, facilitating more evidence-based policies.

Limited awareness and capacity among stakeholders, particularly at the local level, pose challenges to meaningful engagement. Additionally, there may be gaps in their capacity to actively engage in NDC implementation activities, including planning, decision-making, and monitoring. However, conducting awareness-raising campaigns and implementing capacity-building initiatives can empower stakeholders to participate effectively.

Inadequate resources and support, especially for civil society and community groups, hinder their involvement in NDC activities. This further complicates the ability for these groups in accessing the necessary financial resources, technical assistance, and institutional support to participate effectively in NDC implementation. Nevertheless, mobilizing climate finance and strengthening support mechanisms can enhance the participation of marginalized stakeholders.

Fragmented stakeholder engagement, driven by power imbalances and exclusivity, limits equitable participation. Power imbalances among stakeholders, including between government agencies, private sector actors, and civil society organizations, may hinder inclusive and equitable participation in NDC implementation. Marginalized groups, such as women, youth, and indigenous communities, may face barriers to meaningful participation due to unequal power dynamics. This fragmentation can lead to duplication of efforts, inconsistent messaging, and a lack of coherence in NDC implementation initiatives. Recognizing indigenous knowledge and promoting inclusive governance structures can empower marginalized groups and ensure their representation.

Policy and regulatory constraints inhibit stakeholder engagement and innovation. Existing policies, regulations, and institutional structures in Ethiopia may not always facilitate meaningful stakeholder participation in NDC implementation. Bureaucratic hurdles, legal barriers, and restrictive government policies can limit the ability of stakeholders to engage effectively in decision-making processes. Advocating for policy reforms and fostering public-private partnerships can overcome regulatory hurdles and unlock opportunities for collaboration.

Balancing these challenges and opportunities requires a concerted effort from the Ethiopian government, non-governmental organizations, private sector entities, and local communities. A participatory and inclusive approach to NDC implementation can enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of climate actions in the country.

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 General Conclusion

The implementation of Ethiopia's NDCs involves a complex interplay of challenges and opportunities for various stakeholders who work to implement the various policies and strategies. While financial constraints, capacity limitations, fragmented policy coordination, and data gaps present significant hurdles, there are promising avenues for overcoming these obstacles. Mobilizing climate finance, investing in capacity-building initiatives, enacting policy reforms, improving data quality, raising awareness, and fostering inclusive stakeholder engagement, the country can enhance the effectiveness and inclusivity of its NDC implementation efforts. Collaboration among government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector entities, and local communities is essential to harnessing the full potential of climate action and achieving sustainable development goals.These can propel Ethiopia to be more resilient, low-carbon future while ensuring equitable participation and maximizing the benefits of NDC implementation for all stakeholders involved.

4.2 Proposed Policy and Institutional Recommendations

i) ***Enact Policy Reforms and strengthen Institutional strengthening mechanisms to facilitate greater stakeholder participation in NDC implementation:*** This includes developing inclusive governance frameworks that prioritize transparency and accountability in climate decision-making processes. Establishing participatory decision-making processes and creating platforms for dialogue and collaboration among stakeholders, such as multi-stakeholder committees and public consultations, can enhance the effectiveness and legitimacy of NDC policies. By fostering inclusive governance, Ethiopia can ensure that diverse perspectives are considered in climate policy formulation and implementation, leading to more robust and socially equitable outcomes.

ii) ***Invest in capacity building and awareness-raising initiatives to empower stakeholders to actively engage in NDC implementation:*** Training programs, workshops, and knowledge-sharing platforms can enhance stakeholders' understanding of climate change issues, the importance of NDC targets, and the roles they can play in achieving these goals. These initiatives can equip government officials, civil society organizations, private sector actors, and local communities with the skills, knowledge, and tools needed to contribute effectively to climate action. By building capacity and raising awareness, Ethiopia can strengthen stakeholder engagement, foster collaboration, and accelerate progress towards its NDC commitments.

iii) ***Foster a vibrant civil society sector and promoting community mobilization to enhance social resilience and ensure that NDC policies are responsive to local needs and priorities*****:** CSOs and community groups play a vital role in advocating for climate action and holding governments accountable for their NDC commitments in Ethiopia. Empowering these stakeholders through advocacy campaigns, grassroots mobilization, and community-based initiatives can amplify their voices and strengthen their influence in NDC implementation processes. Supporting CSOs with resources, technical assistance, and legal frameworks that protect their rights to participate in decision-making can enhance their effectiveness as watchdogs and agents of change.

iv) ***Leverage community-based initiatives for NDC implementation, ensuring that local communities actively participate in decision-making processes related to climate change***

adaptation and mitigation: Community-driven projects, such as sustainable agriculture practices, forest management, and water conservation initiatives, can enhance resilience at the grassroots level while supporting national climate goals. Empowering communities with technical support, financial resources, and access to information can promote ownership and sustainability of climate actions. By fostering community engagement and participation, Ethiopia can enhance the effectiveness and inclusivity of its NDC implementation efforts.

v) ***Develop and implement comprehensive capacity building programs is essential to empower stakeholders with the knowledge and skills needed to engage effectively in NDC activities:*** Training sessions, workshops, and awareness campaigns should target diverse stakeholders, including government officials, civil society organizations, academia, and the private sector. These programs can focus on technical aspects of climate resilience, policy advocacy, project management, and monitoring and evaluation. By investing in capacity building, Ethiopia can strengthen institutional capabilities, improve coordination among stakeholders, and enhance the implementation and impact of NDC initiatives.

vi) ***Adopt inclusive policy development processes that actively involve stakeholders at all levels in NDC implementation:*** This can be done by creating platforms for meaningful participation, such as stakeholder consultations, workshops, and advisory committees, policymakers can gather diverse perspectives and ensure that policies reflect the needs and priorities of different sectors of society. Inclusive policy development can enhance the legitimacy and effectiveness of climate policies, build consensus among stakeholders, and foster long-term commitment to achieving NDC targets. By promoting transparency and accountability in policy-making, Ethiopia can strengthen governance structures and promote sustainable development outcomes.

vii) ***Encourage public-private partnerships (PPPs) to unlock additional resources and expertise for NDC implementation:*** Collaboration with the private sector can bring innovative solutions, technology, and financial support to address climate challenges effectively. PPPs can facilitate joint investments in renewable energy projects, sustainable agriculture initiatives, and climate-resilient infrastructure, leveraging private sector capabilities while aligning with national climate priorities. By fostering partnerships based on shared goals and mutual benefits, Ethiopia can enhance resource mobilization, promote innovation, and accelerate progress towards its NDC commitments.

viii) ***Leverage international cooperation and partnerships to facilitate knowledge exchange, resource mobilization, and collaborative initiatives for NDC implementation***: Engaging with international organizations, donor agencies, and development partners can broaden the scope and impact of stakeholder participation in climate action. International cooperation can provide access to technical expertise, funding opportunities, and best practices in climate resilience and mitigation. By participating actively in global climate initiatives and agreements, Ethiopia can strengthen its position as a leader in sustainable development and climate resilience efforts.

ix) ***Embrace technological innovations, such as online platforms, mobile applications, and digital tools, can enhance stakeholder engagement and participation in NDC implementation:*** These technologies can facilitate communication, data sharing, and feedback loops among government agencies, civil society organizations, and the private sector. By improving access to information, enhancing transparency, and streamlining decision-making processes, technological innovations can empower stakeholders to contribute effectively to climate actions. Leveraging digital solutions can also improve

monitoring and evaluation of NDC initiatives, ensuring accountability and enhancing the overall effectiveness of climate policies in Ethiopia.

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ANNEXES

Annex 1: List of Respondents

	Name	Institution	Position	Contact details
1.	Dr. Kamil Dino	Addis Ababa University	Associate professor	kdadem@gmail.com +251-919-14-99-16
2.	Mr. Demrew Wossenyeleh	Agri-service Ethiopia	Field office Manager	demrewbn@gmail.com +251943360278
3.	Mr. Berhanu Solomon	Ethiopian Construction Design and Supervision Works Corporation	Senior Environment Expert	berhansol@gmail.com +251911169325
4.	Mr. Andualem Gebrie	Ministry of Agriculture	Head, Agro-Met and Irrigation Agronomy Desk	shenkore@gmail.com +251911534830
5.	Mr. Asaye Ketema	Policy Studies Institute		asayektm@gmail.com +251-912107587
6.	Mr. Yosef Tesfaye	Ethiopian Meteorology Institute	Research Desk Officer	matyyos@gmail.com +251910006755
7.	Mr. Girma Gemechu	Environmental Protection Authority	Director, Environmental Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement	girma.nahall@gmail.com +251911077821
8.	Mr. Gizaw Gebremariam	Institute for Sustainable Development(ISD)	Deputy Director and program manager	gizawgeb@gmail.com :+251-923369190
9.	Mr. Muktar Abduke	The NDC Partnership/Ministry of Planning and Development	NDC Partnership In-Country Facilitator	Muktar.Ahmed.5@ndcpartnership.org +251965189542

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