

Transformation towards Sustainable and Resilient society: the case of Ethiopia

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1. Socio-economic background

- From the total population, 80 percent are rural dwellers and is the second most populous country in Sub-Saharan Africa. **The rural population reduced by 5% due to growing service and industry sectors.** It was 85% before 2005. Currently, the annual urban population growth rate is 4.79% while rural population growth rate is 1.94%.
- Rapidly rising working-age population that presents both opportunities and challenges (more than 60 percent of the population is below 25 years of age)- **The experiences of the 2017/18 social unrest in the country also partly linked to the potential**

Socio-economic cont'd---

- Diverse biophysical environment is available: a variety of ecosystems, with significant differences in climate, soil properties, vegetation types, agriculture potential, biodiversity, and water resources.
- The minimum estimated annual cost of land degradation is **2-3 percent of Agricultural GDP**. The extent of the degraded land. Nationally the coverage of existing terraced landscape is **about 6.4 Mha (26.48%)** of land and more than **17.83 Mha (73.52%)** of land were found demanding for terracing activities.

Socio-economic cont'd---

- Annual rate of deforestation is estimated at approximately **0.54%**, driven largely by the demand for wood fuel and agricultural land. This is why CRGE strategy combines agriculture, forestry, energy (**solar, water and wind**) and transport sectors.
- The natural resource base remains the foundation for most livelihoods and is subject to considerable environmental and climate risks

2. Policy framework, Strategies and National Actions

- Alignment with Maputo Declaration: Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program (CAADAP) – Redesigning the pillars of agricultural Transformation in Ethiopia through revised policy investment framework in 2017
- Agriculture led Industrialization strategy through conservation based agricultural development – Gold Future Policy Award 2017 for its policy against land degradation by World Future Council and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification on the 22nd of August 2017 in Ordos (China)

Policy cont'd---

- Through Climate-Resilient Green Economy Strategy: Up to date, with massive degraded landscape restoration efforts, from 1.2 - 5.7 ton Co₂e per ha per year sequestered.
- First phase (2010-15) Growth and Transformation Plan: achieved 10% growth rate as compared to 11% plan
- Second phase (2015-20) plan: Moderately satisfactory rating agreed with demanding acceleration strategies to meet the targets.

Actions in line with Polices

- Additional 19 million hectares planned to be treated with physical soil and water conservation structures,
- Plan to increase in national forest coverage from 15 to 20 percent
- and the provision of land use certificates to more than 7 million households.
- Biological plantation survival rate is in the range of 75 - 80 % of the planted seedlings

3. Governance and resource mobilization

- **Decentralization:** from federal, through regional, zonal and district landscape restoration extension system
- **Community mass mobilization:** 20 - 40 days per year voluntary free labor mobilization. Considering the five years average data, estimated cost of community contribution is equivalent to one billion USD,
- **Integration:** within sector and between line Ministries coordination platforms (MoALR, MoEFCC and MoWIE)
- **Partnership and shared responsibility:** leveraging finance for restoration and scale up of SLM technologies and approaches

4. Prospects of achieving SDGs

- National Experiences and Achievements of MDGs: paving the way to SDGs
- Alignment of growth and transformation plan with SDG targets, indicators and time table -
- Ethiopian commitment to Bonn challenges /Paris agreement/other global initiatives: for example, AFR100 (the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative of 100 million ha) commitment to restore 15 million ha of land
- Documentation and sharing will be the next step: establishing strong M&E system for tracking the targets and reporting

5. Actions for economic and social benefits

- Equitable Mega projects distribution: emphasis on dry land and pastoral development – water potential utilization through landscape
- Strategy for Considering landless and jobless youths in the national economy: Rural Job creation and Food Security strategy, 2017
- Massive Extension addressing rural poor Households: at least three Development agents in one kebele all over the country: Pluralistic approach revised extension strategy, 2017)
- Supplementary program: rural and Urban Productive safety net program

6. Summary of key achievements

- Resilience experience during last year drought in the country: shock absorbing capacity increased through water and feed availability in restored landscapes

7. Way forward

- Recent announcements indicate the GoE's renewed commitment to improving the private sector engagement in landscape restoration.
- National land use policy development: for the purpose of urban-rural link and investment prioritization based on land capability
- Strengthening south-south cooperation at leadership and expert level
- Scaling up piloted index based crop insurance system with extension system and local financing through Micro Finance Institution

Thank you !!!!