

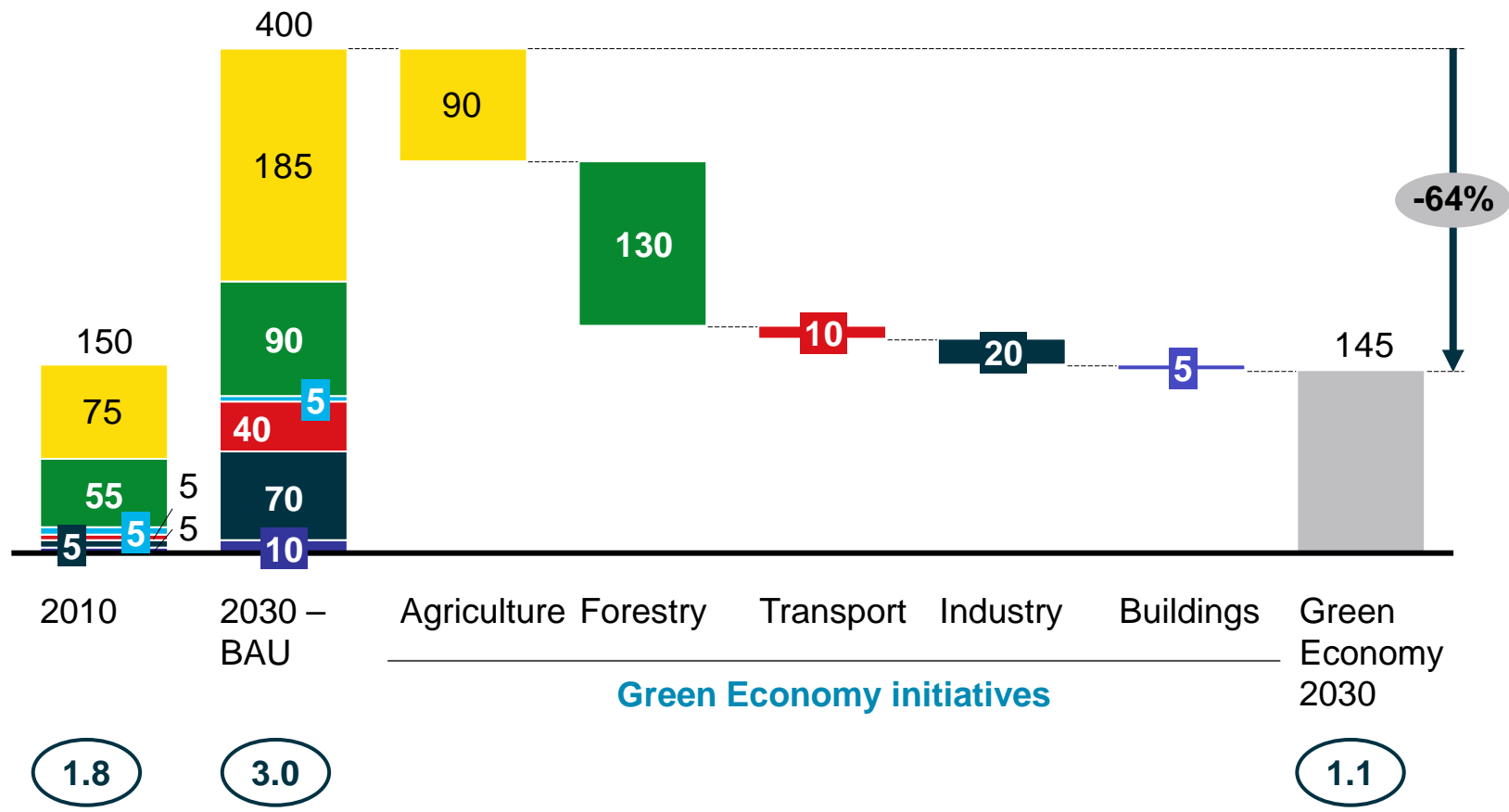
# The Green Growth Scenario in Ethiopia

- Ethiopia launched the Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) Initiative in 2011 with the aim of reaching middle income status by 2025 with a zero net increase in carbon emissions from 2010 levels while building climate resilience.
- Emissions under the business as usual scenario would increase from 150 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2010 to 400 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e by 2030.
- The underlying scenario is to achieve middle income status by 2025 – that is outlined in Ethiopia’s Growth and Transformation Plan – the national five-year development strategy. This will involve Ethiopia increasing GDP from around \$450 per capita today to \$1,200 per capita by 2025.
- The government has made a commitment to mainstream fully the objectives of the CRGE into the GTP by the next planning period of June 2015 – June 2020.

# GGGI supported development of green economy strategy

Emissions per year; Mt CO<sub>2</sub>e

- Agriculture
- Power
- Industry
- Forestry
- Transport
- Buildings



Emissions per capita  
t CO<sub>2</sub>e/capita

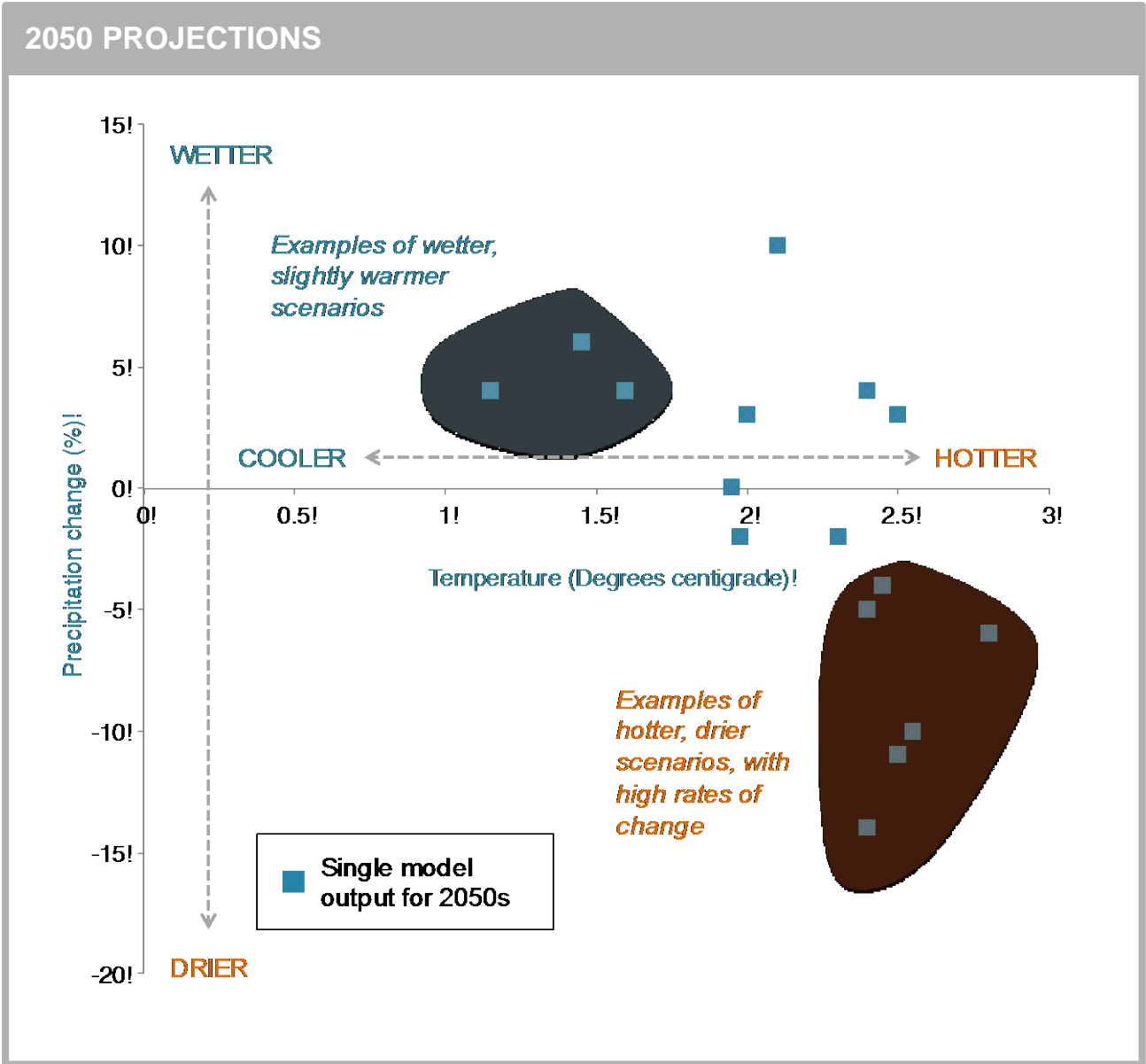
Additional abatement potential of ~19 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>e from exporting green power to regional markets

# Development of climate resilience strategies

## The models vary.

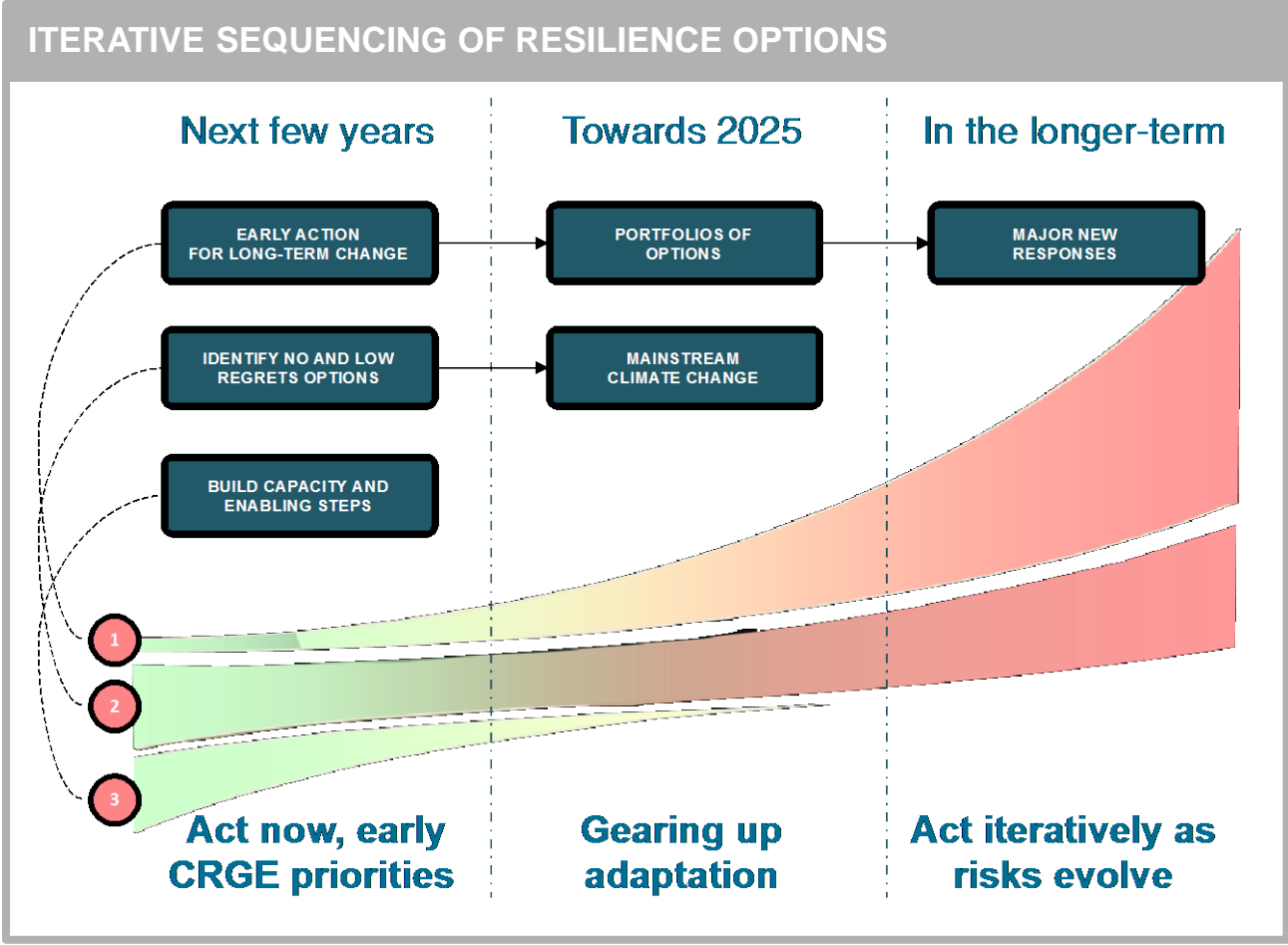
Given the outputs of the climate models the envelope of projections for our climate range from a slightly warmer and wetter scenario to a much hotter and drier scenario.

These were then used to prioritize resilience measures.

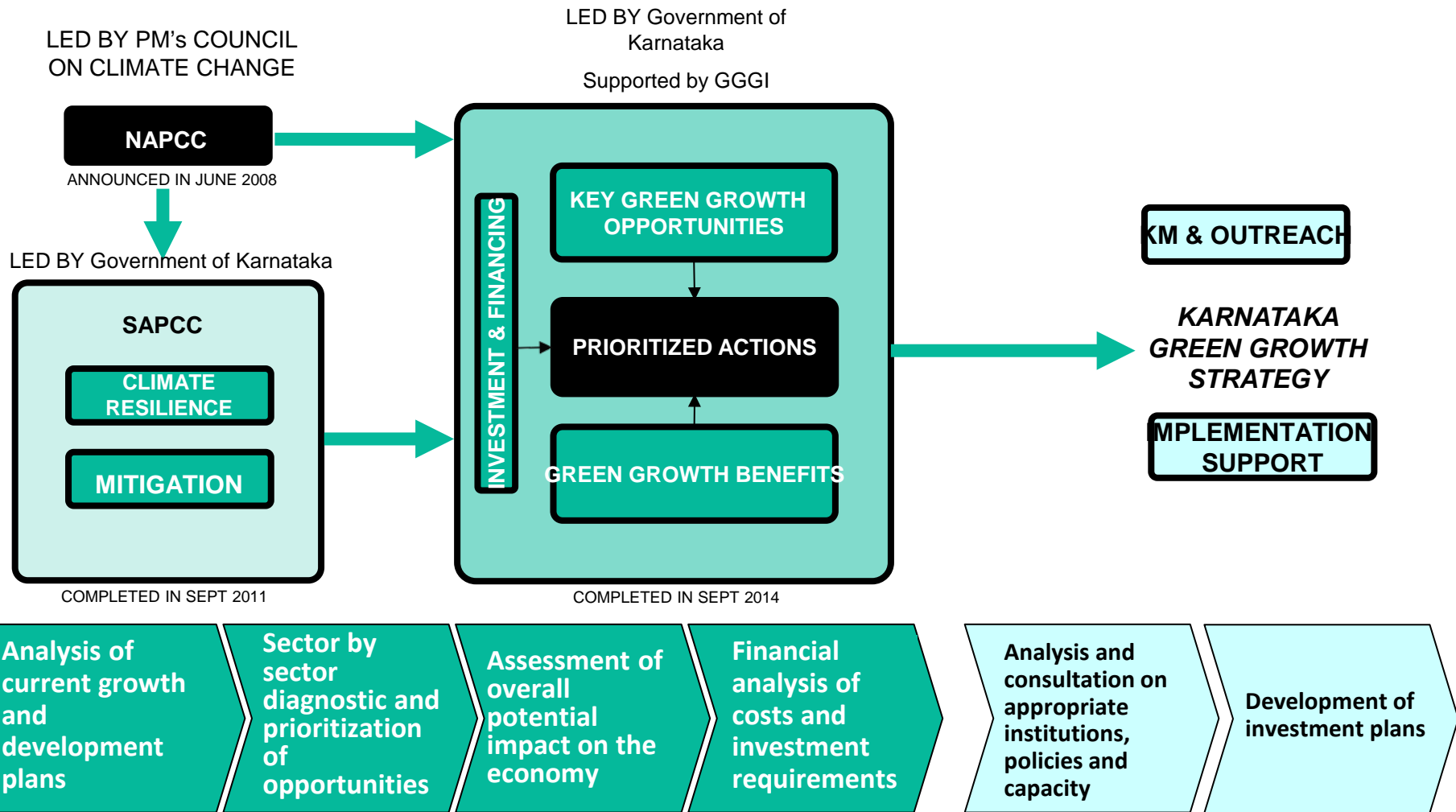


# Flexible approach to adaptation planning

To take into account the uncertainty associated with future climate change we adopted a flexible, robust approach to planning. Acting now to build our capacity and improve our monitoring of climate change, while mainstreaming climate resilience into our development plans, will allow us to respond to climate change when it comes.



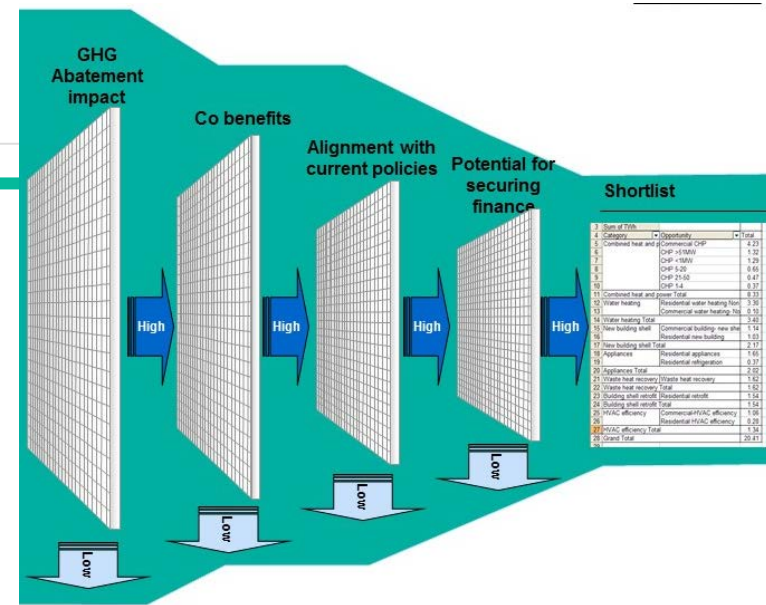
# Karnataka, India: Project Motivation



# Analytical Approach

Identify allied development objectives, such as job creation, from state's vision documents, sectoral plans, and other reports.

Identify co-benefits



Model Green Growth Scenario

Identify key opportunities

Prioritization of key opportunities

Develop prioritization matrix based on multi-criteria analysis for assessing short-term and long-term policy priority

Implementation Roadmap & Financing Strategy

Review SAPCC, economic plans, sector specific targets and identify potential for aggressive uptake of green growth opportunities

# Key Lessons Learnt

- **Technical:** Important to ground the analysis and policy insights strongly in current context ( existing government policies, plans and vision documents)
  - **Process:** Engaging key stakeholders early on and continuously over the project is critical – this creates ownership, and adds value to the project outputs and outcomes.
  - **Strategic:** Critical to assess and prominently highlight “benefits” in general, beyond just GHG mitigation and adaptation – this hits the right nerve with politicians, policy makers and stakeholder at large
- Co-benefits** (beyond GHG mitigation) hit the right nerve with politicians, policy makers and stakeholder at large