MINING, OIL AND ENVIRONMENT IN ETHIOPIA: KING AHEAD FOR LANDSCAPE LEVEL PLANNING ON NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

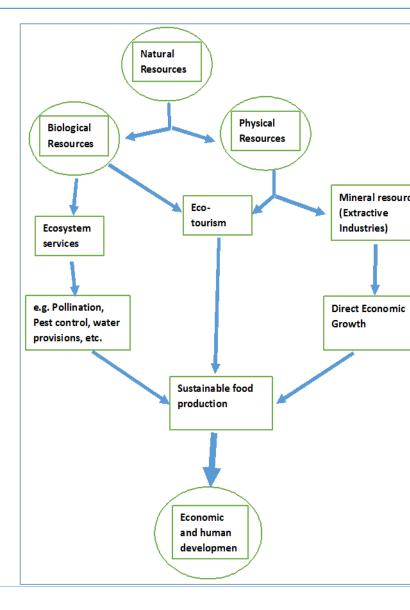
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Natural Resources basis

Natural resources basis of Ethiopia

- Biophysical in nature
- Geophysical resources
 - Mineral resources Extractive industries
- Biological resources
 - Plants , animals,....
- Human Resources
- Uses
 - Geophysical
 - Direct Economic growth
 - Eco-tourism
 - Biological
 - E.g. Ecosystem services
 - Pollination services
 - Natural Pest control
 - Water discharge
- Food security
 - Unknown future potential uses
 - Rift valley lakes
 - Dallo hot springs
 - High temperature
 - Extreme environment



Landscape features

Landscape consists of many Interacting elements

• Landscape is a primary level at where Actions of individual household intersects those of other resources users

Access, use right, management of natural resources – subject to social conventions and negotiations

These are also framed in formal laws by Government

All together, these features shape:

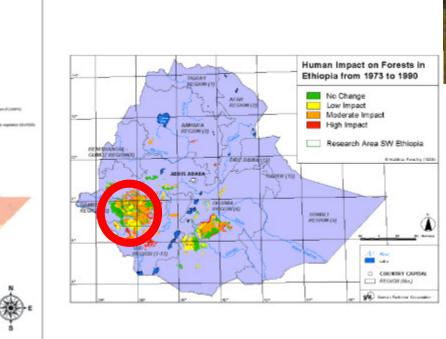
- Livelihoods
- Produce
 - the natural resources,
 - Ecological services,
 - Social relationships and
 - Economic relationships on which they depend.



Environmental Degradation – Baseline scenario

story has it: 30% – 40% •

arent degradation over decades – without e development of extractive industries





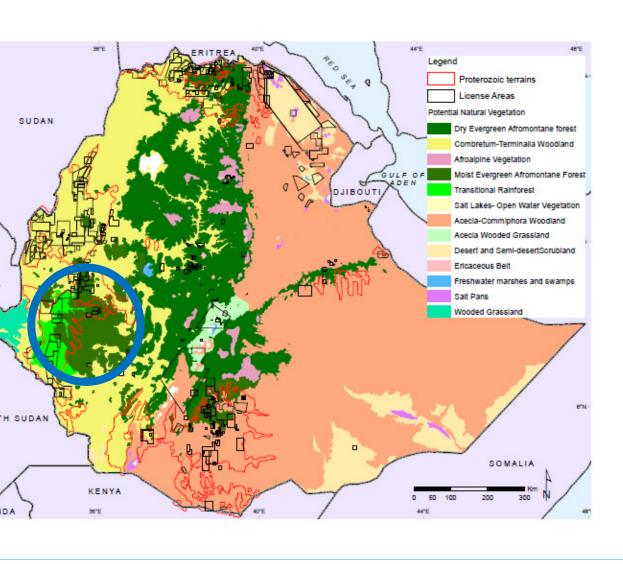


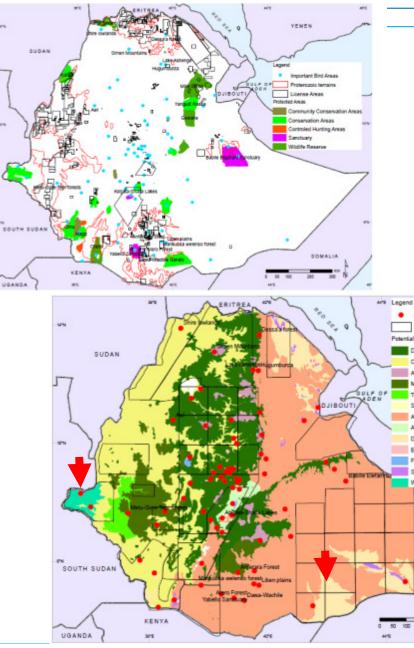
Between 1973 and 1990 – closed high forest reduced from 2.64% of the country's area to 0.2% same time span – degradation high forest increased from 0.8% - over 3% <u>ional Forest Priority Areas</u> – encroached and boundary not enforced

Interventions at Landscape level for NRM in Ethiopia

are the criteria/driving forces

terventions?





Key Environmental impacts of extractive industries

- d use competition
- itat destruction
- ution tailing designs and
- anagement
- d mine drainage
- er use most of the
- resources are located in
- h scarce water resources
- ous impacts
- Exploration
- Development and production
- Decommissioning
- Refining of petroleum products
- Transportation and distribution
- Marketing operation

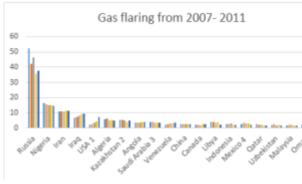
flaring

- ural gas pipes leakages burning
- dental oil spill and escape of certain chemical
- ing the process into the environment
- ulative impacts: build up in the environment and affect agricultural production



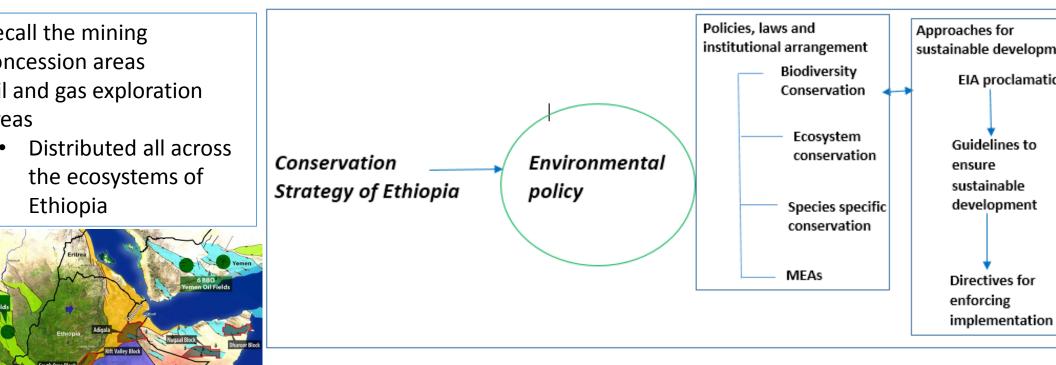






Source: The World Bank/GGFR – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Natural Resources Management tools in Ethiopia



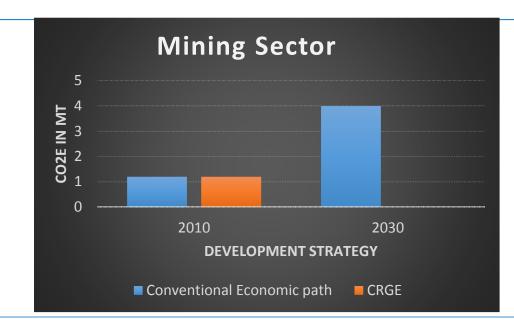
Some key issues

24 BBOIP

e: African Oil Corp

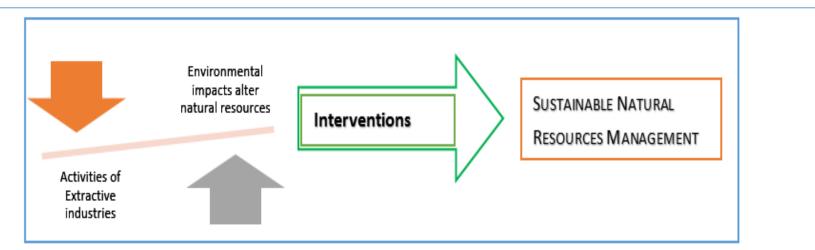
- In principle, all areas are open for the development of extractive industries
- Constraints: EIA process of Ethiopia identifies environmentally sensitive areas
- Exceptions: if believed it is the best option for development, any land could be reserved for extractive industries

reflections on extractive industri



- Cement as a single Contributor to GHGs emissions
- 2030 with an increase in Gold, Potash, Coal and T
- Gaps:
 - Petroleum sector not included
 - ASM high cumulative impacts
 - No abatement strategy or direction for
- Given the intensified oil and gas exploration activitie should landscape level NRM planning look?

Needs for new NRM paradigms?



How robust are NRM approaches in Ethiopia in view of this new development?

What aspects of the extractive industries to be reflected in the CRGE strategy of Ethiopia?

EIA process in Ethiopia – are there sector specific directives to enforce implementation and monitoring environmental performance?

What are the limiting factors?

What about a need for a reasonable staged horizon scanning approach for the environmental impacts of extractive industries to facilitate effective and sustainable NRM?

Thank you!