

Climate Change in Ethiopia¹

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Abstract:

Ethiopia is a country where there is a lots of fauna and flora. The country has a rich historical and cultural background. It is ethnically diverse. However, there is a lot of poverty in the country, which makes the fight against climate change very difficult. Many people leave the country due to extreme weather, but there is an internal migration, too. Climate change is due to human activity which can be direct or indirect. It can be said that Ethiopia is fighting climate change and receiving support, but the problem of climate change is so extreme and fast-paced that it is very difficult to compete with it. Climate change affects every living things on Earth: humans, mammals, fish, insects or plants. It is particularly problematic in countries where many people are already in need, where wars are raging, and where epidemics are ravaging. Animals cannot find shelter, food or water. They also feel the extreme weather, just like humans. The problem of the Nile Dam is causing conflicts between Egypt and Ethiopia. The dam may bring prosperity to Ethiopia, but water shortages to Egypt, and a consequent decline in living standards. In 2019, 350 trees were planted by the habitants. It was part of the state green program. Schools and public institutions had to be close at that time.

Keywords:

Ethiopia; Climate Change; Drought; Coffee Cultivation; Migration.

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Introduction

„My first big mission for UNICEF in Ethiopia was just to attract attention, before it was too late, to conditions which threatened the whole country. My role was to inform the world, to make sure that the people of Ethiopia were not forgotten.”
(Audrey Hepburn) (What should I read next?)

The study explores the effects the phenomenon of climate change in an African country, which is called Ethiopia. Ethiopia is one of the countries that is particularly exposed for the negative effects of our planet, the country has extremely high poverty.

The hypotheses are:

- Climate change affects Ethiopia, as it does all countries on Earth.
- Extreme weather conditions are one of the most significant problems in the country.
- Ethiopia is trying to deal with climate change in its own way.

Ethiopia (named officially as Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia) can be found in West-Africa, located in the west of the horn of Somalia. From the ancient age till 1941 it was named Abessinia. The capital is called Addis-Ababa. The country's climate change is tropical dry, with rare periods of heavy rainfall. The western part of the Ethiopian Highlands is the home of tropical rainforests, while savannas can be found in areas with less rainfall. It has a very rich wildlife: for example cheetah, lion, lynx, antelope. The country borders: Eritrea on the north, Somalia to the east, Kenya to the south, Sudan and South Sudan to the west. The majority of the population is Oromo (or Galla). Other ethnic groups include Amara, Tigrayan, Somali, Gurage, Sidama, Velayat but other ethnic groups also occur in the country.

The mursi tribe lives in the Omo Valley³ in huts made of branches and straw. They live a semi-nomadic lifestyle and they are perhaps the most adapted to the effects of climate change of all Ethiopian tribes. They also have problems because vegetation is dying, they have less pasture.

The early history of Ethiopia is intertwined with the Empire of Aksum. Christianity was adopted at that time. The spread of Islam resulted in the decline of the Kingdom of Aksum. The Zagve Dynasty⁴ ruled Ethiopia until 1270. They were followed by the Solomon Dynasty⁵. Ethiopia was invaded by Adal and the Ottoman Empire. The empire was defeated at the Battle of Simba Kuré in 1529.

In the 1800s, Egypt was the biggest threat to Ethiopia. The unification of the country is attributed to Menelik II⁶. It is thanks to him that Italian attempts at colonization failed.

³ It is located in southern Ethiopia, there are a lots of monasteries and rock-cut temples there.

⁴ They ruled Ethiopia from 1137 to 1270. They came from a Christian princely family.

⁵ Also known as the House of Solomon. Actually, there is no evidence that the dynasty descended from Solomon.

⁶ His birth name was Sahle Maryam, the king of Shewa (1866-1889) and the Emperor of Ethiopia (1889-1913)

However, the Italians won the Abessinian War, and the country gradually modernized thereafter, but at the expense of the Ethiopians (through forced labor). The droughts of 1973 resulted in military uprisings. In 1977, Somalia attacked Ethiopia, but they were defeated. The economy collapsed, another famine devastated the country. On 12.08.1994, a new constitution was introduced, the administration was reorganized. In 1998, Eritrea launched an attack on Ethiopia, but they managed to contain them. In 2000, the two countries made peace. In 2007, Ethiopia intervened in the Somali civil war, curbing Islamic radicals. In 2020, war broke out in the north of the country, further increasing extreme poverty.

Farming has destroyed much of the original vegetation, there is only patchy grassy and woody wastelands in the country. At the beginning of the twentieth century, there was much more area covered with trees than now.

The problem of climate change in the country

Drought is a big issue on the most parts of Earth. It is especially a problem in a country, where epidemics and famine depredates. Animals don't find food, clean water and shelter. There are animal species that are already extinct or are on the verge of extinction, such as Ethiopian wolf. There are areas on Earth where people don't have the possibility to drink clean water. This is partly due to armed conflicts and partly to extreme weather. The Ethiopian civil war is one of the most serious conflict. The East African country's Tigray region started to rebel after Nobel Peace-Prize-winning Ethiopian Prime Minister postponed the 2020 elections, referred to the Covid-pandemic. The local Tigray force occupied a military base of the Ethiopian army, to which central government responded by deploying additional armed units. Meanwhile, the alleged intervention of Eritrea, which made peace with Ethiopia in 2019, has aggravated the civil war into an interstate conflict.

In 2016, because of El Nino⁷ phenomenon, the country suffered from record drought. It had a very bad impact on agriculture, and many people's livelihoods were at risk. A significant part of the livestock was also lost. The UN tried to help: they sent 13 million dollars in aid to 600,000 people. FAO also tried to help the Ethiopian population: they gave food to them and also tried to provide them clean water.

The drought increases the lack of water, it also causes problems in agriculture. This might be because of armed conflicts and because of extreme weather. Lakes dry out. In South Guji also there were a problem about water shortage. There were no rainy seasons for five years, which led to famine. The rain distribution is not constant in Ethiopia: some regions have heavy rainfalls but others suffer from dry weather periods. None of these is good: too much rain can destroy people's home and the vegetation. A lot of animals are victims of flooding. According to global circulation models, mean temperature will increase by 1.7-2.1 °C by 2050. Average annual temperature might rise

⁷ A phenomenon related to the flow of seawater, it occurs cyclically. It lasts 9-12 months. The most critical period is in Christmas. The name refers to the birth of Jesus.



nationwide to 3.1 °C by 2060 and it might be 5.1 by 2090. (Negussie Zeray & Ashebir Demie, 2015)

Effects on agriculture

Ethiopia is among the ten countries of the world who are the most vulnerable to the effects of climate change. It is considered as a rainfall-based agricultural country. The climate change has a very bad impact on agriculture (on cultivation) and on prices, too. In the country agriculture can be enset-based and cereal based, which means that farmers rotate maize, teff and sorghum with pulses like pea, haricot and faba bean. (Zenebe Adimassu & Aad Kessler, 2016)

They are one of the biggest coffee exporters in the world. They are the fifth larger producer of coffee. It is grown in the forests of Southwest Ethiopia. To sell coffee brings 800 million dollars per year to a country, and it is responsible for 15 million people's livelihood. In those areas the cultivation is significant:

- Sidamo
- Harar
- Limuru

They export a lot from it, for example, to the Netherlands. Ethiopian coffee is very popular in Hungary, too. The country has problems with coffee cultivation. It is an issue because lots of people work on coffee fields, their livelihood become in danger. Arabica coffee appeared firstly in South- Sudan, but after it was widespread in Ethiopia. The country is Africa's biggest wheat flour's importer. It has had a lack since 2022, it is not able to provide enough because of extreme weather conditions, people cannot export it, too. The country is a net wheat importer, they compensate their needs with 25 % of local imports. Climate change affects land sustainability. In many areas, cropping becomes very difficult, this can result more dependence on livestock keeping. Farmers used diverse strategies to deal with extreme weather conditions, for example: soil and water conservation, agroforestry practices, the application of improved crop varieties (Tamrat Sinore & Fei Wang, 2024) New varieties of crop and livestock management has their own risks. Farmers has to explore new markets, too.

There were many studies about how to help agriculture. A study was made in three zones where wheat- producing is significant. The areas are called:

- Silte (it is part of the Southern Nations)
- Gurage (it is located in the Central Ethiopia Regional State of Ethiopia)
- Hadiya (historical region)

The study area is about: dry and wet midlands, low midlands and highlands. The rainfall varies significantly during the three seasons. The Belg (February to May) and Kiremt (June to September) seasons are responsible and it rules agricultural production where the study was made. Kiremt is the mainly rainy season for crop cultivation. However, Belg's rainfall is significant for early- maturing and long-season crops. An other study with a random sampling technique showed that Abergelle district is the example of arid agro-pastoral livelihood zone. The district is situated 765 km away from Addis-Abeba.

In the examined decades the district lost a lots of human resources, they also had an agricultural yield reduction. They have only little water. (Ademe Mihiretu et al, 2021)

Economic effects

The World Bank made a report last year where we can see that the loss of the GDP is between 1 and 1.5 % and it will raise to 5% until 2040 which can led ethiopian people to biggest poverty. The World Bank previously introduced the Climate and Development Report (CCDR), which helps countries to identify and prioritize measures to help curb greenhouse gases. The report consists of research and cost estimates, recommending priority measures to achieve low CO₂ emissions. CCDR sounds the alarm about bad weather conditions, which endangers the development of the country. Climate change might destroy past development gains and slow down future structural economic transformations which is important for providing jobs. (World Bank, 2024) The new analyse highlights the welfare potential of climate-change development policies. This is particularly significant in agriculture, where reform subsidies could shift the country from being a net importer of agricultural commodities. Up to 20% more than domestic demand can be produced. (World Bank, 2024)

The analyse outlines three priorities:

- Rapid, structural reforms, coupled with overhauling social safety nets. It will bring development and growth benefits and better to combat the negative impacts of climate change.
- Existing structures should be urgently protected from the negative effects of climate change.
- Weather impacts occur at the local level, local governments should the design and creation of policies that respond to climate change. (World Bank, 2024)

The bad weather conditions and wars can accelerate migration. A lots of people leave their homes for a better life. There are others who have to leave home, otherwise they risk their own lives. Drought and the shortage of clean water can cause deaths. This year in January, there were serial earthquakes in Ethiopia. A lots of people fere forced to leave home. Actually, they were evicted. The earthquakes were in Afar, Oromia and Amhara. Experts say that the problem is because of the tectonic plates beneath the Great Rift Valley.

Migration has its bad and good effects:

Positive effects	Negative effects
New cultures in the recipient countries	The possible relegation of the country's
New language	Own culture, social strife
More possibilities to study	Possible negative change in the official
More labor	language
New products, innovation	More unemployment
More peaceful conditions to live	Domestic producers may be left out of the
Better weather condions	market

More safety	
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Figure 1: The positive and negative effects of migration. Author's own edition.

According to the 2021 Labour Force and Migration Survey, 17.1% of the population is considered as migrant, excluding Tigray region. The survey also showed that women are more likely to leave their home country than men. (ILO, 2023) The reason might be because women feel discriminated in their home countries. There are societies in the world which are still very patriarchal. Women feel that they don't have the chance to study, to unfold. They often feel to be treated badly. For example, in some countries for a woman is still almost impossible to get a degree at university.

According to the ILO⁸ report, unemployment, poverty and the political situation are also driving out Ethiopian immigrants, resulting in the emigration of low-skilled labor, especially to the Middle East. People leaving African countries often choose Europe, because it is a developed continent, and many of its countries offer a good standard of living for its residents. In 2024, the EU tightened visa requirements for people coming to Ethiopia. (Mathilde Rosina, 2023) The council of European Union justified its decision by saying that the Ethiopian government was not cooperating sufficiently with the EU readmitting illegal immigrants. The visa processing time for Ethiopian citizens has been extended from 15 to 45 days. EU countries cannot grant exemptions from visa requirements or issue multiple entry visas. Ethiopian officers and diplomats have to pay for the entry permits.

There are only a few Ethiopian citizens who return to their homeland. The reason might be that people can live under better and peaceful circumstances in the destination country. Ethiopia was the country who received the most migrants in 2023, from the region IGAD, 942000. But not everybody stays in the country, some people move on Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and to Kuwait. (ILO, 2023) Migrants are often received hostilely in an other country. People tend to be mistrustful with them. Maybe one of the reasons is the excessive fear of terrorism. People who leave their home countries are often dependent on themselves. They have to learn an other language, to adjust... and of course...they have to find a job, from which they can make a living. Cultural differences can be also a problem for a migrant.

ILO tried to help migrants with, for example, those measures:

- government support for overseas employment
- increased participation of social partner in the development of implementation of labour migration policy

⁸ International Labour Organization, its function is to bring together workers, governments and employers organization. The headquarter is in Switzerland.

- development of vocational training centers

In Ethiopia the lack of land cause issues, in rural areas a lots of people stay without land. A lots of people can only cultivate less than one hectar. They can't really inherit land from each other. Many of the state owners of the land are also deciding to emigrate. If habitants decide to leave Ethiopia they think that they should leave the land to relatives. Ethnic conflicts also increase migration. A lots of people go to Addis Abeba, people expect better living conditions and standard of living from it. However, without ID card, the process is not legal, they cannot receive healthcare or education. Young small farmers need more support. Free lands should be increased, social inequalities should be reduced. The solution is to slow down the process of climate change but this needs financial support and cooperation between countries. People's point of view also should be changed, of course. Children has to be educated to environmental awareness since they are very young.

There is also an internal migration in Ethiopia. Addis-Abeba's population increases all the time, momentarily there are circa 5,4 million habitants in the city. People will mainly prefer informal settlements, this may be true especially for migrants. (Global Climate Risks,n.d.)

It is the second time that president Donald Trump, makes the United States quit from the Paris Agreement. The first exit in 2017 didn't really matter because the Covid pandemic has already slowed down. This might have a bad effect on the world. Besides in the USA there is a lots of greenhouse gas emissions. The continent might throw away all restriction of fossil fuels. (National Library Medicine, 2025)

The Gasgow Climate Summit and the UN Climate Change Framework Agreement

The UN wanted to get countries to sign an agreement that would require them to reduce greenhouse gas emmissions. The countries who signed the agreement are negotiating annually. The aim of the negotiation is to accelerate the measures of the Paris Agreement. The agreement was accepted on the conference of year 2015, it has 197 members since now.

The aims are:

- the global average temperature should be below 2 °C compared top re-industrial levels
- to adapt more to the effects of climate change (Climate Policy Institute, 2021)

The European Union was represented by the Council of Europe and the European Commission. One of the results was that 17,8 billions are redirected from ther coal industry to clean energy. The other result is that more than 100 countries have joined the Global Methane Pledge to reduce methane emmissions by at least 30 % by 2020. The third positive thing is that we can find the first international commitment which is for the stop of the support for the oil and gas industry. About 20 countries joined the



commitment, Ethiopia, too. COP is held annually (since 1995). It tries to find a solution for every problem of climate change.

What can be the difficulties?

Countries around the world plan to extract twice as much fossil fuel by 2030 as would be consistent with limiting global warming to 1.5%. It is good to see that some countries stopped to use fossil fuels. On the other side, lots of banks and financial institutes denies to support to stop it.

In 2020, because of Covid-19 pandemic CO₂ emission has been reduced significantly, there was a curfew in most of the counties of the world. Lots of people worked from home office (who has a job which can be done from home). Public institutions were closed. The air was much more clean at that time, but after curfew was finished, people started to use cars again. They chose it because they were afraid to use public transport. But when the curfew wasn't so strict anymore and people got vaccinated against Covid-19, they started to use cars again and the air become more and more polluted. Masks also contaminated the environment (which one is not environmentally friendly...)

Poverty and backwardness is also a difficulty. We can also mention lethargy. A country can do more against climate change if it has more financial support to do it and if education is higher. Until many habitants of the Earth have to fight for their own lives because of very bad conditions, it is not sure that they can care, for example, about the quality of the air so much.

People should be helped to attend school instead of starting to work when they are very young. Many companies should start to use renewable energy sources. This also requires that they do not look only what is good for them, things should be looked more globally.

The problem of the Nile Dam

Climate change can generate conflicts between people. They search a scapegoat who they can accuse for extreme weather conditions. For example, conflicts can be water resources based. Ethiopia's intention to build the Nile Dam has caused a great deal of controversy. Construction of the dam began in April 2011 in the Benisaguz-Gumuz region. Negotiations have been ongoing for more than a decade, but with little success. The project cost 4 billion dollars. The structure is 145 meters high and 1.8 km long, with a large artificial lake behind it.

I have summarized the advantages and possible disadvantages of building the dam in a table:

Advantages	Disadvantages
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<p>Many Ethiopians would have access to Electricity part of the electricity produced Could be exported the risk of floods Crippling Sudan would be reduced 500 Thousand hectares would be irrigated it Would increase food production Shipping transport, more commercials opportunities Fish resource development It is free of carbon dioxide</p>	<p>Conflicts arising from water retention many areas of Egypt do not receive enough water, Desertification decline in rice-growing areas retention of silt Water shortages (this impacts food production) Conflicts between the two countries</p>
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Figure 2: The advantages and disadvantages of the Nile dam. Author’s own edition.

A lots of people are afraid of war because of the dam. What is good for one country and helps its economic and recovery can cause catastrophic conditions for another. Egyptians are anxious because of the agriculture. That is completely understandable because agriculture has a major role in most countries life. 95 % of Egypt’s farmland is close to the riverbanks. (NASA, 2022) According to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, the temperature in some parts of Egypt will increase (between 1.8 and 3.6 degrees centigrade). The phenomenon requires more water to cultivate. Egypt had to reduce the area of rice production by more than half. Because of this they can sell less rice and this might cause some economic problems in the long term.

Ethiopia’s grid is not developed enough to absorb the extra capacity of water. There are only a few transmission and distribution networks in the country. Besides there is a lack of high-voltage links to its neighbours to support electricity exports. For the project, technical and economic cooperation is recommended between the neighbour countries. (Yohannes Woldemariam & Genevieve Donellon-May, n.d.)

Measures against bad weather conditions

Firstly, tree planting in Ethiopia has to be mentioned. In 2019, 350 million trees were planted by the habitants. This became a world record. It was part of the state green program. Schools and public institutions had to be close at that time. With the mentioned project the quality of the air can be a bit repairable and it compensates extreme heat.

According to UN, 35 % Ethiopian areas were filled with forests, but by the 2000s this decreased to 4%. Forests are not appreciated enough, people kill them around the world.

The National Adaptation of Ethiopia (NAP-ETH) can be defined as a continuous fight against climate change.

It tries to focus on:

- agriculture



- forestry
- water management
- industry
- infrastructure (UNFCCC, 2019)

Some councils were given to the problems, for example:

- increasing food security
- cleaner water
- strengthening sustainable natural resources
- social protection of vulnerable persons
- better agriculture (UNFCCC, 2019)

LT LEDS was based on Paris Agreement⁹. The aim is to provide a vision and guide countries on how to transition to net zero carbon emissions by mid-century. Ethiopia has also launched recently the Green Legacy Initiative, this introduces the role of the countries if we talk about global activities. Ethiopia's government wants to build a Climate Resilient Green Economy by 2025. It is considered as a middle-income and resistant to the negative effects of climate change.

UNDP Ethiopia is also mentionable. It helps the country to mobilise 2 billion dollars in green financing by 2030. It deals with the following projects:

- developing protected area system
- more agro-biodiversity concerning farming
- helping dry lands
- helping pastoralist communities
- autonomous adaptation at the community level in Ethiopia (Belay Zerga Seware, 2016)

Ethiopia is helped by other parts of the Earth. This means that people are not completely insensitive to the world's problems. Hungary has started a project which is called Climate of Change. It tries to shape the young people's point of view. The process is co-financed by the European Court of Justice under the Dear programme¹⁰. The project is tried to be widened throughout Europe. (Climate of Change, n.d.)

African and European leaders agreed on a vision for a renewed partnership in February 2022. The partnership has delivered the following: - EUR 150 billion Africa-Europe investment package - 450 million doses of vaccines by mid-2022 - closer ties for peace and security - strengthened partnership on migration and mobility - commitment to multilateralism. Cooperation between the EU and African countries is mainly organised around the two events mentioned:

- Samoa Agreement: a comprehensive framework governing its relations with Caribbean, African and Pacific countries.

⁹ A legally binding international treaty on climate change, it was adopted by 196 parties at a conference. The name of the event was UN Climate Change Conference. It was arranged in France.(UNFCCC)

¹⁰ It commits people in Europe in worldwide problems.

- EU- Africa Joint Strategy: implemented through multi-annual operational and action plans adopted at Africa-EU summits, partners include EU and African institutions, and African and European countries. (Consilium Europa)

- Joint EU-Africa Strategy: implemented through multi-annual operational plans and action plans adopted at Africa-EU summits. (Consilium Europa,n.d.)

In 2020, the European Commission and the European External Action Service issued an initiative called „Towards a comprehensive strategy for Africa”. It proposes a cooperation in five important areas:

- green transition
- digital development
- sustainable growth, new jobs
- migration, freedom of movement within countries
- governance, peace and security (Consilium Europa,n.d.)

The economic relationship with the Asian country should not be mentioned in terms of absolute interests, but rather in terms of its growth rate. The mentioned economic relationship with Africa consists of the following four factors: - potential market - migration destination - food source - raw material source.

The United States Agency for International Development is providing 500 million dollars in support for the development of African economic organizations. Joe Biden announced that the United States Agency for International Development will allocate 370 million dollars for new projects and 100 million dollars for clean energy development in the sub-Saharan region. (National Library Medicine, 2025)

Australia also supports Africa as a partner in creating regional and global stability, which ensures economic growth, security and development. Australia has strong and growing trade and investment ties with Africa. It maintains diplomatic relations with all 54 African UN member states. (Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, n.d.)

New Zealand's formal relations with African countries are led by diplomatic missions in Addis Ababa, Cairo and Pretoria. They have long-standing relationships across Africa, including through the Commonwealth and the United Nations. New Zealand's formal relations with African countries are led by diplomatic missions in Addis Ababa, Cairo and Pretoria. They have long-standing relationships across Africa, including through the Commonwealth and the United Nations. (New Zealand Foreign Affairs and Trade, n.d.)

Well-known artists tries to help African people, too. For example, they give live aid concerts and the money coming from that is donated for charitable causes. They would like to shape a better future for African people. In Hungary the one of the most well-known Africa-helping organization is the Hungarian Africa Society. The headquarter is in Budapest, it deals with fostering Hungarian-African relations. A lots of diplomats, actor, singer has joined it. Some of the members are: Al-Ghaoui Hesna (war correspondent), Dóra Behumi (singer), Tamás Frei (television presenter), Sorel Kembe (actor). It is always good if a famous person speaks up against war, poverty, etc., the case gets more attention, a lots of people gets the information. They think about the



message, it motivates them to action. Not only money helps, emotional support is also important, as does sharing experiences and embracing others. It is great when a famous people spend the money they earn not only on themselves, but also improving the lives of others.

Princess Diana done a lot for the elimination of landmines. She visited hospitals regularly, too. She gave spiritual support to patients, even she shook hands with people suffering from AIDS. The work Audrey Hepburn Netherlandish actress is also should be mentioned. She become an UNICEF ambassador in 1988 (UN Child Support Found), her first mission was in Ethiopia.

Iman Abdulmajid Somalian model, David Bowie English singer's widow also tries to a lot for Africa. She mainly focuses on Congo, but she tries to help elsewhere, too. I would like to mention her because she moved from her home village though, she did not turn away from it, she spens one part of her money to caritative goals. She does campaign against AIDS, she is the global ambassador of „Keeping a Child Alive”. She also tries to dop against violence within the family.

Bono tries to takes part in several campaigns (since the nineties), where he tries to draw attention to the Third World. In 2002 he took the USA's financial secretary of state to show him the problems there.

Audrey Hepburn's charity work also should be mentioned. She was a UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador from 1988 to 1993. She went on a mission to Ethiopia in 1988, where there were problems about drought and civil strife, too.

What can be done even?

Deforestation has accelerated significantly in the last 20 years, primarily because people want to acquire agricultural land, but the wood is used for industrial activities. Urbanization is also one of the reasons for the disappearance of forests. More and more houses are being built, even in forested areas, and as a result of the construction, trees are being cut down. Roads are being widened, and trees are being cut down. Roads are being widened, and trees are being cut down there too. People like to exploit the Earth. They think that they can dispose of it as they want. They don't understand that every substantial has feelings...

Ethiopia has become the first country in Africa to ban internal combustion vehicles. Older vehicles will be taxed, which will encourage the import of newer vehicles.

In this table you can see the advantages and the disadvantages of electric cars:

Advantages	Disadvantages
There is no exhaust emission	It takes a long time to charge the battery
Low emissions	Short range
Easy to drive it	It is still expensive
Silent operation	The utility network might not be able to handle it
Are less likely to catch fire	
Low fuel and maintenance costs	



Figure 3: The advantages and disadvantages of electric cars. Author's own edition.

To ban vehicles which are not electrically powered would result cleaner air, which would ensure more liveable conditions. To do it, the country should generate surplus electricity. The country is still poor, it is not sure that they can do it. Electric cars are still very expensive, probably not many habitants will be able to afford it...

ACWA Power is a Saudi Arabian water solutions company that has developed a solar power program in Ethiopia. The two countries have signed a long-term power purchase agreement for 20 and a half years. The combined solar power will help Ethiopia increase its electricity capacity by 2050.

In Ethiopia, poisonous waste is still problem. In 2018, the first waste recycler was opened. The programme's name is Reppie project. It is supported by the UN. The power plan incinerates waste and boil resulting water, which turns into steam and drives turbines. This helps to reduce the amount of toxic substances in the soil. Selective waste collection also might be a solution. Of course, a lots of selectice dustbins should be put everywhere. We can see in other countries that there only a few from it and people tend to be lazy and they don't want to walk there... This might be thank you to the too comfortable life of nowadays...

Conclusion

Climate change has its bad and good effects (mainly bad effects) on everything on this planet. Humands, animals and plants also feel these effects. Poverty and vulnerability should decrease and prosperity should increase at the same time. Of course, this would require more empathy and a willingness to help people. As long as countries only take care of their own interests, there will be peaceful atmosphere on Earth and it will be difficult to deal with problems. Countries will not face problems together, but separately. Sometimes a little helps worth a lot. People should turn off electronic devices (such as smart phones) for a moment and to pay attention to the world around them. Together it would be easier: one for everybody, everybody for one.

Conflict of Interest

The author hereby declares that she has no financial interest in this manuscript.

Notes on the Contributor

Linda Adjaoud is studying at Milton Friedman University (Hungary). In the last years, she worked as a back office manager, after she was junior sales manager. She graduated at King Sigismund University in international basic course bachelor's degree. She speaks English, her second mothertongue is French. She also speaks German at beginner's level.



After finishing her master's degree, she intends to become a researcher. She interests in doing researches on climate change and Africa in the future.

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