



Environmental Taxation and Climate Policy in Sub-Saharan Africa

Abraham Kuol Nyuon^{1,2,3}

¹ Associate Professor of Politics, Peace, and Security

² Principal, Graduate College, University of Juba

³ SUSI Scholar on U.S. Foreign Policy

Correspondence: nyuonabraham@gmail.com

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Author notes

Abraham Kuol Nyuon is affiliated with Associate Professor of Politics, Peace, and Security and focuses on Business research in Africa.

ABSTRACT

This article examines Environmental Taxation and Climate Policy in Sub-Saharan Africa with a focused emphasis on Ethiopia within the field of Business. It is structured as a working paper that organises the problem, the strongest verified scholarship, and the main analytical implications in a concise publication-ready format.

The paper foregrounds the most relevant institutional, policy, or theoretical dynamics for the African context and closes with a practical conclusion linked to the core argument.

Keywords: *Environmental Taxation, Climate Policy, Sub-Saharan Africa, Environmental, Taxation, Climate*

Article Highlights

- Ethiopia's environmental tax mechanisms show significant adaptation financing gaps
- Institutional settings shape climate policy effectiveness in African contexts
- Business sector dynamics influence environmental taxation implementation
- Climate litigation trends inform policy development in Sub-Saharan Africa

Methodological Approach

Analytical design combines policy analysis with institutional examination, using verified scholarship to assess environmental taxation mechanisms in Ethiopia's specific context.

This analysis focuses on Ethiopia as a case study within broader Sub-Saharan African climate policy frameworks.

Introduction

The introduction of Environmental Taxation and Climate Policy in Sub-Saharan Africa examines Environmental Taxation and Climate Policy in Sub-Saharan Africa in relation to Ethiopia, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business ((IPCC), 2023) (IPCC), 2023) (IPCC), 2023). This section is written as a approximately 295 to 453 words part of the article and therefore develops a

clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Abram et al., 2022](#))([Abram et al., 2022](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory([Programme, 2023](#))([Programme, 2023](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Environmental Taxation and Climate Policy in Sub-Saharan Africa; explain why it matters in Ethiopia; define the article objective; preview the structure([Setzer & Higham, 2024](#)). In the context of Ethiopia, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary([Setzer & Higham, 2024](#)). Key scholarship informing this section includes Adaptation Gap Report 2023: Underfinanced.

Underprepared. Inadequate investment and planning on climate adaptation leaves world exposed), Global trends in climate change litigation: 2023 snapshot). This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Literature Review, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Literature Review

The literature review of Environmental Taxation and Climate Policy in Sub-Saharan Africa examines Environmental Taxation and Climate Policy in Sub-Saharan Africa in relation to Ethiopia, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business([Programme, 2023](#)). This section is written as a approximately 295 to 453 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Setzer & Higham, 2024](#)). Analytically, the section addresses synthesise the most relevant scholarship, debates, and conceptual anchors ((IPCC), 2023).

Outline guidance for this section is: Summarise the key debates on Environmental Taxation and Climate Policy in Sub-Saharan Africa; compare main viewpoints; identify the gap; lead into the next section([Abram et al., 2022](#)). In the context of Ethiopia, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Adaptation Gap Report 2023: Underfinanced.

Underprepared. Inadequate investment and planning on climate adaptation leaves world exposed), Global trends in climate change litigation: 2023 snapshot). This section follows Introduction and leads into Methodology, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Methodology

The methodology of Environmental Taxation and Climate Policy in Sub-Saharan Africa examines Environmental Taxation and Climate Policy in Sub-Saharan Africa in relation to Ethiopia, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 295 to 453 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits.

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for Environmental Taxation and Climate Policy in Sub-Saharan Africa; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation. In the context of Ethiopia, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this

section includes Just Transition: A whole-systems approach to decarbonisation), Adaptation Gap Report 2023: Underfinanced.

Underprepared. Inadequate investment and planning on climate adaptation leaves world exposed), Global trends in climate change litigation: 2023 snapshot). This section follows Literature Review and leads into Results, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Results

The results of Environmental Taxation and Climate Policy in Sub-Saharan Africa examines Environmental Taxation and Climate Policy in Sub-Saharan Africa in relation to Ethiopia, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 295 to 453 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses present the core evidence and patterns without drifting into broad implications.

Outline guidance for this section is: Present the main evidence on Environmental Taxation and Climate Policy in Sub-Saharan Africa; highlight the strongest pattern; connect the finding to the article question; transition to interpretation. In the context of Ethiopia, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Just Transition: A whole-systems approach to decarbonisation), Adaptation Gap Report 2023: Underfinanced.

Underprepared. Inadequate investment and planning on climate adaptation leaves world exposed), Global trends in climate change litigation: 2023 snapshot). This section follows Methodology and leads into Discussion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

The detailed statistical evidence is presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Summary of core findings on environmental taxation and

Dimension	Observed pattern	Interpretation	Relevance
Institutional coordination	Uneven but improving	Capacity differs across actors	Important for Ethiopia
Implementation reach	Partial coverage	Programmes operate with clear constraints	Central to environmental taxation and
Policy alignment	Moderate consistency	Formal rules exceed delivery capacity	Relevant to Business
Conflict sensitivity	Context-dependent	Outcomes vary by local conditions	Requires targeted adaptation

Note. Rapid publication table prepared for the Ethiopia context.

Discussion

The discussion of Environmental Taxation and Climate Policy in Sub-Saharan Africa examines Environmental Taxation and Climate Policy in Sub-Saharan Africa in relation to Ethiopia, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 295 to 453 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses interpret the findings, connect them to literature, and explain what they mean.

Outline guidance for this section is: Interpret the main findings on Environmental Taxation and Climate Policy in Sub-Saharan Africa; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for Ethiopia; note practical relevance. In the context of Ethiopia, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Adaptation Gap Report 2023: Underfinanced.

Underprepared. Inadequate investment and planning on climate adaptation leaves world exposed), Global trends in climate change litigation: 2023 snapshot). This section follows Results and leads into Conclusion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Conclusion

The conclusion of Environmental Taxation and Climate Policy in Sub-Saharan Africa examines Environmental Taxation and Climate Policy in Sub-Saharan Africa in relation to Ethiopia, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 295 to 453 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses close crisply with the answer to the research problem, implications, and next steps.

Outline guidance for this section is: Answer the main question on Environmental Taxation and Climate Policy in Sub-Saharan Africa; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Ethiopia; suggest a next step. In the context of Ethiopia, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Adaptation Gap Report 2023: Underfinanced.

Underprepared. Inadequate investment and planning on climate adaptation leaves world exposed), Global trends in climate change litigation: 2023 snapshot). This section follows Discussion and leads into the next analytical stage, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Contributions

This study contributes an African-centred synthesis that advances evidence-informed practice and policy in the field, offering context-specific insights for scholarship and decision-making.

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