



THE ETH NAP in Brief

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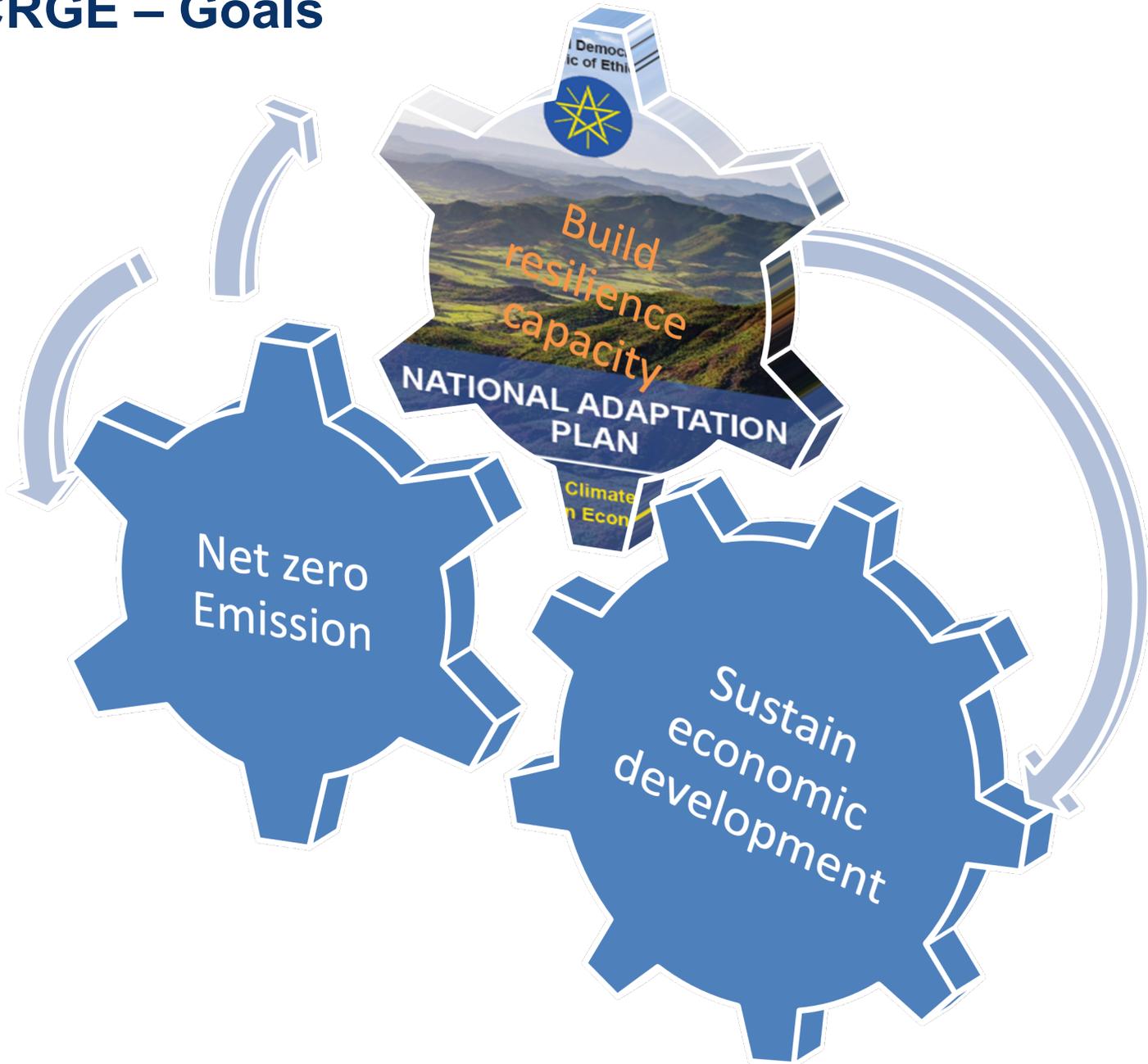


Ethiopia's Climate Resilient Green Economy

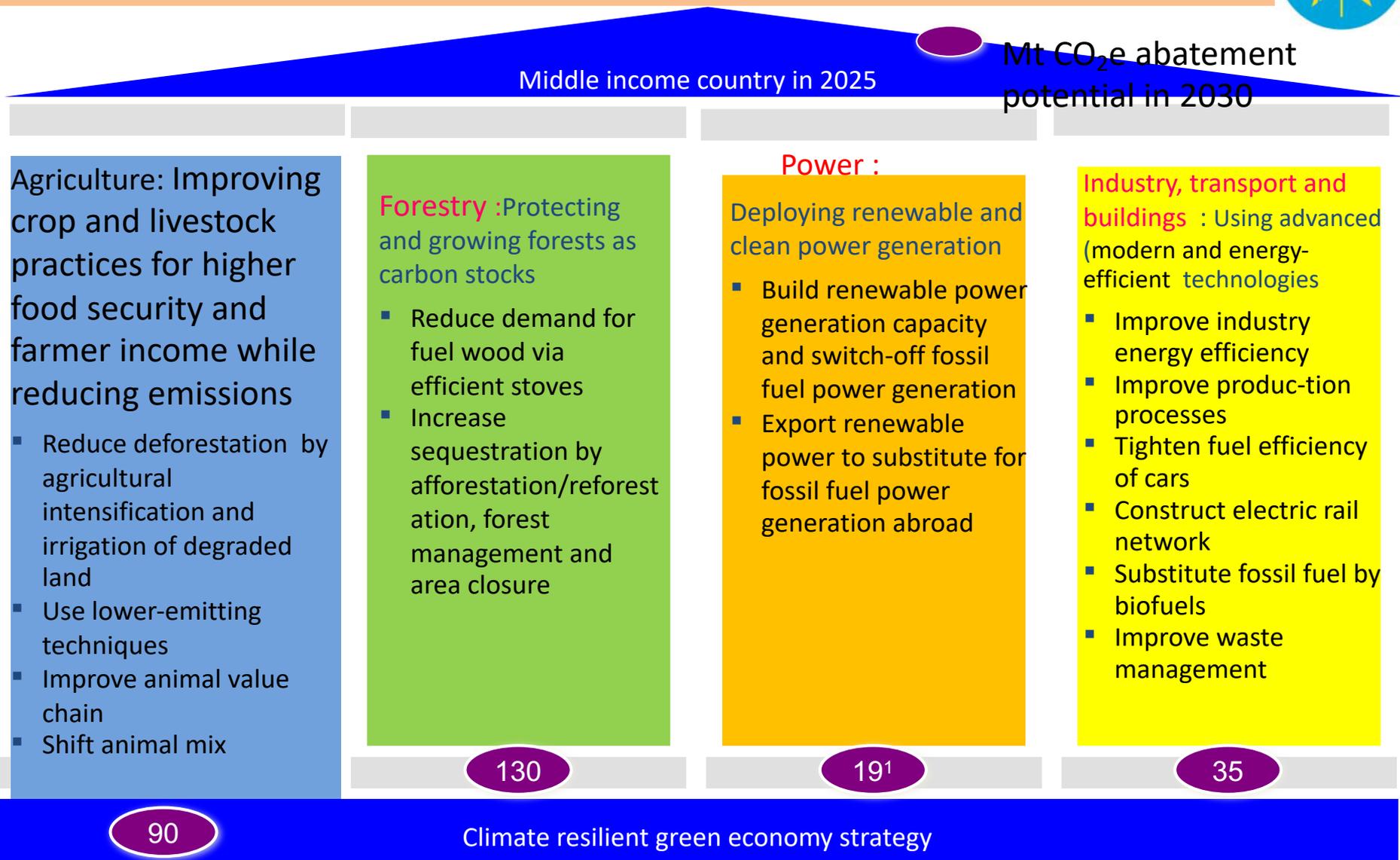


CRGE

CRGE – Goals



The strategy for a green economy is based on four pillars (Mitigation)



1 Non-domestic abatement potential from power exports

Table 2 – Observed and projected climate change in Ethiopia⁵

	Temperatures	Rainfall	Extreme events
Historical Trend	Mean temperature increase of 1.3°C from 1960 to 2006 More hot days and nights; fewer cold days and nights	Highly variable from year to year, season to season, and decade to decade No significant trend	Regular severe flood and drought events No evidence of change in frequency or intensity of extremes
2020s	+1.2°C (0.7°C to 2.3°C)	+0.4%	Greater increase in rainfall in the south and east
2050s	+ 2.2°C (1.4°C to 2.9°C)	+1.1%	Future El Niño behaviour brings large uncertainties
2090s	+3.3°C (1.5°C to 5.1°C)	Wetter conditions	Heat waves and higher evapotranspiration

The major climate change-related hazards for Ethiopia

Flooding

- **Flash and river flooding** threaten some urban areas and villages
- **Extreme flooding events** have caused severe problems in the past decades and might require resettlement of vulnerable communities
- **Roads, bridges and other infrastructure** have to withstand floods



Droughts

- **Droughts have severely impacted** Ethiopia in the past
- **Agriculture** (~50% of GDP) is **particularly vulnerable**, with estimates of crop productivity loss up to 30%, requiring adaptive R&D
- **Power generation capacity** is largely dependent on hydro-power and thus vulnerable to drought; minimization of impact and diversification of renewable energy harnessing needed



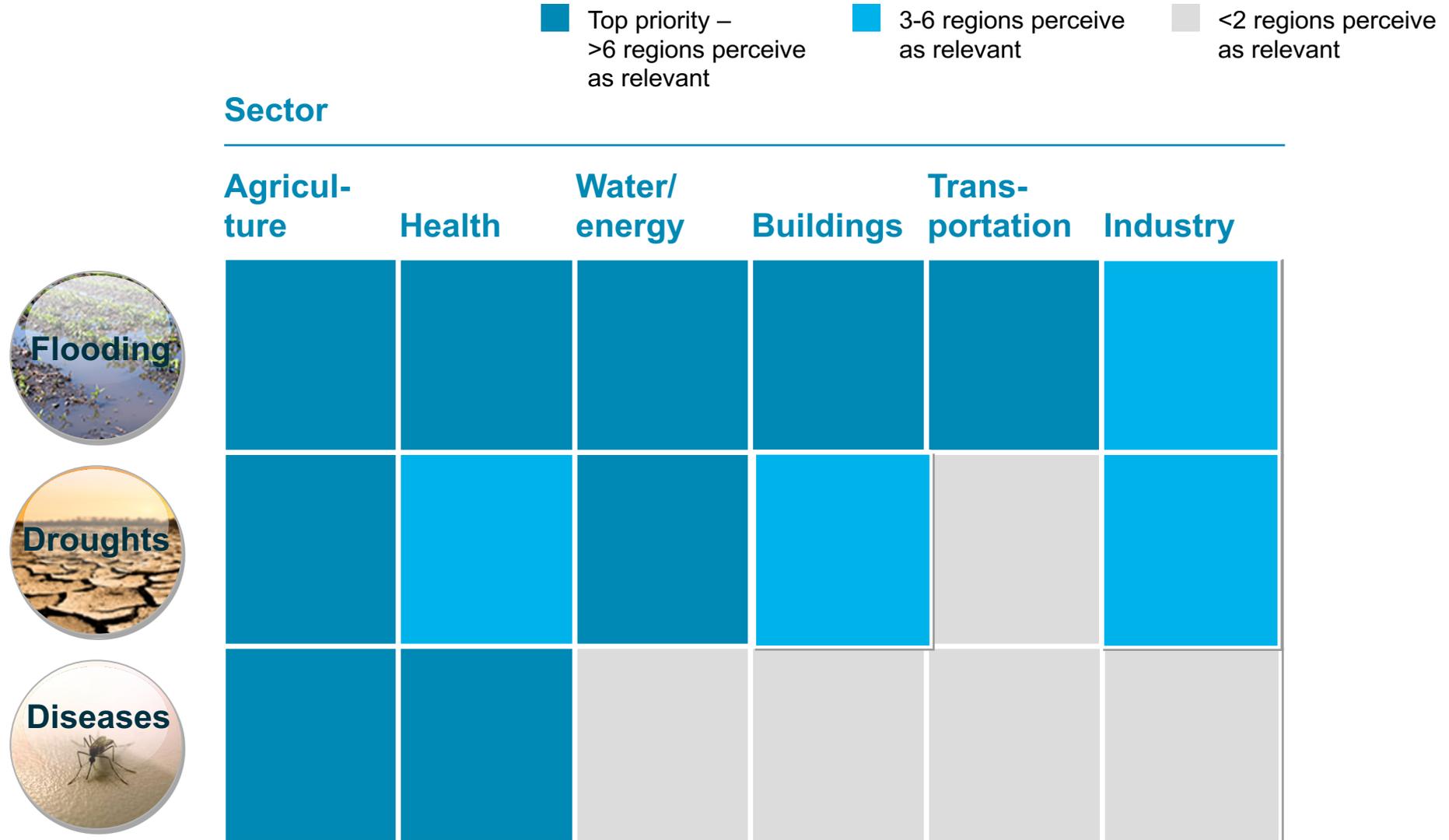
Diseases

- **Increasing temperature** will increase **human diseases** (e.g. increased mosquito population, water-borne and heat related diseases); previously low-risk areas will be affected
- **Animal and crop diseases** will be similarly impacted
- **Adaptive R&D and risk management capacities** are needed



Sectors have been prioritized depending on their vulnerability towards these hazards

Sectors impacted by climate change hazards



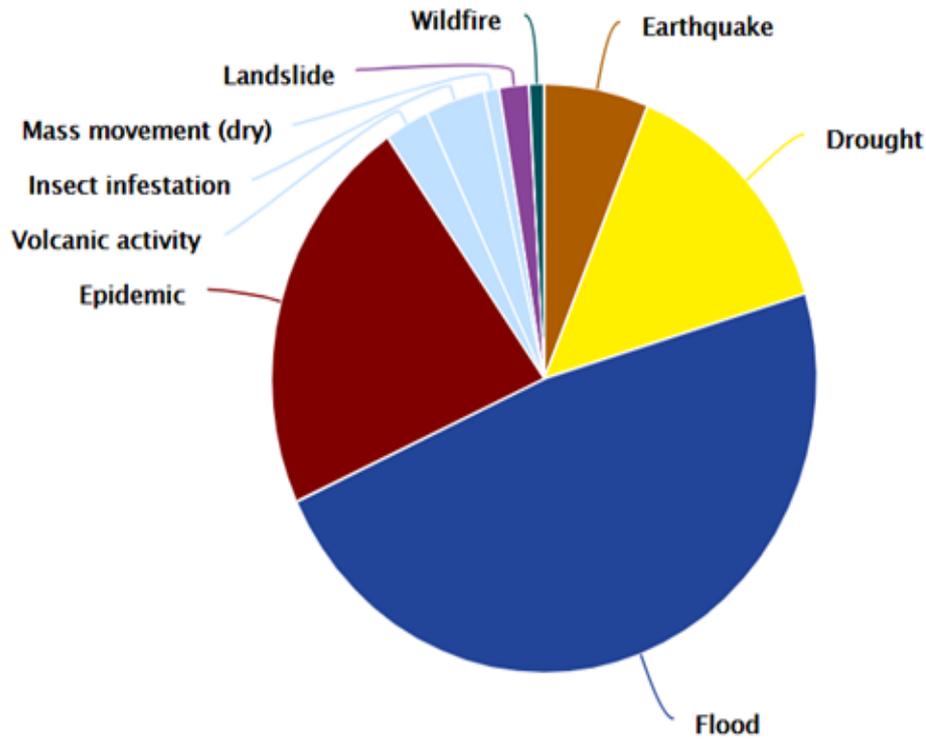
Impacts evident in some sectors

Sector	Impacts
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Shortening of maturity period• Expanding crop diseases• Crop failure
Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Change in livestock feed availability and quality• Effects on animal health, growth and reproduction• Impacts on forage crops quality and quantity• Change in distribution of diseases• Change in income and prices• Contracting pastoral zones in many parts of the country
Forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Expansion of tropical dry forests• Loss of indigenous species/expansion of toxic weeds• Desertification
Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Decrease in river run-off• Decrease in energy production• Flood and drought impacts

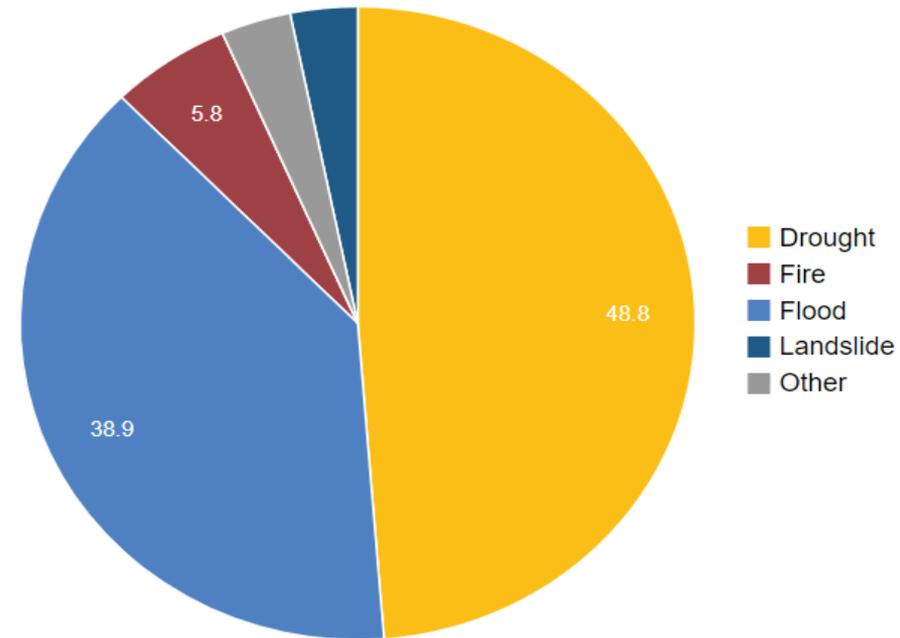
Sector	Likely impacts of climate change
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increased incidence of fires, droughts, and floods• Decreased water availability for crops and livestock• Loss of crop and livestock production• Increased soil erosion• Changes in the agricultural calendar• Increased incidence of pests and diseases for crops and livestock• Degradation in rangelands due to soil erosion, droughts, and floods
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Decrease in water flow• Increased incidence of flooding and drought
Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Washing-out of roads• Higher maintenance and recovery costs• Disruption of transportation services
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Interruption and reduction in hydropower generation• Damages to energy infrastructure• Loss in biomass due to increased soil erosion and extreme weather events
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increased incidence of water-, air-, and vector-borne diseases• Increased healthcare expenditures• Damage to healthcare infrastructure• Interruption in health services

Hazard Occurrence Vs Economic losses

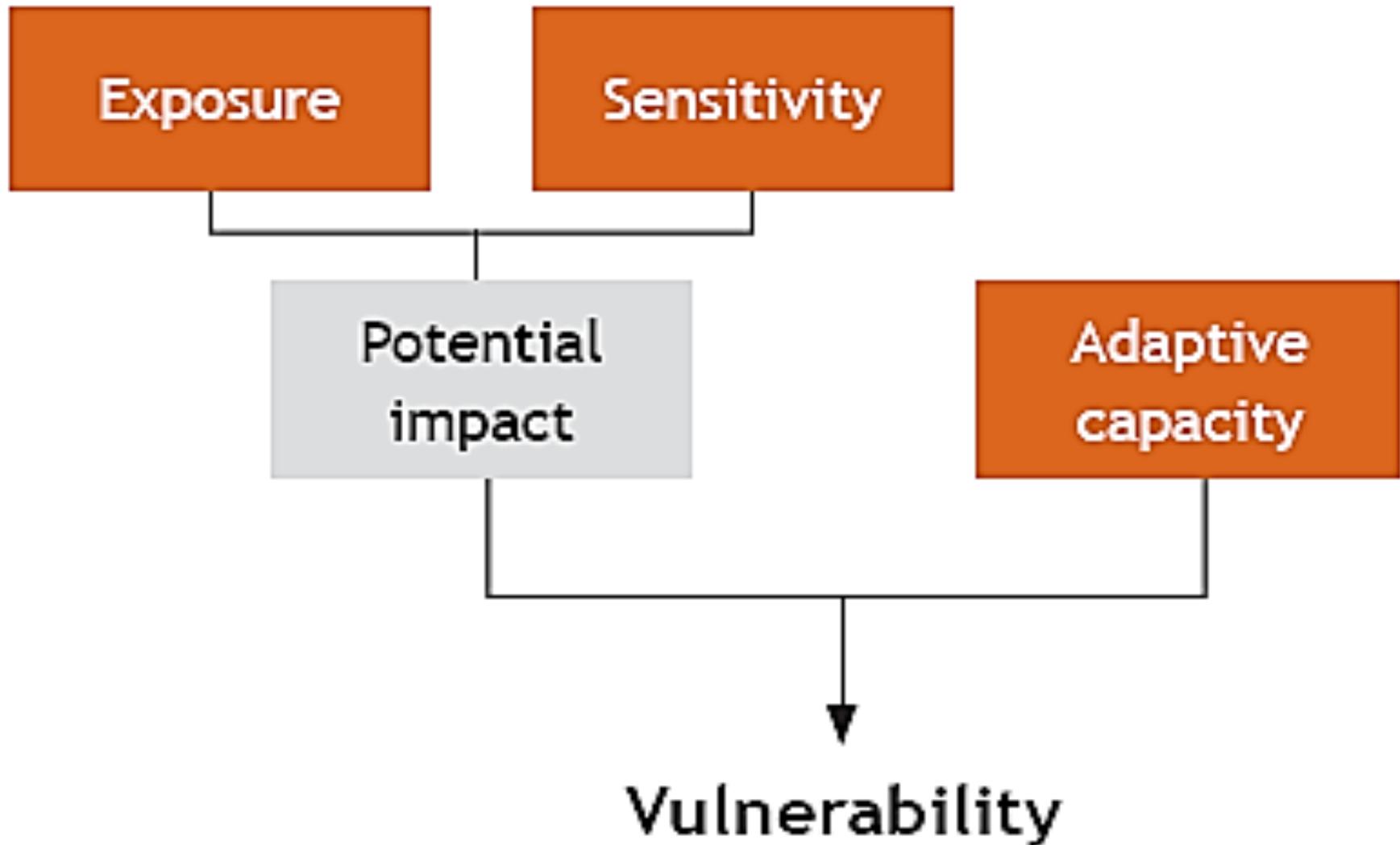
Annual natural hazard occurrence for 1900 - 2018 (source: World Bank)



Combined economic losses from disasters 1900-2014, in billions of US \$



Framework for Vulnerability Mapping



Relevant Climate Change Policies/Plans.. and Its evolution:

□ The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia has already put in place policies, strategies and programs that enhance the adaptive capacity and reduce the vulnerability of the country to climate variability and change.

Such programs include:-

- ✓ Plan for Accelerated and Sustainable Development to End Poverty (PASDEP)
- ✓ Environmental Policy of Ethiopia
- ✓ Agriculture and Rural Development Policy and Strategies
- ✓ NAPA, EPACC, CR co-benefits of option in CRGE strategy.
SLMP, PSNP
- ✓ CR strategies for Agriculture & Forest, Water & Energy, Health and Urban/transport..
- ✓ Environment, Energy, Water Policy

The National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)

- Identified project with short to medium-term timeframes, for implementation at regional and sectoral levels: broadly focus in the areas of
 - ❑ human and institutional capacity building
 - ❑ Improving natural resource management
 - ❑ Enhancing irrigation agriculture and water harvesting
 - ❑ Strengthening early warning systems and awareness raising.
- The NAPA project was coordinated by the National Meteorological Agency (NMA) in collaboration with government agencies, CSOs..
- 37 adaptation options were proposed (identified)

Ethiopia's Programme of Adaptation to Climate Change(EPACC)

- (EPACC) updates and replaces Ethiopia's National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)
- The necessarily general treatment of adaptation to climate change by the Environmental Policy of the EFDRE, combined with the various decisions taken by the various meetings of the COP to the UNFCC and the nature of the Ethiopian environment gave rise to a draft EPACC.
- EPACC was a programme of action to build a climate resilient green economy through support for adaptation at the sectoral, regional, and community levels.
- It was initiated by the Government to update the NAPA with a more participatory approach at the grassroots level.

Ethiopia's Programme of Adaptation to Climate Change(EPACC)

- The objective of EPACC is “to contribute to the reduction of poverty and to lay the foundation for a climate resilient path towards sustainable development”.
- The various sectoral agencies and regional states have specified the problems that they foresee confronting them as climate change intensifies.
- Identified 20 problems & the response measure. In addition, it identified 7 supportive actions for the whole set of 20 response measures
- EPACC also aims to mainstream climate change throughout government sectors by ensuring climate change is embedded within government policies and plans through Sectoral Climate Programmes and Action Plans.

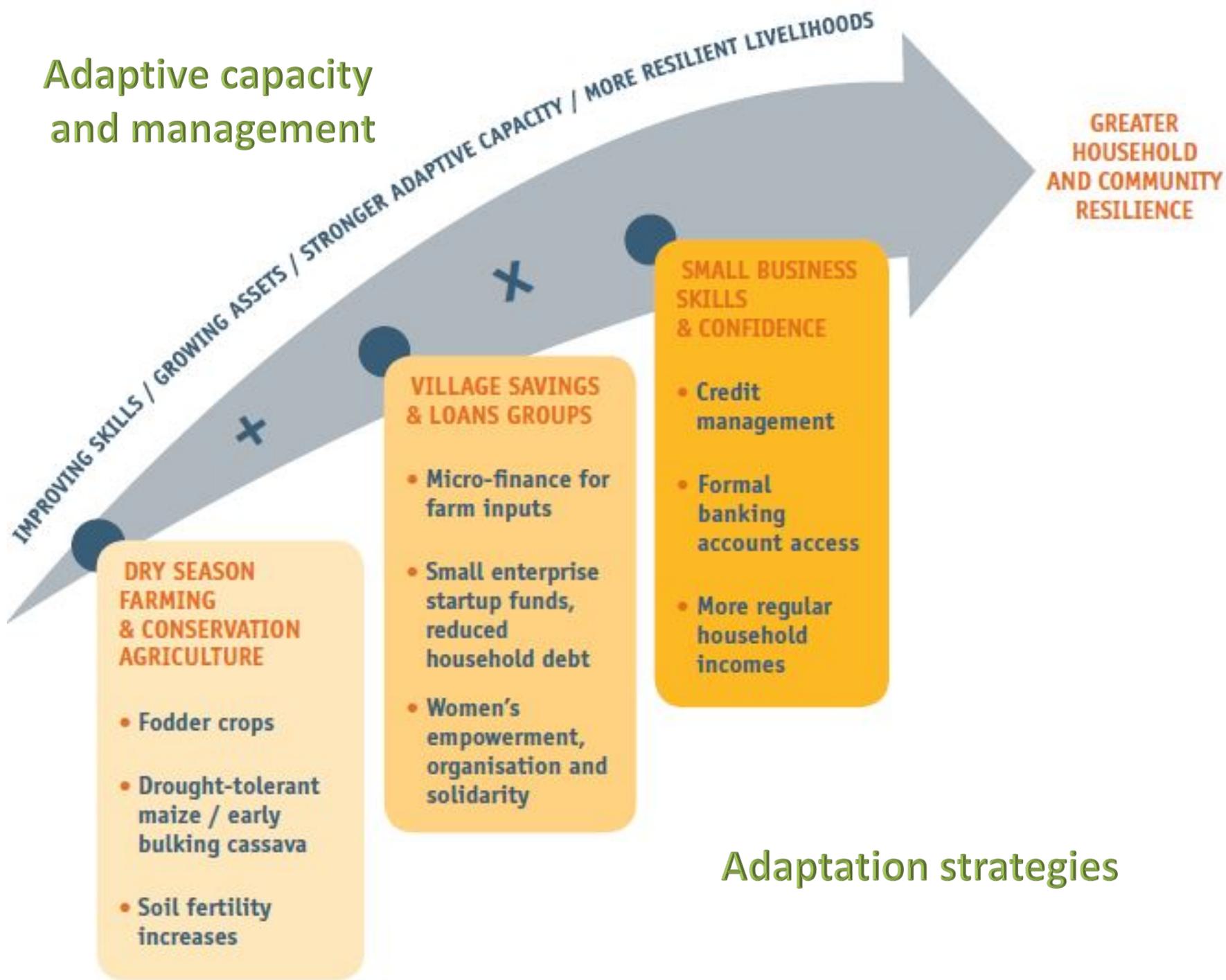
CR Strategy of Agriculture & Forest

- Resilience strategy for agriculture and forestry had been developed as part of the CRGE strategy.
- strategy's focus is on the challenges faced in the agriculture and forestry sectors related to current and future climate, the options to cope with these challenges as well as identifying the financial sources to fund these options

Three tranches of work:

- Identified the impact of current weather variability and projected future climate change on Ethiopia.
- Identified and cost options.
- Mapped the steps necessary to finance and implement efforts to build climate resilience.

Adaptive capacity and management



.....NAP Process : **Based on Cancun Adaptation
Framework principles 2010 – COP 16**

NAP - a **country-driven**, **gender sensitive**, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration **vulnerable** groups, communities and ecosystems; should be based on and guided by the **best available science** and, as appropriate, traditional and indigenous knowledge; and be done with a view to **integrating** adaptation into relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate.

Objectives of ETH – NAP/National Adaptation Plan

1. To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by **building adaptive capacity and resilience**

2. To facilitate the **integration of climate change adaptation**, in coherent manner **into relevant new and existing policies, programs and activities**, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate

NAP-ETH VISION

The Ethiopia NAP (NAP-ETH) vision is to create climate change impact resilient development for Ethiopia and its people.

SCOPE OF NAP-ETH

The scope of NAP-ETH embraces development and service sectors with particular reference to agriculture, forestry, water, energy, transport, urban, industry, health and education.

Strategic priorities of NAP-ETH

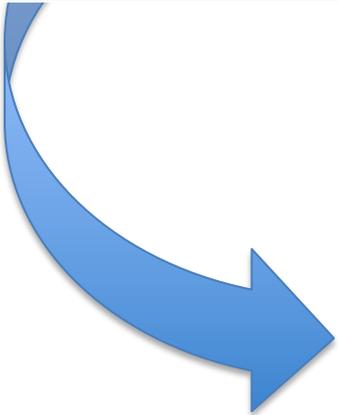
- 1. Mainstreaming climate change adaptation into development policies, Strategies and plans**
- 2. Build the long-term capacities of institutional structures involved in NAP-ETH**
- 3. Improving the knowledge management system for NAP-ETH**
- 4. Establish effective and sustainable funding mechanisms**
- 5. Advancing adaptation research and development in the area of climate adaptation**

Specific long-term adaptation objectives of NAP-ETH

1. Integrate currently disparate sectoral and regional adaptation initiatives in order to **mainstream climate change adaptation** holistically within Ethiopia's long term development path;
2. Mainstream and **institutionalize the implementation** of climate change adaptation in the country's development governance structures to insure continuity and consistency of pragmatic efforts, and by strengthening the institutional memory;
3. **Mobilize resources from public and private climate finance sources** and from both domestic and international sources to enable the country to implement its climate change adaptation initiatives and to develop appropriate technical, material and expert capacities;
4. **Establish resilient systems that can withstand disasters and risks** imposed by climate change through building collaborative partnerships among the relevant stakeholders and enhancing the thematic integration among different development sectors.

NAP Characteristics and outputs and its difference from NAPA

Characteristics	Description
Time frame	Medium-long term adaptation needs
Nature of the plan	Programmatic, cross-sectoral, trans-regional, Synergistic
Scenarios and uncertainties	Best available Climate Change science
Vulnerabilities	Empirical vulnerabilities assessment
Adaptation plans	Outline and prioritize adaptation options



concrete adaptation investments and projects to galvanize adaptation action at national levels and therefore that action and strategy must be twinned.

NAP process

<p>A</p> <p>Lay the groundwork and address Gaps</p>	<p>B</p> <p>Preparatory elements</p>	<p>C</p> <p>Implementation strategies</p> <p><i>(NAP Global Network supporting this)</i></p>	<p>D</p> <p>Reporting, monitoring and review</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Initiating and launching of the NAP process 2. Stocktaking: identifying available information 3. Addressing capacity gaps 4. Assessing development needs and climate vulnerabilities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analyzing current climate and future climate change scenarios 2. Assessing climate vulnerabilities and identifying adaptation options 3. Reviewing and appraising adaption options 4. Compiling and communicating national adaptation plans 5. Integrating climate change adaptation into national planning 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prioritizing climate change adaptation in national planning 2. Developing national adaptation implementation strategy 3. Enhancing capacity for planning and implementing adaptation 4. Coordination and synergy at the regional level and with other multilateral environmental agreements 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitoring the NAP process 2. Reviewing the NAP process to assess progress effectiveness and gaps 3. Iteratively updating the national adaptation plans 4. Outreach on the NAP process and reporting on progress and effectiveness

Summary of the NAP formulation approach

Phases of NAP-ETH	Processes and steps
Initiation and mandate setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establish high level inter-ministerial steering body to oversee the development of the NAP-ETH• Mandate MEFCC to coordinate, lead and monitor the development and implementation of the NAP-ETH at the national level• Assign multi-disciplinary technical team to develop and monitor the NAP-ETH
Identification of inputs for NAP-ETH process	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review of climate change resilient strategies/ plans already devised for the CRGE sectors and by Ethiopia's Regions• Review other relevant documents, including the INDC (2015), Second National Communication (2015), EPACC (2010), NAPA (2008), CR strategies, Regional drafts
Preparation phases	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify relevant information, policy and strategy documents• Develop draft document involving relevant stakeholders• Organize consultations and targeted discussions involving staffs within the MEFCC• Organize external consultation with all stakeholders including sectors, regions and relevant institutions and actors
Implementation strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop guideline to mainstream adaptation in the national planning process and into sector and regional strategies and action plans• Identify adaptation finance mobilization approaches and strategies

Information availability, status and contribution to NAP-ETH

Available information	Status	Information and experiences obtained for NAP-ETH
GTP II document	National five-year development plan 2016-2020	Policy instruments, indicators, and targets of green economy including some relevant to climate resilience harmonized with the GTP – Financial need of 6Billion per year...
Ethiopia's Second National Communication to the UNFCCC 2015	Required comprehensive report to the UNFCCC on Ethiopia's GHG inventory, outlining mitigation and adaptation plans, released in 2015	Climate Change Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation options prepared in synergetic approach with sector representatives and national professionals Data used was based on a mix of Tier 1 and Tier 2 levels of IPCC GHG inventory software: 1996 and 2006
NAPA 2017	A short term, project based plan developed in 2007, released in 2008	Climate change scenarios, vulnerability levels, adaptation options
Regional Adaptation Plans	Draft adaptation plans prepared 2010/2011 for all of Ethiopia's regions and city administrations	Adaptation options specific to sectors within Ethiopia's regional states
Sectoral Adaptation Plans	Draft adaptation plans prepared 2010/2011 for some key sectors at national level	Adaptation options specific to sectors
EPACC	Summary of program of adaptation prepared in 2011 based on earlier plans (e.g. Ethiopia's NAPA)	29 prioritized climate change adaptation measures, citing institutions to spearhead implementation of the measures
CRGE Strategy	Ethiopia's 20-year seminal strategic document for carbon neutral economy prepared in 2011 aimed at insuring middle income status	60 climate change mitigation options identified with some adaptation co-benefits
(I)NDC	Ethiopia's intended contribution to GHG reduction (mitigation) and to adaptation submitted in 2015	Major adaptation options categorized under drought, flood, and cross-sector issues
Climate Resilience Strategy for Agriculture and Forest Sectors	A federal-level strategy for climate resilience addressing agriculture and forest sectors prepared in 2015	Adaptation options identified that are specific to agriculture and forestry sectors
Climate Resilience Strategy for Water and Energy Sectors	A federal-level climate resilience strategy addressing water and energy sectors prepared in 2015	Adaptation options identified that are specific to water and energy sectors
Technology Need Assessment (TNA) (draft)* 2016	A draft document addressing potential technologies to be adopted by Ethiopia towards meeting its GHG emissions reduction targets prepared in 2016	Technologies for mitigation may relate to sectors sensitive to climate change impacts and help meet their adaptation requirements

Capacities gap analysis

Capacities needed	Interventions required
Capacity to build and maintain data archives/database on impacts of climate change for agro-climatic zones, vulnerable groups and ecosystems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutionalize the climate change impact database by involving designated data collectors, e.g. the Central Statistics Agency (CSA) and planning bureaus. • Devise Knowledge Management System and institutional memory mechanism for adaptation.
Capacity to run climate models, providing predictions and scenarios, including validation with reference to on-the-ground historical data and level of assessing certainty - at national and regional scales.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build the capacity of Ethiopia's National Meteorology Agency (NMA) to produce precise and reliable information. • Collect and compile ground data that can augment modeling and scenario building.
Capacity to assess status of vulnerability and determine required adaptation responses for the major development sectors and for all agro-climatic zones, vulnerable groups and ecosystems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate vulnerability analysis of sectors and regions, including agro-climatic zones, vulnerable groups and ecosystems. • Compile existing vulnerability data/information collected by sectors, regions and non-state actors.
Capacity to design multi-sector adaptation programs outlining overlapping or shared responsibilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create taskforces involving institutions with overlapping/shared responsibilities. • Define specific roles for each institution with accountability and responsibility where there are overlapping/shared responsibilities.
Capacity to mobilize the private sector and involve it in climate change adaptation investments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide incentives for private sector actors to invest in adaptation measures/works. • Build opportunities for the private sector to participate in adaptation planning, implementation and monitoring.
Capacity for strengthened mobilization and involvement of the general public in implementing and monitoring climate resilient action.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage effective participation of the public to ensure ownership of adaptation measures/activities. • Target participation of vulnerable groups so that their particular adaptation needs are met.
Capacity for enhanced mobilization and involvement of non-state actors including professional societies, development partners and donors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create strong partnership/network among non- state actors and others. • Involve professionals and civil society actors in adaptation planning, implementation and monitoring.
Capacity for building institutional, financial, technical and material capacity for the implementation of adaptation programs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream adaptation in government planning processes. • Coordinate capacity building efforts in order to develop critical mass of capacities. • Enhance capacity of sectors to attract international and domestic adaptation finances.

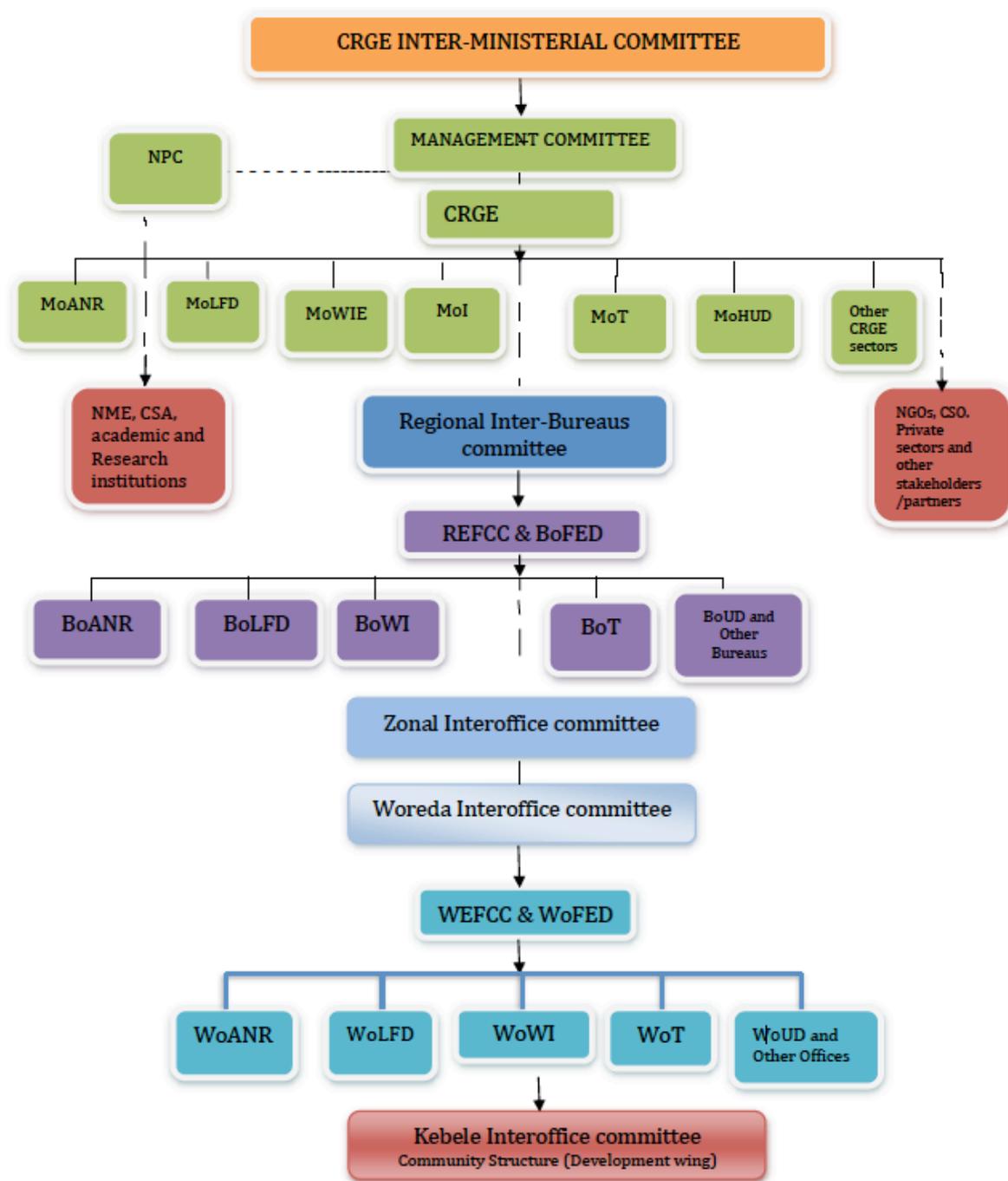
Adaptation option priority setting criteria 9 criterias

- a) number of climate resilient targets addressed
- b) contribution to poverty alleviation and ensuring food security;
- c) ability to generate household and national income;
- d) improving the capacity at all level of governments;
- e) alignment with investment activities in the country;
- f) cost effectiveness;
- g) sensitivity to vulnerable groups, including gender and youth,
- h) sensitivity to vulnerable ecosystems; and
- h) size of mitigation and other co-benefits.

comprehensive layers of activities

		NAP-ETH adaptation options																	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Layers of activities	Planning and guidelines	undertaking thoughtful and pragmatic planning with lists of alternative actions and implementation guidelines																	
	Technology and Methods	identifying and selecting enabling technologies and methods for the efficient implementation of adaptation activities																	
	Design and Infrastructure	ensuring adherence to designs that take into account emerging climate change impacts and create resilient infrastructures																	
	Systems Building	enhancing partnerships, integrating stakeholders horizontally and vertically, insuring adaptation activities feed into overall resilience and add value to each other's contribution – avoid silo!																	
	Knowledge Management – critical!	enhancing research and development, integrating indigenous and contemporary knowledge, and registering acquired experiences																	
	Institutional Memory	creating knowledge and experience databases																	

NAP-ETH Governance Structure



NAP-ETH Monitoring and Evaluation

The NAP-ETH monitoring & evaluation (M&E) system will track progress and effectiveness in achieving the anticipated adaptation outcomes.

Effectiveness will be assessed in terms of the contribution to

- reducing vulnerability,
- improving adaptive capacity and
- supporting the wellbeing of populations and ecosystems affected by the impacts of climate change.

The M&E system will support

- adaptive management of the implementation process, linking to the M&E systems of the CRGE,
- GTP II and other relevant programs

All actors involved in implementing NAP-ETH activities will have monitoring responsibilities.

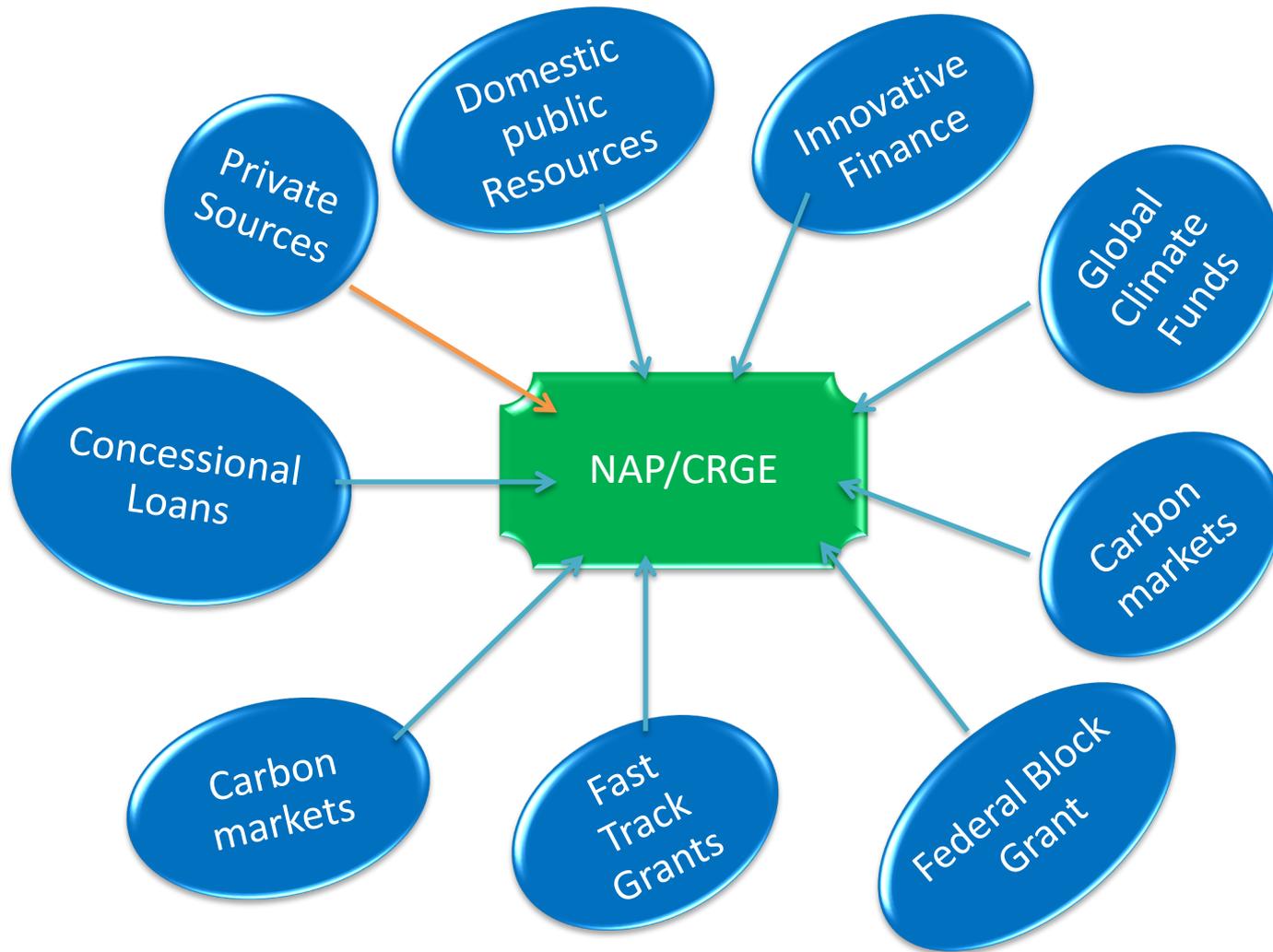
Cost of NAP-ETH

Bases of NAP-ETH cost estimate

- Sectoral adaptation cost estimates for agriculture, forestry, water and energy
- Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) II sector by sector disaggregated budget;
- Urban poverty reduction project budget;
- Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) budget;
- Sustainable Land Management (SLM) budget;
- Annual budget 2016 allocated for implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG);
- Disaster risk budget (assumed 2 disasters will happen during the NAP-ETH period);

The estimated cost of implementing NAP-ETH over the next fifteen years is approximately **US\$ 6 billion per year**. It is expected that these funds will be raised from a combination of finance sources, including public and private, as well as domestic and international sources.

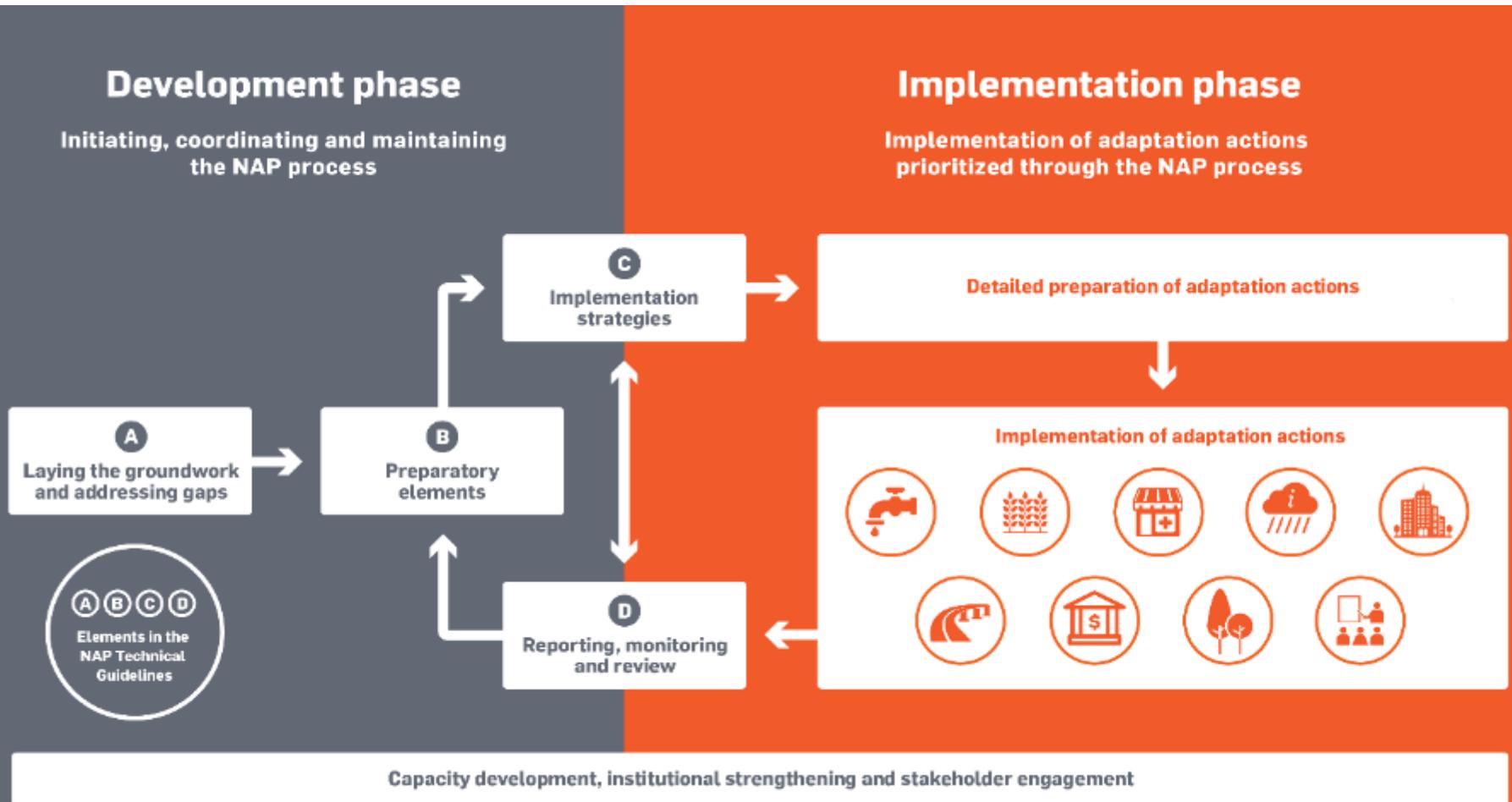
Potential funding source



Simultaneously ongoing development programs/strategies/plans and NAP-ETH

Selected development programs/strategies/road maps	Implementation period				
	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
CRGE					
GTP II					
IDSP (Industrial Development Strategic Program)					
WRDP (Water Resources Development Program)					
HSTP (Health Sector Transformation Program)					
UPSN (Urban Productive Safety Net)					
PSNP IV (Productive Safety Net Program)					
ELMP (Ethiopia Livestock Master Plan)					
SDG (Sustainable Development Goals)					
NAP-ETH					

The NAP Process



The 18 Adaptation options

1. Enhancing **food security** by improving agricultural productivity in a climate-smart manner.
2. Improving access to **potable water**.
3. Strengthening **sustainable natural resource management** through safeguarding landscapes and watersheds.
4. Improving **soil and water** harvesting and water retention mechanisms.
5. Improving **human health systems** through the implementation of changes based on an integrated health and environmental surveillance protocol.
6. Improving ecosystem resilience through conserving **biodiversity**.
7. Enhancing **sustainable forest management**.
8. Building **social protection and livelihood options** of vulnerable people.
9. Enhancing **alternative and renewable power generation** and management.
10. Increasing **resilience of urban systems**.
11. Building **sustainable transport systems**.
12. Developing **adaptive industry systems**.
13. Mainstreaming **endogenous adaptation practices**.
14. Developing **efficient value chain and marketing systems**.
15. Strengthening **drought and crop insurance mechanisms**.
16. Improving **Early warning systems**.
17. Developing and using **adaptation technologies**.
18. Reinforcing adaptation **research and development**.

NAP-ETH Adaptation Options: Agriculture and Water/ Component!

AO1: Enhancing food security by improving agricultural production in a climate-smart manner

AO2: Improving access to potable water

NAP-ETH Adaptation Options: Natural Resource Management

AO3: Strengthening sustainable natural resource management through safeguarding landscapes and watersheds

AO4: Improving soil and water harvesting and water retention mechanisms

AO6: Improving ecosystem resilience through conserving biodiversity

AO7: Enhancing sustainable forest management

NAP-ETH Adaptation Options: Health, Livelihoods and Social Protection

AO5: Improving human health systems through the implementation of an integrated health and environmental surveillance protocol

AO8: Building social protection and livelihood options of vulnerable people

AO14: Developing efficient value chain and marketing systems

NAP-ETH Adaptation Options: Climate Services and Adaptation Technologies

AO13: Mainstreaming endogenous adaptation practices

AO15: Strengthening drought and crop insurance mechanisms

AO16: Improving early warning systems

AO17: Developing and using adaptation technologies

AO 18: adaptation research and development

NAP-ETH Adaptation Options: Infrastructure

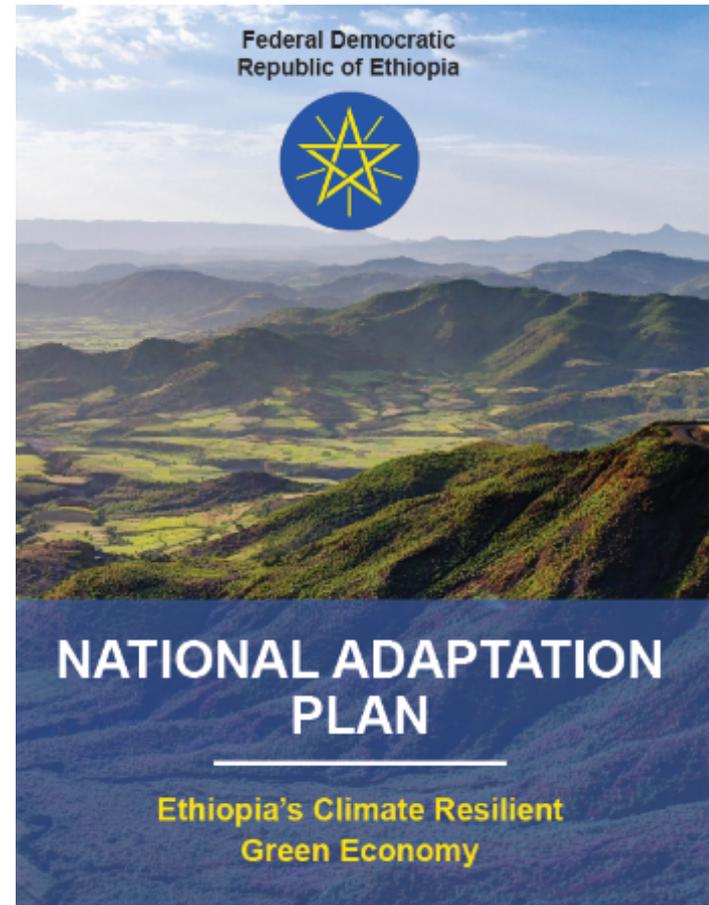
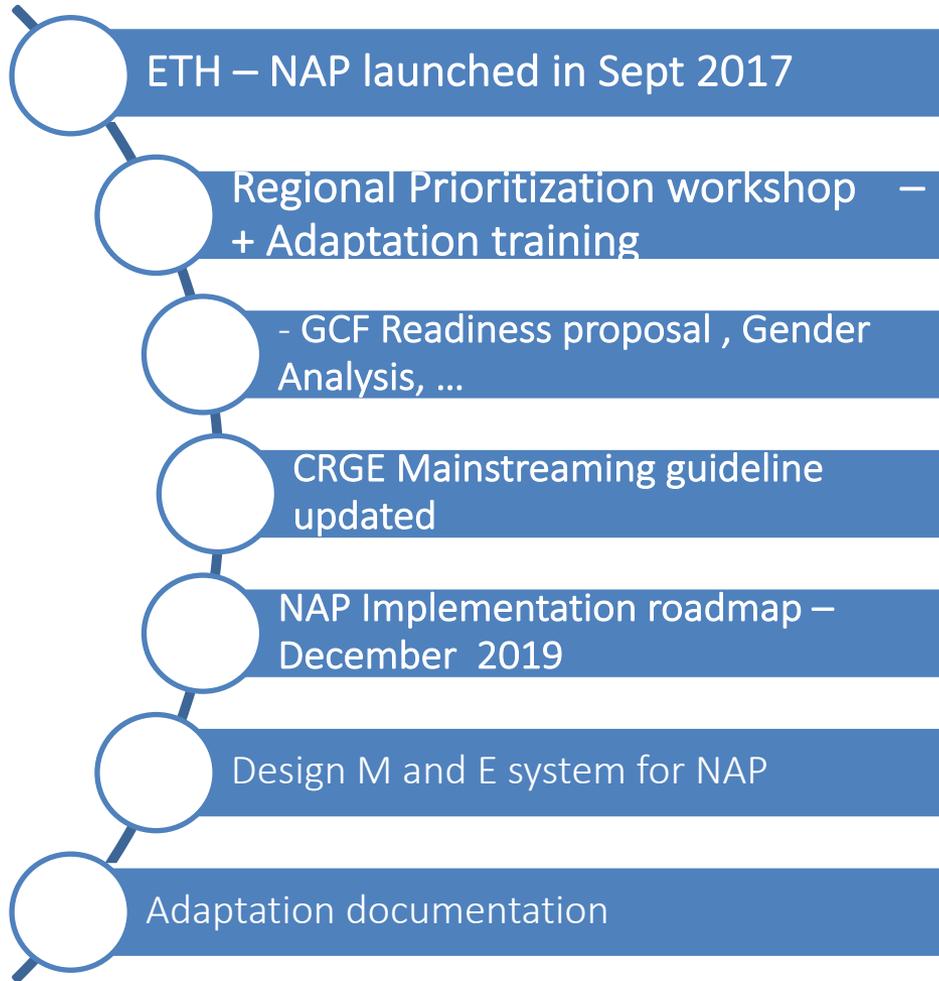
AO9: Enhancing alternative and renewable power generation and management

AO11: Building sustainable transport systems

AO12: Developing adaptive industry systems

AO10: Increasing resilience of urban systems

NAP-ETH Status



Regional Adaptation Priorities

The options most prioritized by the regions were:

- Enhancing food security by improving agricultural productivity in a climate-smart manner (AO1)
- Strengthening sustainable natural resource management through safeguarding landscapes and watersheds (AO3)
- Improving access to potable water (AO2)

NAP-ETH Gender Analysis

- Targeted gender analysis exploring issues to be taken into consideration in implementing NAP-ETH
- Analyzed:
 - Gender differences in adaptation needs, opportunities and capacities
 - Equitable participation and influence in adaptation decision-making processes
 - Equity between women and men in access to finance and other benefits arising from adaptation investments
- Concrete recommendations developed for implementing NAP-ETH in a gender-responsive manner

LFA for implementation of NAP-ETH (eg)

No	Specific objectives (adaptation options)	Expected results	Indicators	Means of verification	Entity responsible for data collection	Assumptions and risks
Goal: Vulnerability to the impacts of climate change reduced by building adaptive capacity and resilience						
1	Food security enhanced through improved agricultural productivity in a climate-smart	Climate change adaptation proactively mainstreamed in the agriculture sector, including programs and projects and in regional agricultural strategies and plans Agricultural productivity increased Agricultural diversity enhanced Climate-smart agricultural practices adopted, particularly by small-scale farmers Increased food security for vulnerable households	% Increase in yield per hectare (tons) % Increase in agro-bio-diversity index values % of targeted population (women/men) adopting one or more climate-smart agricultural practices % of targeted population (women/men) that are food secure	Agriculture program/project performance reports PSNP reports Agriculture sector reviews/evaluations	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources Agricultural Transformation Agency Academic and Research Institutions Central Statistics Agency NMA - New Agr- Met Advisory committee with NMA, Ag-extension and	Relevant climate information (observations, forecasts, longer-term projections) is available at the appropriate scale and in useful formats to support adaptation planning and climate-smart decision-making in agriculture Focus of innovation in the area of climate smart agriculture is primarily on methods and techniques related to adaptation by small scale farmers

Next Steps for the NAP Process

- Rolling out CRGE mainstreaming guidelines – **done!**
- Finalizing the gender analysis – **done!**
- Developing implementation roadmap for NAP-ETH – **being done..**
- Developing a financing strategy for implementing NAP-ETH
- Developing the NAP-ETH M&E system
- Project/program development

**What to Expect from
the ACTODAY!**

- How to practically use the CIS in the NAP implementation process at all levels
- How we can use the CSI in the M and E system of NAP
- How can we collaboratively raise funding – GCF for NAP implementation
- NDC update process...
- Project/program development



Thank You!

FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA
Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission

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Thanks!

Ethiopia In-country National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Support Program

Gift of the United States Government



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