Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, August 2017

National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Process Strategic Planning Workshop Report

**United States In-Country
National Adaptation Plan (NAP)
Support Program**

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Ethiopia is in the process of finalizing its NAP document (NAP-ETH) and is now looking towards implementation. As one step in the process of developing implementation strategies, the NAP Global Network in-country support program organized a workshop with key actors within the Government of Ethiopia, held on August 30, 2017 in Addis Ababa.

The objectives of the workshop were to:

- Identify priority actions to support NAP implementation, focusing on the strategic priorities.
- Enhance the capacity of key actors on vertical integration in the NAP process.

Participants included representatives from the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MEFCC), as well as the ministries of industry; water, irrigation and energy; agriculture and natural resources; health; livestock and fisheries development; urban development and housing and transport; as well as the National Planning Commission and the Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector.

The workshop was opened by Abiy Hailegebreal, Director of the Climate Change Planning and Mainstreaming Directorate in MEFCC, who noted that the NAP document falls under the existing Climate-Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) strategy and provides a dedicated plan for climate change adaptation, a critical step towards a climate-resilient economy.

Fantahun Gezie, Senior Environment and Climate Change Officer in MEFCC, presented the strategic priorities identified in the NAP document, namely:

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

The participants worked together to determine what is already in place for each of these strategic priorities and to identify priority next steps to move forward. The results of these discussions are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Moving forward on the strategic priorities

Strategic priority	What is already in place?	What are the priority next steps?
Mainstreaming climate change adaptation into development policies, plans and strategies	CRGE and associated climate-resilient sectoral strategies CRGE guidelines and checklists National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA, 2007) Ethiopian Programme of Adaptation to Climate Change (EPACC, 2010) CRGE institutional arrangements (facility, steering committee, management committee, etc.) Lessons from mainstreaming projects such as the Climate-Smart Initiative (CSI), Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance (ACCRA), etc.	Increasing the political will and commitment at all steps Awareness creation and enhancing technical capacities on adaptation Adjusting/strengthening institutional arrangements to facilitate mainstreaming Reviewing and updating relevant guidelines and checklists to integrate adaptation and NAP priorities Consistent M&E and reporting systems
Building long-term capacities of institutional structures involved in NAP-ETH	Capacity building efforts under CRGE Capacity within MEFCC NGO involvement CRGE units established in relevant sectors	Establish/strengthen institutional structures for adaptation at all levels and Create strong integration among the sectors/stakeholders Develop human resources (awareness, knowledge, skills) down to community level Develop/strengthen the adaptation M&E system
Implementing effective and sustainable funding mechanisms	Efforts towards mainstreaming adaptation in government budgets (under CRGE, not yet for NAP) CRGE facility in place to track climate finance Commitment of multilateral and bilateral organizations to support adaptation in Ethiopia (UNDP, World Bank, GIZ, USAID, etc.) Strategies already in place, such as for private sector engagement Community contributions (labour, through PSNP)	Designing a roadmap for resource mobilization Having vibrant, bankable project documents Awareness raising among communities, private sector and development organizations (NGOs, CSOs)
Advancing adaptation research and development in the area	Institutions already engaged in adaptation research, including the Climate Research Centre at the Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI), Ethiopian	Develop a comprehensive and holistic institutional research and capacity building strategy

| *of climate change adaptation* | Environment and Forest Research Institute, the Climate Centre at Addis Ababa University and the Ethiopian Panel on Climate Change (EPCC)

Projects such as the Sustainable Land Management (SLM) Project and the African Adaptation Project (AAP), which incorporate a research component | Consolidate and communicate the adaptation research agenda and disseminate it to relevant stakeholders

Prepare national adaptation research guideline

Align adaptation research strategy with the international climate change agenda |
|---|---|---|
| *Improving the knowledge management system for NAP-ETH* | CRGE systems (project registry, MRV system)

Forest inventory

Climate-smart agriculture databases

Woreda risk profiles

National Meteorological Agency (NMA) prediction systems

MEFCC website and platforms

(it was noted that many of these systems are not fully functional) | Strengthening technical and institutional capacities for the existing knowledge managements systems (human resources, infrastructure, technology, commitment)

Develop new systems to meet the particular needs of the NAP process

Improving institutional coordination in generation and dissemination of knowledge (vertical integration, horizontal integration, bringing in knowledge from outside government)

Creating awareness and promoting available resources to increase the value placed on knowledge sharing

Improving documentation of activities, results and lessons learned |

Following the lunch break, Angie Dazé from the NAP Global Network secretariat provided an overview on vertical integration in the NAP process, focusing on why it is important and what it looks like in practice. She noted that Ethiopia's NAP document establishes a mandate for vertical integration by assigning responsibility for prioritization and implementation of adaptation options to Regional and Woreda Governments. Vertical integration is also critical for key principles for the NAP document, including participation, stakeholder empowerment, gender sensitivity and equitable implementation.

Participants discussed the opportunities and challenges for vertical integration in the Ethiopian context, as presented in Table 2. It was noted that communities must be involved in prioritization and planning, and that the planned regional workshops are only an initial step in rolling out the NAP at sub-national levels.

Table 2: Opportunities and challenges for vertical integration in Ethiopia's NAP process

Opportunities	Challenges
International commitments to support developing countries (technical, financial and material support)	Weaknesses in the institutional set-up (human resources, finance, technology and experience)
Political commitment to addressing climate change adaptation at the highest levels of government	Capacity gaps on climate change adaptation
Existing governance structure (federal, regional, zonal, woredas), including representation of MEFCC and (some) line ministries at sub-national levels	Absence of mechanisms for information sharing across sectors at all levels
Decentralization of planning and decision-making to sub-national authorities	Coordination and communication challenges
Awareness created through CRGE	Lack of integration across sectors at different levels
Overarching policies and strategies in place, some mainstreaming has already occurred	Governance structures that provide regions with autonomy
	Turnover of staff at sub-national levels
	Limited awareness among communities
	Lack of uniformity in institutional arrangements across sectors and regions
	Financial constraints
	Lack of a strong M&E system that covers all levels

The workshop was closed by Debasu Bayleyegn Eyasu, the Director General for Climate Change Implementation Coordination in MEFCC, who emphasized that implementation of the NAP is the responsibility of the entire government, with MEFCC in a coordination role.