

Workshop to Review the Impact of Climate Change on PASDEP and MDGs Assessment Report

Proceedings

Organized by



PANE

Poverty Action Network of civil society
organizations in Ethiopia (PANE)



In Partnership with DanChurchAid

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Workshop Summary

The workshop was thrown open by Ato Eshetu Bekele, Executive Director of PANE who also delivered a key note speech on the occasion. Ato Tamiru Sebsibe, PANE who chaired the opening session provided a brief introduction about the need for the study and the objective of the workshop and also took the audience through various activities that PANE is involved before the opening session. Subsequently, the consultants presented the draft desk review with an objective of stimulating a discussion and obtaining critical comments and suggestions from the audience who comprised of members from Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and several Government ministries. Ato Alebachew Adem, Forum for Social Studies and Ms. Malene Hakansson from DanChurchAid were the chairs of the whole session. Upon completion of the presentations the floor was thrown open for deliberations by the chairs. Ato Alebachew Adem provided a brief overview of the whole issue and facilitated the discussions by providing several provoking comments and suggestions. Extensive deliberations were undertaken for nearly two hours and various comments and suggestions were captured. Towards the end of the workshop the audiences were requested to provide information regarding the way forward and later on the workshop was closed by Ato Eshetu who summarised the comments and suggestions and provided valid information regarding the future course of action that the CSOs including PANE need to take.

Workshop Opening

The opening speech was delivered by Ato Eshetu Bekele, Executive Director of PANE. The transcripts of his speech are provided here under.

*Dear Participants,
Ladies and Gentlemen*

On behalf of PANE and myself, I would like to thank you all for coming to this important workshop in the ‘Impact of Climate Change on Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP). Climate Change, sustainable development, and poverty are inextricably linked. Testimony after testimony has provided that floods, drought, famine and conflicts over rapidly depleting natural resources are threatening the lives and livelihoods of billions of people all over the world with women, poorer community groups and socially excluded groups the worst affected.

Climate change threatens development and would impact numerous sectors and productive environments, including agriculture, forestry, energy infrastructure and many thereby impacting the development of the country as the country’s economic growth is strongly linked to climate variability due to climate change.

This change in the climate presents significant threats to the achievement of the millennium development goals especially those related to eliminating poverty and hunger and promoting environmental sustainability. Increasing bodies of evidences are pointing to the disproportionate negative impacts climate change will have on the poorest countries and poorer community groups who ironically have contributed least to the problem.

Adaptation to climate change is therefore, not anymore an option but a necessity. The best way to address climate change impacts on the poor is by integrating climate change adaptation measure into sustainable development and poverty reduction strategies and policies. Only such a comprehensive approach which provides options for poor people to reduce their vulnerability to current and future risks, will contribute towards enhancing their livelihood mechanisms and achieving the MDGs and ultimately ensure that sustainable progress is made beyond 2012.

Thus it is against this background that PANE has designed, commissioned and carried out this study on the impact of climate change on PASDEP and MDGs implementation to further develop concrete policy recommendations that would serve as an input to the formulation of the 3rd phase of Poverty Reduction Strategic Paper (PRSP) which is the 2nd generation of PASDEP – that is aligned to the final years of MDGs2011 – 2015.

Finally I would like to thank DanChurchAid for their financial support to conduct the study, I would also like to thank Dr. Satishkumar Belliethathan, Ato Yitbarek Tibebe and Ato Girum Woldegiorgis for conducting the assessment and finally I would like to thank PANE staff members for organising this workshop successfully. Once again I would like to thank you all, wish you fruitful deliberations and I declare that the workshop is officially opened.

Participants

A total of 50 people were invited from CSOs and government ministries and agencies for the workshop. However, 32 people (64%) representing CSOs, government ministries and relevant agencies have attended the workshop (annex 1)



Participants of the workshop

Presentations

Following Ato Eshetu's Speech the consultants presented the draft report. The presentations mainly focused on

- The objective of the assessment and the methodology used;
- MDGs and the impact of climate change on MDGs implementation in Ethiopia;
- PRSP process and the impact of climate change on different sectors included in the PASDEP;
- Why mainstreaming climate change into the country development program is a necessary and the major gaps in the current PASDEP and the major issues and sectors to be included in the next PASDEP;
- Possible institutional arrangements for effective mainstreaming of climate change issues into PASDEP; and
- CSO views on climate change impacts on MDGs and PASDEP implementation in Ethiopia;



Ato Alebachew Adem and Ms. Malene Hakansson chairing the workshop



Consultants presenting the draft assessment report

Deliberations

The deliberations started once when the presentation was completed. The deliberations were started with the infusion of ideas by one of the chair of the session Ato Alebachew Adem. While acknowledging the seriousness of the issues of climate change being a threat to our national aim of reducing poverty he also brought to the fore several issues including the need to differentiate the local degradation issue and that of the global climate change impacts. Local factors that affect the degradation need to be identified and spelt out. He also went on to mention the various factors that contribute to the vulnerability of the communities. He also emphasised the need for planning adaptation process appropriately also by including important experiences from the communities.

The following is a compilation of the deliberations that were undertaken by the participants of the workshop

PASDEP process and consultations

- Civil society organisations supporting the government's endeavour of PASDEP II preparatory process by bringing out such reviews and consultation process were commended. It was also observed that this is the first time that CSOs are well ahead of time to support the initiatives of the government rather than critiquing once when the PRSP is published.
- It was observed that PANE had been instrumental in the past in ensuring that pertinent issues are incorporated into the PRSPs, in Ethiopia. It has played an instrumental role in ensuring that PASDEP had incorporated gender and other issues while it was being prepared.
- This is the first of the series of reports and reviews that PANE will be commissioning in order to ensure that the PRSP reflects the issues pertaining to the current state of environment and economy in proper manner.
- The CSO members voiced their suggestion to have proper consultation with the government ministries since the ultimate owner of the PRSP will be the Government. To this end it was indicated by PANE that this is the first meeting that is being organised to obtain the comments of the participants and that invitations were sent to several ministries and agencies and several of them are represented in the workshop including Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MoARD), National Meteorology Agency (NMA) and Federal Environmental Protection Authority (FEPA).

PASDEP sectors

- Deliberations regarding the various sectors that need to be included in the PASDEP II programme were discussed and it was agreed by the audience that Culture as one sector should be addressed in PASDEP II given the fact that Bio cultural diversity and indigenous knowledge in protecting the natural resources in Ethiopia has come under severe strain due to the climate change impacts.
- The participants also agreed to forward any comments and suggestion regarding the various sectors to be incorporated to PANE in due course.

Adaptation programmes in Ethiopia

- The participants deliberated and indicated that any adaptation programmes in Ethiopia should be coordinated well enough so as to ensure that the programme is successful. It was also made clear that the suggestion of National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) to be headed by a member from a planning ministry is by United Nations Framework Convention on Climate

Change (UNFCCC) in its (NAPA) preparation guidelines and not from the consultants.

Building on existing blocks

- It was observed by the government ministries that Ethiopia is taking lead in several fronts with respect to environmental issues. It includes preparing river basin management plans and also sustainable land management plans and programmes. This, it was observed, was done through various policies and programmes brought out during the past few years. However, the CSO members replied that though there are several policies and programmes that there were several lacunae in the implementation of these policies and programmes. And further more it was agreed by the participants that there needs to be a clear assessment of the various connect/disconnect within and amongst various environmental related policies in the country so as to ensure that the climate change issues are addressed in a successful way.
- The participants also agreed that there was lack of awareness amongst various stakeholders and NAPA should be used to create awareness amongst various stakeholders regarding adaptation issues. It was also agreed by the participants that any future adaptation plans should consider information from NAPA as base and further build upon them.

Issues to be included

- The participants suggested including some more additional information into the desk review, in their pertinent field. Participant representing MoWR indicated that the rift valley master plan, developed by the Ministry of Water Resource contains information which may be useful to the review. Similarly United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) representative also indicated that there is also a latest report on MDGs implementation in Ethiopia which could be incorporated into the desk review. Participant from RiPPLLE also suggested that there are studies conducted by the organizations which can be useful for the report.
- Suggestions to provide attention to the inclusion of information regarding the actual adaptation and the limitations at the ground level to adapt were made by the participants.
- Importance of inclusion of the perceptions of government ministries and agencies were also brought out by the participants to which the consultants indicated that they have received only three responses from the implementing agencies to the questionnaire until now and that they will further try to obtain more responses.
- The participants also indicated that water based development sector needs to be mentioned while addressing the issue of climate change since large and small scale irrigation schemes will be impacted. They also emphasised the need for including sufficient information regarding the climate change impacts

on agro-pastoralists looking into their mobility and how it enhances or reduces the impacts.

- The issue of gender inequality in Ethiopia needs to be further explored also in order to differentiate the issue pertaining to climate change and that of culture especially while dealing with MDGs. The role of women in sustaining the ecosystem also needs to be addressed.



Participants of the workshop

Way forward

- PANE will conduct several consultations regarding issues to be included into PASDEP II at various levels and with various stakeholders.
- This group of organisations that are present in the workshop will also serve as a strategic committee in all future endeavours regarding PASDEP process which will be lead by PANE.
- The issue of climate change mainstreaming is very broad and support of various CSOs in developing strategies for various sectoral issues needs to be addressed.
- Experiences from other countries need to be assessed in order to start from strength regarding the process of integrating and mainstreaming climate change issues in the country.
- NAPA need to be revised and the revision process should be participatory in nature and should abide by the guidelines of NAPA preparation by UNFCCC.
- Evidences from the community and their perceptions need to be taken into while preparing policies and programmes in the country.
- Inventory of all policies and programmes that are in the country should be made in order to ensure effective synergy between various programmes and projects vis a vis PASDEP II.
- Institutional mapping of all the existing institutions within the country which deals with climate change issues needs to be taken up in order to synergise the activities of various institutions in the country.
- PASDEP targets to be more specific and it should include sufficient indicators so as to effectively monitor and evaluate the implementation. Apart from brining out this suggestion the CSOs also indicated that they should also play a prominent role in ensuring that the above mentioned suggestions are strongly taken up by the government.

Workshop Closing

The workshop concluded with a closing remark by Ato Eshetu Bekele, Executive Director, PANE who thanked all the participants who attended indicating that he was quite impressed by the level of discussions that were held at the end of the presentations. He emphasised the need for a paradigm shift in addressing the climate change issues within the country. He also explained that PADEP being a vehicle for implementation of MDGs it is quite important for the country. He also emphasised the need to start the process of consultation right away and not to wait until the official processes start. Apart from conveying PANE's interest for continued dialogue on the issue he also requested the participants to provide their comments and suggestions on the review through mail. With these remarks he also declared the workshop closed.

Annex 1: List of workshop participants

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Annex 2: DRAFT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Climate variability currently is already imposing a significant challenge to Ethiopia by affecting food security, water and energy supply, poverty reduction and sustainable development efforts, as well as by causing natural resource degradation and natural disasters.

One of the important causes for vulnerability of Ethiopia to climate variability and change is very high dependence on rainfall patterns and rain fed farming for food production apart from many others. The overall performance of the economy depends on the agricultural production. Apart from showing heavy impact on the agriculture and livestock sectors in Ethiopia, climate change also is heavily impacting the water resources of the country thereby in totality affecting the country's economy and its developmental goal of poverty reduction.

With statistics showing that the majority of the urban population living in slums, the impacts of climate change on urban population will be increased manifold leading to extreme poverty trap. The rural population will also be severely impacted due to the impacts, leading to increased migration and displacement of people affected.

Displacement further contributes to conflicts. The impact is also more on the pastoralist communities, which is very tremendous given the fact that pastoralism constitutes to be a unique and important way of life in parts of Ethiopia. Women constituting the majority of the poor people will be disproportionately affected, together with children, due to the impacts of climate change. Studies suggest that Ethiopia is most pertinent to direct health risk attributable to climate change, with also potential increase in the incidence of malaria wherein nearly 68% of the population lives in areas already at risk of malaria.

Biodiversity loss will increase manifold, with many species becoming vulnerable to extinction in Ethiopia. Coupled with the climate change impacts on biodiversity, increased deforestation and degradation, reduced water availability, the Ethiopian energy sector is bound to be affected severely, thereby directly impacting the developmental endeavours of the country. With agriculture and energy sectors being severely affected, the required objectives of Ethiopia to reach into industrial development will also be difficult to achieve. These impacts of climate change in Ethiopia have been hardly ever documented in a holistic way. Hence the desk review brings out the need for understanding the impacts of climate change in economic terms through research, so as to ensure policy decisions for poverty reduction in Ethiopia are made based on evidences. For this to happen, sufficient localized research to understand the climate change impacts have to be undertaken.

Climate change presents significant threats to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) especially those related to

eliminating poverty and hunger and promoting environmental sustainability. Beyond the traditional categorization of climate change as an environmental issue, it is clearly also a development issue; a poverty reduction, food security, economics, health, human rights, governance and equality issue. It is in general an MDG issue. In Ethiopia climate change severely impacts the progress towards achieving the targets of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which are the world's time-bound and quantified targets for addressing extreme poverty in its many dimensions – income, poverty, hunger, disease, lack of adequate shelter, and exclusion – while promoting gender equality, education and environmental sustainability. They are also basic human rights – the rights of each person on the planet to health, education, shelter and security, as pledged in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the UN Millennium Declaration. The Millennium Development Goals were launched in 2001 as part of the road map to implement the Millennium Declaration that had been adopted at the United Nations Summit in 2000. Achieving the Millennium Development Goals in Ethiopia holds the promise of saving millions of lives; empowering women; addressing the scourge of illiteracy, hunger and malnutrition; and ensuring that Ethiopia's children have access to high-quality education and good health to lead productive lives and ultimately adapting to climate change.

In order to achieve the MDGs, long-term climate change sensitive multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral and gender-sensitive approach in all the activities related to the goals needs to be taken up; especially since the majority of the poor depend directly on the natural environment for their livelihoods. Given that the MDGs are too important to fail, the second half of the MDG period, which began in 2008, should have started with focusing squarely on climate change mainstreaming to achieve the Goals and it is very essential that it is happening now. The Millennium Development Goals needs assessment study in Ethiopia revealed that adopting the MDGs to the local context is also crucial to enhance development process. While providing a broad framework for development, the MDGs are not a programmatic tool. The Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) are a key means of translating the MDGs into reality. This medium term “national roadmaps” allow governments of low income countries to set out policies and programmes to accelerate growth, improve service delivery and reduce poverty. The PRSPs need to be strengthened to ensure that the issues pertaining to the climate change are addressed sufficiently.

PRSPs are very comprehensive documents prepared by the member countries through a participatory process involving domestic stakeholders as well as external development partners, including the World Bank and International Monetary Fund. The PRSP approach which is designed to reduce poverty is defined by five core principles including that it should be country driven and prepared with the involvement of broad-based participation by civil society, marginalized groups and the private sector. Ethiopia first submitted its interim

PRSP (PRSP I) in November 2000 and the preparation of full PRSP, Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program (SDPRP) was finalized in July 2002. The SDPRP was designed for covering the years, 2002/03-2004/05. The second phase of this PRSP process is the Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP), which is Ethiopia's guiding strategic framework for the five year period 2005/06-2009/10. The PASDEP process benefited from two rounds of consultations with civil society, non-government actors, and partners.

At the national level, PRSPs can act as key instruments to link poverty and climate change agendas. Results from several studies clearly demonstrate that there is little progress in incorporating climate change issues into PRSPs leading to limited substantive integration of climate change issues into poverty reduction strategies to date, leaving room for greater integration in the future. If the PRSPs/NDSs (National Development Strategies) overlook the impacts of climate change and possible responses, donor funding and government expenditure may not be sufficiently directed to interventions that reduce the climate risks faced by the poor. However, there is limited understanding into the processes and contents of climate change framework on one hand and poverty reduction or national development plans on the other hand and hence there needs to be a thorough research so as to unearth their connect/disconnect.

The desk review also identifies few important sectors that needs to be incorporated into the upcoming PRSP and also provides details of those sectors and issues which the civil society organizations found very important to be addressed. Mainstreaming of climate change issues into the national development plans and processes helps to reduce the impacts of climate change on poverty reduction and thereby the development of the country. The mainstreaming assessment done according to the World Bank methodology threw light on the mainstreaming of climate change issues in three PRSP documents in Ethiopia, PASDEP and the two Annual Progress Reports (APRs).

In general it was observed, from the assessment that climate change mainstreaming into the national development plans is at a very nascent stage in Ethiopia. Issues' pertaining to climate change and vulnerability of Ethiopia is not sufficiently addressed in the PRSPs, which are considered very important and necessary to be addressed so as to ensure the path of development. Land use, land cover change together with land tenure issues pertaining to the natural resource management in the light of climate change has been insufficiently dealt with in the PRSPs. Water and biodiversity issues have also been addressed but were not directly linked to climate change issues rather they have been addressed as stand alone programmes. The poverty – natural resource degradation nexus was brought to the fore; however the poverty – climate change linkage has not been addressed. Except for the mentioning of the need for developing a Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) promotion strategy, which too was not taken up in the APRs there were no mentioning of any

incentive mechanisms to be utilized for abetting natural resource management in the country.

Issues pertaining to investments in natural and human made capital, especially relating to natural resource management, were also not taken up. There is sufficient mechanism for community participation in decision making on various issues together with emphasis on the decentralized decision making processes. However, the issue of community participation vis a vis natural resource management has not been dealt with in all the PRSPs assessed. Gender mainstreaming with respect to various sectors including agriculture, rural development, health, transport and education with emphasis on reducing gender disparity in all levels including the Woreda level has been mentioned in PASDEP, while, gender mainstreaming with respect to climate change issues is yet to be addressed. Stakeholders' participation in the review and revision of various laws, regulations and directives were planned during the PASDEP period; however no mentioning of participatory process with regards to inclusion of climate change issues were discussed also progressively even in the APRs.

Climate change threatens development and would impact numerous sectors and productive environments, including agriculture, forestry, energy etc. thereby impacting the development of the country as the country's economic growth is strongly linked to climate variability due to climate change. Adaptation to climate change is not anymore any option but a necessity. While adaptation to changing climate is not new, wherein over the centuries, people whose livelihoods depend on agriculture have developed ways to cope with climate variability autonomously, the current speed of climate change confronts them with a situation which they are not equipped to handle and hence there is an immediate need to adapt to the changing climate. The goals and methods of climate change adaptation and development are strongly complementary. If planned appropriately development can help to enable climate change adaptation. Successful adaptation depends on the adaptive capacity of the country. The desk review suggests several adaptation measures for the various sectors in Ethiopia including agriculture which is the back bone of the economy.

There are several programmes and projects in Ethiopia which over the years have addressed certain aspects of climate change. Specifically the adaptation issues have been addressed by National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA). However, it was observed that national programmes viz., NAPA, were not sufficiently integrated into the national development plans. The desk review indicates that strong and sufficient attempts have to be done in the future for any such relevant and important programmes to be successfully integrated with that of the national development plans and also indicates that there is enough opportunity to do so. NAPA preparation process in Ethiopia clearly indicates that there had been certain lacunae with respect to steering the

whole process including ensuring community participation. NAPA need to be revisited and regularly updated in order to ensure that the adaptation costs are estimated based on the current knowledge on climate change impacts. There is also an immediate need to create awareness amongst different stakeholders about NAPA in order for any future climate change adaptation programmes to be built on existing knowledge. Increased communication amongst different agencies and ministries which are dealing with climate change issues are very necessary to ensure that the climate change issues are mainstreamed not only in the national development programmes but also the sectoral programmes. Adaptation costs are very high and the estimates for the adaptation costs are continuously increasing in the light of new information and estimation methods available. There needs to be country owned research to estimate the adaptation costs for various sectors, at various levels and across time scales. Ethiopia also needs to access adaptation funds from the various financing mechanisms that are now available in order to successfully adapt to the changing climate and thereby ensuring that the livelihoods of millions of people are taken care of. Sufficient mechanism to absorb these funds and to effectively utilize them should be put in place. The accessing of the funds is to be done through the national planning ministry/agency, so as to ensure that the adaptation plans and implementation programmes are synergized with that of the national development plans. The review also indicates that there is a need for analysis of all the existing policies and programmes related to environment and natural resources management so as to ensure that climate change is sufficiently mainstreamed into all of these plans. A strategic framework for adaptation and development should be prepared before the start of the upcoming PRSP in order to guide and ensure that the issues are properly addressed.

Apart from the desk review and assessment of documents, the authors conducted a survey to understand the perceptions of CSOs with regard to the MDGs, PRSP documents, and climate change issues. In this regard it was found that the CSOs are aware of most of the issues and have been working in one way or the other towards the same. This survey therefore, of all the portions of the desk review, tries to provide a snapshot of the plausible views and perception of the CSOs with regard to the Climate Change, MDGs, and PASDEP which are the main concerns of this review. Moreover the survey tries to summarize the major analyses, evaluation, recommendations and suggested actions to be taken.

The desk review comes out with various policy recommendations including issues related to availability and correctness of information to be utilized for evidence based policy making, institutional arrangements for through research and better coordination of climate change issues in the country. Strengthening the institutional structures of the national planning ministry is yet another issue which needs attention. Enhancement of the participation of the different stakeholders in decision making on climate change and development issues is

very essential for the climate change issues to be addressed successfully in PRSs. There is also a need to have both intensive and extensive capacity building initiatives within the country. Regional cooperation and integration is also considered to be essential to address the enormous challenges that Ethiopia is facing with respect to the impacts of climate change.

Annex 3: Draft Policy Recommendations

While the climate change impacts are severe, and the deadline for achieving the targets of MDGs are very near, there is a historic opportunity for Ethiopia, wherein it could ensure that all relevant issues pertaining to climate change are incorporated and mainstreamed through the upcoming PRSP. To that extent the review authors have brought out few policy recommendations in order to tackle the dual problem of poverty reduction and climate change. The policy recommendations are based on the understanding generated through the desk review.

RESEARCH

Climate change impacts Ethiopia, to a greater extent however, information related to the impacts are very few. Hence there is a need for understanding the impacts of climate change also in economic terms so as to ensure policy decisions for poverty reduction in Ethiopia are made based on evidences.

Research to generate information related to adaptation needs and measures in various sectors, including those sectors addressed in PASDEP and the costs of adaptation for the same at all levels (national, regional, local, sectoral and project) has to be undertaken so as to ensure policies regarding poverty reduction strategies are based on evidences. Sufficient attention has to be also provided in generating data related to natural disasters as a principal cause for forced displacement in the country.

Research to assess the level of mainstreaming of environment and climate change issues at different levels and also in the sectoral policies and programmes in the country have to be undertaken so as to synergise the different sectoral policies and programmes with that of the national development plans. Research to identify and understand the prospects and barriers to mainstreaming also needs to be undertaken, thereby also helping to understand the connect/disconnect between the climate change framework and the national developmental plans so as to ensure the success of the mainstreaming processes.

Research related to the status and prospects of MDGs achievement in light of climate change has to be undertaken and appropriate measures to be taken so as to ensure that the goals are achieved.

INFORMATION and AWARENESS RAISING

Awareness levels related to climate change issues is key to adaptation at all levels. Hence, sufficient attention and strong efforts have to be made in order to disseminate the generated information generated through various researches to all the relevant stakeholders including policy makers and communities in appropriate manner so as to raise the awareness levels. Sustained awareness raising is also key to addressing the issues pertaining to climate change.

Information related to achieving the targets of MDGs in the light of climate change to be made available biannually to different stakeholders in order to ensure enough attention and momentum is generated amongst them.

Use of ICT tools for the dissemination of information related to climate change is very essential and needs to be enhanced. ICT to help in successfully providing relevant information and enhancing the communication related to issues of MDGs, PRSPs, and Climate change and should be managed by a relevant institution which generates information.

INSTITUTION

There is an immediate and urgent need for establishing a 'National Agency for Research on Climate and Environment' so as to sufficiently support and strengthen the existing 'evidence based policy making processes'. This could be done by strengthening and widening the mandate of the existing institutions or by creating a new one by pooling resources from various existing institutions. The institution to be endowed with both the technical and financial capabilities and also should be able to generate information required at different levels. The institution to also look into the economics of climate change impacts and adaptation options for different sectors of PASDEP implementation and to provide sufficient policy recommendations at all levels. The institution to also monitor the climate change impacts and adaptation status. The institution also needs to develop a 'Strategic Framework for Adaptation and Development' which would sufficiently provide indications towards the national development planning response to climate change and will ensure proper guidelines are provided for any climate change related activities in the country.

Institutional rearrangements for effective systems that allow the climate change related information to flow among the various actors-data producers' analysts and policy makers is very crucial to address the various challenges including poverty reduction and MDG achievement in Ethiopia.

Reorienting of existing informal institutions at all levels specifically at the local level, to address the climate change issues is as crucial as setting up and providing additional new direction to the formal institution in order to address issues pertaining to climate change.

Institutional structures at all levels within the country needs to be reoriented in order to effectively implement and monitor various climate change related programmes and projects.

INTEGRATION and MAINSTREAMING

Mainstreaming and integration of climate change into national development plans, sectoral policies and programmes and also at project level is very crucial to address the impacts of climate change. Mainstreaming of climate change is not only essential at national level but also is crucial at local and sub-national level. Barriers to mainstreaming of climate change at all levels should be effectively addressed including information, institutional, technical and financial capacity, etc.

Strategic priorities, challenges and specific actions for integrating and mainstreaming adaptation at all levels should be prepared for Ethiopia and it should ensure that it is in line with the national developmental plans.

Improved integration of climate change adaptation programmes in the country like NAPAs and PRS/NDS is necessary and there is enough room and ample opportunities to do the same. Emphasis on integration has to be provided due attention when new climate change related programmes and projects are envisioned in the country in the future.

There is an immediate need for integration in the areas of environment and economic policy infrastructure in order to meet the challenges faced in achieving MDGs in the country. Integration of MDGs targets into regional/zonal/woreda policy and legal framework as well as budgetary priorities are crucial in ensuring the success towards achieving MDG targets.

FINANCING

Funding for climate change research has to be sufficiently increased and also diversified to include public, private and community support. Funding also needs to be increased for research and development of essential case studies in order to promote, monitor and showcase the country status with respect to achieving MDG targets.

Increased financial mobilisation for adaptation at different levels has to be undertaken in order to ensure that the progress of the country towards achieving its poverty reduction targets and MDGs.

Sufficient institutional mechanisms to absorb the global adaptation funds available so as to effectively utilize them should be put in place. National planning ministry, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development to be sufficiently integrated in the national negotiation process and also to be the lead agency to hold the finances for adaptation in the country so as to ensure synergy of the climate change adaptation programmes with the national development framework.

COLLABORATION

Collaboration and cooperation are key words which helps in addressing the critical issues pertaining to development, in the country. Enhanced collaboration between different actors including government ministries,

regional governments, research agencies, universities, private sector, civil society and donor agencies is a necessity in order to set priorities and to ensure the successful implementation of the upcoming PRSP of the Government of Ethiopia. Ministry of Finance and Economic Development to take lead in ensuring proper coordination at all the stages of the PRSP including planning, implementation and monitoring.

Coordination of the efforts of various intergovernmental agencies and the donor communities to support the country's efforts to integrate various climate change processes and programmes into the country's PRSPs and development strategies is very crucial. Developmental partners should enhance their level of collaboration by fully aligning their assistance with the country's system, taking climate change impacts into account, thereby ensuring and supporting the mainstreaming of climate change issues into the national developmental plans.

Appropriate platform to be established for proper coordination and collaboration amongst different stakeholders on issues pertaining to Climate Change vis a vis PRSP

PARTICIPATION

Enhancement of the participation of the different stakeholders in decision making, at all levels, on climate change and development issues is essential to the success of the PRSPs. Proper mechanisms to be put in place in order to institutionalise the participation of the local communities in the decision making process specifically on climate change adaptation issues since they will be the hardest hit due to the impacts of climate change.

CAPACITY BUILDING

Capacity building should be directed towards obtaining quality climate data and to monitor the changing climate and its impacts in an efficient way. Capacity building efforts should also be directed towards the same so as to better monitor climate, as well as to assess future climate change impacts and adaptation priorities at the national level. This will also support the efforts towards achieving the MDG targets.

International capacity building programmes to be aligned with the national development framework to ensure capacity building to be done in a systematic way.

Capacity building needs within various ministries, agencies and civil society organisations has to be assessed and implemented in order for effective mainstreaming of climate change issues and also to ensure proper coordination amongst the different stakeholders. Capacity building needs at all levels to be included into the national planning framework.

Capacity building for various stakeholders including policy makers and communities should also be done through awareness creation and information dissemination.

Capacity building, also through early warning system, within the different stakeholders especially within the communities for natural disaster response has to be provided special attention together with capacity building for community level workers on climate change issues including better training on health.

Capacity building for effective climate change adaptation programme implementation and for the development of climate friendly technologies to be undertaken.

Building the Institutional capacity within the planning and research unit of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development is very essential in order for the unit to effectively plan the upcoming PRSP in the light of climate change impacts.

REGIONAL COOPERATION

Challenges posed by climate change and natural disasters increase the need for regional cooperation and integration in areas of economic policy, infrastructure (e.g., power pools, transport and communications infrastructure), research, and the management of trans-boundary river basins.

The national development framework should clearly indicate a road map for strengthening and improving the existing collaborations and partnerships and fostering new collaboration and cooperation at the regional level in order to effectively address the climate change issues vis a vis poverty reduction programmes.

Road map also for the role of Ethiopia within AU, LDC group and other relevant intergovernmental agencies/formulations like AMCEN, IGAD etc needs to be put in place with clear strategies and plans to further the developmental agenda of the country and to effectively coordinate the efforts related to representing Ethiopia in international fora and negotiations.