Ethiopia’s response to climate change is guided by the Climate-Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) strategy, which lays out the country’s ambition to achieve middle-income status by 2025, while also reducing greenhouse gas emissions and building climate resilience. The NAP provides a roadmap for reducing vulnerability to climate change by mainstreaming adaptation into development activities across sectors and levels.

**NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH**

Sectoral climate resilience strategies supported by strategic priorities in an overarching NAP document

**Launch of Ethiopia’s NAP document.**

- **2017**
  - Ethiopia approved for Green Climate Fund support to respond to drought through building gender-responsive resilience of vulnerable communities

**Ethiopia submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution to the UNFCCC, incorporating an adaptation goal.**

- **2015**
  - Climate resilience strategies were developed for key sectors, including agriculture, forestry, water and energy

**The Ethiopian Programme of Adaptation to Climate Change (EPACC) was developed, building on the NAPA.**

- **2013**
  - Ethiopia’s vision of a climate-resilient green economy was elaborated, followed by development of the Green Economy Strategy

**The National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) identified urgent adaptation needs and priority projects.**

- **2007**

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**NAP PROCESS MILESTONES**

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**KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS**

- **Floods**
- **Rainfall variability**
- **Droughts**
- **Increasing temperatures**

**PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION**

- **Forestry**
- **Agriculture**
- **Health**
- **Power**
- **Transport**
- **Water**
- **Industry**
- **Urban**

**KEY LESSONS ON THE NAP PROCESS**

- **IMPLEMENTING SECTOR PLANS**
  - Through the Climate-Resilient Green Economy strategy, different sectors have their own climate-resilient strategies. The NAP document will guide us—where we are coming from and what is our destination. It will give us an opportunity to implement these climate-resilient strategies produced by different line ministries.

- **VERTICAL INTEGRATION**
  - Ethiopia’s governance structure is divided into federal, regional, zonal and woreda levels, which all have existing responsibilities related to adaptation under the CRGE strategy. Both the national and local perspectives are important. As we move into NAP implementation, we will be keeping an open dialogue between national and sub-national governments, as well as other stakeholders from civil society and the private sector.

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The NAP Global Network is a group of individuals and institutions working to enhance national adaptation planning and action in developing countries. This poster is part of a series highlighting lessons emerging about the NAP process.

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