United Nations Development Programme

Project title: Climate Change Adaptation in the Lowland Ecosystems of Ethiopia		
Country: Ethiopia	**Implementing Partner:** Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission	**Management Arrangements :** National Implementation Modality (NIM)
UNDAF/Country Programme Outcome 3: By 2025, all people in Ethiopia live in a society resilient to environmental risks and adapted to climate change.		
UNDP Strategic Plan Output: Output 1.4: Scaled up action on climate change adaptation and mitigation across sectors which is funded and implemented		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: Moderate	**UNDP Gender Marker: 2**	
Atlas Project ID (formerly Award ID): 00116829	**Atlas Output ID (formerly Project ID):** 00113814	
UNDP-GEF PIMS ID number: 5630	**GEF ID number:** 9303	
Planned start date: January 2021	**Planned end date:** January 2027	
PAC meeting date: 26 October 2020		
Expected date of Mid-Term Review: November 2023	**Expected date of Terminal evaluation:** November 2026	

Brief project description:

Ethiopia is among the most vulnerable countries on the African continent. Small-holder farmers, agro-pastoralists and pastoralists; in the Ethiopian lowland ecosystem are particularly and increasingly vulnerable to climate change. They view climate change as a threat that has resulted in food insecurity and dependence on food aid, but at the same time have limited awareness of the long-term risks that climate change poses and are not familiar with climate smart solutions to build their resilience and adaptive capacity.

Due to lack of weather information for the short, medium and long-term and limited knowledge of adaptation measures, land users follow unsustainable, climate sensitive livelihood practices. As it currently stands, generating, interpreting, packaging and disseminating credible and timely weather and climate forecasts is challenging and faced with capacity limitations. Lack of access to timely and credible weather and climate forecasts has left land users with no option except to rely on traditional methods of weather prediction, which has proved ineffective in the context of a changing climate.

The land users in the lowland ecosystems are resource-poor and their low income means they are unable to make investments and take on risks. In particular, the pastoralists in the lowland ecosystem areas of Somali and Afar regions have their daily livelihood challenges being manifested by the constant need to cope with climate change

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Signature: print name below	**Agreed by UNDP**	**Date/Month/Year:**

Tekadu Beyene (Prof.)
Commissioner

Yasmin Wohabrebbi
State Minister

Cleophas Torori
DRR/P
Cleo

15/02/21