

# National Adaptation and Mitigation

The two main strategies for reducing the threat climate change poses are mitigation and adaptation. Adaptation is a process through which countries and communities become better able to prevent or manage the impacts of climate change. Climate change mitigation seeks to reduce emissions and stabilize concentration of GHGs in the atmosphere.

Ethiopia has showed country commitment to mitigate national green house gas with the launching of the CRGE strategy, which links with the agreement for a long term low emission development strategy. And with adequate support, Ethiopia has showed political will and practical action to contribute to the global effort in combating climate change. Sector wise, Ethiopia's GHG emissions are dominated by agriculture, which contributes 80% of the total GHG emissions.

Even though Ethiopia commits to the Climate Change mitigation, significant adaptation work remains a national priority. Ethiopia's legacy of variable and unpredictable rainfall is undermining national food and water security with implications for economic growth and poverty reduction efforts. The uncertainty and risks associated with future climate change represent an additional challenge for sustainable development. Not surprisingly climate risk reduction and adaptation to climate change have become important issues on Ethiopia's national policy agenda.

The need for support in implementing the adaptation and mitigation actions has been clearly stipulated in the Intended National Determined Contribution (INDC) of Ethiopia. This support translates into access to climate finance, adequate technology transfers and capacity building to enhance implementation capability. Ethiopia has been engaging with

development partners both at a multilateral and bilateral dimensions to access such support to fully implement the climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy.