



Ethiopian Ministry of
Environment and Forest



P H E
ETHIOPIA
consortium



Lima Climate Change Conference and Population, Health and Climate Change Linkage Forum

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PHE Ethiopia Consortium
Phone: + 251-11-663 4121/+ 251-11-663 4116
Fax: + 251-11-663 8127
P.O.Box - 4408 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
E-mail: pheethiopia@gmail.org
info@phe-ethiopia.org
www.phe-ethiopia.org

Edited by

Negash Teklu

Prepared by

Alem Mekonen

Supported by

Population Reference Bureau (PRB)

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Executive Summary

This one day forum was organized by the Ethiopian Ministry of Environment and Forest, along with the Population, Health and Environment Ethiopia Consortium (PHE EC) and Population Reference Bureau (PRB) on January 26th, 2015 at the Harmony Hotel in Addis Ababa. More than 100 participants attended the forum, including government and development partners.

An opening speech was given by His Excellency Belete Tafere, in which he discussed Ethiopia's participation in the Lima Climate Change Conference, which was held from December 1 - 14, 2014. A discussion, including topics such as whether to prioritize mitigation or adaptation to climate change and the content of the Ethiopian draft INDC, followed this speech. He also discussed how Ethiopia is preparing for the upcoming United Nations Climate Change Conference in Paris in December 2015.



The first part of the forum, led by His Excellency Kare Chawicha, further discussed Ethiopia's participation in the Lima Conference. He addressed the major outcomes of the COP 20. He also explained the importance of Ethiopia's participation in climate change activities and its INDC. Ethiopia, as a vulnerable country, is specifically interested in adaptation to climate change, and the country wants to publicize its national efforts to fight climate change. H E Kare Chawicha explained that the Ethiopian team in Lima gained new knowledge and skills, and learned many lessons. For example, they learned that Ethiopia can benefit from the African Group Negotiators and Least Developed Countries groups.

Next, Dr. Mulgeta Ayalew from the Prime Minister's Office, spoke on the history of climate change protocols, plans, accords, and supports, which serve as an important background to the Lima Conference and upcoming Paris Conference.

The second part of the forum focused on the linkages between Population, Health and Climate Change in Ethiopia. Dr. Jason Bremner, the Associate Vice President at the PRB,

led this part of the forum. He explained that climate change is the defining challenge of our era, and that nations need to pursue many strategies - including social programmes - to reduce emissions, build resilience, and adapt to climate change. The PRB has teamed with other experts from a variety of disciplines to develop a Working Group on population dynamics and climate change. He explained that this Working Group recognizes that family planning is an effective and essential climate compatible development strategy, but it tends to be a sensitive and contentious issue. For this reason, the Working Group has developed a set of guiding principles in order to frame this issue in a positive light. Following Dr. Bremner's presentation, Ato Negash Teklu, the Executive Director of the PHE Ethiopia Consortium, and a member of the Working Group, made a presentation. He discussed the opportunities in Ethiopia for integrating family planning and climate change. He explained that Ethiopia already has several strategies in place, such as the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) and the Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE). The PHE Ethiopia Consortium has been collaborating with development partners to include integrated PHE approaches into climate and resilience programs.

Following this talk, H. E. Belete Tafere led a discussion session on Population, Health, and Climate Change linkages. This discussion included topics such as forest conservation, the role of women in conservation work, the need to aggressively engage the youth in employment opportunities including building their skill as part of the population dividend, goals for green house emissions per capita, and challenges to PHE implementation in Ethiopia.

Finally, H. E. Belete Tafere asked the audience to further discuss the way forward to Paris, and then made his concluding remarks.

Part one of the Forum

Ethiopia's participation in Lima Climate Change Conference COP 20

H. E. Kare Chawicha addressed the major outcomes of the COP. In which the Ethiopian team of negotiators participated and helped find solutions. The team provided several viable ideas. The delegation consisted of, among others, the minister of Ministry of Environment and Forest, State minister of Ministry of Environment and Forest, member so of parliament. The negotiating team was divided in Five groups' Ethiopia co-chaired the advisory group after the Copenhagen output in 2009 and Ethiopia took part as speaker in side events in Lima.



H. E. Kare Chawicha State Minister, MEF presenting

Objectives for Ethiopia to participate in COP20 in Lima:

- Ethiopia is a vulnerable country and therefore specifically interested in adaption and climate change.
- Ethiopia wanted to publicize its national efforts to combat climate change
- Ethiopia wanted to establish networks for further collaboration.

The UK Department for International Development (DFID) assisted the Ethiopian team with preparations before Lima. A three-day training was held on thematic issues and other preparatory meetings were

also held before leaving for Lima. The Ethiopian team members were reporting to their Head of Group at the end of every day in Lima.

Ethiopia played a major role in resolving issues within then AGN (African Group Negotiators) and LDC's (Least Developed Countries) groups. There were also many side events in Lima and Ethiopia presented as some of these, for example on Finance and Transport (Railway). A lot of new knowledge and skills were gained for the Ethiopian team in Lima. Ethiopia also signed a Joint Communiqué with climate partners to support the implementation of Ethiopia's Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy as an example for all countries.

Lessons learned for the Ethiopian team in Lima:

- Regular preparation and articulation of our position is important.
- Actively engagement in AGN and LDC groups will benefit Ethiopia.

Dr Mulgeta Ayalew from the Prime Minister (PM) Office

Dr Mulgeta spoke on the background to Lima and mentioned the following key milestones

- Signing of the UNFCCC in 1992
- Kyoto protocol 1997
- Bali Action Plan 2007 (Kyoto Second commitment period, Long-term cooperative action because some countries did not sign the Kyoto protocol)
- Copenhagen Accord 2009 (temperature commitment, long-term finance)
- Durban Platform 2011 (second commitment period, ad hoc working group on the Durban platform)
- Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform established 2011 (mandate to develop new agreement to be adopted in 2015 and to come into force in 2020. Now raising the ambition to close the mitigation gap)
- UN Summit on Climate Change, Sep 2014
- US - China deal to reduce emissions.
- Capitalization of the Green Climate Fund.

Many meetings took place at the same time in Lima, i.e. COP 20, CPM 15. There was a Lima Call for Climate Action and a draft agreement was made.

Adaptation is included in this draft agreement from Lima, but the main focus is on Mitigation, which is good according to Dr. Mulgeta. The world has changed a lot since 1992 (Kyoto Protocol). Some of the

countries present in Lima said it is a matter of fairness. Brasilia said that if they have not contributed to the problem, why should they have to solve it?

The COP concluded by describing on the component of the new climate change agreement due for agreement in Paris in late 2015. This involved countries agreeing the ground rules on how they can submit contributions to the new agreement, referred to as Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs). Reform to the draft agreement and extra contributions must be submitted by May 2015.

Mitigation is the minimum requirement in the INDCs, but each individual party can go beyond that and do more in regards to adaptation. There were also discussions on gender and other important issues in Lima, but our main focus of the Forum here today is on the way forward to Paris.

The Ethiopian team that participated in Lima is expected to continue participating in the upcoming conference in Paris. Is it hoped that Ethiopia will continue the fruitful cooperation with DFID, as they have expertise climate change negotiations.

Discussion Session on COP 20 Outcomes



Participants of the forum

Moderator: H. E. Belete Tafere, Minister of MEF

The audience was encouraged to focus their questions on the Ethiopian circumstances.

Question 1: For developing countries, and most countries, adaptation is a priority. Ethiopia's agriculture is very sensitive to climate change. How should we prioritize between adaptation and mitigation?

Answer: The time is running out for mitigation actions but the national context is important for each country. Adaptation is more of a local issue says Dr Mulgeta. Countries should not have to collect and provide data on adaptation, since it is time consuming and difficult to quantify. Ethiopia and the African Group have the same view on this matter. Adaptation has not historically been so much in focus. As a member of the African Group, Ethiopia should focus on mitigation. Ethiopia will collect data on mitigation, but not on adaptation. Ethiopia is a progressive country and is eager to address climate change. In the presentations today at the Forum the presenters focused on giving the overall picture.

Question 2: Are the interests of the global community in line with the Ethiopian interests? How is Ethiopia preparing for the upcoming climate conference in Paris?

H.E Belete said that regarding global diplomacy vs. taking internal measures, we need to focus on both. We have one planet. We must focus on local and global issues. We have to work together in addressing these issues and continue the diplomacy approach because we do not have any other options.

Part two of the Forum

Linkages between Population, Health and Climate Change



Dr. Jason Bremner Presenting

Dr Jason Bremner, Associate Vice President, Population Reference Bureau (PRB)

- Climate Change – is our era’s defining challenge
- There is no magic bullet to fix climate change
- Nations will have to pursue many strategies to reduce emissions, build resilience and adapt to climate change.
- We will need social programmes as well.

The Population Reference Bureau and the World watch Institute established a working group of experts from different disciplines including climate change, family planning, and development assistance to that assess the linkages between population dynamics and climate change. In addition the Working Group has sought to identify appropriate frameworks to guide policy dialogues and actions for incorporating family planning into climate compatible development.

Dr Bremner says both climate change and family planning have both been sensitive and contentious

issues. Therefore often these two issues are not discussed enough in global debates. As such one of the key objectives of the Working Group was to establish a common understanding and framing of these issues in order to facilitate open discussion in a positive manner.

Dr Bremner indicated the Working Group has chosen the term climate compatible development to combine climate change adaptation and mitigation, as many strategies could build both resilience and reduce emissions. He noted that family planning is considered as one of many effective and essential climate compatible development strategies.

The Working Group developed a set of guiding principles in order to frame their research discussions in a positive light and to avoid negative connotations. For example, we should avoid talking about over-population. We need to instead have a positive framing: Individuals and couples have a universal right to decide the number and spacing of children.

Some people in the field say we should not talk about family planning and climate change at all because they are sensitive matters. Dr Bremner emphasised that we need to address these issues in positive terms, otherwise other will eventually come along and talk about it in negative terms and suggest less positive solutions, such as the mandatory 1-child policy in China. He also noted that good health, access to education, and improved livelihoods will enhance the adaptive capacity of countries. This is also supported in the latest report from IPCC.

The Expert Working Group managed to decide on a Consensus Statement, but it took one year to get everyone to agree. Dr Bremner read the statement to the audience. Dr Bremner also mentioned some opportunities for action including:

1. Building awareness about the trends on population dynamics and climate change
2. Creating an enabling environment for connecting the two issues.
3. Identifying and acting on policy opportunities
4. Increasing the financing for climate change and family planning.

Lastly, Dr. Bremner complemented Ethiopia for making a lot of progress on climate change and family planning but noted more work will still be required.

Ato Negash Teklu, Executive Director, PHE Ethiopia Consortium

Ato Negash spoke on the opportunities in Ethiopia for integrating family planning and climate change.

He noted that Ethiopia already has strategies in place that address climate change and social and economic development including:

- Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP)
- Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE)
- Regional and Sectoral strategies, policies and targets

Ato Negash stated that PHE Ethiopia Consortium has been working with development partners to include integrated PHE approaches in climate and resilience programs. He noted that the integrated PHE approach is important also in developed countries, for example the UK and Germany, in order to achieve sustainable development.

A short film on the integrated PHE approach was then shown

The film explained how the PHE model includes five key sectors, Population, Environment, Health, Food Security and Livelihoods. It featured examples of PHE projects from Madagascar, Ethiopia, Tanzania and the Philippines. The film demonstrated that the integrated PHE approach makes it possible to reach the people who are hardest to reach and to achieve progress on both environmental conservation and family planning outcomes.

Discussion Session on Population, Health and Climate Change linkages

Moderator: H. E. Belete Tafere

Question 1: Conservation of forests – if the people have no other source of energy they may go back to cutting of wood again. How can this be addressed?

Response: Ato Negash indicated that the PHE approach includes capacitating communities to use and produce fuel-efficient stoves to reduce their consumption of fuel wood and thus reduce pressure on forests. Often these activities are led by women using local materials to construct energy saving stoves. This has been very successful.

Question 2: We have agreed there can be 2 degrees increase (in global average temperatures), at the most. But we do not have goals for green house emissions per capita? Is there one? Fossil fuel emissions are very high mainly for developed countries. Yet family planning is mainly focusing on developing countries, even though the emissions come from the developed countries.

Response: Dr Bremner indicated that yes consumption and fossil fuel emissions are much higher in developed countries both in total and on a per capita basis, and they thus have a strong responsibility to reduce their emissions. At the same time developing countries need to increase their economic growth and consumption of resources in order to meet basic needs and raise the standard of living. However, in order to sustain economic growth and raise the standard of living for all Ethiopian, increasing access to family planning services is important. Evidence shows that improved access to family planning and reproductive health services are equated with increased health of women and children and improved social and economic outcomes in developing countries. Demographers have demonstrated that slower population growth leads to improved economic development. Thus family planning represents a long-term strategy for achieving and sustaining social and economic development.

Question 3: You mentioned conservation measures in the PHE approach. Women are important here, as women are often better than men when it comes to conservation work. Please elaborate on this.

Response: Dr Bremner agreed that women are good at conservation and they are very important in resource management groups. However if you call to an environment meeting in the village it is normally the men who attend. By linking these meetings to health we have found that the women will also join too. Women have traditionally been involved in health activities, but under the PHE approach

now they are also involved in environment activities and vice versa with the men.

Question 4: Regarding the five segments in the model, this is very hard for the common man to understand. I can connect them, but it is not easy for everyone. Please reshape the model so that everyone can understand it.

Response: Dr Bremner indicated the model with the sectors is meant to be presented to professionals. This is not a model we present to the communities. They already understand the links because they live it. We use other types of illustrations to demonstrate this concept to communities in our projects.

Question 5: One of the reasons family planning is not addressed is because it is not good not to talk about population control. The consensus statement you showed us Dr Bremner focused on family planning. I think you should focus on reproductive health (RH) more in a broader aspect.

Response: Dr Bremner noted that the Expert Working Group debated whether it should include reproductive health or family planning in the statement. Some member of the group were concerned that because Reproductive Health includes abortion services, that it could be controversial to include it in the statement. As such the Expert Working Group decided to include the words voluntarily family planning.

Question 6: I have learned today that PHE has done interesting work around the globe and achieved many improvements. Population, Health and Environment are all very big and complex issues, and it is even more complex when you bring the three together. My question is what limitations you have faced in Ethiopia? Which challenges have you documented and learned from?

Response: Ato Negash conceded that there are many challenges in Ethiopia. For example, The UN system is sector based, which makes it harder to fund and implement integrated approaches and to foster inclusiveness and collaboration across sectors. In addition, integration can be difficult and complex and more research is needed. In addition, donors cannot adequately support the integrated approach at the moment. If NGOs send in those proposals and only talk about an integrated approach, it will be difficult to secure funding.

The upcoming Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) should be an opportunity for achieving real sustainable development. Implementation is not easy and a rights-based approach is needed. There are problems regarding energy, water, gender etc. We need to talk about how we can bring social, economic and environmental development together. Mitigation issues are being addressed since 2009, but not in an integrated way and as such a comprehensive approach is needed. To date many countries have only been represented by environment specialists at climate change meetings, and they are not sending health experts. But in Lima it was an increasing presence of health experts as well. Women should (gender issues) should be included too.

Discussion on the Way Forward

H.E Belete asked the audience to conclude on how to go forward to Paris.

One audience member stated that we need to clearly frame the position of Ethiopia so that we understand each other. We must show harmony between the health of people and the health of environment.

Another audience member stated that activities are needed to prepare for the upcoming negotiations

in Paris and we need to address some issues that became clear in Lima. For example, we have Adaptation and Mitigation Acts in Ethiopia. The ministries have to look at the integration. What does all this mean for Ethiopia specifically? We need to be strategic in the ministry about this and know what we want and what it means for us. There are a lot of projects on mitigation, but we also need to include adaptation. GTP is a combination.

Ato Negash stated that the Ethiopian ministry is on the right way because we have the GTP. We are focussing internally. But the global aspect is also important. Ethiopia's core value is its natural resources, which needs to be strengthened. Agriculture can be sustainable and our springs can flow again but we need to improve the multi sector approach. For example, inject the multi-sector approach into the GTP and develop integrated indicators. The CRGE has a big value in that area. Now we need to think about how we can institutionalise the process. We should have a forum and let all the stakeholders contribute with their input.

Concluding remarks from H.E Belete Tafere

It has been a privilege to have you here today and I hope the organisers feel your objectives have been met. The final objective of this meeting is not only to listen, but also to create a common understanding.

As a country we were clear on our objectives in Lima. We have the GTP plan and clear strategies of how to implement the GTP. We have clearly defined the manual and standard for integration and we have developed checklists. We, the ministry together with our partners and stakeholders are on the right track. The Ministry is now in a better position of understanding our strategy and how to implement it. There are still some challenges ahead, but we can overcome these obstacles. We know the social organisational capacity we have in Ethiopia. We have good potential. We will meet our targets and objectives. I am confident.

This Forum today should bring a common understanding. The stronger and more committed we are, then the more our partners can support us. We have developed a basis of understanding today.

The way to Paris: The Ministry need to establish a core expert group together with its stakeholders, partners and civil society who will address the agenda. That will take care of this agenda. The working group must be an appropriate size, but we can also have discussions in wider forums.

Thank you for participating in the Forum.

Annex A : opening speech of H.E Belete Tafere

Annex B: Presentation of H.E Kare Chawicha

Annex C: Presentation of Dr. Mulgeta Ayalew

Annex D: Presentations of Dr. Jason Bramner and Ato Negash Teklu

Annex

Dear participants and invited guests,

Ladies and gentlemen,

First of all, I would like to extend my warm welcome to all of you for this important knowledge sharing platform organized by the Federal Ministry of Environment and Forest in collaboration with Population, Health and Environment Ethiopia Consortium to discuss on the outcomes of the Lima Climate Change Negotiation Conference, and on the linkages of population, health and Climate Change.

Honorable guests,

As you all are well aware of, globally, environmental and mainly climate change concern has attracted more attention of the governments, researchers, development practitioners and environmentalists since the atmosphere and global climatic condition is a shared resource of the global community. It concerns every individual and society regardless of state of development, political orientation or location on any corner of the planet.

Guided by the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, global leaders have started global negotiations aiming at stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. The first major attempt to stabilize greenhouse gas emissions was made with the Kyoto Protocol in 1997. Since then, the Ethiopian government has taken several measures and is committed to address environment and climate change issues incorporating it in its Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP).

Ethiopia, representing the African nations, used to play and still has a continuous role in the climate change negotiations. In the last CoP20 conference held at Lima, Peru, just in the recent past, Ethiopian delegates drawn from concerned sectors and regional government offices have participated in the conference, and it was a platform where long lasting strong collaboration was created to work together on the climate change agenda. Ethiopia together with other African nations will move violently and seek for a win-win solution with a legally bound agreement reached at by all nations of the world on the CoP21 conference to be held in Paris, France, in the near future.

Dear Participants,

There are significant interconnections between population, development and climate change, and their effects on human health and the natural environment. The global population has undergone exceptional growth. Demographic factors, including an increase in non-communicable diseases, increased urbanization and consumption patterns have significant implications for population, development, climate change and human health and the intersections between them. The climate change issue should address the connections between health and demographic changes and their intersection with climate change as they pose considerable challenges to human well-being.

To combat the impacts of climate change, natural resources conservation and rehabilitation play a vital role in our sustainable development. Building a green economy and implementing Ethiopia's

existing environmental laws are critical for conserving these resources and are among the key strategic directions of the Growth & Transformation Plan (GTP). In conjunction with the GTP, the government of Ethiopia has developed the Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) strategy to ensure net zero carbon emissions and reach middle income level by 2025.

Therefore, in order to improve peoples' live and natural environment through an approach linking issues, the Government of Ethiopia has exercised a number of initiatives, and as a result the economy of Ethiopia is growing at a rate of double digit for the last 8 years. This continuous and a-two-digit high growth would place Ethiopia among the fast growing countries of the world.

The Climate Resilient Green Economy strategy is based on four pillars:

- Improving crop and livestock production practices for higher food security and farmer income while reducing emissions
- Protecting and re-establishing forests for their economic and ecosystem services, including as carbon stocks
- Expanding electricity generation from renewable sources of energy for domestic and regional markets
- Leapfrogging to modern and energy-efficient technologies in transport, industrial sectors and buildings.

The Climate Resilient Green Economy strategy is meant to unlock economic growth and community development in wide array of interlinked opportunities by directly and indirectly addressing the development needs of the community and the country at large. This can be demonstrated by the contribution of green environmental development, mainstreaming gender in the climate change adaptation and resilience building and expanding health interventions and maintaining healthy community by supplying clean water and fresh air which not only improve their health but also reduce the economic and social cost associated to it, contributing for economical development at household level.

The CRGE strategy has been rendered due recognitions by most African countries and is considered as a commendable strategy to combat climate change and strive for green growth. For the effective implementation of this strategy, therefore, Ethiopia has signed a bi-lateral support agreements with six countries that include United Kingdom, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany and France during the Lima conference.

Dear participants,

This forum is organized to share Knowledge on the key outcomes from the Lima Climate Change Negotiation Conference (COP20) held in last December 2014, and on findings from an important new global study on the linkages between population dynamics, health and climate compatible development.

Looking into Ethiopia's engagement in Sustainable Development (SDG), the Population, Health and Environment integration approach (PHE approach) taking place in the country is a good initiative, and we appreciate the efforts the Consortium and its member organizations are exerting on environmental

conservation and generating and dissemination of evidences on the strategic directions of multi-sectoral integration, i.e., linking population, health and environment for sustainable development so as to base our policies and programs on strong foundation.

Finally, I would like to emphasis the need for multi-sectoral collaboration to achieve the Growth and Transformation Plan, CRGE, and SDG targets. I would also like to thank the Consortium and Population Reference Bureau for making this forum to take place here in Addis Ababa. I wish the participants of this forum happy deliberations, and PHE Ethiopia Consortium and its members and partners all the success, and I officially declare this forum opened.

I thank you.

Annex B:

Presentation of H.E Kare Chawicha



OUTLINE

- Ethiopia's participation in the UNFCCC process
- Why does Ethiopia participate?
- Ethiopia's team in Lima
- Ethiopia's activities in Lima
- Assessment in light of our objectives
- Lessons learned

ETHIOPIA'S PARTICIPATION IN THE UNFCCC PROCESS

- Ethiopia signatory to the convention and the protocol (1982 for the convention, 1992 for the protocol)
- Has ratified both international instruments (Convention ratified in 1994, ratified in 2005)
- Participated actively since then
- Forms of participation:
 - technical level,
 - ministerial,
 - heads of government level, as members of UNFCCC bodies

ETHIOPIA'S PARTICIPATION IN THE UNFCCC PROCESS

- **Technical level**
 - As part of the African Group of Negotiators (AGNs) and LDCs
 - Co-facilitators and co-chairs of consultations and sessions
 - Supported bridging divergent issues within the groups
 - Played its role in Generating ideas/proposals/submissions

ETHIOPIA'S PARTICIPATION IN THE UNFCCC PROCESS

- **Ministerial level**
 - Being part of AMCEN:
 - provides guidance to the technical negotiators (AGN)
 - HLS participation in COP and CMP as well as in
 - Ministerial round tables, discussions

ETHIOPIA'S PARTICIPATION IN THE UNFCCC PROCESS

• Heads of government level

- As part and chair of CAHOSCC (since 2009)
- Ethiopia is instrumental in establishing this body and heading it until two years ago
- Participated very closely in Copenhagen, Cancun, Durban, Doha and Warsaw
- Ethiopia co-chaired the UN-SG high level advisory group on long-term climate financing following the Copenhagen conference (the late PM along with the Norwegian PM)

ETHIOPIA'S PARTICIPATION IN THE UNFCCC PROCESS

• Heads government levels

- The advisory group identified and analyzed various sources of international climate finance (Public ,Private ,bilateral and multilateral).
- And concluded that mobilizing 100 billion USD by 2020 is challenging but feasible.
- As a result of this the GCF come in to picture.

ETHIOPIA'S PARTICIPATION IN THE UNFCCC PROCESS

• Being member of bodies established under both the convention and the protocol served with different capacities.

- Recently serving as an alternate board member to GCF representing the region.
- Consultative Group of Experts
- CDM Met Panel

ETHIOPIA'S PARTICIPATION IN THE UNFCCC PROCESS

• Took part as Speakers in side-events and high-level panels

- Technical
- Ministerial
- Head of Government level

WHY DOES ETHIOPIA PARTICIPATE?

• Clear objectives

- As a country particularly vulnerable, it has a direct interest in climate change mitigation and adaptation responses.
- As a country recognizing the risk of 'tragedy of the commons' and being a prime sufferer of this tragedy.
- To be exemplary to other countries by taking appropriate measures.

WHY DOES ETHIOPIA PARTICIPATE?

• Clear objectives

- To mobilize support for the implementation of our development plan, which is green and climate resilient
 - Finance, technology and capacity building
- To publicize our national efforts and gains achieved so far.
- To Establish networks for further collaborations.

ETHIOPIA'S TEAM IN LIMA

- Delegation head
- Deputy head
- Three thematic and theme leaders: SBI, SBSTA and ADP (Finance, INDCs).
- Members assigned to each of the above groups
- Members drawn from federal and regional level (governmental, Civil Societies, Research Institutes, Academia)

ETHIOPIA'S TEAM IN LIMA

- Preparatory work:
- Training was conducted for three days before Lima on the thematic areas.
- Mode of operation
 - Heads of groups assign individuals to follow specific agenda items.
 - Each member reports to the head of the group everyday and
 - The heads were meet with the head of delegation every morning to report, discuss and receive directions
 - General meeting once conducted at the end of the COP
 - Mode of reporting was also decided at the end using a common simplified reporting format.

ETHIOPIA'S ACTIVITIES IN LIMA

- The team have attended preparatory meetings before the COP that of AGN, LDCs, G77 and China.
- Also attended AGN, LDCs daily coordination meetings through out the COP.
- Ethiopia's lead coordinator of the AGN on SBSTA issues
- ADP, COP, CMP, SBSTA, and SBI sessions

ETHIOPIA'S ACTIVITIES IN LIMA

- Ethiopia played a major role to resolve issues within the AGN and LDCs groups.
- Ethiopia in side events(at EU pavilion).
 - CRGE Strategy, Facility and REDD+ Draft Strategy)
 - Promotional materials were distributed.
 - SE On Finance (CRGE-Facility).
 - SE On Transport day(Railway Connection)
 - SE on Landscape Management Ethiopia's experiences was shared and Co-chair.
 - SE on Green Growth Best Practices Co-chair
 - SE on GCF Co-chair
 - SE on JCM Side event.

ETHIOPIA'S ACTIVITIES IN LIMA

- Ethiopia in
 - Bilateral
 - With Countries: USA, Denmark, EU, Japan, France, Austria, Germany, Norway ,Sweden ,Denmark.
 - Multilaterals
 - GCF, AF, World Bank etc.

ETHIOPIA'S ACTIVITIES IN LIMA

- Ethiopia in high level representation
 - Opening speech in the high level segment of COP and CMP was made by the Minister.
 - Statement was also made during the HLS on Finance.

ETHIOPIA'S ACTIVITIES IN LIMA

- ⊗ Ethiopian And Climate Partners
- ⊗ Joint Communiqué- Lima Declaration Signed



ASSESSMENT IN LIGHT OF OUR OBJECTIVES

- ⊗ More partners engaged and existing ones renewed their partnership.
- ⊗ Recognition of Ethiopia's effort at global level increased.
- ⊗ Knowledge and skills were gained.
- ⊗ We accounted our interest to the Paris Agreement.

LESSONS LEARNED

- ⊗ Regular domestic preparation and articulation of our position for next steps.
- ⊗ Actively engage in the AGN, LDCs
- ⊗ Stable core group of negotiators with clear mandates/responsibilities and working arrangements on the way to Paris.
- ⊗ Sharing the out come of COP Lima to wider stakeholders to have lesson for the next phase.



THANK YOU!

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
AND FOREST

Annex C:

Presentation of
Dr. Mulgeta Ayalew

Towards a new global climate agreement in Paris: A review of Lima

Outline

- Background to Lima
- What happened in Lima?
- What has come out of Lima?
- What next?

Background to Lima

- UNFCCC
- Kyoto Protocol
- Bali Action Plan
 - Kyoto second commitment period
 - Long-term cooperative action
- Copenhagen
 - Fast-start and long-term finance
 - Temperature goal
 - Pledges by developing and developed countries

Background to Lima

- Durban
 - Second commitment period
 - Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform
- ADP
 - New agreement to be adopted in 2015 and to come into force in 2020
 - Raising ambition to close the mitigation gap

Background to Lima

- UN Summit on Climate Change, September 2014
- US-China deal
- Capitalization of the Green Climate Fund

What happened in Lima?

- COP 20
- CMP 10
- SBSTA 41
- SBI 41
- ADP 2-5
- Ministerial roundtables
 - On climate finance
 - Durban platform for enhanced action

What has come out of Lima?

- Lima Call for Climate Action
 - Decides that the new agreement shall address in a balanced manner, inter alia, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building, and transparency of action and support
 - Underscores its commitment to reaching an ambitious agreement in 2015 that reflects the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in light of different national circumstances

What has come out of Lima?

- Lima Call for Climate Action
 - Urges developed countries to provide and mobilize enhanced financial support to developing countries, especially to those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change
 - Decides that the ADP will intensify its work and make available a negotiating text before May 2015
 - Agrees that each Party's INDC...will represent a progression beyond the current undertaking of that Party

What has come out of Lima?

- Lima Call for Climate Action
 - agrees that LDCs and SIDS may communicate information on strategies, plans and actions for low greenhouse gas emission development reflecting their special circumstances in the context of INDCs
 - Invites all Parties to consider communicating their undertakings in adaptation planning or consider including an adaptation component in their INDCs;

What has come out of Lima?

- Lima Call for Climate Action
 - Agrees that the information to be provided by Parties communicating their INDCs, in order to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding, may include, as appropriate, inter alia,
 - quantifiable information on the reference point (including, as appropriate, a base year),
 - time frames and/or periods for implementation,
 - scope and coverage, planning processes,
 - assumptions and methodological approaches including those for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and, as appropriate, removals, and
 - how the Party considers that its INDC is fair and ambitious, in light of its national circumstances, and
 - how it contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2;

What has come out of Lima?

- Lima Call for Climate Action
 - Requests the secretariat to prepare by 1 November 2015 a synthesis report on the aggregate effect of the INDCs communicated by Parties by 1 October 2015
 - Encourages all Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to ratify and implement the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol

What has come out of Lima?

- Lima Call for Climate Action
 - Decides to continue the technical examination of opportunities with high mitigation potential, including those with adaptation, health and sustainable development co-benefits, in the period 2015–2020
 - Elements for a draft negotiating text annexed

What has come out of Lima?

- Lima Call for Climate Action
 - Other decisions
 - Warsaw Mechanism on Loss and Damage
 - Gender
 - On long-term finance
 - Reports and guidance to the different bodies established

What next?

- Key issues yet to be resolved
 - Ambition
 - Legal form
 - Adaptation
 - Climate finance, capacity building and technology transfer
 - Ex ante reviews

What next?

- Geneva session to work on the elements of a negotiating text
- Negotiating text before May 2015
- Bonn session
- Paris

Annex D:

Presentation of
Dr. Jason Bramner and
Ato Negash Teklu

Making the Connection: Population Dynamics and Climate Compatible Development

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Recommendations from an Expert
Working Group

Climate Change – our era's defining challenge

- United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon declared climate change to be the "defining challenge of our era."
- There is no magic bullet
- Nations will have to pursue many strategies to reduce emissions, build resilience, and adapt to climate change

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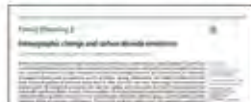
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WHY CONVENE AN EXPERT WORKING GROUP ON POPULATION AND CLIMATE?

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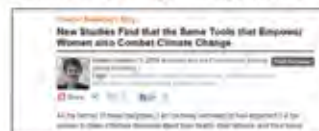
- Research and publications have highlighted a connection between population, family planning and climate change



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- Voluntary family planning has been discussed as a strategy in the context of both climate change mitigation and adaptation.



"It's rather odd to talk about climate change and what we must do to stop and prevent the ill effects without talking about population and family planning."

Secretary Hillary Clinton

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- Climate change benefits of family planning have been largely absent from climate or family planning policy discussions.

WHAT DID THE EXPERT WORKING GROUP AIM TO ACHIEVE?

Objectives

1. Establish a common understanding and framing of issues

Discuss existing research on population, family planning, and climate change

Objectives

2. Assess trends in international and domestic policy and financing related to climate change and family planning

Objectives

3. Identify a range of policy opportunities for including family planning as a component of climate compatible development

WHAT IS CLIMATE COMPATIBLE DEVELOPMENT?

WHAT IS CLIMATE COMPATIBLE DEVELOPMENT?

OUTCOMES OF THE EXPERT WORKING GROUP

Set of Guiding Principles

- Global greenhouse gas emissions should be limited to avoid the most deleterious effects of climate change.
- Individuals and couples have a universal right to decide the number and spacing of children.
- Human resilience and adaptive capacity in the face of climate change should be enhanced.
- Family planning is one of many effective and essential climate strategies.
- All societies should participate in finding solutions to climate challenges.
- All societies should be enabled to pursue development pathways that simultaneously promote human well-being and limit climate change.
- Local participation in climate compatible development is important.
- Special needs and circumstances of particularly vulnerable populations should be considered

Visualizing the connections



AR5 WG II: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability: Opportunities to achieve co-benefits of emissions reduction and improving health:

Among others, these include:

- Reducing local emissions of health-harmful and climate-altering air pollutants from energy activities through improved energy efficiency (11.3)
- Reducing energy intensity (11.3)
- Providing access to reproductive health services (including modern family planning) to improve child and maternal health through birth spacing and reduce population growth, energy use, and consequent CAP emissions over time (medium confidence) (11.8)
- Shifting to more electric power from renewable energy sources from current sources in high-mortality (developing) countries toward less CAP-intensive (fossil-fuel) emissions-intensive (11.8)
- Designing transport systems that promote active transport and reduce use of motorized vehicles, leading to lower emissions of DAPs and better health through improved air quality and greater physical activity (high confidence) (11.9)

- Providing access to reproductive health services (including modern family planning)

Population, Food Security and Climate Change in Ethiopia

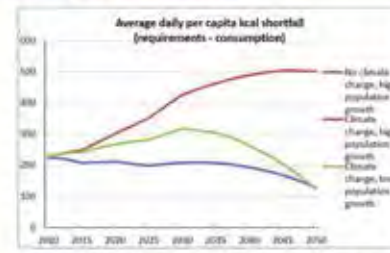
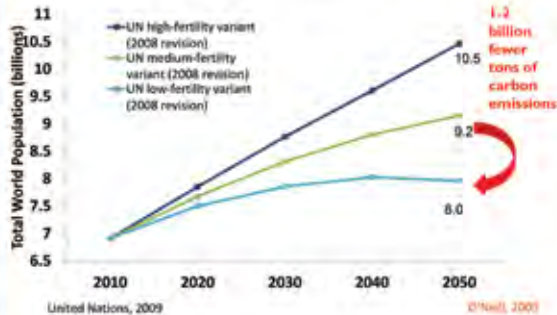


Figure 13. Food gap in Ethiopia, 2010-2050 (average daily kcal per capita)

Source: Mareland, L. and Smith, S. 2012. "Modeling Climate Change, Food Security, and Population." Chapel Hill, NC: NCAR/CIRES Evaluation. <http://www.cesr.ncsu.edu/ncar/publications/12-06/>. Accessed February 26, 2012. Slide Credit: L. Mareland

World Population Projections



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Consensus Statement

- Human population influences and is influenced by climate change and deserves consideration in climate compatible development strategies. Achieving universal access to family planning throughout the world would result in fewer unintended pregnancies, improve the health and well-being of women and their families, and slow population growth, all benefits to climate compatible development. We recommend including improved access to family planning among the comprehensive and synergistic efforts to achieve development compatible with addressing climate change.

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ACTION OPPORTUNITIES TO ADVANCE FAMILY PLANNING AS PART OF CLIMATE COMPATIBLE DEVELOPMENT

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Action opportunities grouped into four strategic approaches

- Build awareness about trends in unintended pregnancy and unmet need for family planning, and their connections to climate change.
- Create an enabling environment for connecting these issues and advancing these policy opportunities by fostering more cross-sector dialogue and action among health, climate, and development sectors.
- Identify and act on policy opportunities to ensure that universal access to family planning is part of climate compatible development strategies.
- Increase the financing available for both climate change and family planning and create innovative financing for family planning within climate compatible development plans.

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Building awareness and understanding of the links

1. Raise awareness of the fact that population is already identified as a challenge to climate compatible development in many countries climate plans and strategies.
2. Increase understanding of population trends and the role of unintended pregnancy and unmet need for family planning among environment and climate sectors.
3. Ensure that representatives from social sectors, including health, are regularly participating in national climate development planning

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Build awareness and understanding of the links

4. Increase understanding of the link between population, reproductive health and climate change in local governments and local contexts.
5. Improve the communication and understanding of the current treatment of population in the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways and emissions scenarios.
6. Improve the use of population and reproductive health data in measurements of resilience, risk, and climate policies and programs.

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Foster Cross Sector Dialogue

7. Strengthen existing and create new coalitions and partnerships among health, family planning, and climate change civil society groups
8. Create regular opportunities for dialogue among environment and health policymakers at both domestic and international scales
9. Identify opportunities for integrating discussions within international negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda as well as the next UNFCCC

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Identify and act on policy opportunities

10. Advocate for the inclusion of family planning within essential public health packages created to strengthen climate resilience of households, communities, and countries plans.
11. Focus on resilience, population, and family planning links within climate compatible development policies and frameworks being developed by bilateral agencies.
12. Identify countries that already recognize family planning as a development priority and work on internal advocacy within the bilateral agency's country office to ensure family planning is included in new climate compatible development projects and initiatives

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Increase the financing available for both climate change and family planning

13. Work with Least Developed Countries to include health interventions, including family planning, within climate plans submitted for funding under the National Adaptation Plans.
14. Work with developing countries to including family planning, within climate plans submitted for funding under the GEF funds including the Least Developed Country Fund and Special Climate Change Fund
15. Advocate that FP family planning be considered eligible as a country-driven approach under Green Climate Fund operational guidelines

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Increase the financing available for both climate change and family planning

16. Leverage concern over the links between population, family planning and climate issues to increase the total ODA that goes toward climate compatible development as well as the proportion of non-climate aid that goes toward programs that support family planning.
17. Advocate with health and non-health stakeholders in the public sector of middle income and rapidly developing countries for self-financing of family planning programs as part of climate compatible development strategies.
18. Seek innovative private sector financing solutions to reduce unmet need for family planning as a strategy for climate compatible development

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WHAT OPPORTUNITIES EXIST IN ETHIOPIA TO ADVANCE FAMILY PLANNING AS PART OF CLIMATE COMPATIBLE DEVELOPMENT?

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Opportunities

- Growth and Transformation Plan
- Climate Resilient Green Economy
- Regional and Sectoral Strategies, Policies, and Targets
- Work Development Partners to Include population and family planning in climate and resilience programs

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P H E
ETHIOPIA
consortium

Phone: + 251-11-251-11-663 4121/+ 251-11-663 4116

Fax: + 251-11-663 8127

P.O.Box - 4408 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

E-mail: pheethiopia@gmail.com

info@phe-ethiopia.org

www.phe-ethiopia.org