



# Ethiopia

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## National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2011-2013) - Interim

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## Section 2: Strategic goals

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### Strategic Goal Area 1

*The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.*

#### Strategic Goal Statement:

Reduce disaster risks and vulnerability that hinder development, primarily by focusing on proactive measures, establishing a culture of risk reduction in regular development programs, and addressing the underlying causes of recurrent disasters.

### Strategic Goal Area 2

*The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.*

#### Strategic Goal Statement:

Ensure that institutions and activities for DRM are mainstreamed into all sectors, coordinated, integrated into regular development programs and implemented at all levels

### Strategic Goal Area 3

*The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.*

#### Strategic Goal Statement:

Save lives and protect livelihoods in the event of disasters and ensure the recovery and rehabilitation of all disaster-affected populations through promotion of resilience of people vulnerable to disasters and thereby combat dependency on relief resources.

## Section 3: Priority for action 1

*Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.*

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### Priority for action 1: Core indicator 1

*National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.*

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

#### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is disaster risk taken into account in public investment and planning decisions?  
Yes

<b>National development plan</b>	Yes
• <a href="#">Growth and Transformation Plan</a> (2010) [PDF - 3.12 MB]	
<b>Sector strategies and plans</b>	Yes
• <a href="#">Agricultural Sector Policy and Investment Framework</a> (2010) [PDF - 430.46 KB]	
<b>Climate change policy and strategy</b>	No
<b>Poverty reduction strategy papers</b>	Yes
<b>CCA/ UNDAF (Common Country Assessment/ UN Development Assistance Framework)</b>	Yes
<b>Civil defence policy, strategy and contingency planning</b>	Yes

Have legislative and/or regulatory provisions been made for managing disaster risk? Yes

## Description:

Ethiopia has a “National Policy on Disaster Prevention and Management” since 1993, which is currently under revision. A dedicated institutional structure led by the government has been formulated to implement various programmes complying with HFA. A Strategic Programme and Investment Framework is also under formulation for coordinated implementation.

A comprehensive risk assessment exercise has been undertaken which is building up risk profiles at the lowest administrative unit of the government. DRR programmes are being built upon these profiles.

## Context & Constraints:

- The revision of the policy is taking more time than expected which is also delaying the endorsement and implementation of the Strategic Programme and Investment Framework.

Recommendations:

- Immediate approval of the revised and comprehensive National Policy and Strategy on DRM
- Sectoral assessment with federal line ministries & key humanitarian and development partners to understand the major constraints to the mainstreaming of DRR
- Development and dissemination of operational guidance on mainstreaming DRR as well as capacity building on the guidance
- More dialogue and discussion among national authorities , donors and humanitarian actors to push the agenda of DRR until substantial paradigm shift is realized
- Technical capacity building at all level

## Priority for action 1: Core indicator 2

*Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels*

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

## Key Questions and Means of Verification

What is the ratio of the budget allocation to risk reduction versus disaster relief and reconstruction?

	Risk reduction / prevention (%)	Relief and reconstruction (%)
National budget		

**Decentralised / sub-national budget**

## **USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)**

### **Description:**

Since the Business Process Reengineering undertaken in the Ministry during 2007-08, there has been a gradual but paradigmatic shift of focus of the government from relief and response towards risk reduction. Considerable amount of resources have been invested in risk assessments, mitigation measures and preparedness. However, with increasing frequency of disasters, the response measures continue unabated which also put a lot of pressure on available resources.

The UNDAF (United nations Development Assistance Program), led by the Ministry of Finance and Economic development ( MOFED) and the National Food Security strategies and social protection programs such as PSNP are geared towards increased resilience of communities. Increased focus for Developing Regional States (DRS) is also another major consideration by the government and its Development Partners in building communities resilience through budget allocations.

### **Context & Constraints:**

- Increasing frequency of disasters in the country is a major challenge that the country is facing. Budget scarcity is frequently seen to affect DRR plans and activities.
- The budget allocation, especially in the district and community level, is not enough to fully achieve and implement DRR plans.
- Most of partner agencies are inclined towards addressing emergencies and little attention is given for risk reduction initiatives thus.

### **Recommendations:**

- More resources and long term funding are needed as most funds target emergency relief operations, despite the paradigm shift.
- Considering the importance of risk reduction, agencies may have to shift to funding long term investments.
- Till the approval of the revised policy, the national authority and development partners should reach a consensus on the need to identify priority activities to be done (or strengthen existing DRR activities and mobilize resources).

# Priority for action 1: Core indicator 3

*Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels*

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

## Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do local governments have legal responsibility and regular / systematic budget allocations for DRR? Yes

<b>Legislation (Is there a specific legislation for local governments with a mandate for DRR?)</b>	No
<b>Regular budget allocations for DRR to local government</b>	Yes
<b>Estimated % of local budget allocation assigned to DRR</b>	0

### Description:

- A tremendous progress in community participation (as witnessed during risk assessments, early warning systems and seasonal assessments ) and decentralization ( as it has been documented in the spread away of DRR to different regional states with autonomy and earmarked resources ) has been achieved.
- The Federal Government has budgetary allocations to institutions that are mandated for the coordination of disaster management/reduction activities. The political, administrative, and budget responsibilities are transferred from the national level to the regions, zones and districts through decentralization. The disaster risk reduction activities are moved towards decentralized structures in its operations through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels.
- There is an immense increment of community participation in the areas of DRR. However, the awareness level of the community towards the issues of DRR is still low. Furthermore, it is difficult to conclude that local administrators are autonomous to form decision activities with their respective spatial distribution.

### Context & Constraints:

- Adequacy of resources, adoption of DRR policies / strategies to the local context and sufficient implementation capacity at local level remain to be areas for improvement.
- To deal with the DRR issues, the DRR/M policy has to be approved by the government of Ethiopia, and then there must be legislation, implementation modality/guideline and regular fund to implement the DRR/M policy and strategy.



## Priority for action 1: Core indicator 4

*A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.*

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are civil society organizations, national finance and planning institutions, key economic and development sector organizations represented in the national platform? Yes

<b>Civil society members (specify absolute number)</b>	45
<b>National finance and planning institutions (specify absolute number)</b>	2
<b>Sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)</b>	6
<b>Private sector (specify absolute number)</b>	0
<b>Science and academic institutions (specify absolute number)</b>	4
<b>Women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)</b>	0
<b>Other (please specify)</b>	

Where is the coordinating lead institution for disaster risk reduction located?

<b>In the Prime Minister's/President's Office</b>	No
<b>In a central planning and/or coordinating unit</b>	No
<b>In a civil protection department</b>	No
<b>In an environmental planning ministry</b>	No
<b>In the Ministry of Finance</b>	No

### Description:

There is a multi-agency national DRM platform – ‘DRM Technical Working Group’ functioning at the federal level. There are a set of sector specific task forces (Agriculture, Education, Health, Nutrition and WASH) feeding into the national platform. Some working groups work on cross-cutting issues like gender, methodological issues, logistics, etc. The platforms include all government sectors, development partners as well as donors and civil society. These platforms are now being decentralized to sub-national levels.

All these forums are aligned within the Rural Economic Development & Food Security Sector Working Group and are led by relevant government ministries and co-chaired by representatives from development partners.

A Multi-Agency Coordination Group (comprising of strategic and technical task forces) is activated at the times of disasters.

### Context & Constraints:

Presence of multiple agencies in the country poses an obvious challenge to coordination. However, this has largely been overcome through establishment of government-led coordination forums with high participation from all development partners, including donors, UN agencies, NGOs, etc.

The involvement of private sector is under process.

## Section 4: Priority for action 2

*Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning*

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### Priority for action 2: Core indicator 1

*National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessments for key sectors.*

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

#### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a national multi-hazard risk assessment with a common methodology available to inform planning and development decisions? Yes

<b>Multi-hazard risk assessment</b>	Yes
• <a href="#">Risk Assessments in Ethiopia</a> (2009) [PDF - 233.79 KB]	
<b>% of schools and hospitals assessed</b>	0
<b>Schools not safe from disasters (specify absolute number)</b>	0
<b>Gender disaggregated vulnerability and capacity assessments</b>	Yes
<b>Agreed national standards for multi hazard risk assessments</b>	Yes
<b>Risk assessment held by a central repository (lead institution)</b>	Yes
<b>Common format for risk assessment</b>	Yes
<b>Risk assessment format customised by user</b>	Yes
<b>Is future/probable risk assessed?</b>	Yes
<b>Please list the sectors that have already used disaster risk assessment as a precondition for sectoral development planning and programming.</b>	Agriculture, Health, Nutrition, Education, Water, etc.

## Description:

The Govt of Ethiopia has already completed livelihood assessments in all livelihood zones in the country which is currently being used for seasonal needs assessments as part of the preparedness for responses. The gov't has also developed a database on records of all disasters that have taken place in the country (which is currently being integrated in the DesInventar system).

Building upon such assessments, the government has initiated a comprehensive risk assessment exercise that is producing risk profiles for every district in the country, going down to the lowest administrative unit in the government (kebele). So far, profiles for almost 200 districts have been completed (data has been collected from 80,000 households, 3000 community interviews and 2000 key informants).

Recognizing the importance of such profiles in informing the planning and implementation of the country at decentralized community levels, the five-year Growth and Transformation Plan envisages covering all districts of the country by 2014-15.

Complementing the risk assessments (spatial risk analyses) the Government has also initiated a study on Climate Change, Agriculture, and Food Security (CCAFS) to see long-term effects of climate change (temporal risk analyses).

## Context & Constraints:

Even though a substantial amount of resources and commitment have been secured from the government and a series of development partners, resource availability still remains a major concern. There is also a recognized technical capacity gap, especially for risk analyses at decentralized levels of the government.

The resources gaps are being bridged through donor commitments and enhanced government resources. The GFDRR has also recognized risk assessments as the priority action in the Country Plan for Ethiopia (Ethiopia is one of 20 core priority countries).

## Related links:

- [Disaster Risk Profiling in Ethiopia](#)

## Priority for action 2: Core indicator 2

*Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities*

### Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

# Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are disaster losses and hazards systematically reported, monitored and analyzed? Yes

<b>Disaster loss databases exist and are regularly updated</b>	Yes
<b>Reports generated and used in planning by finance, planning and sectoral line ministries (from the disaster databases/ information systems)</b>	Yes
<b>Hazards are consistently monitored across localities and territorial boundaries</b>	Yes

## Description:

A systematic database (Risk Baselines) exists that has recorded disaster events for the last several decades. This database is currently being integrated into the DesInventar system. The early warning reporting process also collects records of such events which are used to update this database. Besides, the National Meteorological Agency and Central Statistical Agency also act as a strong depository of relevant information.

## Context & Constraints:

The disaster loss database has mostly depended upon official records of disasters and recall surveys. Hence, the accuracy level is often questioned due to the obvious errors associated with such a data collection system, which becomes more relevant for remote and more disaster-prone areas. Besides, limited technical capacity and human, material and financial resources, to analyze the bulk of data and manage loss databases, particularly at local level, is a major challenge.

These challenges are being mitigated through a concerted effort with support from development partners.

## Priority for action 2: Core indicator 3

*Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.*

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do risk prone communities receive timely and understandable warnings of impending hazard events? Yes

<b>Early warnings acted on effectively</b>	Yes
<b>Local level preparedness</b>	No
<b>Communication systems and protocols used and applied</b>	Yes
<b>Active involvement of media in early warning dissemination</b>	Yes

### Description:

Ethiopia has one of the oldest early warning systems in Africa wherein data have been collected across all administrative units in the country and secured in the form of databases. This early warning system is being revamped by making it more contextualized to area-specific contexts using the disaster risk profiles. Such data is being collected on a weekly, monthly and quarterly basis.

Ethiopia also has a very sophisticated weather risk management system – LEAP – that collects remote sensed data and data from automated weather stations to provide vital early warning information. This information will shortly be used to estimate population to be assisted and resources required.

Livelihood assessments based on HEA methodology currently provide estimates of populations which is used to raise resources to address acute and chronic food insecurity.

### Context & Constraints:

Though the early warning information collection process is at an advanced stage and a significant amount of achievement has been made in the process, the 'back-flow' of information to communities, especially those living in remote and inaccessible locations, is still a challenge.

This challenge is partly being addressed through providing internet access to all district level offices to enable smooth flow of information. Thus, a major information gap between the national, regional and sub-regional levels will be bridged. However, community outreach, especially in the cases of fast onset disasters, is still an issue.

Massive awareness raising campaigns are also required among the humanitarian community to bring paradigm shift for large investment on preparedness to enhance response capacities

of communities

Related links:

- [Livelihood Early Assessment and Protection \(LEAP\)](#)

## Priority for action 2: Core indicator 4

*National and local risk assessments take account of regional / trans boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.*

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional actions to reduce disaster risk? Yes

<b>Establishing and maintaining regional hazard monitoring</b>	Yes
<b>Regional or sub-regional risk assessment</b>	Yes
<b>Regional or sub-regional early warning</b>	Yes
<b>Establishing and implementing protocols for transboundary information sharing</b>	Yes
<b>Establishing and resourcing regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks</b>	Yes

Description:

Ethiopia is the lead country for regional level Disaster Risk Management, wherein the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) acts as the platform. Regional level risk assessments are underway to get a broader picture of risks across boundaries.

Context & Constraints:

Standardization of methodologies across countries is a major issue besides selection of major hazards for risk assessments and monitoring. However, these challenges are being addressed through regular consultations among focal representatives from all countries. The IGAD has recently hired a regional center to map risks across all member countries.

## Section 5: Priority for action 3

*Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels*

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### Priority for action 3: Core indicator 1

*Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems etc)*

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

#### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available? No

<b>Information is proactively disseminated</b>	Yes
<b>Established mechanisms for access / dissemination (internet, public information broadcasts - radio, TV, )</b>	Yes
<b>Information is provided with proactive guidance to manage disaster risk</b>	Yes

#### Description:

EW and related disaster risk update is widely disseminated to government agencies, UN, donors and NGOs through internet for use in programming. DRMFSS, through its website (<http://www.dppc.gov.et/>) provides disaster related information which is accessible to all stakeholders, development and humanitarian organizations, government agencies. In addition, seasonal Humanitarian Requirement Documents are also shared every six months. Furthermore, humanitarian, development and donor agencies operating in the country are posting similarly information through their own websites.

A connectivity system is currently being implemented through which all the district focal offices will be connected to the federal office. This will enable smooth of flow of information at all vertical and horizontal levels.

#### Context & Constraints:

The existing information dissemination system is weak at lower administrative levels and communities. The disaster information is mainly available for decision makers for resource mobilization. A system for availing disaster information to all bodies concerned, especially communities located at the epicenter of disasters, needs a due attention.



## Priority for action 3: Core indicator 2

*School curricula , education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.*

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is DRR included in the national educational curriculum? -- not complete --

<b>Primary school curriculum</b>	No
<b>Secondary school curriculum</b>	No
<b>University curriculum</b>	Yes
<b>Professional DRR education programmes</b>	Yes

#### Description:

The concepts and applications of DRR components are included in all levels of education though with limited extent. One of the highlights in this section is the specialized academic department of Disaster Risk Management & Sustainable Development in a major national university in Ethiopia. This department provides undergraduate and graduate degrees in DRM. This has not only served as a technical resource for DRM knowledge but also has enabled professionalization of DRM workforce in government departments. Some NGOs have been promoting community-based disaster risk reduction (DRR)/early warning systems, training activities considering indigenous knowledge and traditional practices for risk reduction and mitigation. DRR and DRM training materials have been developed by development partners and shared at sub-national levels.

A major international NGO is also implementing a project on Children in Emergency Response and Disaster Mitigation. The project aims at strengthening community resilience through the engagement of children in the application of DRR approaches. As a result of such efforts, DRR has been mainstreamed into primary school curriculum.

#### Context & Constraints:

Incorporation of DRR in school curricula and training materials for community awareness at all levels is a major issue. More policy level engagement with Ministry of Education is required to realize this. The humanitarian actors also heavily focus on relief response rather than investing on such DRR initiatives.

The national DRM platform, particularly the constituent Education Sector Task Force is expected to play a major role in this regard.

## Priority for action 3: Core indicator 3

*Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.*

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is DRR included in the national scientific applied-research agenda/budget?  
Yes

<b>Research programmes and projects</b>	Yes
<b>Research outputs, products or studies are applied / used by public and private institutions</b>	Yes
<b>Studies on the economic costs and benefits of DRR</b>	Yes

### Description:

A standard risk assessment methodology has been developed that has been adopted by all levels of the government and most development partners. The outputs of these risk assessments are universally accepted in the country to inform DRR programmes, early warning systems, contingency planning, etc. Several development partners have adopted these as their baseline assessments.

Several research projects have been looking into various aspects of DRR, including mainstreaming cross-cutting elements (like gender) into DRM initiatives.

A few efforts have been made to conduct Cost-Benefit Analyses of DRR and the results of such analyses have been documented.

### Context & Constraints:

The research initiatives executed in relation to DRR are mostly on an ad-hoc basis without much formal institutional involvement. There are also resource imitations and in-country technical resource paucity. More efforts are required to have more concerted efforts on such research initiatives. The national DRM platform, particularly the constituent methodology sub-group, has a catalytic role to play in this regard.

## Priority for action 3: Core indicator 4

*Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.*

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do public education campaigns for risk-prone communities and local authorities include disaster risk? Yes

<b>Public education campaigns for enhanced awareness of risk.</b>	Yes
<b>Training of local government</b>	Yes
<b>Disaster management (preparedness and emergency response)</b>	Yes
<b>Preventative risk management (risk and vulnerability)</b>	Yes
<b>Guidance for risk reduction</b>	Yes
<b>Availability of information on DRR practices at the community level</b>	Yes

#### Description:

Awareness raising and trainings have been going on for government, non-government and the communities. The International Day for Disaster Reduction (IDDR) is used to build up the momentum to raise awareness among communities (both urban and rural). IDDRs have proven to be good means to catalyze activities around generation of awareness among masses.

A mass mobilization strategy exists in the country for DRR activities.

Government together with development partners also builds up awareness campaigns before the onset of high risk events through various communication methods. Children are often involved as active agents of change and escalating awareness levels.

#### Context & Constraints:

Lack of a DRM communication strategy involving public awareness affects the implementation of this activity. Formulation of nationwide public awareness strategy is an essential step towards this direction. The DRM Strategic Programme and Investment Framework, that would soon be adopted, has a strong component on communication strategy that is expected to facilitate this.

## Section 6: Priority for action 4

*Reduce the underlying risk factors*

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### Priority for action 4: Core indicator 1

*Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.*

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc) Yes

<b>Protected areas legislation</b>	Yes
<b>Payment for ecosystem services (PES)</b>	No
<b>Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)</b>	Yes
<b>Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)</b>	Yes
<b>Climate change adaptation projects and programmes</b>	Yes

Description:

Ethiopia has a series of policies for integrated environment management and rural development. These include Forest Policy & Strategy, Forest Development, Conservation and Utilization Proclamation, Climate Change National Adaptation Program of Action, National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, Green Economy Strategy, Ethiopia Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program, Food Security Program, Productive Safety Net Program, Agricultural Growth Program, Sustainable Land Management and so on. Most of these policies and strategies include DRR elements. The five year Growth and Transformation Plan has some integral elements on DRR and Climate Change Adaptation. Protected areas legislation, environmental impact assessment and climate change adaption projects are highly practiced in the country since the last decades.

## Context & Constraints:

The legislation, policy, and strategies have not yet fully implemented on the grassroots levels. The integration of climate change and DRR components also poses an issue due to the institutional structure of the government.

The upcoming DRM Strategic Programme and Investment Framework has a clear component on DRR and CCA integration. There have been enhanced dialogues within the DRR and CC sectors in the country to build up more bridges between the two.

## Priority for action 4: Core indicator 2

*Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.*

### Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

## Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities? Yes

<b>Crop and property insurance</b>	Yes
<b>Temporary employment guarantee schemes</b>	Yes
<b>Conditional and unconditional cash transfers</b>	Yes
<b>Micro finance (savings, loans, etc.)</b>	Yes
<b>Micro insurance</b>	Yes

### Description:

- The Social Protection Policy has been drafted and will be endorsed soon
- Ethiopia has one of the largest safety nets programme in Africa – the Productive Safety Nets Programme caters to addressing chronic food insecurity among the most vulnerable populations in the country, while providing them guaranteed and predictive transfers. The public works are directed not only towards community infrastructure but also rebuilding and maintaining the ecosystems.
- The MERET programme adopts watershed development as the tool to rebuild the fragile environment.
- There are several pilot projects that provide insurance to vulnerable farmers at the same time enabling them access to micro finance.
- Other social protection programmes are also being implemented by the Ministry of Labour

Context & Constraints:

Increasing frequency and intensity of disasters is posing a major challenge to the success of these programmes. Efforts are being enhanced to tackle this through more concerted DRR initiatives.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment? Yes

<b>National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.</b>	Yes
<b>Please provide specific examples: e.g. public infrastructure, transport and communication, economic and productive assets</b>	Agriculture
<b>Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals</b>	No

Description:

The country is aggressively working in the infrastructure development which is better explained in reducing the deep rooted vulnerability of the community. The country has various achievements in areas of road construction, hydroelectric power, communication, etc. The country’s economic achievement as evidenced by the double digit growth is due to unabated commitment by the government and the trend is likely to continue. Meanwhile all precautionary measures are being undertaken to reduce risks and hope this continues to even a better level.

There is building codes applied in some of the housing and road sectors. Also safety procedures are applied in some of the factories or manufacturing sectors, hospitals.

## Context & Constraints:

Cost and benefit analysis should be developed for the context of Ethiopia in order to increase political commitment from all sectors, including the financial sector.

## Priority for action 4: Core indicator 4

*Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.*

### Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

## Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements? -- not complete --

<b>Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas</b>	No
<b>Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas</b>	Yes
<b>Training of masons on safe construction technology</b>	No
<b>Provision of safe land and housing for low income households and communities</b>	Yes
<b>Risk sensitive regulation in land zoning and private real estate development</b>	No
<b>Regulated provision of land titling</b>	No

### Description:

Building codes have been developed for new constructions (condominiums) in the capital city of the country. A Master Plan has also been developed for the capital city to ensure long-term sustainable urban development. Some international NGOs have also implemented some very successful projects on urban flood risk management, safe drinking water, etc.

## Context & Constraints:

Urban DRM is not much in practice in the country as bulk of the country's population (80%) lives in rural areas. Hence, more efforts are required to raise awareness among actors and stakeholders for urban risk management. The government is organizing an intensive workshop to mainstream DRR in urban settings.

## Priority for action 4: Core indicator 5

*Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes*

### Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

## Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do post-disaster programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR for resilient recovery? Yes

<b>% of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR</b>	0
<b>DRR capacities of local authorities for response and recovery strengthened</b>	Yes
<b>Risk assessment undertaken in pre- and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction planning</b>	Yes
<b>Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery</b>	Yes

### Description:

Post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation programmes ensure incorporation of DRR elements with a view to mitigating risks. However, such recovery and rehabilitation programmes are few in number in the country. The Government recently conducted a comprehensive training workshop on PDNA to introduce such concepts to all actors and stakeholders.

## Context & Constraints:

The specific focus on rehabilitation is inadequate. Nevertheless, some massive rehabilitation work was undertaken for the flood-affected areas in 2006.



## Priority for action 4: Core indicator 6

*Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.*

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the impacts of disaster risk that are created by major development projects assessed? Yes

Are cost/benefits of disaster risk taken into account in the design and operation of major development projects? Yes

<b>Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)</b>	Yes
<b>By national and sub-national authorities and institutions</b>	Yes
<b>By international development actors</b>	Yes

### Description:

Environmental Impact Assessments are always conducted before initiation of any development project. The country has an Environmental Protection Authority with guidelines and procedures in place for development projects to follow which is then monitored for compliance. All international and national contractors (transport, government and communal buildings, etc) are also governed by the same and checked.

### Context & Constraints:

Public awareness and law enforcement for execution of environmental impact assessments before embarking on projects is required.

# Section 7: Priority for action 5

*Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels*

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## Priority for action 5: Core indicator 1

*Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.*

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are there national programmes or policies for disaster preparedness, contingency planning and response? Yes

<b>DRR incorporated in these programmes and policies</b>	Yes
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<b>The institutional mechanisms exist for the rapid mobilisation of resources in a disaster, utilising civil society and the private sector; in addition to public sector support.</b>	Yes
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Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies? Yes

<b>Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety</b>	Yes
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<b>Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness</b>	Yes
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Are future disaster risks anticipated through scenario development and aligned preparedness planning? Yes

<b>Potential risk scenarios are developed taking into account climate change projections</b>	Yes
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<b>Preparedness plans are regularly updated based on future risk scenarios</b>	Yes
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## Description:

The focal government organization (DRMFSS) leads the early warning, preparedness, timely response followed by recovery/rehabilitation. There is a dependable information flow in both directions hence the necessary measures are taken as much as possible on time. Regular meetings are held (coordination forum/ cluster meetings and ad-hoc meetings as appropriate) to discuss on evolving situations to take the necessary measures (solicit/fund raising) organize joint assessments, agree on intervention areas etc. Updates are reviewed, gaps are identified and filled.

## Context & Constraints:

The delay in endorsement of revised DRM policy is posing certain challenges.

## Priority for action 5: Core indicator 2

*Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.*

## Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

## Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster? Yes

<b>Plans and programmes are developed with gender sensitivities</b>	Yes
<b>Risk management/contingency plans for continued basic service delivery</b>	Yes
<b>Operations and communications centre</b>	Yes
<b>Search and rescue teams</b>	Yes
<b>Stockpiles of relief supplies</b>	Yes
<b>Shelters</b>	Yes
<b>Secure medical facilities</b>	Yes
<b>Dedicated provision for disabled and elderly in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities</b>	No

**Businesses are a proactive partner in planning and delivery of response**

No

#### Description:

The Government has an efficient and comprehensive risk transfer programme – Risk Financing Mechanism. The RFM is backed by early warning systems, contingency plans and funds. The contingency plans are based on various scenarios that are used to scale-up operations based on the severity of droughts.

The Government is also in the process of preparing multi-hazard contingency plans at all levels of the government based on risk assessments. These plans are again based on anticipated scenarios while simulation models are being made to exercise and update the plans.

#### Context & Constraints:

Technical capacity does not seem to be completely adequate to prepare contingency plans at lower administrative levels. Continuous trainings are being provided to this end.

### Priority for action 5: Core indicator 3

*Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.*

#### Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster? Yes

**National contingency and calamity funds**

Yes

**The reduction of future risk is considered in the use of calamity funds**

Yes

**Insurance and reinsurance facilities**

No

**Catastrophe bonds and other capital market mechanisms**

No

## Description:

The government has in place a few strong mechanisms to fund preparedness measures. For instance, National Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Fund is administered directly by the government. The Risk Financing Mechanism has a contingent fund of multi-million dollars that is used at the time of major droughts to scale up public works programmes. The government also has an emergency food reserve (EFSRA) that is used at the time of disasters.

A Humanitarian Response Fund is administered by OCHA to fund response measures in an expedited way.

## Context & Constraints:

The emergency food reserve in the country is currently not adequate to address acute food shortages in the country, forcing the country to resort to food imports. The government has prepared a comprehensive plan to raise the reserve to three million tons in near future.

## Priority for action 5: Core indicator 4

*Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews*

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

## Key Questions and Means of Verification

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur? Yes

<b>Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available</b>	Yes
<b>Post-disaster need assessment methodologies</b>	Yes
<b>Post-disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects</b>	No
<b>Identified and trained human resources</b>	Yes

## Description:

The government has a system of conducting rapid assessments in the case of fast onset disasters, besides the regular seasonal assessments to estimate the number of beneficiaries needing relief assistance. All these assessments are conducted jointly with development partners.

The government has recently conducted an intensive training on PDNA methodology that included field visits. All relevant government and development partner staffs have been trained in the methodology. The methodology is now being contextualized to make it more relevant for Ethiopia.

The government has also established the National Incident Management System in the country under which an Emergency Coordination Centre is being established while Incident Command Posts are established as and when required.

## Context & Constraints:

The PDNA methodology contextualization and continuous training needs to be continued to incorporate it as a standard methodology for post disaster damage and loss assessments.

## Section 8: Drivers of Progress

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### **a) Multi-hazard integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and development**

Levels of Reliance:

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Do studies/ reports/ atlases on multi-hazard analyses exist in the country/ for the sub region?: Yes

If yes, are these being applied to development planning/ informing policy?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

The country has adopted a multi-hazard approach of DRR. Comprehensive risk assessments are being undertaken to inform multi-hazard risk reduction planning, early warning systems and contingency planning. However, the delay in endorsement of revised policy has put a few barricades in implementation of the new approach. Hence, an enabling legislation is very essential to achieve a comprehensive DRR system.

DRIVER OF PROGRESS:

Expedited endorsement of revised DRM policy and DRM Strategic Programme and Investment Framework.

### **b) Gender perspectives on risk reduction and recovery adopted and institutionalized**

Levels of Reliance:

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Is gender disaggregated data available and being applied to decision-making for risk reduction and recovery activities?: No

Do gender concerns inform policy and programme conceptualisation and implementation in a meaningful and appropriate way?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

Ethiopia has a strong coordination mechanism in place with a multi-agency national platform in place with constituent sector task forces and working groups. One of the highlights of this system is the Working Group for Mainstreaming Gender in DRM, which works with the national platform and other task forces to mainstream gender issues in DRM.

One of the issues observed is that 'gender' should not be seen as a separate 'sector' but an approach towards programme implementation. Further, collection of gender disaggregated data is also seen as a challenge. More standard methods for gender-DRM analyses need to be developed.

DRIVER OF PROGRESS:

Gender mainstreaming in DRM to be strengthened as a cross-cutting component

Related links:

- [Working Group on Mainstreaming Gender in DRM](#)

## **c) Capacities for risk reduction and recovery identified and strengthened**

Levels of Reliance:

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Do responsible designated agencies, institutions and offices at the local level have capacities for the enforcement of risk reduction regulations?: No

Are local institutions, village committees, communities, volunteers or urban resident welfare associations properly trained for response?: No

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

Though there is a gradual enhancement in capacity to implement a full-scale multi-hazard DRM system in country, more needs to be done, especially at the sub-national levels. The awareness level on various DRR aspects and its distinctions with disaster response is still inadequate, but gradually improving. More action-based guidelines need to be developed from DRM practitioners' point of view so as to change their existing way of working.



DRIVER OF PROGRESS:

DRM capacity to be further strengthened, particularly at subnational levels. This includes continuation of professionalization of DRM workforce.

## **d) Human security and social equity approaches integrated into disaster risk reduction and recovery activities**

### Levels of Reliance:

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Do programmes take account of socio-environmental risks to the most vulnerable and marginalised groups?: Yes

Are appropriate social protection measures / safety nets that safeguard against their specific socioeconomic and political vulnerabilities being adequately implemented?: Yes

### Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

Ethiopia has one of the most comprehensive safety nets programmes which, together with risk transfer mechanisms, provide predictable and secure transfers to the most vulnerable populations. However, the early warning systems need more strengthening to predict advent of disasters. The safety nets programme also need to consider all disasters affecting vulnerable populations and not only droughts. The role of risk assessments in informing such programmes needs more attention.

DRIVER OF PROGRESS:

Making DRM system contextualized to area-specific risks; strengthening multi-hazard approach for risk reduction; higher level of integration of DRR in development

## **e) Engagement and partnerships with non-governmental actors; civil society, private sector, amongst others, have been fostered at all levels**

## Levels of Reliance:

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Are there identified means and sources to convey local and community experience or traditional knowledge in disaster risk reduction?: Yes

If so, are they being integrated within local, sub-national and national disaster risk reduction plans and activities in a meaningful way?: Yes

## Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

Ethiopia has a very strong coordination mechanism where all development actors, including donors, UN agencies, NGOs, civil society, private sector, are engaged in government leadership, under full compliance with the Paris Declaration. As the private sector in Ethiopia is at a nascent stage in terms of involvement in social sector, their participation in DRM sector is at a very elementary level, largely limited to risk transfers (insurance).

### DRIVER OF PROGRESS:

Participation of private sector in DRM forums; decentralization of national platforms and task forces

## Contextual Drivers of Progress

### Levels of Reliance:

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

## Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

HFA 1: Revised policy and finalization of DRM-SPIF for its operationalization

HFA 2: Strengthened early warning system, including generation of area-specific timely outputs for higher outreach and early action

HFA 3: Communication strategy and guidelines; Legislative frameworks; Mainstreaming DRR in school curriculum and training materials based on new DRM approach

HFA 4: Integration of DRR, CCA and Social Protection; Mainstreaming DRR in existing safety net programmes (Stockholm Plan of Action, 2007)

HFA 5: To enable strengthening of preparedness levels especially with regard to multi-disaster response funds and food/non-food reserves; Higher synergies with all actors & stakeholders

# Section 9: Future Outlook

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## Future Outlook Area 1

*The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.*

### Overall Challenges:

Delay in the endorsement of the revised DRM policy and consequent DRM Strategic Programme and Investment Framework is the major challenge Ethiopia is currently facing.

### Future Outlook Statement:

Revised policy and finalization of DRM-SPIF for its operationalization

## Future Outlook Area 2

*The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.*

### Overall Challenges:

- Limited capacity, particularly at sub-national levels
- Early Warning outreach to communities, particularly for fast onset disasters
- Awareness about DRR among various vulnerable communities and societies

### Future Outlook Statement:

- DRM workforce professionalized
- Enhanced community awareness with capacity to reach all communities with early warning information
- School curricula and public awareness campaigns incorporate DRR

## Future Outlook Area 3

*The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.*

### Overall Challenges:

- Limited in-country food / non-food reserves

## Future Outlook Statement:

- Food reserves enhanced to 3 million tons
- Adequate non-food reserves for emergency response
- PDNA methodology contextualized to country and adopted

## Future Outlook Area 4

*The United Nations General Assembly Resolution 66/199, requested the development of a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction. A first outline will be developed for the next Global Platform in 2013, and a draft should be finalized towards the end of 2014 to be ready for consideration and adoption at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in 2015*

Please identify what you would consider to be the single most important element of the post-2015 Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2025).:

- ? Devising a mechanism to sustain and reinforce what has been achieved during HFA-I
- ? Analyses and documentation of reasons for underachievement for each priority area
- ? Strengthening government capacities based on gap identification with adherence to the common framework
- ? Higher synergies among all development and humanitarian partners under the government leadership (Paris Declaration 2005)
- ? Standardization of risk assessment approaches and quantification of risk
- ? Decentralized approach for early warning systems that serves both the community and the higher decision making process.
- ? Recognition of the value and importance of preserving natural ecosystems and resources towards a more resilient future.
- ? Higher integration of DRR, CCA, SP for sustainable development in general.

## Section 10: Stakeholders

Organizations, departments, and institutions that have contributed to the report

Organization	Type	Focal Point
Disaster Risk Management & Food Security Sector, Min of Agriculture	Gov	Mitiku Kassa, State Minister / Mathewos Hunde, Director, EWRD/DRMFSS
Ministry of Education	Gov	Demissew Lemma Mekonnen
Ministry of Health, Ethiopian Health & Nutrition Research Institute	Gov	Daddi Jima, Dep. Director General, EHNRI
Ministry of Water and Energy	Gov	Abebe Guluma
Bahir Dar University, Department of Disaster Risk Management and Sustainable Development	Acad & Research	Temesgen Tilahun, Director
FEWS-NET	NGO	Yakob Mudesir
Plan International Ethiopia	NGO	Getachew Demesa, DRR Manager
World Vision Ethiopia	NGO	Taye Yadessa, DRR Manager / Saba Yoseph, DRR Coordinator
UN Office For Coordinating Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA)	UN & Intl	Mohammed Siryon, Head, Field Coordination Unit / Martha Getachew, Humanitarian Affairs Officer/Cluster Coordinator
UNICEF	UN & Intl	Awoke Moges
United Nations Development Programme	UN & Intl	Claire Balbo
United Nations Population Fund	UN & Intl	Wondimagegn Fanta, National Program Officer for Humanitarian Response

World Bank

UN & Intl

Ahmed Alkadir, DRM  
Specialist

World Food Programme

UN & Intl

Abdou Dieng,  
Representative & Country  
Director, WFP-Ethiopia