



Ethiopia

National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2013-2015)

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Outcomes

Strategic Outcome For Goal 1

Outcomes Statement

The Productive Safety Net Programme is being reviewed to further reduce underlying disaster risk factors in chronically food insecure weredas/ districts in the country.

Almost 300 weredas of the country have collected data for the Wereda Disaster Risk Profile. Out of them, 200 have the profile developed and available in the DRMFSS Information Management System.

The Livelihoods, Early Assessment and Protection project (LEAP) system, developed by the Government in collaboration with partners has started to be utilized. LEAP is an early warning – early action tool that prompts the timely scaling-up of response linking early warning to contingency planning. The LEAP software uses agro-meteorological monitoring data to estimate future crop yields and rangeland production, converted to estimates of people likely to be in need of assistance due to anticipated production reductions.

The 2010-2015 Growth Transformation Plan that leads the development of the country has introduces risk mitigation objectives;

The resilience approach has facilitated enhanced coordination between development and humanitarian partners;

Strategic Outcome For Goal 2

Outcomes Statement

The new revised Disaster Risk Management Policy has been endorsed by the Council of Ministers and shared with all stakeholders.

This policy and its respective strategy (DRM – Strategic Programme and Investment Framework) states that “DRM shall be mainstreamed into development plans of Government institutions and private sector organizations”.

The strategies approved in this aspect are:

1. A mechanism shall be established for ensuring the mainstreaming of disaster risk management into government development policies, strategies, plans and programmes.

2. A proper structure shall be put in place in every designated lead sector government institution to facilitate the implementation of sector specific disaster risk management activities.
3. Disaster risk management shall be integrated into school curricula of learning institutions from primary to higher level as well as into plans of research institutions.
4. It shall be ensured that disaster risk management is mainstreamed into operational plan of the private sector.

Also, Lead sector institutions shall be assigned for every hazard at Federal, Regional, Zonal, Woreda as well as at Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa City Administration levels and they will be responsible for undertaking activities ranging from monitoring to response. There shall be a dedicated structure in those lead institutions to be assigned for performing such tasks.

One of the major achievements in this regard is the establishment of the multi-sector and multi-agency national platform in the country having membership from relevant government agencies and development partners. This platform, entitled as the DRM Technical Working Group, is also supported by a series of sector task forces like agriculture, WASH, health, nutrition, education, etc. besides the working group on gender. The national platform has been decentralized to sub-national level, which has already been accomplished for different regional states in the country.

DRM strategies are also being developed by the respective sector in-ministries in line with the DRM policy;

As part of implementing a multi-hazard approach efforts have commenced on enhancing urban DRM with the development of indicators and modification of existing rural based risk analysis tools to adapt to urban areas;

Strategic Outcome For Goal 3

Outcomes Statement

In 2014, the Government and its partners endorsed a shift to an annual humanitarian requirements document (HRD) – a shift from a six month needs identification to annual. The annual HRD is in line with the DRM policy with more focus on baseline information, monitoring tools, and preparedness utilizing regular Early Warning, monitoring and satellite imagery analysis.

The Government is working with sector actor to shift to sustainable interventions. For example, in a chronically water insecure areas where water trucking interventions are yearly undertaken, the Government and partners introduced a Joint Action Plan to reduce water trucking by up to 80 per cent by investing more on construction of sustainable water sources.

The sector taskforces are developing a DRM strategy focusing on better integration of resilience into sector response planning; there has also been some shift from

donors towards funding resilience projects.

More efforts are being placed towards linking emergency lifesaving interventions to long term development interventions to address root causes of vulnerability to shocks. For example, in the nutrition sector a five years National Nutrition Programme has been developed to strategically address the nutrition problem in the country considering a multi-sectoral and multidimensional nature of nutrition and focusing on life cycle approach.

The government is improving the Food Management System of the country.

The country has different Early Warning System tools that are also being developed and are improving the response capacity.

An Early Recovery network, led by the Government, has been established to better support mainstreaming of early recovery in sector planning and response;

Strategic goals

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 2013-2015

The Productive Safety Net Programme has been revised to PSNP IV to be put into effect in 2015 to further reduce disaster risks and vulnerabilities in chronically food insecure s/ districts in the country. The new PSNP increased both in scale and scope and could cover up to ten million beneficiaries, including 1.7 million transitory food insecure beneficiaries. The new PSNP also expanded its geographic reach to cover 92 new s, bringing the total of PSNP s to 411 in six regions. The programme would gradually expand over a three-year period and had an estimated budget of 3.6 billion USD for five years. The PSNP IV on the humanitarian-development continuum included one joint assessment of transitory needs through early warning tools and seasonal assessments; one response plan to cover identified transitory needs; as well as one comprehensive financing plan for the response plan and one decision-making structure.

Almost 300 s of the country have collected data for the Wereda Disaster Risk Profile. Out of them, 225 have the profile developed and available in the DRMFS Information Management System. The WDRP Information Management System was developed in 2014; the web based portal is now accessible on <http://profile.dppc.gov.et/Default.aspx>. Additionally, Contingency Plan and Climate Change adaptation plan – DRR plan have been developed for some 42 s.

The Livelihoods, Early Assessment and Protection project (LEAP) system, developed by the Government in collaboration with partners has started to be utilized. LEAP is an early warning – early action tool that prompts the timely scaling-up of response linking early warning to contingency planning. The LEAP software uses agro-meteorological monitoring data to estimate future crop yields and rangeland production, converted to estimates of people likely to be in need of assistance due to anticipated production reductions.

The 2010-2015 Growth Transformation Plan that leads the development of the country has introduces risk mitigation objectives;

The resilience approach has facilitated enhanced coordination between development and humanitarian partners;

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 2013-2015

The new revised Disaster Risk Management Policy has been endorsed by the Council of Ministers and shared with all stakeholders; the development of a legislation that provides the legal and institutional frameworks for implementing the DRM policy is underway;

The DRM – Strategic Programme and Investment Framework (DRM-SPIF), a tool developed by DRMFSS to facilitate an effective implementation of the National DRM policy, was launched on 4 December 2014 by the Government in the presence of donors, UN and NGO partners.

This policy and its respective strategy DRM SPIF states that “DRM shall be mainstreamed into development plans of Government institutions and private sector organizations”.

The strategies approved in this aspect are:

1. A mechanism shall be established for ensuring the mainstreaming of disaster risk management into government development policies, strategies, plans and programmes.
2. A proper structure shall be put in place in every designated lead sector government institution to facilitate the implementation of sector specific disaster risk management activities.
3. Disaster risk management shall be integrated into school curricula of learning institutions from primary to higher level as well as into plans of research institutions.
4. It shall be ensured that disaster risk management is mainstreamed into operational plan of the private sector.

Also, Lead sector institutions shall be assigned for every hazard at Federal, Regional, Zonal, as well as at Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa City Administration levels and they will be responsible for undertaking activities ranging from monitoring to response. There shall be a dedicated structure in those lead institutions to be assigned for performing such tasks.

One of the major achievements in this regard is the establishment of the multi-sector and multi-agency national platform in the country having membership from relevant government agencies and development partners. This platform, entitled as the DRM Technical Working Group, is also supported by a series of sector task forces like agriculture, WASH, health, nutrition, education, etc. besides the working group on gender. The national platform has been decentralized to sub-national level, which has already been accomplished for different regional states in the country.

DRM strategies are also being developed by the respective sector in-ministries in line with the draft DRM policy;

As part of implementing a multi-hazard approach efforts have commenced on enhancing urban DRM with the development of indicators and modification of existing rural based risk analysis tools to adapt to urban areas;

Following the launch of the DRM -SPIF, the DRM-SPIF Steering Committee established four taskforces: 1) Early Warning, Risk Assessment, and Monitoring; 2) Prevention, Mitigation, and Response; 3) Recovery and Rehabilitation and 4) Institutional Strengthening. The taskforces will draw representation from Government and partners including donors, UN agencies and NGOs. The respective taskforces will work on the implementation of the key pillars identified in the DRM SPIF.

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 2013-2015

In 2014, the Government and its partners endorsed a shift to an annual humanitarian requirements document (HRD) – a shift from a six month needs identification to annual. The annual HRD is in line with the DRM policy with more focus on baseline information, monitoring tools, and preparedness utilizing regular Early Warning, monitoring and satellite imagery analysis.

The Government is working with sector actor to shift to sustainable interventions. For example, in a chronically water insecure areas where water trucking interventions are yearly undertaken, the Government and partners introduced a Joint Action Plan to reduce water trucking by up to 80 per cent by investing more on construction of sustainable water sources;

The respective sectors have developed a DRM strategy focusing on better integration of resilience into sector response planning; there has also been some shift from donors towards funding resilience projects.

More efforts are being placed towards linking emergency lifesaving interventions to long term development interventions to address root causes that make people vulnerable to repeated shocks. The revised PSNP IV seeks to ensure there is an improved continuum of response. This means improvements to those interventions financed by the PSNP, and better integration between interventions financed by the PSNP and the wider emergency response system.

The government is improving the Food Management System of the country.

The country has different Early Warning System tools that are also being developed

and are improving the response capacity.

Priority for Action 1

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

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

National development plan	Yes
Sector strategies and plans	Yes
Climate change policy and strategy	Yes
Poverty reduction strategy papers	Yes
CCA/ UNDAF (Common Country Assessment/ UN Development Assistance Framework)	Yes
Civil defence policy, strategy and contingency planning	Yes

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

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Ethiopia has a “National Policy on Disaster Prevention and Management” since 1993, which has been revised and already endorsed. A dedicated institutional structure led by the government has been formulated to implement various programmes complying with HFA.

Four taskforces have been established in line with the major pillars of the Strategic Programme and Investment Framework to take forward the implementation of the DRM policy.

A comprehensive risk assessment exercise has been undertaken which is building up risk profiles at the lowest level. Almost 300 weredas/district of the countries have collected their data for the Wereda Disaster Risk Profile. Out of them, 225 have the profile developed and available in the DRMFSS Information Management System.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

- The implementation of the revised policy and strategy will need enough amount of resources
- 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 programme implementation 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

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? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

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)		

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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.

The future implementation of the DRM Strategic Programme will require enough amount of funds and resources.

The resilience agenda has allowed some donors to try to invest more in comprehensive DRR interventions rather than emergency interventions.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

- 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 the partners should change from addressing emergencies to risk reduction initiatives.

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

Legislation (Is there a specific legislation for local governments with a mandate for DRR?)	Yes
Regular budget allocations for DRR to local government	Yes
Estimated % of local budget allocation assigned to DRR	

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

- 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.
- Efforts are underway to better engage local actors (local NGOs and CBOs) in DRM coordination forums ;
- Through the PSNP IV a more regular budgetary allocation is to be made to mitigate disaster risks.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

- Adequacy of resources, implementation of DRM policy / strategies / guidelines to the local context and sufficient implementation capacity at local level remain to be areas for improvement.

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

civil society members (specify absolute number)	45
national finance and planning institutions (specify absolute number)	2
sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)	6
private sector (specify absolute number)	0
science and academic institutions (specify absolute number)	4
women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)	2
other (please specify)	

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

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

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

According to the new policy, the DRM Coordination Office will be under the Prime Minister's Office.

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, WASH and Gender) 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.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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.

Priority for Action 2

Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning

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

Multi-hazard risk assessment	Yes
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· [Woreda disaster risk profile](#)

% of schools and hospitals assessed

schools not safe from disasters (specify absolute number)	
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Gender disaggregated vulnerability and capacity assessments	Yes
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Agreed national standards for multi hazard risk assessments	Yes
--	-----

Risk assessment held by a central repository (lead institution)	Yes
--	-----

Common format for risk assessment	Yes
--	-----

Risk assessment format customised by user	Yes
--	-----

Is future/probable risk assessed?	Yes
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Please list the sectors that have already used disaster risk assessment as a precondition for sectoral development planning and	All Sectors
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programming.

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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 govt 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 200 districts have been completed out of 300 wereda/districts where data collection has been done (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).

The Information Management System with all this information can be checked in:

<http://profile.dppc.gov.et/Default.aspx>

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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).

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

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

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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.

Currently, the database must have human resources in order to update it with the current disasters.

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

Core indicator 3

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

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

Early warnings acted on effectively

Yes

Local level preparedness Yes

Communication systems and protocols used and applied Yes

Active involvement of media in early warning dissemination Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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. The tool enable to make projection of the number of people likely requiring assistance due to weather related adversities, on the basis of which required resources are identified to ensure early response. Livelihood assessments based on HEA methodology currently provide estimates of populations which is used to raise resources to address acute and chronic food insecurity. Under the reviser DRM policy recently endorsed, the decentralization is one of the main principles and DRMSS is supporting regions and districts in order to develop wereda contingency plans which are activated through the Wereda Early Warning System.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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.

Although there different components of the new DRM strategy in place, these are under review to improve the integration and harmonization (Wereda Early Warning System, Wereda Disaster Risk Profile, Wereda Contingency Plan, and Wereda Contingency Fund)

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

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

Establishing and maintaining regional hazard monitoring	Yes
Regional or sub-regional risk assessment	Yes
Regional or sub-regional early warning	Yes
Establishing and implementing protocols for	Yes

transboundary information sharing

Establishing and resourcing regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks

Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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. IGAD through ECPAC is able to have hazard mapping.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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.

Priority for Action 3

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

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? 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 disaster information system publicly available? Yes

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

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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

annually with a mid-year revision.
 Furthermore, humanitarian, development and donor agencies operating in the country are posting similar 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 flow of information at all vertical and horizontal levels.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The existing information dissemination system needs to be further enhanced and the dissemination through the DRMFSS Information Management System needs to be scaled up and awareness shall be created to be able to use this information.

Core indicator 2

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

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 DRR included in the national educational curriculum? Yes

primary school curriculum	Yes
secondary school curriculum	Yes
university curriculum	Yes
professional DRR education programmes	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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.

The Center for Disaster Risk Management (CDRM) is established to respond to capacity building needs on disaster risk management in Ethiopia as well as other countries of Africa. The Center is a product of a consultative fact finding mission initiated by Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS) in conformity with Disaster Risk Management Policy, Disaster Risk Management Strategic Program and Investment Framework of Ethiopia.

DRR has also been integrated in the country's school curriculum - into the subjects of grade 5 to 8 and efforts for DRR integration in lower grades (1 to 4) is also underway.

The Education sector has developed Teacher- Child- Parent Approach for School managed Disaster Risk Reduction. The aim of this project is to support government in strengthening the role of selected schools and surrounding communities to improve their own resilience vis a vis possible risks and hazards.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The humanitarian actors also heavily focus on relief response rather than investing on DRR initiatives. Education interventions fail to be a priority
The national DRM platform, particularly the constituent Education Sector Task Force is playing a major role in this regard.

Core indicator 3

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

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

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

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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. See <http://www.dppc.gov.et/profile>

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.

The establishment of DRM departments in universities enabled for tools and research

methods to be enhanced.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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.

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

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

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Efforts are being placed to enhance DRM in urban areas as the focus mainly had been to address rural vulnerabilities. To this effect, existing risk analysis tools (such as Disaster Risk Profile) are being adopted to urban areas for further implementation; 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.

The new revised DRM policy recently endorsed and it shows Disaster Risk Management a multi-sectoral responsibility from the different actors.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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

Priority for Action 4

Reduce the underlying risk factors

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

Protected areas legislation	Yes
Payment for ecosystem services (PES)	Yes
Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)	Yes
Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)	Yes
Climate change adaptation projects and programmes	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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 adaptation projects are highly practiced in the country since the last decades.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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.

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

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

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The Social Protection Policy has been endorsed

- 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 productive Safety Net has been re-designed in 2014 to reduce disaster risks and increase communities' resilience to shocks.
- 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 and Social Affairs

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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.

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

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

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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.

Urban Risk Profile are begin prepared for different cities of Ethiopia

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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.

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? No

Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas	Yes
Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas	Yes
Training of masons on safe construction technology	Yes
Provision of safe land and housing for low income households and communities	Yes
Risk sensitive regulation in land zoning and private real estate development	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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.

Urban Risk Profile will be developed in some cities of Ethiopia

The revised DRM policy increase the importance of Urban DRM issues in the country.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Urban DRM is not much in practice in the country as bulk of the country's population (80%) lives in rural areas. However, Urban Risk Profile methodology is under process to be implemented I Addis Abeba and other cities, among other Urban DRR initiatives.

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? No

% of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR	
DRR capacities of local authorities for response and recovery strengthened	No
Risk assessment undertaken in pre- and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction planning	Yes
Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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.

The Recovery and Rehabilitation taskforce established within DRM SPIF is expected to ensure a more enhanced incorporation of recovery and rehabilitation within the DRR framework.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The specific focus on rehabilitation is inadequate.

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

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

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities

and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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

Priority for Action 5

Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

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

DRR incorporated in these programmes and policies	Yes
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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.	Yes
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Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies? Yes

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

Potential risk scenarios are developed taking into account climate change projections	Yes
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Preparedness plans are regularly updated based on future risk scenarios	Yes
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Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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.

Decentralization will be strengthen through improvement of local risk assessments, local contingency planning and efficient use of contingency funds

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

There is financial constraint and capacity gaps impeding full achievement of this priority areas.

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

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

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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 RFM is under revision to improve the effectiveness and use of it. The Government is also in the process of preparing local 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.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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

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

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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.

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

Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available	Yes
Post-disaster need assessment methodologies	Yes
Post-disaster needs assessment	Yes

methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

Identified and trained human resources

Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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 humanitarian partners.

The government conducted an intensive training on PDNA methodology that included field visits in 2012. Still contextualization is remaining.

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.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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.

Drivers of Progress

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

Levels of Reliance

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

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?: Yes

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.

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?:
Yes

Are local institutions, village committees, communities, volunteers or urban resident welfare associations properly trained for response?: Yes

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.

The revised DRM National Policy will help to move forward in this aspect.

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.

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 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.

Currently, the revised PSNP IV, designed to contribute to the implementation of the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) and serve as a safety net for chronically and transitory food insecure households.

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: DRM Revised policy endorsed and DRM-SPIF has been launched and its operationalization has commenced;

HFA 2: Strengthened early warning system and envisioning more strengthening at district and community level, 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; Preparation of preparedness and response plan and regional level;
preparation of contingency plans at local level

Future Outlook

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

Although the revised DRM policy has been already endorsed, the implementation of the policy and the strategy (DRM-SPIF) will require enough financial and human resources, coordination, accountability, and decentralization.

Future Outlook Statement

Implementation of the Policy and Strategy at all levels (national, regional and local)

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 and turn over, particularly at local 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

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

- Local capacity to mainstream DRR into the implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Future Outlook Statement

Improvement of the local capacity

Stakeholders

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

Organization	Organization type	Focal Point
Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector, Ministry of Agriculture	Governments	Mitiku Kassa, State Minister/ Tadesse Bekele, DRM Advisor
Ministry of Health, Ethiopian Public Health Institute	Governments	Dadi Jima, Dep. Director General, EPHI
Ministry of Education	Governments	Mesfin Haile, Coordinator
Ministry of Water and Energy	Governments	Gebite Genamo, Emergency WASH Section Head
Bahir Dar university, Department of Disaster Risk Mangment and Sustainable Development	Academic & Research Institutions	Tarekegn Ayalew, Department Dean
FEWS-NET	Non-Governmental Organizations	Yakob Mudesir, National Manager
Plan International Ethiopia	Non-Governmental Organizations	Getachew Demesa, DRR Manager
World Vision Ethiopia	Non-Governmental Organizations	Taye Yadessa, DRR Manger
UN Office for Coordinating Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)	UN & International Organizations	David Del Conte, Deputy Head of Office; Martha Getachew, Humanitarian Affairs Officer
UNICEF	UN & International Organizations	Awoke Mogus, Emergency Specialist
Addis Ababa University	Academic & Research Institutions	Zewdu Eshetu
UNDP	UN & International Organizations	Dillip Kumar

UNFPA	UN & International Organizations	Wondemagegn Fanta
World Bank	UN & International Organizations	Ahmed Abdilkadir, DRM Specialist
World Food Programme	UN & International Organizations	Eric BRANCKAERT, Head of Programme a.i