

ETHIOPIA



BACKGROUND

Ethiopia is the second most populous country in Sub-Saharan Africa and also one of the world's poorest. It is prone to droughts, floods, landslides, pests, earthquakes, and urban and forest fires. Multiple factors influence the country's vulnerability to natural hazards, including dependence on rain-fed agriculture, land degradation, and weak institutions.

Ethiopia has a long history of recurring droughts which, since the 1970s, have increased in magnitude, frequency, and impact. The 2011 Horn of Africa drought left more

than 4.5 million people in need of food assistance. This is in addition to the 7.5 million people who were already receiving food aid. Furthermore, pasture and water shortages caused massive livestock deaths in the south and southeastern parts of the country.





Climate change studies show that vulnerability to cyclic hazards is increasing, especially among the poor. Moreover, due to climate change as well as additional human-induced factors, the areas affected by drought and desertification are expanding in the country.

QUICK FACTS

COUNTRY INDICATORS¹

GDP per capita (PPP)	\$1,380
Total Population	94,100,756
Income Level	Low
Poverty ²	30%
Urban Population	19%

RISK PROFILE³

Lack of coping capacity	 7.7
Vulnerability	 6.4
Hazard and exposure	 5.3
Overall risk	 6.4

KEY PRIORITIES

1. Understanding of risks and impacts
2. Land-use and urban planning policies
3. Contingency plans
4. Risk financing mechanisms

¹ World Bank: free and open access to development data in countries around the globe. <http://data.worldbank.org/>

² Poverty rates at national poverty lines, World Bank Open Data.

³ INFORM: a global, open-source risk assessment for humanitarian crises and disasters. INFORM uses a scale from 0-10 (10 is the highest level of risk) <http://www.inform-index.org/>



The government of Ethiopia is focused on combating recurrent droughts and food insecurity through a proactive and comprehensive approach to disaster risk management (DRM). In the last five years, the government created the Disaster Management and Food Security Sector under the Ministry of Agriculture, designed and approved a National Policy and Strategy on Disaster Management, and designed a DRM Strategic Program and Investment Framework for government and donor interventions.

To further advance the DRM agenda, priorities include: (i) improving capacity to carry out analysis; (ii) enhancing understanding of risks and impacts; (iii) developing and strengthening building codes, land-use and urban planning, contingency planning; and (iv) establishing risk financing mechanisms.

GFDRR PROGRESS TO DATE

GFDRR's support to the government started in 2008 with a contribution to the National Nutrition Program, which was part of a World Bank Nutrition Project. The program helped reduce the nutritional and health impacts of emergencies on affected people. As a result, community-based nutrition programs are being implemented in 238 districts and the overall nutrition status of children and mothers improved.

In addition, GFDRR has been instrumental in helping the government establish an effective risk financing tool (called the Livelihoods, Early Assessment and Protection index, LEAP). This enables the National Meteorological Agency to receive real-time weather data every 15 minutes. LEAP data on weather-related risks is shared with policymakers, enabling better forward planning. Approximately 14 million people are benefitting from livelihood protection as a direct result of LEAP. The

World Bank and other donors have committed US\$160 million over five years for LEAP and similar tools.















Further, GFDRR, in coordination with the Institute for Applied Development Studies, develops risk information on community livelihoods in flood-exposed areas that feed into a national livelihoods database. GFDRR helped develop risk profiles to increase understanding of disaster risk, vulnerability and risk maps, and improve web-based connectivity between agencies involved in DRM. The government's preparedness was reinforced through GFDRR-supported contingency planning, training on logistics for decentralized rapid response, recovery and post-disaster needs assessments, and pilot projects to reduce industrial water, air pollution, and improve solid waste management. GFDRR is also supporting development of a master level university program at key research institutes.

LOOKING AHEAD


Over the next three years the World Bank, with GFDRR financing, intends to scale up support for the national DRM program. GFDRR's engagement includes: (i) fully establishing DRM policies, strategies and institutions; (ii) developing risk and vulnerability assessments; and (iii) strengthening early warning, and contingency

planning and financing in both rural and urban areas; (iv) increasing public awareness, education, and capacity in DRM; (v) integrating DRM into sector development planning; and (vi) improving emergency preparedness and response capacity.

PROJECTS AWARDED BY GFDRR 2007-2015


Project	Description
Implementation Support for Ethiopia Disaster Risk Management Investment Framework   US\$200,000 I Start date: 2013 (Ongoing)	Supports The government of Ethiopia in translating the DRM investment framework into an operational program. Activities include: (i) developing a system for disaster prevention and early warning; (ii) consulting donors, government agencies, civil society and academic organizations; (iii) preparing an investment program for operationalizing DRM; and (iv) sharing knowledge on DRM best practices.
Ethiopia's Disaster Risk Management Country Plan - Phase I     US\$1,275,000 I Start date: 2010 (Ongoing)	Strengthens government capacity to mainstream DRM and risk reduction into major development activities. Activities include: (i) improving connectivity and expanding the computer-based communications infrastructure of the Federal Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector network; (ii) strengthening national EWS capacity and contingency planning; (iii) supporting disaster risk profiling and data collection; and (iv) refining the weather-based risk management tools that trigger timely responses to floods and food shortages.
Building Capacity in Post-Disaster Needs Assessment  US\$46,680 I 2012-2013 (Completed)	Provided training to the government on estimating and preparing against the impacts of disasters in development planning, and on Post-Disaster and Needs Assessment (PDNA) methodology. Activities included: (i) training officials on the practical application of PDNAs; (ii) developing a case study for hands-on learning; and (iii) helping to mainstream the PDNA methodology in the country's disaster response and preparedness efforts.
Productive Safety Nets II    US\$329,000 I 2009-2010 (Completed)	Strengthened early warning systems for rural areas and provided better protection for most vulnerable populations. Activities Included: (i) assessing disaster risks; (ii) developing a weather-based index for triggering emergency financing; (iii) strengthening Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Program; and (iv) establishing the Livelihoods, Early Assessment and Protection index (LEAP).
Mitigating Impacts of Adverse Shocks on Nutrition and Health    US\$343,185 I 2008-2010 (Completed)	Supported a development-oriented and preventative approach to mitigating disaster-related impacts. Activities included: (i) conducting studies on local therapeutic food production; and (ii) performing market analyses that will have long-term benefits for stabilizing the supply of emergency-related food products.
Flood Risk Protection: Facilitating Provision of Baseline Vulnerability Information on Flood-exposed Communities in Ethiopia  US\$343,886 I 2007-2012 (Completed)	Supported the Institute for Applied Development Studies to produce relevant information on community livelihoods in selected flood areas to inform the national livelihoods database. Activities included: (i) increasing capacity to reduce flood risk; and (ii) establishing a course on risk and vulnerability analyses, and management at Addis Ababa University.

 Pillar 1
Risk Identification

 Pillar 2
Risk Reduction

 Pillar 3
Preparedness

 Pillar 4
Financial Protection

 Pillar 5
Resilient Reconstruction

GFDRR KEY PARTNERS

ACCRA	ACCRA is an alliance of Oxfam, Save the Children UK, Care, and the Government of Ethiopia's Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector that together support contingency planning.
DFID	The United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) supports productive safety nets and risk transfer activities.
EU	The European Union (EU) supports the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP), participatory forest management, biodiversity programs, conservation of wild coffee, and initiatives for sustainable biomass energy.
FAO	The UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) support land tenure analyses and technical assistance to the forestry, natural resource, and watershed management sectors. In addition, FAO supports the Agricultural Task Force.
Irish Aid	Irish Aid supports private sector involvement in DRM, sustainable livelihoods, emergency response funding, and PSNP.
Netherlands	The Netherlands supports local non-governmental agencies and the Horn of Africa Regional Environment Network.
OCHA	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) supports emergency assessment and responses, risk mapping and assessment.
UNDP	UNDP helps implement the Early Recovery Program, prepare recovery strategies, and provides support to update information technology.
USAID	US Agency for International Development (USAID) supports (i) preparation of the Policy and Investment Framework initiative (ii) Livelihoods Integration Unit (iii) training at Bahir Dar University and (iv) the National Incident Management System.
WFP	The World Food Program (WFP) provides technical support to the Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS) on the management of environmental resources, a targeted supplementary feeding program and relief assistance.
World Bank	The following projects are part of the World Bank's efforts to mainstream DRM: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ethiopia Geothermal Sector Development Project: Develops geothermal resources in Ethiopia. ■ Pastoral Community Development Project: Improves access to community demand-driven social and economic services for pastoralists and agro-pastoralists of Ethiopia. ■ Road Sector Support Project: Reduces travel time and cost along selected inter-regional corridors and support the sustainability of the federal road network. ■ Sustainable Land Management Project: Reduces land degradation and improves land productivity in selected watersheds in targeted regions. ■ Agricultural Growth Program: Increases agricultural productivity and market access for key crop and livestock products in targeted areas with increased participation of women and youth. ■ Ethiopia Disaster Risk Management Country Plan Project-Phase I: Improves the capacity of DRMFSS in early warning, disaster risk assessment and disaster preparedness. ■ Productive Safety Nets Program: Reduces household vulnerability, improves resilience to shocks and promotes sustainable community development in food insecure areas of rural Ethiopia.

GFDRR STAKEHOLDERS

National Services	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Early Warning and Response Directorate, National Meteorology Agency, Rural Economic Development and Food Security (RED+FS).
Regional Organizations	African Union, Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), European Commission (EC).
International Organizations	UNDP, WFP, OCHA, FAO, United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
Non-Governmental Organizations and Civil Society Organizations	Oxfam, CordAid, Plan International, Action Against Hunger, Famine Early Warning Systems Network, Mercy Corps, ASCID-Spanish, Save the Children, Help Age International, Cooperazione Internazionale.