



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

United Nations Development Programme Ethiopia

2013 Annual Report

Disaster Risk Management and Livelihoods Recovery Programme

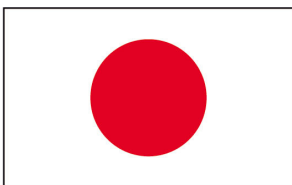


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ACRONYMS

ACDRM	African Centre for Disaster Risk Management
BPR	Business Process Re-engineering
CBDRM	Community Based Disaster Risk Management
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CFW	Cash for Work
CAHW	Community Animal Health Worker
CRP	Contingency and Response Plan
DA	Development Agents
DCT	Direct Cash Transfer
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRMFSS	Disaster Risk Management & Food Security Sector
DRM –SPIF	Disaster Risk Management- Strategic Programme and Investment Framework
DRMTWG	Disaster Risk Management Technical Working Group
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRR/LR	Disaster Risk Reduction/Livelihood Recovery
EWS	Early Warning System
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
FSCD	Food Security Coordination Directorate
LCRDB	Livestock, Crop and Rural Development Bureau
LEGS	Livestock Emergency Guideline and Standard
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
MOARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
NIM	National Implementation Manual
ONLF	Ogaden National Liberation Front
OPADC	Oromia Pastoralist Area Development Commission
PIM	Programme Implementation Manual
SMO	Social Mobilization Officer
UNDAF	United National Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations International Children and Emergency Fund
VFW	Voucher for Work
WFP	World Food Programme
WRDB	Water Resources Development Bureau

PROGRAMME SUMMARY OF THE DRR/LR PROGRAMME

PROJECT TITLE	Strengthening National Capacity for Disaster Risk Reduction and Livelihood Recovery (DRR/LR)														
LOCATION	Ethiopia: nationwide and Afar, Gambella, Oromia (Bale, Borena, and Guji zones) and Somali regions .														
PROJECT ID/IDs	Atlas Award ID 00059570 , including project outputs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 00074542 Strengthening National Capacity for Disaster Risk Reduction and Livelihoods Recovery - 0086099 Drought Recovery for Pastoralist and Agro-Pastoralist Communities, Bale and Guji zones in Oromia region, <i>funded by Japan</i> - 00086250 Poverty Reduction Support to Drought Affected Population, Borena zone in Oromia region, <i>funded by Japan</i> - 00086100 Drought Recovery for Pastoral Communities, Somali region, <i>funded by AU</i> 														
PROG. DURATION	2010-2016														
UNDAF OUTCOME(S)	UNDAF Outcome 4: By 2015, national and sub-national institutions and vulnerable communities have systematically reduced disaster risks, impacts of disasters and have improved food security. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNDAF Output 4.1: Preparation of the national evidence-based DRM strategy. - UNDAF Output 4.2: Plans and systems are established, and training capacity increased to mitigate hazards and prepare for potential disasters in national institutions, regions, woredas, and kebeles. - UNDAF Output 4.3: Disaster-affected communities receive life-and livelihood-saving emergency relief and recovery assistance. 														
CONTRIBUTIONS	<table> <tr> <td>African Union:</td><td>USD 1.0 million</td></tr> <tr> <td>CERF*:</td><td>USD 0.8 million</td></tr> <tr> <td>Greece:</td><td>USD 0.3 million</td></tr> <tr> <td>Japan:</td><td>USD 6.0 million</td></tr> <tr> <td>UNDP:</td><td>USD 6.7 million</td></tr> <tr> <td>Norway</td><td>USD 0.053 million</td></tr> <tr> <td>Switzerland</td><td>USD 0.542 million</td></tr> </table> <p><i>* in partnership with FAO and IOM</i></p>	African Union:	USD 1.0 million	CERF*:	USD 0.8 million	Greece:	USD 0.3 million	Japan:	USD 6.0 million	UNDP:	USD 6.7 million	Norway	USD 0.053 million	Switzerland	USD 0.542 million
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TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS	USD 15.4 million														
IMPLEMENTING PARTNER AND RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	Implementing partner: Disaster Risk Management Food Security Sector (DRMFSS) of the Ministry of Agriculture Responsible parties: <u>Regional Level:</u> Oromia Pastoral Area Development Commission (OPADC), Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureaus (DPPB) and Bureaus of Finance and Economic Development (BoFED) in Afar, Gambella, Oromia, and Somali regions <u>Woreda Level:</u> Woreda Pastoral Area Development Offices (WPADO) and Woreda Administrations														

Disclaimer: Financial data provided in this report is an extract from UNDP's financial system. All figures are provisional and do not replace certified annual financial statements issued by UNDP.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The UNDP DRM programme *Strengthening National Capacity for Disaster Risk Reduction and Livelihood Recovery (DRR/LR)* aims to strengthen the application of DRR practices throughout Ethiopia. UNDP supports the government in its efforts to systematically reduce disaster risks and impacts of disasters and to improve food security by developing capacity of national, regional and district level institutions as well as communities.

At the upstream level, UNDP supports the government in creating the building blocks for the national DRM architecture. Support to designing the Disaster Risk Management- Strategic Programme and Investment Framework (DRM-SPIF), establishment of the national Emergency Coordination Centre (to centralise weather and climate information systems and to enhance dissemination of Early Warning information) and the launch of the African Centre for DRM (to foster knowledge transfer and research on DRM) are a few examples of this work.

At the grassroots' level, UNDP provides support to communities to enhance resilience building by promoting the build-back-better approach and addressing the underlying causes of disasters. This is done through enhancing livelihood recovery initiatives (such as cash-for-work schemes and restocking) designed in the drought or flood prone areas. The experiences and learnings from these community level engagements inform UNDP's upstream and policy level work. UNDP also actively facilitates South-South cooperation and uses it as tool to develop capacity of its implementing partners through experience and knowledge sharing.

The target communities of the DRR/LR programme are vulnerable pastoralists and agro-pastoralists, reliant on the natural environment for their survival and directly facing the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events. Women are also benefitting from the programme, through their active role in the cooperatives and other activities. By feeding local level best practices into national policy formulation and frameworks (such as the DRM Strategic Planning and Investment Framework), Ethiopians at large also stand to benefit from the programme.

The programme is being implemented in Afar, Gambella, Oromia, and Somali, regions with the support of multiple donors (including Switzerland, Japan, and African Union) and UNDP core resources. The Programme is being implemented through an integrated approach to complement the government's ongoing initiatives to sustainably reduce disaster risks. It is harmonized with the government's overall development strategy, the Growth and Transformation Plan, to ensure vulnerability reduction and crisis prevention.

Thus, the Programme provides upstream policy support to mainstream DRM into overall development initiatives, puts systems in place for effective programming and planning at federal and regional levels, and provides livelihoods recovery at the community level.

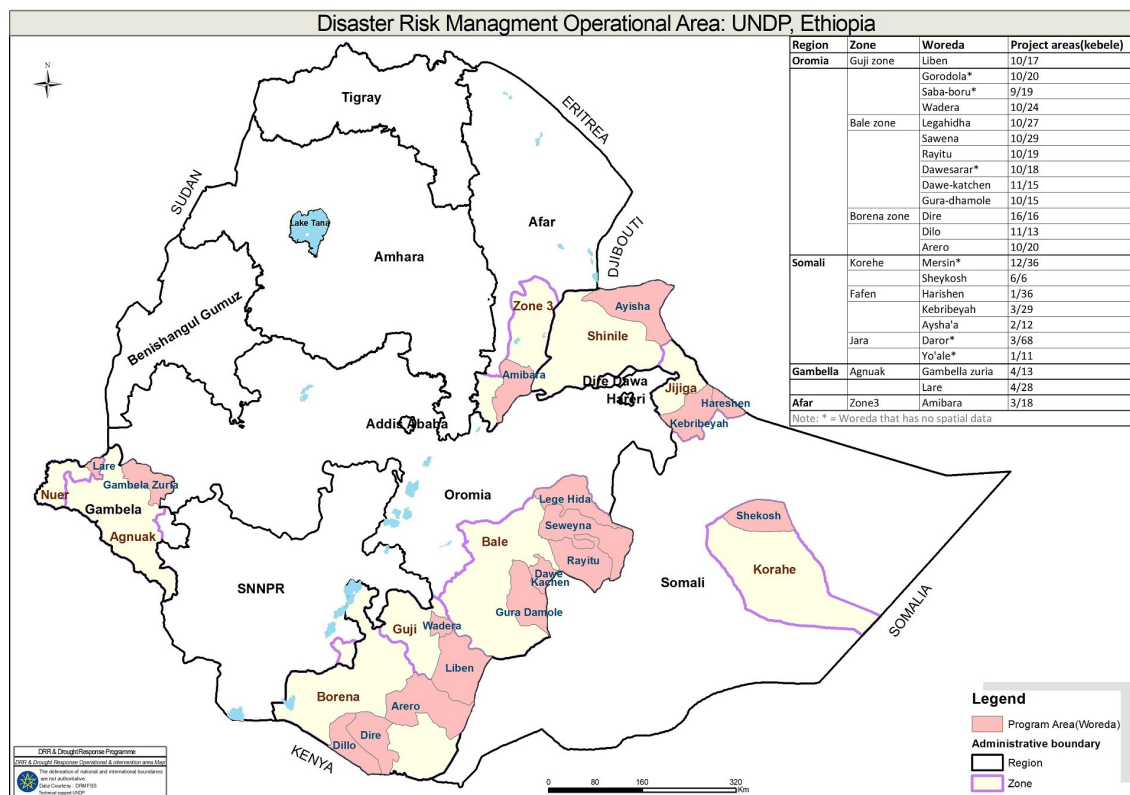
CONTEXT

Ethiopia is exposed to a wide range of hazards associated with a diverse geography, climate, and socio-economic conditions. Droughts and floods represent major challenges, but a number of other hazards, such as crop pests, livestock and human diseases, landslides, and fires, also affect communities and their livelihoods, and the country at large. Climate change is expected to increase further exposure to weather-related risks with serious consequences.

Southern and Eastern parts of Ethiopia, including Afar, Somali, Oromia regions, are often hit by severe droughts (such as the Horn of Africa drought in 2011), and Gambella and other parts of the country suffer from flooding. The successive drought and frequent floods have had a strong effect on poverty, food security, livelihood status and human capital of communities during the past few years. Vulnerability factors such as unemployment, undernourishment, population pressure, land degradation and low-productivity agriculture have further worsened the situation for many.

These cycles of drought and flood have set back development gains, exacerbated food insecurity and diverted scarce development resources to relief. The recurrent conflicts in the border areas of Eritrea and Somalia have also aggravated and affected the livelihoods of the affected communities.

In response to these challenges and to break these vicious circles, the UNDP programme supporting Disaster Risk Reduction and Livelihoods Recovery (DRR/LR) aims to strengthen the application of DRR practices in Ethiopia.



UNDP seeks to support the government in its efforts to systematically reduce disaster risks and impacts of disasters and to improve food security by developing capacity of national, regional and district level institutions as well as communities.

The Programme is part of UNDP Ethiopia's broader engagement in supporting climate resilient green growth in the country. With its Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) strategy, Ethiopia is attempting to transform its development model by leaping to modern energy-efficient, low emission development pathways. UNDP Ethiopia upholds these efforts by strengthening the capacities of national actors through targeted and catalytic interventions, providing technical support for implementing the CRGE strategy and advancing the disaster risk, early warning and environment agenda of the country. The DRR/LR Programme is an integral part of the work on preparedness and early recovery.

The overall goal of this Programme is to enhance the institutional capacity in Ethiopia at all levels to take cost-effective, systematic and sustainable risk reduction measures to protect the lives, livelihoods and property of vulnerable populations against various natural disasters affecting the country.

At upstream level, the Programme supports the government in creating the building blocks for the national DRM architecture. UNDP, through the Programme, has provided fundamental upstream policy support for the elaboration and revision of Ethiopia's DRM policy, the creation of the DRM Strategic Programme and Investment Framework (DRM-SPIF), and strengthening of the arrangements of critical institutions such as the African Centre for DRM, Ethiopian Emergency Coordination Centre and early warning systems at federal, regional and local levels. The Programme also assists to mainstream DRM into overall development initiatives, and puts in place systems for effective programming and planning at federal and regional levels.

At the downstream level, the DRR/LR Programme facilitates the recovery and builds the resilience of the disaster affected communities. It particularly focuses on improving the food security and building the resilience of pastoralist communities, who were adversely impacted by the Horn of Africa drought in 2011 and remain vulnerable to the occurrence of droughts and prolonged dry periods. Taking into account the extent of the vulnerability of the beneficiaries, the community interventions of the Programme aim to 1) promote and institute measures at community level to reduce disaster risks and improve adaptation to climate change and variability, 2) stimulate social protection with productivity by enhancing interventions that will help to rebuild livelihoods and improve food security, and 3) endorse livelihood diversification to improve coping mechanism and prevent livelihood crisis.

The Programme is being implemented on federal level, and in Afar, Gambella, Oromia, and Somali regional states. The experience from the community level feeds into policy level work of the Programme.

The DRM Programme is being carried out – thanks to the support of many donors, including the Government of Japan, the Swiss Development Cooperation Agency, the African Union, the Central Emergency Response Funds, the Government of Greece, as well as UNDP's core funding and resources managed by UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

1. PARTNERSHIP STRUCTURES

The Programme is harmonized with Ethiopia's overall development plan and it is carried out through an integrated approach to complement to government's ongoing initiatives. It is being implemented by the respective implementing partners under the National Implementation Modality (NIM) and its management arrangements are guided by the Programme Implementation Manual (PIM) adopted by both the government and the UNDP.

Various training programmes have been conducted to enhance the capacities of the implementing partners (incl. project management committees, procurement committees and various other technical committees) to ensure timely and high quality delivery of the programme components as agreed in the work plan.

The UNDP Country Office has deployed a Technical Advisor on Disaster Risk Management and Livelihoods to the DRMFSS to support the national counterparties in implementing the Programme. The technical advisor is supported by a programme associate and a finance specialist. UNDP has also deployed 10 staff members, including four programme coordinators to support the regional counterparties, to the regions where the Programme is implemented. UNDP also provides additional support in terms of quality control and capacity development.

To assure a harmonized and integrated approach, the Programme is implemented with partners at federal, regional, district, and local levels.

At the federal level, the Ministry of Agriculture, through the Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS) and in partnership with UNDP, ensures overall direction and coherence of the Programme. The Steering Committee, with targeted partnerships with African Centre for DRM and Ethiopian Emergency Coordination Centre, ensures that regional and community level inputs are fed into the policy level.

At the regional level, a steering and programme management committee has been established to provide technical expertise and ensure timely execution of all the activities. The key partners implementing and providing support are the Oromia Pastoral Area Development Commission (OPADC), the Disaster Prevention & Preparedness Bureaus (DPPB), and the Bureaus of Finance and Economic Development (BoFED). The committee also includes members of all involved sector bureaus (the Water Resources Development Bureau, the Livestock, Crop and Rural Development Bureau, and the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau).

At district and zonal level, the district level committee comprising of district administration and sector offices lead the selection process of the activities and are involved in implementing them. The task forces render regular backstopping services and technical support. Different sectoral offices (including animal health and agriculture) likewise provide implementation support on regular basis.

The Programme has undertaken a study to ensure there is no duplication of activities with other ongoing initiatives at the district (woreda) and zonal levels and guarantee an effective utilization of resources.

At the community level, the Programme adopted a comprehensive community-based project implementation modality in which the communities play the central role in identifying and prioritizing project activities and selecting project beneficiaries.

Community members are actively planning and they prepare their own Community Based Disaster Risk Management plans (CBDRM) for the disaster risk managed based activities in their localities.

At the local level, the Programme also works in close cooperation with the FAO and the regional Livestock, Crop and Rural Development Bureaus on the quality standards to be observed in the procurement and distribution of veterinary drugs and equipment, the trainings of Community Animal Husbandry Workers (CAHWs) and the conduct of mass animal vaccinations/curative treatments.

2. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

At the federal level, progress monitored against the targets set in the project document, the UNDAF outcome, and the annual targets in the annual working plan is reported the Steering Committee.

At the regional level, the implementing partners visit and monitor the Programme activities quarterly. The regional level monitoring and evaluation missions involve different districts level sector bureaus (such as the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness bureau, the Livestock, Crop and Rural Development bureau, Water Resources Development bureau, and Finance and Economic Development bureau).

At the district level, sector offices and district administrations visit and monitor the Programme activities on a monthly basis. The district level task force also meets monthly to analyze progress, challenges and lessons learnt of each activity. The progress is communicated to the zonal level.

District social mobilization officers and focal persons of the Programme conduct visits to project sites to provide technical guidance and assistance to facilitate the implementation of activities. The district food security taskforce members conduct visits to project sites twice a month and discuss progress and challenges encountered, set direction, and provide guidance for the community. Similarly, the zonal taskforce members conduct quarterly monitoring visits to project specific sites.

At the community level, established committees, local administration, and the Social Mobilization Officers (selected by the district administration) follow-up up daily and monitor the achieved progress. The Programme also organizes regular community meetings to update the community on the progress of the Programme and give an overview of expenditures to promote transparency and effective information-sharing.

Apart from these monitoring mechanisms, the UNDP staff members regularly undertake joint monitoring missions with the implementing partners. Joint Project review meetings are also conducted to ensure timely programme implementation. The Programme utilizes the existing government coordination structures, specifically regional and district level Disaster Risk Management Technical Working Groups to share best practices and learnings.

OVERALL PROGRESS REVIEW

1. DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES

This Programme contributes to the achievement of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) in Ethiopia during 2012-2015. More specifically, it taps into its first Pillar and Outcome 4: "By 2015, national and sub-national institutions and vulnerable communities have systematically reduced disaster risks, impacts of disasters and have improved food security."

This Programme focuses on building institutional capacity for DRR, and resilience and recovery capacity of disaster prone communities.

The capacity for identifying risks, integrating DRR into development planning, preparing and responding to disasters has been strengthened at federal, regional and district (woreda) levels. The Programme has played an important role in finalizing the national Strategic Programme and Investment Framework (DRM-SPIF) to establish a comprehensive and integrated disaster risk management system in Ethiopia. As part of the Programme's efforts, the national DRM policy was approved in July 2013 and its operationalization through the DRM-SPIF is underway. This constitutes a strong foundation, institutional framework and government commitment to operate on DRM and achieve additional results.

The professionalization of the DRM workforce in Ethiopia and the establishment of the African Centre for DRM and the Emergency Coordination Centre have further helped to set up structures to improve the country's readiness to prepare for a coordinated response disasters. The set-up of the new Emergency Coordination Centre has facilitated the collection and centralization of weather and climate information, and the dissemination of early warning information. The trained and strengthened district level early warning committees have further improved the collection, analysis and usage of the early warning information. This has enhanced the capacity to respond to and cope with disasters at national, regional and district levels.

The cash-for-work schemes and direct cash transfers have helped the target beneficiaries to increase their household income, restock their livestock, and build assets. This has increased their adaptive capacity, improved food security, and reduced overall poverty in the intervention areas.

While the community members are engaged in activities to build public assets (such as communal water ponds and wells), they receive cash in return. This additional cash has helped them to restock and diversify their livelihoods and improve the nutritional status of children and the wellbeing of their mothers.

Rangeland management activities, rehabilitation of water facilities, and the improved availability and quality of veterinary services have helped to ensure the availability of fodder and improve the health of the livestock. As a large number of the beneficiaries are agro-pastoralists or pastoralists and their livelihoods depend on livestock, these activities have been critical in improving their livelihoods.

The preparation of the Community Based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP) plans, with the support and assistance of the social mobilization officers and development agents, has enabled the communities to build on existing coping mechanisms and increase awareness of community managed disaster risk management practices. This has enhanced the communal capacity for effective disaster risk reduction.

Many neighboring communities in the Guji zone in Oromia region have witnessed the successes of the Programme and express their willingness to learn from peer communities. This indicates that the community level work is also benefitting the nearby communes.

2. PROJECT RESULTS SUMMARY

Key Result Area I: Capacities for Disaster Preparedness and Response

This key result area looks into the capacity for risk identification, integrating DRR into development planning, disaster preparedness and response system management and overall disaster risk management strengthened at federal, regional and district (woreda) levels.

In 2013, the Programme organized various capacity development initiatives on leadership development from federal to local level to ensure sustainable programme development and effective programme implementation. By providing technical and financial support, the Programme played a key role in the establishment of the African Centre for Disaster Risk Management (ACDRM) at the Addis Ababa University. The ACDRM has set up various training and capacity development programmes for stakeholders on DRM and Climate Change Adaptation, conducts research on DRM, and fosters South-south cooperation on knowledge management. The training programmes were set up in collaboration with Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC) in Thailand. DRM professionals have also been sent to regional and global training programmes and workshops in Thailand and Switzerland to develop their capacity.

Through the Programme, UNDP was also closely involved in the preparation of the Disaster Risk Management Strategic Planning and Investment Framework (DRM-SPIF) and provided policy support for other livelihood recovery initiatives, including the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP). The finalized DRM-SPIF will guide all DRM programme interventions in Ethiopia during the upcoming years.

In 2013, the Programme also continued its upstream policy support including the preparation of the DRM policy by providing advisory support services and facilitating consultations. The final version of the DRM policy was endorsed by the parliament in 2013. The Programme also supported the development of several technical guidelines on DRM in Ethiopia.

At community level, consultative discussions were held in the villages (kebeles) to initiate the grassroots level CBDRM plans that address the relevant context and the hazards commonly faced by the community. Senior and middle level experts from Agriculture, Pastoralist, and Natural Resource and Water Offices were trained at the regional level as trainers of trainers to create opportunities to cascade similar training down to district and community level.

Besides the community level DRM activities, a pilot activity on **Community Based Resilience Assessment** (COBRA) has been undertaken in Borena zone, Oromia. The CoBRA is a tool which enables disaster prone communities to participate in the ongoing technical and scientific resilience building debates, and helps to anchor the communities' views into federal, regional and district level resilience-related decision-making processes. The piloting was conducted, with support of the UNDP Drylands Development Centre (DDC), in collaboration with the African Centre for Disaster Risk Management. The pilot assessment will guide the district (woreda) level risk profiling being undertaken by DRMFSS and its partners in the most hazard prone districts in Ethiopia.

[Key Result Area II: Enhanced Coordination for DRM](#)

This key result area examines the enhanced coordination at national, regional and district (woreda) levels for improved emergency management, disaster risk reduction, food security, and long-term sustainable development.

The Programme helped to initiate and establish the national Emergency Coordination Centre, housed at the DRMFSS, to centralize weather and climate information systems, develop dissemination of early warning information, and prepare a set-up for coordinated responses. 40 DRM professionals have also trained as trainers of trainees to revamp the early warning systems in 23 districts and 4 regions.

At district level, early warning committees have been strengthened and training on early warning data collection, analysis and utilization have been provided. The decentralized early warning database system has also been updated. This has enhanced the capacity to respond to and cope with disasters at district level.

The establishment and training of the Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) committees in all the villages (kebeles) enabled to ensure the effective implementation of the activities. The committees also served as focal points for addressing communities' needs and priorities and mobilizing community members for the different activities.

[Key Result Area III: Resilient Livelihoods](#)

This key result area assesses the improved, diversified and adaptive livelihoods for vulnerable crop and livestock farmers and pastoralists, and enhancement of water security through water resource rehabilitation and/or development in target regions.



Community Members restoring a pond in Bale zone, Oromia region

The target communities were engaged in various activities to improve their adaptive capacity:

- Improvement of rangeland management to increase feed availability and increased production
- Diversification of livelihoods to improve coping mechanisms
- Capacity development through training and advisory services to stimulate local disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation measures

The major activities of Programme are implemented by the targeted vulnerable communities through voucher/cash-for-work based modalities. This meant that the selected project beneficiaries actively participate in the overall implementation of the planned activities.

Rangeland Management

A large number of the beneficiaries are agro-pastoralists or pastoralists and their livelihoods depend on livestock. Therefore, ensuring availability and increased production of feed is critical in improving the communities' coping mechanisms.

In 2013, 10,080 people (6,162 women and 3,918 men) participated in rangeland management activities (such as clearing invasive and unwanted bush) and cleared a total of 12,936 hectares of land to enable the regeneration of indigenous pasture.

Provision of Livestock and Veterinary Services

Upon completion of the rangeland management activities and the water facilities rehabilitation activities, each of the household in the community received on average 10-15 reproductive goats.

These goats were procured from local village markets by goat procurement committees established by the beneficiary communities themselves. 48 078 female goats, 15504 shoats, and 654 heifers were provided to 6 014 households through a voucher scheme.

The Programme likewise established animal procurement committees in each of the beneficiary villages and provided basic training on procurement standards and monitoring to the members. These committee members served as front line agents in their villages (kebeles) for the procuring, vaccinating and distributing animals.



Animal restocking, Somali Region

The Programme has also strengthened the district level capacities provide animal vaccination services, building capacity of animal health service providers, establishing drug revolving funds, and enhancing community awareness on proper animal healthcare. Government assigned Social Mobilization Officers and community leaders have also received awareness training on current challenges and opportunities of the animals' health.

In addition to this, the Programme works in close cooperation with the FAO and the regional Livestock, Crop and Rural Development Bureaus on strengthening the provision of agricultural inputs and veterinary services, the quality standards to be observed in the procurement and distribution of veterinary drugs and equipment, involvement of community members in the trainings of Community Animal Husbandry Workers (CAHWs) and mass animal vaccinations/curative treatments.

Various alternative livelihood options (including identification of water resources and development of community infrastructure) were also identified as effective disaster mitigation measures at community level.

[Key Result Area IV: Watershed Management](#)

This key result area looks into the Integrated watershed and flood management systems and settlement programmes developed for flood-prone communities.

Activities to rehabilitate water facilities have been undertaken to improve access to water for both humans and livestock.

In 2013, the Programme helped to rehabilitate 85 water facilities, including ponds, water wells, birkas (ponds), water scheme pipelines, and Haffir dams. These water facilities provided 195,927 beneficiaries access to clean water. The ponds were medium sized ponds (minimum capacity of 4,500 cubic meters). The rehabilitated ponds and traditional wells were made functional with the active participation of beneficiary communities. Households were engaged in the selecting the site, digging, fencing, and developing inlet and outlet structures.

As part of a community level capacity building initiative, the Programme also established trained and strengthened the capacity of 80 water management committees. All committee members were trained in water structures management and rehabilitation/maintenance work. They also received training on community hygiene and sanitation promotion.

[Key Result Area V: Internally Displaced People](#)

This key result area examines the internally displaced people returned and integrated with enhance livelihoods.

Laying a basis for the integration and full recovery for those who have been internally displaced by natural disasters or conflicts is an important part of early recovery. Programme has been partnering with the Somali Regional Government – the Office of the President and the Regional Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau (DPPB) – and ZOA Ethiopia to address the issues and successfully facilitated the return and reintegration of 1100 households in the Somali Regional State, from 2011 to 2013.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Planned Results, Indicators and Targets	Achievement Against Target	Actions/Next Steps Required
Key Result Area 1: Capacity for Disaster Preparedness and Response		
Target 1.1: Training of 45 DRM professionals at the federal level	Achieved/On Track/Off Track: Achieved June, 2013 with 45 trained professionals	The second phase of training will be conducted in May, 2014
Target 1.2: Support to 6 federal and regional level officials for Master's degree at Bahir Dar University	Achieved/On Track/Off Track: Achieved	The students are undertaking the course which will be over in the current year
Target 1.3: Support to 3 senior level officials from DRMFSS for PhD degree in Philippines University	Achieved/On Track/Off Track: Achieved	Submission of projects done and degrees awarded once projects approved by the university.
Target 1.4: Finalization of National Policy on DRM at federal level	Achieved/On Track/Off Track: Achieved. Adopted	DRM programme will be realigned with the DRM Policy
Target 1.5: Finalization of the DRM-Strategic Planning and Investment Framework(DRM-SPIF)	Achieved/On Track/Off Track: Achieved	There will be a comprehensive DRM programme development for the country aligned with the DRM-SPIF which was finalized in October 2013
Key Result Area 2: Enhanced Coordination for DRM		
Target 2.1: Establishment/Formation of 23 Woreda Task Force Committees and 07 Zonal Task Force Committees	Achieved/On Track/Off Track: Achieved. Bale: 5, Guji:4, Borena: 5, Somali: 3, Afar: 3 and Gambela:3	The Woreda and Zonal Task force committees are in charge of timely and qualitative programme implementation
Target 2.2: Training of Woreda Task force in 23 Woreda	Achieved/On Track/Off Track: Achieved in all the 23 woredas of 5 programme regions	
Key Result Area 3: Resilient Livelihoods		
Target 3.1: Formation of 169 CBDRM Committees	Achieved/On Track/Off Track: Achieved 169 committees formed: 45in Bale, 61 in Borena,16 in Gambella, 35 in Guji, 12 in Somali region	The CBDRM committees will ensure effective CBDRM Planning
Target 3.2: Preparation of 169 Community Based Disaster Risk Management(CBDRM) Plans	Achieved/On Track/Off Track: Achieved 169 CBDRM Plans prepared: 45 in Bale, 61 in Borena, 16 in Gambella, 35 in Guji, 12 in Somali region	Regular review meeting of the CBDRM Committees will be conducted once in a year
Target 3.3: Undertaking 1 Pilot Community Based Resilience Assessment	Achieved/On Track/Off Track: Achieved	The Assessment results will be shared at the federal level to inform the ongoing Woreda Risk Profiling undertaken by various stakeholders
Target 3.4: 84 Rangeland development though Cash for work and animal restocking	Achieved/On Track/Off Track: Achieved 12,936 hectares of rangeland developed. 64,236 animals restocked: 23,627 in Bale, 15,504 in Borena, 10,028 in Guji, 15,077 in Somali region	Grazing land will be developed for usage as animal fodder

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Target 3.5: Training of 320 Community Animal Health Workers(CAHW)	Achieved/On Track/Off Track: Achieved 88 in Bale, 11 in Borena ,23 in Gambella, 78 in Guji, 120 in Somali region,	The CAHW will undertake animal vaccination at the community level
Target 3.6: Vaccination of 2440369 animals	Achieved/On Track/Off Track: Achieved 971,000 animals vaccinated in Bale; 299,942 in Borena; 12315 in Gambella; 750,000 in Guji; 419,427 in Somali region	
Key Result Area 4: Watershed Management		
Target 4.1: Rehabilitation/repair of 85 water facilities	Achieved/On Track/Off Track: Achieved 85 water facilities rehabilitated / repaired: 20 in Bale, 25 in Borena, 11 in Guji, 29 in Somali region	Effective utilization of the water facilities for human and animal consumption
Target 4.2: Establishment/formation of 80 water management and maintenance committees	Achieved/On Track/Off Track: On track 62 water management and maintenance committees established: 20 in Bale, 19 in Borena, 11 in Guji, 12 in Somali region	Maintenance and supervision of Water bodies by the established Water Committees
Key Result Area 5: Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration of Internally Displaced People		
Target 5.1: sustainable return and reintegration of 449 Internally Displaced Person (IDPs) households to their original communities.	Achieved/On Track/Off Track: Achieved. In Somali Region in three zones of the Somali: Fafan, Degahabur and Fik.	
Target 5.2 2076 individuals(776 women and 1297 men successfully engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry, Households have adequate shelter in the areas of return, have diversified their sources of income, and are actively participating in community groups.	Achieved/On Track/Off Track: Achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 449 Households consists of 776 women and 1297 men have successfully engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry; • 449 Households consists of 776 women and 1297 men have adequate shelter in the areas of return; • 449 Households consists of 776 women and 1297 men have diversified their sources of income; and • 449 Households consists of 776 women and 1297 men are actively participating in community groups 	

3. IMPACT ON DIRECT AND INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES

The target communities of the Programme are vulnerable pastoralists and agro-pastoralists, reliant on the natural environment for their survival and directly facing the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events. Women are also benefitting from the programme, through their active role in the cooperatives and other activities.

The identification of beneficiaries was conducted in a very transparent and inclusive manner, through a consultative process that involved community members and took into account the community's best experiences and cultural values. Exhaustive consultations were made with community representatives and elders to validate the beneficiary selection process.

The target beneficiaries were selected on the basis on a criteria, set up and agreed upon at by the district (woreda) and village (kebele) levels, to address the most needy and vulnerable families/communities. Priority was given to the most vulnerable families including persons with disabilities, elderly, female headed households, and families with no alternative source of income for survival. The criteria also noted that 35-45% of the beneficiaries needed to be selected from female headed households being able to work. Community members that had lost assets or livestock due to natural disasters were eligible for the Voucher/Cash for work scheme. All beneficiaries needed to represent households with the capacity to rear livestock or ability to stay in the pastoral or agro-pastoral areas. The selection of household beneficiaries was emphasized over the selection of individual beneficiaries. This was done to maximize the impact and delivery of benefits and assets to households.

The inclusiveness and transparency of the beneficiary selection process was altogether critical, as it helps to reduce and avoid political, administrative and ethnic tensions that could have fuel conflicts in the community during and after the project implementation.

Direct beneficiaries are engaged in the rehabilitation and construction work of the Programme, and receive either cash or vouchers for the work done. They are both beneficiaries and active participants driving the development of their communities. The indirect beneficiaries are the families and close relatives of the direct beneficiaries (household beneficiaries), as well as the community at large (neighbouring communities).

By feeding local level best practices into national policy formulation and frameworks, Ethiopians at large also stand to benefit from the Programme.

4. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

As an integral element of the Programme implementation, capacity building activities were undertaken to optimize programme efficiency, impact and sustainability.

At federal level, the capacity of the officials and stakeholders has been strengthened to allow them to mainstream DRM into ongoing development initiatives of each ministry/agency.

At district level, the Programme supported the districts (woredas) to integrate traditional early warning systems into their recovery programmes, and to plan, implement and monitor DRR measures. The activities have increased the participants' awareness, ownership of the Programme, and contributed to the sustainability of the activities.

At community level, the initiatives include training on CBDRM, on water and sanitation for the committees, but also participatory disaster risk, vulnerabilities and capacities mapping exercises' as well as community initiated disaster risk reduction planning processes which enabled the wider community to map disaster hazards and prepare possible mitigation and adaptation measures.

The Programme has also set out to enhance the communities' capacity, maximize the use of local resources and indigenous knowledge, and minimize the use of external resources to ensure continuity of the actions taken. Experience sharing at technical and community level and the demonstration of best practices has helped to foster and share innovative ideas and practices. Community members have also been trained in maintaining and servicing the created structures (such as the ponds and rangelands).

The enhanced capacity of the target communities and local authorities has made them feel empowered to make decisions. This has, in turn, created clear ownership which will help to build sustainability.

5. GENDER MAINSTREAMING

Social vulnerability is determined by relative exposure to hazard, mitigation efforts, and, access to vital resources needed to anticipate, prevent or reduce, cope with and recover from the effects of natural hazards. Several pre-disaster conditions, such as poverty, illiteracy, health dangers from sexual and reproductive roles, gender-based discrimination in accessing basic resources, under-representation in national and local institutions, and weak property rights, make women more vulnerable to hazards.

All priority interventions are selected based on pre-intervention assessment of needs and priorities involving community representatives, including women. Women are involved in various committees and capacity building trainings to improve their management skills and leadership capacity. Female headed households have also been given priority for the voucher-for-work and cash-for-work schemes to provide them an opportunity to generate additional income and receive restocking support.

This Programme mobilizes women, encourages them to exercise their rights, and prioritizes activities that ease their workload. The design, identification, and implementation of the Programme emphasize the inclusion of women and girls as beneficiaries. As a general guideline, the Programme requires that at least 40% of the participants of the activities and beneficiaries of project are women/girls.

In pastoral communities fetching water, collecting firewood, taking care of the cows and goats are the responsibilities of women. By introducing new water points in closer proximity to the communities, this Programme has helped to reduce the time used for fetching water and ease the workload of women. The community's decision to involve women in the water committees, has further promoted participatory decision-making and empowerment of women and other marginalized groups.

6. ENVIRONMENTAL MAINSTREAMING

This Programme strives to reduce degradation of natural resources, enhance diversification of livelihoods and improve coping mechanism to reduce vulnerability and build resilience of the community. It aims to reduce risks emanating from disasters or climate change and it promotes community based risk reduction and climate change adaptation. This means that the major prevailing disaster risks and climate change shocks are identified by the community and measures to mitigate are designed by them.

The Programme also combines environmental protection, disaster risk reduction, and the promotion of productivity enhancing technology to achieve wider impact. As an example, the closure of rangelands has reduced bush encroachment and overgrazing and the cut-and-carry system has changed the feeding system of the livestock and minimized over-grazing and erosion. The usage of sowing grasses and fodder trees has likewise improved the vegetation cover.

7. COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

The results and progress made have been showcased through the different events organized and attended by the implementing partners and UNDP. The International Day for Disaster Reduction 2013 (organized by the DRMFS and its partners), the Global Platform for DRR, the official launch of the African Centre for DRM, and the inauguration of the Emergency Coordination Centre are few examples of these events. Different articles and stories published by the partners, UNDP and the media, as a result of these events as well as partners visits to the Programme sites in the different regions, have further increased outreach and the awareness of the work being done. The Programme is also highlighted on the websites of both UNDP and DRMFS.



Example of sign post in Bale Zone

CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNT

1. CHALLENGES

The programme faced the following challenges in 2013:

- **Security situation in some of the intervention areas.**
 - The project districts in the Somali Region are among the most insecure areas in the region as there is open conflict with the Ethiopian military forces and regional militia as well as the Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF) fighters. As a result, military convoys are mandatory for travel in those areas. However, they are not always available. These security arrangements cause significant delays in the implementation of project activities.
- **Accessibility and distance to some areas.** This due to poor infrastructure, particularly in the rainy season.
- **Seasonality of the activities.** This means that when delays are experienced, some of the activities (such as pond rehabilitation) cannot be undertaken during heavy rains.
- **Negotiations with the regional authorities.** This refers particularly to the Oromia Region, where the signing of the annual work plan was challenging.
- **Staff turnover** at zonal and district levels.
- **Lack of Internet connection and limited phone reception.**

Various local level solutions were adopted in order to tackle the challenges during the programme implementation phase. Examples include the identification of Social Mobilization officers at the Woreda and kebele level, a revision of the work plans to take into account the seasonal variables, and regular monitoring visits by members of the Zonal task forces.

2. GOOD PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNT

Establishing task forces and technical committees, with members drawn from various sectors involved in the Programme implementation at zonal and district levels, enhanced effectiveness and promoted enhanced communication and collaboration between the government sectors. This reduced capacity gaps and fostered a more efficient programme delivery.

The lengthy negotiations with Oromia Region postponed the release of funds and caused delays in the implementation of the Japanese Government supported activities. The partnership with the Oromia Pastoral Development Commission (OPADC) was strengthened in 2013 to ensure the avoidance of similar experiences in the future. In January 2014, a programme review session was organized with stakeholders from all the four implementing regions. Experiences and approaches were compared to set a common ground for future collaboration. This session was very successful in establishing commitment and engagement from the implementing partners, including OPADC.

Other lessons learnt include:

- Establishing a vibrant committee at community level and incorporating people's knowledge and skills into the implementation process, eases the execution of activities
- Sharing information transparently with all stakeholders, including end users/beneficiaries, ensures smooth programme delivery
- Establishing sustainable, proactive and strong monitoring systems enhances success implementation

At community level, focusing on the activities with female beneficiaries, particularly in the livestock-based voucher-for-work system, has improved the retention of attained assets at the household level.

3. SUSTAINABILITY AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

The activities of the DRM Programme contribute to resilience-building through a strong capacity building component in conjunction with all the activities. The Programme builds capacity of the implementing partners from federal to local level. This enables the government to successfully carry out the Programme and ensure the sustainability of its interventions at federal, regional, district and community levels.

At the federal level, DRM mainstreaming has been successful: as the establishment of the ACDRM, the Emergency Coordination Centre and the professionalization of the DRM workforce in Ethiopia clearly show this. The national DRM policy was approved in July 2013 and the operationalization of the policy through the DRM SPIF is underway. This constitutes a strong foundation, institutional framework and government commitment to operate on DRM and achieve additional results.

The implementing partners have been trained and mentored in project cycle management to enhance coordination and project implementation. Task Forces have been established at federal, regional, district and local level. This enhances the ownership of the implementing partners and improves their skills beyond the Programme duration. This ensures both viability of the initiative and future interventions within the existing structures after the Programme has been phased out.

The programme likewise continuously encourages local, district and zonal authorities to take on a leadership role in conducting community based activities using the tools and capacity provided by the Programme. This is something that will be replicated in the future and with other programmes.

Involving the communities directly in the project activities has also created strong ownership. To this end, various trainings and mobilization sessions have been provided for the community. For instance, community based DRR committees have established and trained on DRR and climate change adaptation initiatives, similarly, water facilities management committees, have been trained in sanitation and hygiene and the maintenance of the facilities. Likewise, community based animal health service delivery systems have been established. In relation to this, Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) have been trained and provided with all the necessary veterinary equipment. These systems are linked to established private veterinary drug shops and pharmacies as well as with the existing government animal health structures to ensure ownership and sustainability.

Communities in the districts and villages neighbouring targeted sites, have witnessed the benefits of the Programme. They are requesting their local government to access support through similar initiatives and activities. The needs of the community and the contributions of the Programme are therefore evident. This means that targeting other districts in the same zones would generate efficient results as the partnerships and collaboration with the government structures are already established. Furthermore, the new communities are convinced of/ understand the aims and objectives of the Programme and are motivated to learn.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Table 1: Financial Contribution and Expenditure¹

Donor	Total Contribution (USD)	Expenditure (USD)	Balance (USD)
African Union	1,000,000	891,562.85	108,437.15
Japan	4,000,000	3,213,105.56	786,894.44
Switzerland	253,631*	252,401.77	1,229.23
UNDP Dry lands Development Centre (with funds from Norway for COBRA)	53,500.00	25,852.04	27,647.96
UNDP	1,483,655.66	1,483,655.66	0.00
Total	6,790,786.66	5,866,578.88	924,208.78

* Opening Balance for 2013

Table 2: Expenditure per Output¹

Programme Outputs	Expenditure (USD)
00074542 Strengthening national capacity for Disaster Risk Reduction and Livelihoods Recovery	1,796,349.70
0086099 Drought Recovery for Pastoralist and Agro-Pastoralist Communities in Oromia region, funded by Japan and implemented in Bale and Guji zones	2,258,002.08
00086250 Poverty Reduction Support to Drought Affected Population in Borena zone, Oromia region, funded by Japan	920,664.25
00086100 Drought Recovery for Pastoral Communities in Somali region, funded by AU	891,562.85
Total	5,866,578.88

¹ Data contained in all tables is an extract of UNDP financial records. All financial data provided is provisional and does not replace certified financial statements.