DRM Annual Report 2014

Table of Content

i

Acronym

	African Centre for Disaster Risk Management
ACDRM	Asian Center for Disaster preparedness
ADPC	African Union
AU	Bahirdar University
BU	Bureau of Finance and Economic Development
BoFED	Chronic Bovine Pleuro Pneumonia
CCAHW	Community Animal Health Worker
CBDRM	Community Based Disaster Risk Management
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CFW	Cash for Work
DPPB	Disaster prevention and Preparedness Bureau
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRMFSS	Disaster Risk Management & Food Security Sector
DRM–SPIF	Disaster Risk Management- Strategic Program and Investment Framework
DRMTWG	Disaster Risk Management Technical Working GroupDisaster Risk Reduction
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRR/LR	Disaster Risk Reduction/Livelihood Recovery
ECC	Emergency Coordination Center
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
EWS	Early Warning System
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FMD-	Foot and Mouth Disease
FTC-	Farmer Training Center
GIS-	Geographic Information System
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
HOA-	Horn of Africa
IDDR-	International Day for Disaster Reduction
IDP-	Internally Displaced People
IP-	Implementing partner
IT-	Information Technology
MOARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
NIM	National Implementation Manual
OPADC	Oromia Pastoralist AreaDevelopment Commission
PIM	Programme ImplementationManual
SMO	Social Mobilization Officer
SOP-	Standard Operating Principle
TOT-	Training of Trainers
TWGs-	Technical Work Group
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

SUMMARY OF THE UNDP'S 2014 DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND LIVELIHOOD RECOVERY

PROJECT TITLE	**Strengthening Capacities for Disaster Risk Reduction and Livelihood Recovery (DRR/LR)**
LOCATION	**Ethiopia**: Federal level including Afar, Gambella, Oromia and Somali regions .
PROJECT ID/IDs	**Atlas Award ID 00059570**, including project outputs: - 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, *funded by Japan* - 00086100 **Drought Recovery for Pastoral Communities,** Somali region, *funded by AU*
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. - **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 communities. - **UNDAF Output 4.3:** Disaster-affected communities receive life-and livelihood-saving emergency relief and recovery assistance.
CONTRIBUTIONS	**African Union**: USD 0.18437 million **CERF***: USD 0.5 million **Japan**: USD 0.78689 million **UNDP**: USD 7.7 million **Norway**: USD 0.027647 million **Switzerland**: USD 0.001229 million * *in partnership with FAO and IOM*
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS	USD 1,424,208 million
IMPLEMENTING PARTNER AND RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	**Implementing partner:** Federal Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS), Ministry of Agriculture, Government of Ethiopia **Responsible parties:** Regional Level: Oromia :Pastoral Area Development Commission (OPADC), Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureaus (DPPB) and **Afar, Somali and Gambella:**Bureaus of Finance and Economic Development (BoFED) and Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureaus

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

UNDP in Ethiopia is supporting the country to ensure its ambitious sustainable economic growth and ensuring its transformation. In this context the Disaster Risk Management and Liverlihood Recovery Programme in particular is exerting maximum effort in strengthening national and sub-national institutions in strengthening their capacities for Disaster Risk management and protecting/recovering the livelihoods of the affected population from different shocks. The program aims a evidence based approach through building resilience at various levels in its effort to support various initiatives taken up by the government and support initiatives from federal to community levels. The programme also complements to the government's efforts to systematically reduce disaster risks and impacts of disasters and improve food security by developing capacity of national, regional and grassroots institutions.

At the upstream level, UNDP supports the government in creating the building blocks for the national DRM architecture. In addition to its support to the Ethiopian government in adopting the new DRM Policy and designing of the Disaster Risk Management Strategic Programme and Investment Framework (DRM-SPIF), establishment of the national Emergency Coordination Centre (to centralize weather and climate information systems and to enhance dissemination of Early Warning information) and launch the African Centre for DRM (to foster knowledge transfer and research on DRM), the program continues to render strategic support both in upstream policy engagements and community level resilience building as a part of its comprehensive engagement in Disaster Risk Management working with various line ministries, development partners and communities.

2014 has been historic in the context of Disaster Risk Management the country in shifting its paradigm from relief to preparedness and recovery to long term sustainable disaster mitigations at all levels. The new DRM policy was approved and adopted along with development of a five year Disaster Risk Management Strategic Programme Investment Framework(DRM-SPIF).In line with these shift in focus, UNDP also undertook an Independent Mid-Term Evaluation of its DRM Programme(2010-2013) which recommended on long term sustainable engagements coupled with upstream policy support, capacity development, institutional strengthening, South-South Cooperation, development of evidence based knowledge products/manuals & guidelines along with focus on building community resilience. The evaluation was timely at a time while the country shifted its earlier hazard management approach to focus on risk management. In this context the DRM Country programme of UNDP in 2014 was a landmark in realigning its approach from the earlier recovery to long term sustainable and resilience building at all levels.

At the upstream level the programme supports the government initiatives on large scale sensitization and familiarization of various stakeholders on the new DRM Policy and SPIF, capacity development and Training of Trainers(ToT) on Regional level DRM Plan development, Community Based Disaster Risk Management, Results Based Management(RBM), strengthening the Emergency Coordination Centre(ECC) through technical assistance, development of manuals and guidelines on CBDRM, DRM mainstreaming guideline on crop production and livestock, development of 06 knowledge products through partnership with the Bahirdar University, strengthening of institutions including the African Centre for Disaster Risk Management(ACDRM) on development of a five year strategic plans for the centre in the African region, on DRM and conducting various trainings through the centre and strategic support to its efforts to make the ACDRM "Centre of Excellence" in African region. Besides these, there were knowledge exchange programmes through South-South Cooperation with Government of China, Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre(ADPC), Thailand and the Dry Land Development Centre, Kenya for various innovative programme exchange including undertaking a Pilot study on "Community Based Resilience Assessment(COBRA) in one of the drought prone districts in the country.

At the sub-national level the programme also supports regional, woreda and community levels in various programmatic aspects. At the regional level, series of training and capacity development programmes including regional DRM Plan preparations for key line ministries, community representatives training on CBDRM,
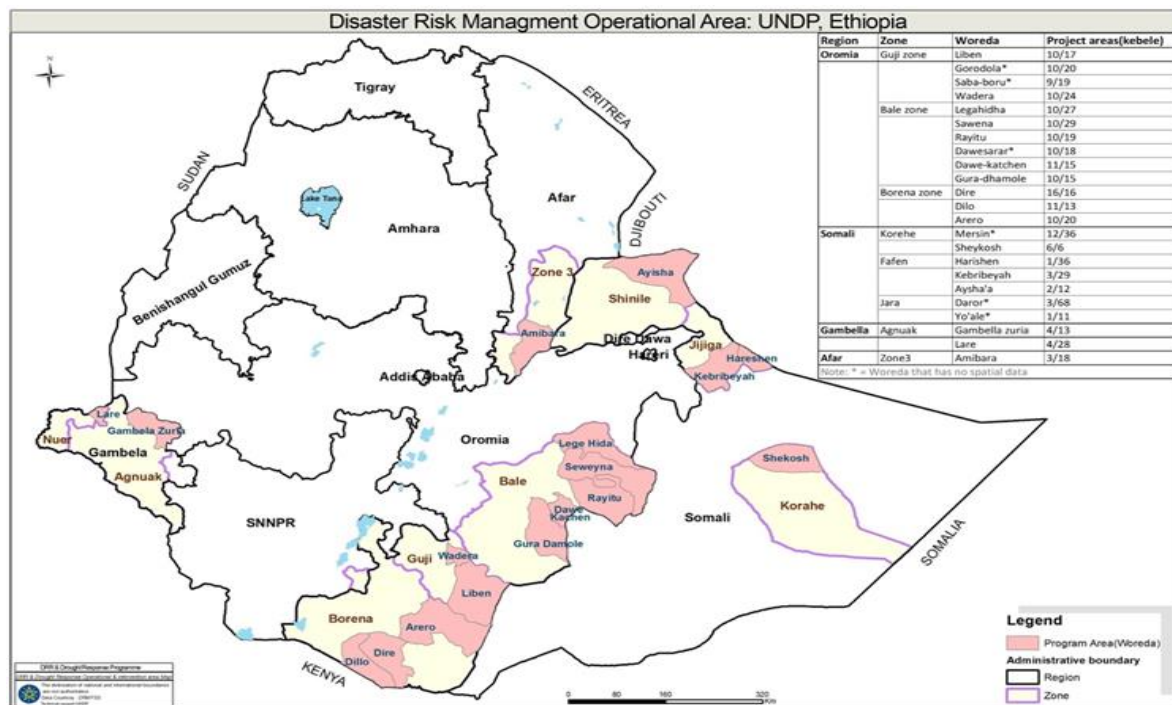
alternative livelihood options for the pastoralist communities were undertaken. Besides this, an effective coordination mechanism was also established at the regional bureau level to look at the the interventions of various agencies and development partners to better harness and effective programme cooperation among various stakeholders through a well established coordination structure established through the regional government. Again, various studies and impact assessments of previous support were provided to look at its outcome and lessons learnt to facilitate upstream policy initiatives. Master trainers were created at the regional level through ToT programmes conducted at the federal level for officials from regional governments too. Large scale DRM policy and SPIF familiarization workshops conducted for various regional level stakeholders including development of knowledge briefs on DRM policies and CBDRM process at the regional levels. At the grassroot level focus was on enhancing community resilience through various disaster mitigation measures through cash/voucher for work(CfW) and development of Community Based Disaster Preparedness(CBDP) Plans through extensive community consultations.

 Thus all the programme components of UNDP DRM country programme aims at harmonized with government's Growth and Transformation Plan(GTP) and in line with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework(UNDAF) and addressing to the key issues in the DRM policy and SPIF that has been endorsed and approved at the federal level.

1. CONTEXT

1.1 CONTEXT OF PROGRAM'S OPERATION AREAS

Ethiopia, like its neighbouring countries in the Horn of Africa is exposed to a wide range of hazards associated with a diverse geography, climate, and socio-economic conditions. The country is exposed to both natural and manmade hazards including drought, flood, crop pest, livestock disease, frost, human disease, land slide, forest fire, conflict, refugee influx and volatile food prices and so on. In Ethiopia Droughts and floods represent major challenges that adversely 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. Thus the country is exposed to a range of low frequency and high impact disasters being faced every year.

Map of Disaster Risk Management Programme areas

Recent trend shows an apparent marked increase in flood and drought disasters due to climate change and associated risks, which have a greater impact on the food security in large parts of the country. While the southern and eastern parts of the country are often hit by severe droughts, there are severe floods in many parts of the country (most frequently the Afarand Gambella regions), the major floods being those of 1988, 1993-96, 2006 and 2014. There are also recurrent conflicts near the borders of Eritrea and Somalia, which again affects the livelihoods of the affected communities.

The country's vulnerability to natural disasters is owing to a number of inter-linked factors. These include dependence on rain-fed agriculture, under-development of water resources, land degradation and related factors. Ethiopia has mainly dry sub-humid, semi-arid and arid regions all of which are prone to desertification and drought. Ethiopia's climate is highly variable and is projected to become more so due to climate change, with the potential of increased frequency of extreme weather events including floods and droughts. Recurrent natural disasters have resulted in persistent and high levels of food insecurity and recurrent emergency situations, weakening the social fabric. It is therefore critical to address these disaster risks, and focus efforts in

building resilience among the most vulnerable populations through having proper DRM policy, institutional arrangement, programs and tools.

1.2 CONTEXT OF THE UNDP'S DRM PROGRAM

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.UNDP supports the government in creating the building blocks for the national DRM architecture, Support to designing the DRM-SPIF, establishment of the national Emergency Coordination Centre (to centralise weather and climate information systems and to enhance dissemination of EW 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.

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 Programme is an integral part of UNDP's green growth strategy.

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.

Following the paradigm shift at the national level and on the basis of the independent Mid-Term Evaluation of the DRM Programme(2010-13) there was also a new focus in the programme implementation and various components. Thus the 2014 programme aims at the following:

a) Institutional strengthening;
b) Upstream Policy Support;
c) Capacity Development of various stakeholders;
d) Development of plans at community, region and national level;
e) Development of knowledge products, manuals and guidelines;
f) Enhancing Community Resilience;
g) South-South Cooperation

Thus, At the national level the program in 2014 mostly focused on building government capacity to understand and familiarize on the newly approved DRM Policy and SPIF for various stakeholders. Strategic achievements gained in technical assistance in both finalizing national DRMSPIF, enhancing strategic cooperation with Bahirdar University for DRM professionalization, strengthening institutional capacity of ACDRM, strengthened structural set up of ECC are further maintained &being enhanced in this year too, to build comprehensive outcomes on past years strong foundation. The program continues to provide its strategic support to Ethiopian government to realize its DRM institutional architecture.

At the regional level UNDP supported implementing partners to fully understand DRM-SPIF,policy strategies and directions through series of sensitization and familiarization workshops. It enabled regional government to critically analyze prominent hazards and their possible consequences in the program regions, and supported them to strategically prepare disaster risk management plans, that converges efforts of all stakeholders to reduce disaster risks and sustain country's socio-economic ambitions. The program has brought a paradigm shift from previously existing reactive emergency management to proactive disaster risk reduction assertion, that

most focus is given to pre-disaster preventive and mitigative measures. UNDP's DRM program technically & financially supported the regional Implementing Partners to strengthen their emergency preparedness through enhancing early warning information system. The program supports local governments to strengthen their contingency planning in a synchronized manner with strategized DRR practices at grass root level.

The current strong DRM coordination initiated at all level increased government's & partner's attention and commitment, which indicate DRM policy implementation strategies designed at all levels promises further outcomes in the subsequent periods.

2. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

2.1 PARTNERSHIP STRUCTURES

The program is executed under a National Implementation Modality (NIM) and the program implementation manual (PIM) adopted by both the government and UNDP guides the management arrangements. Accordingly, from inception, the government took the lead at every stage of design and implementation of the project. The overall vision of the project is grounded in the government priorities and the needs identification process. Implementation of activities was done keeping the government in the lead. As such, this modality ensured, above all, the full ownership of the project with the government.

In 2014 UNDP's DRM program is focused on upstream policy support (at the national level) and familiarization of the policy strategy at all level. It is being harmonized with Ethiopia's overall development plan and is carried out through an integrated approach to complement to government's ongoing DRM policy initiatives. The program in this year like the previous years is being implemented by the respective implementing partners under the National Implementation Modality (NIM) and its management arrangements are guided by the Program Implementation Manual (PIM) and per the agreed up on and signed AWP.

At the federal level the program implementation is coordinated by the federal DRMFSS with a technical support from a senior technical advisor, deployed by UNDP. The DRM technical advisor brings-in strategic insights into the initiation and implementation of DRM policy strategies in an aligned manner with country's major policy directions. Critical co-parties such as the African Center for Disaster Risk Management and Bahirdar University are being capacitated to carry-out knowledge incubation for DRR training and practices. UNDP has also assigned one program associate and one program assistant who backstop the technical advisor at the federal level and those seconded staff (field coordinators)to the program regions. In 2014 the program has initiated strategic partnership between Bahirdar University and regional disaster prevention bureaus in the program regions to ensure professionalization of DRM & to fill-up prevailing capacity gap with the IPs. Likewise, the program facilitates knowledge transfer from strategic knowledge institutions (such as ADPC) as part of UNDP'S south-south cooperation strategy. As a result of a strategic cooperation with ADPC, UNDP facilitated various training courses for senior and middle level DRM practitioners throughout the country on CBDRM and DRM planning.

At the regional level UNDP's DRM program is implemented by regional IPs with a technical support of deployed DRM coordinators at regional level.

At the national Level:- the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), 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. The program steering committee reviews program progress and give directions for subsequent program Implementation periods.

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. Moreover DRMTWG review program progresses and fills any technical gaps when need arised at regional or local level.

District and/ Zonal Level: -the district level committee comprising of district administration and sector offices lead the selection process of the intervention kebeles and review activities planned to be undertaken at community level, and align the program activities with long term development plans. The task forces render regular backstopping services and technical support. The district task force regularly visits program implementation at community level and review challenges & opportunities to further support program initiatives.

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 other UN agencies, NGOs and kebele administration to maximize harmonized and coordinated actions.

2.2 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 work plan is reported to the Steering Committee. Monitoring data is being gathered from the regions through quarter monitoring report and through periodic joint visits to the program regions.

AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL: -the implementing partners visit and monitor the Programme progress, mostly on quarterly basis, otherwise as deemed pertinent based on arising needs at the grass root level. 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,Finance and Economic Development bureau and so on).

AT DISTRICT AND ZONAL 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/regional IPs through formal progress reports on quarterly basis.

AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL: - established committees(CBDRM and EW committees), local administration, and program Social Mobilization Officers (selected by the district administration) undertake follow-up and report progresses to the woredas. The Programme also organizes regular community meetings to review progresses of the program and document the agreed up on proceedings.

Apart from the structured 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 structures and existing coordination structures (Example TFs &TWGs)

3. OVERALL PROGRESS REVIEW

3.1 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."

At the national level the program (In 2014) the program mostly focused on building government capacity to fully launch the DRMSPIF policy that was finalized in the previous year and to harmonize the program with ongoing long term government plan. Strategic achievements gained in 2013 (to mention few, finalizing national DRMSPIF, enhancing strategic cooperation with Bahirdar University for DRM professionalization, strengthening institutional capacity of ACDRM, strengthened structural set up of ECC) are further maintained& grounded in this year too, to build comprehensive outcomes on such a furnished strong foundation. The program continues to provide its strategic support to Ethiopian government to realize its DRM institutional architecture.

At the regional level UNDP supported IPs to fully understand DRMSPIF policy strategies and directions through thorough policy familiarization endeavours. It enabled regional IPs to critically analyze prominent hazards and their possible consequences in their region/locality and supported them to strategically prepare disaster risk management plan that converges efforts of all stakeholders to reduce disaster risk and sustain their socio-economic ambitions. The program has brought a paradigm shift from previously existing reactive emergency management mentality to proactive disaster risk reduction assertion, in a comportment that most focus is given to pre-disaster preventive and mitigative measures. UNDP's DRM program technically & financially supported IPs to strengthen their emergency preparedness through enhancing early warning information system. The program supported local governments to strengthen their contingency planning in a synchronized manner with strategized DRR practices at grass root level.

The current strong DRM coordination initiated at all level increased government's & partner's attention and commitment towards DRR, which signifies DRM policy implementation strategies designed at all levels promises further outcomes in the subsequent periods.

Human and Institutional capacity development support provided by UNDP's DRM program throughout the country contributed to improved promotion of disaster risk reduction practices & approaches and climate change adaptation measures at different level. It has stimulated & increased leadership attention and management engagement to disaster risk management planning and mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction measures in long term development plan .Due to the program effort DRM become development oriented and aligned with food security and other development programs. DRM Coordination mechanism that consist Multi-stakeholders at different level fairly understood and recognized DRMSPIF strategic directions as a guiding document for DRR intervention. It shaped the practices and approaches of DRR stakeholders, so that they align their projects to newly launched DRMSPIF policy directions.

Demand based institutional capacity development support is being provided to Afar, Somali, Gambella and Oromia regions in 2014 to professionalize DRM workforce at Bahirdar University through MSC degree program in DRM. As a result the regions are on improving their capacity to move up the ladder to acquire professional capacity to systematically reduce disaster risks and gradually improve food security situation.

UNDP's DRM program has brought positive impact in strengthening DRM coordination mechanism, standardized DRR/CBDRM approach, created DRM champions through provision of master course on DRM/CBDRM, promoted CBDRM planning & community managed disaster risk management measures, promoted mainstreaming of cross cutting issues, promoting indigenous disaster coping mechanisms, managed innovative livelihood recovery programs and reviewed its past recovery interventions & drawn lessons from the same. As a good show-case for

a success of past recovery programs, the cash-for-work schemes and direct cash transfers introduced in Oromia(Borana,Guji and Bale), Somali and Gambella regions 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 extreme poverty in the intervention areas.The cash for work and direct cash transfer schemes supported households to earn income on one hand and enhanced rehabilitation of communal resources such as water facilities, range areas, forest resources and wild lives.

The DRM program has achieved several best practices through its recovery program that could be scale-out for future interventions, and the newly launched DRM policy support initiative is under good progress in ensuring IPs capacity building and advocating DRM policy strategies.

3.2 PROJECT RESULTS SUMMARY

3.2.1: - Preparation of the national Evidence Based Disaster Risk Management strategy Supported

3.2.1.1 Support finalization of DRM Policy , SPIF and large scale sensitization:

Several substantial achievements of UNDP's DRM program attribute to this key result in 2014. The result attained through familiarization of DRMSPIF, enhancing capacities of IPs to understand new DRM policy directions. Through the DRMSPIF familiarization workshop, 130 senior officials and experts are being familiarized and acquired sufficient understanding on the newly adopted DRMSPIF policy. The familiarization workshop participants are from 21 federal ministry offices. The national level DRMSPIF familiarization and launching workshop was also attended by donors, partners and different stakeholders. The familiarization workshop enabled the wider stakeholder to understand the DRM policy strategies and direction.

The program has also supported 2014 IDDR celebration, where DRM policy strategy is reflected in the publication materials and different visibility materials in the celebration events. The celebration events incorporated national DRM policy issues with the 2014 IDDR theme (which is ' resilience is for life').On the main IDDR celebration day, senior government officials and the donor community have participated on the event and being familiarized with the national DRM strategy. Following the IDDR celebration events, national mass Medias have aired the awareness raising efforts made by federal DRMFSS, UNDP and partners, which more supported the awareness raising effort.

3.2.1.2Development of Guidelines,Manuala and plans Supported

To promote standardized DRR approaches and practices throughout the country, the program has supported preparation of training manuals, guidelines and DRR plans. As part of this initiative the program supported IPs to undertake preparation of training manuals, guidelines and systems. To this end UNDP has supported BU to finalize preparation of 06 DRM training manuals, which it started in the previous years. Preparation of national DRM plan is outsourced to an international consultant, which is currently underway and subsequently the program supports preparation of national sectoral DRM action plan to materialize the implementation of the DRM plan. The program strengthened capacities at different levels to critically identify disaster risks, strategically engage to preparation of disaster risk reduction plans and to integrate DRR practices into long term development plans.

Regional IPs are supported to develop IEC materials on CBDRM and DRR approaches and disseminated it to the wider stakeholders for wider applications. Through this effort more than 10,000 IEC materials are produced and distributed in the program regions and woredas. The program translated and distributed the IEC materials in regional languages in bulk at regional, woreda and community levels to create wider understanding among the

different practitioners and the community at large. In the same way standardized CBDRM approach is being introduced & promoted in the four program regions to unify DRR practices and to avoid methodology divergence among DRR practitioners.

3.2.1.3 Support different assessment and study

In 2014 the program supported 03 studies; community best practices on disaster mitigation, community coping strategies in adverse disaster conditions and alternative livelihood diversification mechanisms in pastoralist dry areas, which brings-in several best practices and lessons for IPs and the wider stakeholders to enhance scaling-up of the lessons & best practices. The study assessment identified valuable lessons and recommended various action points, which highly helps community level disaster risk reduction initiatives. The program also undertook mid-term evaluation for the DRM and livelihood program (2010-2014) and grasped different lessons and recommendations for the planning and implementation of the program in the subsequent period. UNDP has incorporated the recommendation points from the mid- term evaluation into its program planning.

3.2.1.4 South-South Cooperation

As part of UNDP'S South-South cooperation, the program has enhanced partnership and cooperation with different agencies such as Asia Disaster Preparedness Centre, Government of China, UNISDR, Dryland Development Centre(DDC) Kenya, African Centre for Disaster Risk Management(ACDRM) and Bahir Dar University(BDU). Through the south-south cooperation the program has ensured knowledge transfer from reputable organizations, such as ADPC on DRM plan preparation, CBDRM process and mainstreaming climate change mitigation in long term development plans. The program has also strengthened south-south cooperation through supporting representation of the GoE in international events, such as supporting DRMFSS official to attend UN world conference on DRR that was held in Geneva, Switzerland. On the other hand the program has supported knowledge transfer from strategic institutions

Moreover, cooperation is strengthened among ACDRM and IPs implementing the DRM program for a joint DRM workforce development. In the same way regional IPs enhanced their cooperation with BU to ensure the attempt of professionalizing DRM at all level. In 2014, 26 personnel are being admitted to BU for their MSC degree in DRM through different arrangement, from Oromia(2), Afar(2) Gambella(2) and Somali 20..

3.2.2 PLANS AND SYSTEMS ARE ESTABLISHED AND TRAINING CAPACITY INCREASED TO MITIGATE HAZARDS AND PREPARE FOR POTENTIAL DISASTERS IN NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, REGIONS

3.2.2.1 Support Provision of various Capacity Building Trainings

The program enhanced IPs program planning, implementation and M&E capacity through provision of different training in RBM,CBDRM approach, DRM planning, training on different skill development and coaching support provided by deployed UNDP's regional DRM program coordinators.

A TOT master course was organized by ACDRM through a financial support provided from UNDP (and an expertise from ADPC) on CBDRM in a changing climate for 33 senior professionals form UN agencies, government, NGO and Bahirdar & Addis Ababa universities. The training successfully met its purpose, which is realizing a pool of trainers on CBDRM at national and regional level. Moreover, a TOT on DRM planning was provided to 20 regional experts and five professionals from federal offices, which highly contributed to IPs capacity development on DRM plan & development of systems, plan & guidelines at the regional level. To fill capacity gap in program planning, implementation, monitoring & evaluation, a TOT was organized by UNDP for 16 regional experts from major sectors; 4 individuals from each of the four program regions (Gambella,Afar, Oromai and Somali).

To strengthen training capacities around DRR,CBDRM, RBM,Skill development in livelihood diversification/natur al resource management/alternative livelihood/adopting adaptable technologies/ etc, different level training that ranges from certified TOT up to basic practitioners training is being facilitated in Gambella, Oromia,Somali and Afar. Throughout the DRM program regions more than 152 government officials and similar number of DRR stakeholders' staff are being familiarized with DRMSPIF. Likewise, 293 DRR practitioners from regional and woreda level government sector offices have got basic CBDRM training course to sustain DRM effort at all level. Moreover 132(32 Afar,12 Somali and 94 Gambella) people are trained on skill development on various livelihood recovery technology, alternative livelihood, water & land management and livestock management.

3.2.2.2 Support preparation of regional DRM plan

At the regional level the program has supported regional IPs to develop systems and plans that brought a paradigm shift from reactive crisis management to proactive disaster risk management, by putting in place strategic regional disaster management plan/system, establishing & strengthening DRM coordination mechanism and promoting standard DRR practices and CBDRM approaches, in four program regions (Oromai, Somali, Gambell and Afar). Following a TOT training on DRM plan at national level by the trainers from ADPC, the regional DRM planning process was coached by the trained regional personnel together with UNDP field coordinators. To this end 04 regional DRM plan is prepared in four DRM program regions (Oromia Gambella, afar and Somali). Accordingly, Major regional sector offices have prepared their sectoral DRM plan in a harmonized manner with their long term development work.

3.2.2.3 Strengthening EW and response Data base

The program supported IPs capacity development attempt for enhanced timely, reliable and effective early warning information for identified prominent hazards. The early warning & response directorate of the federal DRMFSS is provided with technical and financial support form UNDP for its prompt response for the service required by regional DPBBs and their woredas. The seconded IT team of UNDP, who are hosted by federal DRMFSS are instrumental in providing IT solution, web development, GIS service & remote sensing operations to generate valuable EW data and training of EW and response directorate team at different levels. The IT team sustained its support to strengthen Woreda-net connectivity throughout the country to ensure effective exchange of data, to support effective EW & response activities. Likewise, UNDP has provided financial and material support to the federal DRMFSS EW &R directorate in 2014.

Results achieved by deployed IT are summarized as under:

- Provided Support given to woredanet connectivity project implementation in 35 woredas, 9 regional states and 3 strategic warehouses.
- Provided training to 35 Woreda Early Warning experts to electronic data managementProvided continuous support in hardware and software maintenance, backups, sever administration, Help Desk, IT equipment procurement evaluation

3.2.2.4 Preparation and distribution of knowledge products

As a part of the program's 2014 strategic engagement, technical and financial support is provided to all level IPs to produce knowledge products. The development of knowledge product is mainly to support the policy familiarization process and introduction of standard DRR approaches and practices to IPs, stakeholders and the public at large. To further disseminate DRMSPIF strategies, directions CBDRM process and DRR practices more than 10,000 IEC materials are being developed and distributed in the four DRM program regions (Oromia, Somali, Gambella and Afar). The same version of these knowledge products are being translated to the regional languages. The translated version of the printed IEC materials are distributed in bulk at regional, woreda and community levels to create wider understanding on the aforementioned issues. In the same way standardized CBDRM approach is being introduced & promoted in the four program regions to unify DRR practices and to

avoid approach divergence among DRR practitioners. Besides to support preparation of IEC materials, the program supported regional IPs to initiate public awareness raising on climate change impact & DRR through regional TV and radio in the Somali region of Ethiopia, which continues in the remaining DRM regions in the subsequent period. The program also supported release of pertinent disaster risk & EW information through the DRMFSS website

3.2.3 Disaster affected populations received life and livelihood saving emergency relief and recovery assistance

3.2.3.1 Provision of Livelihood and Live Saving recovery support

In addition to promoting Community Based Disaster Risk Management initiatives and practices, the program has provided substantial support to communities prone to disasters launch mitigative measures and improves natural resource conservation activities. To this end communities rehabilitated 9000 ha of depleted range areas in Guji and Bale 70 zones and developed a cut and carry system, which enable protected areas to feed their livestock for long period of time.

In the Somali region 25 non-functioning water facilities are being rehabilitated through the program's voucher for work program(18 Birkas,6HDW,1BH), from which 127,674 people are directly or indirectly benefited in 4 districts. As a part of community risk mitigation initiatives, establishment of fodder bank is implemented in 2 districts of Aysh'a zone of the Somali region. To raise tree seedilings,2 existing nursery sites are also strengthened in Kebibeya and Harshin zones. To enhance community capacity to rehabilitate depleted range and forest areas, a water shed management activities are implemented in 3 woredas of the Somali state (Aysh'a, Harshin and Kebribeya). The program's recovery project has provided 3948 she goats to 600 vulnerable HHs(45% are women headed HHs) in the Somali region through it's cash for work scheme. The livelihood recovery project of DRM program has also supported 144 women in 3 woredas of Somali (Aysh'a, Harshin and Kebribeya) to start IGA activities to create their alternative income, provided them with a seed money of 20,000 ETB and basic training on book keeping. The women group is currently transformed to saving and credit Cooperative, which help them to access loan service to expand their business.

In a similar way recovery project of the DRM program has supported communities to enhance management of their communal resources. In 2014 the program supported communities to rehabilitate 3 hand dug wells, 2 FTCs and 2 flour mills in Gambella region. The program has also supported establishment of nurseries to raise tree seedlings in 2 woredas, demonstration of cash crops such as ground nut and sesame, whose economic return is high and which help the community to diversify its livelihood as a good disaster mitigation measure.

3.2.3.2 Support Service Provision Capacity

The program in 2014 supported local governments in the program regions to enhance its basic service provision. To this effect the program has provided financial and technical capacity to woredas in Somali and Afar regional states to undertake its animal vaccination service in most needy woredas where livestock disease cause major loss of livelihood. Through this support more than 894,126 animals got vaccination in 2014.Another 200,000 animals got treatment for major diseases such as BPP and FMD. The vaccination service is benefited more than 90,000 households.

To enhance service coverage in the animal health service, the program has supported provision of CAHWS refresher training for 140 CAHWS in three program regions Afar (100), Gambela(20) and Somali(20).

3.2.4: Effective, efficient management and advisory support for qualitative program implementations

3.2.4.1 Support Timely Program Implementation
The program has identified existing capacity gaps up on its preparation of annual plan for the year 2014. Per its rapid capacity assessment during the plenary session, it has identified that there is limited capacity across government structures to analyse DRMSPIF directions and strategies and to transform them to concrete actions at all level. To ease the capacity limitation, UNDP has assigned its technical staff at different levels, who closely work with government structures and officials by generating analytical advices and guiding the program implementation through pre-set and agreed up on direction. To this effect, a senior DRM technical advisor is seconded to federal DRMFSS to advise government of Ethiopia on DRM & livelihoodpolicy and strategy matters.

At the regional level DRM program coordinators are deployed to support the regional IPs,in terms of assuring quality of the program implementation and building capacity of the counter parties. Regular field monitoring of the regional DRM coordinators is one of the systematic arrangement designed to ensure program effectiveness and efficiency by providing advice to the woredas to implement the program activities as required and up to the standard.

The UNDP DRM program supported the IPs to timely undertake implementation of the program. To ensure this result UNDP deployed technical staff who look after the quality assurance in the establishment of strategies,plans and systems and enhance program quality at all levels.At the national level UNDP has deployed senior DRM and livelihood advisor to provide technical support to the federal DRMFSS around DRM & livelihood strategies and directions. At the same level UNDP has assigned one program associate and one program assistant to support the DRM technical advisor for a timely and upto standard implementation of the program. In the similar way DRM field level coordinators are being deployed to the regional DPPBs to guide the program implementation, provide policy assurance and coach establishment of various systems and preparation of plans.

To fill capacity gap prevailing with the IPs at different level, different technical supports are provided in preparation of quarter and annual reports.

3.2.4.2 Provision of equipment and Supplies
The program has supported the EW & response directorate of the federal DRMFSS with provision of 6 desk top computers and accessories . The material support enhanced smooth implementation of data early warning data processing and accelerated work process of the directorate.

Table 1:- Summary of Planned Targets and Achievement

Planned Results, Indicators and Targets	Achievement Against Target	Actions/Next Steps Required
Key Result Area 1:		
	Federal	
Output 1:Preparation of the national evidence-based Disaster Risk Management (DRM) strategy supported		
1:1 One day Sensitization Training /workshops on DRM Policy and SPIF for Parliamentarians, Line Ministries, Development	**Achieved**/On Track/Off Track: 130 senior government officials from 21 federal offices attended	The action should be sustained until wider understandings realized at its fullest
1:2: Development of DRM manuals , SOPs &guidelines(3)	**Achieved**/On Track/Off Track:	Reinforcing systems and guidelines, a key in materializing standard DRM practices
1.3 Preparation of National Disaster Risk Management Plan(Preparation, Validation and publication(01)	**Achieved**/On Track/Off Track:	It should be followed by preparation of DRM sector action plan.
1.4 Development of CBDRM manual (01)	Achieved/**On Track**/Off Track:	Contexts of all DRM program regions has to be taken into account
Output2:Plans and systems are established and training capacity increased to mitigate hazards and prepare for potential disasters in national institutions, regions, woredas and kebeles		
2.1: Undertake DRM and climate change Leadership development training for various stakeholders	**Achieved**/On Track/Off Track:	Trainings should be accompanied with concrete actions
2.4: Strengthen South-south cooperation through supporting GoE representations in international events	**Achieved**/On Track/Off Track:	Lessons drawn from the international events should be documented
2.5 Conduct Program Steering Committee for review, guide and strengthen effective DRM programme implementations	**Achieved**/On Track/Off Track:	Frequency and magnitude of the Program steering committee review/meetings should be enhanced, progresses should be timely reviewed & actions are to be documented
2.6: Support celebration/ activities on National level awareness generation/International DRR day observation	**Achieved**/On Track/Off Track:	Documentation of the event

	UNDP successfully co-chaired 2014 IDDR celebration	
2.7 south- south cooperation with regional agencies (ADPC) for various reviews, workshops and knowledge sharing	**Achieved**/**On Track/Off Track**: Various workshops facilitated through the cooperation	The strategic partnership need to be sustained
Output:Disaster affected populations received life and livelihood saving emergency relief and recovery assistance		
3.1 Continuing support to Emergency Coordination Centre for strengthening the early warning and information management system	**Achieved**/**On Track/Off Track**:	Based on the success from previous years, efforts should be sustained
3.2 IT support with human resources for effective management of the Emergency Coordination Centre and strengthening of EW and response system at Federal Level	**Achieved**/**On Track/Off Track**:	
Regional **Output 1- Preparation of the regional evidence-based Disaster Risk Management (DRM) strategy supported**		
1.1: Conduct DRM policy and region specific familiarization workshop at regional level for various DRM stakeholders, Development partners and Academia (01)	**Achieved/On Track/Off Track**: 151 regional officials and experts in four regions being familiarized with DRMSPIF	There should be a continuous effort to further develop public awareness on the newly launched DRMSPIF policy
1.2: Support establishment, operationalization and regular coordination mechanisms among government/development partners and NGOs at regional level (quarterly).	**Achieved**/**On Track/Off Track**: DRM coordination mechanism in four program regions established/strengthened	DRMTWG is a responsible structure to strengthen institutionalization of DRM coordination mechanism
1.4 Impact assessment of livelihood recovery support and documentation of best practices, lessons learnt for future programme planning	**Achieved**/**On Track/Off Track**: The assessment is being carried out in the Somali region and is on track in the remaining program regions	The assessment task was completed in Somali region in 2014 and continues to be completed in the remaining DRM program regions
1.5: Contextualization/translation of DRM mainstreaming guidelines into regional language	**Achieved**/**On Track/Off Track**: Translation and dissemination of DRMSPIF and CBDRM process is effected in four regions in five regional language	Sufficient amount of translated documents should be printed and distributed to the wider stakeholders & the public at large

1.6: Development of brochures/leaflets/IEC materials on CBDRM Planning process(03)	**Achieved**/On Track/Off Track: More than 10,000 IEC materials are produced and distributed in bulk in four regions on CBDRM process and standard DRR practices	The translated version need to be distributed in mass to the practitioners at footage
1.7: Undertake impact assessment of UNDP supported IDP programme and Organize lessons learnt workshop at regional level and support IDP reintegration communities through livelihood restoration.	Achieved/**On Track**/Off Track: Impact assessment on IDP program intervention is carried out, lessons drawn and documentation and sharing to the stakeholders in the Somali region	Publication and dissemination of this assessment report has to be documented and shared to DRM partners and policy makers
Output2 -Plans and systems are established and training capacity increased to mitigate hazards and prepare for potential disasters at regional, zonal, woreda and kebele level, and support grass root capacities to enhance basic service provision		
2.1: Development of Regional Disaster Risk Management, response, prepared and mitigation plans(01)	**Achieved**/On Track/Off Track: Regional DRM sectoral plan is being undertaken by major sector offices in four program regions(Somali,Afar, Oromia and Gambella)	Already completed regional DRM plan should be aligned with the national DRM plan(which is under progress at present)
2.2: Training on CBDRM approach for effective risk management programme and strategy at regional level(2 days)	**Achieved**/On Track/Off Track: CBDRM basic training provided to 293 regional and woreda staff in DRM program regions(56 in Oromia, 25 in Afar,36 in Somali, 176 in Gambella)	Certified training in each program region is being identified and supported to be used as a resource persons by partners
2.3: Development of CBDRM Plan at community level (Vulnerability assessment, risk analysis, contingency planning, strengthening EWS, preparation of CBDRM Plans, formation and strengthening of Task force, mock drills) 3 days	**Achieved**/On Track/Off Track: CBDRM plan exercised by 26 communities compiled at 8 districts of 4 DRM program regions	Region specific CBDRM model is being tune-fined
2.4: Training and skill development on various livelihood recovery technologies, alternative livelihood, water and land management and livestock management.(01 training at regional level) 4 persons per kebele 2 days	**Achieved**/On Track/Off Track: 132(32 Afar,12 Somali and 94 Gambella) people trained on skill development on various livelihood recovery technology, alternative livelihood, water and land management and	Multi-stakeholder learning should be further promoted to flourish scaling up of best practices in livelihood diversification, recovery technology and adaptable technologies

	livestock management.	
2.6: Establishment of regional level database on DRM interventions by various agencies/partners of each sectoral interventions	**Achieved**/On Track/Off Track: DDRM data base strengthened in 4 program regions	Technical support is required from IT staff seconded to staff federal DRMFSS
2.8: Conduct study on pastoral community alternative livelihood option to inform the government policy on pastoral area development including validation workshop at regional levels.	**Achieved**/On Track/Off Track: The study is completed in Somali, and is on track in the remaining program regions	Pastoral livelihood diversification options identified and promoted
2.9: Study, prepare and sharing of community based indigenous metrological knowledge and coping mechanisms to support scientific technology.	**Achieved**/On Track/Off Track:	Documentation and sharing the study document
2.10 DRM professionalization through MS Degree programme at Bahir Dar University	**Achieved**/On Track/Off Track: 26 regional staff are pursuing their MSC degree in DRMat/with BDU(20 Somali via satellite distance learning at Jijiga university with supervision of BDU and , 2 from each region Oromia, Afar and Gambella at Bahirdar)	Sustaining the support , as the existing demand is not yet met in the DRM regions
2.12Undertake refreshment training for CAHWS	**Achieved**/On Track/Off Track: 140 CAHWS trained(100 in Afar and 20 in Gambela 20 in Somali	Support updating and standardization of CAHWS training manual, country-wide
2.13 Consolidation of CBDRM plan at wereda,zonal and regional level	**Achieved**/On Track/Off Track:	Link woreda CBDRM compilation and follow-up with woreda TF and regional DRMTWG
2.15 ToT on CBDRM and livelihood recovery for regional zonal and wereda level experts	**Achieved**/On Track/Off Track: 20 people from 4 program regions; 5 each	
2.17 Support dissemination of Ews and disaster information through electronic and mass media and provision of EWS kits in the program areas	**Achieved**/On Track/Off Track: EWI disseminated via regional TV and radio in Somali region	The effort should be sustained in all program regions

Support government animal vaccination service	**Achieved**/On Track/Off Track: 894,126 animals vaccinated in Somali and Afar regions(769126 in Somali & 125,000 in Afar) and 200,000 got treatment in the Somali region	
Output 3-Effective program implementation and management supported at regional level		
3.4: Regular monitoring and evaluation/supervision by UNDP technical staff at the regional level	**Achieved**/On Track/Off Track: Effective regular monitoring and technical support provided	

3.3 IMPACT ON DIRECT AND INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES

In the previous years the disaster recovery and livelihood restoration program mainly set target beneficiaries who receive a live saving and livelihood recovery benefit via cash- for-work scheme. The target beneficiaries in such projects are vulnerable pastoralists and agro-pastoral communities, reliant on the natural environment for their survival and directly facing the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events. The recovery program has documented several impacts in establishing grass root systems that served as a strong tool for fair project targeting, putting in place effective community level project implementation modality, put easy system in place to mobilize the community for natural resource conservation activities & rehabilitation of depleted critical infrastructures and Coordination of successful program implementation, monitoring and reporting. The recovery program activities that was started in previous years and continued in 2014 in Oromia,Gambella,Afar and Somali. The investment made on the livelihood restoration addressed urgent livelihood and food security needs and rehabilitating social infrastructure have contributed to the efforts of communities, households and individuals to restore their lives and regain their dignity. Various natural resource management practices are introduced and being adopted by communities, especially in range areas management, water facility development and risk mitigation planning process.

Unlike the previous recovery and rehabilitation approach, the program in 2014 mostly focused on DRM policy familiarization and introduction of systems and plans for disaster risk reduction. Launching and familiarization of DRMSPIF contributed for building awareness of stakeholders on the policy directions and strategies throughout the country. The donor community and other strategic partners shown enthusiasm for the new policy and expressed willingness to increase their commitment to support Ethiopia's effort to reduce disaster risk & improve food security(as expressed by several agencies during the launching event). The program's support in standardizing DRR approaches &practices through various training signifies the new initiative to build capacities for disaster risk reduction at national, sub-national and community level is under progress. The program's support for south-south cooperation positively impacted the knowledge transfer process from reputed training institutions (mostly ADPC) and enhanced GoE's representation on international plat-forms and events.

UNDP'S DRM program impact can be summarized as follows:

At the national level: The program support in the prior years contributed for the preparation and endorsement of national DRMSPIF, to enable the country set up its disaster risk reduction strategies at all level.In 2014 the program supported GoE to familiarize it's DRM policy strategies, which enhance understanding of the implementating partners, stakeholders and the public at large.The familiarization process is also materialized at the regional level and created better understanding towards the new DRM policy direction among IPs and DRR practitioners. All together contributed for clear understanding towards the DRM policy and DRR practices at all level,which inturn enhance capacities of national, sub-national and local institutions to systematically engage to disaster risk reduction initiatives.

Likewise, the DRM professionalization process and the effort made to develop DRM workforce   through various level capacity building trainings contributed to institutional capacity building at all level. This initiative is in the course of building capacities of national, sub-national and local institutions as well as communities prone to disasters to acquire capacities to strategically reduce disasters.

The south-south cooperation initiated by the DRM program enhanced partnership and collaboration among strategic institutions to facilitate knowledge transfer & lesson sharing on disaster risk management. This implies that knowledge based approach to disaster risk reduction is growing among Ethiopia's DRM IPs and partners. Besides, the program support enhanced Ethiopia's representation to global platforms and events.

At the regional and local level: It enabled regional IPs to critically analyze prominent hazards and their possible consequences in their region/locality and supported the same to strategically prepare disaster risk management plan that converges efforts of all stakeholders to reduce disaster risk and sustain their socio-economic

ambitions. The program has brought a paradigm shift from previously existing reactive emergency management mentality to proactive disaster risk reduction assertion, in a comportment that most focus is given to pre-disaster preventive and mitigative measures. UNDP's DRM program technically & financially supported IPs to strengthen their emergency preparedness through enhancing early warning information system. The program in 2014 has contributed a particular result to Ethiopia's Disster risk management effort, due to the fact that the program has critically focused to development of systems and plans to unify DRR practices throughout the country and support regional IPs to prepare their DRM plan, which totally shifted the approach & insight towards systematic disaster risk management.

The program's effort to standardize DRR approaches and practices highly impacted the stakeholders to follow uniform approach in integrating DRR with long term development plan. At the community level recovery and food security programs and community initiated natural resource management practices are being aligned with the newly introduced DRR/CBDM processes.

3.4 CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

This key result is achieved to enhance all level capacities to understand DRM policy direction and to apply standardized DRR practices &approaches. The program built capacities at all level to ensure sustainability of past results achieved through recovery and livelihood restoration program, and to strengthen capacities to implement newly designed and launched DRM policy strategies.

Figure.DRMSPIF Familiarization workshop

At the national level UNDP's capacity building support in 2014 revolves around support GoE to launchDRMSPIF, familiarization of DRMSPIF,preparation of national DRM plan, development of training manuals and support representation of GoE to various international events. The DRM policy launching process was attended by large number of stakeholders and aware partners on Ethiopian DRM policy directions. UNDP provided technical and financial support to the federal IP to conduct DRMSPIF familiarization, where 130 senior officials and experts attended from 21 federal ministries. The program in 2014, like the previous years, provided support to African Centre for Disaster Risk Management and Bahirdar University to foster their training and research services on Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.UNDP has provided financial and technical support to the federal DRMFSS early warning & response directorate to enhance its capacity for early warning information communication. Deployed UNDP IT professionals provided high level technical support in IT solutions, Woredanet connectivity andprovision of training to federal, regional and woreda staff on electronic EW data administration.

At the regional level the program supported IPs to undertake the program implementation as per the agreed AWP for 2007 EFY, which is mostly related to familiarization of DRMSPIF to the wider stakeholders and assisted preparation of systems and plans. The program has supported regional IPs to launch unified DRR practices and approaches. Particularly, the program is instrumental in supporting regional IPs to prepared regional DRM plan, in which major sector offices have prepared their DRM sectoral plans. The preparation of regional DRM plan enabled IPs to look into proactive pre-disaster measures, rather than focusing on post disaster emergency response traditions. In the program regions, DRM sectoral plans helped key regional sector offices to integrate disaster preventive/mitigative actions with their long term development strategies. Likewise, the program enhanced IPs program planning, implementation and M&E capacity through provision of continuous training in RBM,CBDRM approach,DRM planning, training on different skill development and coaching support provided by deployed UNDP's regional DRM program coordinators.

Figure ....RBM TOT in Adama

At the district level, the Programme supported the districts IPs to   understand DRR systems and plans developed at the national&regional level and coached woredasto harmonize ongoing development activities to newly introduced DRR approaches and practices.Moreover, the program supported IPs coordination of multi-agency DRR actions to ensure unified approaches to disaster risk reduction practices. The program provided technical support to the Woredataskforce committees and different TWGs to understand the new DRM policy directions and ensure effective implementation and coordination of the program.

The program supported promotion of CBDRM approaches at the woreda and community level in an aligned manner with previously initiated disaster mitigation measures. Through this the program supported activities related to natural resource conservation and rehabilitation of communal resources. The program supported pilot CBDRM initiatives, with an intention of scaling-up best practices to the wide areas in the program regions. Through the process communities undertake participatory disaster risk, vulnerabilities and capacities mapping exercises& implementation of risk mitigation activities. As part of this plenty of community managed activities are being implemented in the program areas; rehabilitation of communal infrastructures, water shed management activities, enclosing range areas and so on in the Oromaia, Somali, Gambella and Afar regional states.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 initiatives designed in the drought or flood prone areas. The experiences and learning from these community level engagements are regularly used to inform UNDP's & DRMFSS's upstream and policy level work.

Besides to provision of capacity development support to the IPs in launching DRM policy and introduction of DRR systems, the program has provided support to the local government to enhance basic service provision, especially in animal health services and trainings of community animal health worekers. Through this support the program improved service provision capacities in the most needy woredas of in Gambella, Somaliand Afar regionsof Ethiopia.

3.5 GENDER MAINSTREAMING

Genuine women participation is constrained by socially constructed gender-based discriminations. The situation is more serious and complicated in the context of UNDP's DRM program intervention regions. To curb the situation, the program consciously set standard for women involvement at all cycles of the live saving & livelihood recovery programs.

Fig8:- after priority given to Female headed households receive their cows and goats

In its recovery and IDP projects the Programme set minimum percentage of women participation in the designing, implementation, gaining program benefit and leadership of the program to ensure women inclusiveness. It mobilizes women, encourages them to exercise their rights, and prioritizes activities that ease their workload. Women are involved in various committees and capacity building trainings to improve their management skills and leadership capacity. Female headed households are 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.

In 2014 as well the program has maintained its commitment to ensure women inclusiveness in all its initiatives, especially with the emergency & livelihood programs. Unlike the livelihood recovery projects, the policy advocacy and DRM strategy development aspect of the program is not easy to ensure active women participation in the policy designing and dialogue process, due to the fact that past development path of the nation didn't empower women to hold senior positions to access policy designing and decision making process. But the program strives to ensure active participation of women in the policy designing and implementation

process. This ambition would be supported by continuous capacity building and development of gender sensitive guidelines and training manuals.

3.6 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. Particularly in 2014 the program mainstreamed environmental protection and climate change adaptation & mitigation issues throughout its policy familiarization campaigns, program launching, capacity building trainings, different supports in government service provisionand preparation of regional disaster risk management plan.Environmental protection issue is being mainstreamed in CBDRM master courses, DRM plan and most critically in community based disaster risk reduction plan and community managed risk mitigation activities.

Fig9:- improved the vegetation cover

The Programme also combines environmental protection, disaster risk reduction, and the rehabilitation of water facility & other resources. As an example, the closure of rangelands has reduced bush encroachment and overgrazing and the cut-and-carry grazing system has changed the feeding system of the livestock and minimized over-grazing and depletion of natural resources. The water shade management activities, community based forest management and soil & water conservation initiatives are the good showcase for the program's effort to mainstream environmental protection endeavour in community level initiatives.

3.7 COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

DRM program results and progress in 2014 is communicated to various partners and stakeholders in different events, electronic communications, mass media, brochures, posters and learning platforms. Besides, the annual & quarter program progress report is prepared and communicated to all parties to the program. Special events have been showcased through the different events organized and attended by the implementing partners and UNDP. To mention few, the International Day for Disaster Reduction 2014 (organized by the DRMFSS and its partners), the DRMSPIF launching, and official launching and close up of programs are few examples of these showcases.

Different review reports, stories, and guidelines are being publishedin the form of booklets for bulk distributions to the stakeholders. Annual program progresses are also highlighted on the UNDP and DRMFSS website for easy access of the public

Fig5:- Examples of sign posts in Bale Zone and Sawna District

4. CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNT

4.1 CHALLENGES

The programme encountered the following challenges in 2014:-

• Inaccessibility to some of the program areas due to bad road condition and security problem (mostly in Somali and some Afar & Gambella).Military convoys are mandatory for travel in some Somali woredas, which takes much time to process and hinder timely program delivery

• High Staff turnover with key IPs, which hinder program acceleration

• Absence of regional authorities due to frequent travels and meetings to influence timely decision making processes

• Lack of Internet connection and limited phone reception in some of the program regions

• Over- lapped mandate among two regional agencies to run the DRM program as a key IP (OPADC and DPBB of the Oromia region)

• Logistics and budget shortage with most of regional and woreda IPs to undertake the program implementation

• capacity constraint with local government structures (both in terms of quantity and quality)to take comprehensive and consistent action at district and kebele levels

• Low level of commitment with IPs technical staff, which jeopardize the proper implementation of program activities

4.2 GOOD PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNT

Prior to UNDP's 2014 DRM program launching, DRR interventions in almost all parts of the program regions isexercisedin a traditional way by humanitarian agencies and the government. Most of the initiatives were also project based and with no clear ownership arrangement and sustainability.Up on its launching the UNDP's DRM program in 2014 has striven to introduce a paradigm shift from crisis management to proactive disaster risk management. In an aligned manner with the newly launched national DRM policy, real DRR approach & practices are being introduced to the IPs and other stakeholders in the program regions. As a part of UNDP's commitment to ensure communities' resilience to disaster risks, a community based approach to DRM is introduced at all levels, with special emphasis to the grass root level.

The particular good practice of the program in 2014, which is also the first of its type,is the support it provided to regional IPs and key sector offices to prepare their sectoral disaster management plan. To devolve this to the grass root level &further strategize systematic disaster risk reduction at woreda and community level, the program has introduced standardized and unified CBDRM process and DRR practices.

The other good practices of the program in 2014 include identification and documentation of community based indigenous knowledge on meteorological & disaster coping mechanisms, assessment and sharing of alternative livelihood options in the dry pastoralist areas, initiation and strengthening DRM coordination mechanism and facilitation of cross learning among the wider DRM & livelihood partners, hence brought good collaboration between researchers, academia, practitioners and policy regulatory.

The program developed valuable knowledge products in the form of IEC materials to further support the DRMSPIF policy familiarization process and to introduce standard DRR/CBDRM practices. Through the strategic partnership developed with DRMFSS and Bahirdar University the program enabled the DRR sector to acquire practitioner oriented DRR training reference manuals.

Other lessons learnt include:-

- Smooth and Strong relationship with IP's and stakeholders contributed to successful implementation of the project.
- Relevant and well developed knowledge product is a key resource for policy advocacy

- Establishing a vibrant community organization and incorporating indigenous knowledge and skills into the program implementation process, eases program implementation process

- Establishing and strengthening DRM coordination mechanism and DRMTWG as well as all level TFs is an instrumental for the implementation of DRM policy strategies
- Establishing sustainable, proactive and strong monitoring systems enhances success implementation

4.3SUSTAINABILITY AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

The activities of the DRM Programme contributes to strengthening capacities for disaster risk reduction and building resilience of drought affected communities by strengthening institutional capacity at all levels and supporting preparation of systems and guidelines for DRM at national, sub-national and community level. The Programme builds capacity of the implementing partners from federal to local level to successfully carry out the Programme and ensure the sustainability of program outcomes. Strategic program initiatives started in 2014 will be continued at different level with special emphasis at different level.

At the national level the following efforts will be made to further enhance DRM capacities:
- Finalization of national DRM plan
- Support preparation of national DRM sectoral Plan
- Enhance south-south cooperation
- Enhance DRM professionalization
- Enhance institutional capacity building for strategic institutions such as ACDRM,BU,ECC
- Support representation of the GoE to international events an platforms through strong South-South Cooperation
- Support different assessments, ,studies and foster knowledge transfer efforts, and
- Provide various capacity development supports to national level IPs and co-partners

At the regional level the program continue to support regional IPs in the following areas:
- Support implementation of regional DRM plan
- Strengthening regional DRM coordination mechanism
- Sustsining promotion of DRR practices and CBDRM process
- Facilitate learning platforms between different stakeholders
- Provision of various capacity building training
- Building up on th success of 2014 support sustainability of system development
- Enhance documentation of best practices and exchange of knowledge and lessons

At the Grass root level the program follows the following direction to ensure sustainability and program effectiveness:

- Support Implementation of CBDRM process and build capacity of community institutions and DRR initiatives
- Harmonizing ongoing recovery programs to community level CBDRM plans and systems
- Synchronizing indigenous community coping knowledge with scientific method to enhance harmonized approaches
- Support dissemination of early warning information service

5. FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Table 2: *Financial Contribution and Expenditure[1]*

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[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.

DONOR	TOTAL CONTRIBUTION (USD)	EXPENDITURE (USD)	BALANCE (USD)
UNDP Core fund			
Japan			
AU			
CERF			
Switzerland			
UNDP Dry lands Development Centre *(with funds from Norway for COBRA)*			
TOTAL			

*

Table 3: Expenditure per Output[1]

PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	EXPENDITURE (USD)
00074542 Strengthening national capacity for Disaster Risk Reduction and Livelihoods Recovery	
Drought Recovery in Patoralist & Agro-pastoralist areas of Oromia(Guji & Bale)	
UNDP Dry lands Development Centre *(with funds from Norway for COBRA)*	
Swiss	
00086100 Drought Recovery for Pastoral Communities in Somali region, funded by AU	
TOTAL	