

IDDRSI COUNTRY PROGRESS SUMMARY REPORT ETHIOPIA



IDDRSI

IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative



Photo: ILRI/Stevie Mann

The Ethiopia Country Programming Paper (CPP) was developed in 2012 under the leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture, after the establishment of IGAD Drought Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI).

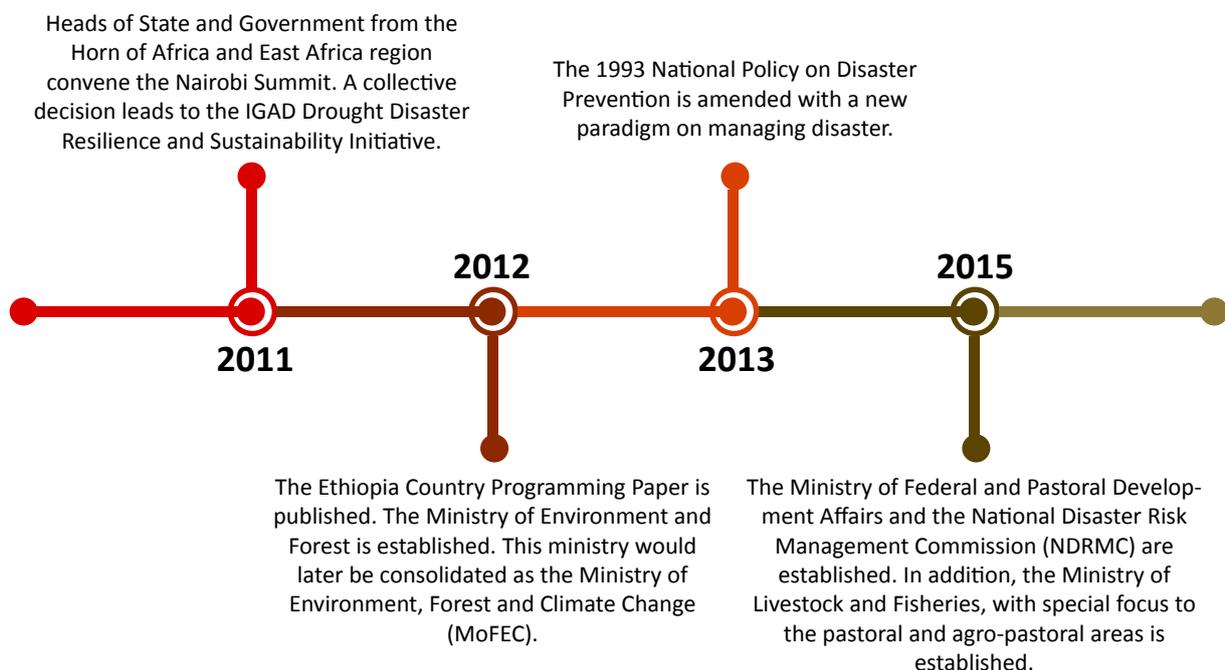
Implementation of the CPP was further strengthened with the establishment of the Ministry for Livestock and Fisheries (MoLF).

COUNTRY CONTEXT

The CPP was developed by a National Technical Committee comprising the various Directorates of the Ministry, namely the Agricultural Extension, Planning and Programming, Natural Resource Management, Food Security Coordination, Early Warning and Response, Animal and Plant Health Regulatory Directorates and the respective Directorates from the Ministry of Water and Energy and Ministry of Federal Affairs.

A National Programme Coordination Office for Pastoral Resilience Livelihood Programme was created for coordination of the on-going project and programme activities in the pastoral areas. With a Directorate dedicated to pastoral livelihood development, the establishment of the MoLF would undoubtedly play a critical role in fast tracking resilience building of the pastoral community.

KEY NATIONAL IDDRSI EVENTS



COUNTRY CONTEXT

The economy has exhibited a gradual structural shift. Though agriculture still remained a dominant sector, its share in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) continued to shrink from 38.7% in 2014/15 to 36.7% in 2015/16 while that of industry and services stood at 16.7% and 47.3%, respectively. This trend is in line with the government's policy of agricultural development-led industrialisation, developing the manufacturing sector and enhancing export-led growth to sustain the double digit economic growth trajectory achieved during the last 15 years.

In 2015/16, Ethiopia has seen not only economic growth but also improvements in income inequality and reducing poverty. Per capita income increased to USD 794 from USD 725 in the previous year, and poverty is estimated to have dropped to 22% from 38.7% a decade earlier. Investment to GDP ratio slightly declined to 38.5% from 39.4% while domestic savings to GDP ratio improved to 22.2% compared to the previous year.

POLICY FRAMEWORK

Ethiopia aims to become a lower middle income country by 2015. Therefore, the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) emerged as a holistic planning architecture through which multi-sectoral policies and strategies are translated into mega programmes that are in turn implemented through medium to large scale projects. Therefore, macro-economic planning and performance processes, including multiple programmes and international and regional cooperation such as SDG, IDDRSI, CAADP, UN led initiatives, and bilateral cooperation are embedded within GTP, which is a five-year plan and it covers the period of 2010 to 2025.

The Federal Government Ethiopia has put in place a National Policy on Disaster Prevention and Management (NPDPM) since 1993. The policy aims at addressing the root causes of vulnerability in the country. While the policy adopted in 1993 has served the country by guiding lifesaving operations for two decades, including the 2002 and 2010 droughts, the government has amended the previous policy with a new paradigm that was publicised in July 2013.



*Cattle wade into the Awash River in Ethiopia.
Photo: ILRI*

NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM

The National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) is responsible for coordinating warning mechanisms and risk assessment in Ethiopia. The National Disaster Risk Coordination system that consists of the Government of Ethiopia, UN agencies, NGO and other donors oversees and guides drought response and actions from the highest echelon of government to the lowest administrative unit (Kebeles).

At the federal level, the disaster risk management body is accountable to the Prime Minister's Office, while regional, zonal, Woreda structures as well as at Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa City administration structures are answerable to their respective administrations.

Sector institutions play a leading role for every hazard at federal, regional, zonal, Woreda as well as at Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa City administration levels. In addition, they are responsible for undertaking activities ranging from monitoring to response.

INVESTMENTS IN RESILIENCE BUILDING SINCE 2011

The country is addressing all key economic and social sectors in its broad-based economic development. Sectors that were prioritised in the country's investment and those which directly correspond with the priority intervention areas (PIAs) of IDDRSI are: water, roads, alternative livelihood and basic services, livestock infrastructure development, agriculture and rural development, education and health.

The analysis of the government budget from 2011 to 2016 shows that domestic sources, external assistance, and external loans, respectively covered 77%, 10% and 13% of the national budget.

With an exception of the 2014/15 fiscal year, when federal expenditures exceeded the regional expenditures, the federal expenditures were below the former during the assessment period.

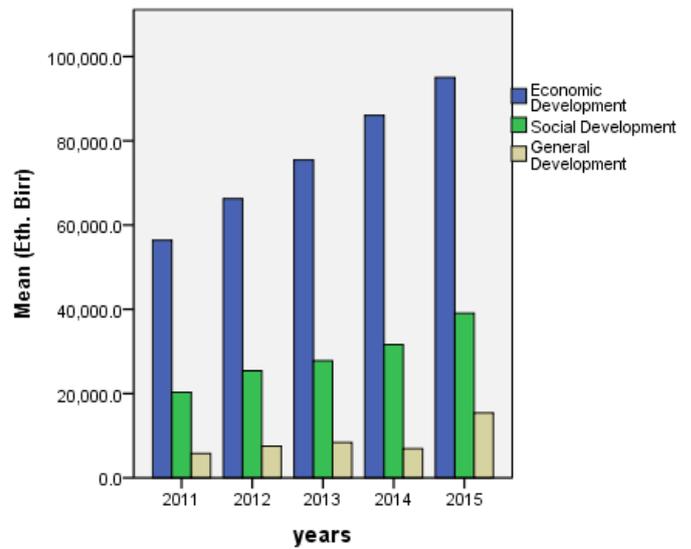
During 2011/12 to 2015/16 fiscal years, the Ethiopian Government allocated 113.5 billion Birr for capital budget and expended 106.7 billion Birr for various investments at both federal and regional levels. Out of the total expenditures during the last five years, 67.3% and 24.8% were allocated for the economic development and social

development respectively. The remaining 7.9% was allocated for general developments that facilitate implementation of development programmes at various levels.

Among the economic sectors, the largest share of the budget was allocated to road construction throughout the assessment period, followed by the import sectors, natural resources and agriculture. It is worth noting that the budget for the water sector covered 64-86% of the allocation for natural resources. Unlike previous years, the agricultural sector received an increase of 25.4% in the 2015/16 fiscal year. The largest percentage increase (68%) was made for urban development during the same fiscal year.

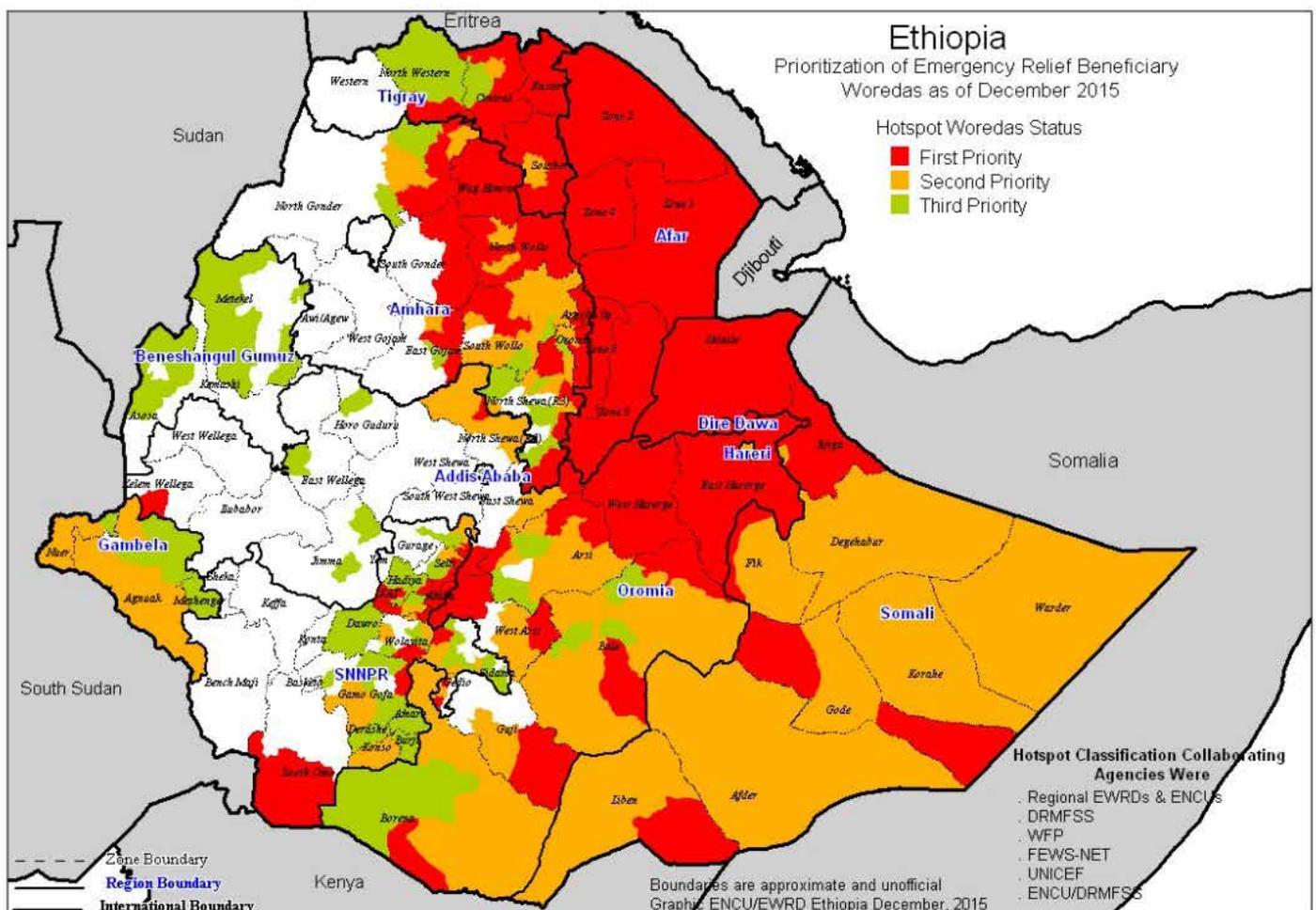
Development Partners, both bilateral and multi-lateral are supporting Ethiopia's effort in growth and transformation that is fundamental for resilience building at various levels.

Trends in capital budget allocations.



Source: Based on MoFEC Data

RESPONDING DIFFERENTLY TO DROUGHT



Hotspot Woredas as of December 2015.

Disclaimer: The country borders shown on the map are only indicative and do not represent the position of IGAD.

A drought induced by El Niño in 2015 caused a humanitarian crisis in Ethiopia that resulted in a massive reduction of production during the Meher season. According to an assessment made in December 2015, a total of 435 Woredas including few towns and their environs were identified as “hotspot” Woredas affected by drought. The percentage of Woredas that fall within the first priority areas from each region was 100% for Afar, 64.5% for Tigray, 48.2% for Amhara, 42.3% for Oromiya, 35.3% for Somali, and 23.3% for Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples (SNNP). The trend of the hotspot Woredas did not show a marked difference in 2016.

In 2016, the Government of Ethiopia in collaboration with its humanitarian and development partners provided food to about 10.2 million people that were affected by the worst El Niño in 50 years.

Recognising the weight of the humanitarian situation in the country, the Ethiopian Government took unprecedented measures including allocation of more than 16.5 billion Ethiopian Birr (USD 767 million) starting from mid-2015. Together with response from development partners and the international humanitarian community, the humanitarian support matched the scope of the challenge, which was exemplary.

KEY MESSAGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Building capacity at all levels is one of the critical success factors in resilience building. In addition, designing and implementing development programmes with a sustainable scale is a foundation for transformation. This requires a multi-year financing approach, which is currently practised by some of the flagship projects that showed remarkable results, but this needs to be mainstreamed to ensure sustainable livelihoods in the drought prone areas.

The first phase of implementation of the CPP has benefited from previous development initiatives that were guided by the long term economic policies of the country. The drought resilience initiative requires the following measures for the second phase:

- Revitalise the CPP coordination mechanisms by including all agencies responsible for PIAs. This is also useful to expedite implementation and utilisation of project funds within the stipulated time frame.
- Conduct area specific evaluations to measure changes on the ground and sustainability of resilience capacities created over time. The IGAD Resilience Analysis Unit and the Platform Coordination Unit in collaboration with the IDDRSI Focal Ministry need to identify sentinel sites for monitoring implementation of resilience projects and their impacts.
- Institutionalise a Technical Working Group for the CPP to facilitate policy and strategic guidance by the Steering Committee. Technical experts from relevant agencies who have a role in the implementation of resilience projects may be represented by their respective organisations to serve in the Technical Working Group (TWG).
- Increase visibility of the Regional Steering Committee to ensure ownership of the CPP by the Regional States.
- Strengthen national resilience coordination mechanisms for a better efficiency and results at people’s level.
- Institutionalise a robust M&E system to measure resilience at national, sub-national, community and household levels.
- Involve NGOs through their umbrella organisations in the CPP Steering Committee and the TWG when established.

Download full report:

<http://www.resilience.igad.int>

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