

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Ethiopia
Program Title:	Anticipate and Manage Shocks
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	663-013
Status:	New in FY 2004
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$500,000 CSH; \$1,000,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$500,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2008

Summary: USAID's program to improve the capacity of the Government of Ethiopia (GOE) to anticipate and manage shocks through improved emergency preparedness and disaster mitigation and response is central to the famine prevention strategy. USAID will support the GOE's Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission (DPPC) to strengthen its capacity to respond to crises in a rapid, integrated and coordinated manner. This strategic objective (SO) integrates closely with USAID programs to increase human capacity and social resiliency by monitoring disease outbreaks. The SO also increases market-led economic growth and resiliency by providing early warning indicators of climatic shocks that affect food security and agricultural productivity. The livelihood baseline development work that is supported under this SO will also contribute to improved targeting and the safety net program design. The SO builds, in part, on activities to mitigate the effects of disaster.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation (\$1,000,000 DA; \$500,000 CSH). As the GOE's primary emergency management agency, the DPPC requires a fully integrated early warning system in order to mobilize appropriate and timely responses to mitigate or address shocks. An improved emergency assessment approach that can detect changes in economic or social (health and nutrition) status is the first step toward anticipating or responding to crises on an appropriate scale. In FY 2005, USAID will support the GOE and regional core teams to undertake a livelihoods baseline study in the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples Region (SNNPR). USAID will fund GOE staff training on early warning systems to strengthen the capacity and capabilities of the DPPC, the principal grantee for this and all other activities under this SO.

The federal DPPC must be interconnected with its regional DPPC counterparts to reduce information bottlenecks and better communicate local level early warning data in real-time. To this end, USAID will continue to support the regional connectivity initiative developed by the DPPC early warning department's information management service. USAID will contribute to the development of a networked "vulnerability database" that compiles key indicators describing a particular district's health, agriculture and vulnerability situation for monitoring purposes. USAID is also funding the purchase of equipment required to strengthen the DPPC's physical capacity to respond to unpredictable emergencies. USAID will improve local emergency management skills through short-term trainings in disaster management and provide crisis responders' courses for senior government staff who are involved in the GOE's response capacity.

In order to improve the participation, coordination and engagement of other parts of government in crisis response activities, a priority for 2005 will be USAID's continued support to the contingency planning process involving all line agencies and key donors. Through training, the process will continue to emphasize a bottom-up approach from the regional and federal levels of the GOE.

Selected crisis management policies will be reformed and implemented. The DPPC's existing 1993 National Policy on Disaster Prevention Management lacks clarity in distinguishing between predictable and unpredictable shocks, and the relationship between DPPC and the newly created Food Security Department is vague. USAID will fund technical assistance to revise the existing policy for clarity and role definition of key GOE players. Through USAID support, multiple stakeholders will be involved in a

transparent review process that builds on lessons learned from recent evaluations. Other government agencies (water, health and agriculture) will be supported to institutionalize their own emergency response capacity.

FY 2006 Program: In addition to the amounts shown below, USAID intends to use \$1 million of Transition Initiatives funds to support the following activities and objectives.

Improve Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation (\$500,000 CSH). USAID will continue supporting the GOE and regional livelihoods core teams to undertake a livelihoods baseline study in Tigray and other parts of Ethiopia. USAID will fund training of GOE staff in early warning systems to strengthen the capacity and capabilities of the DPPC. USAID will also continue to support the implementation of a networked “vulnerability database” that indexes district-level information in the DPPC Information Center.

Contingency planning will continue to be pushed to lower administrative levels, consistent with the policy of the government to decentralize decision-making to the woreda (district) level. USAID will continue to monitor the policy implementation process, supporting appropriate remedial actions as required, and supporting the publication and dissemination of the policy. Lessons learned from the regional connectivity pilot exercise will be incorporated into an expanded and scaled-up initiative to include other regions and woredas, with the eventual aim of interconnecting all 262 emergency-prone woredas into a single system.

To improve the GOE and its partners’ response capacity, USAID plans to fund the purchase of more non-food contingency stock items and equipment required to strengthen the physical capacity to respond to unpredictable emergencies. This funding may include pre-positioning equipment needed to respond to flash floods that occur frequently in the Afar and Gambella Regions. USAID will continue to fund training for staff at all levels, which will contribute toward improving the GOE’s integrated emergency response capacity and coordination ability.

Performance and Results: This is a new SO that builds on the previous SO: “Mitigate the Effects of Disaster.” USAID support to the GOE to improve its capacity to anticipate and manage shocks yielded several key achievements that saved thousands of lives in the two most recent droughts that occurred almost back-to-back. Timely warning ensured a rapid and robust delivery of food, health, agriculture and water assistance that prevented further asset depletion. Improved contingency planning included identifying and meeting health, water, and agricultural emergency needs, and involved donors and government stakeholders, who anticipated emergency needs well before they peaked. USAID’s policy work with the GOE enabled a reform of the emergency response system in Ethiopia to differentiate between both acute and chronic food insecure populations, which allowed for more effective and appropriate targeting of assistance to each group.

The successful completion of this SO will enable the GOE’s DPPC and the regional Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureaus to improve their ability to plan for and respond to emergencies. Livelihood approaches to understand needs will be the basis for assessments at the national level and will result in improved targeting, management of unpredictable emergency shocks and improved programming of resources.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Ethiopia

663-013 Anticipate and Manage Shocks	CSH	DA
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	588	505
Expenditures	0	0
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	588	505
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	588	505
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	500	1,000
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	500	1,000
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	500	0
Future Obligations	3,412	6,495
Est. Total Cost	5,000	8,000