

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Ethiopia
<b>Program Title:</b>	Anticipate and Manage Shocks
<b>Pillar:</b>	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	663-013
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$200,000 CSH; \$1,000,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:</b>	\$200,000 CSH; \$1,000,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2004
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2008

**Summary:** Improving 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 ending recurring famine. USAID will support the GOE's Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency (DPPA) to strengthen its capacity to respond to crises in a rapid, integrated and coordinated manner. Activities under this objective integrate closely with other USAID programs in Ethiopia to: increase human capacity, strengthen local governance and improve social resiliency by monitoring disease outbreaks; and increase 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 strategic objective will contribute to improved targeting in food security programs. This program is supplemented by centrally funded USAID humanitarian programs.

### **Inputs, Outputs, Activities:**

#### **FY 2006 Program:**

Improve emergency preparedness and disaster mitigation (\$1,000,000 DA; \$200,000 CSH). The DPPA, as the GOE's primary emergency management coordination agency for unpredictable disasters, requires a fully integrated early warning system to mobilize appropriate and timely responses to mitigate and address shocks. An improved emergency assessment approach that can detect changes in household food security or economic (non-food expenditure) status is the first step toward anticipating or responding to crises on an appropriate scale. USAID supports the government to undertake livelihood baseline data collection in Tigray and Amhara regions linked to the emergency needs assessment system. USAID funds training of federal staff on early warning systems to strengthen the capacity of the DPPA. A USAID-supported livelihoods integration unit based in the DPPA's Early Warning Department helps coordinate this with other livelihoods-based early warning systems both in Ethiopia and regionally. USAID also supports the establishment of a fully staffed Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWSNET) office through which government, donor, and other agency stakeholders benefit from early warning information and analyses.

The federal DPPA must be interconnected with its regional counterparts to facilitate information sharing and better communicate local-level early warning data in real-time. USAID, then, continues to support the regional connectivity initiative developed by the DPPA's information management service. USAID is improving local emergency management skills through short-term training in disaster management and is funding courses for senior government staff involved in response capacity. To increase DPPA's information management capacity, USAID supports the DPPA Information Center through a grant to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA).

To improve the participation, coordination and engagement of other parts of government in crisis response activities, USAID supports contingency planning processes involving all appropriate agencies and key donors, emphasizing a bottom-up approach from regional and federal levels of government. Finally, selected crisis management policies must be reformed and implemented. With USAID support, multiple stakeholders are involved in a transparent review process that builds on lessons learned from recent evaluations. Activities under this objective are supplemented by the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA). Other government Ministries (water, health, agriculture) are supported to develop

their own emergency response capacity. Principal contractors and grantees: DPPA, UNOCHA, and FEWSNET (primes).

**FY 2007 Program:**

Improve emergency preparedness and disaster mitigation (\$1,000,000 DA; \$200,000 CSH). USAID will continue supporting the federal and regional livelihoods teams to develop livelihoods baseline information supporting a national emergency needs assessment system. USAID will support the training of federal staff on early warning systems to strengthen the capacity of the DPPA. Contingency planning will continue to be emphasized at lower administrative levels, consistent with the policy of the government to decentralize decision-making to the district level. Lessons learned from a regional connectivity pilot exercise will be incorporated into an expanded and scaled-up initiative to include other regions and districts with the eventual aim of interconnecting all 262 emergency-prone districts into a single system. USAID will continue to fund training for staff at all levels, which will help to improve the GOE's integrated emergency response capacity and coordination ability. Principal contractors and grantees: DPPA and others to be determined.

**Performance and Results:** USAID support to improve the GOE's capacity to anticipate and manage shocks yielded several key achievements that saved thousands of lives in the two most recent food emergencies. Improved contingency planning involving donors and government stakeholders resulted in the anticipation of emergency needs in health, water, and agricultural sectors. USAID's policy work with the GOE enabled reform of the emergency response system in nine regions, which differentiated between acute and chronic food insecure populations, allowing for more effective and appropriate targeting of assistance to each group. This intervention also improved non-food emergency needs and strengthened the appeals and assessment process, focused on identifying acute emergency needs versus predictable yearly support. The successful completion of this objective in FY 2008 will enable the DPPA, its regional counterparts, and other line ministries 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 both food and non-food resources.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Ethiopia

	CSH	DA
663-013 Anticipate and Manage Shocks		
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>		
Obligations	588	505
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	588	505
<b>Fiscal Year 2005</b>		
Obligations	500	1,020
Expenditures	311	201
<b>Through September 30, 2005</b>		
Obligations	1,088	1,525
Expenditures	311	201
Unliquidated	777	1,324
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>		
Obligations	200	1,000
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006</b>		
Obligations	200	1,000
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA</b>		
Obligations	200	1,000
Future Obligations	3,512	4,475
Est. Total Cost	5,000	8,000