

FORTNIGHT Bulletin



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Agency Calls for Public Participation to Minimize Disaster Risks

The Federal Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency underlined the need for active involvement of the public in the efforts launched to minimize disaster risks.

This is disclosed in a statement it issued under the title " Let us Work toward Disaster Risk Reduction" in connection with the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction. In its statement the Agency stressed the need for creating a disaster conscious society, which it considered a pre-emptive and vital disaster risk reduction measure.

To this effect the Agency underlined the necessity of giving emphasis to education as an essential part of disaster reduction strategy. The statement says that awareness about hazards and disaster risks need to start in early education coupled with researches, at higher education levels, geared toward disaster reduction and risk management.



The Agency in a statement it issued stressed, citing the recent occurrences of flood disasters that have affected a considerable portion of the population, the need to shift from drought focused disaster management to diversified disaster risk reduction strategy. Hence, to reduce, in advance, the potential impacts of disasters, as the prevalence of disasters and their economic costs increases the need to take measures to move from what is being practiced as a response and recovery to proactively identifying hazards that pose threats.

According to the Agency the other aspect that must be effectively addressed is that reducing disaster related losses require collaboration at all levels and a coordinated interagency approach. Thus every citizen at every level shall have part to play in disaster risk reduction, which is a precondition for the attainment of sustainable development.



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This Fortnight Bulletin updates readers on what DPPA and its partners are doing regarding disaster prevention, preparedness and related issues.

Household Economy Approach Implementation Workshop Conducted



"To see Ethiopia become a country where democratic rule, good governance and social justice reign through the involvement and free will of its peoples thereby become a middle class economy extricating itself from poverty."

A workshop on household Economy Approach (HEA) to analyzing livelihoods and assessing food security was held from September 3-5, 2007 at the DPPA Hall.

According to the new approach (HEA) an analysis of local livelihoods is essential for a proper understanding of the impact- at household level- of hazards such as drought or conflict or market dislocation. The idea of the household economy baseline, it was mentioned, is to capture essential information on livelihoods and coping strategies, making it available for the analysis of hazard impacts.

As learnt from the approach preparation of a livelihood zone map is the first step in a household economy analysis. The livelihood zone map has paramount importance of showing geographical areas within which people share basically the same patterns of access to food and have the same access to markets and to sources of cash income.

According to the approach where a household lives is one factor determining its options for obtaining food and generating income, defining the different wealth groups in each zone is the second step in a household economy analysis. Further more, in HEA, once households are grouped in accordance with where they live and their wealth, household economy baseline information for typical households in each group for a defined reference or baseline year will be generated. An analysis of the likely impact of a shock or hazard in a bad year can be made only after this baseline is established.

According to the system, therefore, three types of information are combined for the analysis: Information on baseline access, information on hazard (i.e. factors affecting access to food/ income, and information on cop-

ing strategies (i.e. the sources of food and income that people turn to when faced with some kind of hazard that affect their normal life). Analysis of the two step outcome helps to determine whether an intervention of some kind (Livelihood protection or/and survival protection interventions) is/are required or not.

It was learnt that HEA also helps generate answers to core questions posed by decision- makers in relation to emergency intervention. It helps give answers to questions: Who will be most affected by different shocks, what can be done to support existing livelihoods, and what might harm them, how much help is needed, where affected populations will be, and when different types of assistance are needed and for how long.

On this three-day workshop organized by a Livelihood Integration Unit (LIU), a USAID funded project implemented by FEG in partnership with the DPPA/EWD presentations on different topics related to HEA were conducted and discussions held on relevant points raised by the participants.

On the workshop draft livelihood profile (baseline) of Tigray region was taken as a sample and was presented to demonstrate how the HEA can be implemented in the food security strategy.

Over 40 participants drawn from USAID, EF, FFS, WHO, EU, DFID, Irish Aid, UNICEF, FFS, WHO, WFP, World Bank, DPP and FS of Tigray, BOARD, Water Bureau, TFSCO of Tigray, Ministry of Water, DCT, MOWR, SCUK and DPPA had attended the workshop.

LIU expects Livelihoods baselines to be completed by August 2009, in Tigray, Aamhara, Oromia, Harari, Beneshangul and Gambella regions it was learnt.

DPPA

Major Disasters and Responses (September 16 - 30, 2007)



Playing ambassadorial roles to build Ethiopia's image is as important for citizens as actively participating in the development of their country!

Landslides SNNPR

In Odio Wereda of Kefa Zone, heavy rain and hailstorm which fell on 1st September 2007 caused flooding and landslide which resulted in the death of 3 persons, 83 head of cattle and 61 hens. Houses belonging to 7 heads of households, and different crops estimated to be 33.5 quintals had also been destroyed, the EWD report says. Injury of 6 persons is also reported. The disaster also caused damage to sprouting crops on 58 hectares of land. 24 heads of households displaced due to this disaster to live in near by shelters.

In Chirgo, Chito and Wonago localities in Chafe Wereda of Gedo Zone, similar shock (landslide) was also reported, though nothing was mentioned regarding the effect.

In Konso special Wereda, a road which connects the Wereda with South Omo had repeatedly been blocked due to the overflow of Delbena River caused by consecutive heavy rainfall during the week.

Oromia

In Shala Wereda of Arsi Zone, occurrence of a 2-3 KMs long landslide, that caused no damage, has been reported

In Shenkora kebele in Werejaroso Wereda of North Shewa Zone, a landslide has caused 60% damage to crops on 3.8 hectares of land that belongs to 7 heads of households.

Heavy Rain Tigray

In different parts of the region, hailstorms and lightening have been reported as causing damage to people, livestock and crop. Accordingly in Tahitay Qoraro, Ahferom, Hawzien, Hintalo, A/Tsimbla, Tselemti, Ta/Abergelo, Hintalo Wajirat Weredas

of the region, the disaster had caused the death of 3 persons, 71 shoats (Sheep and Goats), 6 head of cattle, 56 hens, and bees in 3 beehives. Different crops had also been damaged by the disaster, the report says.

Oromia

In Sebeta Hawas Wereda of South West Shoa Zone, heavy rain has caused damage to different crops on 791 hectares of land.

In Sawina Wereda of Bale Zone, heavy rain has caused the destruction of 4 houses and one kebele office.

Benshangul

In Asosa wereda of Benshangul Region, hailstorm has caused damage to crops type that are planted in 9 kebeles of a peasant association.

Harari

In Erer surrounding kebele Administration, heavy rain has caused severe flooding. The extent of the damage caused due to the flooding will be reported soon after a study has been completed.

Dire Dawa

In Hulul Majo Peasant Association, heavy rain has caused damage to crops and irrigation schemes. Assessment is underway in all regions to estimate the extent of the damage.

Flooding

In South West Shoa Zone, floods from the overflowing of Lake Ziway Dugda caused damage to different crops on 65 hectares of land in 4 surrounding kebekles around the Lake. 417 thatched and 33 iron-sheet-roofed houses have also been damaged by the disaster. The extent of the damage is under study.

Harari

In Erer surrounding kebele



“ We are determined to build a prosperous nation and promote Ethiopia's image”



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Source: Telephone reports from regions to information and documentation team.

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Stock Status of EFSRA and Loan Repayment Schedule (MT)

(September 17, 2007)

Stock Status of EFSRA		MT
1.	Stock at hand	128,290.38
2.	Outstanding loans.....	230,857.45
3.	Under withdrawal	45,857.00
4.	Total	405,004.83

DRAFT

Loan provision & repayment
(From January 01/2007 up to September 17, 2007)

Guarantor	Borrower	Qty. Provided on Loan (MT)	Qty. Repaid (MT)	Remark
WFP	WFP	17,696.00	*14,600.24	*Repayment receive from previous outstanding loans
WFP	DPPA	-	*16,204.117	>> >>
WFP	MoRAD	-	*10,469.760	>> >>
Sub-total		17,696.00	41,274.117	
EU	DPPA	-	*22,146.116	*Repayment receive from previous outstanding loans
EU	SOS	-	*1,402.45	>> >>
EU	WVE	1,866.825	1,884.26	>> >>
Sub-total		1,866.825	25,832.426	
USAID	REST	-	*27,290.00	*Repayment receive from previous outstanding loans
USAID	FHE	5,000.00	5,000.00	>> >>
USAID	WVE	3,586.00	2,781.74	>> >>
Sub-total		8,586.00	35,071.74	>> >>
MoFED	EGTE	45,000.00	*10,348.25	*Repayment receive from previous outstanding loans
MoFED	FSCB	73,000.00	21,233.57	>> >>
Sub-total		118,000.00	31,581.82	
SIDA/MoFED	DPPA		*196.76	*Repayment receive from previous outstanding loans
CFGB	EKHCD		*372.35	>> >>
CIDA	TWRMER	3,000.00	*2105.04	>> >>
DPPA	DPPA		2,481.96	>> >>
Sub-total		3,000.00	5156.11	
Total		149,148.825	138516.49	

DPPA