



EU ETHIOPIA: Strengthening Decentralized Disaster Risk Reduction Management (EU DDRM) Program

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Summary Proceedings – DRM and Gender Mainstreaming
Workshop Report

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

EDRMC organized a Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and Gender Mainstreaming workshop for 2-4 June 2022, to sensitize the federal and regional experts on mainstreaming gender in DRM activities. As expected in the EU DDRM project contract documents, the implemented activities in the five regions of Amhara, Oromia, Sidama, Somalia, and SNNP require periodic DRM and gender mainstreaming trainings and guidelines to build the technical and strategic teams to guide overall project implementation throughout the period.

The EU DDRM action and documents envisaged that “Intervention packages to address the specific needs **Result 1 Output 1.3** when climatic shocks occur while taking into account the gender aspects and the needs and interests of peoples living with disabilities as well as for conflict resolution mechanisms and package intervention for the integration of climate induced IDPs in the host communities”. Resolution of conflicts and gender empowerment will be among the priority topics.

Though the action document had considered some of the gender specific guidelines and assessments notably: Guidelines for Gender Mainstreaming in Agriculture Sector (Ethiopia, 2011), Women, girls, boys and man: different needs & equal opportunities –Gender Handbook in Humanitarian Action- (Inter-Agency Standing Committee, 2006) and Baseline Assessment on Gender in Humanitarian Action (Ethiopia, 2011) Preparedness and Response/Recovery interventions suggested for every Emergency Support Function (ESF); a gender mainstreaming in DRM training and guideline was envisaged to guide project implementation and actions. This training is first of the various DRM and gender mainstreaming for train of trainers was organized to initiate this process.

The ToT training attempts to advocate for a positive change and outlook toward attainment of gender equality in implementing all project activities. It is anticipated that the training will foster attitudinal change that involves both learning and unlearning. This ToT has been developed by TA at short notice and effected participatory learning during the training, as an approach recognizing the knowledge by the DRM expert from different regions to update future training modules. The participants were encouraged to express their knowledge and participate in the learning process to facilitate development of gender mainstreaming strategies to change their immediate perception of gender.

1.2 Purpose of the DRM and Gender ToT training

The purpose of ToT training is to familiarize the DRM experts from federal and regions on the DRM and gender mainstreaming in planning and implementing EU DDRM projects and/or humanitarian and resilience-building actions.

1.3 Specific objectives of the DRM and gender Mainstreaming ToT

The Governance of the EU DDRM project will be exercised along the core value and mandate of the DRM institutions and in respect of the EU development approach as stipulated in Chapter 1 of the "Cotonou Partnership Agreement" for the development cooperation, particularly relevant for this action by : a) promoting human and social development helping to ensure that the fruits of growth are widely and equitably shared b) promoting gender equality; c) promoting institutional reforms and development, d) promoting environmental sustainability and the preservation of natural resource base and finally e) Systematic account shall be taken in mainstreaming: human rights, democracy, good governance, climate change and institutional development and capacity building.

Specific objectives:

- ✓ To familiarize participants on basic concepts of DRM and gender (mainstreaming)

- ✓ To provide technical guidance to the DRM experts on mainstreaming gender the DRR implementation based on context and provisions of the EU DDRM project document;
- ✓ Familiarize the participants with strategies to achieve gender equality and empower all (men, boys, women and girls) in project planning and implementations;
- ✓ To facilitate and prepare a team of ToT from regions to roll out the training to the zonal and Woreda experts, based on technical and administrative feedback and suggestions, based on all contexts to strengthen the implementation of gender response actions.
- ✓ To brainstorm on the process for mainstreaming gender and DRM-specific guidelines across all sectoral institutions; taking note of specificities of the agro-ecological and regional peculiarities;

1.4 Formal session in opening the workshop

The workshop was officially opened by Ato Abraham Abebe, EDRMC DRR & R Directorate director. In his opening remarks, he appreciated the EU DDRM-funded initiatives that practically demonstrated DRR implementation in practice. Mr Abraham noted that though the project implementation period has lapsed, it was still not late to quickly have the DRM experts trained on mainstreaming gender in DRM implementation and/or decentralization process. Abraham further proposed that the regions plan for region based ToT with participants from zones and Woredas to further cascade the training to all levels of governance and project management.



Figure 1: Workshop proceedings

2. Disaster Risk Management

2.1 DRM concepts (Gutu Tesso, TA KE3)

2.1.1 DRM basic concepts

This session aimed at introducing the participants to basic DRM concepts (based on UNDRR definitions).

- **Disaster** is a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society at any scale due to hazardous events interacting with conditions of exposure, vulnerability and capacity, leading to one or more of the following: human, material, economic and environmental losses and impacts.

- ✓ **Disaster risk** is the potential loss of life, injury, or destroyed or damaged assets which could occur to a system, society or a community in a specific period of time, determined probabilistically as a function of hazard, exposure, vulnerability and capacity.
- ✓ **Disaster risk management** is the application of disaster risk reduction policies and strategies to prevent new disaster risk, reduce existing disaster risk and manage residual risk, contributing to the strengthening of resilience and reduction of disaster losses.
- ✓ **Disaster risk reduction** is aimed at preventing new and reducing existing disaster risk and managing residual risk, all of which contribute to strengthening resilience and therefore to the achievement of sustainable development.
- ✓ **Emergency** is sometimes used interchangeably with the term disaster, as, for example, in the context of biological and technological hazards or health emergencies, which, however, can also relate to hazardous events that do not result in the serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society.
- ✓ **Disaster prevention** area activities and measures to avoid existing and new disaster risks.
- ✓ **Disaster mitigation** the lessening or minimizing of the adverse impacts of a hazardous event.
- ✓ **Disaster response** are actions taken directly before, during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected.

2.1.2 Methods for conducting Disaster risk assessments (Gutu Tesso, TA KE3)

The second session introduced participants in the process and methods for conducting Disaster Risk assessments.

- ✓ **Hazard assessment:** under this subsection the different common hazards, their cause and impacts were presented. In addition, tools used to assess the different hazard in a given geographic location, methods used in assessment, multi sectoral team formation and others were presented.
- ✓ **Vulnerability assessment:** this section was about the different types of vulnerabilities; social, economic, physical, environmental and others were discussed in relation to the different types of hazards. Then vulnerability assessment tools, methods, and team formation were presented.
- ✓ **Capacity assessment:** there are different capacities at individual, community and institutional level that can be used to address vulnerabilities and thereby build resilience capacity. Assessment tools, methods and other relevant issues were also part of the presentation and discussion.

2.2 Decentralization of DM in Ethiopia: Policy process (Global, Regional and National) – Marko Lesukat (TA TL)

Decentralization is the **process** by which the **activities** of an entity/organization, particularly those regarding **planning** and **decision-making**, are distributed or **delegated** away from a **central, authoritative location** or **group**.

A. The decentralization of DRM was a global, regional and national process.

Table 1: Global affirmative actions related to disaster risk management

ERA	Global Affirmative Action Related to Disasters
Prior to 1960s	No Recorded Joint Global action related to understanding and responding to disasters
1960s	The UN/GA adopted measures regarding severe disasters

1970s and 80s	UN adopted assistance in cases of natural disaster
	Creation of the United Nations Disaster Relief Office (UNDRO)
	Preventive measures, disaster contingency planning and preparedness
	Strengthening disaster prevention and pre-disaster planning, relevant early-warning systems- regional and interregional (Relief Coordinator)
1990-1999	The International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction & Scientific and Technical Committee (STC) Reducing the impact of natural disasters for all people, and in particular for developing countries
	1994 a world conference of representatives of national committees for the Decade (Yokohama, Japan)
	First steps for early warning systems (Improvements in early warning capacities for natural disasters) –El Nino
	Integration of disaster reduction into the substantive efforts for sustainable development and environmental protection by the year 2000
	Global culture of prevention
2000-2007	Disasters, Vulnerability, and the ISDR
	UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
	The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD – JoBurg (Integrate DRR into SD)
	World Conference on Disaster Reduction in 2005 - Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015*
Post-2015	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030)
	Sustainable Development Goals (2015-2030)

*The Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) was a **global blueprint for disaster risk reduction efforts with a ten-year plan**, adopted in January 2005 by 168 Member States of the United Nations at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction (Kobe, Japan)

Five priorities for action:

1. Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a **national and a local priority** with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

2. Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and **enhance early warning**.
3. Use knowledge, innovation and education to **build a culture of safety and resilience** at all levels.
4. Reduce the **underlying risk factors**.
5. Strengthen **disaster preparedness** for effective response at all levels

B. HFA and decentralization in Ethiopia

HFA Outcomes	Success
Outcome 1: Integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Productive Safety Net Programme (and DRM) - Woreda Disaster Risk Profile (now Over 450) - The Livelihoods, Early Assessment and Protection project (LEAP) system developed - The 2010-2015 Growth Transformation Plan (risk mitigation introduced) - The resilience approach enhanced coordination between development and humanitarian partners
Outcome 2: Development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revised 2013 Disaster Risk Management Policy endorsed - Mainstreaming DRM into development policies, strategies and plans - Establishment of the multi-sector and multi-agency national platform (DRM TWG) - Sector specific DRR actions - Urban Risks
Outcome 3: Systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of data and information in DRM decision making - Joint DRM planning (DRR and Humanitarian response)

C: Sendai Framework of DRR and decentralization

- Endorsed by governments in Sendai – March 18, 2015
- **Outcome:** The substantial **reduction of disaster risk and losses** in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of **persons, businesses, communities and countries**.
- **Goal: Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk** through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disasters.

- https://www.preventionweb.net/files/43291_sendaiframeworkfordrren.pdf

Panel discussions on decentralization and context of Ethiopia

- Each State has the primary responsibility to prevent and reduce disaster risk (EDRMC – Abraham/Ayatam)
- Disaster risk reduction requires that responsibilities be shared by central Governments and relevant national authorities, sectors and stakeholders (ODRMC)
- Managing the risk of disasters is aimed at protecting persons and their property.....promoting and protecting all human rights, including the right to development (SNNP DRMC)
- Disaster risk reduction and management depends on coordination mechanisms within and across sectors and with relevant stakeholders (ANRSDPFSPANSSCC)
- Disaster risk reduction requires a multi-hazard approach and inclusive risk-informed decision-making (EDRMC – Ayatam)
- Partnerships for DRR (Gutu)
- Resources (joint and predictable) - Melesse
- PPP – public-private joint actions - Gutu
- Resilience and building back better - SDRMB
- Use of local indigenous knowledge and capacities – Derege

2.3 Humanitarian Programme Cycle (Marko Lesukat, TA-TL)

- The humanitarian programme cycle (HPC) is a **coordinated series of actions undertaken to help prepare for, manage and deliver** humanitarian response.
- It consists of five elements coordinated in a seamless manner, with one step logically building on the previous and leading to the next.
- Successful implementation of the humanitarian programme cycle is dependent on **effective emergency preparedness, effective coordination** with national/local authorities and humanitarian actors, and information management.

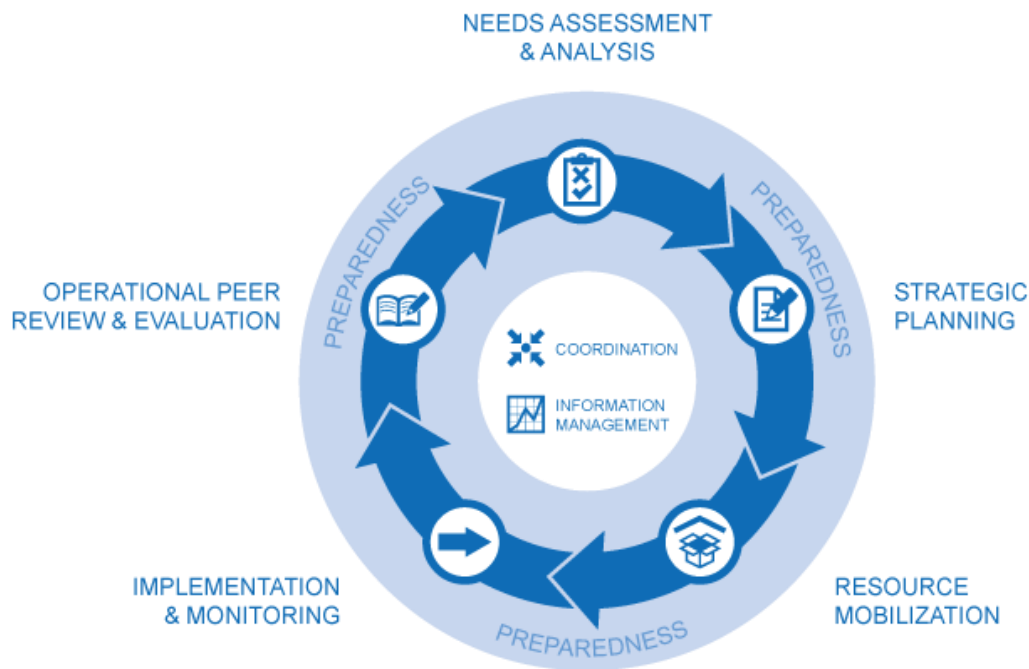


Figure 2: Humanitarian Programme Cycle

• **Needs assessment**

- A coordinated approach to the assessment of an emergency and to the **prioritization of the needs** of affected people lays the foundation for a coherent and efficient humanitarian response.
- Provides the **evidence base** for [strategic planning](#), and **baseline information** upon which [situation and response monitoring](#) systems will rely.
- Needs assessment form a **continuous process** throughout the [humanitarian programme cycle](#).
- Conducted in partnership: **ALL stakeholders**
 - Government actors (local, regional, national), Humanitarian organizations
Civil society, Community, Academia, Media etc
- A template utilized i.e [Multi-Cluster/Sector Initial Rapid Assessment \(MIRA\)](#).
- **Key output: [Humanitarian dashboard](#)**

• **Strategic/Humanitarian response planning**

- **Strategic plans:** narrative summary of the needs, strategic objectives and indicators for action (country)
- **Cluster plans:** with objectives, activities and accompanying projects, locations, detail implementation and costing of the strategy & the targets (number of beneficiaries).
 - Activities, planned outputs and targets defined in details
 - Livestock treatment and Vaccination
 - Distribution of agriculture inputs
 - Supplementary Livestock Feeds/bales
 - Multipurpose cash transfers

- Livestock assets restoration
- Livestock destocking
- etc

Resource mobilization

- Joint resource planning
 - Resource planning is a process of allocating costs to identified projects/activities and resources needed to effectively and efficiently implement humanitarian response
 - How is that done at the regions:
 - Group/panel discussion

Response monitoring

- Continuous process that tracks the humanitarian assistance delivered to affected populations compared to targets set out in the humanitarian response plan (HRP).
- Joint plan but led by clusters (Agriculture, health, education, WASH, NFI-Shelter etc).
- Dashboard – monitoring structure.

Operational peer review and evaluation

- Interagency **operational peer review** is an internal, inter-agency management tool, which serves as a course corrector and to identify areas for immediate corrective action related to projects funded.
- **Evaluation:** An Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluation is an independent assessment of results of the collective humanitarian response by member organizations.
- This process informs the next phase of the Humanitarian Project Cycle

2.4 Resilience programming (Marko Lesukat, TA – TL)

What is resilience?

- **Resilience** is the ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to **resist, absorb, accommodate, adapt to, transform** and **recover** from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the **preservation** and **restoration** of its essential basic **structures** and **functions through risk management** (UNDRR, 2009).
- “**Resilience** is the ability of individuals, households, communities, cities, institutions, systems and societies to **prevent, resist, absorb, adapt, respond** and **recover** positively, efficiently and effectively when faced with a wide range of risks, while maintaining an acceptable level of functioning without compromising long-term prospects for sustainable development, peace and security, human rights and well-being for all” (UN Common Guidance on Resilience, 2020).
- **Resilience** is the ability of an individual, a community or a country to **cope with, adapt** and **recover** quickly from the impact of a disaster, **violence** or **conflict** (EU).
- **Resilience** covers **all stages of disaster risk management**, from prevention (when possible) to adaptation (when necessary), and includes positive transformation that strengthens the ability of current and future generations to meet their needs and withstand crises.

• **Why resilience building in Ethiopia:**

- **Ethiopia** has made consistent progress in improving development indicators, but vulnerability to extreme weather events is a continuing concern, especially for people reliant on agriculture for their livelihoods.
- Disasters caused by natural hazards and conflicts pose a major threat to **sustainable development and peace**.
- Crises are becoming increasingly recurring and protracted....importance of developing **longer-term interventions** that address humanitarian needs as well as **development and peacebuilding** challenges.
- The impact of such disasters and the complexity of **humanitarian crises is growing**, as **climate change** results in more severe and frequent weather-related events, coupled with population growth, rapid urbanization, depleted eco-systems, and conflicts
- **Disasters** and humanitarian crises **affect people differently** i.e economic well-being, education, gender, health, and age)
- Building communities' resilience is critical to **minimize the impact** of disasters and **prevent future humanitarian crises**.

• **Resilience approach**

- the interventions reduce risks and strengthens people's coping capacities so as to minimize humanitarian needs.
- Helping individuals and communities be **better prepared** for, **withstand**, and **cope with** the immediate aftermath of a disaster or other crises is vital in reducing the impact of such crises and **avoiding loss of life and livelihoods**.



Figure 3: Resilience approach

- **Key elements of resilience building**



Figure 4: Key elements of resilience building

- **5 Types of Resilience Capacities**

- **Absorptive** - bounce back (*regeneration, recovery, stability*).
 - **Absorptive capacity:** *The ability to take protective action and 'bounce back' after a shock using predetermined responses to preserve and restore essential basic structures and functions. It involves anticipating, planning, coping and recovering from shocks and stresses (Cutter et al., 2008; Béné et al., 2012; Oxfam, 2017).*
- **Adaptive** - *incremental adjustments (flexibility, adaptability & reorganization)*
 - **Adaptive capacity:** *The ability to make incremental adjustments, modifications or changes to the characteristics of systems and actions to moderate potential changes, in order to continue functioning without major qualitative changes in function or structural identity (OECD, 2014; IPCC, 2012; Béné et al., 2012; Oxfam, 2017).*
- **Anticipative** - *early warning + early action*
 - **Anticipative capacity** *The ability to take early action in anticipation of a potential threat to reduce its potential negative impacts; including through early warning, early action and forecast-based financing (United Nations Climate Resilience Initiative, 2017).*
- **Preventive** - *reduce existing + future risk*

- **Preventive capacity:** The ability to implement activities and take measures to reduce existing risks and avoid the creation of new risks. While certain risks cannot be eliminated, preventative capacity aims at reducing vulnerability and exposure in such contexts where, as a result, the risk is reduced (adapted from the OIEWG, 2016).
- **Transformative - create fundamentally new system (learning, change)**
 - **Transformative capacity:** The ability to create a fundamentally new system when ecological, economic or social structures make the existing system untenable (OECD, 2014; Walker et al., 2004). Transformative capacity is required when the change needed goes beyond the system's anticipatory, absorptive, adaptive and preventative abilities and when there is recognition that ecological, economic or social structures keep people trapped in a vicious circle of poverty, disasters and conflict and make the existing system unsustainable (ActionAid, 2016).
- **Shared/guiding principles for Resilience building**
 - ✓ *Leave no one behind*
 - ✓ *Equality, non-discrimination, human-rights- based approach*
 - ✓ *Be accountable for inclusive partnerships*
 - ✓ *Do no harm*
 - ✓ *Engage long-term in flexible + strategic approach*
 - ✓ *Context specific + tailor-made approach*
 - ✓ *Act early to prevent*
 - ✓ *Build on local + national capacities for ownership + leadership*
 - ✓ *Gender equality*
- **How to build resilience together?**
 - ✓ **Assessment** - Common understanding of risks + contexts
 - ✓ **Planning** - Joined-up planning for collective outcomes
 - ✓ **Implementing** - Acting together for building resilience
 - ✓ **Monitoring** - Measuring the impacts of resilience building
 - ✓ **Partnerships** - Role of partnerships
 - ✓ **Coordinating** - Achieving greater impact
 - ✓ **Financing** - Overcoming obstacles
- **Decentralizing resilience building (key steps)**
 - ✓ **EU DDRM Project**
 - is through greater investments in early response and disaster risk management, such as supporting **pre-agreed disaster planning, preparedness** and **financing**, as well as job creation and support to markets in rural areas (through the creation of "one stop" Woreda Job Centers), households and communities will better withstand and cope when hit by shocks).
 - ✓ **Key steps:**
 - **Conduct an analysis of risks** + analysis of vulnerabilities and their causes (WDRPs)
 - **Define risk-informed DRR planning and implementation** i.e. ensure that the activities are designed on the basis of existing risks and vulnerabilities and do not aggravate such risks or vulnerabilities.
 - **Contribute to building local capacities** so that the most vulnerable can cope better with a future crisis or an after-shock (inclusive participation) and

- **Include a deliberate strategy to reduce future humanitarian needs** and identify modalities to connect with ongoing/possible future development interventions (both government-led or of international organizations) – partnerships, collaboration and coordination.

• **Some Resilience building initiatives in Ethiopia**

- ✓ Resilience Building and Creation of Economic Opportunities in Ethiopia (RESET II): https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/region/horn-africa/ethiopia/resilience-building-and-creation-economic-opportunities-ethiopia-reset_en
- ✓ Building Resilience in Ethiopia (BRE): <https://www.opml.co.uk/projects/building-resilience-in-ethiopia>
- ✓ Building resilience to climate shocks in Ethiopia: IFPRI <https://www.ifpri.org/publication/building-resilience-climate-shocks-ethiopia>
- ✓ Resilience BV: <https://resiliencebv.com/projects/category/country-ethiopia/>
- ✓ Building resilience in Ethiopia: climate-resilient development planning and budgeting: <https://www.iied.org/building-resilience-ethiopia-climate-resilient-development-planning-budgeting>
- ✓ Resilience Ethiopia: <http://www.icpcn.org/members-directory/2310/resilience-ethiopia/>
- ✓ Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: Enhancing Urban Resilience: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/urbandevelopment/publication/addis-ababa-ethiopia-enhancing-urban-resilience>
- ✓ UN Resilience Framework: <https://ethiopia.un.org/en/13746-un-resilience-framework>
- ✓ Sectoral Climate Resilience Strategies for Ethiopia: <https://gggi.org/report/sectoral-climate-resilience-strategies-for-ethiopia/>
- ✓ Rural Resilience Enhancement Project (RREP): JICA: <https://www.jica.go.jp/ethiopia/english/activities/agriculture01.html>
- ✓ Building Resilience to Climate Change in Ethiopia: Exploring Options for Action: <https://www.econ.ku.dk/derg/current-projects/building-resilience-to-climate-change-in-ethiopia-exploring-options-for-action/>
- ✓ Agricultural Climate Resilience Enhancement Initiative (ACREI) (Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda): <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/agricultural-climate-resilience-enhancement-initiative-acrei-ethiopia-kenya-uganda/>

• **Resilience related publications**

- ✓ <https://www.econ.ku.dk/derg/current-projects/building-resilience-to-climate-change-in-ethiopia-exploring-options-for-action/publications/>
- ✓ **Link to the UN Resilience Guidance & Executive Summary:** <https://unsdg.un.org/resources/un-common-guidance-helping-build-resilient-societies>
- ✓ **Resources Page:** <https://www.sparkblue.org/basic-page/un-common-guidance-helping-build-resilient-societies>

3. Gender mainstreaming (Marko Lesukat, TA – TL)

3.1 Gender basic concepts



Figure 5: Marko Lesukat, TA –TL (Gender Mainstreaming)

• What is gender?

- **Gender** refers to the social attributes and opportunities associated with being male and female, the relationships between women and men and girls and boys, and the relations between women and between men.....

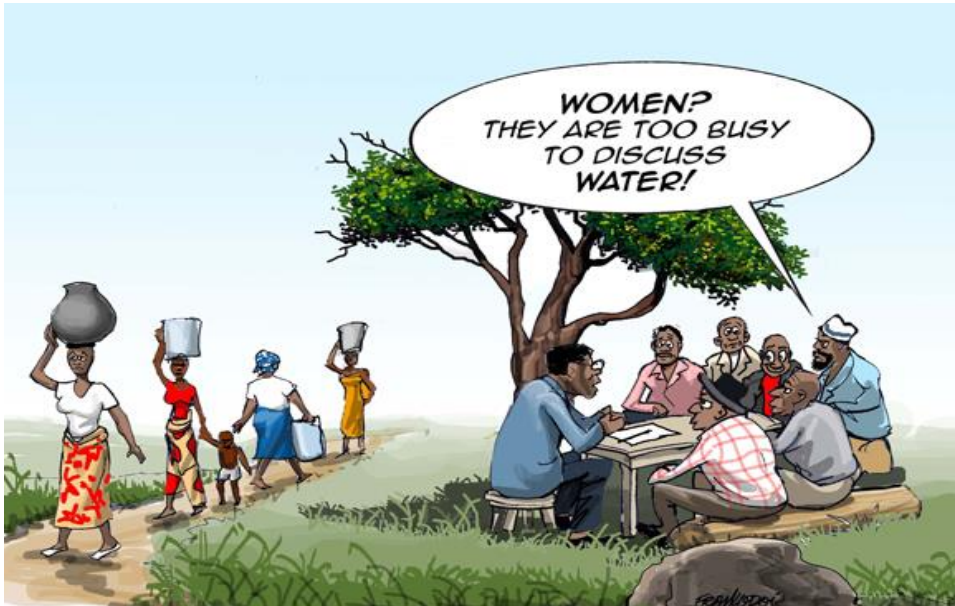


Figure 6: Why gender mainstreaming

- **Sex** is biologically defined.....

What's gender mainstreaming?

- ✓ “Mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in any area and

at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality" United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), 1997

Why does gender matters?

- ✓ Crisis situations, be they conflict or natural disasters, have very different impacts on women, girls, boys and men. The impacts vary based on vulnerabilities, capacities of the affected population.

Why is it important to talk about gender in disasters?

- ✓ Watch this video and answer the question: Why is it important to talk about gender in disasters?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IfnD0VcDeGo&feature=emb_title

✓ Facts:

- Between 2000-2019, 337 million affected and over 46,000 deaths due to disasters in Africa (CRED, 2020).
- Women and children are **14 times more** likely than men to die during a disaster (UNDP, 2013);
- Disasters and climate change affect women, girls, men and boys differently.
- Vulnerability depends on social, economic, educational, political and cultural inequalities.
- Governments need gender- and risk-informed policies and budgets

Then what?

- ✓ Women and men should have equal access to benefits, resources, services, capacity building and other activities before, during and after disasters.

3.2 Gender mainstreaming in DRM/project cycle management

- ✓ A project is a series of activities aimed at bringing about clearly specified objectives within a defined time-period and with a defined resource (social, economic, environmental, financial, human).
- ✓ Project cycle management (PCM) is a term used to describe the management activities and decision-making procedures used during the life-cycle of a project (including key tasks, roles and responsibilities, key documents and decision options).
- ✓ **PCM has six major steps: Programming, identification, formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.**

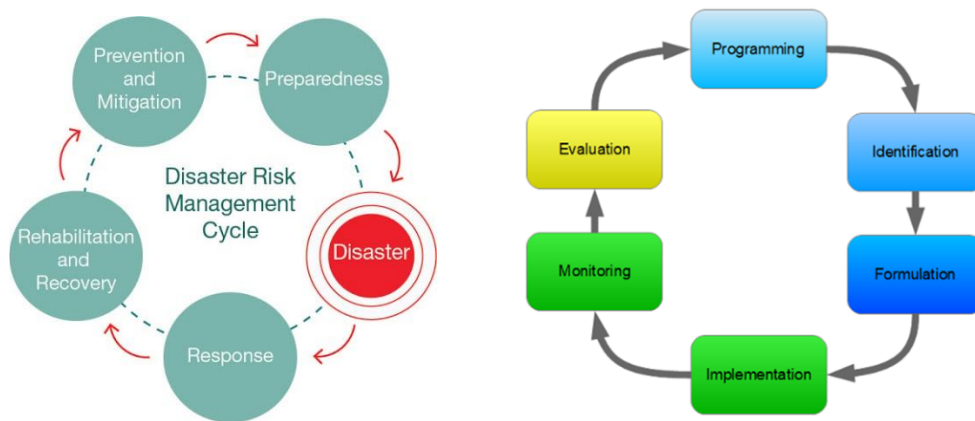


Figure 7: Disaster risk management cycle

- **Mainstreaming a Gender in DRM Cycle?**
 - ✓ Gender and diversity balanced teams
 - ✓ Collect disaggregated data on age, gender and diversity pre-during-after disasters
 - ✓ Strengthening accountability for gender responsive DRM programming
- **Identification and formulation**
 - ✓ Accurate information from gender-based analysis concerning the lives of men and women.
 - ✓ Compiling accurate information obtained from applying the gender-based analysis tools in order to plan ahead on the basis of real information and not pre-conceived scenarios or ideas concerning the lives of men and women
- **Gender considerations**
 - **Activity analysis:** Offers real information on the responsibilities, activities and constraints affecting the participation of women and men in relation to the proposed project. *Reveals how to organize the activities such that both men and women have the chance to participate.*
 - **Gender Analysis:** Reveals problems and needs, differentiated by gender, of men and women within the community, including possible solutions. *Reports on how the project is impacting the condition and position of men and women from the community.*
 - **The influencing factors:** Provides a vision of the gender-based context, which will affect how the project pans out, prevailing opportunities or restrictions for women and men within the community. *The contextual gender-related factors that will influence the progress of the project and report on the risk analyses: new opportunities or resistances for women and men to benefit from the project.*
 - **The Access and control framework:** Reveals the constraints preventing men and women from gaining access to and benefiting from the various resources needed to satisfy their needs. *Reveals how women and men can access and benefit from the resources provided by the project.*
- **Implementation** - What are some of the gender considerations during project implementation?
 - ✓ **Gender considerations**
 - Stakeholder analysis
 - Problem analysis
 - Analysis of project objectives
 - Data collection and analysis

- **Monitoring** - Are there gender-oriented monitoring mechanisms in place?
- **Evaluation** - Develop gender-specific performance indicators that track gender results/impact
 - ✓ **Gender considerations**
 - Develop gender-specific performance indicators that track gender results/impact
 - Collect sex disaggregated data to track gender equality results and gender impacts
 - Identify good practices on project that promote gender equality
 - Gauge project's impact on gender dynamics and its contribution to gender equality
- **Summary**
 - ✓ Women and men have equal access to benefits, resources, services, capacity building and other activities from projects.
 - ✓ Mainstreaming gender in disaster risk reduction – main steps?
 - ✓ Watch the video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h-XhahCATLM>
 - ✓ **We don't have a choice? The world is engendered**
 - ✓ *Resources for further reading:* - <http://www.fao.org/3/ba0004e/ba0004e00.pdf>

3.3 Milestones in Gendered Disaster & Climate Risk Governance

Below is a global milestone and journey in policy and strategies to mainstream gender in disaster and climate risk governance.

Year	Gender in Disaster- & Climate-related Risk Policy, Plans, Strategies and Decision Making
1995	Global strategy on gender equality & Beijing Platform for Action declared at UN 4 th WCW, Beijing
1997	ECOSOC mainstreaming gender – resolution adopted by UN Member States (MSs)
2000	Millennium Development Goals (MDG3), ‘to promote gender equality and empower women’
2005	Hyogo Framework of Action (2005-2015) – Integrating Gender into Disaster Risk Management
2011	The African Gender and Development Index (AGDI) to track MSs progress in Gender Mainstreaming
2012	World Development Report 2012: Gender Equality and Development
2013	Africa Agenda 2063: Aspiration 6 (gendered development and decision making processes)
2014	Post Disaster Needs Assessments Reports Includes “State Gender Differentiated Impacts of Disasters”
2015	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Resilience + gender equality
2015	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) - Gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction
2015	Paris Agreement: Gender-responsive and empowering adaptation
2015	15 Point Kathmandu Declaration on DRM - “Gender-responsive recovery and reconstruction”

3.4 Gender, Disasters and the Global frameworks

The following are the global SDG goals with specific gender mainstreaming process indicators

SDGs

SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

- Gender equality lies at the heart of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- Gender equality is needed to accelerate and achieve sustainable development
- Gender equality is a fundamental human right and a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world

SDG 4: Achieve gender equality, social inclusion and human rights for all.

- Emphasizes that data disaggregated by sex, age, disability and ethnicity be collected to effectively respond to disaster and climate risks

- Gender equality requires that the needs, capabilities, experiences and contributions of both girls and boys and women and men are taken into consideration

SDGs 1-17:

- Gender equality cuts across all 17 Sustainable Development Goals (45 targets and 54 indicators)
- Ambition to 'leave no one behind' means Gender is absolutely key in disasters situations (pre-during, after)

Gender, Disasters and the SFDRR

The Sendai Framework and Gender

- **States** that a 'gender, age, disability and cultural perspective should be integrated in all policies and practices, and women and youth leadership should be promoted'.
- **Promotes** empowering women and persons with disabilities to publicly lead and promote gender equitable and universally accessible response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction approaches
- **Emphasizes** that post-2015 implementation and DRR plans are inclusive and accessible, and allow non-discriminatory participation by all sections of society
- **Encourages** participation of Women's leadership in gender responsive Disaster Risk Reduction processes
- **Advocates** for the collection and sharing of disaggregated data with systematic participation of women and other at-risk groups, to inform effective disaster recovery and resilience
- **Ensure** that the needs, capabilities, experiences and contributions of both girls and boys and women and men are taken into consideration in disaster risk management cycle

- *"Women and their participation are critical to effectively managing disaster risk and designing, resourcing and implementing gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction policies, plans and programmes; and adequate capacity building measures need to be taken to empower women for preparedness as well as to build their capacity to secure alternate means of livelihood in post-disaster situations"*

Paris Agreement: Why Gender is Important in Climate Change and Adaptation

What:

- Paris Agreement encourages parties to consider their commitments to gender equality and intergenerational equity as part of
- **Preamble:** Men and Women have different access to the assets & resources required to respond to Climate Change
- **Article 7 – Adaptation:** Both men and women participate in adaptation planning to execute gender sensitive interventions
- **Article 11- Capacity Building:** responses to climate vulnerabilities and different capacity building needs for both men and women

Why:

- Without gender responsive adaptation and mitigation strategies, **gender inequality may be reinforced**

So:

- Undertake gender analysis to differentiate vulnerabilities and define gender responsive adaptation and mitigation actions

- Review and update climate change related policies and strategies to address gender issues

4. Early warning system and process: state of the art in Ethiopia (Derege Meshesha, TA – KE4)



Figure 8: Key Expert 4 presentation on early warning systems in Ethiopia

4.1 Overview on early warning systems

- ✓ Over the last 50 years, the recorded number of disasters, caused by natural hazards, and their associated economic losses have increased by nearly 10-fold and 50-fold.
- ✓ Loss of life associated with hydro-meteorological hazards has increased 10-fold
- ✓ This strongly necessitate the development of accurate and timely early warning systems and emergency preparedness and planning at national to local levels
- ✓ Until the 1970s, the international community considered disasters as exceptional circumstances; and local coping capacities were not able to withstand it.
- ✓ The term disaster management was generally equivalent to disaster response to be managed by organizations such as the Red Cross Societies; NGO's etc.
- ✓ The concept of disaster preparedness, including Early Warning was developed during the 1980s; following the establishment of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.
- ✓ UNOCHA has mandate to mobilize and coordinate relief activities from all sources during disaster.
- ✓ Early warning systems have received significant international attention over the last decades.

For example:

- The 1st Early Warning Conference (1998) stressed the critical value (contribution) of early warning systems as an essential element of disaster risk reduction strategies.
- The 2nd International Early Warning Conference (2003) defined the 4 components of early warning systems as:

- ✓ 1) Observing, detecting and developing hazard forecasts and warnings; 2) Assessing the potential risks and warning messages; 3) Distributing, rapid and reliable warnings to authorities, risk managers and the population at risk; 4) Emergency preparedness and response to warnings at all levels to minimize the potential impacts

4.2 Concepts and definitions of EWS

- ✓ Disasters may not be stopped, but its impacts can be minimized.
- ✓ Early warning systems help decision makers and the community to identify the risks and warn the concerned body how to manage the risks (damage and losses).
- ✓ **Early warning (EW) is defined as provision of timely and effective information, through identified institutions, that allows individuals exposed to hazard to take action and avoid or reduce their risk and prepare for effective response (UNISDR, 2006).**
- ✓ The definition incorporates 3 important elements: Early (time is important); Warning (information about the coming hazard, vulnerability, risk); System (chains of institutional arrangements and procedures).
- ✓ EWS is a data-based disaster risk management tool designed to inform decision makers and the community about the likely of disaster risks and provide a form of intervention to decrease (prevent) the risks.
- ✓ It enables governments at national to local levels and the communities to take appropriate measures for saving of lives and livelihoods in anticipation of a disaster.

4.3 Frameworks of EWS

- ✓ Traditionally EW system was consisted of 3 elements:
 - Monitoring of the case;
 - Forecasting of a probable event; and
 - Notification of a warning (alert) about the catastrophic to take place.
- ✓ However, the core of early warning systems are the institutional capacities to undertake appropriate reactions to warnings or response capability.
- ✓ The 3rd International Conference on Early Warning (EWC III) held in Bonn, Germany (March 2006) provided the opportunity to present new and innovative implementation of people-centred early warning.
- ✓ People-centred early warning system comprises of 4 inter-related elements: risk knowledge, monitoring and warning service, dissemination and communication, and response capability.
 - 1. Knowledge about the risk:**
 - ✓ Hazards with risk should be identified and vulnerability of the community should be analysed.
 - ✓ Potential risks should be assessed.
 - ✓ All the necessary information should be shared and stored
 - 2. Monitoring and warning/predicting:**
 - ✓ Institutional mechanisms should be established
 - ✓ Monitoring systems should be developed
 - ✓ Forecasting/warning systems should be established
 - 3. Disseminating Information:**
 - ✓ Organizational and decision-making processes should be institutionalised

- ✓ Effective communication systems and equipment should be installed
- ✓ Warning messages should be recognised and understood

4. Response:

- ✓ Warnings respected by stake holders (community and authorities).
- ✓ Disaster preparedness and response plans should be established.
- ✓ Community response capacity should be assessed and strengthened.
- ✓ Public awareness and education should be enhanced.

4.4 The Ethiopia Early Warning Systems

Background

- ✓ The history of early warning in Ethiopia goes back to the 1984 drought induced famine.
- ✓ The Ethiopian early warning system, in its present form, was setup in 1984 with the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC); largely with donor support.
- ✓ Donors provided strong support at the establishment phase, but in the early famine of 1984/85, donor response was very limited.

The Ethiopian EWS: crop yield/food estimation

- ✓ Regular monitoring is a major component of early warning activities that involves the provision of weekly and monthly information on crop, weather and health in a monitoring unit (woreda).

What are indicators?

- ✓ Monitoring involves a continuous assessment of various food security indicators in a monitoring unit.
- ✓ In the context of early warning an indicator is a proxy (or indirect measure) used to measure a change in the livelihood of a household or community.
- ✓ Household livelihood is determined by sources of food income, which include, crop production, livestock production, petty trading, wages labor etc.

Early warning and early response

- ✓ An early warning system (EWS) is a system of data collection to monitor people's access to food in order to provide timely response in case of food shortage (Davies et al. 1991).
- ✓ However, the success in response is dependent on numerous factors, whereby some of them are beyond the control of the EWS.
- ✓ The question is how key decision makers GO/NGO use early warning (EW) information during drought and food crisis in Ethiopia.
- ✓ In effect, donors set up their own parallel EWS, they only trust the assessments carried out by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Food Program (WFP).
- ✓ It is now common practice for NGOs and the WFP to participate with the government teams that carry out the final round of assessments (in order to minimize mistrust over figures).
- ✓ Joint assessments involving government, the United Nations, and bilateral donors appear to be increasingly common in countries like Ethiopia,
- ✓ But what are the challenges? Discuss

4.5 Food security information tools

- ✓ Well analyzed food security information is critical for planners and decision makers to formulate and implement appropriate food security policies and programmes.

- ✓ There are various components of FSIT in Ethiopia. The question is - how they combine to produce outputs that meet the needs of decision makers.

- ✓ FSIT has the following components:

Components of FSIT:

- ✓ Drought monitoring and early warning vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) (WFP)
- ✓ Food balance sheet (FBS) approach (FAO)
- ✓ Famine Early Warning (FEWS NET) (USAID)
- ✓ Livelihood, Early Assessment, Protection
LEAP (WFP)
- ✓ Household Economy Approach
- ✓ IPC-Integrated Phase Classification (FAO)

4.6 Challenges and opportunities for Ethiopia EWS

- ✓ Why EWS is not always used to its full potential?
- ✓ Question of reliability, timeliness, and consistency of the EWS information,
- ✓ The weak link between EW and response,
- ✓ Lack of scientific/quantitative indicators
- ✓ Ownership of EW information; low media attention

Challenges

- ✓ Sustainability of High-Tech systems in developing nations (the cost of high precision issue). How can we afford it in developing nations?
- ✓ Scientific research to understand the dynamics of such regional phenomena (e.g. Climate Change and El Niño).
- ✓ Scientific research to understand the dynamics of flood and drought triggered by climate change.

Improvements to basic EWSs such as:

- ✓ Create forecast algorithms.
- ✓ Create high-resolution hazard maps.
- ✓ Introduce the concept of risk scenarios.
- ✓ Systematize successful and unsuccessful experiences and distribute them

Opportunities:

- ✓ The GTP emphasizes the importance of strengthening the Early Warning System and the capacity to respond to disasters.
- ✓ Huge fund is allocated to establish reliable EWS (e.g. drought, food yield prediction, flood area mapping etc.)

4.7 How to improve EWS in Ethiopia

- ✓ One of the principal strategy of disaster risk reduction is application of known scientific and technological norms.
- ✓ Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan, 'We must, above all, shift from a culture of reaction to a culture of prevention.
- ✓ The UN successfully placed risk reduction higher on the political agenda, as well as setting out a number of priorities to be undertaken by countries and regions in the 21st century.

- ✓ Asian (Japan); Africa (Ethiopia)
- ✓ The Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA,2005-2015) (Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters in Kobe, Japan in January 2005) highlighted that:
- ✓ Early warning is one of the major elements of disaster risk reduction which could save lives and protect livelihoods and national development gains.
- ✓ Early warning has been recognized as an effective tool to reduce vulnerabilities and to improve preparedness and response to natural hazards.
- ✓ The Second International Conference on Early Warning (EWC II) held in 2003 in Germany gave new momentum to the development of early warning practices and disaster reduction around the globe.
- ✓ Five key areas of EWS were identified for international program including Ethiopia:

1. Better integration of EWS into development processes and public policies

- ✓ Motivating long-term political commitment, through the demonstration of cost/ benefit relationships and other value assessments of EWS.
- ✓ Developing legislation and institutional frameworks with defined roles and responsibilities and sustainable budgets.
- ✓ Integrating EWS into policies of disaster management and humanitarian assistance (mainstreaming).
- ✓ Prepare training for officials at all levels.
- ✓ Identifying needs and approaches to new and complex types of hazards (scenarios), and building linkages with health and ecology groups.

2. Improve data availability for forecasting and managing risks on different time scales

- ✓ Securing basic hazard monitoring and data infrastructure, particularly for hydro-meteorological networks and facilities.
- ✓ Improving the sustainability of equipment through international collaboration (design choices).
- ✓ Developing and disseminating systematic assessments and maps of hazards, risks and vulnerabilities.
- ✓ Making better use of satellite data and spatial data methodologies, and engaging with global initiatives on these technologies.
- ✓ Improving the quality of warnings (accuracy, timeliness, relevance).
- ✓ Standardizing early warning concepts, terminologies, databases, maps, and information management.

3. Improved capacities and strengthened early warning systems, particularly in developing countries

- ✓ Systematic assessment of capacity needs (inventories of early warning systems, covering institutional and social factors, system performance and supporting mechanisms).
- ✓ Conducting self-assessments of early warning systems, the resource bases, and roles.
- ✓ Training people who involve in early warning, risk management, and related policy.
- ✓ Exchange of early warning knowledge and developing education curricula.
- ✓ Engaging private sector networks, especially those concerned with insurance, finance, risk assessment and risk reduction.
- ✓ Development of user-oriented locally relevant techniques for early warning that includes risk assessments, warning dissemination and response methods.

4. Mechanisms for sustaining the early warning dialogue and implementation of the program

- ✓ It includes international supports of encouraging innovation on early warning systems:
- ✓ Improved data (quality and quantity) on disasters and early warning; economic value of early warning investments; and supporting partners and networks with information resources.
- ✓ Using modern technologies such as GIS and remote sensing to predict events; and establish EWS

5. Development of people-centred warning systems

- ✓ It identifies steps needed to make early warning systems much more effective for those at risk.
- ✓ The objective of [people-centred](#) early warning systems is to empower individuals and communities threatened by hazards to act in sufficient time and in an appropriate manner; thereby, to reduce the possibility of personal injury, loss of life and damage to property and the environment.

Questions that can be raised under this area are

- ✓ Are the hazards (risk) and the vulnerabilities well known?
- ✓ What are the patterns and trends in these hazards (risks)?
- ✓ Are maps and data widely available?

5. Key discussion points (Panel)

5.1 Existing gaps in mainstreaming gender and DRM in project implementations

- ✓ **Knowledge and Awareness Gap:** the different DRM office staff, sector offices and key stakeholders still lack the necessary understanding of DRM, gender mainstreaming, impact assessment, preparedness planning, response, decentralization, mainstreaming and other relevant knowledge. This has resulted in the lower level efficiency of mainstreaming gender in DRM intervention in many of the districts.
- ✓ **Tools and Guideline:** the necessary tools for assessment, planning, mainstreaming and implementation is not existent either or the staff and stakeholders do have low understanding of them.
- ✓ **Contingency Fund Management:** the knowledge for the management and implementation of CF in the context of DRM in the most affected areas is very low. Many of the offices and their staff have lack the exercising experience in CF planning, triggering and implementation.
- ✓ **Technology:** the technology for EWS, data management, DRM and other related intervention is lacking. Given the dynamic nature of the disaster risks, there is a need for update technology and innovative ways of dealing with DRR.
- ✓ **Staff turnover and political commitments:** the prevalent frequent staff turnover at zonal and district level DRM office is posing a challenge to keep the apace at which DRM interventions are done. Moreover, in some of the offices the level of political commitment to prioritize DRM is happening to be a challenge.
- ✓ **Funding:** the resources that is put for the decentralization and mainstreaming of DRM is low. As such in the different sectors there is a lack of budget allocation for the components of DRR to be implemented in their sector.

5.2 DRM and gender mainstreaming strategy

- ✓ **Capacity building:** there is a need for continued capacity building of the DRM office staff, sectors offices and other key stakeholders to ensure the uptake of DRM in their planning, implementation and monitoring. The capacity building will be in all areas of DRM
- ✓ **Technical support to cascade DRM and Gender Mainstreaming:** requests are coming again and again to support the regional DRM offices in their effort to cascade the DRM mainstreaming training for zonal and district level.
- ✓ **Supportive supervision:** another area that needs the support of the EDRMC, regional DRM commissions and the EU TAT is the undertaking of supportive supervision to provide mentoring and guidance at grassroots level. That shall help the lower level government administrative structure develop capacity and remain on the right path.
- ✓ **Partnership support to leverage resources:** there is a need for the TAT to support in increasing the partnership spectrum of the regional DRMCs so as to improve the resource leveraging capacity of the commissions.

5.3 Workshop key learnings, findings and recommendations

Key learnings

- Collect disaggregated data on age, gender and diversity pre-during-after disasters
- Gender and diversity balanced teams
- Mainstreaming Gender in DRM Cycle
- Strengthening accountability for gender-responsive DRM programming
- Why is it important to talk about gender in disasters?

Key findings

- Gender as a topic/policy and practice is still not understood nor implemented as per the policies in place.
- Early Warning Systems and processes in Ethiopia: state of the art and challenges with technology. However, the intended users of the EWS in Ethiopia have limited know-how nor are aware of the systems in place. This is majorly due to a lack of harmonization and opportunities for EDRMC and sectors to collate and disburse EWS information to users.
- Disaster Preparedness – Crop Yield Estimation Models for Early Warning & Early Action are available BUT not utilized. There is limited know-how in food security management and proactive measures in case there is a food shortage (a misbalance between available and needed food).
- Disaster Preparedness – Livestock Feed Estimation Using Satellite Prediction Models for Early Warning & Early Action. There is advanced technology and satellite images to predict available animal feed from rangelands well ahead of time. However, participants, especially those who come from low lands (Somali and Oromia regions) need advanced training to understand the use of the technology in their rangeland management.

Key Recommendations

- Gender mainstreaming in DRM and other sectors needs to be prioritized as part of ongoing training.
- Research and training issues need an additional budget to conduct at a large scale in the regions; because the participants raised the issue of the budget as a major constraint to expanding research activities.

6. Meeting closure and acknowledgements

- ✓ The DRR&R Director, Abraham appreciated all the TA and participants in the open discussions to improve the modules for mainstreaming DRM and gender in development and humanitarian planning. He further expressed his gratitude to the EUD Ethiopia for the financial and technical support to facilitate the training.

Annex: Workshop agenda

Workshop on DRM and Gender Mainstreaming Training – Train of Trainers (ToT):

Federal and Regional DRM Experts in Ethiopia

2-9 June 2022, Adama

Tentative Schedule of Activities (Tentative)

Day one, Thursday 2/06/2022				
Session -1: Opening of the workshop				
Time	Topics	Presenter	Moderator/ chair	Rapporteur
8:30-09:00	Registration of the participants		HE. Nesibu Yasin, Deputy Commissioner, NDRMC	TAT
09:00-10:00	Welcome remarks and introduction of participants	Abraham Abebe, DRR&R Directorate Director		
	Remarks by ADPC Programme Manager	Nazereth Fikru Gemta Gemta		
	Remarks by Team Leader – TAT	Marko Lesukat, TL TAT		
	Welcoming Remarks / Key note speech	HE. Nesibu Yasin, Deputy Commissioner, NDRMC		
	Group Photo session			
10:00 -10:30	Health Break			
Session-2: Overview on Disaster Risk Management (DRM)				
10:30-11:30	Introduction to DRM Concepts and Practice: Hazard, Vulnerability, Capacity and Risk	Ayatam Fentahun – National Project Manager EU DDRM	Abraham Abebe, DRR&R Directorate Director	TAT
11:15-12:30	DRM Planning in Ethiopia (Woreda Disaster Risk Profile Planning Process, Mitigation & Adaptation Plans, Contingency Planning + Plenary session)	Ayatam Fentahun – National Project Manager EU DDRM		
12:30-13:30	Lunch Break			
13:30 – 14:15	Decentralization of Disaster Risk Management in Ethiopia: Policy process	Mr Marko Lesukat, TL TAT	Mr. Abraham Abebe, DRR&R Directorate	TAT

	(Global, Regional and National)		Director	
14:15-14:45	Decentralization of Disaster Risk Management in Ethiopia: EU DDRME Project	Mr Marko Lesukat, TL TAT		
14:45-15:15	Health Break			
15:15-15:30	Plenary session	Mr Marko Lesukat, TL TAT	Ayatam Fentahun – National Project Manager EU DDRM	TAT
16:00-16:45	Early Warning Systems and Processes in Ethiopia	Dr Derege Meshesha, GIS/MIS Expert		
Day -3, Friday 3/02/2022				
Session-3: DRM and Resilience Building by the DRM Institutions in Ethiopia				
8:30-9:30am	From Crisis Management to Risk Management – disaster management to disaster risk management	Mr. Abraham Abebe/ Ayatam Fentahun	Dr Derege Meshesha, GIS/MIS Expert	TAT
9:30-10:30am	Resilience building and Climate Change Adaptation Programming + Plenary - What is resilience programming - Climate change adaptation - Needs Assessment for DRR&R - The humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach	Mr Marko Lesukat, TL TAT		TAT
10:30-11:00	Health Break			
11:00-12:00	Disaster Preparedness – Crop Yield Estimation Models for Early Warning & Early Action	Dr Derege Meshesha, GIS/MIS Expert	Mr Marko Lesukat, TL TAT	TAT
12:00 – 12:30	Disaster Preparedness – Livestock Feed Estimation Using Satellite Prediction Models for Early Warning & Early Action	Dr Derege Meshesha, GIS/MIS Expert		
12:30-13:30	Lunch Break			
13:30-14:30	Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC)	Mr Marko Lesukat, TL TAT	Mr. Abraham Abebe/ Ayatam Fentahun	TAT
14:30 15:30	Inclusive Disaster Risk Management – Gender Mainstreaming & DRR	Mr Marko Lesukat, TL TAT		
15.30-16.00	Health Break			
16:00-16:30	Presentation – Synthesis of emergent research, Training and KM issues (5 regions and Federal)	Dr Derege Meshesha, GIS/MIS Expert	Abraham Abebe, DRR&R Directorate Director	TAT

Day-3: Saturday 04/06/2022				
Session -4: DRM Coordination, Resource Mobilization – challenges and Opportunities				
8:30-09:00	Recap of day 3	TBC	Abraham Abebe, DRR&R Directorate Director	TAT
09:00-10:00	How to plan, facilitate and coordinate disaster risk assessment activities – coordination platforms	Mr Marko Lesukat, TL TAT	Abraham Abebe, DRR&R Directorate Director	
10:00-10:30	Health Break			
10:30 -11:00	Panel discussions – challenges and opportunities in DRM Coordination	Mr Marko Lesukat, TL TAT	Abraham Abebe, DRR&R Directorate Director	TAT
11:00 -11:30	Resource Mobilization for DRM and Resilience Building in Ethiopia	Mr Marko Lesukat, TL TAT		
11:30-13:00	Panel discussions – challenges and opportunities in DRM Resource Mobilization	Abraham Abebe, DRR&R Directorate Director	Dr Derege Meshesha	TAT
13:00-14:00	Lunch Break			
14:00-15:00	Panel discussions – funding opportunities per region	Abraham Abebe, DRR&R Directorate Director	Dr Derege Meshesha	TAT
15:30-16:00	Health Break			
16:00-17:00	Break session: DRM Resource Mobilization Plans	Abraham Abebe, DRR&R Directorate Director	Mr Marko Lesukat, TL TAT	TAT
Day-5-8: Sunday, 5 th – Monday, 6 th - Tuesday, 7 th and Wednesday, 8 th June 2022				
Sessions – 5-7: Field simulation sessions for preparation of Woreda Disaster Risk Profile Process and products				
8:00-17:30	Breakout field session - six (6) groups: Formulation of Woreda Disaster Risk Profiles	Ayatam Fentahun	Abraham Abebe, DRR&R Directorate Director	
Day-8: Wednesday 8 th 2021				
Session -9: Training Evaluation				
8:30-10:30	Training evaluation	Ayatam Fentahun	Abraham Abebe, DRR&R Directorate Director	

