COMMUNITY BASED DISASTER MANAGEMENT APPROACH IN THE CASE OF ETHIOPIAN SOMALI REGIONAL STATE

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Masters of Arts Public Administration

INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY

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This dissertation is submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements of M.A. (Public Administration) of the Indira Gandhi National Open University

May 2019

Certificate by the Academic Supervisor

CERTIFICATE

Certified that the Dissertation entitled Community Based Disaster Management Approach in the Case of Ethiopian Somali Regional State submitted by Beza Syum Demissie is her own work and has been done under my supervisor. It is recommended that this Dissertation be placed before the examiner for evaluation.

(Signature of Academic Supervisor)

Name Dr. Elias Berhanu _____

Address_____

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Study Centre:_____

Regional Centre:_____

Date:_____

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the dissertation entitled COMMUNITY BASED DISASTER MANAGEMENT APPROACH IN THE CASE OF ETHIOPIAN SOMALI REGIONAL STATE submitted by me for the partial fulfillment of the Master of Arts (Public Administration) to Indra Ghandi National Open University (IGNOU) New Delhi is my own original work and has not been submitted earlier either to IGNOU or to any other institution for the fulfilment of the requirement for any course of study. I also declare that no chapter of this manuscript in whole or in part is lifted and incorporated in this report from any earlier work done by me or others.

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Ms. Beza Syum student of MPA from Indra Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi was working under my supervision and guidance for his/her project work for the Course MRDP-001. Her project work entitled Community Based Disaster Management Approach in the Case of Ethiopian Somali Regional State which she is submitting, is her genuine and original work.

Place _____

Date_____

Signature_____

Enrolment no._____

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Address_____

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This is dedicated to all the people in my life who have supported me through thick and thin. To all my family especially my dear husband Abathun Paulos. Who gives me drive to undertake difficult site visit during this risky time due to recent security situation, who encourage and support me in every direction to make this work happen. My lovely children Noah and Rebeka your smile drives me forward in life in order to able make your life better.

Thanks to Dr. Elias, my advisor for his flexibility and sincerely support.

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Acronyms

CBDM	Community Based Disaster Management
CSA	Central Statistical Authority
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EWS	Early Warning System
EG	Ethiopian Calendar
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FFW	Food for Work
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GC	Gregorian Calendar
HH	Households
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NDRMC	National Disaster Rik Management Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFP	World Food Programme
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
CAHWs	Community animal Husbandry Workers
CBDRM	community based disaster risk management

Operational definitions of words/phrases

These are definitions are taken from International Strategy for Disaster Reduction unless otherwise noted.

1. Community

ISDR defined community as a feeling that members have of belonging, a feeling that members matter to one another and to the group, and a shared faith that members' needs will be met through their commitment to be together". Many people define community in different ways, however, the current definition is preferred because it is non-scale, and non-characterized. Thus, community includes not only the people living in a certain location, but also includes the local government, local business sectors, local academic bodies and NGOs.

2.Community based disaster management (CBDM)

An approach that involves direct participation of the people most likely to be exposed to hazards, in planning decision making, and operational activities at all levels of disaster management responsibility. International Institute for Disaster Risk Management.

Community based disaster management, involves communities in identifying, assessing and acting jointly to reduce disaster risks. The impact of disasters is increasing in magnitude much beyond the management capacity of governments and traditional emergency responders.

The aim of CBDM is to reduce vulnerabilities and strengthen people's capacity to cope with hazards. A thorough assessment of a community's exposure to hazards and programs that can reduce disaster risks. Because a community is involved in the whole process, their felt and real needs as well as inherent resources are considered.

3. Disaster risk

Means potential disaster losses in lives, health status, livelihoods, assets and services, which could occur to a particular community or a society over some specified future time period. (NDRMC)

4. Disaster risk management

The systematic process of using administrative decisions, organization, operational skills and capacities to implement policies, strategies, and coping capacities of the society and communities to lessen the impacts of natural hazards and related environmental and technological disasters. This comprises all forms of activities, including structural and non-structural measures to avoid (prevention) or to limit (mitigation and preparedness) adverse effects of hazards.

5. Hazard & Risk

Wikipedia defines hazard as a possible source of danger. Hazard is an agent which has the potential to cause harm to a vulnerable target. The terms "hazard" and "risk" are often used interchangeably. However, in terms of risk assessment, they are two very distinct terms. A **hazard** is any agent that can cause harm or damage to humans, property, or the environment. **Risk** is defined as the probability that exposure to a hazard will lead to a negative consequence, or more simply, a hazard poses no risk if there is no exposure to that hazard.

Hazards can be dormant or potential, with only a theoretical probability of harm. An event that is caused by interaction with a hazard is called an incident. The likely severity of the undesirable consequences of an incident associated with a hazard, combined with the probability of this occurring, constitute the associated risk. If there is no possibility of a hazard contributing towards an incident, there is no risk.

6. Risk

Is a probability of harmful consequences, or expected losses (deaths, injuries, property, livelihoods, economic activity disrupted or environment damaged) resulting from interactions between natural or human-induced hazards and vulnerable conditions. Beyond expressing a possibility of physical harm, it is crucial to recognize that risks are inherent or can be created or exit within social systems. It is important to consider the social contexts in which risks occur and that people therefore do not necessarily share the same perceptions of risks and their causes.

7. Vulnerability

The conditions determined by physical, social, economic, and environmental factors or processes, which increase the susceptibility of a community to the impact of hazards.

8. Social vulnerability

means those determinants of vulnerability that arise from non-physical factors (e.g. identity, economic, political, cultural, etc.) and are related to gender, age, occupation, location, etc.

9. Disaster risk profile

means the outcome of risk assessments done to determine the nature and extent of risk by analyzing hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities that together could potentially affect exposed people, property, services, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend. The profile forms a risk analysis information system that can inform the DRM planning, contingency planning and early warning and response system

10. Resilience

United Nations defines resilience as: “The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate to 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” .

11. Contingency planning

means a management process that analyses specific potential events or emerging situations that might threaten society or the environment and establishes arrangements in advance to enable timely, effectively and appropriate responses to such events and situations.

12. Early warning system

means that set of capacities needed to generate and disseminate timely and meaningful warning information to enable individuals, communities and organization threatened by a hazard to prepare and to act appropriately and in sufficient time to reduce the possibility of harm or loss. Especially, a people-centered early warning system necessarily comprises four key elements: knowledge of the risks, monitoring, analysis and forecasting the hazards; communication or dissemination of alerts and warnings and local capacities to respond to the warnings received.

13. The Concept of Participation

Participation in social science refers to different mechanisms for the public to express opinions – and ideally exert influence – regarding political, economic, management or other social decisions. Participatory decision-making can take place along any realm of human social activity, including economic (i.e. participatory economics), political (i.e. participatory democracy or par-polity), management (i.e. participatory management), cultural (i.e. poly culturalism) or familial (i.e. feminism).

For well-informed participation to occur, it is argued that some version of transparency, e.g. radical transparency, is necessary but not sufficient. It has also been argued that those most affected by a decision should have the most say while those that are least affected should have the least say in a topic.

14. Sustainable development

Means development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

15. Drought

Drought is a disastrous natural phenomenon that has significant impact on agricultural, environment and socio-economic conditions of the community. The concept of drought varies among regions of differing climates (Dracup et al., 1980) and resource base. In general, drought gives an impression of water scarcity resulted from insufficient precipitation, high evapotranspiration, over-exploitation of water resources or combination of these parameters.

16. Household

In this research, household is defined as people who lived and eat together, including non-nuclear families. Nuclear members of the family should be considered as part of the household, even if they live away. This would include, for example, a son working in the city, or a daughter going to school elsewhere, nuclear using the same household resources.

Chapter One

1. Introduction

1.1 Background of the study

Over the past decade, human beings have suffered from increasingly frequent environmental emergencies, natural disaster and human-induced disasters; such as droughts, floods, hurricanes, cyclones, earthquakes, landslides and forest fires, which are occurring across the world with increased redundancy and severity (WCDR, 2004:2).

Ethiopia also one of disaster-prone region in the world due to hard hits of disasters i.e. famine, flooding, inter-tribal conflicts, car crash, internally displaced peoples. Unfortunately, Ethiopia is looking for life saving food assistance for millions of its nations for the past decades due to continue droughts. In 2019 Ethiopia Government declare that his government is looking for life saving food assistance of 8 million plus its citizens caused by drought and inter-tribal conflict. In every corner of the country there are refuges hosting IDP caused by inter-tribal conflict in almost every regions of the country following recent government reform.

The first drought recorded in Ethiopian history occurred in the ninth century, followed by other severe droughts which occurred in the twelfth and fourteenth centuries. In 1520, a drought occurred, which was later referred to as the, “famine of cereals due to lack of rain”. Thousands of cattle and livestock died due to the drought. In 1540, just before the death of Emperor Lebna Dengle, second drought occurred. After the death of Emperor Gelawdeos, in 1559, there was a severe famine which was caused by changes in rain fall patterns, which lasted for three years. In 1635, during the era of Emperor Fasiladas, a famine which scholars report was a result of drought had taken the lives of many civilians (Punkhurst 1985). Between 1906 and 2005, various types of disasters occurred in Ethiopia. Drought disaster had occurred 23 times and lilled about 602,367 peoples (www.em0at.net-

Universite). This resulted in death of 26,190 people, per event on average. It had also affected a total of 89,5666,200 epole, and 3,894,183 people per event were affected on average. Famine is a leading disaster caused by drought throughout the history of Ethiopia among the other disasters.

In 2015/2016 El Nino has resulted in one of the worst droughts on record in Ethiopia with 15 million people receiving food assistance. In August 2017, still 8.5 million people require food assistance due to poor spring rains in 2017 in Southern and Eastern Parts of the country. 1 million internally displaced persons (IDP), of which 573,885 reside in the Somali region and HRD requirements at mid-year amounted to USD 1.25 billion.

Somalia Regional State is disaster prone region in Ethiopia. So that, multitask holders contributing immense effort to mitigate the disaster effect and for the development of the region. Still the region is suffering due to hard hit of the disaster until this day. So that though attention is paid to study what have been already done by multitask holders working in the region to mitigate the disaster and build disaster resilient community? How could multi task holders should react in order to swiftly respond to humanitarian need and ensure sustainable development.

National Disaster Reduction Management Commission is mandated to provide a framework that enables to withstand impacts of hazards and related disasters and reduce damage caused by a disaster through establishing an effective, people centered, integrated, coordinated, accountable and decentralized disaster risk management system that focuses on multi-hazard and multi-sectoral approaches as well as on measures that need to be taken before, during and after the disaster period. Despite the fact that, amazing tasks have been done by NDRMC, always this effort fall short at the ground. UN report predicts in 2025 Ethiopia 25,000,000 people will need live saving humanitarian support due to protract drought.

Donor community now starting questioning NDRM's performance to relief and uplift the vulnerable community sustainable in comparative to the absorption of fund into their pipe. So that, they are pushing to the introduction of bottom up approach.

So that, this research paper will attempt to highlight the advantage and disadvantage of community-based disaster management in the case of Ethiopian Somali regional state and suggest solution to overcome the problem.

1.2 Highlights of Somali Regional State

The Somali Regional State is the easternmost of the nine ethnic divisions of Ethiopia. The state borders the Ethiopian regions of Oromia, Afar and Dire Dawa to the west, as well as Djibouti to the north, Somalia to the north, east and south, and Kenya to the south-west. Jijiga is the capital of the Somali Regional State.

Based on the 2007 Census conducted by the Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia (CSA), the Somali Region has a total population of 4,445,219, consisting of 2,472,490 men and 1,972,729 women; urban inhabitants number 623,004 or 14.02% of the population, a further 1,687,858 or 37.97% were pastoralists. Ethnic groups include Somalis (97.2%), Amhara (0.66%), Oromo (0.46%), foreign-born Somalis (0.20%) and Gurages (0.12%). UN estimate Ethiopia-Somali regional state of total population 6,759,651 as of 1/25/2019. Ethiopian Central Statistical Agency announce that there will be a census at the end of April 2019.

There are 8 refugee camps and 1 transit center, housing 212,967 refugees from Somalia, located in Somali Region. **Somali** language is spoken by 96.82% of the inhabitants. Other major languages included **Amharic** (0.67%), and **Oromifa** (0.51%). **(Wikipedia)**

Figure 1: Map of Ethiopia; Somali regional state is highlighted

The population is predominantly Somali, and there is internal pressure to remove Ethiopian rule. There have been attempts to incorporate the area into a Greater Somalia. In the 1970s, Somalia invaded Ethiopia in support of a local guerrilla movement, igniting the Ogaden War, which Somalia lost due to timely military intervention from the Soviet Union and its ally Cuba. Despite this defeat, local groups still seek either to become part of Somalia or independent, frequently resorting to violence; one such action, the 2007 Abole oil field raid, has led to a series of military reprisals against civilians accused of supporting the Ogaden National Liberation Front.

Until its first-ever district elections in February 2004, Zonal and woreda administrators, and village chairmen were appointed by the Regional government. Senior politicians at the

Regional level nominated their clients to the local government positions. In the 2004 local elections, each woreda elected a council including a spokesman, vice-spokesman, administrator, and vice-administrator. These councils have the responsibility of managing budgets and development activities within their respective district.

The weather of this region is predominantly Kola (lowlands) which is constitute 80% of the region, 5% of the region is highland 'Dega' and 15% of the region 'Woyna Dega'. The maximum temperature reaches 32-40°C. In the temperate ("Woyna Dega") areas the temperature is within 20-28°C. The mean annual rainfall of the State is estimated to be 300-500 mm. The State has three big rivers, namely Wabeshebele, Genale and Weybe, which could be utilized for irrigation.

Although most of the people of the state of Somali mainly earn their livelihood from livestock, they practice crop production as well. The major crops cultivated in the region are sorghum and maize. Wheat and barley are also harvested in a smaller amount each year. Commercial activity is another occupation that is significantly exercised in the region.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Somali regional state is sustained with life-saving food support of the government, civil service societies and UN agencies in order to respond to a famine caused by protracted drought and IDP. Drought shocks upon the pastoralist community without other livelihood to absorb the shock, wash away their resistance and left them to the most vulnerable situation. Rain feed agriculture and pastoralist are the founding rock of the community's economy in which both directly to be affected by climate change. Erratic climate change coupled with other hazards i.e. inter-tribal clash, flood, crime, pull the region down the high risk of lack of resistance. To the worst scenario, the region is with highest growing population size of the country. Ethiopian family planning reports shows that the region is

the least region to use family planning coupled with least literacy rate plus lack of good governance, poor working culture are among the other.

So that, this research paper will attempt to study how community-based disaster management projects/programmes contribute to the region in order to resist the disaster and highlight what should be done in the future in order build resilient community.

Somali region vulnerability to natural disasters is owning to a number of inter-linked factors. Such as rain-fed agriculture, under-development of water resources, land degradation and related factors. Ethiopia has mainly dry sub-humid, semi-arid and arid regions all of which are prone to desertification and drought. Somali climate is highly variable and is projected to become more so due to climate change, with the potential of increased frequency of extreme weather events including levels of food insecurity and recurrent emergency situation weakening the social fabric. It is therefore critical to address these disaster risks and focus efforts in building resilience among the most vulnerable population through having proper DRM policy, institutional arrangement programs and tools.

1.3.1. Basic research questions

1. How do you see the effectiveness of CBDM initiatives in order to respond to protracted drought in Somali Regional State?

2 . What do you suggest to overcomes community-based disaster management approach limitations?

3 . What do you suggest multi-task holders to interlink to respond to CDBD effectively?

4 . How community resilience building related to community-based disaster management approach.

1.4 Objectives of the study

1.4.1. General Objective

The major objective of this research paper is to study the effectiveness of Community-Based Disaster Management and to suggest input for sustainability, which would be useful for different communities to take note for further action.

1.4.2. Specific objectives

This study will have the below highlighted specific objectives:-

1. The study will evaluate on what has been done so far in CBDM in the region.
2. This study will also help to understand the gaps in CBDM initiatives and to take corrective action for the future.
3. This study will highlight significance of community-based disaster management approach contribution to create resilience community.

1.5 Significance of the study

The study is aimed to deeply observe the roles of community-based disaster management approach working on the region and suggest policy input to build resilient community which sustainably resist the effect of the disaster.

1.6 Limitation of the study

Though this sort of study is relevant for timely consumption of the government and other Civil Services Societies and UN agencies working in the country. Since 80% of the county

is based on rain feed agriculture; due to financial shortage the study is limited to Somali regional state.

Though, this region is heavily suffered due to different disasters i.e. crime, IDP and other social crises related to the recent socio-political changes that has been taken in Ethiopia; this study is limited to only one disaster which is famine.

So that, this study is limited to Ethiopia-Somali regional state community-based disaster management roles related to famine.

1.7 Scope of the study

This study is limited to the role of community-based disaster management in the case of Ethiopian Somali Regional State. So that, this research will observe the role of community-based management approaches in **Somali Regional State**. Even though, the region is heavily suffering due to different disasters i.e. crime, Internally Displaced People (IDP) and other social crises related to the recent socio-political changes that has been taken in Ethiopia; this study is limited to study only one disaster which is **famine** caused by protracted **drought**.

Recently around 1 million Somali's people sheltered at camp due to Somali-Oromia conflict with life-saving food assistance. This research paper will not looking to famine caused by political instability instead limited to famine caused by drought.

So that, this study is limited to Ethiopia-Somali regional state community-based disaster management roles related to **famine**.

1.8. Chaptalization plan

The first chapter of the research paper deal with introduction parts describes background of food security situation of the country with supplement data.

The second chapter covers literature review by assessing various publications, reports and government guidelines produced by different authors and organizations.

The third chapter describe research methodologies employed on this research paper.

The fourth chapter addresses with result and discussion of the research. The output from the data collected and detail analysis presented under this chapter.

The fifth chapter will cover conclusions and recommendations together with annexes and bibliography.

Chapter Two

2.Review of Related Literature

2.1. Drought

Drought is a disastrous natural phenomenon that has significant impact on agricultural, environment and socio-economic conditions of the community. The concept of drought varies among regions of differing climates and resource base(Dracup et al., 1980). In general, drought gives an impression of water scarcity resulted from insufficient precipitation, high evapotranspiration, over-exploitation of water resources or combination of these parameters

Drought is the manifestation of climate change and a common phenomenon in Ethiopia. Ethiopia faces widespread droughts, causing large economic and social damages. According to Segele and Lumb (2005), Ethiopia has been ravaged by severe drought for many of the last 35 years, primarily due to the failure of its main (Kiremt) rainy season. The agricultural sector on which 85% of the population depends is by far the largest sector being affected by drought. In dryland semi-arid areas, the major factors that aggravate the impact of drought are poor water management and hence agricultural production is below the potential. Generally, significant deficiency of precipitation from normal over an extended period results in plant water stress or agricultural drought in dry land semi-arid areas.

2.2. Types of Drought

Drought is a normal and recurrent feature of climate. It occurs virtually in all climatic zones, but its characteristics vary significantly from one region to another. According to Wilhite and Glantz (1985) drought can be classified on sectoral basis as follows.

2.2.1. Meteorological drought

Meteorological drought refers to a deficiency of precipitation, as compared to average conditions, over an extended period. It basically originates from the deficiency of precipitation and focuses on the physical characteristics of drought (Mokhtari, 2005) rather than impacts associated with shortage of precipitation. Meteorological drought leads to a depletion of soil moisture and has always an impact on crop production.

2.2.2. Agricultural drought

Agricultural drought is defined by a reduction in soil moisture availability below the optimal level required by a crop during the different growth stages, resulting in impaired growth and reduced yields. It is typically occurred after meteorological drought but before hydrological drought (Flood and Climate Basics, 2004). This drought does not depend only on the amount of rainfall but also the correct use of that water.

2.2.3. Hydrological drought

Hydrological drought results when precipitation deficiencies begin to reduce the availability of natural and artificial surface and subsurface water resources. It occurs when there is substantial deficit in surface runoff below normal conditions or when there is a depletion of ground water recharge.

2.2.4. Socio-economic drought

Socio-economic drought occurs when human activities are affected by reduced precipitation and related water availability. The form of drought associates human activities with elements of meteorological, agricultural, and hydrological drought.

2.3 History of Drought in Ethiopia

The first drought recorded in Ethiopian history occurred in the ninth century, followed by other severe droughts which occurred in the twelfth and fourteenth centuries. In 1520, a drought occurred, which was later referred to as the, "famine of cereals due to lack of rain". Thousands of cattle and livestock died due to the drought. In 1540, just before the death of Emperor Lebna Dengle, second drought occurred. After the death of Emperor Gelawdeos, in 1559, there was a severe famine which was caused by changes in rain fall patterns, which lasted for three years. In 1635, during the era of Emperor Fasiladas, a famine which scholars report was a result of drought had taken the lives of many civilians (Punkhurst 1985). Between 1906 and 2005, various types of disasters occurred in Ethiopia. Drought disaster had occurred 23 times and killed about 602,367 peoples (www.em0at.net-Universite). This resulted in death of 26,190 people, per event on average. It had also affected a total of 89,5666,200 people, and 3,894,183 people per event were affected on average. Famine is a leading disaster caused by drought throughout the history of Ethiopia among the other disasters.

2.4 Food security context

Ethiopia has emerged as one of the fastest growing economies globally with an average GDP growth of 11 percent per annum during 2005-06 to 2009-10 (MOFED, 2010). Despite high economic growth and significant progress in reducing food insecurity, undernutrition is an issue of significant concern. The 2011 Demographic and Health Survey of Ethiopia (CSA, 2011) measures three indicators of nutrition: height-for-age — where low height-for-age (stunting) is considered an indicator of chronic undernutrition, weight-for-height — where low weight-for-height (wasting) is considered an indicator of acute malnutrition, and weight-for-age — a composite indicator which considers stunting and wasting. The DHS highlights that **44 percent** of Ethiopian children are stunted (low height-for-age), and **21 percent** are severely stunted. In addition, **10 percent** of children are considered to have

low weight-for-height (wasting), and **29 percent** of children are considered underweight (low weight-for-age). Undernutrition is predominantly rural: stunting, wasting, and underweight rates are higher in rural (46%, 10%, and 30% respectively) compared to urban (32%, 6%, and 16%) areas (CSA, 2011).

FAO/WFP estimates reveal similar results: over **41 percent** of the population is considered to be undernourished (FAO/WFP, 2010). In addition, an estimated 7.6 million (or **11 percent** of the rural population) are currently considered chronically food insecure, meaning each year they are relying on resource transfers to meet their minimal food requirements. Over the past four years between 2.2 and 6.4 million additional people were food-insecure or not able to meet their food needs in the short term due to transitional factors. They are temporarily dependent on relief food assistance (FAO/WFP, 2012).

2.4.1. Food security trend

Both the number of undernourished people and the prevalence of undernourishment have declined steadily since 1990 (FAO/WFP, 2010; Figure 2). Despite significant progress in reducing undernourishment by 28 per cent in the period 1990-2005, Ethiopia is considered a least developed country and is ranked 174 out of 187 on the Human Development Index (UNDP, 2011).

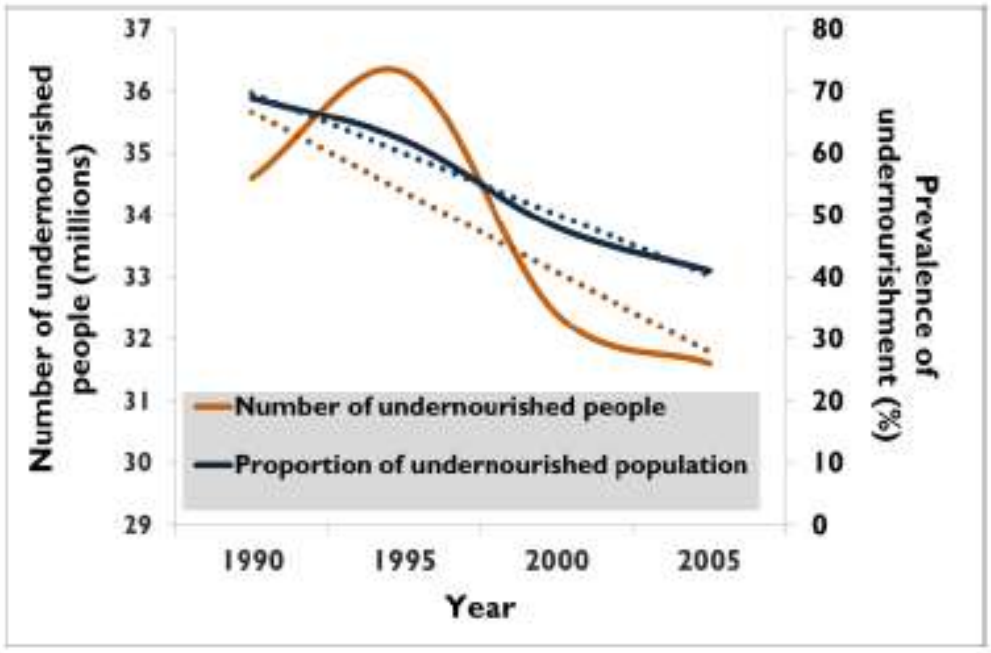

Figure 2. Trends in undernourishment. [Source: FAO/WFP, 2010]

2.5. National Policies and Strategies in Brief

The government of Ethiopia as a long institutional history of addressing disaster risk management (DRM) and food security, starting with the establishment of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) following the 1974 famines. Then, the structural reform was made to transfer RRC to Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission (DPPC) for proactive engagement of disaster prevention with necessary preparedness ahead of time rather than dealing with crises (relief) management in 1995. Further, the government transformed DPPC to Disaster Risk Management (DRM) to link disaster management works with long term development works in order to address the underlying causes of hazards. This concept has influenced the policies, institutions and processes of humanitarian response in Ethiopia.

Since then, the country has taken a number of steps to shift to a more proactive approach to DRM, including;

- ❖ Establishing the Disaster Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS) in 2009 under the Ministry of Agriculture, which is responsible for the country's DRM activities
- ❖ Updating the National Policy and Strategy on Disaster Management (2013), which provides a comprehensive DRM framework; and
- ❖ Developing a DRM Strategic Program and Investment Framework for government and donor intervention (2014)

To further advance the DRM agenda, priorities include:

- Enhancing understanding of risks through the development of risk profiles for all woredas (districts);
- Developing and strengthening building codes, hand-use, and urban planning and
- Reducing risks by strengthening the Productive Safety Net Program; and establishing risk-financing mechanisms.

DRM as an approach has brought a shift in strategy from Disaster Management to risk management. The shift includes from conventional top-down to bottom up, from centralized to local diversity and from blue prints to a learning process. In all these shifts, the emphasis is hat, communities paly a critical and decisive role in disaster management. Past disaster management efforts did not focus on community participation or such efforts weren't institutionalized. By contrast, DRM focuses on community participation as central to manage risks. In ensures local ownership, addresses local issues and promotes social cohesion and mutual help. There are no instant answers or blanket solution which DRM prescribes from the outset. Rather it facilitates and builds the capacity of the communities

to understand their situation to assess their assets and strengthens, and identify and define prior project that can address risks affecting their livelihood. The new DRM policy mainly focus on decentralized multi-hazard, multi-sectoral improved early warning system to proactively manage the disaster risks through empowering the local people and establishing Woreda Disaster Risk Profile (WDRP). It is with this intention that hotspot districts/woredas like Moyale have begun contingency plan update very year to make necessary preparedness to cope with likely happing hazards.

2.6. Drivers of food insecurity

Discussions about causes of food insecurity in Ethiopia have always been complex (e.g. Webb et al., 1992; Markos, 1997) given that multiple factors affect food security. However, drought risk remains one of the key drivers of food insecurity in Ethiopia. Since 1950, twelve major drought- induced food security crises have occurred (Table 1), highlighting the sensitivity of food security to climate-related risks. As Woldeamlak mentions, 'once every three or four years is a drought year' in Ethiopia. Environmental degradation is also a critical factor which exacerbates soil loss, deforestation, and pest incidence – all of which affect food security. In addition, rapid population growth, poverty, rural-urban migration, and conflict can contribute to food insecurity. (MoFEC & WFP: 2011)

Table 1. Chronology of drought-related food security crises since 1950 in Ethiopia. [Source: Compiled from Markos (1997), Webb et al. (1992), Cochrane (2011)

Year	Major incidences
1953	Food security crisis in Wollo and Tigray.
1957-58	Food security crisis in Tigray, Wollo, and south-central Shewa. About 1 million farmers in Tigray might have been affected, with about 100,000 being displaced.
1962-66	Many parts of the northeastern Ethiopia suffered from droughts and Food security crisis. Tigray and Wollo were severely hit.
1973-74	This was one of the most significant food security crises which affected parts of eastern Harare, SNNPR and the Bale lowlands. About 100,000 to 200,000 people died as a result of this extensive crisis.
1977-78	Most parts of the Wollo were severely hit by food security crisis owing to erratic rainfall, pest damage, and frost actions. About 500,000 farmers were affected.
1984-85	Most parts of Ethiopia including relatively food secure areas like Walaita, Kambata and Hadiya were affected by severe food insecurity. Drought and crop diseases were the main drivers of the food security crisis in this case. It is estimated that over 1,000,000 people died.
1987-88	Tigray, Wollo and Gonder were severely affected due to drought and civil wars.
1990-92	Rain failure and regional conflicts resulted in approximately 4,000,000 people being affected.
1993-94	Widespread food insecurity, but few deaths or cases of displacement were reported because of early responses by the government and international aid organizations.
2003-04	Over 13 million people affected, but the response mitigated the worst potential outcomes.
2008-09	Almost 3 million people were affected.
2011	Severe food security crisis occurred in the southeastern lowlands. This was linked to unprecedented drought.

2.6 Overview of Vulnerability in Ethiopia

All rural livelihood systems in Ethiopia are highly sensitive to climate given the dependence of cropping, pastoral and agropastoral communities on rainfall. Recent climate trends show that rainfall is decreasing in the south-central, southeastern, and northern parts of the country, while the western parts of the country have been receiving more rainfall potentially increasing the magnitude of droughts and floods. Strategies for livelihood and income diversification are critical to ensuring resilience against more intense climate-related risks. For example, migration (both seasonal and permanent) has become an important source of household income for at-risk populations. Landscape transformation through land rehabilitation can also be a cost-effective solution to manage climate risks, by contributing to both drought and flood risk management. (MoFEC + WFP; (2011))

Both droughts and floods can occur in the same growing season, with potentially devastating impacts on crop and livestock production. Strategies to address climate risk should focus on developing capacities to better analyze and anticipate risks. The introduction of early warning systems and contingency plans can support climate risk management and food security strategies. (MoFEC + WFP; (2011)).

Summary of climate-related vulnerabilities

The following table summarises some of the key findings of this analysis.

REGION	RAINFALL TREND	LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES	VULNERABILITY
 Northeast	March-September rains have declined significantly since the mid-1990s	Primarily pastoral, some cropping and agropastoral zones towards the south	Disaster risk trend: Potential increase in drought risk, which could affect migration patterns of Afar pastoralists into cropping areas and exacerbate conflict. Income sources: High reliance on livestock sales. Livestock could decrease in quantity and quality if availability of pasture decreases as a result of lower rainfall. Food sources: Households across all wealth groups depend on markets. Food price increases could be linked to climate variability, and could have a negative impact on these households. Households also depend on their own milk and meat production, which could decrease in quantity and quality if pastures become limited.
 Northwest	March-September rains have remained relatively constant, and appear to be increasing	Cropping	Disaster risk trend: Potential increase in flood risk. Income sources: High reliance on crop sales, labour migration, and agricultural labour. Availability of agricultural labour is linked to climate trends, so erratic rainfall could affect the poorest households that depend on this type of labour. Food sources: Poorest households depend on market for over half of their food. Food price increases could be linked to climate variability, and could have a negative impact on these households.
 Southeast	Rainfall has been declining constantly since the 1980s, with the last few years being particularly dry	Primarily pastoral, some cropping and agropastoral in the northernmost parts of this region and along the rivers	Disaster risk trend: Potential increase in drought risk, associated with a northwestward retreat of *belg* rains. Drought risk could also be linked to higher incidence of livestock diseases. Income sources: High reliance on livestock sales and self-employment. Livestock could decrease in quantity and quality if availability of pasture decreases due to lower rainfall. Food sources: Households across all wealth groups are especially dependent on markets. Food price increases could be linked to climate variability, and could have a negative impact on these households.
 Southwest	Rainfall has been declining steadily since the 1960s, and this trend has accelerated since the mid-1990s	Cropping and agropastoral	Disaster risk trend: Potential increase in drought risk, associated with a northwestward retreat of both *belg* and *meher* rains. Income sources: High reliance on crop sales and agricultural labour. Crop production could decrease as a result of lower rainfall. Availability of agricultural labour is linked to climate trends, so erratic rainfall could affect the poorest households that depend on this type of labour. Food sources: Poorest households depend on markets and food assistance. Food price increases could be linked to climate variability, and could render these households increasingly dependent on food assistance.

Table 2: Source (MoFEC + WFP 2011)

2.5.1 Drought vulnerability

People and their livelihoods residing in drought prone area are usually vulnerable to the adverse effects of drought induced famine; because in one way or another, they could

possibly be dependent on the intermittent rainfalls. The loss of lives and livelihoods could in turn, be contingent on the level of vulnerability of the individual households. As a matter of fact, people have their own way of coping with adverse effects of disasters, nonetheless, the rain never appears for a couple of months. The disastrous effect of drought induced famine usually come to life whenever individuals or communities coping mechanisms ceases to exist.

Dessalegn articulates the vulnerability features of poor members of communities in three dimensions (Dessalegn 1992:8):

1. Their greater self-exploitation through a more active engagement in economic and income generating activities

2. Their greater exploitation of social relationships (both inter – and intra-class), and of the ethic of communal cooperation and

3. Their greater investment in custom and traditions.

There are multi-dimensional socio-economic reasons that exposed people to vulnerability to drought induced famine, especially in Africa and other developing countries (DPPA – TOT – DPDM (1996)).

According to Desalegn, vulnerability to drought induced famine clearly means that there is lack of accessibility to food. The following are identified as contributing factors for the vulnerability of individual households and communities in Ethiopia (Desalegn, 1992:8).

- **Geographical/location factors:** Some people live in very remote inaccessible and drought prone areas where there is no abundant resource. The less accessibility of the location could also hinder effective preparedness and response measure.

- **Socio-cultural factors:** there include beliefs and attitudes on what causes a disaster, skills, knowledge and level of awareness of community members, the

degree of peace and social interaction, trust among community members, and population growth.

- **Economic factors:** poor economies, country and community resources to respond to disasters, lack of capital at national level that would ultimately end up in having poor infrastructure.

- **Technological factors:** level of agricultural inputs and technology use, the level of capacity of communities to use modern early warning systems in harmony with traditionally/indigenous early warning system.

- **Organizational factors:** the level of transparency and accountability of political systems, the nature of disaster risk management policies and strategies, the capacity of government and local institutions in disaster management planning and decision-making processes.

- **Land management factors:** method and the application of modern technology in line with the local level indigenous knowledge to reduce environmental degradation and promote conservation.

2.6 Effects of Drought

According to the tool kit for the dry land, droughts inflict a heavy cost in human, material and physical resources and damage to the environment (IIRR et.at 2004). As stated in the following:

- **Economic effects:** extensive damage to vegetation and water supply points, livestock deaths, loss of economic growth and development, lower income for farmers and pastoralist, higher food prices, unfavorable terms of trade for pastoralist, loss from tourism.

- **Social effects:** food shortage, malnutrition and famine, people fall in and die, decline in living conditions, population migration (separation of families) and associate psychological crises, conflicts over resources.
- **Environmental effects:** plant damage, reduction in water quality and quantity, more dust and pollutants, pest and disease outbreaks.

2.7 Access to Resource and Coping in Adversity

The Access' model focuses on the way unsafe condition arise in relation to the economic and political processes that allocate assets, income, and other resource in a society, but it also allows us to integrate nature in the explanation of the hazard impacts, because we can include nature itself, including its extremes, in the working of social process. (Piers (1997:46)

According to Yared, land, oxen, other livestock assets and human labor are the critical economic foundations of rural household economic resources. As members of the communities have varying levels of assets holdings, economic ownership, and varying degrees of accessibility to various socio-economic resources, they accordingly have differential levels of vulnerability and responding capacity to drought induced famine. The same is true for people with better assets holdings and slightly elevated socio-economic status will normally be in a good position to effectively respond to disasters throughout all phases (during and after a famine occurs) (Yared, 1999:56).

Those with better access to information, cash rights to the means of production, tools and equipment and the social network to mobilize resources from outside the household are less vulnerable to hazards; such as a drought and may be in a position to avoid disaster or their losses are frequently greater in absolute terms, but less in relative terms, and they are generally able to recover more quickly (piers 1997:47).

Dessalegn explained the households with poor access to resource as “in the year of recovery that the seeds of famine are actually sown’. It elucidates that when the better off with better economic accessibility and social networks easily rebound b ack after they face disasters, the poor with relatively less accessibility to socio-economic assets will remain immersed in a cycle of drought induced famine and its adverse effects for a long (Dessalegn, 1988).

2.8 Overview of Community-Based Disaster Management (CBDM)

Community-Based Disaster Management (CBDM) initiates a process involving sequential stages that can be operationalized to reduce disaster risk. Processes of CBDM are guided by principles of subsidiarity, economies of scale, equity, heterogeneity, and public accountability. The different stages in CBDM are disaster/vulnerability risk assessment, risk reduction planning, early warning systems, post-disaster relief, and participatory monitoring and evaluation. CBDM by its very nature demands a decentralized bottoms-up approach with intensive, micro interventions at the local community, ward or village level with the intention of generating confidence, awareness, knowledge, partnership, and ownership for planning and rolling out local disaster management plans encompassing all levels of disaster management continuum. (PDPU Journal of Energy & Management)

Equity and inclusion of marginalized segments of the society and bringing the vulnerable groups to the center stage of planning and implementation of the CBDM have to be prioritized to make the programme participatory and inclusive. Disasters affect the entire community. However, persons with disability, women and children, underprivileged, older persons, and pregnant women need special attention at the programme implementation level. Such rights and human dignity based inclusive ethos created by such programmes will empower communities and display resilience in times of crisis. Capacity building and training of community volunteers is the mainstay of community-based disaster

management since they are the first responders. Considering a large number of stakeholders and community representatives that need to be sensitized and trained, it is important that capacity building and training interventions be meticulously planned for the purpose of CBDM. CBDM should converge with existing mainstream, institutional mechanisms, and social welfare delivery programmes to make it holistic, cost-effective, multi-dimensional and community-centric. (PDPU Journal of Energy & Management)

2.9. Main Characteristics of Community Based Disaster Management

Khuluna University, School of Disaster Studies describes the below characteristics of CBDM.

* The community has a central role in long term and short-term disaster management. The focus of attention in disaster management must be the local community.
* Disaster risk or vulnerability reduction is the foundation of CBDM. The primary content of disaster management activities revolves around reducing vulnerable conditions and the root causes of vulnerability.
* Community as a key resource in disaster risk reduction. The community is the key actor as well as the primary beneficiary of disaster risk reduction. Within the community, priority attention is given to the conditions of the most vulnerable as well as to their mobilization in the disaster risk reduction.
* CBDM as an involving and dynamic framework. Lessons learned from practice continue to build into the theory of CBDM. The sharing of experiences, methodologies and tools by communities and CBDM practitioners continues to enrich practice.

2.10. The basic principles on which CBDM stands:

IGNOU school of Public Administration present principles of CBDM as follows;- (MoFEC + WFP; (2011))

- Planning, implementation and management owned by community, led by local champions
- Interventions start from locally available resources, capacities and partnerships
- Community considers choices and takes decisions
- Programmes focus on developing local coping capacities
- Disaster preparedness approached from a development perspective
- Sustainability considered as an underlying factor
- Attention to special vulnerable groups

2.11. Importance of Community-Based Disaster Management

Khuluna University, School of Disaster Studies describes significance of CBDM as follows.

The CBDM approach provides opportunities for the local community to evaluate their own situation based on their own experiences initially. Under this approach, the local community not only becomes part of creating plans and decisions, but also becomes a major player in its Implementation. Although the community is given greater roles in the decision-making and implementation processes, CBDM does not ignore the importance of scientific and objective risk assessment and planning. The CBDM approach acknowledges that as many stakeholders as needed should be involved in the process, with the end goal of achieving capacities and transferring the resources to the community, which level who would assume the biggest responsibility in overall disaster reduction.

The United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD) has incorporated CBDM as its approach in disaster management planning under the overall organizational mandate of sustainable regional development and human security. The UNCRD Disaster Management Planning Hyogo Office focused on the community initiatives in the Asian region targeting different stakeholders, from local government decision makers to school

children. In all initiatives, attempts were made to ensure that communities are engaged in disaster risk management phases and re empowered to carry over them in long term run.

In regard to the issue of engaging and empowering communities for sustainable disaster risk management the followings are the major lessons.

- Community empowerment and communication help to achieve sustainability in CBDM
- A holistic secure-livelihood approach enhances sustainability
- Community based action plans and training improves community's problem-solving skills
- Because disasters are unpredictable, it is important to maintain the projects and people's awareness of disaster.
- Transparency of activities and dissemination of knowledge and information encourage
- People's participation in activities
- CBDM efforts need stable financial resources

2.12. Intervention areas

Humanitarian aid as an intervention in the context of Ethiopia embraces several activities aimed at saving the lives and livelihoods of drought induced famine. The humanitarian assistance, as an intervention could be handled over to the intended beneficiaries through different modalities as appropriate either by government, NGOs or individuals.

Development assistance also provided by government, national and international organization in order to build the resilience of the community sustainably. The researcher studied community-based disaster risk management work in 18 woredas across Somali region which is funded by UN agency + NDRC. The project woredas are characterized, among the others by chronic food insecurity that is principally instigated by recurring

drought, degraded natural resources bases, severe scarcity of water, etc. the project life had coincided with severe drought that claimed lives of thousands of livestock and necessitated relief intervention (food, water, etc.).

These community-based disaster management projects aimed to provides support to communities to enhance resilience building by promoting the build-back-better approach and addressing the underlying causes of disasters. This is done through initiatives designed in the drought prone areas. The experiences and learning from these community level engagements are regularly used to inform the Federal upstream and policy level work.

Generally, these interventions are designed to the provision of the below.

2.12.1 Rehabilitation of Water Facilities

Watershed management done in the region that looks into the integrated watershed and flood management systems and settlement programmes developed for flood-prone communities.

Activities to rehabilitate water facilities have been undertaken to improve access to water for both humans and livestock.

These programmes helped to rehabilitate 85 water facilities, including ponds, water wells, birkas (ponds), water scheme pipelines. These water facilities provided 195,927 beneficiaries access to clean water. The ponds were medium sized ponds (minimum capacity of 4,5000 cubic meters). The rehabilitated ponds and traditional wells were made functional with the active participation of beneficiary communities. Households were engaged in the selecting the site, digging, fencing, and developing inlet and outlet structures.

As part of a community level capacity building initiative, the programme also established trained and strengthened the capacity of 89 water management committees. All committee

members were trained in water structures management and rehabilitation/maintenance work. They also received training on community hygiene and sanitation promotion.

2.12.2. Livelihood recovery

The cash-for-work schemes and direct cash transfers have helped the target beneficiaries to increase their household income, restock their livestock, and build assets. While the community members are engaged in activities to build public assets (such as communal water ponds and wells), they receive cash in return. This additional cash has helped them to restock and diversify their livelihoods and improve the nutritional status of children and the wellbeing of their mothers.

Cash for work schemes were designed to provide the communities with immediate alternative livelihood operations and were cash was extended for the protection of livelihoods and improvement in access to essentials food and non-food items for the most vulnerable in the communities. The direct cash transfer scheme was primarily targeted towards improving vulnerable communities' economic situations through the use of cash to rebuild their herd (for pastoralist) or procure agricultural inputs for production (for agro-pastoralists).

2.12.3 Provision of Livestock and Veterinary Services

Upon completion of the rangeland management activities and the water facilities rehabilitation activities, each of the household in the community received on average 10 – 15 reproductive goats.

These goats were procured from local village markets by goat procurement committees established by the beneficiary communities themselves. 48,078 females goats, 15,504 shoats and 654 heifers were provided to 6,016 households through a voucher scheme.

The programme likewise established animal procurement committees in each of the beneficiary villages and provided basic training on procurement standards and monitoring

to the members. These committee members served as front line agents in their villages (kebeles) for the procuring, vaccinating and distributing animals.

The programme has also strengthened the district level capacities provide animal vaccination services, building capacity of animal health service providers, establishing drug revolving funds, and enhancing community awareness on proper animal healthcare. Government assigned social mobilization officers and community leaders have also received awareness training on current challenges and opportunities of the animal health.

In addition to this, the programme works in close cooperation with FAO and the regional Livestock, Crop and Rural Development Bureaus on agricultural inputs and veterinary services, the quality standards to be observed in the procurement and distribution of veterinary drugs and equipment, involvement of community members in the trainings of Community animal Husbandry Workers (CAHWs) and mass animal vaccinations/curative treatments.

Various alternative livelihood options (including identification of water resources and development of community infrastructure) were also identified as effective disaster mitigation measures at community level.

2.12.4 Rangeland management

A large number of the beneficiaries are agro pastoralist or pastoralist and their livelihoods depend on livestock. Therefore, ensuring availability and increased production of feed is critical in improving the communities' coping mechanisms.

In these programmes 10,080 people (6,162 women and 3,918 men) participated in rangeland management activities (such as clearing invasive and unwanted bush) and cleared a total of 12,936 hectares of land to enable the regeneration of indigenous pasture. The project is designed in order to more benefits women since they are those who are disadvantaged among the community.

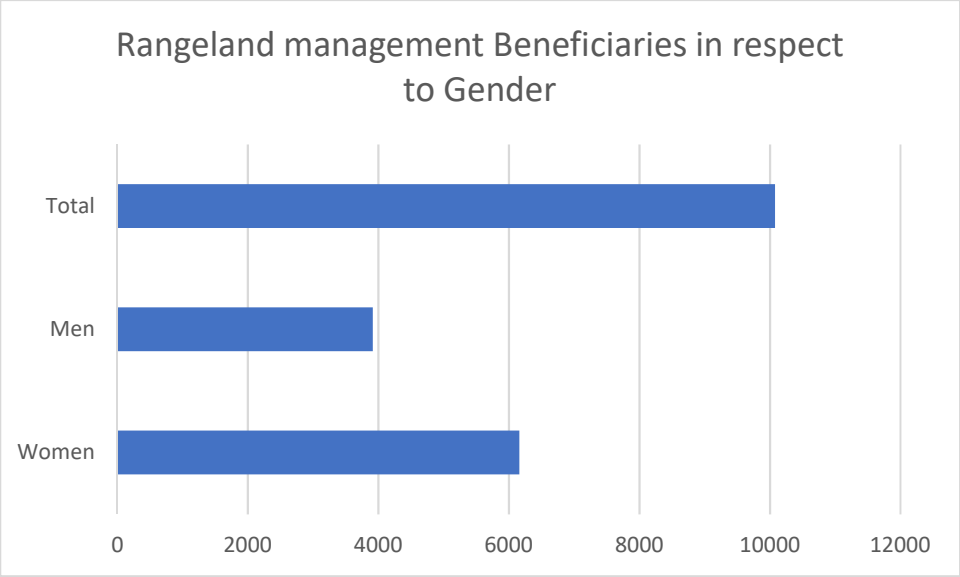

Figure 4: Source Beza Syum

2.12.5 Capacity building

As an integral element of the programme, capacity building activities were undertaken to optimize programme efficiency, impact and sustainability.

At district level, the programme supported the districts (woredas) to integrate traditional early warning systems into their recovery programmes, and to plan, implement and monitor DRR measures. The activities have increased the participants' awareness, ownership of the programme, and contributed to the sustainability of the activities.

At community level, the initiatives include training on CBDRM, on water and sanitation for the committees, but also participatory disaster risk, vulnerabilities and capacities mapping exercises' as well as community-initiated disaster risk reduction planning processes which enabled the wider community to map disaster hazards and prepare possible mitigation and adoptability measures.

The programme has also set out to enhance the communities' capacity, maximize the use of local resources and indigenous knowledge, and minimize the use of external resources to ensure continuity of the actions taken. Experience sharing at technical and community level and the demonstration of best practices has helped to foster and share innovative ideas and practices. Community members have also been trained in maintaining and servicing the created structures (such as the ponds and rangelands).

The enhanced capacity of the target communities and local authorities has made them feel empowered to make decisions. This has, in turn, created clear ownership which will help to build sustainability.

Chapter Three

3. Methodology

3.1 Method of the study

A descriptive or exploratory type of research design method is planned to be used in this study since as the main objective of the study is to observe the role of Community Based Disaster Management (CBDM) in Ethiopia Somali regional State and as such this research design is found to be preferable to make deeper insight on the role and contribution of CBDM in the said region.

3.2 Data sources

The researcher will be used primary and secondary data sources.

The primary data will be collected more specifically from project documents, annual work plans, questionnaires, interviews and observational instruments (site visits to woredas).

The secondary data will be collected from various documents such as, reports, published and unpublished books or written materials from library of AAU, UN Agencies and internet websites. The researcher also planned to collect relevant documents from government organizations including NDRMC.

3.3 Instruments and techniques for data collection

For the purpose of this research both primary and secondary data will be used. The secondary data will contribute toward the formation of background information, needed by both the researcher in order to build constructively the project and the reader to comprehend more thoroughly the survey outcome.

Primary data will be collected in various ways.

The researcher will be used questionnaires, interview, desk review of documents (specific project docs) and conduct site visits. According to the researcher these instruments are the most important instruments for gathering useful information about the role of CBDM. The researcher will use questionnaire and interview to choose and to allow the respondent a variety of response option.

To collect the data, the researcher will distribute the questionnaires for the respondents (NGO workers) and civilians, experts who are working in this area. The interview specifically designed for experts, government officials and observation employed in the study in which the research will observe externally.

Additionally, reading or referring different documents or research materials made the researcher to conclude the results and give recommendations.

3.4 Sampling Techniques

According to Black and Champion (1976), sample is a portion of elements taken from a total population, which is considered to be representative of the population. In order to collect primary data the questionnaire survey technique will be used. For the purpose of this study random probability sampling is selected.

Noting Ethiopian Somali Regional State is the total size of population; systematically sample will be taken to represent the whole population.

Accordingly, Jijiga and Gode cities are selected to represent the whole region. Jijiga is a regional city of Somali; so that both governmental and Civil Service Organizations (CSO), which are primarily working in the region have office at the town i.e. World Food Organization Area Office, UN-OCHA, Somali Regional State bureau of NDRMC, ICAP. Gode is formerly a regional city of Somali until Jijiga became the capital in 1995 on account of political considerations. Gode also among the bigger cities of the region. Gode

also the next destination for CSOs and UN agencies working in the region. Site visit undertaken to capture primary data from beneficiaries and considering observation also additional data collection method.

Both cities have direct flights from capital Addis 3 to 4 days per week. United Nation Humanitarian Assistance Service (UNHAS) also provide flight service for humanitarians i.e CSO staff and UN staff two days per week.

The primary and secondary data will be gathered through questionnaires, interview and observation will be analyzed to facilitate the interpretation of the result of the data analysis.

The primary data will be collected by questionnaires, interview and systematic observation.

3.4.1 Questionnaire Survey

Cohen (1989) defines a questionnaire as a self-report instrument used for gathering information about variables of interest to an investigation.

The researcher planned to distribute questionnaires for experts (from government offices, UN agencies + other NGO staff), Ethiopian Somali Regional state civilians who have been participated on community-based disaster management approach.

3.4.2 Interview Survey

The technique of personal interviewing is undertaken in order to reach the objectives since it is the most versatile and productive method of communication, enabled spontaneity, and also provided with: “The skill of guiding the discussion back to the topic outlined when discussions are unfruitful while it has the disadvantages of being very costly time consuming and can introduce bias through desires of the respondent to please the interviewer” (Aaker & Day, 1990: 164). For the purpose of this project semi-structured face to face interviews will be contacted involving two interest groups: local authorities

and accommodation providers. The choice will be based on researcher's knowledge about different educational levels among interviewees, their different lifestyles and ages, which make imperative an adaption in questions so that they ensure the comprehension by the interviewee i.e., repeat, or rephrase the question.

The researcher panned to conduct interviews with experts and beneficiaries of the region in order to get deeper observation, understanding and insight of on the role of community-based management in order to allow further explanation and clarification if further dialog is required in the area.

3.4.3. Desk review

The researcher planned to review programme related document i.e. prodoc, annual work plan and other related reports evaluate the output against the plan.

3.4.4. Site visit

The researcher plan to under take site visit around Jijiga and Gode town in which project is implemented. This enables to observe what have been done on the ground and visibility of project impact against the plan.

Figure 2 Ethiopia map

Figure 3.5 Data Analysis

The data gathered will be analyzed in terms of the study objectives already designed. The process of analysis is carried out by using qualitative description and descriptive statics. MS office i.e. Microsoft excel, and Microsoft word are used to analyze the data.

3.5.1. Methods of Data Analysis

Data collected through the above methods were carefully analyzed using standard statistical tools and qualitative techniques. Specifically, graphs and charts and percentages are used during data analysis. Thus, both explanatory and descriptive statistical data analysis methods together with SPSS will be engaged.

Chapter Four

Findings, Analysis and interpretation of Data

4.1. Findings and discussion of CBDM

In order to collect data for this project 100 beneficiaries are participated on an interview. Among them 40 of respondents are women aged between 25 – 45. The rests 60 of respondents are men aged between 25 – 55. This research strongly attempted to incorporate women in the research.

Table 3: Total # of beneficiary's respondents' distribution respective to gender distribution

Gender	Total # of respondents	Age range		
		25 – 35	36 - 45	46 - 55
Men	60	25	23	12
Women	40	18	16	6
Total	100	43	39	18

Source: Beza Syum

From the total 100 beneficiaries 80% of them have family. From 40 women participated in this research 32 women are married. From the total no. of 40 women participated in the research 16 participants have children more than five; which is constitute to 40% of the total women. This is an indication of a community with fastest growing rate of population without fulfilling basic need in disaster prone region.

Agriculture constitute 81% of respondents' economy (52% of the total respondent's livelihood rely on Livestock + 29% on crop production), 4% on trade, 8% on labor and the remaining 7% on others.

Type of livelihood	Total # of respondents	Age range		
		25 – 35	36 - 45	46 - 55
Agriculture (Livestock)	52	9	19	24
Agriculture (crop production)	29	5	9	15
Trade	4	3	1	0
Labor	8	5	3	0
Others	7	5	2	0
Total #	100	27	34	39

80% of respondents indicated that security issue is the major factor that affect the implementation, effectiveness and sustainability of the project impact, 7% financial source, 4% knowledge, 6% corruption and 3% other issues. So that, the responsible stakeholders should pay due attention to stabilize the security situation permanently. Otherwise so many infrastructures are in danger of the security threat i.e. dams. Capacity building, corruption, funding also important issues raised by all stakeholders to be consider for future improvement.

82% of respondents confirmed that these projects are involved community from starting point to the end, 10% of the respondents accept the participation of the community to the level of less than as it should be for CBDM programs. 8% do not agreed the community's participation claiming that their idea (inputs) is not incorporated on the projects design.

for the questions that government would alone able to change the situation of drought affected community 97% of respondents argue that government alone could not bring any change to their lives both in terms of live saving activities (direct food support) or provision of any mechanism way out to the situation. 3% of respondants say yes, government alone could change the situation if due attention is paid for the citizen live.

97% of respondents who belief that government support along couldn't make any significant contribution to the disaster 'drought' discuss their real-life experience. One of the respondents, aged 57 recall that the drought was prevailing in the region starting from his childhood. Government was support for his family and the ration was failing short to secure the family from famine. These days, so many donors working in the region other than the government still the drought is prevailing. Though, the government open his door to donor this village was turned wilderness. He suggests all effort should work to strengthen government i.e. civil service society, community, private organization, non-governmental organization. They should well organized and facilitation support.

Among 97% of the total respondents 60% suggested all human being should provide his/her own kind support for the human being threatened by disaster i.e. resource persons by their knowledge, innovative idea, investors by their money, humanitarian organization by their own specialized support, government in multi-direction to his citizen should provide support. Otherwise, building resilient community and attainment of SDG goals become a night mare.

To the questioner of how community resilience building related to community-based disaster management approach. 67% of respondents' belief that building resilient community means qualifying community to the position resist the disaster shock. So that, any activity related to build resilience community; should come down to this community. One of the government staff working on climate change adaptation program respond to this question as 'If we are not able to control the climate change(hazard); we should able to adopt the climate change and offer better way of living in line to the climate change. These shouldn't happen without the participation and adoption of the community. Targeted community is the center of the thought!!'. So that, every programmes should be thinking of the community and in full participation of the community and should work for the community.

4.2. Findings in respect to intervention area

4.2.1. Rehabilitation of water facilities

Twenty-nine water facilities were rehabilitated/repaired, and their holding capacity has increased. These water facilities include ponds, wells ponds, water scheme pipelines and Haffir dams.

Interviews with community member and woreda officials revealed that, beyond the fact the "the project has been unlucky because it has not rained in the last 8 months and that's why the ponds are empty.

There are also issues related to the management of the sites. For example, in three out of the 5 places visited, water was used to construction purposes rather than it being kept for the drought season.

In the other two places, tribal conflicts have forced local communities to move out of the kebele and other communities had used the water stored. 70% of the beneficiary community suggested enforcement to be in place on the use of water in these woredas.

they raise the question about the quality of management practices and point to the importance of when, who and how limited natural resources, such as water, should be used in drought prone areas.

4.1.2 Livelihood recovery

The cash-for-work schemes and direct cash transfers have helped the target beneficiaries to increase their household income, restock their livestock, and build assets. While the community members are engaged in activities to build public assets (such as communal water ponds and wells), they receive cash in return.

This additional cash has helped them to restock and diversify their livelihoods and improve the nutritional status of children and the wellbeing of their mothers. Rangeland management activities, rehabilitation of water facilities, and the improved availability and quality of veterinary services have helped to ensure the availability of fodder and improve the health of the livestock. As a large number of the beneficiaries are agro-pastoralists or pastoralists and their livelihoods depend on livestock, these activities have been critical in improving their livelihoods.

Cash for work schemes were designed to provide the communities with immediate alternative livelihood operations and were cash was extended for the protection of livelihoods and improvement in access to essentials food and non-food items for the most vulnerable in the communities. The direct cash transfer scheme was primarily targeted towards improving vulnerable communities' economic situations through the use of cash to rebuild their herd (for pastoralist) or procure agricultural inputs for production (for agro-pastoralists).

4.1.3 Rangeland management

Rangeland management is one of the program activities that was identified and prioritized under the cash for work community action planning. The activity entails area closure and selective clearing on bush & noxious invasive plant species. Beneficiaries participated in the range land improvement for 60 days and each participant received birr 1,800 as a wage payment. FGDs revealed that the payment made for the CFW was not related the minimum market wage in the are but that it was much lower as it was considered as part old development contribution to the kebele. As a result of rangeland and pasture enhancement activities, the enclosure areas showed remarkable recovery and many community members particularly women have been able to harvest grass from the enclosures and used it to feed their animals or sold it to earn additional income.

Despite huge achievements registered under rangeland management practices, synergies with other resources like water, which is equally and/or more crucial for the development

of livestock resources, was observed to be weak. FGD discussants also forwarded their comments about the lack of integration and synergy amongst different activities. The project planning should have incorporated the development of water harvesting structures for livestock along with rangeland management practices.

4.1.4 Capacity development

95% of respondents list capacity development (capacity building) as one of the major advantages of community based disaster based projects. As an integral element of the programme implementation, capacity building activities were undertaken to optimize programme efficiency, impact and sustainability.

At district level, the programme supported the districts (woredas) to integrate traditional early warning systems into their recovery programmes, and to plan, implement and monitor DRR measures. The activities have increased the participants' awareness, ownership of the programme, and contributed to the sustainability of the activities.

At community level, the initiatives include training on CBDRM, on water and sanitation for the committees, but also participatory disaster risk, vulnerabilities and capacities mapping exercises' as well as community-initiated disaster risk reduction planning processes which enabled the wider community to map disaster hazards and prepare possible mitigation and adoptability measures.

The programme has also set out to enhance the communities' capacity, maximize the use of local resources and indigenous knowledge, and minimize the use of external resources to ensure continuity of the actions taken. Experience sharing at technical and community level and the demonstration of best practices has helped to foster and share innovative ideas and practices. Community members have also been trained in maintaining and servicing the created structures (such as the ponds and rangelands).

4.1.5. Livestock Restocking and Vaccination:

upon completion of the rangeland management activities and the water facilities rehabilitation activities, each of the household in the community received on average 10-15 reproductive goats. Discussions with KIDs and FGDs highlighted that there was close supervision and follow-ups by the DRR committees regarding the status of the livestock after completion of restocking. Accordingly, the survival rate of the goats distributed is more than 90%, which is encouraging as compared to the past history of restocking in most of the kebeles by other interventions.

4.1.6. Expansion of veterinary clinics and services:

Availability of veterinary services was improved by allowing community members, especially community animal health workers (CAHWs), to be more involved in the delivery of services. The CAHWs were trained to supplement the existing veterinary workforce in the program target areas in conducting mass animal vaccination campaign against animal diseases (such as PPR and sheep and goat pox) that the region is vulnerable to. Accordingly, 120 community animal health workers were trained on animal health care, animal vaccination services. Veterinary service cooperatives for the trained CAHW's and veterinary drug pharmacies were also established at locations accessible to pastoralists. Drug revolving fund mechanisms have been established at woreda level. Veterinary drugs to be used under revolving funds mechanism and equipment were provided to animal health clinics.

The district government-assigned social mobilization officers and community leaders have also received awareness training on current challenges and opportunities in relation to animals' health. Though the project has made a substantial investment in training

community animal health workers and in providing necessary veterinary equipment, the frequent turnover of CAHWs challenges the sustainability of these investments.

Livelihood recovery for Internally displaced people: there were approximately 6000 people who were displaced by drought and conflict from different parts of Somali region and settled in Hartishek for more than nine years. These IDPs remained in camps, while more than 3000,0000 refugees from Somalia (who also were hosted by Hartishek) repatriated in 2005. The major causes of displacement from Gode, Korehe and Fik. Jijiga zones and Gursum and Babile Woredas were highly depended on external aid. The Somali regional administration was keen to reintegrate them and the IDPs were also willing to voluntarily return to their area of origin.

Accordingly, in a collaborative partnership, the Somali regional government office of the President and the Regional Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau (DPPB) – the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and the implementing partner ZOA facilitated the return and reintegration of 700 households and 42 spontaneous returnee households to their places of origin in the Fik and Korahe Zones in Somali. A total of 740 families from Hartisheik were sustainably returned and reintegrated in their areas of origin in the Fik and Korahe Zones of the Somali regional state from 2011 to 2013 in Somali region. Of those returned, 690 beneficiaries were trained on animal production, crop production, animal health and business skills. Agriculture and small business trainings focused on bridging the gap between humanitarian assistance and viable long-term development were designed. For those wishing to return to a pastoral or agro-pastoral lifestyle, 690 IDPs (of which 368 were female) attended a two-days' workshop on animal health and livestock production and improved agriculture development techniques. Additionally, the partners provided the opportunity for small business development among interested youth. Accordingly, 207 beneficiaries took part in a four day training on marketing skill development culminating in the creation of individual business plans

involving a number of different types of small businesses participants received 1,500.00 ETB as seed money to establish their businesses.

4.1.7. Gender mainstreaming

Women are involved in various committees and capacity building trainings to improve their management skills and leadership capacity. Female headed households have also been given priority for the voucher – for -work and cash – for-work schemes to provide them an opportunity to generate additional income and receive restocking support.

These programme mobilizes women, encourages them to exercise their rights, and prioritize activities that ease their workload. The design, identification and implementation of the programme requires that at least 40% of the participants of the activities and beneficiaries of the project are women/girls.

In pastoral communities fetching water, collecting firewood, taking care of the cows and goats are the responsibilities of women. By introducing new water points in closer proximity to the community, these programs have helped to reduce the time used to fetching water and ease the workload of women. The community's decision to involve women in the water committees, have further promoted participatory decision-making and empowerment of women and other marginalized groups.

4.1.8. Sustainability

Experts on the area of disaster indicated that sustainability is intimately linked to the issue of ownership. There is plenty of evidence about the high level of ownership among the major stakeholders. Government partners lead in identifying priority issues to be included in the annual work plans is a reflection of the high-level participation. Most of the activities of the program are additional inputs and resources for existing or planned government

interventions. While there is a visible ownership of the program at the national and regional levels, at woreda and kebele level not to the NGOs implementing the project.

This depends largely on factors such as technical and financial capabilities of the local and national government partners. Local governments have limited capacities (both financial and technical) to continue following CBDRM approaches, policies of local authorities, primarily through mentoring and on-job training to acquire and familiarize with new approaches as promoted by the program.

Sustainability of the project impact also rely on different variables as per the respondents. 45% of respondent's beliefs that the project impact sustains longer due to high level of ownership from national government, 30% of the respondents related the sustainability issue with other dependent variables i.e. funding issue, ownership of the national government and the community, etc. The remaining 15% of the respondents do not belief that the impact of the projects sustain any longer and 10% of respondents abstain to give opinion.

4.1.9. Environmental mainstreaming

These programme strives to reduce degradation of natural resources, enhance diversification of livelihoods and improve coping mechanisms to reduce vulnerability and build resilience of the community. It aims to reduce risks emanating from disasters or climate change and it promotes community-based risk reduction and climate change adaptation. This means that the major prevailing disaster risks and climate change shocks are identified by the community and measures to mitigate are designed by them.

The programme also combines environmental protection, disaster risk reduction, and the promotion of productivity enhancing technology to achieve wider impact.

4.2. Strategic Orientation: relevance of the project design

4.2.1 Relevance of the Project Design

90% of interviewed stakeholders and beneficiaries are confirmed that the programme is in need of the beneficiaries. Whereas the remaining 10% of respondents raised issues such as most of the time the project document is prepared by foreign consultants or professional consultant from another region.

As my desk review; the project design is determined by the government's priority and the beneficiaries need. After the intervention area is carefully selected consecutive consultative meetings are undertaken with all stakeholders who are working in the region i.e. non-governmental organizations, UN agencies, government from regional and federal level and the community.

After all comments, suggestions are incorporated on the project document, the project is endorsed by the government and by responsible funding organizations before it comes to implementation.

There is always an attempt to integrate indigenous knowledge of the community with relevant scientific contribution to further strengthen the copy capacity of the community.

So that, projects prove to be highly relevant in relation to the needs of the beneficiaries. The selected districts in Somali region all chronically food insecure. And they all have been experiencing recurrent drought disaster in the past decades. The recurrent drought has significantly weakened coping capacities of the target district pastoralist communities as it severely affected pasture and water resources bases thereby negatively influencing their sole livelihood source, livestock, access to these resources. The situation is worsened by conflict over scarce resources and other factors in most of the target districts. Livestock production and productivity and hence also the livestock-dependent livelihood systems have deteriorated significantly. Thus, these pastoralists have increasingly become dependent on food assistance either in form of direct food aid. The shortage of veterinary

services aggregates the high level of livestock disease and mortality. Poor early warning systems despite recurrent disaster in the targeted districts and limited livelihood diversification alternatives were also among the factors contributing to people's vulnerability to drought risk in the areas. Hence, they strived to address these problems to increase the coping capacities of the targeted pastoralists through improving their natural resources bases such as water pasture, and improve veterinary services improve early warning systems and look for alternative livelihood systems. It also strived to build local capacities of the target districts.

Most of the time, household level interventions in pastoralist areas are overshadowed by communal resources systems. However, the project was able to include HH based intervention such as alternative livelihoods diversification for vulnerable HHs through organizing them to income generating groups (IGG), household support through voucher schemes during emergencies and small-scale irrigation aimed at diversification of income system.

Likewise, the project was able to focus on resources such as water, pasture and livestock health, local capacity building in general on DRR including early warning systems which are foundation to improve coping capacity of the community to build resilience of the target population. Generally, the project thoroughly identified communities' problems and was able to incorporate the findings in the program design and implementation. Hence, in terms of target districts and addressing the real needs of beneficiaries, the project is found to be highly relevant.

4.2.1.1 Program Performance at woreda and community level

At community level, the main engagement areas include

- Restoration of livelihood and improved food security through cash for work, as well as a community-based livelihood support for the most disaster affected communities in selected regions, woredas and kebeles.
- Improved access to food, water and basic veterinary services through enhancement of the physical, human and social assets aiming towards longer term development
- Development of community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) planning and implementation at community/woreda levels to ensure effective disaster preparedness.

4.3. Advantage of CBDM approaches

4.3.1 Creation of sense of ownership

Finding indicated that, 95 % of beneficiaries of the CBDM programme responded that their sense of ownership is uplifted, and they start believing in their ability to make a difference. They have indicated that their sense of self worthiness also increased after the interventions. 5% of respondents still believing that external intervention is required only until they fully sustain by themselves.

Respondents confirmed that CBDM programmes participated community starting from the planning process to implementation of the program. Due to this reason there is a high level of sense of ownership at the community. For the failure and success of the project they are not pointing out on somebody else instead they know it's A to Z weakness and success of the project. It also gives some room for their own creativity to add upon it for the success i.e. enhancement of livelihood diversification projects. It opens eyes for the community to fight against the disaster hits them in a more organized way. After the implementation of these project most communities are striving to mobilize resource and building their resilience in a better way than before.

4.3.2 Capacity building

CBDM approaches improved the community's capacity in a variety way as per the project's designs i.e. financial capacity (cash for work), technical knowledge in the form of training, creation to access for medication, creation of early warning system and creation of other livelihood to those whose livelihood rely upon rain feed agriculture and pastoralist, introduction of production of early bearing and drought resistant cereals.

4.3.3. Community participation

Community participation is eminent advantage of CBDM. Community participation will happen at different stage of the projects cycle; let see the basic

4.3.3.1 Planning stage

Communities identified the activities that they deemed appropriate to their particular needs and context and they also identified the neediest individuals to benefit from the project. Majority of the community members interviewed confirmed that they had been consulted and felt they had decided about the decisions on the project types and beneficiaries. For example, for the livestock restocking and vaccination component, program officers, in collaboration with woreda government staff established and facilitated DRR committees in each of the targeted kebeles. These groups discussed publicly among themselves and agreed on the selection criteria of beneficiaries, the number and type of livestock to be delivered per beneficiary, and the purchasing modality. Communities determined the types of livestock for restocking, drawing on their indigenous restocking practices and experience.

The view also noted however that in all cases, the final decisions (activities and resources) were made at the regional level and therefore selection of activities was influenced by the level of funding available, which either reduced quality or meant visited communities' complaint that not enough activities were being conducted to

ensure water availability and accessibility (which they consider key for their survival and livelihood). While reviewing regional work plans, it's noticed that the number of rangeland management activities were higher than those related to rehabilitation or building of water storage infrastructure. When decision-makers were asked about such conundrum, government officials acknowledged that rangeland management activities were "cheaper" than those related to water infrastructure and therefore, with the resources available, they felt coverage had to be prioritized.

The review acknowledges that the project was mainly dealing with communities that had no economic assets of their own, and in some instances very limited literacy levels, and therefore it was not only prudent but also important that the project management provides some guidance on the selection of projects. Yet, there is a difference between community managed and community planned activities. For example, the procurement committees established in each of the kebeles, who were provided basic training on procurement standards and monitoring, lead the livestock purchasing activities. These committee groups also served as front line agents in their villages (kebeles) for vaccinating and distributing animals. However, communities did not have a say, for example, on the number of livestock that should be bought for their community. While, we consider that the DRR program has been very effective in ensuring community managed activities, it did not manage to ensure bottom-up decision-making processes. Perhaps, final decisions and negotiations could have taken place at community level, rather than at the regional level.

4.3.3.2 Implementation phase

Training was provided to community project leaders on work norm, quality and standard, so that they lead their community in undertaking program activities. Targeted beneficiaries have implemented activities related to water facility rehabilitation and rangeland development. For example, the water supply schemes visited in all woredas

involved considerable community participation including contribution of local materials and labor. The institution like water management committees, which are essential to ensure the sustainability of the schemes, were organized and trained under the program so that they could take over responsibility for operation and maintenance.

Though, in general the region seems to be working without a problem with communities, there is a very serious capacity challenge especially as one goes down to the community level where lack of quality and quantity staff is more pronounced. This gap was addressed through the establishment and training of the woreda taskforce committees in all the project target woredas ensured the effective implementation and coordination of actions under each sector of the activities. So far 3 task force committees were established. The committees were trained and supported in leading smooth program coordination and implementation. The committees also served as focal points for addressing communities' need and priority and mobilizing community members for the different activities.

4.3.3.3 Monitoring phase

In spite of the impressive work done by the woreda task force, stakeholders at regional, zone and woreda level reported that the program resources for quality monitoring are not sensitive to the remoteness of the project kebeles and that lack of resources translates into a very small number of monitoring visits to kebeles. As a result, stakeholders interviewed, acknowledged their concerns about the technical quality of the project activities, as communities mostly carried these out with very limited inputs from sectorial experts.

4.3.4 Gender mainstreaming

All priority interventions are selected based on pre-intervention assessment of needs and priorities involving community representatives, including women.

Deliberately, the design, identification and implementation require at least 40% of the participants to be women's/girls. These programme mobilizes women, encourages them to exercise their rights, and prioritize activities that ease their workload.

4.4 Limitation of CBDM projects

80% of respondents raised one of the most critical areas of community-based intervention; that is macro-micro linkage. Lack of coordination of local to national government in order to replicate best practices into other regions and upstreaming lesson learnt to national level to contribute to formulation and application of national policies, strategies and plans that have implications for woredas. Though these projects have been working at Woreda and Kebele level, the necessary linkage and coordination of local to national institution was indicated on the plan. Unless the necessary linkage is created with federal government best projects/initiative only able to benefits some woredas where the project is implemented.

However, 79% of respondents indicated that the necessary linkages have not been systematically developed and used. Regional level officials across the visited regions reported that during the course of the program they have not received direct support from national neither planning nor monitoring visits. The program is clearly being implemented at different levels of decision-making. However, coordination linkages, such as sharing evidence, increasing dialogue and strengthening support have been achieved.

While the rest 21% of responded that securing the required level of community participation starting from identifying intervention to implementation, would involve mobilizing community, establishing community, arrange trainings etc required long term commitments; on the other hand most interventions are short and mid-term intervention with a maximum of 5 years; so that it's difficult interpret community-based projects as per it's principle.

4.5. Quality (effectiveness) of CBDM programs at each stage the program cycle

4.5.1. At the planning stage

At the community level – much needs to be done in relation to CBDM a.i. livelihood diversification and climate change adaptation. 60% of respondents indicates that plans at village level were completed without adequate orientation and training of local communities. The shortage of time and ambitious quantitative targets forced the program to adopt checklist-based approach. But CBDM demands time and skilled staff there were very few instances were communities identified the planning process at CBDM or capacity and risk assessment exercise. As a result, there is limited, if any attention given to mitigation and prevention aspects in the community or district disaster management plans.

The district and below district CBDM plan presently put in place are qualitatively below average. At district level the team found that BDM plans are compiled in a project folder, but district level plans have not been developed. At the community level, plans reflect a list of activities required for and by the community but with limited risk, capacity and vulnerability assessments – the foundations for effective CBDM. The paucity of time and ambitious quantitative targets forced the program to adopt checklist-based approach. Most of the district plans do not include vulnerability analysis and risk assessment, training and capacity building, identification of prevention and mitigation measures, updated resource inventory and roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders. It does not cover adequately the strategy for multi-stakeholder approach or address the requirements of socially disadvantaged and children as well as gender empowerment issues. At district level the team also found that CBDM plans are compiled in a project folder but district level plans have not been developed. The consultants couldn't find evidence of linkage between the community level DRM plan and district level "Here [district level] we just compile and file all the plans".

4.5.2. At the Implementation phase

CBDM approach gives focus on local actors' capacity – to capacitate them on participatory risk assessment and analysis work through which communities can identify their hazards and profile them, can conduct vulnerability analysis and can identify capacities thereof to address both factors i.e hazard and vulnerability and also capacity issues. These would in turn lead in to planning of both contingency and development interventions. However, the project only focused on short term planning at community level was found as a major gap of the CBDRR process followed.

4.5.3. Monitoring phase

All programme implementation activities required monitoring; some activities like construction works demand close follow-up from government staff. Instead, 75% of respondents show their concerns on the lack of close monitoring systems at the ground level.

4.6. Strategic impacts of the projects

Beneficiaries responded to the request of strategic impact of the project; 60% of respondents argue that these projects have strategic impact on the lives of thousands; 21% respondents are not willing to rank the strategic impact of the projects 100 percent instead not as per the promise document (prodoc). The remaining 19 % respondents say strategic impacts of the projects are not visible enough.

These projects have shown practical changes in the lives of the target communities in many ways. For instant, the attitude of the income generating group members changed, especially in terms of looking for livelihood diversification options, economic empowerment through restocking, income generation interventions and small-scale irrigation schemes led to reduced social marginalization. The targeted beneficiaries were

considered as destitute section of the communities. After the intervention, targeted vulnerable HHs are recognized as members of the communities.

One of the most obvious impact of the program lies in enabling the community members, to come together with woreda level officials to meet, discuss, and to jointly identify activities that take their needs into account. Respondents have also claimed the positive impact of the DRR/LR may have on non-beneficiary communities, as there are signs of replication of, in particular, rangeland management activities in neighboring villages.

4.7 Issues affecting the performance of the project

These projects were disjointed and small scale in nature with few complementary linkages within and between components. The analysis on program performance brought to light that the interventions man not have effects it claims to have against the original program objectives. While at federal level, the programme investments focus on medium to longer term changes in relation to strengthening DRM capacity, at the sub-regional level, the project remains more that of a recovery intervention than of a disaster risk management and development project, in the sense that it concentrates on the better approach seems to be the key ingredient missing at lower levels of implementation (and therefore thinking) of the program.

4.7.1 Capacity issue

There seems to be a mismatch between the project rationale and availability of fund to implement the project.

4.8 recovery as the entry point at woreda and community level

Experts reflect their concern on funding issues while the program was very effective in identifying communities' recovery needs, it missed the opportunity to jump start recovery and identifying when transition to proactive longer term CBDM should take place. While CBDM support livelihood recover in the targeted areas has played a critical role in the income, asset and livelihoods of local communities, the program has not been able to move beyond responding to immediate needs. Among others, we believe that one of the reasons for such scenario (beyond funding and timeframe issues) was the confusion lack of understanding of program staff and government officials at woreda and zonal levels in ration to the links between recovery and disaster risk reduction. It needs to be clearly and definitively conceptualized by the progam and confusion with emergency management and emergency response activities needs to be avoided. It may encompass emergency responses and preparedness but it is much broader than both and approaches risk reduction as the central element of policy and activity; and addresses long-term, structural determinants of risk generation.

In additions, CBDM component was not explicitly designed to address issues relating to climate change adaptation. As a result medium and long-term scenario were not thought through in community plans. There is certainly more scope for strengthening and expanding the scope of this work.

Chapter Five

Interpretation, Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1 Relevance of the Project Design

90% of stakeholders and beneficiaries interviewed responded that these projects prove to be highly relevant in relation to the needs of the beneficiaries. 10% of respondents raised issues such as most of the time the project document is prepared by foreign consultants or professional consultant from another region. So that, we can conclude that the need of the community reasonably addressed and the project design. Though, attempt is made to understand the needs of the community and incorporate their idea, there is always a gap to understand the real situation at the ground.

Though only 10 percent of respondent raised the issue in terms of relevance preparation of project document by foreign consultants or professional consultants from another region. The relevant consideration should be paid while hiring consultant to incorporate indigenous knowledge of the community and participating the community from scratch to the required level.

5.1.1 Program performance at community level

At community level, the main engagement areas include

- Restoration of livelihood and improved food security through cash for work, as well as a community-based livelihood support for the most disaster affected communities in selected regions, woredas and kebeles.
- Improved access to food, water and basic veterinary services through enhancement of the physical, human and social assets aiming towards longer term development

- Development of community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) planning and implementation at community/woreda levels to ensure effective disaster preparedness.

I conclude that the program is successful in terms of program implementation. Though the community coping capacity is improved, resilient community is not yet created.

So that, I recommend the program to be evaluated by the identified outcome and by generally creating resilient community. They shouldn't settle by producing i.e. water hole.

5.2. Advantage of CBDM approaches

5.2.1. Creation of sense of ownership

Predominant findings from the beneficiary indicates that the first and the most important contribution of CBDM approaches are creation of sense of ownership of the projects with the community. It opens eyes for the community to fight against the disaster hits them in a more organized way. After the implementation of these project most communities are striving to mobilize resource and building their resilience in a better way than before.

So that, we can conclude that CBDM increase sense of ownership of the project with the community, up lift the community's confidence, fits to local culture/ beliefs/wisdom i.e. in order to diversify livelihood disadvantaged pastoralist community with goats, etc not laptop.

5.2.2. Capacity building

There is no doubt, CBDM approaches enhance the community's capacity in a variety way as per the project's designs i.e. financial capacity (cash for work), technical knowledge in the form of training, creation to access for medication, creation of early warning system and creation of other livelihood to those whose livelihood rely upon rain feed agriculture and pastoralist, introduction of production of early bearing and drought resistant cereals.

Once the community is alerted for the disaster they are exposed to and supported in a variety way to fight against it, once the system is implemented to coordinate with the federal, regional level disaster risk reduction programmes, it eases the endeavor to build resilient community.

So that, I conclude that enhanced capacity of the target communities and local authorities has made them feel empowered to make decisions. This has, in turn, created clear ownership which will help to build sustainability.

5.2.3. Community participation

Community participation is integral part of CBDM. It also prominent advantage of CBDM. Community participation will happen at different stage of the projects cycle; the community is participated at identification of intervention area before the project is designed. The community will participate at every stage of the project cycle. Here is the basic stage of the project that participate community.

Majority of the community members responded that that they had been consulted and felt they had decided about the decisions on the project types and beneficiaries. However, in all cases, the final decisions (activities and resources) were made at the regional level and therefore selection of activities was influenced by the level of funding available, which either reduced quality or meant visited communities' complaint that not enough activities were being conducted to ensure water availability and accessibility (which they consider key for their survival and livelihood).

Training was provided to community project leaders on work norm, quality and standard, so that they lead their community in undertaking program activities. Targeted beneficiaries have implemented activities.

However, 50% of respondents indicated that there is a very serious capacity challenge especially as one goes down to the community level where lack of quality and quantity staff is more pronounced.

Attempts have been done to address the said gap through the establishment and training of the woreda taskforce committees in all the project target woredas ensured the effective implementation and coordination of actions under each sector of the activities.

As per my visit to the water hole that some of water holes used for construction purpose instead of maintaining it for the dry season; this is indication of lack of understanding at the community level and monitoring.

So that, I strongly recommended to undertake strong capacity building programme in all project area for the project managers and for the selected community members. Those who took the training should uplift the community's understanding on utilization of i.e. funds, water holes etc and the project managers should have regular meeting with the community to address any outstanding issues.

Stakeholders interviewed, acknowledged their concerns about the technical quality of the project activities, as communities mostly carried these out with very limited inputs from sectorial experts.

Though, impressive work done by the woreda task force, stakeholders at regional, zone and woreda level reported that the program resources for quality monitoring are not sensitive to the remoteness of the project kebeles and that lack of resources translates into a very small number of monitoring visits to kebeles.

Thus, I suggest to strengthening monitoring of the project implementation as per required quality through trained personnel. This is very crucial part of the project cycle. Once the program is implemented, the community is expected to benefit from the project as per the project documents, donors expected to ensure the fund they have allocated have been efficiently implemented to the community at a risk and they are benefiting from it. The

Federal government seek to see the work that have done at the community level has its best feature in order to scale up to the policy level in order to transfer lesson learnt to the other region of the country who are suffering on similar disaster.

Recently, donor community showing a growing interest on CBDM instead of allocating money at the federal level claiming lack of efficient utilization of fund to reach out the vulnerable community.

CBDM programme should voice the work that have been done on the ground in the form of data i.e. pre-intervention, during the intervention (reflecting how efficiently resources are utilized) and after the interventions (how the project improves the lives of the community at risk).

5.3. Quality of CBDM program at each stage the program cycle

At the community level – much needs to be done in relation to CBDM a.i. livelihood diversification and climate change adaptation. Majority of respondents argue that plans at village level were completed without adequate orientation and training of local communities. The shortage of time and ambitious quantitative targets forced the program to adopt checklist-based approach.

As a result, there is limited, if any attention given to mitigation and prevention aspects in the community or district disaster management plans.

The district and below district CBDM plan presently put in place are qualitatively below average. At district level the team found that CBDM plans are compiled in a project folder. At the community level, plans reflect a list of activities required for and by the community but with limited risk, capacity and vulnerability assessments – the foundations for effective CBDM.

CBDM approach gives lion's share focus on local actors' capacity – to capacitate them on participatory risk assessment and analysis (hazard assessment, vulnerability assessment and profiling, and capacity assessment) through which communities can identify their hazards and profile them, can conduct vulnerability analysis and can identify capacities thereof to address both factors of disaster risk namely hazard and vulnerability and also capacity issues. These would in turn lead in to planning of both contingency and development (hazard prevention and mitigation; and vulnerability elimination or increased individual survivability as well as community readiness) interventions. However, the project only focused on short term planning at community level was found as a major gap of the Community based Disaster Risk Reduction process followed.

It's concluded that, the quality of the plans at community level is rated as less than satisfactory and these need massive improvement since unless our plans focusing on development of the community coping capacity; we will do the same jobs over and over again for 100 years since short term plans always attempt to answer for the problems at hand once the hazard happens this vulnerable community will be damaged unless we are able to work minimizing their vulnerability.

A CBDRM approach also entails close monitoring at community level to mobilize and build their capacities to act by themselves going through all the process of the project approach. Some project activities like construction works demand close follow-up.

It's found that the level of CBDRM understanding of focal points within woredas have limited technical competency to support communities and lead CBDRM processes.

Hence, in terms of quality of assistance to help to provide appropriate solutions and develop local capacities to define and produce results, especially at community level, the effort made by the project is limited.

I recommend affirm the availability of relevant technical experts within existing human resource or outside. There should be some kinds of arrangement before the engagement

and reserve the relevant budget i.e. hiring of short-term consultants. Though hiring of consultant /firm is expensive the failure will be more expensive. If once we fail to implement the project we will loss a lot of money and donors trust as well. Since donors would like to see your success history before they decide for engagement.

5.4. Strategic impacts of the projects

Majority of respondents argue that these projects have shown practical changes in the lives of the target communities in many ways. For instant, the attitude of the income generating group members changed, especially in terms of looking for livelihood diversification options. Through the project, the group members received business management trainings and seed money that helped them to diversify their livelihoods bases. The economic empowerment through restocking, income generation interventions and small-scale irrigation schemes led to reduced social marginalization. The targeted beneficiaries were considered as destitute who never had a say and never been considered as important section of the communities. After the project intervention, targeted poor and vulnerable households are recognized as members of the communities that have animal and other resources.

5.5 Micro- macro linkages

One of the most critical areas of community-based intervention is lack of coordination of local to national government in order to replicate best practices into other regions and upstreaming lesson learnt to national level to contribute to formulation and application of national policies, strategies and plans that have implications for woredas. Though these projects have been working at Woreda and Kebele level, the necessary linkage and coordination of local to national institution was indicated on the plan. Unless the necessary

linkage is crated with federal government best projects/initiative only able to benefits some woredas where the project is implemented.

However, the necessary linkages have not been systematically developed and used to good effect. Regional level officials across the visited regions reported that during the course of the program they have not received direct support from national neither planning nor monitoring visits. The program is clearly being implemented at different levels of decision-making. However, coordination linkages, such as sharing evidence, increasing dialogue and strengthening support have been achieved.

Thus, I recommend the necessary linkages between national level to district level should systematically developed and reflected on the project document and used to good effect.

5.6. Gender mainstreaming

40% of the program beneficiaries are women. Making women an active partner in the local implementation process is showing signs of gradual improvement; though not to the desired level. Women, as community members are envisaged to be actively involved in planning and implementation process. Gender disaggregated records were readily available from the communities that were visited and there were indications that most of the community projects had more women than men.

In this research also, 40% percent of respondents are women in an attempt to capture women opinion towards the program and to allow them reason out their reflection regarding the project, their participation, and comment around these community-based project management.

I recommend community-based management programs to work hard to excel women participation further in order to make them beneficiary of community-based management program until this disaggregate proportion of gender distribution is corrected.

5.7. Sustainability of project impacts

Sustainability is intimately linked to the issue of ownership. There is plenty of evidence about the high level of ownership among the major stakeholders. Most of the activities of the program are additional inputs and resources for existing or planned government interventions.

Sustainability prospects are mixed depends on largely on factors a.i. technical and financial capacities of local and national government, partners etc. Local governments have limited capacities both financial and technical to continue CBDM approaches, policies and services.

So that I, recommend the Federal government to continue investing in building capacities for local authorities, primarily through mentoring and on-job training to acquire and familiarize with new approaches as prompted by the program.

The fact that the project duration was too short was a constant point made by all stakeholders. Pilot projects and start-up activities have their place in moving the project forward and integrating it with national education policy and practice. However, short-term projects may usefully be complemented by long term, more strategic projects that address issues of continuity of activities and sustainability of activities strategically.

In spite of the short time frame of the project, at the community level, some interventions are already clearly sustainable. In general, activities that broadened livelihoods or produced an income stream are more likely to be sustainable and to be replicated outside the project area.

Findings generally indicate that, community members were empowered and capacitated to implement a large number of projects in the areas of livelihood and socio-economic infrastructure. Provisions of sustainability as communities are building upon the resources provided through the establishment of women cooperatives, new businesses new farming practices, etc. yet, it is important to bear in mind that community contribution to some interventions was relatively small compared with the total expenditure, which may put sustainability in question if the community cannot meet the maintenance cost.

5.8 Issues affecting the performance of the project

There seems to be a mismatch between the project rationale and availability of fund to implement the project. The government should mobilize resource from private source, CSOs and international donors beside it's budget. Innovative approached should be in place to mobilize more resources. Donors are interested to respond to humanitarian crises instead of budgeting for development, government should workout in creation of awareness among the donor's community the significance of investing on a community to build up its coping capacity before the devastating loose occurred.

External fund doesn't take too long unless local capacity, government, private sector actively involved to strengthen community-based disaster management effort in order to better secure the community's commitment and sense of ownership otherwise building resilient community will become a night mare.

The community attempt to implements programmes with limited knowledge about the programme, government staff at regional and Woreda level is highly limited in order to capacitate the community. So that, government should build up its staff

capacity in order to transfer knowledge to the community and minimize hiring cost of international technical persons in their specific area.

In general, speaking the more the literacy rate is improved, the lives of the citizens will improve likewise. So that, the government will find a way to transfer timely message i.e. early warning so that, the community will react swiftly. In relation to this infrastructure i.e internet, broadcasting, establishing early warning system also all integrated and interlinked each other. So that, it's in need of the central government ownership to keep it's citizen from disaster and building up informant citizen.

5.8. Is government alone able to change the situation of drought affected community.

Large majority of respondents argue that all human being should provide his/her own kind support for the human being threatened by disaster i.e. resource persons by their knowledge, innovative idea, investors by their money, humanitarian organization by their own specialized support, government in multi-direction to his citizen should provide support. Otherwise, building resilient community and attainment of SDG goals become a night mare.

So that, I recommend all effort i.e. private organization, NGO, INGO, community at risk, central government, regional and district level government body should work together in a systematic way to avoid overlap in one area and absence in another area. All stakeholder should interlink together in order to leverage the power of unity and maximize the output of their presence.

To the questioner of how community resilience building related to community-based disaster management approach. Majority of respondents' belief that building resilient community means qualifying community to the position resist the disaster shock and stand on by it's feet. So that, any activity related to building resilience community; should come down to this vulnerable community. Every talks of resilience should participate the community. Every novative approach to this community should take in to consideration of their beliefs, their culture, their knowledge.

Major conclusion and recommendation

- Implementing effective CBDM areas in context of recurrent crisis requires more efforts in linking with longer-term socio-economic development activities. Ethiopian Somali regional state sustain with live saving food assistance due to recurrent drought for more than two decades. So that, finding long term (durable) solution is a key in order to build resilient community in one way and in order to attract more interest otherwise no one looking to support a community with no hope to stand alone. In that respect accessing available source of water and diversification of livelihood are keys instead of feeding thousands of people in every corner of the region. So that, I recommend these projects should focus on responding to long term source of the problem with relevant strategical thinking.
- The most significant contribution of CBDM is 'create sense of ownership', followed by 'build beneficiaries' confidence', 'fit to local culture/customs/wisdom', and 'minimise corruption'. Further, it found that psychological advantages are more dominant compared to physical advantages, particularly when comparing with construction advantages. Psychological advantage; change of the definition they have, the feeling of the community as they can change things they are threatened by, feeling that their effort changes the environment surrounding them, feeling to contribute to their lives and determine their future.
- Culture, beliefs and religion: play a key role in household's incentives to sustain CBDM efforts. Such dimension of human behavior shouldn't be underestimated in the design of CBDM programs. In that respect the project

attempts to encourage women to actively participate the projects. So that, I suggest CBDM effort should be in line with their religious value, culture and beliefs of the community.

- Considering the recent country security development; I strongly recommend that these projects should include conflict resolution and peace building approaches.
- Building of resilient community is a long-term process, and it needs long-term investment of time, money and capacity. For a region that is vulnerable to cyclical drought, injecting short-term emergency funding every time to the crisis is not the long-term approach that is needed. We acknowledge that the transition between recovery and development contests is often extremely difficult to fund, with development-funding mechanisms not kicking in sufficiently quickly. So that, there should be innovative approach from all stakeholders working in these areas in order to buy in donors' interest. The government also should bring it forward and invest on it, awareness should be created for private sector to invest on it.
- In the context of the existing disasters and climatic risk in this region, programmatically response has been judged to be highly relevant in terms of components of the program, as well as the areas selected for implementation. The program is highly relevant to the overall context in which it is situated as it is addressing the needs of the community in need.
- The recovery activities focusing on addressing urgent livelihood and food security needs and rehabilitating social infrastructure have contributed to the efforts of communities, households and individuals to restore their lives and regain their dignity.

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Questionnaire

This questionnaire is prepared in order to collect, compile and analyze data to study the Role of Community based Disaster Management in Somali Regional State

1. Name _____

2. Date of Data collection _____

3. Age _____

4. Gender

☐ Male ☐ Female

5. Categories of respondents

☐ Beneficiary ☐ Experts ☐ Donors ☐ Others

6. What are the main source of household

☐ Pastoralist (working on animal husbandry) ☐ Agriculture (crop production)

☐ Trade ☐ Daily labor ☐ others

7. How many family member do you have(no. of household)?_____

8. Are these community-based disaster management project design in need of the beneficiaries?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Please explains _____

9. Could you describe the benefits of the project ?

_____

_____

_____

10. Are these projects participate the community which is vulnerable to the described disaster?

☐ No at all ☐ Somehow ☐ fair enough ☐ strongly agree

Please explain if anything you would like to add

_____

11. Do you accept that these projects impact are sustainable?

☐ agree ☐ disagree

Please describe the reason_____

12. How do you see the effectiveness of CBDM initiatives in order to respond to protracted drought in Somali Regional State?

☐ Not effective ☐ Satisfactory ☐ Effective

13. Could you describe any event that affect the effectiveness of the project

_____

_____

_____

14. Could you suggest a solution to overcome these problems?

_____

_____

_____

15. How the CBDM projects attempt to address issues on lack of coordination of local to national government?

_____
_____
_____

16. do you have any comment to be incorporated on a research related to CBDM?

_____
_____
_____

17. What are the coping mechanism provided to support these vulnerable community

_____
_____
_____

18. What are the social support mechanism in the area?

_____
_____
_____

19. How community resilience building related to community-based disaster management approach?

_____
_____
_____

20. In your opinion, does these project support program transform the community to sustain by itself?

_____
_____
_____

21. Please discuss any issues that are not raised on this question and it's relevant to build resilient community?

_____
_____
_____

22. In your opinion, Could you belief that government alone change the situation of drought affected community?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Please explain your suggestion if your answer is no_____

_____
_____

~Thank you!!~

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Title of Dissertation: Community Based Disaster Management Approach in the Case of Ethiopia Somali Regional State

Name of Guide : .....

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Approved/Not Approved : .....

Date : .....

Research Proposal

Community Based Disaster Management in the Case of Ethiopia Somali Regional State

Prepared by: Beza Syum

Date: 25th January 2019

Table of Content

Chapter I

1. Introduction

1.1 Background of the study

The Somali Regional State is the easternmost of the nine ethnic divisions of Ethiopia. The state borders the Ethiopian regions of Oromia, Afar and Dire Dawa to the west, as well as Djibouti to the north, Somalia to the north, east and south, and Kenya to the south-west. Jijiga is the capital of the Somali Regional State.

Based on the 2007 Census conducted by the Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia (CSA), the Somali Region has a total population of 4,445,219, consisting of 2,472,490 men and 1,972,729 women; urban inhabitants number 623,004 or 14.02% of the population, a further 1,687,858 or 37.97% were pastoralists. Ethnic groups include Somalis (97.2%), Amhara (0.66%), Oromo (0.46%), foreign-born Somalis (0.20%) and Gurages (0.12%). UN estimate Ethiopia-Somali regional state of total population 6,759,651 as of 1/25/2019. Ethiopian Central Statistical Agency announce that there will be a census at the end of April 2019.

There are 8 refugee camps and 1 transit center, housing 212,967 refugees from Somalia, located in Somali Region. Somali language is spoken by 96.82% of the inhabitants. Other major languages included Amharic (0.67%), and Oromifa (0.51%).

Figure 1: Map of Ethiopia; Somali regional state is highlighted

The population is predominantly Somali, and there is internal pressure to remove Ethiopian rule. There have been attempts to incorporate the area into a Greater Somalia. In the 1970s, Somalia invaded Ethiopia in support of a local guerrilla movement, igniting the Ogaden War, which Somalia lost due to timely military intervention from the Soviet Union and its ally Cuba. Despite this defeat, local groups still seek either to become part of Somalia or independent, frequently resorting to violence; one such action, the 2007 Abole oil field raid, has led to a series of military reprisals against civilians accused of supporting the Ogaden National Liberation Front.

Until its first-ever district elections in February 2004, Zonal and woreda administrators, and village chairmen were appointed by the Regional government. Senior politicians at the Regional level nominated their clients to the local government positions. In the 2004 local elections, each woreda elected a council including a spokesman, vice-spokesman, administrator, and vice-administrator. These councils have the responsibility of managing budgets and development activities within their respective district.

The weather of this region is predominantly Kola (lowlands) which is constitute 80% of the region, 5% of the region is highland 'Dega' and 15% of the region 'Woyna Dega' The maximum temperature reaches 32-40°C. In the temperate ("Woyna Dega") areas the temperature is within 20-28°C. The mean annual rainfall of the State is estimated to be 300-500 mm. The State has three big rivers, namely Wabeshebele, Genale and Weybe, which could be utilized for irrigation.

Although most of the people of the state of Somali mainly earn their livelihood from livestock, they practice crop production as well. The major crops cultivated in the region are sorghum and maize. Wheat and barley are also harvested in a smaller amount each year. Commercial activity is another occupation that is significantly exercised in the region.

2015/2016 El Nino resulted in one of the worst droughts on record in Ethiopia with 15 million people receiving food assistance. In August 2017, still 8.5 million people require food assistance due to poor spring rains in 2017 in Southern and Eastern Parts of the country. 1 million internally displaced persons (IDP), of which 573,885 reside in the Somali region and HRD requirements at mid-year amounted to USD 1.25 billion.

Somalia Regional State is disaster prone region in Ethiopia. So that, multi task holders contributing immense effort to mitigate the disaster effect and for the development of the region. Still the region is suffering due to hard hit of the disaster until this day. So that though attention is paid to study what have been already done by multitask holders working in the region to mitigate the disaster

and build disaster resilient community? How could multi task holders should react in order to swiftly respond to humanitarian need and ensure sustainable development.

National Disaster Reduction Management Commission is stablished centrally at national level with a mandate to provide policy direction, allocation of resource, information dissemination and relief service. It also provides coordination among multitask players related to disaster reduction activities to ensure coverage and avoidance of overlapping in humanitarian assistance. NDRMC also provide early warning system for disaster prone region and mobilize resources from donor community. Despite the fact that, amazing tasks have been done from NDRMC side, always this effort fall short at the ground. UN report predicts in 2025 Ethiopia 25,000,000 people will need live saving humanitarian support due to protract drought.

Donor community now starting questioning NDRM's performance to relief and uplift the vulnerable community sustainable in comparative to the absorption of fund into their pipe. So that, they are pushing to the introduction of bottom up approach.

So that, this research paper will attempt to highlight the advantage and disadvantage of community-based disaster management in the case of Ethiopian Somali regional state and suggest solution to overcome the problem.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Somali regional state is sustained with life-saving food support of the government, civil service societies and UN agencies in order to respond to a famine caused by protracted drought and IDP. Drought shocks upon the pastoralist community without other livelihood to absorb the shock, wash away their resistance and left them to the most vulnerable situation. Rain feed agriculture and pastoralist are the founding rock of the community's economy in which both directly to be affected by climate change. Erratic climate change coupled with other hazards i.e. inter-tribal clash, flood, crime, pull the region down the high risk of lack of resistance. To the worst scenario, the region is with highest growing population size of the country. Ethiopian family planning reports shows that the region is the least region to use family planning coupled with least literacy rate plus lack of good governance, poor working culture are among the other.

So that, this research paper will attempt to study how community-based disaster management projects/programmes contribute to the region in order to resist the disaster and highlight what should be done in the future in order build resilient community.

Somali region vulnerability to natural disasters is owning to a number of inter-linked factors. Such as rain-fed agriculture, under-development of water resources, land degradation and related factors. Ethiopia has mainly dry sub-humid, semi-arid and arid regions all of which are prone to desertification and drought. Somali climate is highly variable and is projected to become more so due to climate change, with the potential of increased frequency of extreme

weather events including levels of food insecurity and recurrent emergency situation weakening the social fabric. It is therefore critical to address these disaster risks and focus efforts in building resilience among the most vulnerable population through having proper DRM policy, institutional arrangement programs and tools.

1.2.1. Basic research questions

1. How do you see the effectiveness of CBDM initiatives in order to respond to protracted drought in Somali Regional State?
2. What do you suggest to overcomes community-based disaster management approach limitations?
3. What do you suggest multi-task holders to interlink to respond to CDBD effectively?
4. How community resilience building related to community-based disaster management approach.

1.3 Objectives of the study

1.3.1. General Objective

The major objective of this research paper is to study the effectiveness of Community-Based Disaster Management and to suggest input for sustainability, which would be useful for different communities to take note for further action.

1.4.2. Specific objectives

This study will have the below highlighted specific objectives:-

1. The study will evaluate on what has been done so far in CBDM in the region.
2. This study will also help to understand the gaps in CBDM initiatives and to take corrective action for the future.
3. This study will highlight significance of community-based disaster management approach contribution to create resilience community.

1.5. Chaptalization plan

The first chapter of the research paper deal with introduction parts describes background of food security situation of the country with supplement data.

The second chapter covers literature review by assessing various publications, reports and government guidelines produced by different authors and organizations.

The third chapter describe research methodologies employed on this research paper.

The fourth chapter addresses with result and discussion of the research. The output from the data collected and detail analysis presented under this chapter.

The fifth chapter will cover conclusions and recommendations together with annexes and bibliography.

1.6 Significance of the study

The study is aimed to deeply observe the roles of community-based disaster management approach working on the region and suggest policy input to build resilient community which sustainably resist the effect of the disaster.

1.8 Limitation of the study

Though this sort of study is relevant for timely consumption of the government and other Civil Services Societies and UN agencies working in the country. Since 80% of the county is based on rain feed agriculture; due to financial shortage the study is limited to Somali regional state.

Though, this region is heavily suffered due to different disasters i.e. crime, IDP and other social crises related to the recent socio-political changes that has been taken in Ethiopia; this study is limited to only one disaster which is famine.

So that, this study is limited to Ethiopia-Somali regional state community-based disaster management roles related to famine.

1.9 Scope of the study

This study is limited to the role of community-based disaster management in the case of Ethiopian Somali Regional State. So that, this research will observe the role of community-based management approaches in **Somali Regional State**. Even though, the region is heavily suffering due to different disasters i.e. crime, Internally Displaced People (IDP) and other social crises related to the recent

socio-political changes that has been taken in Ethiopia; this study is limited to study only one disaster which is **famine** caused by protracted **drought**.

Recently around 1 million Somali's people sheltered at camp due to Somali-Oromia conflict with life-saving food assistance. This research paper will not looking to famine caused by political instability instead limited to famine caused by drought.

So that, this study is limited to Ethiopia-Somali regional state community-based disaster management roles related to **famine**.

Chapter II

2.Review of Related Literature

2.1 Concepts

2.1.1. Community

ISDR defined community as a feeling that members have of belonging, a feeling that members matter to one another and to the group, and a shared faith that members' needs will be met through their commitment to be together". Many people define community in different ways, however, the current definition is preferred because it is non-scale, and non-characterized. Thus, community includes not only the people living in a certain location, but also includes the local government, local business sectors, local academic bodies and NGOs. (Definition of International Strategy for Disaster Reduction unless otherwise noted)

2.1.2. Community based disaster management (CBDM)

An approach that involves direct participation of the people most likely to be exposed to hazards, in planning decision making, and operational activities at all levels of disaster management responsibility. International Institute for Disaster Risk Management.

Community based disaster management, involves communities in identifying, assessing and acting jointly to reduce disaster risks. The impact of disasters is increasing in magnitude much beyond the management capacity of governments and traditional emergency responders.

The aim of CBDM is to reduce vulnerabilities and strengthen people's capacity to cope with hazards. A thorough assessment of a community's exposure to

hazards and programs that can reduce disaster risks. Because a community is involved in the whole process, their felt and real needs as well as inherent resources are considered.

2.1.3. Disaster risk management

The systematic process of using administrative decisions, organization, operational skills and capacities to implement policies, strategies, and coping capacities of the society and communities to lessen the impacts of natural hazards and related environmental and technological disasters. This comprises all forms of activities, including structural and non-structural measures to avoid (prevention) or to limit (mitigation and preparedness) adverse effects of hazards.

2.1.4. Hazard & Risk

Wikipedia defines hazard as a possible source of danger. Hazard is an agent which has the potential to cause harm to a vulnerable target. The terms "hazard" and "risk" are often used interchangeably. However, in terms of risk assessment, they are two very distinct terms. A **hazard** is any agent that can cause harm or damage to humans, property, or the environment. **Risk** is defined as the probability that exposure to a hazard will lead to a negative consequence, or more simply, a hazard poses no risk if there is no exposure to that hazard.

Hazards can be dormant or potential, with only a theoretical probability of harm. An event that is caused by interaction with a hazard is called an incident. The likely severity of the undesirable consequences of an incident associated with a hazard, combined with the probability of this occurring, constitute the associated risk. If there is no possibility of a hazard contributing towards an incident, there is no risk.

International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR) define a **risk** as the probability of harmful consequences, or expected losses (deaths, injuries,

property, livelihoods, economic activity disrupted or environment damaged) resulting from interactions between natural or human-induced hazards and vulnerable conditions. Beyond expressing a possibility of physical harm, it is crucial to recognize that risks are inherent or can be created or exit within social systems. It is important to consider the social contexts in which risks occur and that people therefore do not necessarily share the same perceptions of risks and their causes.

2.1.5. Vulnerability

The conditions determined by physical, social, economic, and environmental factors or processes, which increase the susceptibility of a community to the impact of hazards.

2.1.6. Resilience

United Nations defines resilience as: "The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate to 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" .

2.1.7. The Concept of Participation

Participation in social science refers to different mechanisms for the public to express opinions – and ideally exert influence – regarding political, economic, management or other social decisions. Participatory decision-making can take place along any realm of human social activity,
including economic (i.e. participatory economics), political (i.e. participatory democracy or par- polity), management (i.e. participatory
management), cultural (i.e. poly-culturalism) or familial (i.e. feminism).

For well-informed participation to occur, it is argued that some version of transparency, e.g. radical transparency, is necessary but not sufficient. It has also been argued that those most affected by a decision should have the most say while those that are least affected should have the least say in a topic.

2.2. Main Characteristics of Community Based Disaster Management

Khuluna University, School of Disaster Studies describes the below characteristics of CBDM.

* The community has a central role in long term and short-term disaster management. The focus of attention in disaster management must be the local community.

* Disaster risk or vulnerability reduction is the foundation of CBDM. The primary content of disaster management activities revolves around reducing vulnerable conditions and the root causes of vulnerability.

* Community as a key resource in disaster risk reduction. The community is the key actor as well as the primary beneficiary of disaster risk reduction. Within the community, priority attention is given to the conditions of the most vulnerable as well as to their mobilization in the disaster risk reduction.

* CBDM as an involving and dynamic framework. Lessons learned from practice continue to build into the theory of CBDM. The sharing of experiences, methodologies and tools by communities and CBDM practitioners continues to enrich practice.

2.3 The basic principles on which CBDM stands:

IGNU school of Public Administration present principles of CBDM as follows;-

- Planning, implementation and management owned by community, led by local champions

- Interventions start from locally available resources, capacities and partnerships
- Community considers choices and takes decisions
- Programmes focus on developing local coping capacities
- Disaster preparedness approached from a development perspective
- Sustainability considered as an underlying factor
- Attention to special vulnerable groups

2.4. Importance of Community-Based Disaster Management

Khuluna University, School of Disaster Studies describes significance of CBDM as follows.

The CBDM approach provides opportunities for the local community to evaluate their own situation based on their own experiences initially. Under this approach, the local community not only becomes part of creating plans and decisions, but also becomes a major player in its Implementation. Although the community is given greater roles in the decision-making and implementation processes, CBDM does not ignore the importance of scientific and objective risk assessment and planning. The CBDM approach acknowledges that as many stakeholders as needed should be involved in the process, with the end goal of achieving capacities and transferring the resources to the community, which level who would assume the biggest responsibility in overall disaster reduction.

The United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD) has incorporated CBDM as its approach in disaster management planning under the overall organizational mandate of sustainable regional development and human security. The UNCRD Disaster Management Planning Hyogo Office focused on the community initiatives in the Asian region targeting different stakeholders, from local government decision makers to school children. In all initiatives,

attempts were made to ensure that communities are engaged in disaster risk management phases and re empowered to carry over them in long term run.

In regard to the issue of engaging and empowering communities for sustainable disaster risk management the followings are the major lessons.

- Community empowerment and communication help to achieve sustainability in CBDM
- A holistic secure-livelihood approach enhances sustainability
- Community based action plans and training improves community's problem-solving skills
- Because disasters are unpredictable, it is important to maintain the projects and people's awareness of disaster.
- Transparency of activities and dissemination of knowledge and information encourage
- People's participation in activities
- CBDM efforts need stable financial resources

Chapter III

3. Methodology

3.1 Method of the study

A descriptive or exploratory type of research design method is planned to be used in this study since as the main objective of the study is to observe the role of Community Based Disaster Management (CBDM) in Ethiopia Somali regional State and as such this research design is found to be preferable to make deeper insight on the role and contribution of CBDM in the said region.

3.2 Data sources

The researcher will be used primary and secondary data sources.

The primary data will be collected more specifically from project documents, annual work plans, questionnaires, interviews and observational instruments (site visits to woredas).

The secondary data will be collected from various documents such as, reports, published and unpublished books or written materials from library of AAU, UN Agencies and internet websites. The researcher also planned to collect relevant documents from government organizations including NDRMC.

3.3 Instruments and techniques for data collection

For the purpose of this research both primary and secondary data will be used. The secondary data will contribute toward the formation of background

information, needed by both the researcher in order to build constructively the project and the reader to comprehend more thoroughly the survey outcome.

Primary data will be collected in various ways.

The researcher will be used questionnaires, interview, desk review of documents (specific project docs) and conduct site visits. According to the researcher these instruments are the most important instruments for gathering useful information about the role of CBDM. The researcher will use questionnaire and interview to choose and to allow the respondent a variety of response option.

To collect the data, the researcher will distribute the questionnaires for the respondents (NGO workers) and civilians, experts who are working in this area. The interview specifically designed for experts, government officials and observation employed in the study in which the research will observe externally.

Additionally, reading or referring different documents or research materials made the researcher to conclude the results and give recommendations.

3.4 Sampling Techniques

According to Black and Champion (1976), sample is a portion of elements taken from a total population, which is considered to be representative of the population. In order to collect primary data the questionnaire survey technique will be used. For the purpose of this study random probability sampling is selected.

Noting Ethiopian Somali Regional State is the total size of population; systematically sample will be taken to represent the whole population.

Accordingly, Jijiga and Gode cities are selected to represent the whole region. Jijiga is a regional city of Somali; so that both governmental and Civil Service

Organizations (CSO), which are primarily working in the region have office at the town i.e. World Food Organization Area Office, UN-OCHA, Somali Regional State bureau of NDRMC, ICAP. Gode is formerly a regional city of Somali until Jijiga became the capital in 1995 on account of political considerations. Gode also among the bigger cities of the region. Gode also the next destination for CSOs and UN agencies working in the region.

Both cities have direct flights from capital Addis 3 to 4 days per week. United Nation Humanitarian Assistance Service (UNHAS) also provide flight service for humanitarians i.e CSO staff and UN staff two days per week.

The primary and secondary data will be gather through questionnaires, interview and observation will be analyzed to facilitate the interpretation of the result of the data analysis.

The primary data will be collected by questionnaires, interview and systematic observation.

3.4.1 Questionnaire Survey

Cohen (1989) defines a questionnaire as a self-report instrument used for gathering information about variables of interest to an investigation.

The researcher planned to distribute questionnaires for experts (from government offices, UN agencies + other NGO staff), Ethiopian Somali Regional state civilians who have been participated on community-based disaster management approach.

3.4.2 Interview Survey

The technique of personal interviewing is undertaken in order to reach the objectives since it is the most versatile and productive method of communication,

enabled spontaneity, and also provided with: “The skill of guiding the discussion back to the topic outlined when discussions are unfruitful while it has the disadvantages of being very costly time consuming and can introduce bias through desires of the respondent to please the interviewer” (Aaker & Day, 1990: 164). For the purpose of this project semi-structured face to face interviews will be contacted involving two interest groups: local authorities and accommodation providers. The choice will be based on researcher’s knowledge about different educational levels among interviewees, their different lifestyles and ages, which make imperative an adaption in questions so that they ensure the comprehension by the interviewee i.e., repeat, or rephrase the question.

The researcher panned to conduct interviews with experts and civilians of the region in order to get deeper observation, understanding and insight of on the role of community-based management in order to allow further explanation and clarification if further dialog is required in the area.

3.4.3. Desk review

The researcher planned to review programme related document i.e. prodoc, annual work plan and other related reports evaluate the output against the plan.

3.4.4. Site visit

The researcher plan to under take site visit around Jijiga and Gode town in which project is implemented. This enables to observe what have been done on the ground and visibility of project impact against the plan.

Somali regional map will be drawn here showing both cities

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