

PfR Ethiopia country factsheet

Country: Ethiopia

Project Area: Mio District

Organization(s): Cordaid, ACORD



Key data about the project area (area of the beneficiaries):

Population:

Geography:

Main livelihood sectors: smallholder farmers, pastoralists

Beneficiaries

Beneficiary groups: The target groups of the programme are smallholder farmers, who depend on rain-fed crop production and pastoralists in drought prone areas. Their livelihoods are vulnerable to natural hazards aggravated by climate change and natural resource degradation.

What types of hazards occur in project site?

Drought,

How are these hazards exacerbated?

By human activity? (ecosystems degradation)

Due to human-induced factors, the areas affected by drought and desertification are expanding. Flash floods and seasonal river floods are becoming more common due to deforestation, land degradation, climate variability, and settlement activity, causing further environmental degradation. Areas previously not, or less, affected are becoming now prone to these hazards, against which communities have not yet developed sufficient resilience.

(?) Politics?

Staff at the regional and district Disaster Management and Food Security Sector (DMFSS) as well as CSOs still lack capacity and practical experience in disaster risk management (DRM) and integrating the concept of ecosystem services with livelihood support.

(?) Economics?

Climate change?

In East Africa, unusually warm days and nights are expected to increase, and unusually cold days and nights are expected to decrease. Heat waves and warm spells are likely to occur more frequently. Heavy precipitation events are also likely to increase. The main climate change projections for Ethiopia are a median annual average temperature increase of 3.2°C; models predict increases between 1.8- 4.3°C will be possible by 2080-

2099. For rainfall, the median of all projections shows an increase in annual average rainfall of 7%; models range from a possible decrease of - 3% to a possible increase of +25% by 2080-2099.

How are people's livelihoods affected?

Human

Social

Physical

financial

Natural

Food insecurity, community members depend on natural resources for income and survival

What are the solutions offered by the alliance?

Emergency relief

Water trucking for three months at target communities both for human and livestock consumption

Food aid provision to the most affected beneficiaries through integration with range land management (bush clearing/burning, etc.),

Slaughter destocking carried out to transfer cash to the beneficiaries and also avail food for the victims,

Support in veterinary service conducted (de-worming and provision of Multivitamins.

Preparedness

Early warning

the field staff conducted documentation, community mobilization and awareness raising on CMDRR, CCA and EMR.

Mitigation

Construction/rehabilitation of water schemes (traditional Ella, and ponds, PVC tankers installation),

Development