

PLAN OF ACTION TOWARDS IMPLEMENTING
THE NATIONAL POLICY ON DISASTER PREVENTION
AND MANAGEMENT WITH EMPHASIS ON EBSN/EGS
PROGRAMMES

I. INTRODUCTION

The endorsement of the National Policy on Disaster Prevention and Management marks a big step forward in the effort to enable the country at large and populations vulnerable to disasters in particular, withstand on a sustainable basis the impact of extreme events--natural or man-made. The Policy signifies a major directional change in the disaster management history of the country. This bold step is a reflection of the commitment of the whole country to pay huge sacrifices. The implementation of the National Policy will be an effort requiring much time and considerable human, material, and financial resources. The results will, however, be rewarding. The root causes which make the vast majority of the Ethiopian people vulnerable to disasters will possibly be reduced.

At present, a sudden swing into ways stipulated in the new direction given the low-level capacity, will be a difficult exercise and could lead to problems which might be hard to mend. The effective implementation of the National Policy requires a high level of preparedness in many different sectors--the present status of which is far from being adequate.

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The implementation programme has to follow a gradual process towards full realization. Thus, the National Policy will be tried in selected weredas, the spread of which will primarily be relative to size of population in the different regions which are vulnerable to and frequently affected by disasters. To the extent possible, the pilot weredas will have to be representative of the different physical and socio-economic conditions of the different regions of the country.

The implementation of the National Policy will go through three successive and complementary phases. Phase one would consist of the time required to carry out such activities as advocacy for the National Policy, preparation of guidelines and other related tasks which are necessary to test the Policy in selected pilot areas. This phase is already in progress and will continue up to the end of March 1994.

Phase two of the implementation programme of the National Policy, which is hoped to begin in April 1994, will be the period during which the National Policy at large and EBSN/EGS activities in particular, will be implemented in selected pilot weredas. Activities which will enhance the long-term preparedness capacity of the country will also be undertaken concurrently with the activities to be carried out during phase two, so as to lay the ground work for broader implementation of the Policy. Phase three would be the time during which the National Policy will be implemented on a country-wide scale.

The critical sector in the whole exercise of implementing the National Policy on Disaster Prevention and Management will be the planning and execution of EBSN/EGS programmes. EBSN/EGS programmes represent the activity where all other components of the Policy converge to make the programme an effective tool to provide means of distribution of income, build up the assets of the community, and reduce the vulnerability of populations to disasters.

This plan of action is divided into ten parts. Part one to part four deal with general statements of introducing the purpose of the whole exercise, objectives, strategies, and activities. The selection of pilot weredas and type of projects, the main actors in the exercise, and criteria for assignment of nodal officers are dealt with in parts five, six, and seven respectively. What is required to implement EBSN/EGS on pilot level is dealt with in part eight. Part nine is the tentative schedule for activities laid down in the Plan of Action. Part ten includes annexures on the main issues to be covered in the guideline, crude cost estimate for EBSN/EGS projects, and flow diagrams indicating the main issues in the national Policy on Disaster Prevention and Management.

II. OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 Over-all Objective:- The over-all objective in implementing the National Policy on Disaster Prevention and Management is to reduce the vulnerability of populations to disasters. The objective will be achieved by enhancing the capacities of vulnerable populations to withstand disaster impacts, primarily through creation of linkage of relief with development.

The National Policy promotes an inter-sectoral integration approach in carrying out relief programmes. It will enable the creation of assets by communities, the dovetailing of relief projects into longer-term development programmes, and the formulation of appropriate plans and projects for disaster prone regions of the country.

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2.3. Objectives of Undertaking Pilot-Testing

Programmes:- The low-level of awareness along the lines drawn in the new directions, the need to acquire practical experience in the new approach to prepare a solid ground for future activities, the lack of detailed operational guidelines, and lack of adequate capacity to cover all components of the future directions as stipulated in the National

Policy/Directives, have made it necessary to begin the implementation of the National Policy in selected pilot areas.

The pilot areas will be selected in such a way that they represent the different physical and socio-economic conditions of the different regions of the country. There will, however be, some tilting towards increasing the number of the pilot areas in the chronically drought prone regions of the country. The implementation procedure to be followed in the pilot areas will, to the extent possible, be made to reflect real situations.

The implementation of the National Policy in the selected pilot areas will enable attain inter-alia the following objectives:

- drawing lessons from the programmes and use the lessons as a spring-board for broader implementation of the National Policy/Directives;
- identifying implementation problems and gaps;

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- enhancing awareness within the pilot areas and using the experience from these areas as a tool for advocacy in other parts of the country;
- assist in developing/refining/of the guidelines prepared for use in the pilot areas, to lay the basis for the development of a comprehensive Relief Management Manual;
- developing appropriate methods for selecting the most needy in different parts of the country, and,
- laying the groundwork for broader implementation of the National Policy and Directives;

III. STRATEGY

3.1 Over-all Strategy:- The basic elements in the over-all strategy in implementing the National Policy consist of the following:-

- initiation of major preparedness activities on a national level. Such issues include: building of food stocks, creation and building of the National Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Fund, preparation of labour-intensive off-the-shelf projects, capacity building, etc.
- pilot-testing in selected weredas,

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- advocacy for, the public at large and relevant LDS and NGOs to transform existing ways to ways as laid down in the National Policy and Directives,
- participatory approach leading to the empowerment of the community to take initiatives,
- recognition of complementary roles of NGOs,
- taking corrective measures in the process of implementation,
- conducting training programmes including training of trainers,
- learning through visits especially by wereda disaster managers to countries which have useful experience in tackling the problem of drought, and,
- linking with (UNDP) Fifth Country Programming Cycle,

3.2. Strategy for areas selected for pilot-testing:- The main strategy elements in the pilot areas will be the following:-

- use of existing infrastructure, such as using relief distribution sites as RFO's,
- deployment of technical staff,

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- use of tentative guidelines on critical issues in the new approach,
- continuing advocacy for on-going projects to be transformed in line with the provisions of the National Policy and Directives,
- use of the most cost-effective methods
- encouragement for frequent inter-agency consultative meetings (including donors), and,
- encouragement for enhancement of community initiatives,

IV. ACTIVITIES :- The tasks ahead comprise of those over-all activities which will lay down the basis for the much broader country-wide implementation of the National Policy, and those immediate activities which are intended to serve the exercise of EBSN/EGS programmes in the selected pilot areas.

4.1. Over-all Activities:- Under this category, the following are the most pertinent:-

- building of food stocks
- creation and building of the National Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Fund,
- preparation of labour-intensive off-the-shelf projects,

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- formation of the various committees, i.e. NDPPC, RDPPC, ZDPPC, WDPPC, NCEW etc. Efforts shall be made to ensure that all the necessary structures are in place in the regions, zones, and weredas where pilot testing is being carried out,
- identification/selection of weredas for pilot trials,
- take or cause to be taken inventory of tools,
- take or cause to be taken inventory of labour-intensive off-the-shelf projects,
- discuss with relevant LDS and NGOs on ways of transforming existing projects to ways stipulated in the National Policy/Directives,
- conduct training of trainers,
- identify the over-all resource requirement,
- mobilize resources, and,
- develop tentative operational guidelines.

V. SELECTION OF PILOT WEREDAS AND TYPE OF PROJECTS

Project to be selected for implementation in the pilot areas should, among other things:

- be productive;
- be labour intensive;
- improve resilience of an area to disaster;
- improve infrastructure;
- be acceptable to the community;
- promote participation of women and provide equal opportunities, and;
- be located within reasonable distance from the residence of the disaster victim;

Projects should focus on environmental protection, prevention of land degradation, water harvesting, irrigation, and road construction and improvement, etc. The projects should be able to create assets for the community in which they are to be implemented.

Too many projects during the pilot period may be too difficult to manage, and small number of projects on the other hand may not give the desired results, particularly in the way of providing lessons and experience for launching the implementation of the National Policy on a country-wide scale. Therefore, in determining the size and number of projects, it should carefully be planned to set the number which would not be difficult to manage and at the same time allow the desired results to be acquired. Projects should represent the broad agro-climatic zones in the different parts of the country. The selection of projects should be tilted towards selecting projects in chronically disaster (drought) prone areas,. Moreover the woredas selected should be among those

As clearly seen from the above list of awrajas, regions/zones like Harerghe and Sidamo which are drought prone are not represented. The awrajas are concentrated in Wello and Tigray. But the selection will have to consider more balanced distribution of pilot areas over the different regions of the country by including some weredas in regions like Harerghe and Sidamo. This can be done by substituting some of the relatively "better" awrajas in Region One and Three with those awrajas in Harerghe and the South which have had similar food shortage problems.

The following weredas have been proposed for consideration as pilot areas. The list is only a tentative one, and would be revised pending future detailed vulnerability analysis.

<u>Region</u>	<u>Awrajas</u>	<u>Woreda</u>
1	Kilte Awlalo	Tsaid Amba
	Ray and Azebo	Mehone
	Agame	Gulo Mekeda
3	Raya and Kobo	Kobo
	Ambassel	Dawe Rahemedo
	Kallu	Batie
	Wag	Sekota

<u>Region</u>	<u>Awrajas</u>	<u>Woreda</u>
3	Gayint	Simada
	Yifat and Timuga	Fursi
	Menz and Gishe	Mama Midir
4	Gursum	Gursumm
5	Gode	Gode
	Jijiga	Tefri Ber
Sothorn Region	Wolayita	Damot Gale
	Arero	Aroresa

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In some of the above 15 woredas proposed to serve as pilot sites, there are currently ongoing projects of NGOs and MNRDEP. After a through inventory of the existing projects in these woredas, discussion with the executing agencies should be undertaken with the aim of involving them to take part in the pilot exercise. Preliminary review of ongoing projects suggests that in Harareghe CARE, MFM, OXFAM, and LWF; in Wello MME, WVI, ERO and JYC; in Tigray, REST and CRS; in Sidamo CONCERN, ECS, NCA, OXFAM, REDD Barna, WVI, KHC, and SPCM; in Gamo Gofa, NCA, REDD Barna, WVI ECS and CONCERN; in Shewa BME, CONCERN, CPAR, FHI, MFM, Redd Barna, SCf-USA and SPCM; in Gondar ECS, FHI, and ERO can be considered as potential executing agencies. The FFW projects of MNRDEP should also be considered for pilot testing purposes.

The involvement of NGOs in the exercise could increase the number of woredas selected for pilot testing. It will be useful to encourage NGOs conduct as many as EBSN/EGS programmes as possible, provided the NGOs adhere to the policies and guidelines of RRC.

A 16th site can be considered for an urban EBSN/EGS programme and Addis Ababa would be the best choice. There are on-going projects in Addis which are run by NGOs like CARE, CRS, and others. Moreover, in addition to the proposed woredas, other NGOs, and LDS projects else where can in due course be considered to operate along the lines of the new direction.

VI. MAJOR ACTORS IN THE PILOT PROGRAMME

In the implementation of the National Policy on Disaster Prevention and Management, agencies would be expected to follow what is laid down in the Directives. The following is but an attempt to highlight roles which would be important during the pilot exercise.

Community:

The community will take the leading role or encouraged to do so, in the implementation of the National Policy at large, and EGS/EBSN activities in the pilot areas in particular. The community will take the initiative in the identification of needs, planning, and implementation of projects. It is also expected to play a critical role in the selection of the most needy if other methods do not work out well.

Wereda Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Committee (WDPPC)

The Wereda Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Committee will be the focal point for all matters pertaining to the implementation of the National Policy in general and EGS/EBSN programmes in particular, in the woreda. The WDPPC will facilitate technical staff deployment, and will act as an interface between the local government, NGOs, and the community.

Wereda Line Department:

The relevant wereda line department would be responsible for executing projects. The concerned line department will see to it that projects are viable, technically sound and fit with long-term development plans.

Woreda Disaster Relief Cell:

The wereda Relief cell will coordinate all activities related to EBSN/EGS programmes and other related tasks pertaining to the implementation of the National Policy on Disaster Prevention and Management. The cell will also advise on the establishment and spread of RFO's.

The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission:

The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, will undertake its activities as the secretariat of the National Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Committee (NDDPC) in the manner laid down in the National Policy and Directives. In all its undertakings, the Commission will, however, give priority to those activities in the pilot woredas.

In fulfilling its duties as a secretariat to the NDPPC, the RRC will be assisted by the CORE UNIT. The CORE-UNIT will be the nerve center for all activities pertaining to the whole exercise of implementing the National Policy, and as such should be authorized to take certain decisions.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGO's)

The process of implementing the National Policy should recognize the very important role that NGOs will have in the exercise. NGOs are implementing many projects which are considered potential for many pilot-test programmes. Their participation in the pilot exercise will be along the same lines followed by line departments.

Regional and Zonal Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Committees:

These Committees will be responsible for the over-all coordination of the pilot activities falling within their jurisdiction. The committees, with the assistance of the Regional and Zonal Councils, will provide all the administrative and other support necessary for the implementation of EBSN/EGS programmes. In particular, the respective Councils and DPPC's should facilitate rapid deployment of technical staff required for implementing EBSN/EGS programmes.

VII. CRITERIA FOR ASSIGNING NODAL OFFICERS

The Nodal Officer:-

- 1. Must be a senior staff at the level of a department head,*
- 2. Must have a good knowledge about his institution,*
- 3. Must be a person who has served in different departments of his organization,*
- 4. Should be assigned on a full-time basis,*
- 5. Should have good co-ordination skills and experience, and*
- 6. Should possess the requisite academic and technical skill to understand, implement, monitor and evaluate projects related to disaster prevention.*

5. WHAT IS REQUIRED TO IMPLEMENT EGS/EBSN
ON PILOT LEVEL-SOME ISSUES

5.1 If it is a government executed project, technical staff at woreda level should be in place to initiate, plan and execute the project. The government should give priority to deploy staff to woreda. The staff assignment doesn't have to be on a permanent basis. It could be on temporary basis, lasting for the project period.

If the proposed programme is an on-going NGO project, the requirement is only to get the agreement of the NGO to work in line with the new approaches, as technical staff are already in place.

5.2 It is assumed that on-going projects have already the necessary tools and implements for EGS/EBSN works. But for the new sites RRC should make available essential tools that can be leased to the workers for the project period. The fund for procuring the tools should normally come from NDPPF, but if the fund is not available or the management of the fund is not readily defined efforts should be made by RRC to meet requirements from other sources.

After procuring the tools, the RRC should designate tool depot offices in each region where pilot projects are undertaken. The offices will be responsible to release tools to EGS executing agencies on the authorization by the Regional RRB which is delegated by the secretariat of the NDPPC-the RRC.

The tools will be collected from the executing agencies when the EBSN/EGS comes to a close.

How the RRC, the Secretariat for the NDPPC, goes about Familiarizing NPDPM and Implement the EGS/EBSN on a Pilot level

The RRC has established a "CORE UNIT" composed of three officers whose exclusive task is yet to be to familiarize the directives and facilitate implementation of EBSN/EGS on pilot level. The implementation process shall adhere to the strategies and directives approved by the Task Force, and be completed, as much as possible, within the envisaged time table.

The tasks of the CORE UNIT include;

- Carrying out of advocacy for the National Policy.

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- Assist in the production of materials that facilitate advocacy/familiarization.
- Establish an information system;
- Coordinate the preparation of the guideline for implementing EBSN/EGS activities in the pilot areas;
- Co-ordinate the activities of line departments and NGOs;
- Facilitate/promote the assignment of nodal offices;
- Undertakes arrangements for the preparation of major operational documents (coupons, format etc.)
- Serve as a resource center for all queries pertaining to NPDPM.
- prepare periodic progress reports to all concerned about implementation programmes
- Help in the establishment of the institutional structure as per the NPDPM.

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- *Arrange and conduct successive training programmes and workshops*
- *Monitor EBSN/EGS pilot activities.*
- *Take or arrange for the inventory of projects*
- *Identify tool sources and depots,*
- *Coordinate the deployment of technical staff, experts and consultants.*
- *determine financial needs to execute its Task, and;*
- *perform any other task given to it from the Task Force on EGS/EBSN.*

To undertake this huge task, the CORE UNIT which will act as or in place of the Secretariat of the NDPPC should have the following at its immediate disposal.

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- office with enough rooms and facilities.

Staff:

- 2 highly trained secretaries
- consultants/experts as may be needed

Material and Equipment: 2 new field L. Cruiser vehicles

1 Fax machine

1 photocopy machine

2 Type writers Amaharic/English (the two in one).

1 pc computer or access to and, stationary and other materials as may be needed.

Note: The CORE UNIT has already been established. But it is carrying out the new tasks in addition to its normal departmental programmes. This would make virtually impossible to maintain the quality of work and meet the time table as laid down in the work plan. So the Core Unit should be relieved of all its other responsibilities and be made to focus exclusively on the familiarization and implementation exercise of the NPDPM.

IX. SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES UP TO MARCH 30, 1994[illegible]

ANNEX I

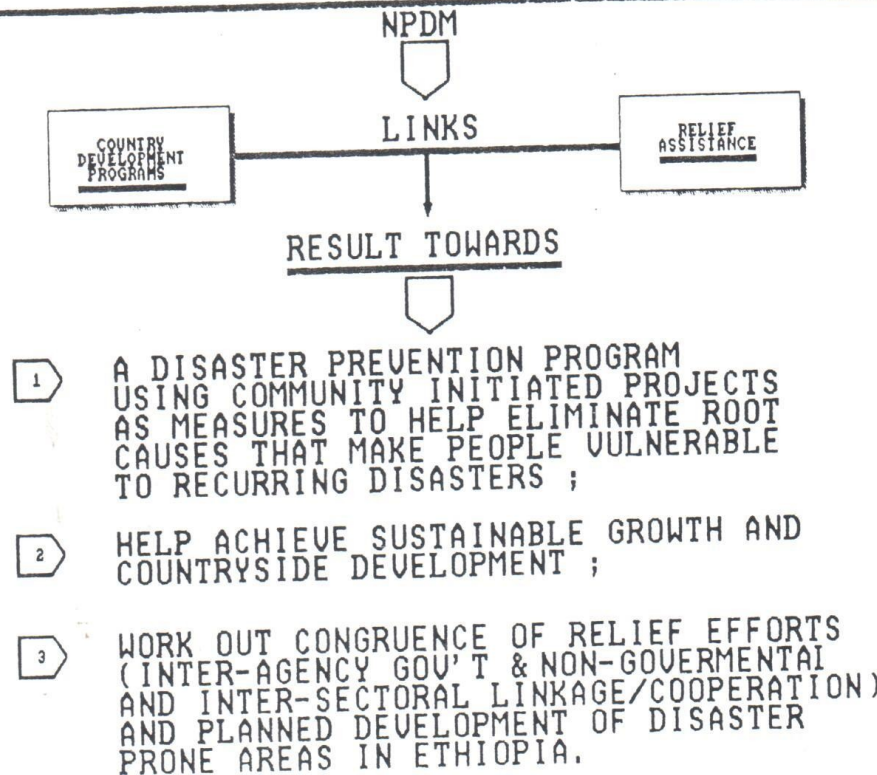
PROPOSED AGENDA & DISCUSSION PAPER MEETING WITH THE NPDM TASK FORCE

1. EXECUTIVE BRIEF ON RATIONALE, OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED END RESULTS OF THE NATIONAL POLICY & IMPLEMENTING DIRECTIVES FOR DISASTER PREVENTION & MANAGEMENT
2. GOVERNING PRINCIPLES OF THE POLICY AND THE IMPLEMENTING DIRECTIVES
3. KEY RESULT AREAS THAT MUST BE ADDRESSED TO IMPLEMENT THE DIRECTIVES
 - 3.1 THE INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURING
 - 3.2 RELIEF PLAN & EMPLOYMENT GENERATION
 - 3.3 RESOURCE PLANNING & POSTIONING
 - 3.4 PHYSICAL DISTRIBUTION MANAGEMENT
 - 3.5 DISTRIBUTION & THE COUPON SYSTEM
 - 3.6 ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NDPP FUND
4. PROPOSED NDPM PROGRAM PLAN OF IMPLEMENTATION
 - 4.1 PILOT TEST OBJECTIVES
 - 4.2 PILOT SELECTION PROCESS
 - SELECTION CRITERIA
 - SITE LOCATION
 - PILOT PROJECT SELECTION

THE NATIONAL POLICY ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT[NPDM]

RATIONALE FOR A NAT'L POLICY ON DISASTER MGT

" ..REGULAR OCCURENCE OF DROUGHT, FAMINE & OTHER
NATURAL AND MAN MADE CALAMITIES COSTING LIVES
AND RESOURCES....THUS ,NEED TO ADDRESS THE ROOT
CAUSES OF DISASTERS...."



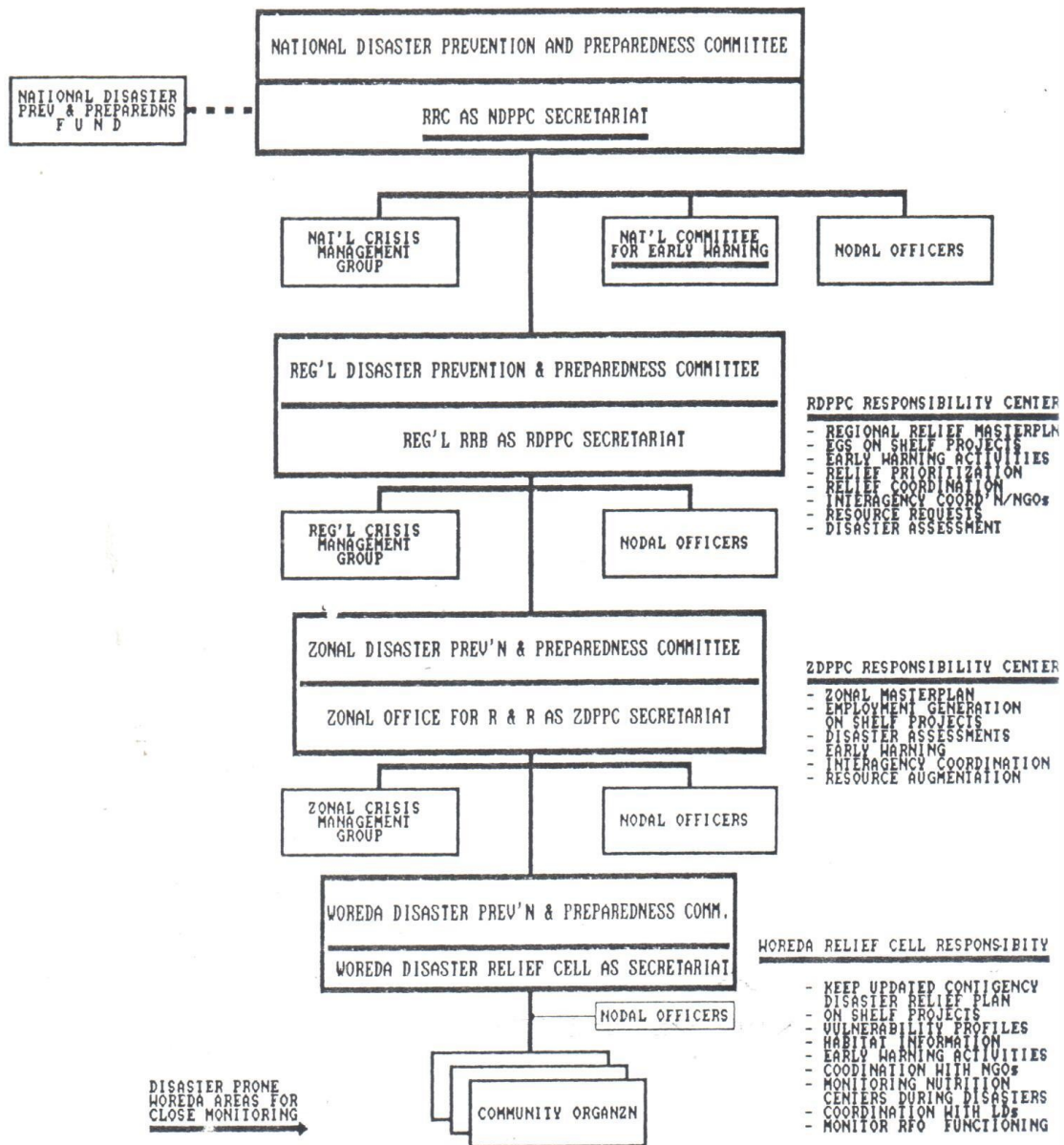
GOVERNING PRINCIPLES OF THE NPDM

- 1 COMMUNITY SHALL PLAY LEAD ROLE IN THE PLANNING, PROGRAMMING, IMPLEMENTATION AND EVALUATION OF RELIEF PROJECTS ;
- 2 RESOURCE ALLOCATION PRIORITIZED ON AREAS WHERE LIVES AND LIVELIHOOD ARE URGENTLY NEEDED AND MORE THREATENED ;
- 3 FOCAL POINTS AND CENTERS OF COORDINATION AT THE NATIONAL, REGIONAL, ZONAL AND WOREDA LEVEL SHALL BE DEFINED & EMPOWERED ;
- 4 RELIEF MUST BE ADDRESSED TO THE MOST NEEDY AND NO FREE DISTRIBUTION ALLOWED TO ABLE BODIED AFFECTED POPULATION.

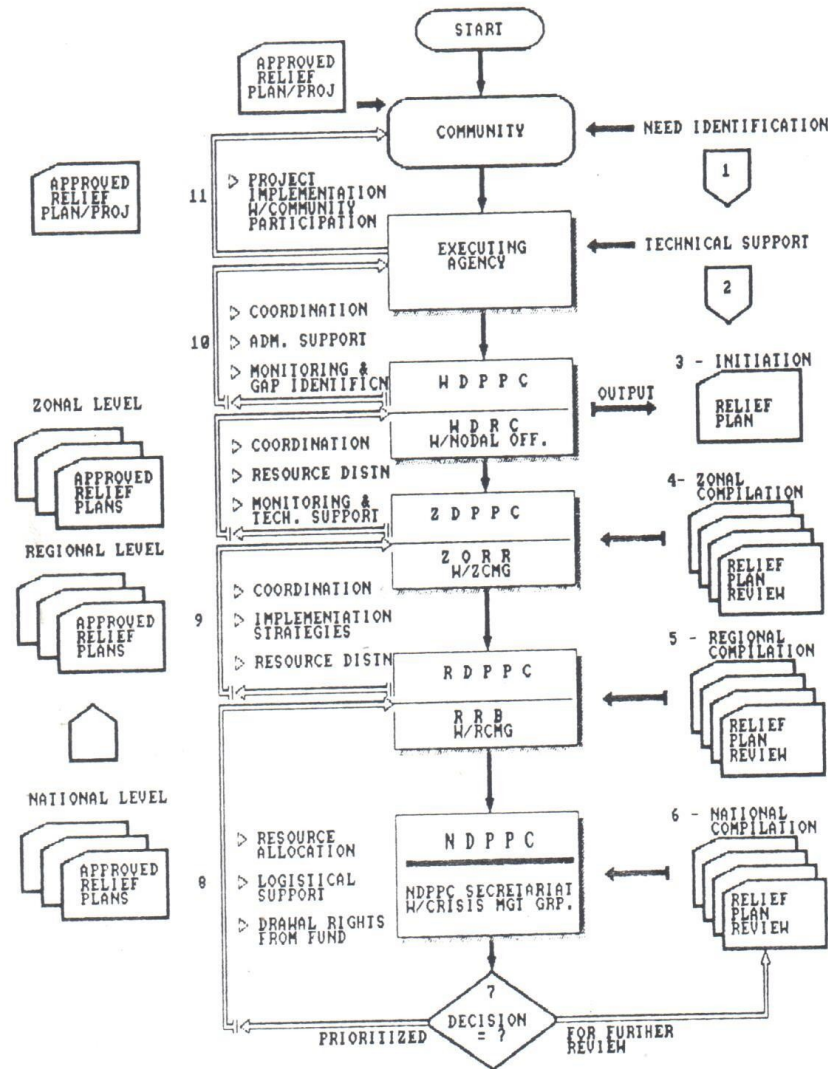
KEY RESULT AREAS THAT MUST BE ADDRESSED TO IMPLEMENT THE DIRECTIVES FOR DISASTER PREVENTION & MANAGEMENT

- KRA 1 INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURING AT THE NATIONAL REGIONAL, ZONAL AND WOREDA LEVEL ;
- KRA 2 GENERATION OF COMMUNITY BASED PROJECTS TO BE A READY AS PART OF EMPLOYMENT GENERATION SCHEMES AND RELIEF PLAN FOR ABLE BODIED PERSONS IN DISASTER PRONE AREAS ;
- KRA 3 RELIEF RESOURCE GENERATION (FOOD & NON FOOD) TO BE STRATEGICALLY POSTIONED IN KEY AREAS ;
- KRA 4 FOOD AND NON-FOOD RESOURCE PHYSICAL DELIVERY & DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM INCLUDING RELIEF FOOD OUTLETS IN DISASTER PRONE AREAS ;
- KRA 5 ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATIONALIZATION OF THE NATIONAL DISASTER PREVENTION & PREPAREDNESS FUND (FROM BUDGETARY & FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION)
- KRA 6 MANAGEMENT & CONTROL SYSTEM FOR RESOURCES TO BE CHANNELLED THROUGH THE NPDM SYSTEM.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE NDPM PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION ETH 1993

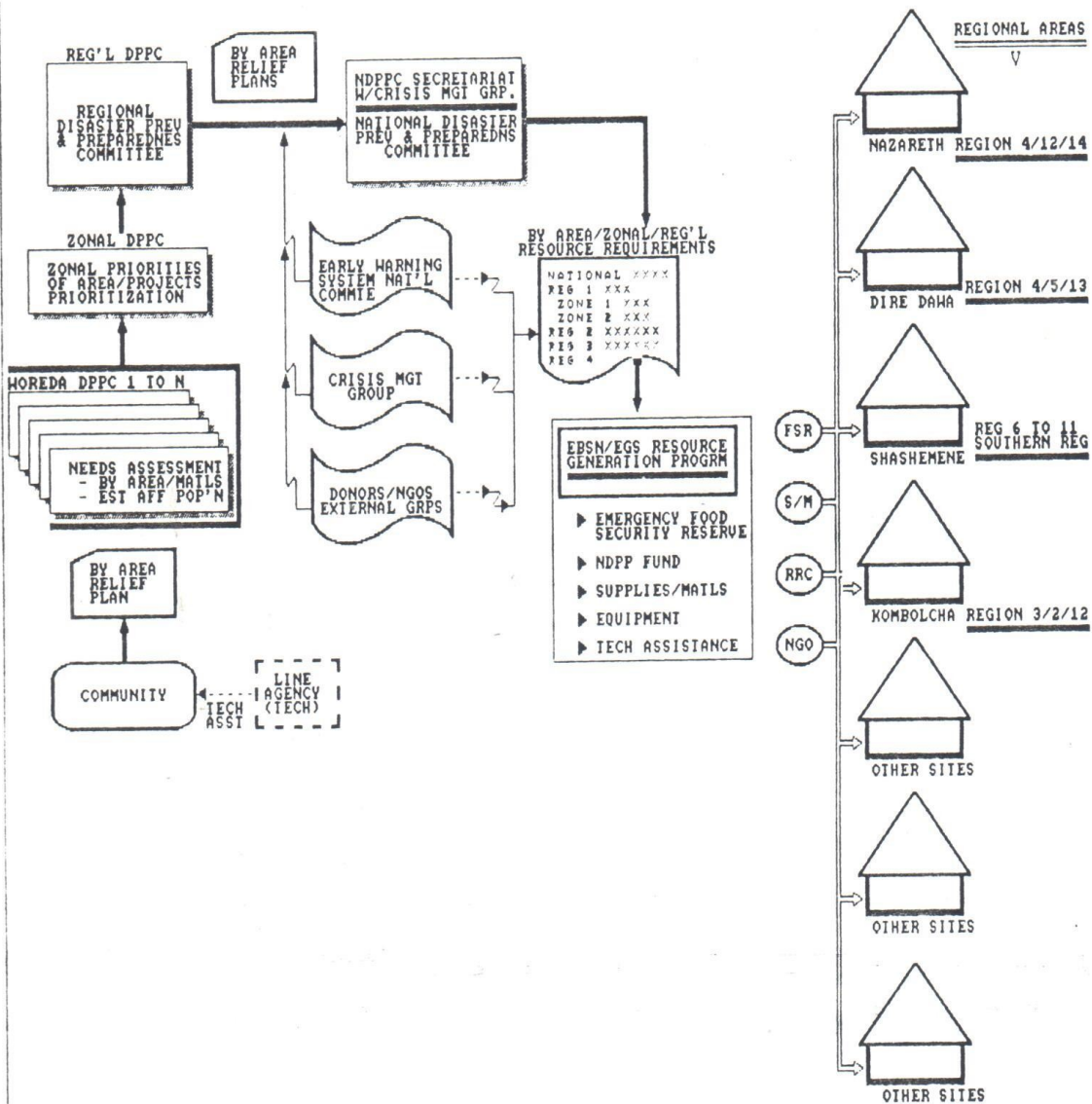


RELIEF PLAN & EMPLOYMENT GENERATION SCHEME NDPM PROGRAMM IMPLEMENTATION ETH 1993

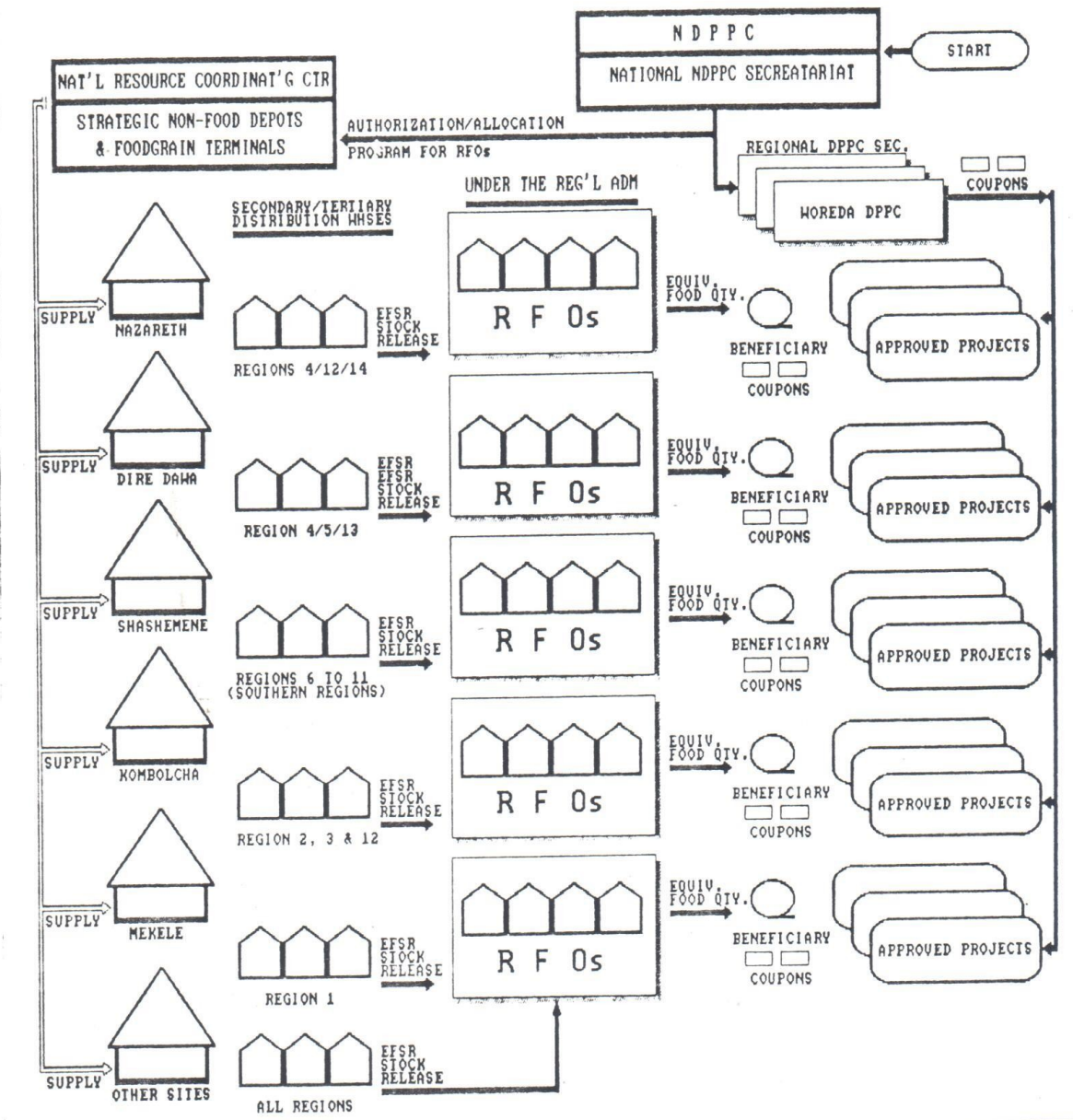


RESOURCE PLANNING & POSITIONING NDPM PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION ETH AUGUST 1993

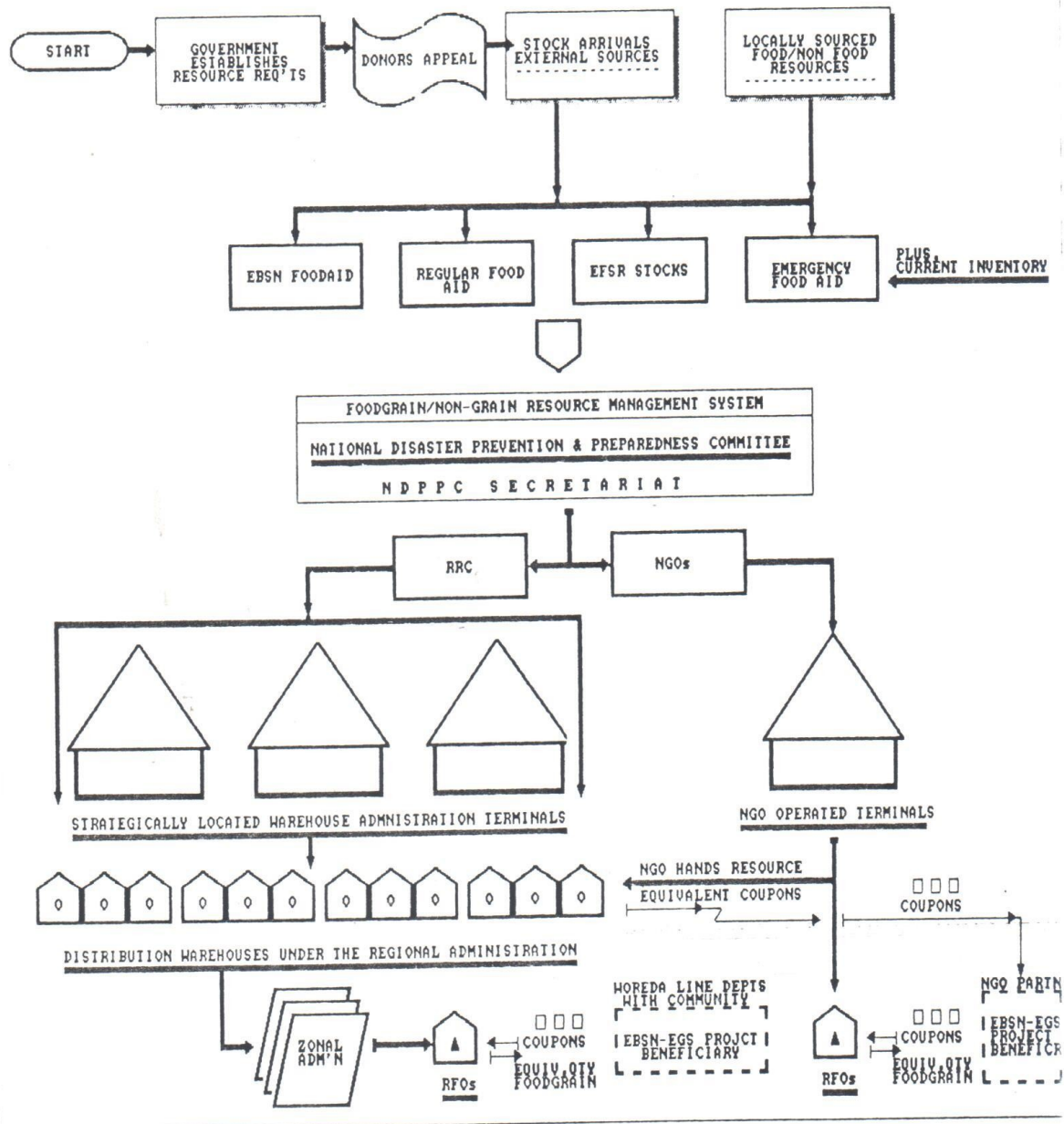
STRATEGIC EFSR & OTHER FOODGRAIN TERMINALS



PHYSICAL DISTRIBUTION MANAGEMENT NDPM PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION



NATIONAL FOOD/NON FOOD DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM NDPM PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION ETH 1993



PROPOSED NDPM PROGRAM PLAN OF IMPLEMENTATION

- 1 - PILOT TEST IN PRESELECTED DISASTER PRONE AREAS THE DESIGNED CONCEPTS AND SYSTEMS WITH THE FOLLOWING OBJECTIVES :
 - TO LEARN FROM & VALIDATE RESULTS OF THE CONCEPTS AND INITIAL SYSTEMS IMPLEMENTED IN THE SELECTED AREAS ;
 - TO IDENTIFY PROBLEMS & GAPS THAT MAY BE ENCOUNTERED DURING THE PILOT TEST NOT COVERED BY THE DIRECTIVE IN PARTICULAR THOSE RELATING TO THE APPROVAL PROCESS OF RELIEF PLANS, THE AVAILABILITY OF SHELF PROJECTS, THE RESPONSES OF REGIONAL/ZONAL AND THOSE OF LINE MINISTRIES, RESOURCE MGT, ETC
 - TO CREATE AWARENESS WITHIN THE PILOT AREAS AND USE THE RESULT FOR ADVOCACY PROGRAM DESIGN ;
 - SERVE AS BASIC INPUT TO PLANNING THE NDPM PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION ON LARGER AND PERHAPS ON A NATIONAL SCALE WITH ALL NECESSARY IMPROVEMENTS INCLUDED IN THE FINAL POLICY & SYSTEMS DESIGN.

2 - PILOT SITE SELECTION

2.1 SELECTION CRITERIA

- CHRONICALLY FOOD SHORTAGE WOREDAS,
- CURRENTLY AFFECTED WOREDAS,
- PART OF DROUGHT PRONE REGIONS,
- BELONG TO DIFFERENT AGRO CLIMATIC ZONES IN THE COUNTRY.

2.2 SITE LOCATION

- ONGOING PROJECT SITES (NGOs AND LINE MINISTRY SUPPORTED WOREDA PROJECTS) IN DROUGH PRONE REGIONS AND IN AT LEAST THREE (3) AGRO CLIMATIC ZONES ;
- REPRESENTATIVE AREAS AS FOLLOWS :
 - BELG PRODUCING WOREDAS
 - MEHER PRODUCING WOREDAS
 - LIVESTOCK DEPENDENT WOREDAS
 - URBAN CENTERS E.G. ADDIS BASED PROJ.

2.3 PILOT PROJECT SELECTION

- ONGOING PROJECTS

PROJECTS IN DISASTER PRONE AREAS CURRENTLY BEING SUPPORTED BY NGOs OR LINE MINISTRIES WITH NEEDED RESOURCE BASE ;

- NEW PROJECTS

PROJECTS ARE COMMUNITY INITIATED, SUSTAINABLE, TECHNICALLY FEASIBLE, LABOUR INTENSIVE, OUTPUT MEASUREABLE AND PRODUCTIVE.

PROJECT RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS ARE READILY AVAILABLE FOR THE PILOT TEST.

ANNEX II

MAIN ISSUES FOR THE DRAFT-RELIEF GUIDELINE

Powers and Duties of EGS/EBSN Supervisors at Wereda

Level

- Woreda Disaster Relief cell
- Project director (co-ordinator)
- Project supervisor
- Time keeper
- Controller
- Cashier and dispenser at RFO
- Distribution officers

Organization of Relief Works/EGS/EBSN Projects

- Resource requirement
- Technical staff
- Relief Unit Work force
- Employment needs/Admission
- Monitoring
- Inspection/Units
- Duration-safe stage (Commencement and closure of EBSN/EGS programmes)
- Size
- Type of tools
- Classification of Workers
- Number in a group (gang)

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- Funds
- RFO's
- Documents (receipts, dispatches, vouchers etc.)
- Amenities at work sites
- Depots for tools
- Discipline
- Safety measures
- Reporting

Wages and Allowances of Relief Workers

- Principle of Wages
- Wage scale/type
- Wage scale and deviations
- Mode of payment

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- *Measurement of work done*
- *Period of payments*
- *Coupon-alternatives*
- *Role of community in setting wages*
- *Allowance when work is suspended*
- *Rest day and rest day allowances*
- *Advance payments*

Accounts

- *Accounts for Relief Worker*
- *Accounting procedures*
- *Drawing cash/food from the RFO's*
- *Custody and Inspection of Food/Cash*

Gratuitous Relief within the EBSN/EGS

- Screening principles
- Eligibility
- Gratuitous relief register
- Relief coupons
- Rate of gratuitous relief

Miscellaneous

Note: The above list is a tentative one and is subject to revision in due course.

ANNEX III.

CRUDE COST ESTIMATE FOR DIFFERENT EGS/EBSN PROJECTS *

1. Basic Assumptions: In arriving the crude cost estimate for projects on EBSN/EGS programmes, the following have been taken as basic assumptions;

- a. an average of 180 working days per year for a household;
- b. an average of 3 Birr (or grain equivalent) per man-day;

<u>Type of Project (EBSN/EGS)</u>	<u>Amount in</u> <u>Birr for 180</u> <u>man-days</u>	<u>% of Total **</u> <u>Cost of Project</u>
1. Maintenance of House		
- wages	540.00	60.3
- construction material	182.30	23.4
- administrative expense	56.90	7.3
Total..	779.20	100

* Cost does not include for amenities at EGS work sites.

** Reference is made "Off the shelf-Projects" study conducted by shawel Consult International for RRC.

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2. A Public Work Project: (road construction in and around towns and paving with stones, construction road-side drain systems, green belt around town, road-side tree planting).

	<u>Amount in</u> Birr for 180	<u>% of Total</u> Cost of Project
- Wages	450.00	84
- Hand tools	12.86	2
- Other materials	73.93	11.5
- Administrative Expen.	16.07	2.5
Total..	642.86	100

3. Soil and Water Conservation Project
(construction of bunds on farm land, hill-side terraces and project road, production of seedlings, plantation of conservation trees, and private lands).

- wages	540.0	93.2
- Nursery materials	13.33	2.3
- Material and tools	16.22	2.8
- Administrative expenses	9.85	1.7
Total.....	579.4	100

4. A project in Small Scale Irrigation
(Topography survey, construction of earth dams, construction of canals and on farm structures).

- wages	540.00	89.
- Hand tools	11.53	1.9
- construction materials	20.63	3.4
- Administrative expenses	10.92	1.8
Total.....	583.08	100

5. Afforestation Project

(nursery establishment, seedling production, establishment of communal and private wood lots, construction of project road).

- Wages	540.00	91.8
- Hand tools	7.65	1.3
- Transportation	10.59	1.8
- Nursery establishment	19.41	3.3
- Administrative expenses	10.59	1.8

6. Water Supply Project

(Construction of ponds with wash basin and cattle trough, spring development including wash basin and cattle trough).

- Wages	540.00	88.8
- Materials	38.92	6.4
- Hand tools	16.42	2.7
- Administrative expenses	12.77	2.1
	<hr/>	<hr/>

7 A Road Project

(Construction of feeder roads including drainage culverts, construction of foot paths including wooden bridges, maintenance of feeder roads).

- Wages	540.00	91.0
- Materials	16.02	2.7
- Hand tools	28.48	4.8
- Administrative expenses	8.90	1.5
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total....	593.40	100

8 A Project to Rehabilitate Education and Health infrastructures

(Rehabilitation of schools clinics and health posts, construction of health posts).

- Wages	540.00	62.9
- Materials	285.02	33.2
- Hand tools	12.02	1.4
- Administrative expenses	21.46	2.5
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	858.5	100

9. A training in Post Harvest Handling,
Food Preparation and Health Care

(Construction of model latrine and
garbage pits, training on post harvest
loss prevention, households and
environmental hygiene).

- Wages	540.00	90.2
- Materials	34.12	5.7
- Hand tools	3.59	0.6
- Administrative expense	20.95	3.5
Total.....	598.66	100

Assuming:

1. An average affected population size to be 4.2. million
(for 13 years).
2. 50% of the affected population as potential employees for
EGS/EBSN which would be 2.1 million,
3. average cost for 180 man-days to be Birr 647.94.

Then the total cost required to undertake projects that can
absorb 2.1 million people will be:

$$2.1 \times 647.94 = \underline{1,360,674,000}$$

Contingency 10% 1,360,674

Grand total Birr 1.496.741,400
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PLAN OF ACTION TOWARDS IMPLEMENTING
THE NATIONAL POLICY ON DISASTER PREVENTION
AND MANAGEMENT WITH EMPHASIS ON EBSN/EGS
PROGRAMMES
September 28th, 1993

Dear Colleagues:

Subject:- Meeting of Task Force on Employment Based Safety Nets

The Meeting of the Task Force on Employment Based Safety Nets is scheduled to take place on Thursday September 30, 1993, at 2:00 P.M. in the conference room in the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission. The Agenda for the meeting will be as follows:

1. Report by CORE UNIT
2. Discussion on Plan of Action for the Implementation of the National Policy on Disaster Prevention and Management and Directives,
3. Any other issue forwarded by members

Please find attached copies of the Plan of Action, and of the National Policy on Disaster Prevention and Management along with the Directives.

Sincerely yours,

Tedla Desta
For Early Warning and
Planning Services

Addresses:-

MNRDEP: Ato Berhe W/Aregay, Ato Workineh
MOPED: Ato Astatke Bayu
MoA: Ato Leulseged Asfaw
PWPTF: Ato Dawit Kebede
USAID: Mr. Michael Harvey
EEC: Mr. Dieter Meschwitz
LWF: Ato Gebreyes Haile, Mr. I. Schutte
REST: Ato Brehane Woldetensaie