



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

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Joint Project Review Monitoring Mission Report

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

As expected in the EU DDRM project contract documents, the implemented activities in the five regions of Amhara, Oromia, Sidama, Somalia, and SNNP require periodic technical and strategic review throughout their implementation period. of activities; to achieve its intended outputs and results. However, due to various delays, the actual implementation of activities began later in 2020 and thus delayed the anticipated successive technical and strategic review meetings. This is the first formal internal joint monitoring and review mission conducted to highlight the technical, operational, and management specificities of the project. The project internal review will therefore periodically be conducted to assess areas of achievement; the challenges; and suggest areas for improvements regarding approaches, strategies, and implementation modalities to streamline operational and management decisions.

The joint review monitoring missions were conducted in three phases by three teams with mixed expertise (Project managers, EDRMC technical experts, and TA. The first phase entailed field missions conducted by three teams to 1) Oromia and Somali regions; 2) the Amhara region and 3) SNNP/Sidama regions, respectively. The second phase was a joint field visit to the Sidama region (all teams) and the Third phase was a joint days' workshop to share lessons and provide technical, operational, and management feedback. The three teams upon completion of the specific joint missions provided reports during the workshop. Summary of the schedule and team below:

- ✓ Regions-specific field missions (3-4 days) – 13-16 June 2022
- ✓ Joint field mission to Sidama (0.5 days) – 18th June 2022



Figure 1: Joint field mission to Sidama (Flood affected school reconstruction)

- ✓ Joint workshop (1.5 days) – 18-19 June 2022

Table 1: Joint Monitoring Field Mission Teams

Institutions	Areas/Regions					
	Amhara/Oromya-N/Shewa	Responsibility	Somali/Oromya harareghe	Responsibility	SNNPR/Sidama	Responsibility
EDRMC	Zerihun Zewude	Tram Leader	Abraham Abebe	Team Leader	Ayatam Fentahun	Team leader
	Wasye Hassen	Member	Yirga Eyasu	Member	Dereje Meshesha (TA)	Member
	Tsegeye Gobena	Member	Sintayehu Gize	Member		
			Marko Lesukat (TA, TL)	Reporter	Derbe	Member
RDRMC	Regional commissioner/	Member	Regional commissioner/	Member	Regional commissioner/	Member

	representative		representative		representative	
	Yirgalem Mohammed (TA)	Member	Gutu Tesso (TA)	Member		
			Jamal Said	Member	Aklilu Petros	Member
	Azmeraw Minlargih	Member	Haile G/Mariam	Member	Melese	Member

1.2 Purpose of the Joint Review Monitoring mission

To undertake joint monitoring of the EU DDRME project activities being implemented in the relevant regions, zones, and Woredas and provide technical constructive feedback and suggestions, and/or exchange experiences and lessons learned from other contexts to strengthen the ongoing project-specific and future interventions.

1.3 Specific objectives of the Joint Review Monitoring mission

Ethiopia DRM Policy and strategy, EDRMC, is mandated to establish government-led coordination forums at all levels to ensure the participation of all stakeholders who have key roles in disaster risk management. As such based on the National Disaster Risk Management Commission Act 2016. Further, the broader EU Horn of Africa Trust Fund objectives for Ethiopia, the EU DDRME Project aims to support EDRMC to coordinate the successful implementation of project-specific activities and enhance collaboration to create synergy with other DRM-funded projects. The Joint EU DDRM Project Review Monitoring Team (EDRMC, TAT, EU) undertook the following tasks:

- ✓ To provide a technical review to guide the timely, effective, and efficient implementations of the EU DDRME project activities; in line with project standards and contractual agreements;
- ✓ Review the process for applications/adoption of technical standards and DRM-specific guidelines across all sectoral institutions; to avoid duplications;
- ✓ Review, consolidate and follow up progress (quarterly, bi-annual, annual, Biennial) Project plans; and ensure that project activities are implemented within the agreed contractual timeframes;
- ✓ Review the progress made by each contracting agency for mainstreaming cross-cutting issues (inclusion, gender, environment, e.t.c) presentation to the Project Steering Committee.
- ✓ Review, identify and consolidate technical and operational lessons learned for triggering a coordinated response in the event of future disasters.
- ✓ Review the progression of disaster risks per region and review the use of previous contingency funds (progress monitoring) and highlight key emerging issues to trigger future uses.
- ✓ Establish a mechanism for collaboration and mutual assistance around implementations of various components of disaster risk management activities among regions.
- ✓ Lead in determining region/federal specific research and training needs AND financial requirements and linkages with Academia.
- ✓ Approve the guidelines and publications related to lessons learned from evaluations, success stories, and/or visibility-communication extract for sharing with the public.
- ✓ Establish and manage coordination platforms to ensure the effectiveness of and achieve a coordinated approach among actors that have roles in disaster risk management.

1.4 Choice of locations for the field visits

In general, the woredas are selected based on:

- ✓ Proximity to the project HQ/flight destinations

- ✓ Accessibility
- ✓ The security situation in the region
- ✓ Time allocated for monitoring

1.5 Formal session in opening the workshop

The workshop was officially opened by His Excellency Ato Mitiku Kassa, EDRMC Commissioner. In his opening remarks, he appreciated the EU DDRM-funded initiatives that practically demonstrated DRR implementation in practice. He further appreciated the concept of matching funds that was introduced through EU Supported decentralization of disaster risk management in Ethiopia. The Commissioner also reflected on the positivity of these initiatives in further moving from relief response to proactive DRR actions in building community resilience. In his testimony, he renounced that throughout his tenure as EDRMC commissioner he made 22 appeals, which he considered a shameful and demining exercise. With the EU DDRM project, he can see a reduction in such appeals with almost 1/3 of the entire population (32 million) receiving food aid. He urged the regional DRM commissions and EDRMC to scale up these interventions using government long-term funding. This was only possible if work was more collaborative with all relevant stakeholders.



Figure 2: Workshop proceedings

2 Key findings – field missions

2.1 Amhara region

Locations: **Enebse Sar Midir and Fagita Lekoma Woredas** in West Gojjam and Awi zones respectively.



Figure 3: Enebse Sar Midir Woreda

Fagita Lekoma woreda



Figure 4: Enebsse irrigation canal

2.1.1 Participatory planning

- ✓ A bottom-up approach was adopted where the technical committee travelled to the selected kebeles and discussed with the community to define and prioritize, the problems, and the solutions to be implemented.
- ✓ The community participated in problem identification and prioritization, the identification and selection of vulnerable beneficiaries, and the procurement of livestock. There were also kebele level task force and technical committees at the PA level.
- ✓ The local authority participated in the assigning of a focal person to lead the project at the woreda and kebele levels
- ✓ Overall regular monitoring, assigning of the technical committee, leading project steering committee, providing solutions to arising issues during implementation, approval of project reports for submission to the region.
- ✓ The woredas technical committees worked out the detailed implementation plan and budget; submitted it to the project team for approval.
- ✓ The project staff provided awareness about the project and its benefits and intended achievements.
- ✓ The woreda steering and technical committee provided oversight in activity planning and implementation processes.



Figure 5: Enebsse Sar Midir Woreda Project Participatory Planning Meeting

2.1.2 Gender dimensions and inclusion

- ✓ Efforts were made to balance the gender composition of the project beneficiaries in the visited woredas.
- ✓ However, this was not even as in some woredas like Fagita Lekoma (Kuari Kebele) the percentage of female beneficiaries is around 19.3%. this number was observed to be quite low.

2.1.3 key roles and responsibilities of various actors

- ✓ The regional DRM Commission and technical experts provide overall support; while implementation is overseen by each implementing woreda including kebele and the community itself.
- ✓ Woreda and kebele experts are responsible for overall monitoring and evaluation, planning and implementation, and transferring of budget to woredas and its monitoring.
- ✓ The TA provide support in activity plans and budget monitoring, technical staff capacity assessment and training, and audit and monitoring of project implementation.

2.1.4 Scalability

- ✓ The crop beneficiaries did share a variety of seeds from the previous production with other farmers, exchanging varieties of seeds with local indigenous seeds, and the use of the local seed for consumption purposes.
- ✓ Farmers who are not beneficiaries of the project are developing an interest to engage in livestock production by looking at the benefits the project beneficiaries are getting.
- ✓ Potentially, use of the surplus potable water for irrigation purposes by some farmers.
- ✓ Learning from these farmers, others have prioritized initiating vegetable production in their backyard.
- ✓ Beneficiaries are eager to buy oxen for fattening and sell them for a better price.
- ✓ The above changes are related to positive attitudinal change and the urge to work hard to improve their livelihood assets.

2.1.5 Challenges

- ✓ The technical committee of some project woredas is not active, and as a result, Woreda level project technical and administrative support was limited (eg.).
- ✓ Due to the inflation and big variation in award price/contract price and the current market price, the contractor in Enebse Sar Midir terminated the construction of the canal extension after completing 33.6% of the total work. The team believes that the problem resulted from the big difference between the engineering estimation and the awarded price, i.e. 46% below the engineering estimate.
- ✓ Similarly, there was an unsettled final payment for spring development for potable water in Fagita woreda. This is due to the big differential amounts related to currency changes that increased the overall project value.
- ✓ Due to ongoing conflict in the region some steering committee members were not present in their woredas for some time thus limiting their monitoring role in activity implementation.
- ✓ Due to the conflict and huge humanitarian needs, some woredas were not able to match administrative and other costs to complete the activities.
- ✓ Staff turnover, specially woreda higher officials like woreda administrators and agriculture heads was high across the region.

2.1.6 Handover process

- ✓ Generally, the handing over processes for the two projects were not completed; each woreda is finalizing installing the visibility signs at sites awaiting handing over to the beneficiary.
- ✓ Preparatory work by the community for formal handover is ongoing including the water committee formation, saving for maintenance, fence, and door under construction.
- ✓ The final handover process will entail the signing of the MoU between the Woreda DRM unit and relevant sectors i.e water, agriculture, health, education etc.

2.1.7 Other observations

- ✓ Some of the households were seen to expect more from the project, which will develop into dependency if timely corrective measures are not taken by the woreda administration.
- ✓ There were complaints in both woredas from the technical committee and steering committee on the **limited** administration and monitoring costs allocated by the project.
- ✓ There is, however, more willingness by the majority of beneficiaries to change, seek to increase benefits generated by the project (asset creation, started saving), increased ownership of the project from an attitude aspect, and learnings.

2.1.8 Key recommendations and way forward

- ✓ There is a need to urgently finalize the development and installation of all visibility materials on the completed infrastructural projects before handover.
- ✓ The team recommends the speedy formal handover of all completed projects to beneficiaries and relevant sectors.
- ✓ The woreda administration is to take responsibility to solve issues related to the terminated canal extension to complete the project and for the beneficiaries to realize the intended benefits.
- ✓ The woreda should strive to identify model beneficiaries i.e farmers through competition to scale up the adoption of practices.
- ✓ The woreda and kebele project support focal persons should check the saving practice of the project beneficiaries regularly, and identify success stories.
- ✓ The project should allocate some budget to conduct demonstrations (like farmers day) for scale up and learning with the kebele and for experience sharing with other woredas

2.2 Oromia Region

Location visited: Jarso Woreda, East Hararghe, Wednesday, 15th June 2022



Figure 6: Spring rehabilitation/small-scale irrigation canal, Jarso Woreda, East Hararaghe

2.2.1 Participatory planning

- ✓ The zonal and Woreda DRR experts mobilized the respective agricultural sector to engage the community in the design of securing the spring and expansion of the irrigation scheme.
- ✓ Community indigenous knowledge guided the rehabilitation works in various sections of the spring.
- ✓ The project intervention was phased and helped to avoid conflict among upstream and downstream users.

2.2.2 Gender dimensions and inclusion

- ✓ The team observed that there was a fair representation of both men and women in the committee.

2.2.3 key roles and responsibilities of various actors

- ✓ High community participation (the collection and supply of stones was their role as an area not accessible to lorries)
- ✓ High coordination and integration among stakeholders
- ✓ ODRMC presented the plan in regional and zonal coordination meetings.

2.2.4 Scalability

- ✓ Multipurpose project (Animal trough, Cloth washing areas and Environmentally sound)
- ✓ High community participation
- ✓ The zonal and Woreda administration not only supported the project but will mobilize more funding to expand the canal

2.2.5 Challenges

- ✓ COVID-19 Outbreak: delayed startup of this activity and thus lost opportunity for rainy seasons and benefits in drought-affected areas.
- ✓ High Drought Incidence and thus the community and Woreda administration overstretched
- ✓ Turnover of Officials (DRM & Finance) at Zone and Woreda levels.

2.2.6 Handover process

- ✓ The visibility and other works are all completed
- ✓ Drafting of MoU and handover to the community and Woreda administration is pending

2.2.7 Other observations

- ✓ The team is impressed by the possibility for the community to gain as a whole as:

Before the project

- High water shortage repeatedly causes conflict
- A household could utilize the water over a night
- Less production

After the project

- Increased water supply (highly reduced percolation)
- Three households utilize the water overnight at 4 hrs intervals
- Production increased by double

2.2.8 Key recommendations and way forward

- ✓ The visibility (signage) was erected well and this is to be replicated in all infrastructural development projects.

- ✓ There is a need to continue with the shared responsibility by Woreda/zone Governments and relevant sectors in form of MoUs whenever projects are completed and handed over.
- ✓ Community participation and mobilization – partnerships are commendable
- ✓ The use of local indigenous knowledge and capacities needs to be replicated in other projects and locations.
- ✓ The key gap is the inability to visit more project sites for comparisons
- ✓ Drafting of MoUs and handover to the community need to be expedited
- ✓ The area is drought affected – why was there no use of contingency funds?

2.3 Somali Region

Location visited: Ararso and Shekosh woredas, 13 - 14 June 2022



Figure 7: Berkad (Sangomare kebele) and Multipurpose Weir (Helechit Kebele) – Ararso woreda

2.3.1 Participatory planning

- ✓ The woreda DRR and agriculture bureau jointly worked with community representatives to agree on the priorities for DRR implementation.
- ✓ Community identified water for domestic and livestock as the key gap during prolonged droughts.
- ✓ The project intervention was phased as the funding disbursed was only 50%, and the community provided additional labour.

2.3.2 Gender dimensions and inclusion

- ✓ The team observed that there was a low representation of women in the committees and also their presence in the mobilization works.
- ✓ A review of the training provided and discussions showed that the participation of women was limited in all projects and the management aspects.

2.3.3 key roles and responsibilities of various actors

- ✓ High community participation (especially as the costs were higher than contractors anticipated)
- ✓ There was adequate coordination by the bureaus of water, agriculture, and livestock

2.3.4 Scalability

- ✓ The Ararso Woreda administration indicated that all the DRR projects (Berkad, animal health post, and the Weir) expansion will be included in the next fiscal and government budgets.
- ✓ **For the current phase, the Woreda administrator indicated that the remaining works and costs will be completed by the Woreda by utilizing PSNP budgets – public works components**
- ✓ The community expanded the size of the Berkad.

2.3.5 Challenges

- ✓ Only 50% of the budget was disbursed to the contractors (though they completed the works, they haven't been paid the remaining amounts)
- ✓ Delay in disbursement of funds to support the other woredas in implementing DRR projects.

2.3.6 Handover process

- ✓ The visibility and other works are not completed (only a few of the projects have standard billboards with clear donor signage)
- ✓ Drafting of MoU and handover to the community/Woreda administration is pending.

2.3.7 Other observations

- ✓ The team is impressed by the SRDRMB to negotiate with the contractors to complete the works even with pending payments; as the community was able to access the water from limited rain incidences.
- ✓ The Weir had multi-benefits from the original securing of the borehole and now the community benefiting from:
 - *Flood protection*
 - *Protection of borehole from expanding gully,*
 - *support agricultural production of 540 HHs/pastoralists,*
 - *Restoration of degraded land (180 Has)*
 - *Creation of temporary job opportunities for casual labourers.*

2.3.8 Key recommendations and way forward

1. Standardization of designs for water structures and animal health posts:

- ✓ *A need for standard designs for engineering works (work with other bureaus)*
- ✓ *The development of contracts for contractors needs to be standardized and consistent as per GoE rules and regulations*
- ✓ *The costs of projects are not standard (some cost more for the same or smaller structure)*

2. Delays in payments of the contractors (with only 50% paid for more than a year)

- ✓ *Though all Woredas need to begin DRR implementation, SDRMB may need to prioritize and fund DRR implementation in fewer woredas to complete all payments.*
- ✓ *EDRMC to facilitate SDRMB for completion of payments to contractors.*

3. Knowledge Management:

- ✓ *SDRMB to document all the process-related learnings; Engineering works and submits the next 6 months' report.*
- ✓ *Documentation of the intended impacts Somali DRMB or Communications bureau*

4. More Coordinating to continue with other sectors/Bureau – for designs, co-financing, learnings etc,

5. Completion of projects (most need further works or financial support) i/e downstream gully treatment

- ✓ *A need for training the water committee, Setting up water tariffs, and charging for water services for sustaining repairs.*

- ✓ *There is an urgent need for fencing the structures, constructing of toilets, construction of animal crush and health disposal areas and considering the installation of solar and electrical appliances*

6. Drafting of MoUs and handover to the community need to be expedited for all projects

7. Visibility: standardize all billboards to reflect correct naming and logos

2.4 SNNP Region

Location visited: Tembaro and Shashego woredas, June 2022



Figure 8: Tembaro woreda clean water development

2.4.1 Participatory planning

- ✓ The reservoir site is inaccessible by car and hence human labour was used to transport the materials. The community was mobilized and contributed a remarkable amount of free labour which helped to complete the project on time.
- ✓ The Woreda administrator indicated that without the community support it wouldn't be completed on time.

2.4.2 Gender dimensions and inclusion

- ✓ The team observed that majority of the beneficiaries for the livelihoods projects were women-headed households.

2.4.3 key roles and responsibilities of various actors

- ✓ High community participation (especially as the costs were higher than contractors anticipated).

2.4.4 Scalability

- ✓ The completion of a clean water project in the woreda was taken as a big success (model to other places) and zonal and regional experts considered the learnings for adoption/scale up.
- ✓ The presence of a strong steering committee which involve in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the project activity will inform the woredas in future projects.

2.4.5 Challenges

- ✓ The project though successful is limited in supporting the large number of those affected by drought and in need of water and livelihoods.

2.4.6 Handover process

- ✓ The visibility and other works are completed
- ✓ Drafting of MoU and handover to the community/Woreda administration is pending.

2.4.7 Other observations

- ✓ Hand over the project on time from the contractor to the community; give training to the community about its management should be conducted earlier.
- ✓ Water security issue: considering the estimated possibility of accessing the water for a maximum of 15 years – then what?
- ✓ Woreda administration needs to consider increased construction of tanks on the same site.
- ✓ Establish an active water management committee to ensure the sustainability of the reservoir and water distribution.

2.4.8 Key recommendations and way forward

- ✓ Formal and regular communication and exchange of information are required at all levels (woreda to region).
- ✓ The drought case at Tembaro kebeles was not strongly communicated to the region, to trigger the use of contingency funds (or multi-agency response). The region needs to review the disaster monitoring modalities.
- ✓ Consider new income-generating activities in 2nd phase, and upscale the existing experience to other places

2.5 Sidama Region

Location visited: Tembaro and Shashego woredas, June 2022



Figure 9: Construction of animal clinic/post

2.5.1 Participatory planning

- ✓ Animal disease is one of the serious problems in Woreda; and the community decided to construct an animal clinic

2.5.2 Gender dimensions and inclusion

- ✓ The team observed that majority of the beneficiaries for the livelihoods projects were women-headed households (the team prioritized both male and female-headed households).

2.5.3 key roles and responsibilities of various actors

- ✓ The livelihood activities were scaled up from other project experienced funded by UNDP and INGOs.

- ✓ In both Kebeles visits, there is another income-generating activity (chicken and seedlings distribution).

2.5.4 Scalability

- ✓ The livelihood projects were easily scalable based on ongoing learnings and economic benefits from readily available markets.

2.5.5 Challenges

- ✓ Though construction of the classrooms through the project funds was logical due to flooding and other considerations; - this is a development-oriented project and financial support from the local community and the government (e.g. toilets, water supply, sports field, library, staff room, fence, etc.)

2.5.6 Handover process

- ✓ The visibility and other works are completed
- ✓ Drafting of MoU and handover to the community/Woreda administration is pending.

2.5.7 Other observations

- ✓ Handover of the projects on time from the contractors to the community/Woreda administration; provide training to the community about its management should be conducted a bit earlier.
- ✓ Water security issue: considering the estimated possibility of accessing the water for a maximum of 15 years – then what?
- ✓ Woreda administration needs to consider increased construction of tanks on the same site.
- ✓ Establish an active water management committee to ensure the sustainability of the reservoir and water distribution.

2.5.8 Key recommendations and way forward

- ✓ Urgent release of DRR plan implementation budget from EDRMC.
- ✓ Strengthening of close monitoring and support of regional sectors to complete the infrastructure and livelihood activities successfully.

3 Key discussion points

3.1 Overall feedback from leadership and DRR experts

- ✓ All the Commissioners expressed the importance of organizing regular learning workshops to challenge the regions to learn from each other as well as the need for field-level monitoring visits to see the implementation (as a confirmation of the regular paper reporting) is mentioned as very essential activities to be considered in the future.
- ✓ Some Commissioners and project managers caution against the generalization of performance as a factor of the contextual differences in geographical complexities and protracted crises existing in some regions from conflicts and limited access.
- ✓ The EU's project was addressing the pressing need of the community and the ground-level demands
- ✓ Since the project mainly focuses on climate change-driven hazards, all regions are challenged to prioritize these interventions for communities; while also considering realities related to communities displaced by conflicts.
- ✓ The concept of matching contingency funds is highly appreciated and of interest to regions. This will be easily sustained during and post-project period came due to the interest to move from demand- interventions to demand-driven interventions so that the implementers can

have a stake and ownership in development interventions. Thus, it is taken as highly acceptable and should be strengthened in other regions as well.

- ✓ The project is multi-hazard, multi-sectorial, areas specific in nature, and the participants acknowledged how this project helped to put the already developed and shelved Woreda disaster risk profiles, and DRR plans into practice. As a result, it has shown in practice working towards reducing community vulnerability and this will change the image of DRM institutions blamed for only providing food assistance.
- ✓ Participants suggested that in addition to the creation of household assets, the project should engage in job creation that can benefit the youth and women through associations
- ✓ Community participation in the different project interventions in terms of labour, finance, and supply of local materials contribution must be included in all project reports and their contribution should be quantified in monetary terms. In doing so, one region will learn from the other, and the impact of community participation on project implementations will be quantitatively known.
- ✓ Regarding WDR profile updating, the EDRMC is working to have a standard updating guideline. However, the current practice shows that in the case of woreda splitting, if the numbers of kebeles are the same in the mother woreda then the profile remains the same; and a new profile will be developed for the new woreda.
- ✓ It was mentioned that other partners including NGOs working in DRM could participate in the upcoming monitoring and evaluation (field) visits and learning workshops.
- ✓ It was suggested in the discussion to have standardized implementation procedures and the need to **have a project-based implementation manual (PIM) and guidelines + all DRM institution experts trained on the same to get clarity on the project's overall modality, finance, procurement, HR and others.**
- ✓ The project is unique in working the nexus between humanitarian, development and peacebuilding in project regions which makes it be model for other NGOs and collaborating partners.
- ✓ The need to have EUD represented in the next joint review meeting to solve some of the project-related challenges and chat way forward.
- ✓ Community participation should be well accounted for in the project and need to be monetized and appear in the project. That will help to reflect how much community and government are contributing to the realization of the project.
- ✓ The need to record the duty-free waiver in the report to reflect the significant financial contribution of the government to the project.
- ✓ The commissioner (Mr Mitiku Kassa) suggested the need for research on the impact of project implementation on the lives and livelihoods of the beneficiaries and the environment. **This is true because, now the reports of the M&E team and project managers are almost similar, and hence more in-depth analysis which mainly focuses on the beneficiaries and the environment is needed.**

3.2 Key recommendations and way forward

- ✓ The meeting proposed to have biannual joint monitoring review meetings with current contract holders and other stakeholders led by EDRMC and supported by TA.
- ✓ There is a need to increase the visibility of this project as it will have an impact on how other stakeholders plan for and implement DRM and resilience projects in the country.
- ✓ The TAT will prepare a project implementation manual/guideline and support training of regions acquainted with EU regulations (beyond the current financial support).

- ✓ Handing over all completed projects to the relevant government office for management and immediate utilization should be finalized.
- ✓ EDRMC to follow up on the HR issues affecting the salaries of all the project managers and discuss them with the EU.
- ✓ There is a need for the regional and zonal cabinet to visit these projects. That will help to mobilize more resources from the government and galvanize political support
- ✓ Given the nature of the EU's project, it is advisable that regions and EDRMC closely work with the EU team

4 Meeting closure and acknowledgements

The commissioner appreciated all the issues and questions raised, emphasized all points were important and relevant and promised to follow up and give direction through the EDRMC and TA experts. The Commissioner sincerely thanked the EUD Ethiopia for the financial and technical support it accorded Ethiopia to implement such an important project.

Annex: Workshop agenda

Day	Time	Activities	Main ations
Day 1 18/06/2022	09.00 – 12.30	-	- Travel to Sidama - Visit to school rehabilitation and livelihood projects
- Lunch			
	14:00 – 1700	- Summary presentations by Monitoring Teams	- Amhara - Oromia/Somali - SNNP/Sidama
Day 2 19/06/2022	09.00 – 13.00	- Presentation of quarterly progress reports and actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o ODRMC o Amhara - ANRS-DPFSPANSSCC o SDRMC o SDRMB o SNNP DRMC o EDRMC 	- Highlight of successes and challenges. - identified to disseminate good approaches and ideas, improve knowledge and good practice. - determine means of overcoming problems and major implementation bottlenecks. - identified and resolved internally key issues (operations and technical) - Highlight issues to the attention of the Project Steering Committee
- Lunch			
	-	- General feedback - Workshop closure	- Regional Commissioners - EDRMC Directors, Advisors and Commssioners