



# Building and Strengthening Resilience in Ethiopia

High-Level Development  
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Addis Ababa

# Presentation Outline



**Background and Context Analysis**



**Rationale and policy shifts in resilience building**



**Alignment of Building Resilient Green Economy in the TYDP/ MDIP**



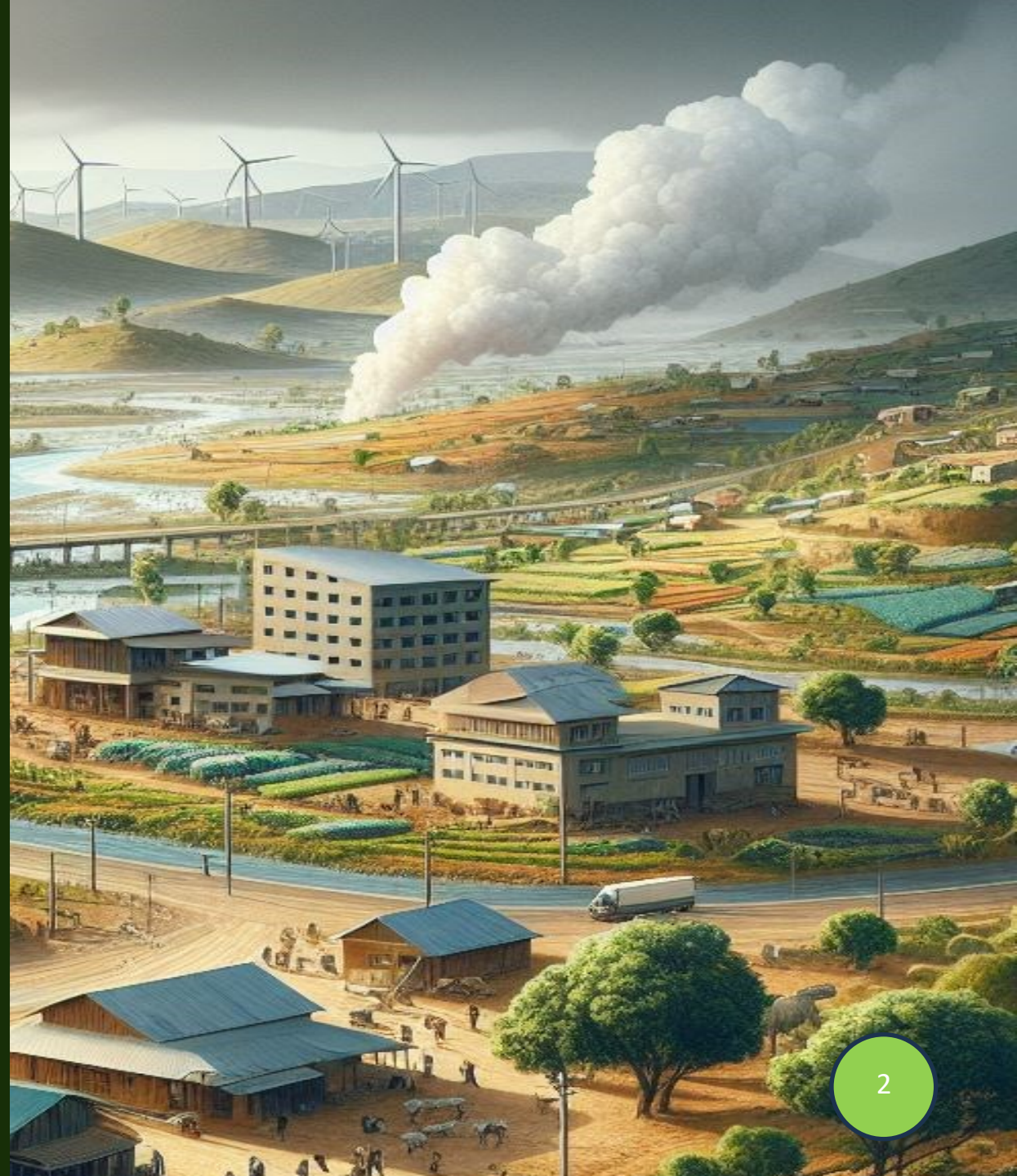
**Key Ongoing Initiatives and Focus Areas of Resilience Building in selected sectors**



**Desired Outcomes in Resilience Building**



**Ethiopia's Right Financing Strategy**



# 1. Background and Context Analysis



Ethiopia has registered remarkable progress in relation to economic, social, and human development in the last thirty years

Growth has been one of the fastest in the world (**GDP= \$164 billion as of 2023**)

Access to social and economic services significantly improved

Poverty substantially reduced



Despite these progresses, the country still faces challenges of poverty and food insecurity due to a multitude of disaster risks



Drought and flood are common and harmful disaster-risks

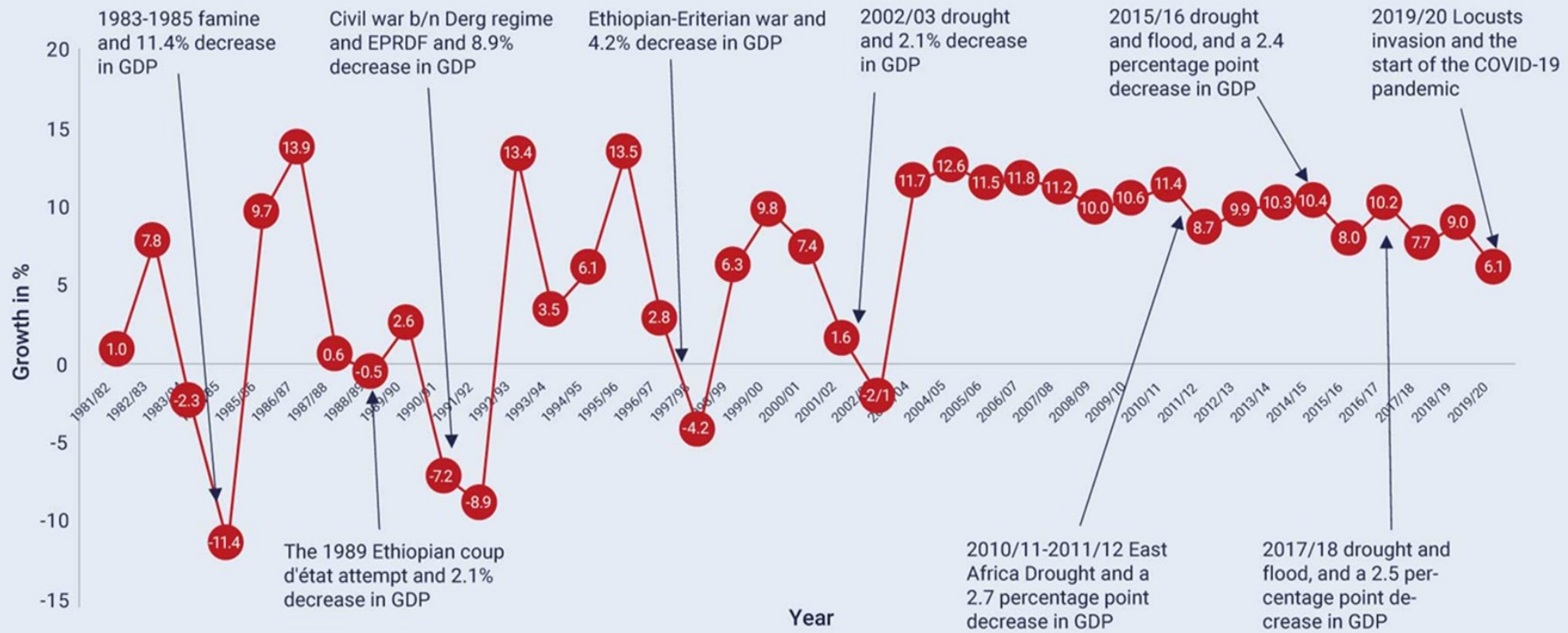
Drought is commonly regarded as the primary cause of food insecurity.

Poverty, conflicts and displacement further exacerbate national vulnerability.

Disasters not only pose a threat to economic growth but also to peace and stability

# 1. Background and Context Analysis

## The GDP impact of shocks



## 2. Rationale and Policy shifts in Resilience Building



Policy changes **from disaster management to Disaster Risk Management** to reduce both vulnerability and the impacts of disasters.



Resilience building based on the principle of **humanitarian-peace-development nexus** taking peace consolidation and development endeavors as a sustainable solution for resilience building



Implementing **a-systems approach through a holistic approach** by bringing economic, governance and social sectors altogether to enable communities create resilience



Creating **resilient institutions which can predict, forecast and respond** to disaster risks at all levels of the government administration. Boosting domestic capacity to manage and respond to disasters



Establish **Community-Based Early Warning System** and enable communities to withstand, respond and recover from shocks

# 3. Alignment of Building Resilient Green Economy in the TYDP/ MDIP

## Building Resilient Green Economy: Strategic Pillar of Ten-Year Development Plan

### Disaster and Risk Management

- ❖ Reduce vulnerabilities and risks from natural hazards
- ❖ Develop early warning systems
- ❖ Improve infrastructure resilience
- ❖ Enhance disaster preparedness and domestic response capacities

### Climate Change Adaptation

- ❖ Enhance water resource management
- ❖ Promote sustainable agriculture
- ❖ Protect ecosystems
- ❖ Implement renewable energy solutions

### Macroeconomic Resilience and Economic Diversification

- ❖ Fiscal and Monetary Stability
- ❖ Support industry growth
- ❖ Encourage entrepreneurship
- ❖ Attract foreign investment
- ❖ Develop human capital- education and skills training



### Data and Information Systems

- ❖ Improve data collection, analysis, and sharing
- ❖ Utilize technology for data management

### Social Protection Systems

- ❖ Provide social safety nets
- ❖ Ensure access to healthcare services
- ❖ Improve education and skills training
- ❖ Meet basic needs for all citizens

### Governance and Institutional Strengthening

- ❖ Improve legal frameworks
- ❖ Strengthen anti-corruption measures
- ❖ Support participatory processes
- ❖ Build capacity of government institutions

### Social Cohesion and Community Engagement

- ❖ Empower local communities
- ❖ Promote inclusion and participation
- ❖ Support civil society organizations
- ❖ Encourage collaboration among stakeholders

### 3. Alignment of Building Resilient Green Economy in the TYDP/ MDIP

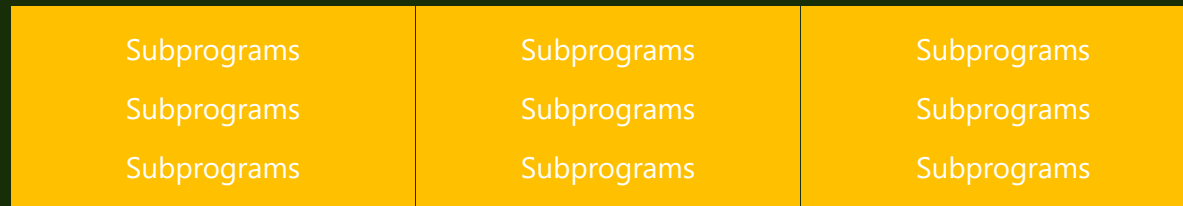


MDIP Define 23 Government-wide Policy Areas

A manageable number of programs are classified under each policy area, along strategic goals.



A manageable number of sub-programs are defined under each program, along with core strategic functions.



A manageable number of projects are defined and appraised under each subprogram, along with specific KPIs.

**Projects and Activities**

All PPAs strictly follow the Proclamation 1210/2020 guidelines of project concept note screening, project appraisal and reviewing, and project implementation plan to be included in the MDIP.

# 3. Alignment of Building Resilient Green Economy in the TYDP/ MDIP

## MDIP Twenty-three (23) Policy Areas Are Broadly Defined



Macroeconomic  
Resilience  
and Economic  
Diversification

Ensuring Sustainable Macroeconomic Management and Economic Growth

Boosting Trade and Investment Competitiveness

Enhancing Agricultural Productivity for Food Self-Reliance

Harnessing Mineral Resources for Growth and Transformation

Expanding Tourism Economy

Harnessing Science, Technology and Innovation for Growth and Prosperity

Enhancing Construction Efficiency and Competitiveness

Ensuring Sustainable and Smart Urbanisation

Ensuring Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation

Ensuring Diversified and Accessible Green Energy

Ensuring Integrated and Modernised Transportation and Logistics

Climate Change  
Adaptation





# 3. Alignment of Building Resilient Green Economy in the TYDP/ MDIP

MDIP Twenty-three (23) Policy Areas Are Broadly Defined



## Social Protection Systems

- Enhancing Skills Development and Labour Market
- Ensuring Quality Education
- Ensuring Equitable and Quality Healthcare System
- Promoting Social Inclusion and Protection



## Social Cohesion and Community Engagement

- Promoting Culture, Sports, and Creative Arts
- Ensuring Rule of Law and Effective Administration of Justice
- Ensuring Effective Government Administration and Service
- Building Peaceful and Democratic Society
- Promotion and Protection of National Interest

## Governance and Institutional Strengthening



## Disaster and Risk Management

- Ensuring Green Growth and Clean Environment
- Ensuring Resilience and Risk Management

## Data and Information Systems



# 4. Resilience Building in selected sectors and Key Ongoing Initiatives

- Building and Strengthening Resilience is a long-term process which needs concerted efforts

Policy shifts towards resilience building( DRM policy, NAP, NDC, LT-LEDS, CRGE..)

**01**

Revised policies and legal frameworks



Mainstreaming resilience into national and sub-national development plans

**02**

Making Resilience at the center of development



EW, Strategic Reserve and other systems and institutions which are capable to withstand disaster risks

**03**

Establish Systems and Capable institutions



Ensure food security and reduce vulnerability to other shocks

**04**

Transforming Ethiopia's Food System



Build a strong primary health care foundation that ensure preparedness for any disease breakout

**05**

Health



Water and Sanitation



**06**

Climate resilient water and sanitation programs and water related hazards and disasters

Climate and disaster resilient Infrastructure



**07**

Build climate resilient and smart infrastructure

Competitive and resilient manufacturing sector



**08**

Jobs for the youth and vulnerable group and substitute imports to reduce supply chain disruption

Green Legacy Initiative (GLI)



**09**

Ensure the sustainability of the GLI and institutionalize it

Consolidating Peace and reconciliation



**10**

Implementing DDR, NDC, NAP, LT LEDS, TJ and other peace process initiatives

# 5. Desired Outcomes in Resilience building

## Desired outputs and intermediate Outcomes



Increased community awareness



Increased capacity of communities



Enhanced capacity of local institutions and organizations



Enhanced economic stability and reduced vulnerability to shocks



Strengthened structural resilience through prioritized investments



Improved monitoring, evaluation, and learning framework

## Desired Outcomes



Resilient economic systems



Economic diversification and entrepreneurship.



Poverty reduction and social inclusion.



Improved Infrastructure and Basic Services



Enhanced Environmental Management  
Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation



Improved Disaster Risk Management

# 6. Ethiopia's Right-Financing Strategy



- An Ethiopia Sustainable Financing Strategy (ESFS) is being established
- The strategy constitutes a new national sustainable financing model, crowding in commercial capital where value can be added.
- The strategy makes right-financing central to TYDP/MDIP, maximizing the catalytic impact of public investment

- Diversified Sources of Finance and Financial Instruments
- A More Diverse set of Public and Private Partnerships
- Lower Cost of Finance, Increased Catalytic Impact
- Improved Investment Design and Adoption of Tools to Manage Risk including Disasters
- New Humanitarian and NEXUS solutions.
- Greening the financial systems and deepening capital and financial markets.

# Guiding Questions for Discussion

- What kind of additional interventions would help address the current gaps in relation to building and strengthening resilience?  
What role can the DPs play?

- What specific role can the private sector play towards building and strengthening resilience in Ethiopia?



- To what extent strong coordination will contribute towards bringing the various stakeholders together and leverage government's resilience building efforts?

- What mechanisms and instruments should be deployed to coordinate resource allocation across level of governments and mobilize adequate resources for the Rehabilitation, Reconstruction, and Recovery Program to strengthen and building resilience ?



THANK YOU