



Livelihoods Early Assessment and Protection (LEAP)

Moving from disaster response to risk management in Ethiopia

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The Evolution of Ethiopia's national food security strategy

Before 2004

- Annual Emergency Appeals covering 5 – 13 million people
- 2003 Crisis – 13.1 million emergency beneficiaries at a cost of 1 billion USD

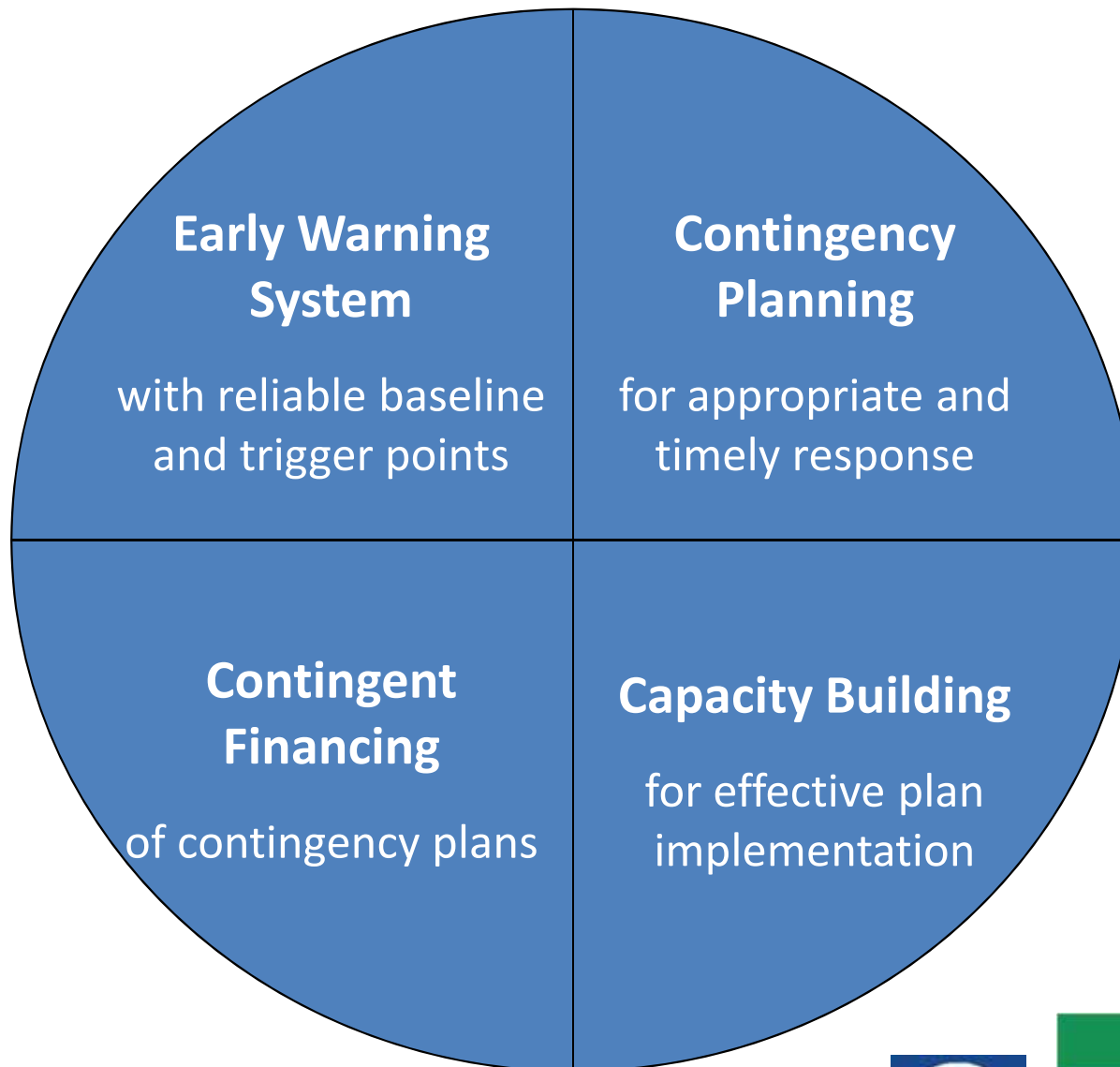
After 2004

- Productive Safety Net Program providing guaranteed multi-year assistance to 7–8 million people to address chronic food insecurity

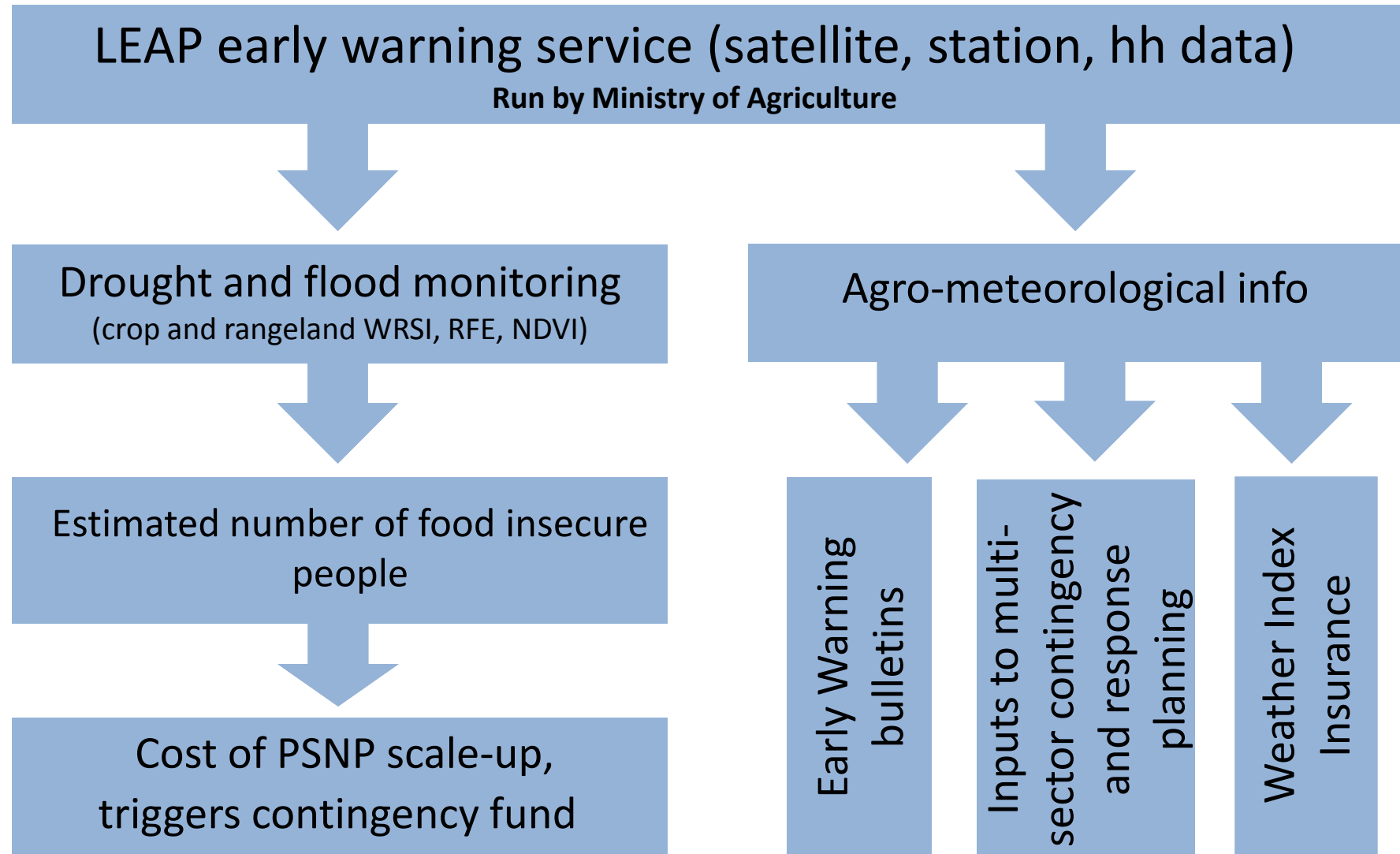
ETHIOPIA'S RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK



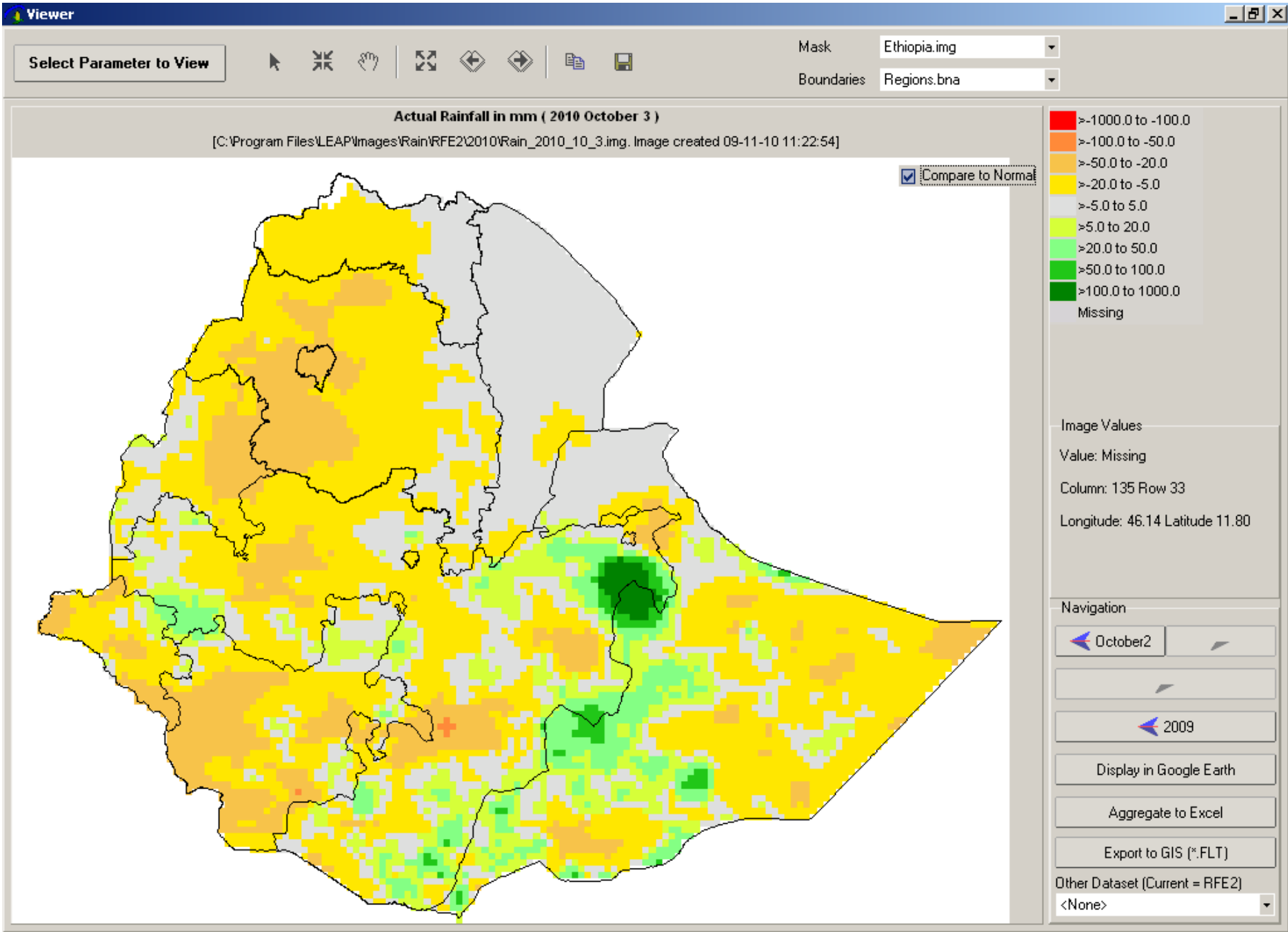
Ethiopia's Disaster Risk Management Framework



How LEAP system informs risk management



LEAP software outputs: examples



LEAP software outputs: examples

LEAP Bulletin – October 10, 2008

Analysis of the 2008 Meher cropping season (and analysis of Rangeland conditions) as at September 30, 2008



World Food Program



Worldbank



Government of Ethiopia

Introduction to analysis for 2008

Looking back at the **Belg season** (ended in May) it becomes apparent that Belg was less favourable than last years. Many Belg areas have not received sufficient rains for planting especially in Northern and Eastern areas. In areas where planting has been possible, this has generally taken place later than last years leading to lower yields and in some areas no yields at all.

This means that the success of the **Meher season** is more crucial for food security in Ethiopia than other years. The Meher season started off late in the North-East, while more or less normal in the rest of the Meher area. Conditions have been generally good in the second half of July throughout September. Yields should be normal to above average, except for Eastern Tigray and Amhara.

Highlights for the development of the Meher season

Rainfall

- Normal to good rainfall has occurred in the month of September 2008 in most Meher areas except for Jijiga and W. Harerge.
- The rains started late in some zones - especially Meher eastern zones of Amhara, Tigray and Jijiga (see earlier bulletins).
- The Rangeland areas of Afar and Northern Somali have received below normal rainfall since the beginning of this year.
- The south of Somali region received normal rainfall with strong local variations.

Planting Opportunities

- Planting has been early to normal in the western parts of the Meher area.
- Planting has been late in the eastern part of the Meher area
- For long cycle crops planting has been (too) late in the eastern parts of Amhara and Tigray, given a normal Meher end of season.

Expected Yield Reduction long cycle crops with high water requirement (like long-cycle Maize)

- The western areas have generally have a few percent yield reduction, which should predict a normal harvest. Some of the yield reduction is caused by water excess rather than



Map 1: Meher Area analysed

The gray area is roughly the area where the Meher cropping season is taking place.

Benefits of LEAP and the Weather Risk Management Framework

- Shift from managing disasters to managing risks
- Allows early intervention to protect livelihoods
- Government owned and managed
- Objective index and agro-meteorological monitoring, linked to livelihoods baselines
- Trusted by government and donors to trigger resources
- Builds functional links between ministries
- Can be used to analyze climate change impacts on hunger

Thanks and questions!

