

**National Workshop for the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
on Strengthening the Measure of Progress in Disaster Risk Reduction in
Sub-Saharan Africa through the Sendai Framework Monitoring Process
and Enhanced Disaster Loss Data**

28–30 January 2025 | Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Workshop Report



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1. Summary

From 28 to 30 January 2025, the National Workshop on Strengthening the Measure of Progress in Disaster Risk Reduction in Sub-Saharan Africa through the Sendai Framework Monitoring Process and Enhanced Disaster Loss Data was held at the Conference Centre of UNECA in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The workshop was organized by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), in collaboration with the Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC) and the Ethiopian Statistical Service (ESS). The event was funded under the 11th European Development Fund's (EDF11) programme titled "Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance and Recovery Capacities."

The primary objective of the workshop was to enhance the technical capacity of national stakeholders in disaster-related and climate change statistics. Over three days, participants engaged in presentations, discussions, and group activities aimed at improving data governance, reporting mechanisms, and inter-agency collaboration.

2. Workshop Objectives

The workshop aimed to:

- Strengthen technical capacities in disaster-related and climate change statistics.
 - Enhance understanding of international statistical frameworks and guidelines.
 - Improve governance and inter-agency collaboration for disaster-related data.
 - Raise awareness about scientific information sources for disaster risk reduction.
 - Develop a roadmap for monitoring and reporting under the Sendai Framework.
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3. Participants

The workshop brought together 31 participants, including 8 women and 23 men from key national agencies responsible for the collection and dissemination of disaster-related and climate change statistics. The participating organizations included Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC), Ethiopian Statistical Service (ESS), Environmental Protection Authority (EPA), Ethiopian Meteorological Institute (EMI), as well as representatives from various relevant ministries and institutions.

The full participant list is available in Annex 1.

4. Workshop Sessions

The agenda is available in Annex 2.

Day 1: 28 January 2025

Session 1: Opening and Introduction

The workshop opened with welcome remarks from Tadesse Bekele, Senior DRM Advisor at EDRMC, and Margaret Oduk, Head of UNEP's Liaison Office to UNECA and Representative to Ethiopia. Tadesse Bekele reaffirmed Ethiopia's commitment to strengthening disaster-related data governance, while Margaret Oduk emphasized UNEP's role in integrating climate change statistics into disaster risk reduction efforts.

Following the welcome remarks, the session continued with an introduction to the workshop objectives, agenda, and expected outcomes. Participants introduced themselves, providing insights into their institutional roles in disaster risk management and climate change adaptation. A pre-workshop survey was conducted to assess baseline knowledge and expectations for the event.

This session set the stage for the workshop by aligning participants' expectations with the planned discussions and activities.

Session 2: International Requirements and National Experience in Disaster-related and Climate Change Statistics and Policy

Aneeshaa Choudhury Shudipta (UNDRR), this session highlighted the importance of aligning global frameworks with national priorities to enhance disaster risk management and climate change adaptation.

The session commenced with a presentation by Ekaterina Poleshchuk (UNEP) on environment-related SDGs and multilateral environmental agreements, emphasizing the interconnectedness of global environmental goals and disaster risk reduction frameworks. Ekaterina outlined UNEP's role in supporting countries to implement and monitor environment-related SDGs and stressed the value of integrating these efforts into national development plans.

This was followed by Hervens Silme (UNDRR), who introduced the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. He emphasized the shift from disaster response to proactive risk reduction, highlighting the framework's global targets and indicators. Hervens explained how the Sendai Framework enables data-driven policymaking by improving disaster impact assessments and strengthening resilience-building efforts.

The second part of the session focused on Ethiopia's national experience. Misganawu Teshager from UNDRR/EDRMC provided an overview of disaster-related legislation and data requirements at the national level. He outlined Ethiopia's evolving disaster risk management policies, emphasizing recent revisions that enhance early warning systems and institutional coordination.

Next, Leake Tesfahunegn (FEPA) presented an overview of Ethiopia's climate change legislation and data requirements. He highlighted Ethiopia's Climate-Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) strategy and National Adaptation Plan, discussing the integration of climate change considerations into national development policies. The presentation underscored the need for comprehensive and standardized climate data to support evidence-based policymaking.

The session concluded with an open discussion moderated by Ekaterina Poleshchuk (UNEP), engaging national providers of disaster-related and climate change statistics. Key discussion was focused on the question "What statistics and data does your agency produce to inform disaster and climate change-related policies?"

In Ethiopia, key agencies produce critical data to inform disaster risk reduction and climate change policies. Ethiopian Meteorological Institute (EMI) provides weather and climate data for early warning

systems, while the Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC) tracks disaster loss and damage to guide response efforts. The Ministry of Health (MoH) monitors climate-related health impacts, Ethiopian Forestry Development (EFD) assesses deforestation and ecosystem changes, and the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) gathers data on agricultural productivity. Together, these agencies generate essential statistics to strengthen Ethiopia's climate adaptation and disaster risk management strategies.

Session 3: Data Ecosystem Governance and Sharing Mechanisms

Led by Ekaterina Poleshchuk (UNEP), this session emphasized the importance of data governance mechanisms and the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Earth Observation (EO) technologies.

Session 3 began with an introductory presentation on the fundamentals of data ecosystem governance by Ekaterina Poleshchuk (UNEP). She outlined the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders, including National Statistical Offices (NSOs), government ministries, research institutions, and private sector entities, in creating a cohesive data ecosystem. Key governance challenges, such as data standardization, quality assurance, and accessibility, were discussed, alongside strategies for strengthening coordination within Ethiopia's National Statistical System (NSS).

The second presentation, delivered by Moriken Camara (UNEP), delved into the applications of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Earth Observation (EO) in climate change and disaster-related statistics. Moriken emphasized the significance of integrating traditional data sources, such as censuses and surveys, with geospatial data to enhance data quality, timeliness, and granularity. Case studies showcasing the use of EO technologies, including satellite imagery, were shared to illustrate their potential in monitoring hazards and assessing damage and losses from disasters.

Discussions following the presentation addressed Ethiopia's geospatial data infrastructure, highlighting challenges in utilizing EO technologies, such as limited technical capacity and high data processing costs. Participants also discussed legal and institutional barriers to data sharing, including concerns over ownership, privacy, and institutional reluctance. The discussions concluded with suggestions to develop standardized legal frameworks to facilitate seamless data exchange and foster cross-sectoral collaboration.

The final presentation of the session was delivered by Ekaterina Poleshchuk (UNEP), who discussed legal agreements to ensure data sharing and access. She stressed the importance of formal data-sharing agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs), to facilitate seamless collaboration between government agencies, academic institutions, and other stakeholders. The presentation also touched on privacy concerns and the need for clear legal frameworks to govern data protection and usage.

Day 2: 29 January 2025

Session 4: Disaster-Related Statistics: Overview of International Frameworks and Guidelines

The fourth session of the Ethiopia workshop focused on strengthening national capacities in disaster-related statistics by aligning them with international frameworks, such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030. The session was moderated by Aneeshaa Choudhury Shudipta (UNDRR) and featured presentations, discussions, and group activities aimed at enhancing Ethiopia's disaster data reporting and monitoring processes.

The session began with an introductory presentation by Habtamu Alamayo from the Ministry of Finance, Ethiopia, which highlighted the critical role of disaster-related statistics in informing disaster risk financing mechanisms. He emphasized the need for standardized, high-quality disaster-related data to enhance financial planning and resource allocation for disaster risk reduction. It outlined key financial instruments utilized in Ethiopia, such as contingency budgets, risk transfer mechanisms, and international financing support from organizations like the Green Climate Fund and the World Bank.

Ekaterina Poleshchuk (UNEP) provided an overview of global experiences in disaster-related statistics, highlighting progress on the work of Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Disaster-related Statistics (IAEG-DRS), best practices and challenges in the field. She emphasized the importance of robust data systems and the role of international cooperation in enhancing data quality and availability.

Following this, Aneeshaa Choudhury (UNDRR) delivered a detailed presentation on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, focusing on its seven global targets and their links to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). She emphasized the need for robust data collection and reporting mechanisms, particularly in disaggregating data by age, gender, disability status, and income levels to ensure more comprehensive risk assessments.

A key highlight of the session was the presentation on Ethiopia's Sendai Framework Monitor (SFM) data stocktake, delivered by Aneeshaa Choudhury (UNDRR). This analysis provided an overview of Ethiopia's disaster data reporting, identifying strengths and weaknesses in the country's reporting practices.

This was followed by an interactive discussion, where participants explored the challenges and gaps in Ethiopia's disaster data collection and reporting. Discussions focused on improving coordination between national institutions, integrating disaster-related statistics into policy planning, and leveraging technology for real-time data monitoring.

To reinforce key concepts, participants engaged in a group exercise on data collection and disaggregation for the Sendai Framework monitoring and reporting, facilitated by Aneeshaa Choudhury (UNDRR). The activity involved:

1. Developing a Reporting Responsibility Matrix for Targets A–D (mortality, affected people, economic loss, and damage to infrastructure).
2. Expanding the Matrix to include Targets E–G (disaster risk reduction strategies, international cooperation, and early warning systems).

The discussions highlighted challenges in attributing disaster-related economic losses, limitations in collecting disaggregated data, and institutional barriers to cross-sectoral data sharing.

One of the key additions to this session was an introduction to the DesInventar Platform, led by Hervens Silme (UNDRR). Participants were guided through the platform's functionalities, including data entry, disaster event categorization, and analysis tools. This introduction aimed to strengthen Ethiopia's capacity for systematic disaster loss data collection and reporting.

The session also included a brief presentation on Ethiopia's DesInventar data stocktake, which showcased existing datasets and identified areas for improvement in terms of data completeness and accuracy.

The session concluded with an introduction to the SFM Data Self-Assessment Tool, presented by Moriken Camara (UNEP). This tool was designed to help countries evaluate their capacity to monitor

disaster-related indicators, identify strengths and weaknesses, and align national reporting efforts with the Sendai Framework's global targets.

Ekaterina Poleshchuk (UNEP) guided participants through the tool's content and provided instructions on how to use it to assess their institutions' current data availability, identify gaps, and address challenges in disaster risk reduction reporting. The feedback from the completed assessment could provide valuable insights to inform Ethiopia's future strategies for strengthening its disaster data ecosystem.

Day 3: 30 January 2025

Session 5: Climate Change Statistics: Overview of International Frameworks and Guidelines

Facilitated by Ekaterina Poleshchuk (UNEP), this session introduced the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators and its linkages with international frameworks.

Ekaterina opened the session with a presentation on the Climate Change Agenda and Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators, explaining its alignment with the Paris Agreement, Sendai Framework, and SDGs. She emphasized the importance of harmonizing climate statistics with global reporting mechanisms and national policies.

The session continued with a presentation on the linkages of the Global Set on Climate Change Statistics and Indicators with other global initiatives and frameworks, which showcased the interconnectedness of climate change statistics with disaster-related statistics and other global policies and frameworks. This segment provided participants with insights on how integrated data frameworks can enhance decision-making.

Participants were later introduced to various tools designed to support the development of climate change statistics at the national level. Ekaterina presented tools such as the Climate Change Statistics and Indicators Self-Assessment Tool (CISAT) and guidelines for integrating them into national statistical systems. The tools are known as valuable resources for identifying gaps and opportunities in data collection and reporting. Participants discussed the applicability of these tools in the Ethiopian context, identifying opportunities for capacity building and technical assistance.

Following the presentations, participants engaged in an open discussion on the Climate Change Statistics and Indicators Self-Assessment Tool (CISAT). The discussion focused on key thematic areas, including Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions and Energy, Meteorology, and Forests and Biodiversity. The aim was to identify available national data sources relevant to these climate change indicators, assess existing data gaps, and propose strategies to strengthen national data collection systems. Notably, Ethiopia Forestry Development, the Ethiopia Meteorological Institute, and the Ethiopia Biodiversity Institute were recognized as key national institutions providing relevant data for these indicators.

Session 6: Supporting National Stakeholders in Developing a Roadmap for the Sendai Framework Monitoring and Reporting

The session aimed to facilitate the development of a draft roadmap for strengthening disaster-related statistics and data governance in Ethiopia. The roadmap outlined key steps for improving national data coordination, enhancing monitoring and reporting mechanisms, and ensuring alignment with international frameworks such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR).

The discussion was guided by a roadmap template introduced by Aneeshaa Choudhury (UNDRR), which provided a structured approach to integrating disaster loss data and improving Ethiopia's national

reporting processes. Participants contributed insights and recommendations based on their institutional experiences and expertise. The roadmap could serve as a working document to guide national stakeholders in aligning their efforts with international reporting requirements under the Sendai Framework.

The results of the roadmap discussion are presented in Annex 3.

Session 7: Conclusions and Recommendations

The final session of the National Workshop focused on synthesizing key insights, discussing recommendations, and outlining next steps. Participants collectively recognized the need to apply the knowledge gained, utilize the presented resources and tools, and operationalize the recommendations. Emphasis was placed on advancing Ethiopia's disaster risk reduction efforts through improved data collection, analysis, and reporting.

The workshop concluded with closing remarks from Ekaterina Poleshchuk (UNEP) and Hervens Silme (UNDRR), who emphasized the importance of sustained collaboration among national and international stakeholders to build a resilient disaster data ecosystem in Ethiopia. They thanked the participants for their active engagement and reaffirmed their commitment to supporting Ethiopia in achieving its disaster risk reduction and climate resilience objectives.

All materials of the workshop are available [here](#).

5. Key Outcomes and Next Steps

1. **Enhanced Technical Capacity:** Participants gained practical knowledge of international statistical frameworks and tools, including SFM and CISAT. They also explored methodologies for disaster loss data collection and reporting.
2. **Improved Data Governance:** Stakeholders recognized the importance of establishing formal data-sharing agreements and enhancing inter-agency coordination to improve the accessibility and accuracy of disaster-related and climate change statistics.
3. **Actionable Roadmap:** A draft roadmap for strengthening disaster-related statistics and Sendai Framework monitoring was collaboratively developed, outlining steps for data collection, reporting mechanisms, and capacity-building activities (Annex 3).
4. **Increased Awareness:** Participants deepened their understanding of the interlinkages between climate change and disaster-related statistics, particularly in aligning national priorities with global reporting frameworks such as the Sendai Framework, SDGs, and the Paris Agreement.

Next Steps:

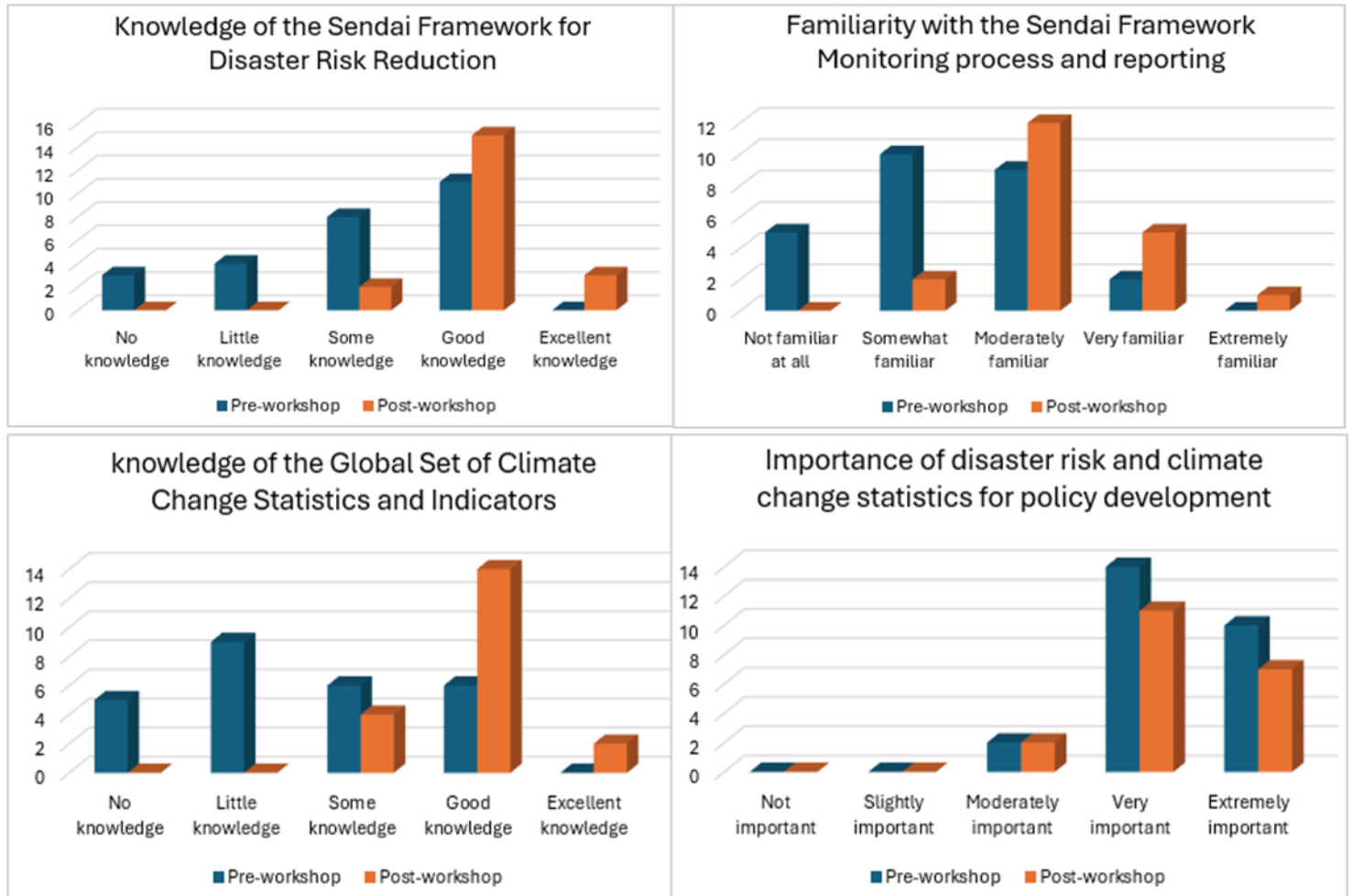
1. **Finalize the National Roadmap** for strengthening disaster-related statistics and Sendai Framework monitoring in Ethiopia, incorporating stakeholder feedback.
2. Conduct follow-up meetings among EDRMC, ESS, UNEP, and UNDRR to implement the SFM Data Self-Assessment Tool.
3. Organize periodic consultations and targeted training sessions to sustain engagement and build technical capacity for disaster-related data collection, analysis, and reporting.

6. Pre- and Post-Workshop Surveys

The workshop effectively improved participants' knowledge and familiarity with key frameworks. **For the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction**, the number of participants with "Good knowledge" increased from 11 to 15, and "Excellent knowledge" rose from 0 to 3, with no participants remaining in the "No knowledge" or "Little knowledge" categories post-workshop. Familiarity with the Sendai Framework monitoring process also improved, with a significant decline in "Not familiar at all" responses (from 5 to 0) and an increase in "Very familiar" (from 2 to 5) and "Extremely familiar" (from 0 to 1).

Knowledge of the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators showed notable progress, particularly in the "Good knowledge" category, which increased from 6 to 14, while "Excellent knowledge" rose from 0 to 2. The "No knowledge" and "Little knowledge" categories were eliminated post-workshop, indicating strong advancements in understanding. **Regarding the importance of disaster risk and climate change statistics for policy development**, responses remained stable overall, though "Extremely important" declined slightly from 10 to 7, suggesting the need for continued emphasis on their policy relevance.

Overall, the workshop was effective in advancing knowledge and familiarity but highlighted areas where further emphasis may be needed to sustain the highest levels of understanding and perceived importance. Future training sessions should focus on reinforcing the practical applications of these frameworks to ensure sustained knowledge retention and continued awareness of their relevance in policy formulation.



The full results of the Pre-Workshop Survey and Post-Workshop Survey are available here:

[Pre-Workshop Survey](#) and [Post-Workshop Survey](#)

Annex 1: List of Participants

No.	Name	Surname	Organization	Email	Gender
1.	ABERA KUMSA	KUMSA	Ministry of WATER & ENERGY	aberk23@gmail.com	M
2.	Tsegaye	Alimu	Ministry of Infrastructure (EPA)	ts-ga@emil.com	M
3.	Israel	Tefera	Ethiopian Roads Auth.	israel@emil.com	F
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7.	Lemana	BaYOU	Ministry of Planning	lemmanab@gmail.com	M
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Annex 2: Workshop Agenda

Tuesday, 28 January 2025	
Session 1: Opening and Introduction	
Moderator: Ekaterina Poleshchuk (UNEP)	
09:00 – 09:30	Registration: ALL
09:30 – 09:50	Welcome Remarks - Tadesse Bekele, Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC) - Margaret Oduk, UNEP in Ethiopia
09:50 – 10:20	Objectives and organization of the workshop - Introduction of participants (10 mins) - Presentation of agenda (5 mins) - Pre-workshop survey (10 mins) Q&A (5 mins)
Session 2: International Requirements and National Experience in Disaster-related and Climate Change Statistics and Policy	
Moderator: Aneeshaa Choudhury Shudipta (UNDRR)	
10:20 – 11:05	Introduction to the session, by Moderator The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the environment-related SDG indicators: on the way to 2030, Ekaterina Poleshchuk (UNEP) (15 mins) Introduction to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Hervens Silme (UNDRR) (15 mins) Q&A (15 mins)
11:05 – 11:20	Coffee break
11:20 – 12:40	Session 2 Continued: Experience of Ethiopia Disaster-related legislation and data requirement at the national level, <i>Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC)</i> (15 mins) Ethiopia Climate Change legislation and data requirement at the national level, <i>Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority</i> (15 mins) Q&A (15 mins) Open discussion with the national providers of the disaster-related and climate change statistics – Moderate by Ekaterina Poleshchuk (UNEP) (35 mins)
12:40 – 13:40	Lunch
Session 3: Data Ecosystem: governance and sharing mechanisms	
Moderator: Ekaterina Poleshchuk (UNEP)	
13:40 – 15:00	Introduction to the session, by Moderator Data Ecosystem Governance, Ekaterina Poleshchuk (UNEP) (20 mins) Q&A (10 mins) Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Earth Observation, and Resources Utilization, Moriken Camara (UNEP) (35 mins) Q&A (15 mins)
15:00 – 15:20	Coffee Break
15:20 – 16:30	Session 3 Continued: Open discussion on coordination between entities and data sharing mechanisms used in Ethiopia , All participants (40 mins) Legal agreements to ensure the sharing and access of data, Ekaterina Poleshchuk (UNEP) (15 mins) Q&A (15 mins)

Wednesday, 29 January 2025	
Session 4: Disaster-related Statistics: Overview of international frameworks and guidelines Moderator: Aneeshaa Choudhury Shudipta (UNDRR)	
09:00 – 10:25	• Disaster related statistics and Disaster Risk Financing, Ministry of Finance Ethiopia (15 mins) Introduction to the session, by Moderator • Disaster-related Statistics on the global arena, Ekaterina Poleshchuk (UNEP) (10 mins) • The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015– 2030, Aneeshaa Choudhury (UNDRR) (60 mins) ○ Sendai Framework targets and indicators and their links to the SDGs ○ Sendai Framework Monitor Global Targets and Indicators from A through D (Ethiopia's data) ○ Sendai Framework Monitor Global Targets and Indicators from E through G (Ethiopia's data)
10:25 – 10:40	<i>Coffee Break</i>
10:40 – 12:30	Session 4 Continued: • Analysis and stocktake on Ethiopia's Sendai Framework Monitor data, Aneeshaa Choudhury (UNDRR) (20 mins) Open discussion on key challenges and gaps to reflect the analysis of Ethiopia's Sendai Framework Monitor data (30 mins) • Good practice in collecting disaster data and reporting to SFM ○ Coordination between national institutions to mutually reinforce their capacities
12:30 – 13:30	<i>Lunch</i>
13:30 – 15:00	Session 4 Continued: • Group activity on data collection and disaggregation for the Sendai Framework monitoring and reporting, moderate by Aneeshaa Choudhury (UNDRR) (30 mins) • Presentation of group activity, moderate by Aneeshaa Choudhury (UNDRR) (30 mins) • DesInventar Platform Introduction, Hervens Silme (UNDRR) (10 mins) • Analysis and stocktake on Ethiopia's DesInventar data, Aneeshaa Choudhury (UNDRR) (10 mins) Q&A (15 mins)
15:00 – 15:20	<i>Coffee Break</i>
15:20 – 16:30	Session 4 Continued: • Introduction to a SFM self-assessment tool to support countries in evaluating their capacity to provide indicators for monitoring progress under the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Moriken Camara (UNEP) (15 mins) Group work on SFM self-assessment tool, Ekaterina Poleshchuk and Moriken Camara (UNEP) (55 mins)
Thursday, 30 January 2025	
Session 5: Climate Change Statistics: Overview of international statistical frameworks and guidelines Moderator: Ekaterina Poleshchuk (UNEP)	

09:00 – 10:20	Introduction to the session, by Moderator • Climate Change Agenda and Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators, Ekaterina Poleshchuk (UNEP) (20 mins) • Linkages of the Global Set on Climate Change Statistics and Indicators with the Disaster-related Statistics and other global initiatives and frameworks, Ekaterina Poleshchuk (UNEP) (10 mins) Q&A (10 mins) • Supporting tools for the development of the Global Set on Climate Change Statistics and Indicators at the national level, Ekaterina Poleshchuk (UNEP) (25 mins) Q&A and open discussion (25 mins)
10:20 – 10:40	<i>Coffee Break</i>
10:40 – 12:30	Session 5 Continued: Group activity: Identification of national data on climate change statistics using the Climate Change Statistics and Indicators Self-Assessment Tool, moderate by Ekaterina Poleshchuk (UNEP) • Group work (60 mins) • Discussion of the results (50 mins)
12:30 – 13:30	<i>Lunch</i>
Session 6: Supporting national stakeholders in developing a roadmap for the Sendai Framework monitoring and reporting Moderator: Aneeshaa Choudhury Shudipta (UNDRR)	
13:30 – 15:00	Open discussion on developing a roadmap to support disaster-related statistics and data, including Sendai Framework monitoring and reporting, in Ethiopia , moderated by Aneeshaa Choudhury Shudipta (UNDRR), All participants (90 mins) Expected Outcomes: Drafting a roadmap to support disaster-related statistics and data, including Sendai Framework monitoring and reporting
15:00 – 15:20	<i>Coffee Break</i>
Session 7: Conclusions and Recommendations Moderator: Ekaterina Poleshchuk (UNEP)	
15:20 – 16:00	• Discussing recommendations and next steps to advance disaster– related and climate change statistics in Ethiopia, Ekaterina Poleshchuk (UNEP), Hervens Silme (UNDRR) • Support materials and key documents for climate change and disaster– related statistics, Moriken Camara (UNEP), Aneeshaa Choudhury (UNDRR) • Post-workshop survey, Moriken Camara (UNEP) • Feedback on the workshop – All participants Closing Remarks

Annex 3: Ethiopia's Roadmap for Advancing Disaster-Related Data and Sendai Framework Monitoring

Step 1: Establishing Collaboration Structures and Buy-In
Timeline: Medium-term (6-12 months)
Objectives: - Strengthen the national disaster data collection system (following the high-level awareness meeting and designation of focal points in each ministry). - Implement a cluster-based approach to disaster damage and loss assessment (already in place). - Formalize the collaboration framework through legal agreements and Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs). Key actions: - Conduct regular reporting, meetings, and training sessions at the regional level. - Advocate for the integration of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFM) across different line ministries. - Gather and incorporate feedback from various ministries to refine data collection mechanisms.
Step 2: Conducting a Self-Assessment
Timeline: Short-term (3 months); internal deadline: End of May (UNEP-UNDRR)
Objectives: - Assess the current state of disaster data collection in collaboration with key line ministries and the Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC). - Standardize data collection methodologies and ensure alignment across ministries. - Identify additional stakeholders beyond those engaged in the workshop and establish communication channels. Key Actions: - Hold a joint UNEP-EDRMC meeting to plan and conduct the self-assessment. - Send official letters to line ministries requesting feedback and analyse the responses. - Distribute standardized templates and tools to focal points (FPs) across ministries.
Step 3: Enhancing Coordination and Data Sharing
Timeline: Short-term (1-3 months)
Objectives: - Obtain feedback from ministry focal points on disaster data collection processes. - Develop and disseminate clear guidelines on data submission, including timelines, formats, and responsibilities. - Secure high-level ministerial support for data-sharing initiatives. - Extend coordination efforts to regional and district levels. Key Actions: - Issue an official letter from the Minister of EDRMC to all relevant stakeholders.

- Organize in-person meetings with ministry representatives and key stakeholders.
- Engage with UN agency leadership to align international support with national efforts.

Step 4: Dissemination, Advocacy, and Communication

Timeline: 6-12 months (following regional and local training by EDRMC)

Objectives:

- Integrate advocacy for the Sendai Framework into various ministerial activities.
- Strengthen communication efforts across different levels of government and public institutions.
- Promote awareness and stakeholder engagement through diverse media channels.

Key Actions:

- Conduct training sessions at regional and local levels.
- Utilize mainstream media (bulletins, documentaries, brochures, policy briefs, radio) to disseminate information.
- Establish negotiation strategies to ensure the assignment of focal points across all districts.

Step 5: Securing Funding and Capacity Building

Timeline: Ongoing

Objectives:

- Establish a dedicated budget to support disaster data collection initiatives.
- Build technical capacity at federal, regional, and district levels through training and mentorship programs.
- Develop and integrate advanced Information Technology (IT) solutions to enhance data collection and management.
- Strengthen the workforce by engaging data analysts, coders, and statisticians in disaster risk reduction efforts.

Key Actions:

- Implement a Training-of-Trainers (ToT) model to scale national capacity-building efforts.
- Partner with academic institutions to integrate students into government-led data initiatives through internships and research exchanges.
- Explore national funding opportunities (e.g., allocation from the Land Degradation and Restoration Special Fund).
- Engage with international partners through the EDRMC and UN Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) to secure funding, promote knowledge-sharing, and facilitate peer-to-peer learning.