FIGHTING FUTURE FAMINES, ETHIOPIA

#1 / Project Report

Overview of Disaster Risk

Ethiopia is extremely vulnerable to disasters, and in particular, climate-induced disasters. By the end of 2015, Ethiopia was suffering its worst drought in fifty years due to the global El Nino. In the next 30 years, temperatures are expected to rise by 2 degrees, which will devastate unprepared farming commnunities.

Ethiopia has been identified as a key high-risk area, where climate change will almost certainly increase the frequency and occurrence of floods and droughts[1] and increasing variability and droughts will lead to food shortages[2].

Current Situation

The World Bank Climate Profile of Ethiopia identified the following disaster risks in Ethiopia:

1) Climate change will almost certainly increase the frequency and occurrence of floods and droughts
2) Increasing variability and droughts will lead to food shortages
3) Livestock production will be negatively affected, exacerbating disasters when they do happen

World Vision Resilience Response

The aim of this project is to help farming families and their children to avoid losing everything to climate change and its effects, while also preparing children - as change-makers and primary generation bearing the brunt of climate change in the coming years - to face, brace against and protect themselves against the onset of climate change.

Over the last year,

1. **293 households** who were badly affected by heavy rain and snow were **provided seeds and other agricultural inputs** to restart their farms
2. **100 farmers were trained in climate-resilient agricultural techniques** to sustain their livelihoods in the coming years
3. **38 government nurseries were supported with tree seeds** to cultivate new stocks for vulnerable farmers
4. **50 district level committees were trained to address the disaster risks** present in their communities ahead of time

Cultivation of fruit seedlings in government nurseries for vulnerable farmers' transplanting

[1] Changes in precipitation patterns, rainfall variability, and temperature, which could increase the frequency and occurrence of floods and droughts
[2] Ibid. "The increasing year-to-year variability and increases in both droughts and heavy precipitation events lowers agricultural production with corresponding negative effects on food security".

5. **25 district experts were trained on early warning systems** to effectively identify risks and **40 community members and committees were trained to develop contingency plans** to mitigate them
6. **38 farmers were trained on soil fertility mapping, fertilizer use** and 20 were trained in sustainable farmland management to prevent environmental degradation and effective climate-resilient cultivation
7. **50 children and school teachers were trained on natural resource and environmental management**
8. Disaster Risk Reduction was **mainstreamed into the school curriculum** in Oromia State

Children in schools learning about natural resource and environmental management to cope with the future effects of climate change

Moving forward

Thank you for your generosity and love for children and their families in their time of greatest need. On behalf of beneficiaries who may never have a chance to thank you personally, we would like to extend our sincere appreciation for your gift to send hope and help in this disaster-stricken area.

The Survival Fund by World Vision Singapore allows us to reach out to disaster-stricken victims and is a way to allow us to stand in the gap while both bracing at-risk communities and providing relief to those recovering from disasters. To learn more, visit www.worldvision.org.sg/disaster.