



St. MARY'S UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK

**THE ROLE OF ETHIOPIAN RED CROSS IN DISASTER RISK
REDUCTION AND REHABILITATION IN THE CASE OF QOSHEE AREA**

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DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, declare that this thesis is my original work, prepared under the guidance of a University advisor. All sources of materials used for this thesis have been duly acknowledged. I further confirm that the thesis has not been submitted either in part or full to any other higher learning institution for the purpose of earning any degree.

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ENDORSEMENT

This thesis has been submitted to St. Mary's University, School of Graduate Studies, and Social Work Department for examination with my approval as a University advisor.

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JULY, 2020

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Acronyms

SMU:	St. Mary's University
ICRC:	International Red Cross and Crescent Societies
IFRC:	International Federation of Red Cross and the Red Crescent Societies
ERCS:	Ethiopian Red Cross Societies
FDRE:	Federal Democratic Republic Of Ethiopia
UNISDR:	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
ISDR:	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
ARSDRR:	Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction
DRR:	Disaster Risk Reduction
IDMC:	Internal Displacements of the Center
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organization
UNDRR:	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
CAS:	Complex Adaptive System Theory
DG ECHO: Operations	Directorate General of European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid
PTSD:	Post Traumatic Stress Disorder

Abstract

Ethiopian Red Cross Societies has played a great role in natural and manmade disaster risk reduction and rehabilitation process in Ethiopia, especially in the rural disaster area. The main purpose of the study was to assess the March 11, 2017 Qoshee Garbage Dumpster Disaster Victims' Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation process of the Society in line with the Ethiopian Humanitarian Policy, Strategy, the charters and the International Humanitarian partners such as ICRC and IFRC to reduce risk factors. To examine this, the researcher used both primary and secondary data sources. The primary data sources that include questionnaire, interview and observation were used to answer the particular questions that the researcher was looking for. The secondary data sources tried to interpret, analyze primary data sources, inclusive and realistic data, viewpoints, were collected, the most important data sources for this study were accessed from ERCS, Addis Ababa branch staff members, volunteers and the 2017 Qoshee Landslide Disaster Victims. In addition to this, correspondent reports, document analysis (photo and videos), news and relevant documents of international humanitarian partners were reviewed.

The research design is Ex- Post facto research design, which means design after the events have already occurred the mixed research approach was used. The subjects who participated in the study were selected by using non probability sampling. Ten informants were interviewed Officers, coordinators, youth volunteers and experts from ERCS and victims of the community; they were used for open ended type of questions in Amharic. The research was comprised, data type source, sampling technique, data collection tools and method of data analysis.

The result indicated that ERCS participated in the emergency response and risk reduction phase. Based on the finding, absence of rehabilitation and reconstruction were the main challenges of the society and the main gap of the ERCS is lack of readiness of mass urban catastrophe or disaster and there was a gap between the two institutions the Addis Ababa city administration and ERCS both have worked hard since the day of the accident and saved many lives during the time, but after the rescue and disaster recovery, the Red Cross Society showed no involvement to rehabilitation process and also lack of modern communication was the key problem of the society.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The Red Cross's idea was born in 1859 when Henry Dunant, a young Swiss man, known as the father of the Red Cross (Henry Dunant, 1862, p.7) came up on the sight of a bloodstained battle in the border of France and Italy at the place named Solferino. This was the war between Italy, the armies of Imperial Austria and the Franco-Sardinian Alliance. Several people an estimated number of over 40,000 men lay dead on the battleground and the wounded needed medical attention (IFRC, 2019). At that time, Dunant organized local people to fix the soldiers' wounds and to feed and relieve their wounds. After this war zone, Solferino, called for the creation of National Relief Societies to assist those wounded in the war, and pointed the way to the future Geneva Convention (Henry Dunant, 1862, p.8).

After four years, the Red Cross was reborn in 1863 when five Geneva men including the father of Red Cross, Dunant, set up the International Committee for Relief to the wounded. It later became the International Committee the Red Cross. The following year twelve governments adopted the first Geneva Convention. It was a milestone in the history of humanity, offering care for the wounded, and defining medical services as "Neutral" on the battlefield. (History IFRC 2019)

Nowadays, the International Red Cross and the Crescent Societies work on many countries with different interventions including manmade and natural disaster risk reduction and preparedness.

When we see the global level of disaster risk reduction was restricted to the two global frameworks, the Hyogo and the Sendai Framework, for disaster risk reduction (UNISDR, 2005); the Hyogo Framework states specific gaps and challenges that are identified in the following five main areas: first one is deals about Governance, organizational, legal policy frame work the second main area is risk identification, assessment, monitoring and early warning the third one is knowledge management and education the fourth one is reducing underline risk factors the last one is preparedness for effective response and recovery the last one is more linked to the paper.

These are the key areas for developing a relevant framework for action for the years 2005–2015 (Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: p.5). The present one is the Sendai Framework for disaster risk reduction to apply in 2015–2030 (UNISDR, 2015).

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai Framework) is the first major agreement of the post-2015 development agenda with seven targets and four priorities for action. To care the assessment of global progress in realizing the outcome and aim of the present Framework, seven global targets have been approved. These targets will be measured at the global level and will be complemented by work to develop appropriate indicators. National targets and indicators will contribute to the achievement of the outcome and goal of the present Framework (Sendai Framework2015-2030 p.11).

The Sendai framework has seven major global targets and four priorities that require more attention to disaster risk reduction in the future.

- Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030 and aiming to lower it by an average of per 100,000 global mortality rates in the years 2020–2030 compared to the period 2005–2015.
- Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030. Its aim is to lower the average global figure per 100,000 in the years2020–2030 compared to the period 2005 – 2015.
- Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030.
- Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services. This is among health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030.
- Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020.

- Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of the present Framework by 2030.
- Substantially increase the availability of and accessibility to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030 (Sendai Framework p.11).

The conference also stated that four priorities are taking into account the experience gained through the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action. It also fulfills the expected outcomes and goals; there is a need for focused action within and across sectors by States at local, national, regional and global levels in the following four priority areas:

Priority one is understanding disaster risk the second priority is strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk and the third one is investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience the fourth priority is enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction (Sendai Framework p.13).

The seven targets and four priorities in action show that they are capable of preventing and delivering appropriate assistance for disaster victims.

As we look at some of the continent’s activities with these international agreements, disasters in Africa are evolving and impact geographically. Since 2011, 147 recorded disasters –including 19 droughts and 67 flood events affected millions across Africa and caused US\$ 1.3 billion in economic loss (ARSDRR p.12). On average, nearly two disasters of significant proportions have been recorded every week in the region since 2002. Few of these ever make the global headlines but they continually and persistently erode the capacities of Africans to survive or succeed. Between 2001 and 2010, an average of 125 events occurred in Africa each year.

The largest proportion of which were hydro meteorological (floods or wet mass movement). Although hydro meteorological events are typically responsible for one third of the total economic damage by disasters in Africa, over the past two years alone, they have caused 90% of the economic losses. Judging by the number of sufferers, however, biological hazards are ravaging the continent in much greater numbers than other hazards. Generally, Africa recorded

many manmade and natural disasters. The disaster affected many countries economy growth (ARSDRR p.12).

Before we discuss the history of ERCS, let us first see the world's top five countries and including the people who are most at risk with manmade and natural disaster. These include Europe and Asia. According to the Global Humanitarian Assistance Report of 2018, continuing and new crises left an estimated of 201.5 million people in 134 countries in need of international humanitarian assistance in 2017 (Development Initiatives, 2018). Over a third of the people in need were in just five countries – Yemen, Syria, Turkey, Ethiopia and Iraq. Most countries demanding international support were affected by several calamity types – with many clash-affected countries also accommodating refugees and experiencing disasters associated with natural hazards. The number of people forced into dislocation by conflict or violence reached an estimated of 68.5 million by the end of 2017 which is the highest recorded total to date. It is to be seen that Ethiopia is one of disastrous prone countries (World disaster report, 2018, p.109).

In addition to the Global Report of 2018, it also clearly indicated about internal displacement of the Center (IDMC, 2018), and the data for the organization 61% (18.8 million) of the 30.6 million anew internal displaced people in 2017 which was caused by disasters (IDMC/NRC, 2018). Weather-related risks triggered the vast majority with floods accounting for 8.6 million and storms 7.5 million. These were huge numbers of losses.

The establishment of the Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS) was made by a government decree on July 8, 1935. That was in the aftermath of the second Italian aggression over Ethiopia. The government then began providing humanitarian services to wounded soldiers and civilian victims. On September 25, 1935, ERCS was formally accepted as the 48th member of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. (, ERCS, 1935, History of the societies)

After twelve years, there were ups and downs. The Ethiopian Red Cross Societies is supplementary to the government and yet it is an independent humanitarian organization. It was established and recognized by law through a National Charter adopted on October 31, 1947. The Charter has gone through various parliamentary revisions and the last one being in 1999. The

current Charter was endorsed by the Parliament in January 2018. In this charter there are seven strategic objectives to work on humanitarian activities.

ERCS's Seven Strategic Objectives:

- 1- Save lives, protect livelihood and contribute to community resilience;
- 2- Promote culture of non-violence and peace;
- 3- Enhance membership and volunteer management;
- 4- Ensure financial self-reliance and optimize resource utilization;
- 5- Pursue humanitarian diplomacy and enhance visibility and image building;
- 6- Capacity building of HQs and Branches;
- 7- Partnership development; (<https://www.redcrosseth.org>)

The charter prevents and gets rid of manmade and natural disasters without discrimination based on Color, Nationality, Sex, Religion, Political Stance or any other Ground and also Human Suffering are clearly stated.

In conformity with the Geneva Conventions and the fundamental principles referred to in Article 6 of this Charter, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society shall have the following three purposes (ERCS, re-establishment Charter p. 4)

- Alleviate human sufferings on the health and lives of human beings caused by manmade and natural disasters including hostilities; restore family links and help the victims of the disaster rehabilitate quickly;
- Prevent disaster on the lives and health of human beings caused by natural calamities, hostilities and build community resilience;
- Work towards humanity, volunteerism and the prevalence of peace for human beings.

According to Charter 1of the above re-establishment, the Ethiopian Red Cross has the responsibility to alleviate human suffering and the duty and responsibility to set briefly in the rehabilitation process.

The 2017 landslide disaster placed a history of Qoshee or Reppi. It was established in the 1960s and at that time it was located at the outskirts of Addis Ababa. After the fast expansion of the city of Addis Ababa, it fell under the administration of Addis Ababa. It is currently surrounded by shops and residences which have encroached on an expanding rubbish mountain (William Davison, 24 Mar 2017 p.1).

1.2. Statement of the Problem

The International Federation of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent Societies are the world's largest volunteer-based humanitarian networks. There have one hundred ninety members of the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies worldwide. It serves nearly every community reaching out 160.7 million people annually through long-term services and development programs. It also reaches out as many as 110 million people through disaster response and early recovery programs. They act before, during and after disasters and health emergencies to meet the needs and improve the lives of vulnerable people. They do so with impartiality as to nationality, race, gender, religious beliefs, class and political opinions. This is the unique and acceptable nature of the Red Cross (World Disasters Report 2018, p.2)

On March 11, 2017, a landslide at the Qoshee Garbage dump site that was on the suburb of Ethiopia's Capital, Addis Ababa, killed 115 people. It was a sad day for all Ethiopians. Qoshee (alternatively named Reppi) derivative from the Amharic word for "dirty," had hundreds of people living in unincorporated communities under the 50 year-old garbage dump's unstable mounds (Tom Gardener, May3, 2017). The main focus on this research is to recommend that manmade problems and the remedial action which is given to resolve it. In fact this paper focuses on the very catastrophic disaster that happened here at Qoshee, Addis Ababa in 2017. This disaster was the cause for death, injury and displacement for thousands of people. This disaster was the cause for death, injury and displacement for thousands of people.

Many governmental and non-governmental organizations have participated to give assistance to the victims. Above all, Ethiopian Red Cross played a major role in helping the injured by giving first aid and trying to control further destruction. Citizens were shocked by the sad and horrible news and extended their hands.

What activities have been done? What has the Ethiopian Red Cross done after controlling the landslide disaster? Did it resettle or rehabilitate the victims?

This paper tries to evaluate and identify what was done and what was not done by the Ethiopian Red Cross. The researcher believes to learn many things for future disaster, such as threat information and recommended legislation, regulations, and administration guidelines that should be ready in advance. These would be by means of the lessons from post disaster investigations and other researchers. On the other hand, the future strategies made of the societies would be lead for quick arrangement of solve the problem, the study also support the society to establish good working guidelines for community intervention especially urban disaster.

1.3. Objectives of the Study

1.3.1. General Objective

In spite of the fact that many factors are responsible for the ever increasing rate of domestic natural and human made problems, the general objective of this study is to assess, the role of the Ethiopian Red Cross in risk reduction and rehabilitation in the 2017, Qoshee incident.

1.3.2. Specific Objectives

- Identify the root causes of the problem;
- Investigate the scale of the victims problem on the people who were living in Qoshee area;
- Examine the types of activities the support providers were engaged in;
- Suggest measures to be taken by the ERCS society for proactive action.

1.4 Research Questions

The researcher tried to answer the following essential questions which are the derivative of the above stated research objectives.

1. What were the causes of the landslide area?
2. How much damage was done by the victims?
3. How the role of donors and sponsors role is seeing?
4. What were ERCS measures to be taken for controlling a situation?

1.5. Significances of the Study

The study will provide information to governmental administrations, NGOs and educators linked to risk reduction and rehabilitation in Ethiopia.. This research will have relevant contributions to bring long term implications for rehabilitation processes. The results from this study contribute to increase the urban catastrophe readiness for ERCS Consequently; social workers are stands to victims and vulnerable groups, also advocate for concerned body for social change. As a result, this study will benefit disaster victim's community and risk area settlers. As well, it will help to develop proper intervention programs in ERCS risk reduction and rehabilitation department. It will as well serve as input to policymakers in administrative government offices and the country Emergency response and preparedness office to develop workable and protective strategies. Finally, this study will enrich kinds of works on similar issue and can assist as a reference point for other studies and also future researchers will benefit from this study, the results of this study, and it is believed that available knowledge will fulfill the services.

1.6. Scope and Limitation of the Study

The Ethiopian Red Cross Society of the disaster risk reduction and rehabilitation programs works in the whole country. However, this paper focuses on the issues of Addis Ababa Kolfe Keranyo Sub-city, Woreda 1 and of March 11, 2017 Qoshee area land slide disaster. The issue affects the rehabilitation process in Ethiopia and across boundaries; however, the study was limited only to the urban disaster.

1.7. Organization of the Study

The thesis structured in to five chapters the first chapter deals about basic topic in the study general background ,Statement of the problem, objective, significance of the study, operational definition of terms limitation of the study and identification the research questions. Chapter two presents literature review, conceptual framework of empirical literature and theories, introduction of the basic literature on the cause and effects of the disaster risk reduction and lack of rehabilitation process in Ethiopian Red Cross Societies{ case of Qoshee area}. The third chapter explains methodologies, research design study population, Sampling method and data collection instrument, data analysis, reliability and Validity and discussion of ethical consideration. Chapter four are focused on data analysis finding and discussion in these chapter it includes background of the respondent, accident of the landslide disaster, damage/consequence

of the disaster ERCS and Addis Ababa branch office disaster preparedness and response office contribution and measured the Region 14 administrative responsibility and contribution challenges and opportunities of the Victims measures to be taken by the government, NGOs and Society for proactive action. The last chapter focuses on conclusion and recommendation.

1.8. Operational Definitions of Terms

- **Disasters** are often described as a result of the combination of: the exposure to a hazard; the conditions of vulnerability that are present; and insufficient capacity or measures to reduce or cope with the potential negative consequences. Disaster impacts may include loss of life, injury, disease and other negative effects on human physical, mental and social well-being, together with damage to property, destruction of assets, loss of services, social and economic disruption and environmental degradation (UNISDR, p.13, 2009).
- **Disaster Risk** reflects the concept of disasters as the outcome of continuously present conditions of risk. Disaster risk comprises of different types of potential losses which are often difficult to quantify. Nevertheless, with knowledge of the prevailing hazards and the patterns of population and socio-economic development, disaster risks can be assessed and mapped, in broad terms at least (UNISDR, p.14, 2009).
- **Disaster Risk Reduction** is a comprehensive approach to reduce disaster risks. It is set out in the United Nations-endorsed Hyogo Framework for Action adopted in 2005 whose expected outcome is “The substantial reduction of disaster losses in lives and the social, economic and environmental assets of communities and countries. “The International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) system provides a vehicle for cooperation among Governments, organizations and civil society actors to assist in the implementation of the Framework. It should be noted that *while the term “disaster reduction” is sometimes used as the term “disaster risk reduction.”* It *provides* a better recognition of the ongoing nature of disaster risks and the ongoing potential to reduce these risks (UNISDR, p.15, 2009).
- **Rehabilitation** is a set of activities implemented after the impact of a disaster in order to restore the basic social services and functions.

- **Vulnerability** is defined as the characteristics and circumstances of a community system or asset that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard. Vulnerability is a set of prevailing or consequential conditions arising from various physical, social, economic and environmental factors which increase the susceptibility of a community to the impact of hazards (UNISDR, 2002:24).
- **Relief** is the provision on a humanitarian basis of material aid and emergency medical care necessary to save lives.
- **Emergency** is a situation that poses an immediate risk to health, life, property, or environment. Most emergencies require urgent intervention to prevent a worsening of the situation, although in some situations, mitigation may not be possible and agencies may only be able to offer palliative care for the aftermath (<https://en.wikipedia.org> › wiki).
- **Disaster Risk** is defined as “the potential loss of life, injury, or destroyed or damaged assets which could occur to a system, society or a community in a specific period of time, determined probabilistically as a function of hazard, exposure, and capacity”. In the technical sense, it is defined through the combination of three terms: hazard, exposure and vulnerability (UN-SPIDER, March 2015)
- **Disaster Management** is defined as organization and management of resources and responsibilities for dealing with all humanitarian aspects of emergencies, in particular preparedness, response and recovery in order to lessen the impact of disaster (www.ifrc.org).
- **Coping Capacity** is the ability of people, organizations and systems, using available skills and resources, to manage adverse conditions, risk or disasters. The capacity to cope requires continuing awareness, resources and good management, both in normal times as well as during disasters or adverse conditions(**UNISDR**, 2009)

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Literature

In this study, the researcher will use Disaster Resilience and Complex Adaptive System Theory (CAS). In these two theories, there is a common ground about disaster risk reduction. It focused on the risk reduction and resilience at the time of the disaster and after the occurrence of the disaster.

2.1.1 Disaster Resilience and Complex Adaptive System (CAS Theories)

A better understanding of disaster resilience and its underlying dynamic forces as exposed by the application of CAS could in future provide an effective tool to manage disaster risks and building of resilience as it is originally introduced in the field of ecology. The operational definition of resilience adopted in the paper a disaster context defined as “ability of a community to respond and recover from disaster impacts through adaptive processes that facilitate the ability of the social system to re-organize, change, and learn in response to a disaster” (Timmerman, 1981; Palling, 2003; Cutter et al., 2008). Disasters have been part of human presence since the beginning of time. However, the impact of these events have become clearer in recent periods leading to increase in loss of lives, livelihoods, infrastructure, biodiversity and linked socio-ecological systems. The intense impact of hazards and disasters on human systems has caused society to create new scientific fields, policies and programs to deal with their consequences. The field has used concepts such as vulnerability and risk to explain why human systems are susceptible to disasters whilst also formulating possible explanation and tools to determine how to reduce disaster risk. A prominent existing issue of debate and practice in reducing disaster risk is the notion of resilience (Miller, 2010).

Resilience is often viewed as an outcome that needs to be achieved for a community to be condensed “safe” from disaster-related effects. However, if one views resilience as an outcome instead of a continuous process, the system can be regarded as stable. As was referred earlier, stable systems no longer have the ability to adapt and learn from disaster and risk situations and this would eventually lead to the total collapse of the system (Manyena, 2006). The above argument links with systems theory ideas of open vs. closed systems. A closed system such as outcome-focused resilience already contains the premium level of resilience. The system will

attain as well as all the capacities that support it (Von Bertalanffy, 1950). This type of resilience will ultimately nose-dive in the light of new environmental and social burdens associated with changing disaster risk profiles, as the system has gone the ability to learn and to adapt. Apart from theoretical and philosophical differences in defining and explaining resilience, there are also practical difficulties in measuring when a community is resilient or what components or capacities they need to develop/build in order to become “more resilient.” (Renschler,2010).

2.1.2. Human intervention and the physical environment

According to Picard, who is a known ICRC researcher and principal consultant, wrote the article entitled disaster management, risk reduction and international disaster reaction laws in the Commonwealth countries her perception, the frequency and intensity of hazards and disaster losses vary from year to year, and from country to country. However, in worldwide natural hazards alone result in massive loss of life and injury. Though such natural hazards cannot be prevented, a lot of their human consequences can be reduced. From a government perspective, it is important to make a difference between the threats to which populations are exposed by virtue of their location, and the impacts these have on the affected communities. Many disasters also arise from multiple risks. Human interference in the physical environment is ever more extent. Hence, while ‘natural disaster’ remains a commonly used term, it is becoming more difficult to make a distinction between natural and human-made phenomena. It is more necessary for the concerned body and the governments to take a multi-hazard approach to manage disaster risk. In the article, she finds the disaster hazard and risk management the leading factors on human intervention of the physical environment. My research also believes and agrees to M. Picard findings. The study believes in 2017Qoshee landslide disaster causes arise from the lack of human and physical environment association (Picard, 2016).

2.2. Disaster Risk Reduction and Food Assistance

2.2.1. Scope of Food Assistance

Based on the instruments of EU’s is humanitarian food assistance saving lives through providing assistance to encounter basic humanitarian food and nutrition needs. However, it also aims to fulfill supportive functions, explicitly giving to reduce risk and vulnerability, and refining the precision and efficiency of humanitarian food assistance through capacity-building and

advocacy. It includes emergency food security including nutrition and short-term livelihood support.

2.2.2 Rationale for DRR in Food Assistance

The rationale behind for, EU's humanitarian food assistance is a direct link between disaster risk and food insecurity, Food-insecure people are the least able to survive with disasters because when the disaster losses many things and create a problem for food assistance interventions. These are to contribute to a lot to control for disaster risk reduction either by protecting livelihood assets particularly human and social capital and supporting and promoting for a conducive environment in terms of structures and processes.

2.2.3. Approach to DRR in Food Assistance

According to, DG ECHO food assistance requires all humanitarian action to be risk-informed. It means that analysis and design should be based on a sound assessment of risk and the intervention should seek reducing immediate and future risks. It can involve: directly reducing risk to people and especially the most at risk (children under 5, pregnant & lactating women, older people and people with disabilities). This would include immediate risks, such as acute under nutrition due to lack of access to basic food requirements. It should also consider longer-term risks, such as promoting appropriate flood management measures for agricultural land damaged by floods, It may also involve specific actions, such as 'pre-emptive de-stocking of livestock' or the short-term strengthening of early-warning systems, incorporating indicators on emergency food-insecurity and acute under nutrition. Accordingly DG ECHO will require that humanitarian interventions are designed and implemented by agencies possessing the requisite technical competence.

2.3 Recovery after disaster

2.3.1 Issues in Recovery Process

Hamilton (2010), Lloyd-Jones (2006), Sawyer et al. (2010), the inefficiencies of recovery process have been discussed by the recovery activities are often awkward and uncoordinated. Many conflicts can be seen among the stakeholders who make this process more lengthy and

complicated. Sometimes recovery projects can worsen the existing vulnerabilities faced by the community. Johnson et al. 2006; Lyons 2009; TEC 2007 John Labadie (2008) mentioned about the multiplicity of recovery and reconstruction activities that can be pursued by a plethora of government jurisdictions, government agencies, NGOs, private and volunteer groups. Lack of coordination among institutions makes it difficult to manage the activities which may lead to wastage of resources. Sandeeka M. and Wilkinson S. (2014) also highlighted several disturbing issues in the recovery process. Those are the non-adherence to policies, insufficient focus on livelihood development and small business support programs, overruling of local government agencies and neglecting vulnerable groups of people in the community. Poor leadership, ownership of money and property rights, short-sighted vision, quick and easy fix political wills, rigid mandates, weak priority, and scarce resources are other disturbing issues in recovery process. Natural Hazards, Centre of Colorado University 2006 delays of recovery planning, resurvey due to inadequate information, the additional workload on government officers create recovery process unsatisfactory and such delays divert funds and resources from recovery programs, overlap the responsibility of one department to another.

2.3.2. Best Practices of the Recovery Process

Natural Hazards Center of Colorado University (2006) discusses several best practices in making the recovery process more productive. Some best practices for effective recovery are discussed in several literatures. Among those best practices, a holistic consideration, consensus base and sustainability aspects of recovery process are highlighted. Accordingly, citizens must be treated equitably, long-term community benefits should not be sacrificed for the short-term individual gains, a broad-based community support should be mobilized, environmental and natural resources should be used to maximize benefits, expose people to the risk must be exposed to the people than before and reconstruction should be linked with the economic enhancement of community. A former American President, Clinton (2006) initiated a concept of “Build Back Better” (BBB) as best practices to the disaster recovery process during the multinational resource efforts following the Indian\ Ocean Tsunami. This concept is further discussed by S Khasalamwa (2009), Lyons (2009), Sandeeka M. and Wilkinson S. (2014). Clinton (2006) discussed ten best ways to make the recovery process effective, those are:

1. Recognize that families and communities drive their own recovery

2. Promote fairness and equity
3. Enhance the preparedness for future disasters
4. Empower the local governments to manage recovery efforts
5. Use good information for recovery planning and effective coordination
6. The United Nations, World Bank, and other multilateral agencies must clarify their roles and relationships, especially in addressing the early stages of a recovery process
7. Expanding role of NGOs and enabling a greater responsibility for quality in recovery efforts
8. Create conditions for entrepreneurs to flourish
9. Develop agency partnerships that move beyond rivalry and unhealthy competition and
10. Leave communities safer by reducing risks and building resilience.

United Nations (2006), Clinton (2006), Kennedy (2009), FEMA (2000) highlighted the importance of identifying the role of stakeholders in the recovery process. After the Tsunami the government of Sri Lanka emphasized locally appropriate solutions as a best practice for disaster recovery process. FEMA (2000) highlighted community-centered recovery operations whereas Omidvar et al. (2010) emphasized the importance of preserving cultural and architectural heritage in recovery these are a great lesson for ERCS especially urban disaster risk reduction and rehabilitation intervention.

2.3.3. Institutional Coordination about Emergency Response

According to Akrani, Institutional Coordination is considered as the core function of management. Considering its importance, Mary Parker Follett also argued that the principle of coordination started at an early stage in the management process. So, coordination in disaster management is a set of systematic activities that guide to protect the vulnerable people. In order to achieve the objectives of public policy, the implementation functions performed by different organizations and agencies must be coordinated. Otherwise, it may negatively affect its successful implementation, Pressman and Wildavsky (1973) rightly observed. Current evidence indicated that many governments in the developing world have expressed their serious concern over the problem of coordination in the implementation stage of any public policy or projects or programs.

Poor coordination among the organizations also hinders the proper utilization of allocated funds for desired results. Though, over the years, there have been plenty of empirical research on

coordination that has been done in the field of social science, and many of the findings have been incorporated in the policy document of the government. Mintzberg (1988) analyzed the concept from the intra-organizational coordination, while Christensen and Laegreid (2008) analyzed coordination from both intra and inter organizational perspectives. Again, coordination can be viewed from two angles such as horizontally and vertically. Horizontal or inter organizational coordination can be placed between organizations on the same line, while vertical or intra organizational coordination takes place within the organization. If we put it differently, coordination is concerned with managing the activities of different organizations and individuals or subunits of an organization are considered as inter and intra-organizational coordination respectively. To make things clear, G.Bouckaert, BG Peters, G Bouckaert (2005) explain the inter organization coordination as network-based, while intra-organization coordination is considered as hierarchy-based (Christensen and Laegreid 2008).

When we see the 2017 Qoshee landslide disaster both inter and intra organization coordination are great challenges specially to rehabilitate the disaster victims.

2.3. Conceptual Framework Dependent Variable and Performance Indicator/ Independent Variables.

Dependent Variable	Performance Indicator
Emergency Recovery	Resource Operation Lifesaving Practice
Infrastructure Recovery	Campaign Process Donation Delivery
	Disaster Controlling Electricity and Water Facility Administration Health and Education
Long term Recovery	Damage Assessment Basic Needs at New Settlement Area Safety in New Settlements Reestablishment of Income Sources Resettlement Process and Assistance

Table1 Conceptual Framework. Source, Own survey, 2020.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is intended to understand the practices, challenges, successes and opportunities of ERSC particularly the 2017 Qoshee Landslide Disaster Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation process of the Society in line with the Ethiopian Humanitarian Policy and Strategy and International Humanitarian partners to reduce risk factors. For the sake of attaining the objective of the study, the methodology part of the research was organized in the following ways by integrating research design and approach, data type and source, sampling technique, data collection tools and method of data analysis.

3.1. Research Design and Approach

Research Design is a plan of how the researcher conducted the research. It emphasizes on the end product of the research, express the research problem and a point of departure and focuses on the logic of the research. On the other hand, research approach is a situated activity that hints the issue under study in one or above situations from the three basic strategies of research. (Creswell, J. W. 2007)

For the purpose of completing the objectives of this research, the researcher mainly worked on QUAL-quant research approach and descriptive study design. It meanwhile described the role of ERCS risk reduction and rehabilitation process.

3.2. Description of the Study Area and Population

Qoshee also known as Reppi is a large open landfill. The site is located in the southeast part of Addis Ababa, in the boundaries of Nifas-Silk-Lafto and Kolfe Qeranyo Sub City Woreda 1, based on woreda 1, administrative body data the target population is 407 families and the target population contains 196 victims household Qoshee land slide victims' community, according to Krejcie and Morgan, 1970 Sample size determination table and ten interviewee were selected purposely for interview and questionnaire were distributed for 196 respondents and 185 returned,

This study will concentrate on identifying the practice and challenges tackled during the humanitarian assistance operation and the degree of the performance of the Ethiopian Red Cross Societies specially the Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation Process.

3.3. Sampling Technique

The study used non-probability sampling technique which is used to identify the most relevant targets to select some group of samples that represent the whole population and to spot the most constructive and likely sources of information (Kothari, 2004) to the study. From the types of this technique, purposive sampling technique was employed. Purposive sampling technique is a deliberate choice of informants who are willing to give deep information due to their knowledge and experience with the issue under study (Tongco, 2007).

ERCS, as a study place, was selected purposefully because the current Charter it endorsed by the Parliament in January 2018 given to the mandate to conduct appropriate activities for the complete implementation and realization of the objectives of the Humanitarian activities including manmade and natural disaster risk reduction and rehabilitation cases. The National and Addis Ababa Red Cross branch Disaster risk management department officers, coordinators and youth volunteers were purposively selected because they were the appropriate bodies to exactly respond the research questions. Even if the sample size is not fixed prior to data collection the numbers of samples for officers and coordinators after the interview were eight. Interviewing these informants who were found at different tasks and positions helped the researcher to get detail point of views and to cross-check the data that is gained from one to the other. Since the researcher selected purposive sampling, the validity and reliability of the sample was kept by following a maximum variation sample. This involves the selection of key informants that have the skill and experience on the issue in question because of their pure involvement and knowledge of the situation under the study. This was determined by the purpose of the research to reduce bias. On the other hand, the researcher tried to select the samples purposefully based on their specific knowledge, experience and skill on the occurrence. Due to this, the researcher believed that relevant ERCS members and victims were purposively selected for the interview.

3.4. Data Types and Sources

For the purpose of this research the researcher used mixed research approach, the primary data sources semi structured questionnaire and interview ,observation were used to answer the particular questions that the researcher was looking for under the study while secondary data sources tried to interpret, analyze primary data sources. Data, viewpoints, were collected so as to come up with insightful research outputs and thoughtful recommendations. While collecting the data, ethical considerations were seriously taken into account to ensure the concern, anonymity,

consent, integrity and other human elements of the informants. The most important data sources for this study were accessed from ERCS Addis Ababa branch staffs' volunteers and the 2017 Qoshee Landslide Disaster victims (communities). In addition to this, correspondent reports, document analysis (photo and videos), news and relevant documents of international humanitarian partners were reviewed. Based on the charter of the societies the lead sector institutions are the basic institutions in which IFRC and ICRC give high mandate to the issue under the study whereas humanitarian partners are actors that involve in the risk reduction and rehabilitation practices of the garbage dump disaster.

3.5. Data Collection Instruments

Even if there are many tools that are used to collect data in mixed QUAL-quant research, to help such a purpose, the primary data sources as questionnaire, interview and observation were used to answer the particular questions. Key informant interview and document review were used as well. In this research primary data was collected from Qoshee 2017 Landslide Disaster Victims, Ethiopian Red Cross Addis Ababa Branch Officers, coordinators and youth volunteers, of the branch who have well-information and immediate to the issue under study by using interview. This assisted the researcher to take detail information by making well-thoughtful, pre-designed semi-structured interview guide which was used to travel the views of the respondents. Although maintaining the significance and reliability of the primary data and secondary data was collected from document analysis like (picture and videos) correspondent reports, office reports, minutes, published and unpublished materials, manuals, web pages, society's publication and magazines were also used. The offices that the researcher used for collecting secondary data were lead sector institutions 'basically IFRC and ICRC documents. So, in order to examine the risk reduction and rehabilitation process of 2017 Qoshee Landslide Disaster. The researcher also conducted a series of key informant interviews with the purposively selected officers, victims' representatives, youth volunteers and branch coordinators working in Addis Ababa Red Cross Branch.

3.5.1. Key Informant Interview

According to Russell and Hershberger (2003), key informants' interview were carried out with the purpose of taking more firsthand data. It was expected to facilitate open interaction between the key informants who can yield vital, wide and detailed information through inviting key figures in the organization relevant to the issue under discussion to participate in open dialogue. It was done through face-to-face interview. In line with this, the informants were selected based on their experience, responsibility, involvement and knowledge of the study area for a long period of time. This was supplemented by the quality and reliability of the data in one way. All interviews were carried out by the researcher with officers, victims' representatives, volunteers and branch youth coordinators with the aim of making further investigation on the basis of the information received from the respondents. The key informants were ten including three officers, one victims' representative, four Red cross volunteers, two community youth volunteers of the 2017 Qoshee Landslide Disaster. The interview took place in the form of semi-structured questions using recorder. Fifteen semi-structured questions were key informant interview by using open ended type of questions in Amharic. They guided a comprehensive interview and it in was scheduled successfully and timely. According to Kothari (2004), semi-structured interview questions help to dig out detail information about certain underlying phenomenon. It enabled the researcher to flexibly ask questions that are relevant to understanding the issue from different viewpoints. Questions that are not prearranged were raised and brought deeper and detail explanations of ideas from different standpoints. Until the point of fullness is reached, the researcher interviewed each officer, Red Cross volunteers, community youth volunteers and victims' representatives. However, when the point of saturation did reach at eight interviewees, the researcher decided to stop it and cross-check the respondents view with the other supported documents.

3.5.2. Document Review

Published and unpublished literatures were carried out besides the aforesaid data collection techniques. These literatures were both from public and private sectors. For instance, the available public documents were Revised National Societies Charters, Addis Ababa Administration Implementation Reports, manuals, minutes and reports of organization. Whereas, private documents such as Correspondent Report, journal articles were assessed. In particular

occasions, the researcher attended one meeting at the time of data collection. The meeting was organized by the Addis Ababa Red Cross youth volunteer committee that focused on the 2017 Qoshee disaster risk reduction process assessment to the lesson and practice of the current disaster Covid 19.

3.6. Methods of Data Analysis

The data analysis took the form of content analysis. The content analysis took place to analyze the data that was collected from different sources. This method of analysis helps to categorize the collected data for the purpose of classifying, summarizing and tabulation. Depending on this, the existing institutional practices, challenges and opportunities were explained by content data analysis which focused on providing meanings and explaining the experiences and insights of the key informants in the context of Disaster Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation Process of 2017Qoshee Landslide disaster. Basically, key informants' interview was analyzed and discussed through opinion interpretation after sorted out, collected and organized. This was also aimed to dig out the issues under investigation. In fact, some respondents were found to be reluctant to be recorded because of some personal reasons. Due to this, the researcher simply recorded the opinions and views of the respondents. But most respondents were willing to be phone-recorded. Because of this, the ideas of some key informants were directly quoted and interpreted. The data obtained through interviews was also rephrased, described and interpreted based on the nature of the data. Eventually, all the refined ideas obtained from the respondents were carefully translated into English and interpreted by using multiple methods. In this study the data analysis has used two prominent methods, for qualitative research and quantitative research each method has their own techniques Interviews and observations are forms of qualitative research, while used quantitative research for surveys.

3.6.1. Sample Size

The sample size refers to the number of items to be selected from the universe to constitute a sample. The target population of the study will be 407 residents. The sample size for the target population will become 196 victims' households according to Kregcie and Morgan (1970) sample size determination table. The sampling technique for Kolfe Qeranyo Sub-city Qoshee area Woreda 1 will be non-probability purposive sampling techniques and the research focuses on collecting opinion of the respondents and the interviewees.

Table 2. Sample Size Determination Table

N*	S*	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	100	80	280	162	800	260	2800	338
15	14	110	86	290	165	850	265	3000	341
20	19	120	92	300	169	900	269	3500	346
25	24	130	97	320	175	950	274	4000	351
30	28	140	103	340	181	1000	278	4500	354
35	32	150	108	360	186	1100	285	5000	357
40	36	160	113	380	191	1200	291	6000	361
45	40	170	118	400	196	1300	297	7000	364
50	44	180	123	420	201	1400	302	8000	367
55	48	190	127	440	205	1500	306	9000	368
60	52	200	132	460	210	1600	310	10000	370
65	56	210	136	480	214	1700	313	15000	375
70	59	220	140	500	217	1800	317	20000	377
75	63	230	144	550	226	1900	320	30000	379
80	66	240	148	600	234	2000	322	40000	380
85	70	250	152	650	242	2200	327	50000	381
90	73	260	155	700	248	2400	331	75000	382
95	76	270	159	750	254	2600	335	100000	384

*N is the Population Size, whereas *S is Sample Size

Source: Krejcie and Morgan, 1970

3.6.2. Validation and Reliability

Validity is an indication of how sound the research is, in this study, validity applies to both the study design and the methods of the research. Validity in data collection the study findings are truly represented are claiming to measure the study includes, the study contains the sample set, size, sample preparation, external conditions and also measuring techniques the researcher produces the results that link to actual things, characteristics, and differences in the physical or societal domain. The content and construct validity should be checked to ensure the quality of the research design. Kothari (2004) defined validity as the extent to which a measure sufficiently symbolizes the underlying construct that it is supposed to measure. Validity can be measured using theoretical or empirical approaches. Theoretical assessment of validity focuses on how well the idea of theoretical construct is interpreted in to an active measure. For representing validity are referred to as criteria related, content related and construct linked validity (Campbell,

1960). Content related validity states to the significance of the tool or measurement strategy to the construct being measured. The approach for defining content validity starts with the invite of the concept of attention. An important amount of research is showed using available tools and all of the ideas used in this research are accepted from the former research works and definitions with slight changes in order to best usual objectives under research. On the other hand reliability predicts the reliability of the measurement or merely, the degree to which an instrument measures the same way each time it is used under the same conditions with the same subjects. Reliability is essentially about consistency. That is, if something is measured many times and the result is always the same, then we can say that our measurement instrument is reliable (John, 2007). Other things being equal, unreliability increases unexplained variation within groups and reduces the power of the analysis. In repetition, it may be unworkable to evaluate the reliability of measurement processes within the scope of a given study, but the selection of measurement tools would certainly take this issue into consideration

3.7. Ethical Consideration

The issues of ethical consideration are important at the first start of sample selection; the purpose of the study was explained and full based on consent of participants and experts. The study will be followed by logical procedures in every stage of data collection process. Confidentiality given to participants was declared. The participants were well informed that their participation is voluntary and all information in the survey was used for the research purpose. They will be given a detailed explanation about the objective and significance of the study. Therefore on the basis of these ethical principles, efforts were made and confidentiality would be assured and kept overall, the participant's rights, interests and needs were taken into concern.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, FINDINGS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter focused on the data analysis and interpretation section this thesis contained five major components in the first place the report confined background of the respondent, secondly it shows the accident of the garbage dump or land slide disaster, thirdly the analysis's described the damage and the consequence of the disaster, fourth discussed about Institutional coordination and the last section has expressed ERCS, gap analysis including the achievements, challenges, opportunities the resettle or rehabilitate process of the victims.

4.2. Background of the Respondents

No	Items	Types	Distribution	
			Frequency	Percent (%)
1	Sex	Male	88	47.56%
		Female	97	52.43%
		Total	185	100.0
2	Age	18-35	55	29.72%
		35-52	95	51.35%
		53+	35	18.91%
		Total	30	100.0
3	Education	No education	15	8.10%
		Grade 4-10	67	36.21%
		Certificate and level	33	17.83%
		Diploma	49	26.48%

		Degree	17	9.19%
		Masters & above	5	2.7%
		Total	185	100.0
4	Marital Status	Married	112	60.54%
		Unmarried	37	20%
		Divorced	14	7.56%
		Widowed	9	4.86%
		Widower	13	7.02%
		Total	185	100.0
5	Occupational status	Student	45	24.32%
		Private Business	118	63.78%
		Go's, NGOS	30	16.21%
		Private and Pension	37	20%
		Total	185	100.0

Table 3. Shows Socio-economic and Demographic Characteristics

Source: Own survey through questionnaire, 2020

Based on age categorization 55(29.72%) of the respondent are found in the age group 18-35, 95(51.35%) of the respondent are found in the age of 35-52 and 35(18.91%) of the respondent are found in the age group 53+. Regarding Sex categorization 88(47.56%) male and 97(52.43%) female. Regarding the educational status, 15(8.10%) of the respondent are illiterate 67(36.21%) of the respondent are grade 4-10, 33(17.83%) of the respondent are certificate and level,

49(26.48%) of the respondent are diploma holder, 17(9.19%) of the respondent are degree holder 5 (2.7%)of the respondent are have second degree or masters, when we see Marital status of the respondent 112(60.54%) are married, 37(20%) of the respondent are un married, 14(7.56%)of the respondent are divorced, 9(4.86%) of the respondent are widowed and 13(7.02%) of the respondent are widower. When we see the occupational status 45(24.32%) of the respondent are a student 118(63.78%) of the respondent are work on private business 30(16.21%) of the respondent are work in Go's, NGOS organization 37(20%) of the respondent are pensioner.

4.3. Damage/Consequence of the Disaster

The effects and the consequence of landslide can be wide, including loss of life, devastation of infrastructure, damage to land and loss of natural resources. When we see the 2017 Qoshee garbage dump landslide disaster, the damage and effects have overwhelming human and natural resources. Qoshee landslides, caused by major rubbish dump they destroy the village and kill more than 115 hundreds of people. The 2017 landslides have a devastating effect on Qoshee community livelihoods destroy house and house equipment these to lead in the loss of life. According to the ERCS disaster preparedness and response office response it believes that the society have a responsibility after the incident occur but the Societies emphasized more on first aid service and emergency response.



Photo1 Red Cross youth volunteer at a duty of life saving.

Sources, ERCS, archive March 12, 2017.

The photo shows that the ERCS, Addis Ababa branch office youth volunteers active participation of searching the persons victims in life and support the searching group.

SR	Victims	Male	Female	Total
1	Number of Individual Dead	40	75	115

2	Wounded Victims	8	9	17
3	Resources e.g. Cattle, House Equipment's and other	-----	-----	Estimated amount More than 1000,000,000 birr

Table 4 Damage of the Landslide Disaster

Source own survey2020 and Addis Ababa administrative report document.

4.4. Incident of the Garbage Dumpster and the Scale of the Damages.

Community youth volunteer representative eye witness narrative

“I remember, March 11, 2017 about an hour and 39 in the evening. It was a severe earthquake that sounded like a tornado. You wonder, it was like a lightning bolt that was created. I said to myself am I dreaming? I opened the front door to find out what has happened. The noise was a bit confusing since it was quiet. However, the whole neighborhood has flooded the area. Nobody listens to anyone it was a complete chaos, people were running up to rescue people from the top of the rubbish, our families were coming out of the bottom line, At that time my breath was sobbing, and in less than 30 minutes the village disappeared. It was dark with noisy mix and someone was screaming where my mother, my sister and my son are. A little girl asked me where her mother her friend I was really horrified and saddened at what has happened. Homes were gone, and some areas you see basements. Surprisingly enough, you can say almost everyone in the area has built beautiful houses. It seems that wilderness has become a plain strong persons’ area where people can rebuild houses if they are alive and strong. The day was Sunday and, as they say, the rubbish collecting day was Monday, the next day. The young people in the village began to work on the rescue and more than thirty bodies were found from the rubbish. There were some confrontations with the Federal Police and the youth. On Monday, many people just gave up since it was too much to deal with bare hands. Fellow citizens of the city reached out to the rescuers by supplying cooked food, loaves of bread and a sleeping mat. Qoshee is the same and it is hard to believe that it has not changed. As a nation, I am always sad to see if there is any government agency or private citizens who are going to help us based on the past history. After the disaster, we have become victims of psychological problems and we have lost the meaning of life.”

According to the youth volunteers' representative, the incident was more worthy than to disclose to the media and the other concerned body. It is reported that the youth volunteers are still victims psychologically.



Poto.2 Magnitude of the Disaster

Source: Correspondent Report VOA, April, 2019

The photo shows that the ERCS, Addis Ababa branch office youth volunteers active participation of searching the persons victims in life and support the searching group.

4.4.1. ERCS and Addis Ababa Branch Disaster Preparedness and Response Office Contributions.

No.	Date	Activities and Quantities	Coordinators
1	March 11-12/2017	9 permanent workers and 20 youth volunteers by five ambulances gave first aid service to 42 victims - alert hospital.	
2	13/3/2017	Five youth volunteers 1 ambulance and 1 coordinator at work.	
3	14/03/2017	Five youth volunteers 2 ambulances and 1 coordinator at work. Thumbnail for temporary shelter set in Woreda 1 youth center for victims.	
4	15/03/2017	9 youth volunteers 3 coordinators and 3 ambulances to help 29 disaster victims have been to hospital. \$ 800,000 worth blanket for 400 households T-shirt: Iron pot with all its utensils: Soap, plastic canvas; Carpets and jersey were given by the National Association. Though, in accordance with the recommendation of the government, we have retained our office to secure them for permanent residences.	
5	16/3/2017	14 youth volunteers, 1 ambulance and 1 coordinator were there to support the victims of the disaster.	Mr. Alemu, Coordinator
6	17/3/2017	3 youth volunteers, 1 ambulance and 1 coordinator were there to support the victims of the disaster in that day. 3 disaster victims were taken by first aid service and went to alert hospital for additional treatment	
7	18/3/2017/	3 youth volunteers, 1 ambulance and 1 coordinator were there to support the victims of the disaster in that day 1 disaster victim was taken by first aid service and went to Alert Hospital for additional treatment	
8	19/3/2017	3 youth volunteers, 1 ambulance and 1 coordinator were there to support the victims of the disaster in that day 2 disaster victims were taken by first aid service and goes to	

		alert hospital for additional treatment	
9	20/3/2017	3 youth volunteers, 1 ambulance and 1 coordinator were there to support the victims of the disaster in that day 5 disaster victims were taken by first aid service and went to alert hospital for additional treatment	
10	21/3/2017	3 youth volunteers, 1 ambulance from Arada Branch and 1 coordinator were there to support the victims of the disaster in that day 5 disaster victims were taken by first aid service and went to Alert Hospital for additional treatment in addition to these youth volunteers they have been served by participating in food service	Ms. Eleni Negash, Coordinator
11	22/3/2017	3 youth volunteers, 1 ambulance from Arada Branch and 1 coordinator were there to support the victims of the disaster in that day 1 pregnant women disaster victims was taken by first aid service and went to alert hospital for additional treatment, in addition to these youth volunteers have been served by participating in food service and also for 600 displaced persons in the Qoshee area the office staff and volunteers have served lunch.	Mr. Kassahun Alemu, Coordinator
12	23/3/2017	5 youth volunteers, 1 ambulance from Arada Branch 2 coordinator were there to support the victims of the disaster in that day 10 patient give first aid services and take alert and health center, in addition to these youth volunteers have been served by participating in food service and also for 600 displaced persons in the Qoshee area the office staff and volunteers have served lunch.	Mr. Hailu Tulu, Coordinator
13	24/3/2017		Mr. Kebede, Coordinator
14	25/3/2017	2 youth volunteers, 1 ambulance and 1 coordinator were there to support the victims of the disaster in that day there is no sudden illness the young people have been involved in serving food and beverages, washing cloth, and donating clothes and food items have been carried from the minibus.	Mr. Wondemu Atenafu, Coordinator
15	26/3/2017	2 youth volunteers, 1 ambulance and 1 coordinator were there to support the victims of the disaster in that day 1 patient was given first aid service and the young people have been involved in serving food	Mr. Dagne Diniku, Coordinator

Table 5 ERCS Emergency Material Support

Source: National Societies and Addis Ababa Branch Disaster Preparedness and Response Coordination Offices.

According to the table, the total amount of the material cost is 800,000 Ethiopian birr and 82 youth, 5 Ambulances on both locations were assigned with shifts. They treated 97 emergency patients (including pregnant women, the elderly and infants) to primary health care services. It is

an emergency response and in this regard the Ethiopian Red Cross Association did not stress on post-disaster activities. The societies emphasize resources on relief and response activities. However, the current Charter of the institution strategic objectives recognize about saving lives, protect livelihood and contribute to community resilience. The Ethiopian Red Cross has remained silent in resilience and rehabilitation of the victims specially the 2017 Qoshee Garbage Dumpster Disaster Victims. Their main disaster management activities were mainly pre-occupied with providing relief to the victims rather than recovery and rehabilitation activities. In other words, a lot more would still remain to be done to post disaster activities especially in urban cities disaster.

Most interviewees agreed that Ethiopian Red Cross as well as other humanitarian partners mainly made due emphasis on risk reduction and emergency response. But the work of reconstruction has its own challenges. This is due to the fact that after giving immediate response and recovery, both the international donors and national association left the community without rehabilitation. After emergency response and recovery, there is no anybody that made an assessment on the livelihood of the community. The following interview also explains this idea.

...The Ethiopian Red Cross Societies, Supporters and International humanitarian partners have increased from time to time to help the Societies humanitarian activities. In the present time, here are many of Humanitarian partners including ICRS and IFRC that involve and support in Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation Practices in Ethiopia. They expend huge amounts of money in the area. But I always ask why these huge amounts of millions of dollars and materials do not change the situation....This is because of the fact that they always deserve at emergency response and early recovery. They do not give much emphasis at resilience and rehabilitation.

From this response, we can understand that the Red Cross was playing an important role in emergency response and early recovery practices. When we see March 11, 2017 Qoshee landslide, the societies gave first aid support, food, non-food items, cloth and temporarily tent shelter to the affected Qoshee communities. But they can't participate seriously in the process of "getting back better" of the communities to their original place. But the intensive care and help on the community lives and livelihoods after this is not given much stress both by the Addis Ababa City Administration and the Ethiopian Red Cross. They have already left them and ignore them latter.



Photo 3 Material Support of the ERCS

Sources ERCS, archives March 23, 2017

The photo shows the ERCS shows the delivery of different kitchen equipment and the provision of furniture and blankets which was donated by the International Red Cross, these shown that the Red Cross partners are always by the side of the ERCS.



Photo 4 Red Cross Executive Committee Members participate in funeral gathering.

Sources, ERCS, archives 2017.

The photo shows that the participation of main Red Cross Executive bodies participating in the deceased funeral and burial ceremony. On the front row are committee members of the Executive bodies. From left to right is the current General Secretary Dr. Meshesha in the middle, the former General Secretary Ms. Freihiwot and at the right Ms. Mulu Solomon



Photos 5 & 6. Red Cross youth volunteer and staff serve meal to the victims

Source ERCS, studio archives

This photos shows the youth volunteers and staff members are host a meal and serve the victims it is a culture of understanding that our national values can be mitigated to reduce the social and psychological pressures caused by the victims of the disaster.

4.4.2. Addis Ababa City Administration Damage Compensation Package.

No.	Package Types	Substitute Land/Apartment Condominium	House Estimated Damages	Deceased Damages	Specific Property Damages	Material Replacement	House Rent	Food, Cloth & Basic Needs
1	Regarding Sixties Legal Owners	Each Individuals gives Replacement Land	Each Individual's 1,000,000.00 Except 1 Person takes 1,3000,000.00	By Person 40,000	Based on Damage	140,000 Each Individual	84,000 Each Individual	13,500 Each Individual
2	Regarding Thirties Legal owners Sons	Build One Apartment	By Administrative Body	By Person 40,000		70,000.00 Each Individual		13,500 Each Individual
3	Fifty Four Legal Rental Residents.	10/90 Condominium		By Person 40,000		100,000.00 Each Individual		13,500 Each Individual

4	102 Unlawful Settlers Six dead household by special case take 10/90 condominiu m	The administrati ve body gives rental house for each individual by small amount of money		By Person 40,000		15,410 for Each Individual		13,500 Each Individ ual
5	Community youth volunteers	For each individual 5,000 birr as expected in addition to this in exceptional circumstance we will give additional 25,000.00 for rehabilitation purpose total 30,000 birr and medical diagnosis given for free.						

Grand total 92,963,320

Table6. Compensation fee of the City Administration Addis Ababa.

Source: Addis Ababa city Administration press conference report June, 11, 2017.

According to the table, the Addis Ababa City Administration facilitates different types of support from emergency response up to rehabilitation phase. It collected in one month 94,805,936.84 Ethiopian birr from different charity organizations and individuals by account number 1000199240971 and also collected an estimated amount of 7.5 million birr, food and non-food items from different sources.

4.4.3 Victims Challenges and Opportunities of the Landslide Disaster.

According to my field observation, the opportunities and challenges of the 2017 Garbage Dumpster Victims, the 19 households' and the 13 households' sons are settled in Jemo which is a safe area because there is no any garbage dumpster, no panic or danger it is a good opportunities for victims community. On the other hand, the researcher observed the victims challenge they suffer a lot from the incident. Currently, there is no electricity service and the people who base their lives on collecting garbage from the dumpster are now in serious problem because of their departure.

4.5. Institutional coordination

According to the respondent response and the institutions document indicated that there is a gap of coordination from disaster risk reduction up to rehabilitation phase there was also lack of coordination between the Addis Ababa city administration and the Ethiopian Red Cross societies.

4.5.1. Inter Organization/Horizontal/ Coordination

4.5.1.1. Ethiopian Red Cross Societies

According to the respondent response Ethiopian Red Cross disaster preparedness and recovery office coordinator and Addis Ababa Red Cross branch officers, the national societies and regional branch was functioned by incorporation way these thoughts also supported by community youth volunteer.

4.5.1.2. Addis Ababa City Administration

The city government inter organizational structure has been structured by sub cities and wereda administration bodies, in these two bodies directly was intervened the landslide disaster risk reduction and rehabilitation process of the 2017 Qoshee. The respondent response shows that there was a coordination problem with each other and that's why we have not yet been able to tell us the exact amount of money and different public donation materials, they collected in our name, still there is no responsible body for these, which raise the issues of accountability and transparency.

4.5.2 Intra Organization /Vertical/ Coordination between ERCS and Addis Ababa City Government.

According to respondent response and document analysis there was a gap between the two institutions, both have worked hard since the day of the accident and saved many lives during the time, but after the rescue and disaster recovery, the Red Cross Society showed no involvement to rehabilitation process, so the city administration did its job exclusively, these it opened the door for complaint.

4.6. Correspondent Report

4.6.1 VOA Report Analysis

According to the writing of Salem Solomon and Meleskachew Amha on June 12, 2017 regarding the disaster the city of Addis Abeba is distributing more than \$4 million to victims of the huge garbage landslide that killed more than 100 people on March 13. The disaster affected hundreds and more were injured by the disaster at the Qoshee landfill on the outskirts of Ethiopia's capital. The city raised money through a combination of private and government donors.

According to VOA's Amharic service on March 13 one Qoshee resident named Ersemo Balbamo told VOA that "he lost three of his children and all of his property, but, he sounded content with his compensation and he says that "The City Administration is fulfilling the promise it made to the public and I would like to thank them for that and also says "they are discussing what is left to do and presenting our situation in a report form so that we can fix what needs to be fixed and they are accepting our questions and fixing our outstanding the issues."

Another resident, Mesfin Esubalew, was less satisfied, complaining about a lack of water and electricity at the site where the government has relocated some of the survivors and says "they only have two bono [water-pumping stations] for 100 people," he told VOA. And say "they have 10 holes that serve as our bathroom for 100 people."

No Cause Determined VOA Report

According to VOA's report many people live in cardboard and plastic shelters at Qoshee, while others climb through the giant mounds of trash each day, looking for items they can use or sell. The VOA's report noticed that Authorities have yet to determine what caused the landslide. The report also claims that some of the victims complained that distribution of the donations has been hampered by unnecessary bureaucratic delays, causing the displacement of families and say, the city administration put the death toll from the landslide at 115 and although the victims' families say the number was probably higher than expected and say, there were large efforts to make sure that there aren't bodies still buried under [the trash]," said the head of Addis Ababa's Labor and Social Affairs Bureau, Ephrem Gizaw, on Monday.

4.6.2. Reuters Report Analysis

According to the writing of Reuters on March 15, 2017 under the title "Rescue teams searching for survivor's days after hillside of trash collapsed at Qoshee landfill site burying slum houses." The report says "The death toll from a massive landslide at Ethiopia's largest rubbish dump near the capital, Addis Ababa, climbed to 113 on Wednesday as the frantic search for the missing continues and says part of the largest hillside at the Qoshee landfill site collapsed on Saturday, burying a slum that had been built on the landfill. And reports that Communications Minister Negeri Lencho said the majority of the dead were women and rescue operations were continuing.

Communication Minister, Lencho said "As far as I know, they are still searching, adding he could not explain why the toll had risen so dramatically from a previous tally of 72 dead on Tuesday and says Qoshee is the largest rubbish dump in Ethiopia and home to hundreds of people who collect and resell rubbish trucked in from around Addis Ababa and says the government tried to close the dump last year and moved it to a new location, but opposition from people living near the new site forced them to reverse the decision and Qoshee residents who spoke to AFP news agency blamed the landslide on the building of a new bio-gas plant on top of the waste.

4.6.3 Xinhua Report Analysis

According to the Xinhua report, Rescuers are searching for missing people at the site where a massive garbage dump landslide occurred at the outskirts of Ethiopia's capital, Addis Ababa, on March 12, 2017 and the report says, the number of people killed has exceeded 35 after a massive landslide hit a landfill at the outskirts of Ethiopia's capital, Addis Ababa, officials at the Addis Ababa City Administration told Xinhua. Dagmawit Moges, Head of Addis Ababa City Administration Communication Affairs Office, said that the death toll has now reached 35 and the number could rise as search for missing people is still on progress at the site where the landslide occurred. The landslide on Saturday night, which buried several buildings, has also caused the missing of dozens of local residents. According to the report 36 hectare municipal landfill, which has been a dumping ground for Addis Ababa's garbage for more than 50 years, is home for number of Addis Ababa dwellers who were apparently victims of a number of landslides including the latest one on Saturday night.

According to Diriba Kuma, Addis Ababa city Mayor, humanitarian activities and the search for missing people is well underway since the occurrence of the landslide at 8 pm on Saturday night and Local residents also told Xinhua that a number of smaller landslides have occurred at the dumping site over the past years, yet none of them had a magnitude of the current one. Xinhua's report found that the Addis Ababa City Administration and the Addis Ababa University Horn of Africa Regional Environmental Center, in a bid to produce energy from the 50 years old landfill, have recently installed the first stage of a methane capture and flaring system, known as "Reppi landfill gas project.

In the sight of the three international media reports there is no clear cause of the landslide disaster and there is no consensus about the damage between the victim community and the city administrative body. Because the city administration put the death toll from the landslide at 115 and although the victims' families say the number was probably higher than expected. The report also claims that some of the victims complained that distribution of the donations has been hampered by unnecessary bureaucratic delays causing the displacement of families. In this study, the respondents/ most interviewees agreed that they were happy with the emergency care and response at the time but after the accident they have a great deal of resentment over the rehabilitation process. The correspondent report also discloses the same gap about rehabilitation phase.

4.7. ERCS, Issues in Recovery and Rehabilitation Gap Analysis

In relation to the mandates of the societies risk reduction, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation are the main society's works. The existing national society's charter is not limited, but the main challenge is lack of execution of its own charter. It has a shortage of implementation of the charters, the existence of gaps in recovery and rehabilitation planning. Instead of these, there is more emphasis on early warning and emergency response; the national Red Cross Societies structure is currently being decentralized to the regional level and is only legally present in a handful of regions; ERCS, as the majority of intervention relates only to drought and food security issues specially rural disaster, they were not enough preparation for the urban disaster. The main gap is lack of readiness and this creates a gap of the rehabilitation process of the urban disaster victims.

There are other challenges that are raised from the interview. For instance; *I imagine, the main challenge for the societies is more focused that the same and repeated activities. The other challenge is capacity limitations which include physical office space, equipment, communications including appropriate technology and other facilities, lack of appropriate communication facilities. For example, still, most regional branches including Addis Abeba branch are not occupied with suitable communication tools.*

The interview indicated that the National Societies and Addis Ababa branches offices structure lack modern communication linkage and the societies tied up as specific disaster preparedness and emergency response organization. But the charter and other national and international laws gives the mandate to work actively from risk reduction up to rehabilitation phase, but most of the time the society’s sticks “አሳት ማጥፋት” activities. Because of these reasons, Addis Ababa City Administration Office and the Red Cross have only worked in collaboration manner with only emergency response that created limited contact between the ERCS and the victims of Qoshee 2017. The city administration is the only governing body of that case and this created distrust, delayed the recovery and rehabilitation process.

4.8. Observation Checklist Analysis

Observation Checklist	Observed
Electricity	I observed that most of the house has no electricity access. April, 20,2020
Unemployment	I observe that unemployment among the disaster victims. April, 20,2020
Settlement area	I observed that most of the victims live in safe area April, 20,2020
Qoshee area	According to my observation Qoshee area is still dangerous for living due to the fact that the garbage dump is still rising. April 10,2020

Community youth volunteers PTSD condition	I observed that those volunteers involved in the life saving are still psychologically affected and they are in need of support from government and non-governmental organization April 10,2020
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Table7 Observation Checklist Analysis

Source own observation, April 2020

Based on the observation check list researcher has conducted comprehensive observation and the observation was mainly focused on observing the current living condition of victims, that most of the house has no electricity access, unemployment among the disaster victims and most of the victims live in safe area and also observing lack of rehabilitation process for victims.

Observing PTSD condition of youth volunteer the researcher observed that those volunteers involved in the life saving are still psychologically affected and they are in need of support from government and non-governmental organization.

4.9. Discussion

The data analysis and interpretation are more focused on the issues of disaster risk reduction and rehabilitation, the analysis and interpretation section are contained five major components, in the first place the study confined back ground of the respondent in this section discussed about the disaster victim's socio economic and demographic characteristics, the section categorize by Age, Sex, Occupational, Educational and Marital status of the respondent. Based on age categorization 55(29.72%) of the respondent are found in the age group 18-35, 95(51.35%) of the respondent are found in the age of 35-52 and 35(18.91%) of the respondent are found in the age group 53+.Regarding Sex categorization 88(47.56%) male and 97(52.43%) female. Regarding the educational status, 15(8.10%) of the respondent are illiterate 67(36.21%) of the respondent are grade 4-10, 33(17.83%)of the respondent are certificate and level, 49(26.48%) of the respondent are diploma holder, 17(9.19%) of the respondent are degree holder 5 (2.7%)of the respondent are have second degree or masters, when we see Marital status of the respondent112(60.54%) are married, 37(20%) of the respondent are un married, 14(7.56%)of the respondent are divorced, 9(4.86%) of the respondent are widowed and 13(7.02%) of the respondent are widower. When we see the occupational status 45(24.32%) of the respondent are a student 118(63.78%) of the

respondent are work on private business 30(16.21%) of the respondent are work in Go's, NGOS organization 37(20%) of the respondent are pensioner. Secondly based on the respondent response the thesis discussed about damage/consequence of the disaster these section contained 2017 Qoshee landslide disaster damage and consequence based on the table 4.2 shows 75 females and 40 males are died the total number of death are 115 and 9 male and 8 female are wounded. According to the city administration report more than 100 million Ethiopian birr physical goods is destroyed. The other section contained the incident of the garbage dump and the scale of damages according to community youth volunteer witness the incident was severe and more worthy than to disclosed the media and other concerned bodies in addition to the community youth volunteer witness the incident photo² shows that the magnitude of the disaster the other section of the analysis to seen the ERCS and Addis Ababa branch office disaster response activities and its different contribution including ambulance service, kitchen equipment, based on the ERCS Addis Ababa branch office report they are also delivered 82 youth volunteer and gave 97 emergency service and also the report disclosed 800,000 Ethiopian birr estimated amount was supplied the table and the photo^{3,4,5} has shown the activities of the red cross. The other data analysis emphasized that Addis Ababa city administration damage compensation package According to the table 4.3.2 the city administrative was facilitate different types of support from emergency response up to the victims rehabilitation phase. In line of these the administrative collected more than 100million Ethiopian birr from different sources including 7.5 million birr food and non-food items. Other section deal with the challenge and opportunities of the disaster victims, in my field observation visited observe that the opportunities and challenges the main opportunities are 19 household and 13 households sons are settled in safe area Jemo II, there is no any garbage dump in the area because of these there is no panic or danger. On the other hand I observe that lack of basic electricity power service. The other data analysis part analyzed the correspondent report in these report contained three international media the three international media was not consensus about the damage and the cause of the damage and the report disclosed to complain of the victims especially distribution of donated money and material and also the report raised rehabilitation gap. Finally the data interpretations analyze the ERCS rehabilitation gap in this section the researcher analyze the majority of the ERCS interventions relates to the urban emergency response and the rural response and rehabilitation

phase. According to the response of the respondent the main gap of the ERCS is lack of readiness of mass urban catastrophe or disaster.

The examination of the papers presented different stand of physical, psychological, economic and social rehabilitations for victims after emergencies and disasters. This paper may help ERCS better implement correct and timely rehabilitation activities.

This analysis stresses comprehensive participation of people affected in all stages of rehabilitation programs and also attention to cultural, social, economic considerations during implementation of rehabilitation activities after emergencies and disasters. The papers emphasized that the rehabilitation process has different dimensions, in addition, implementation of each of them needs facilities, resources and special methods that associate to other areas. Sometimes there are overlaps between the activities related to all fields, so successful rehabilitation process from disasters requires a complete and all rounded viewpoint parallel with application of specific intervention associated with cause and effect relations.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Conclusion

According to the study, the catastrophe of the 2017 Qoshee community, more than 115 people lost their lives and caused more than 100 million birr damage to property. ERCS to achieve many things when we see the health care service system the societies achieved the goal to save life and reduce the disaster risk and the society participate the food rationing and shelter facilitation of the landslide disaster victims on the other hand the ERCS big challenges was lack of working collaborated manner with other stakeholders. The study also explores the social impact of the traumatic crisis and continues to address the problem. Mainly, the International Federation of the Red Cross and the International Community in our country deals with disaster response and disaster rehabilitation work. This study looks at the Qoshee community victims, Red Cross youth volunteers and officers who participated in interviews and questionnaires, separate evidence, the researcher's perspective and the Addis Ababa administration's report. The results of the study show that the rehabilitation of the victims didn't work on the basis of the Ethiopian Red Cross Charter. The failure of the authorities to relocate the victims has raised questions about the integrity of the Addis Ababa Administration which has also led to a lack of transparency. The reason for this is that it is more credible to work humanitarily and impartially than government agencies nationally and internationally, but despite the disaster relief efforts in Qoshee in 2017, it has failed to respond to the ongoing and permanent rehabilitation of the victims. The results from the study of the concerned bodies and victims involved can be explained by the fact that there is a gap between the institution's inability to carry out its own work and the International Red Cross. This implies a lack of motivation to act in accordance with the guidelines and only to limit itself to emergency response As a result, there are still complaints that many victims have not sued. By the end of the study no consideration has been in effect for the occurrence of landslide that once took place. By supporting the victims through two common works, the emergency response and rehabilitation end result had showed how much influence each factor had. However, when examining the effect of the landslide to the stability of the garbage itself, the amount of garbage present would have a key role on the

capability of the land's strength and resistance to continue holding the house or residences that would be in that area, and thus causing future issues that would result in a house or houses being buried under sloppy dirt. Based on the data collected during the research, rather than proving my hypothesis to be 100% correct, it had instead uncovered the more complex understanding of the level of danger each individual landslide victims would have depending on the main factor that perform upon it.

For future research on this area and to recover the end result of having a vague understanding by questioning how the danger level of landslides are calculated. Performing investigation that focuses on more than one factor, I would choose one primary factor to conduct the research and gain a full understanding of how that factor is represented based on the amount of damage present. Once there is a breakthrough of finding out when that factor would have the most influence and damage as well as the least influence and damage, then you can continue to go further in depth to identify the difference between that single factor and how it applies to the landslides that are caused by multiple factors.

5.2. Recommendations

The following recommendation has appeared for critical consideration in light of the discussion drawn herein before and the above conclusion summary. The recommendations are assumed to be used as a point of parting for discussion and additional study for disaster risk reduction and rehabilitation work.

- The organization is working properly from risk reduction up to rehabilitation;
- Respect and execute own charters' rules and principles;
- Work in collaboration with other stakeholders;
- Help the needy in an organized fashion;
- Develop modern communication facilities;
- Eradicate lack of readiness;
- Promote humanitarian actions.

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Appendices

Appendix A

1. English Version Questionnaire

Questionnaire for the victims Community

GREETINGS:

Hello!

My name is Abebe Zenebe, a postgraduate student at St. Mary' University. I am conducting a study in partial fulfillment for the requirements of Master of Art in social work. The purpose of this questionnaire is to evaluate the role of ERCS in disaster risk reduction and rehabilitation process Qoshee disaster2017 in Addis Ababa. The information you give us will be used only for the purpose of the study and confidentiality will be maintained.

I kindly request you to oblige and respond to each question item carefully.

Note: - No needs of writing your name; where alternative answers are given and put "x" mark on your choice where necessary; and please return the finalized questionnaire in time.

Thank you, in advance for your cooperation and timely response.

Abebe Zenebe Mobile Phone – 251 911692348 Email – abezene2014@gmail.com

Agree ____

Disagree ____

Date of Interview _____

Socio-economic and demographic characteristics

1. Information about the respondent. Please mark an X against your choice

I. Head _____ 2. Husband__ 3. Wife _____ 4. Son/daughter _____ 5. Other/specify/ _____

Age: _____

Sex: 1. Male _____ 2. Female _____

2. Occupation:

1. Government Employee ____ 2. Non- government Employee _____ 3. Business (Private) _____

4. Unemployed_5. Retired _____ 6. Other/specify/ _____

3. Educational Status:

1. No Education _____ 2. Able to read and write ____ 3. Grades 1-6 _____

4. Grades 7-8 _____ 5. Grades 9-12 _____ 6. Diploma and above _____

4. Marital Status:

1. Never married_____ 2. Currently Married_____ 3. Divorced ----- 4. Widowed
5. Widower-----

5. Is there a chronically bed ridden or physically disabled member in the family?

1. Yes, how many?_____ 2. No_____

The following are questions on the most frequent and most worrying hazards their perceived. They also ask for causes and effects, the role of the community, prevention methods, precautions and rehabilitation to be taken. **Please mark an X against your choice**

6. What kind of hazards has occurred in your area in the last three years?

1. Landslide_____ 2. Fire_____ 3. Flood_____ 4. Traffic Accident_____ 5. Others_____

7. What were the main causes for the most frequent hazards to occur?

1. Demography _____ 2. Negligence_____ 3. Manmade_____ 4. Natural_____

8. Are there a garbage dumps which can cause land slide in your area?

1. Yes___ 2. No_____

8.1. If yes to Q.8, what do you think should be done on the dumps to prevent land slide hazard?

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

9. Are you a prone to land slide hazard?

1. Yes_____ 2. No_____

9.1 If yes to Q.9, what do you think should be done to minimize the damage from land slide?

1. _ ___ 2. ___ 3. _ ___

10. Has your family ever been affected by disaster?

1. Yes___ 2. No_____

11. What do you think are the main causes of land slide incident?

1. _____ 2. _ _ _ _ _ 3. _ _ _ _ 4. _____

12. Do you think the damage from a land slide incident can be minimized?

1. Yes 2. No

13. Did you participate in the rehabilitation process as a community member?

1. Yes___ 2. No_____

14. Did this most frequent hazards cause any damage to you, to your family or to your property?

1. Yes _____ 2. No _____

15. Could it have been possible to prevent the occurrence of this frequent hazard?

1. Yes _____ 2. No _____

15.1 If yes to Q.15. How? 1. _____ 2. _____

15.2 If No to Q.15, why not? 1. _____ 2. _____

16. Could it have been possible to reduce the damage from this hazard?

1. Yes _____ 2. No _____

16.1 If yes to Q16, How? 1. _____ 2. . _____

16.2 If No to Q.16, Why not? 1. _____ 2. . _____

17. What precautions did you take in your part to prevent the occurrence of this hazard?

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

18. What precautions & preparedness did you make in your part to minimize the damage from this hazard?

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

19. Did the community participate to minimize the damage from this frequent hazard?

1. Yes _____ 2. No _____

19.1. If yes to Q.19, in what way did the community participate?

1. Direct 2. Indirect 3. material support 4. other _____

19.2. If No to Q.19, why not? 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

20. Did the responsible organizations participate to minimize the damage from this frequent hazard and rehabilitation process?

1. Yes _____ 2. No _____

20.1. If yes to Q.20, in what way was the participation? 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

20.2 If No to Q.20, why not? 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

21. Are you satisfied for the rehabilitation process?

21.2. If No to Q.21, why not? 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

22. Which of the hazards that can occur in the future worry you most? _____

23. Why does it worry you most? 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

24. What preparedness measures have you taken to in your part to minimize the damage from this worrying hazard? 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

25. Did you get ERCS support for recovery and rehabilitation?

1. Yes___ 2. No_____

25.1 If yes, How? _____ _

25.2 If No, Why not_____

26. Do you have any comments/suggestions about rehabilitation process? _____

Appendix 2

Specific Questionnaire for Red Cross Society of Ethiopia

Structured and Semi-structured Interview Questions

1. What is the role of your organization in disaster prevention, emergency preparedness and rehabilitation?

2. Which hazards is your organization responsible for?

3. Is there a responsible department section for victim's rehabilitation?

1. Yes _____ 2. No _____

4. Do you give education to the public to increase awareness about the importance of Preparedness and rehabilitation?

1. Yes _____ 2. No _____

4.1. If yes co Q4, how?

4.2. If No to Q.4, why not?

5. How is the human & material resource capacity of your office for emergency response and rehabilitation?

1. Very good _____ 2. Good _____ 3.Satisfactory _____

6. What are the main constraints of your office for rehabilitation process?

1. Fund _____ 2. Material _____ 3. Legal Restrictions _____ 4.Other _____

7. Do you have a communication network with Region 14 Administration, NGOs & UN-Agencies for cooperation during emergency management and rehabilitation?

1. Yes _____ 2. No _____

9.1 If yes to Q.9, How?

9.2 If No to Q.9, why not?

8. Do you think the disaster prevention, emergency preparedness rehabilitation plan be integrated in to the country long-term development plan?

1. Yes _____ 2. No _____

11.1 If yes to Q.11, how?

11.2 If No to Q10, why not?

9. Have you decentralized authority and power to Regional, Zonal & Wereda branches?

1. Yes _____ 2. No _____

10. How many trained first aid volunteers do you have?

11. Do you have a written preparedness plan to mobilize your ambulances at any time?

1. Yes _____ 2. No _____

12. Do you have a written preparedness to call the volunteers from their home for mass casualty response at any time?

1. Yes _____ 2. No _____

16.1. If yes to Q.16, how?

16.2. If No to Q.16, why not!

13. For which hazards do you have a written rehabilitation plan?

14. How many Red Cross volunteers were there participated in 2017 Qoshee landslide?

15. How many ambulances was mobilize for response to mass casualty which were occurred at 2017 Qoshee land slide?

Appendix 2: List of communicated key informant interviewees at ERCS

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Academic level</i>	<i>Educational background</i>	<i>Experience</i>	<i>Position in the institution</i>	<i>Code</i>
<i>M</i>	<i>Bsc</i>	<i>Management</i>	<i>22 years</i>	<i>Head Youth coordinator & trainer</i>	<i>Interviewee-1</i>
<i>F</i>	<i>BSc</i>	<i>Nurse</i>	<i>11years</i>	<i>Head Emergency office</i>	<i>Interviewee-2</i>
<i>M</i>	<i>BAF</i>	<i>Accounting & finance</i>	<i>12 years</i>	<i>South zone officer</i>	<i>Interviewee-3</i>
<i>M</i>	<i>SW</i>	<i>Social work</i>	<i>3 years</i>	<i>Assistance president to Youth Volunteer</i>	<i>Interviewee-4</i>
<i>M</i>	<i>Mgt</i>	<i>Management</i>	<i>9 years</i>	<i>Disaster risk reduction head office officer</i>	<i>Interviewee-5</i>
<i>M</i>	<i>BSc</i>	<i>Veterinary medicine</i>	<i>7 years</i>	<i>Community Youth volunteer</i>	<i>Interviewee-6</i>
<i>M</i>	<i>MSW</i>	<i>Social work</i>	<i>4 years</i>	<i>Disaster risk reduction Expert</i>	<i>Interviewee-7</i>
<i>F</i>	<i>SW</i>	<i>Social work</i>	<i>5years</i>	<i>Emergency officer</i>	<i>Interviewee-8</i>

Table 8. List of contacted key informant interviewees ERCS

Source: From the interview 2020

Appendix 3 Observation Checklist

Observation Checklist	Observed
Electricity	
Unemployment	
Settlement Area	
Qoshee Area	
Community Youth Volunteers PTSD Condition	