

Ethiopia United Nations Development Assistance Framework
2012 to 2015

United Nations Country Team
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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAGR	Average Annual Growth Rate
ABE	Alternative Basic Education
ABEC	Alternative Basic Education Centres
ADB	African Development Bank
ADF	African Development Forum
ADLI	Agricultural Development Led Industrialization)
AFP	Acute Flaccid Paralysis
ANC	Antenatal Care
ART	Antiretroviral treatment
AU	African Union
AWD	Acute Watery Diarrhoea
BDS	Business Development Services
BEMOC	Basic Emergency Obstetric Care
BEmONC	Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care
BSS	Basic Social Services
CBOs	Community Based Organizatiосn
CC	Climate Change
CCA	Common Country Analysis
CDF	Community Development Fund
CDR	Case Detection Rate
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CEmONC	Critical Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care
ClimDev	Climate for Development in Africa
CNCR	Carbon Neutral and Climate Resilient economy
CSA	Central Statistical Authority
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DAC	Donors Aid Cooperation
DAG	Development Assistance Group
DHS	Dietary and Health Survey
DIP	Democratic Institutions Programme
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Short course
DPT 3	Diphtheria, Pertussis (whooping cough) and Tetanus
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRMFSS	Disaster risk Management and Food Security Secretariat
DRMTWG	Disaster Risk Management Technical Working Group
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EEG	Enhanced Economic Growth
EEPA	Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority
EFY	Ethiopian Financial Year
EGTP	Ethiopian Growth and Transformation Plan
EHRC	Ethiopian Human Rights Commission
EIFDDA	Ethiopian Inter-faith Forum for Development, Dialogue and Action
EmONC	Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care
EPI	Expanded Programme of Immunisation
EPRDF	Ethiopian Peoples' Revolutionary Democratic Front
ESDP	Education Sector Development Program

EWLA Ethiopia Women Lawyers Association
EWRD Early Warning and Response Directorate
FCSA Federal Civil Service Agency
FGM Female Genital Mutilation
FMoH Federal Ministry of Health
FSD Food Security Directorate
GBV Gender Based Violence
GDP Gross Domestic Product
GEQIP General Education Quality Improvement Program
GER Gross Enrolment Rate
GNI Gross national Income
GoE Government of Ethiopia
GPI Gender Parity Index
GRB Gender Responsive Budgeting
GTP Growth and Transformation Plan
HAPCO HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Office
HCs Health Centres
HCT HIV Counselling and Testing
HDI Human Development Indicators
HDR Human Development Report
HEP Health Extension Programme
HEW Health Extension Worker
HIPC Highly Indebted Poor Countries
HIV-AIDS Human Immuno Virus- Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
HRH Human Resource for Health
HRRFS Humanitarian Response, Recovery and Food Security
HSDP Health Sector Development Programme
HTP Harmful Traditional Practices
ICT Information Communication Technology
IDP Internally Displaced People
IDU Intravenous Drug Users
IFPRI International Food Policy Research Institute
IRS Indoor Residual Spraying
ITN Insecticide Treated Net
IYCF Infant and Young Child Feeding
JMP Joint Monitoring Programme
JSOC Joint Oversight Committee
LDC Least Developed Country
LLIN Long-lasting Insecticidal Nets
MAM Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MARP Most-At-Risk Populations
MDGs Millennium Development Goals
MIS Management Information System
MMR Maternal Mortality Rate
MNCH Maternal Newborn and Child Health
MoE Ministry of Education
MoFED Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
MoH Ministry of Health
MoWA Ministry of Women's Affairs
NAMA Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NAP National Action Plan

NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NEBE	National Election Board of Ethiopia
NEP+	Network of Networks of HIV positives in Ethiopia
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHA	National Health Accounts
NNP	National Nutrition Programme
NNT	Number Need to be Treated
NPV	Net Present Value
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OI	Opportunistic Infection
OOP	Out-of-Pocket
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PASDEP	Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty
PHEM	Public Health Emergency
PLHIV	People Living with HIV
PLWHA	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission
PNC	Post Natal Care
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
QCIP	Quality of Care Improvement Program
RDT	Rapid Diagnostic Test
RED&FS	Rural Economic Development and Food Security
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SANA	Situation Analysis and Needs Assessment
SITAN	Situation Analysis
SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region
SPM	Strategic Plan and Management
SSA	Sub Saharan Africa
SWOT	Strength Weakness Opportunity and Threat
TB	Tuberculosis
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TSMs	Traditional Support Mechanisms
TVET	Technical Vocational Education and Training
TWG	Thematic Working Group
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children Emergency Fund
VCT	
WASH PIM	Water Sanitation Hygiene Programme Implementation Manual
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organisation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Ethiopia UNDAF 201-2015 presents the planned response of the 25 UN agencies and 19 Non Resident UN agencies in the run up to the deadline of the achievement of MDGs and mirrors in many ways the strategic shift that the Government of Ethiopia has agreed to undertake as enunciated in the Growth and Transformation Plan (2011-2015) the five year national development plan of Ethiopia.

Amidst reducing poverty, consistent double digit growth, improving human development indicators and the certain consolidation of democracy and governance, Ethiopia presents a real challenge and opportunity for pulling over 30 million people out of poverty and standing up as a lesson and model for other Least Developing Countries. The country has indeed moved far and confidently from the days of hunger and famine of the 80s. Today the young democracy, having experienced consisted economic success over the past decade is bolder and braver and wants to push all out for growth and prosperity through some very ambitious strategies and plans. The focus of the economic growth strategy is not agriculture though agriculture contributes to be still very important. The broader script is that of building upon the growth in the service sector and strengthening the rather sluggish growth in the industrial/manufacturing sector. The economic infrastructure like roads and railways are the focus of some major investment plans as the driver of this ambitious growth strategy which at the end of 2025 is expected to propel Ethiopia among the Middle Income countries, which will indeed be a feat given the current levels of GDP and less than 500 USD per capita income. A rough calculation implies a four-fold increase in the GDP of the next decade and half.

The UNDAF Ethiopia 2012-2015 is aligned and harmonized with the current new national development strategies. Within the UNDAF there is a strong and new focus on supporting the creation of an enabling environment to facilitate strong economic growth through building of national capacity in the areas of market development, investment environment and facilitating the participation of a range of national actors including importantly the private sector. UN agencies recognize that an ambitious and fast track growth strategy can be rolled out only on the back of a fast developing human capital; hence the emphasis on education, health and other public services. As the next area of focus UNDAF recognizes governance which is just not about enhanced capacity of the GoE to deliver on the claims of the right holders or the citizens but also for the citizens to ensure better that the government delivers by increasing their participation through expanding democratization and inclusion. Within this focus on the rights also falls the issue of equity. In support of the larger equity-focused growth agenda of the GoE, UNDAF furthers and aligns the in-country UN efforts to enhance the participation of the vulnerable, marginalized and excluded groups especially women and children (Orphans and Vulnerable Children) and people living with HIV-AIDS.

To recap the UN in Ethiopia, as a voluntary delivering as one country will deliver on the following key areas:

1. Sustainable economic growth and risk reduction
2. Basic social services and human resources
3. Governance and capacity development
4. Women youth and children

Making the growth sustainable and enhancing the resilience of the country and the community is a key focus of the UN programmes and approach. This is evident in the emphasis on the issues of Disaster

Risk Reduction, climate change, stable macro-economic growth on one hand and the equity, inclusion and minimum (social) protection on the other is indicative of this approach. While the former ensures that the community is resourced with has resilient systems, processes and mechanism, the latter is crucial to the social cohesion and hence growth with stability.

The implementation plan builds upon the existing coordination and implementation mechanisms in Ethiopia like the Donor Assistance Group and pledges to continue some of the innovative and productive approaches in joint programming. Within this plan, the acceptance of the UNDAF Level outcomes as country programme outcomes by the UN agencies will make in many ways coordination and harmonization much wanted and also necessary.

UNDAF will deliver to a detailed, robust and RBM compliant M&E Plan. As a partner to the GoE, the government generated/collected data will be a key source of measuring results, implying a substantial continued investment of the UN in strengthening systems to measure progress, enhance accountability and transparency and adapt mid-course corrections to reach the vision of an equitable, prosperous country by 2020.

SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

THE PROCESS OF ALIGNMENT AND HARMONIZATION

UNDAF is a strategic planning framework designed jointly by the United Nations Country Team and the national host government to guide the UN work in alignments with the national developmental and humanitarian priorities.

The UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Ethiopia for 2012-2015 comes at a critical time for Ethiopia as it undergoes a major strategic shift to embark on a transformational growth trajectory aimed at not only lifting the millions of poor people out of poverty but placing it strongly on the path to become a middle income country by 2025. Ethiopia is impatient to transform, buoyant and confident as it is based on the solid and sustained economic growth attained over the past decade. Ethiopia, as a voluntary 'Delivering as One' country, is moving ahead with putting in place the structures to enhance UN Reform. The efforts being undertaken by the Government and UN to foster the idea of the UN working and delivering as one in Ethiopia is central to continuously improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the organization. The aim is a transformation of the UN into a more coherent body that supports national priorities.

In the preparation of the UNDAF 2012-2016, the UNCT in Ethiopia decided to select the option of building on the Government of Ethiopia's existing analysis and supplementing it with analytical work undertaken by development partners. The latest five year poverty reduction strategy paper, titled Growth and Transformation Plan of Ethiopia (GTP) is aligned with the MDG time-frame and builds on the MDG Assessment Report of the GoE. In July 2010 GoE (MoFED) also commissioned a series of situation analysis reports with special focus on the needs of children (Boy and Girls). Extensive inputs from a wide ranging consultation with civil society and community ensured that the analysis reflected the reality and the situation of the vulnerability on the ground. The UN and donor partners have been part of this analytical process and contributed to the national development priority setting. This document is thus based on the UN Situation Analysis in support of the national government's analysis of development challenges, constraints and the opportunities. It identifies successes and trends that are responsible for continued reduction in poverty and broadening of the opportunity and access for a more comprehensive, balanced and equitable development countering the current trends towards increased regionalization and feminization of poverty and under-development.

The convergence between Ethiopia, the UN system and the development partners around the MDGs and the GTP provides the organizing principle for this UNDAF(2012-2015). The four strategic areas and the cross cutting issues selected by the UN for development cooperation over the period of this UNDAF are designed to contribute to the Government's primary objectives of achieving the targets of GTP and the MDGs. The choice stemmed from consultation with the Government, a review of the MDG assessment and other situation analysis and the review of the progress against last poverty reduction strategy paper called PASDEP covering 2005-2010.

The UN Country Team in Ethiopia and UN Principles

The UN Country Team is comprised of 25 agencies and members representing the specialized agencies, funds and programmes in Ethiopia, as well as 19 non-resident agencies. UN operations in Ethiopia are wide, covering both humanitarian and development issues. They are reflected in agency functions and mandates, which cover social and economic development, governance, human rights and technical support to capacity-building, social services (such as education, health, HIV/AIDS, water and sanitation and population) and to management of natural or man-made disasters. The UNCT's involvement in these areas over the years has created a large core of expertise and comparative advantage in research, management, building capacity and support to service provision. Recently,

several reforms have been introduced to improve UN coordination, effectiveness and efficiency. UN procedures are being simplified and harmonized through systems like HACT (Harmonized Cash Transfer) while building on the effectiveness and value-added that each agency brings as part of a diverse UN. Principle reforms have been the harmonization of Country Programme cycles and the introduction of the CCA and the UNDAF. **The choice of the UNDAF outcomes as country programme outcomes for various agencies is a yet another important milestone in harmonization and optimization for results, underlining the commitment of the UN to ‘Delivery as One’.**

The UNCT in Ethiopia recognizes the importance of increased joint programmes and pooling resources to enhance its effectiveness and to ensure its combined resources are put to best use. These measures are intended to maximize the UNCT's effectiveness, reduce transaction costs for Government, donors, and the UN, and strengthen cooperation between UN agencies and organizations and Government. They also seek to respond to the concerns of donors and programme countries to enhance the UN contribution in the current context of international development assistance, with a focus on self-reliance and capacity building. In line with these reforms, the UNCT will continue to enhance UN agencies' good governance. This will include providing improved services to Government, including continued strengthening of internal transparency and accountability, in order to enhance their effectiveness in implementing the UNDAF. This is further supported by basing the UNDAF solidly on the five programming principles of human rights-based approach (HRBA) based on the nine core international human rights treaties; Gender equality, and the elimination of discrimination on the basis of sex; environmental sustainability; results-based management (RBM); and capacity development.

UNDAF Preparations

In Ethiopia UNDAF preparation invented some innovative processes and structures to manage the process and enhance coordination and quality of analysis and planning. Under the aegis of the Resident Coordinator Office a Management and Planning Team (MPT) was setup comprising of the heads of the programmes (who were in some cases Deputy Heads of the agencies). The MPT met on weekly basis between the months of June and November and ensured the strategic planning and implementation of the UNDAF process. Through this very intensive and demanding process the RCO office provided the coordination, communication-dissemination and the secretarial support.

A wide ranging consultation with key stakeholders was arranged in the months of September –October and their ownership ensured. A well attended prioritization workshop organized by GoE helped the UN identify the key priority themes which while being very consciously aligned to the GoE's priorities as enunciated in GTP, also furthered the UN mandates especially on the good governance, social protection, and humanitarian assistance within its commitment to human Rights Based Programming. Thematic Working Groups were organized around these priority themes and were tasked with designing the strategy and the outcome statements. Representatives from relevant GoE ministries were members of these TWGs ensuring that the strategies and agreed outcomes were based on national strategies and priorities.

SECTION 2: DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

COMMENDABLE PROGRESS YET MILES TO GO.....

II DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

COUNTRY BACKGROUND:

Ethiopia is a federal state with nine regional states and two city administrations. Since 1991, Ethiopia has embarked on an ambitious transition from a centralized undemocratic nation to a democratic state with leadership of the current ruling party, the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF). The country has since then held four elections and established a decentralized system of governance. Bordered by Sudan, Eritrea and Somalia, Ethiopia is in a fragile geo-political context and is a recipient of refugees from neighboring countries. With a population of 79.4 million, Ethiopia is the second most populous country in Sub-Saharan Africa, with 83% of people living in rural areas. Ethiopia's economy is highly dependent on rain-fed agriculture which constitutes 46% of GDP, followed by Services (36%) and Industry (13%). Dependence on rainfall makes the country vulnerable to climate related shocks, which in turn threatens food security.

In its ambition to become a middle income country by 2025, Ethiopia has embarked on ambitious national programmes to accelerate economic growth, with poverty reduction as a central policy concern. The Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Programme (SDPRP 2002/03-2004/05) focused on improving human and rural development, food security, and capacity building through transformation of the agricultural sector; reforms in both the justice system and the civil service; decentralization and empowerment and; capacity building in the public and private sector. This was followed by [the Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty \(PASDEP\)](#), an MDG-based plan, which took some bold steps towards accelerated growth with emphasis on commercialization of agriculture; private sector development; as well as scaling up of investments in pro-poor development interventions to achieve the MDGs (with an increase in the share of total spending on poverty-targeted sectors from 42% in 2002/03 to over 64.1% by the end of 2007/08 of total expenditure).

Displaced persons (IDPs and refugees) face heightened vulnerability, particularly when the situation is protracted, and require support to achieve durable solutions to their displacement. Ethiopia remains vulnerable to various hazards, the most prevalent of which include: drought, flooding, severe storms and landslides; human and zoonotic disease outbreaks; conflict; global economic shocks; and, urban and forest fires. The growing policy and programmes around climate change and Disaster Risk Management provide a big opportunity to reduce vulnerability to make the developmental gains more sustainable.

The Government of Ethiopia has embarked on a new five year plan (2011-2015), called the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP). The GTP aims to foster broad based development in a sustainable manner to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. The Plan envisages a major transformation of the economic structure, seeking to double agricultural production and significantly increase the share of industry in the economy. The plan seeks to achieve total access to electricity and safe water by 2015, reduce infant mortality rates from 101 per 1000 to 67 per 1000 and cut the maternal mortality rate by more than half from 590 per 100,000 to 267 per 100,000. The GTP is the anchor on which the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2012-2015) is based.

OVERVIEW

With an undisputed double digit growth rate over 11%, declining poverty and food insecurity, Ethiopia is on the ascendance. While this growth is emanating from all the sectors it is the service sector, especially construction and retail, which is leading the growth curve. All the three sectors are growing at a healthy 7 % or more. Thus the Ethiopian growth script seems to be largely broad-based, with benefits accruing to the 80% of the Ethiopian population living in rural areas. However the story of growth has several caveats.

Ethiopia has a huge potential and has started to deliver but has a long way to go. Several processes and structures have been put into place which will help millions of Ethiopia's poor to break free from the intergenerational cycle of poverty. Investments in education and health sectors have gone up and the human development indicators have improved. But still there are critical gaps in investment and operationalization of national development policies and plans. Improvements in life expectancy, which can be seen as a good proxy indicator of the overall developmental gains, are rather modest. Though Ethiopia is on track to reach most of the MDGs there remain high proportions of poverty and the current trajectory of the growth still has to instil confidence about its sustainability. Crucial to this sustainability is effectively addressing the vulnerability of the agriculture sector, where droughts can still destroy over 90% of the crop produce. Vulnerability of agriculture to natural hazards is still largely an unaddressed agenda.

MACRO ECONOMY

The Ethiopian economy is on ascendance and has sustained a double digit growth rate over the past five years. Though this growth has been scarred by rising inflation in 2008-2009 driven largely by the high food and fuel crises and sending home a strong message of the enhance macro-economy resilience as the country pursues high and fast growth strategies.

The poverty head count ratio has reduced to 32.7% in 2007-08, with food poverty head count index declining from 38% in 2004-05 to 31.6% in 2007-08 (MOFED, 2009). Poverty in urban areas is decreasing at slower rate and inequity is increasing at higher rate than rural Ethiopia. Despite these declines, there is an increase in the absolute number of poor people. Poverty continue to have a strong regional bias¹ with Afar and Somali Regions registering a rise in poverty between 1995/96 -2004/05. Despite growth in agricultural production, food security remains extremely fragile². In terms of Human Development Ethiopia has one of the fastest growth rate in improving HDI. Ethiopia recorded massive improvements in Human Development Index (HDI), according to the 2010 Human Development Report released on Friday. Ethiopia has the third fastest annual HDI growth rate in the world since year 2000. According to the 2010 UNDP Human Development Report, Ethiopia's 2010 HDI score is 0.328, which puts her at a rank of 157 out of 169 countries with comparable data.

An estimated 50% of land resources are extremely degraded and 85-90% of Ethiopian agriculture is rain-fed. Current rainfall patterns coupled with rapid population growth and consequent land degradation threatens to reduce the productivity of agriculture and increase vulnerability to drought, which has often wiped out 90% of agricultural production. Over 80 per cent of the population resides in rural areas and remains largely dependent on rain-fed, subsistence agriculture, animal husbandry or wage labour for their livelihoods. With years of low investment, the agricultural sector is characterised by low productivity, degradation of land, poor water management, and low level of technology usage. Pre and post harvest losses (estimated between 10-15%) and the underdeveloped marketing system further undermine incentives to increase productivity. Female farmers' access to resources including land and extension services is limited. Women constitute 19% among agriculture land owners in

¹ Poverty proportion in Somali Regions and Benishangul-Gumuz is 0.419 and 0.445 respectively

² Ethiopia is almost meeting the 2100 Kcalorie per capita per day requirement. The equivalent of this in terms of production is 2.16.

Ethiopia, while men constitute 81% (CSA, 2007/08). Furthermore, female farmers' lack of diversified assets impacts on their capacity to respond successfully to environmental and economic shocks.

The assumptions of Ethiopia's key growth strategy Agricultural Development Led Industrialization (ADLI), that industrialization and urbanization are derivative processes flowing naturally from a rapid growth of the agricultural sector have been largely negated. Unemployment nationally remains at 14%. Tax revenue has declined relative to GDP and exhibited a shift in structure with a modest decline in direct tax and growing reliance on foreign trade tax at federal level. The declining tax revenue relative to GDP is a source of concern, compromising GoE's ability to spend on pro-poor growth.

DAC data shows that the proportion of imports from Ethiopia to that of total imports from developing and least developed countries (LDCs) admitted free of duty, for all product categories, has been consistently larger than the sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) and LDC average.

Export performance has been evaluated monthly by the Ministry of Trade and Industry and subsequently by the National Export Steering Committee. Ethiopia's exports have diversified and increased with 86% of the revenue target of USD 1,727.5 million in 2007/8 (PASDEP Annual review March 2009) met. Coffee accounted for 35.5%, oilseeds, pluses, cut flower, khat, Leather and leather products accounted for 46.1%.

Growth is expected from an expanded privatization program, support for job creation through Micro and Small Scale Enterprises and increasing bilateral and multilateral trade linkages, the latter focused on accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO).

The MDG road target has been exceeded with 49,000km of roads constructed (GTP 2011/15), mostly by foreign companies. Major irrigation works are undertaken both by the Ministry of Water Resources and regional Bureau in combination with small scale small holder irrigation and water harvesting. As of 2009/10 2.5% of the country is developed irrigable land (ibid).

Telecom subscriptions have increased but overall penetration remains low with an average 3 mobiles per 200 people. The Rural Connectivity Program plans to lay a further 6,000km of Optic Fibre supported by the increased 41% electricity coverage (GTP 2011/15)

Mining efforts by the Ministry of Mines and Energy have intensified with increasing numbers of licences awarded to foreign and domestic companies interested in prospecting, exploration, mining and petroleum exploration and development, combined with expanding the geo mapping efforts of the countries reserves. Some decentralization has taken place with the formation of artisanal mining associations. The sector already generates foreign capital with USD99.5 million secured from exports in 2007/8 and internal revenue of over 500 million birr in the same year.

Industry has in general a series of very ambitious targets, some of which have come nowhere near to realization, for example the textile and garment industries 2009/10 export target of USD 500 million (GTP 2011-2015). Cement, reinforced bars and aggregate production has not met demand and has required support from imports of material, industrial equipment and trucks. The Integrated Housing Development Program has driven much of this demand.

Women's employment in industries is lower than men; with only 27.9% female employment, women on average earn about 86% of what men earn. On the other hand, women are highly represented in the informal sector comprising more than 60% of those engaged in the sector. Gender gaps in terms of access to micro-credit and financial services; inadequate entrepreneurship and managerial capacity;

and skills to successfully set up, run and expand businesses are significant constraints to women's economic empowerment.

The various impacts of climate change (CC) will negatively impact economic growth rates and adversely affect the prospects for achieving GaTP and MDG targets. Agriculture, water, energy, infrastructure, health and biodiversity will be the primary climate impacted sectors. The limitation in capacity, finance and technology at all levels hinders climate change adaptation and response measures. The GoE has committing itself to a low-carbon development path to be realized through GaTP and becoming a carbon neutral economy by 2025. The established Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) consist of more than 80 CC mitigations mostly linked to renewable energy.

Recognizing the need for strengthening the National Statistical System (NSS) to improve the monitoring and evaluation of development outcomes, the Government of Ethiopia has been progressively allocating significant budget for various socio-economic and demographic sample surveys and censuses.

The Growth and Transformation Plan of the Ethiopian Government identifies Information and Communication Technology development as an essential component in achieving the objectives in all sectors. The scope of ICT in the GTP context is broad, outlining development of: systems; regulatory policies; standards and standardization; information services; infrastructure; education, training and learning; and ICT culture. ICT is, and can be, an enabler in nearly all aspects of government, service provision, administration, and communication and information dissemination. The opportunity for adoption of ICT in the development environment will increase across the board as basic infrastructure continues to improve and relative prices continue to fall.

GOVERNANCE AND PARTICIPATION

In line with the GoE's long term vision of becoming a middle-income country where democracy and good governance are maintained through people's participation and where good will and social justice are secured, the GTP identifies good governance (including human rights) and capacity building as one of its strategic pillars. It underscores the importance of making progress in these areas as an important pre-requisite for attainment of its development objectives.

Ethiopia is a party to most of the core international human rights instruments, including CEDAW, ICCPR, ICESCR, CEDR, CAT, CRC, CRPD. Chapter Three of the Constitution provides an extensively list of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. International human rights standards and instruments, including the Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR), are also made points of reference in the constitution.

Human Rights have also been given due prominence in the fight against poverty where the PASDEP reaffirms the GoE's commitment to "open reaffirmed the state's commitment "to open, transparent and democratic governance that respects the rights of all of its citizens as enshrined in the Constitution". This is in line with global consensus that poverty is not only a matter of income but more fundamentally an interconnected web of mutually reinforcing deprivations.

The GoE has, through commendable effort, recently submitted all its outstanding reports to the UN human rights treaty bodies, the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights (ACHPR) and the Human Rights Council with the support of the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission and the UNCT Ethiopia. Ethiopia also underwent the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) in Month 2009, and committed to implement most of the UPR recommendations on human rights.

Progress has been recorded in many areas such as improvement of institutional capacity of the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (EHRC) evidenced through support to GoE in clearing outstanding report to international human rights mechanisms, increased outreach and awareness creation of the public, encouraging efforts of EHRC to monitor human rights, increase integration of Human rights in higher education institution and the preparation of the first National Human Rights Action Plan as well as the first human rights situation report. Some challenges however persists that required continued attention such as the support to strengthening the capacity of national human rights institutions in promotion and protection of human rights; strengthening national capacities for mainstreaming human rights in all aspects of policy ,legislation , implementation and monitoring and evaluation; strengthening the culture of human rights; increase focus on economic ,social and cultural rights , adequate integration of human rights in the work of public institution, increased harmonization of national laws to constitutional bill of rights and international instruments as well as the existence of strong civil society organizations that could compliment the work of the commission at grass root level.

In recent years, public participation in various developmental and democratization processes has increased, and Public Sector Capacity Building and Comprehensive Public Financial Management Reforms since 2004 have enhanced public sector efficiency and decentralization at the woreda³/kebele⁴ level. In 2007 the urban good governance programme was initiated aimed at more transparent and accountable planning, financial management and land administration. Despite this fiscal reporting remains a challenge, both in terms of quality and timeliness. Regular audit reports are a key indicator of accountability but are not widely available. The GoE has established the Federal Ethics and Anticorruption Commission (FEACC) to undertake preventive, investigation and prosecution measures, though much remains to be done to increase capacity and effectiveness.

While buoyant and major tax bases are assigned to federal government, revenue transfers to regional states vary though all are much lower than directed expenditure. In 2007/08 the expenditure-decentralization ratio was 45.9% and the tax revenue-decentralization ratio 17%.

Despite some efforts at decentralization, inadequate institutional capacity, volatility and low level of community participation continue to undermine the ability of local governments to effectively discharge their duties and responsibilities. This has significant implications particularly in light of the extended role of local governments (especially at the district level) in delivery of basic services as capacity of the local institutions in provision of services is key to poverty alleviation and achievement of the MDGs. It is therefore extremely important that institutional capacity, including development of systems and structures of local government is significantly improved if meaningful and sustainable development is to be a reality as spelt out in the GTP.

Ethiopia has conducted four General elections since the 1994/95 Constitution⁵. In the 2010 General EPRDF gained 99.6% of seats in Parliament with only one seat in Parliament for the opposition and one seat for an independent candidate. The weak opposition remains a challenge in strengthening the democratic discourse in Ethiopia. The conduct of regular elections, measures taken to address concerns of political parties and effective administration by the National Electoral Board of Ethiopia (NEBE) is considered to be positive in the country's evolving democracy, with domestic and international observers in 2010 lauding the increase in capacity to administer credible elections. Concerns remain regarding the existence of a conducive legal and political environment, equal

³ An administrative unit akin to a district

⁴ An administrative unit, consisting a group of 8-10 villages, lower than a woreda/district

⁵General Elections conducted in 1995, 2000 , 2005 and 2010. Constituent Assembly election was also conducted in 1994 and four rounds of local elections

opportunity for all political parties to compete, the existence of an effective Electoral Complaint handling mechanism and the independence of the Electoral Administration. Ethiopia faces the challenge of strengthening structures of inclusive consultation with a view to stimulating broader participation in political processes and integrating a wider range of views on issues of national interest to properly inform decisions within parliament.

In January 2009, the Ethiopian Parliament passed legislation to regulate civil society organizations. While many CSOs had lobbied for a new and coherent framework, the new law restricts CSOs that receive more than 10% of their funding from external sources from several activities related to governance, human rights and advocacy. A Mass Media and Freedom of Information Proclamation (Pro No. 590/2008) was enacted in 2008 with the aim of ensuring greater access to information for citizens and strengthening freedom of expression. However, the new law also provides for a cumbersome registration procedure for media outlets and includes provisions which have raised concern over freedom of expression and information. New legislation enacted that illegalizes pre-trial detention of journalists, raises renewed concern as it makes false reporting a criminal offence.

Although under the law, women have equal rights with men over all fundamental rights and freedoms, a number of factors continue to impede women's access to justice in Ethiopia. These include the influence of customary and traditional laws and practices, financial barriers, lack of knowledge of the various legal frameworks protecting women's rights and complexity of navigating the formal legal system.

POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY

Ethiopia continues to be vulnerable to a number of internal and external shocks and a large proportion of its people have limited coping mechanism at their disposal. While poverty is generally a key determinant of vulnerability others factors like age, prevalence of HIV-AIDS, geographic location and gender is important as well. Generally women are the poorest and among poor. The youth facing high levels of unemployment are a new group of the vulnerable adding to the more traditional ones of elderly, children and women.

In 2009 Ethiopia ratified the new Africa Union Social Policy Framework⁶ requires all members' states to improve their social protection plans of action. While Ethiopia does not have a systematic social protection plan a large number of activities constitute Ethiopia's de facto strategy. However there is a lack of clarity and understanding among policy makers regarding the concept of social protection and how it encompasses the concepts of welfare, social insurance, and disaster risk management.

The proportion of total public expenditure for social protection (as defined by MoFED budget lines) via channel 1 (government revenues) has declined 2% in the current PASDEP period. Most expenditure on de facto social protection is managed via channel 2 (government plus external aid) reflecting non sustainability.

The largest safety net programmes are PSNP and Emergency Food relief, providing support to 13 million people in rural areas, other programmes in rural and urban areas cover approximately 2 million people leaving an estimated 15 million in need of some minimum protection against livelihood shocks related to disasters, unemployment/loss of income, age, disability and HIV-AIDS.

⁶ The AU *Social Policy Framework for Africa* (2009), states that the purpose of social protection is "to ensure minimum standards of well-being among people in dire situations to live a life with dignity and to enhance human capabilities".

Ethiopia is one of the most disaster prone countries continually affected by a multitude of disasters, with increasing frequency. The GoE has undergone a paradigm shift from a drought and saving lives focused approach to a new multi-sectoral and multi-hazard Disaster Risk Management (DRM) approach based on the Hyogo Framework of Action emphasized in the new Disaster Risk Management policy (under revision).

The coherence of planning and implementation of CC Adaptation (CCA) initiatives with Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Early Recovery is increasing. CCA and DRR share common ground and partners in; community disaster risk profiling; strengthening early warning systems; enhancing interagency coordination/collaboration; supporting knowledge management; and mainstreaming CCA/DRR in GoE development processes.

PROGRESS AGAINST MDGS⁷

Overall progress towards the MDGs: Summarizing Ethiopia's progress Towards the MDGs.

Ethiopia has shown has demonstrated significant development gains over the last five years. The economic growth of the last decade and the progress towards the MDGs has been significant. The economy had an average annual growth rate of 11% which is well above the 7% estimate required to achieve the goal of poverty reduction (MDG 1) by the year 2015. The government has also made progress in the provision of social services such as education, health and infrastructure by spending a large share of its budget in these pro-poor sectors, though its expenditure on the social protection measures has been on the decline. Presuming continued support from the international community to address the challenges noted in this document, the country is on a positive and promising track to meeting some key MDGs wholly or partially.

MDG Goals	On Track*	Likely to be on Track**	Off Track***
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	YES		
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	YES		
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women		YES	
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	YES		
Goal 5: Improve maternal health		YES ⁸	
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	YES		
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability		YES	
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development	YES		

⁷ Ethiopia MDG Assessment Report, September 2010

⁸ The UN believes the MDRG 4 is unlikely to be achieved

MDG 1: Eradicating Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Economic growth has averaged 11% over the last 5 years. This has emanated from the sustained growth of small holder private agriculture despite ongoing issues related to water utilization, resulting in significant reductions of poverty particularly in rural areas. The growth contribution of the non-agricultural sectors (particularly the service sector), has been significant while that of agriculture is diminishing.

This growth has contributed to substantial reduction in both incidence and severity of poverty. Overall poverty in Ethiopia is on the decline and to an estimated 29.2% in 2009/10. Income poverty during 2004/05 is slightly higher in rural areas (39.3%) than in urban areas (35.1%). Trends in inequality, as measured by the Gini Coefficient, show a moderate rise at national level while sharply rising in urban areas. Food insecurity indicators in urban areas have been worsening, especially for non-registered dwellers in urban areas (WFP, Urban Food Security Report 2009). Poverty and food insecurity have a strong gender bias, as female-headed households continue to be disproportionately affected⁹.

Given strong growth and declining trends in income and food poverty, the likelihood of achieving MDG Goal 1 is high, if not impeded by Ethiopia's high level of vulnerability to natural disaster, economic, or conflict shocks that may impact on macroeconomic stability. The sector currently faces a number of challenges. Stunting in children aged 0-5 years stands at 46.9% in 2004/05. 2005 estimates place half of Ethiopian children as chronically malnourished. If the hunger indicator of MDG 1 is to be achieved by 2015, a reduction of under-weight among children under-five from the current 38% to 19% is required.

Key issues in the delivery of food security programmes include; costly delivery delays; poor and unclear targeting criteria; and the limited role of local/national NGOs and CBOs in targeting and monitoring. The capacity constraint is especially pronounced in pastoral areas. This explains the limited scalability of the PSNP in the wake of the 2008/9 food crises and the need for a separate Emergency Food Relief Programme for over 6 million people (which continues till date), causing confusion and grievance over amounts and transfer conditionality's. Additional efforts in the PSNP are required to strengthen graduation (Tufts/World Vision 2010). The quality of the public works component needs improvement (PSNP Review Mission Reports 2009).

The growing rural-urban migration is contributing to rising urban unemployment, which in turn has lead to increased international migration. Environmental degradation with growing economically active populations has also increased labour and forced migration both in the country and across the borders. With a population estimated at 75 million, out of which 50% are below the age of 20, Ethiopia is bound to face considerable youth unemployment and under-employment both in the rural and urban areas. Though it is difficult to accurately estimate the magnitude of irregular migration, there are some assessments and research that show the huge increase in migration in and from Ethiopia, in particular by the youth.

⁹ Over 76% of observed poverty reduction is accounted for by the fall in poverty among male-headed households and only 22% by female-headed households (MoFED, 2008a). This is disproportionate as in most of the poorest areas of the country about 30% of the households are headed by females.

The priorities for the sector include: Establishment of a national nutritional surveillance system, with adequate participation of the community and local NGOs/CBOs; strengthening of food assistance including assessment, monitoring and evaluation of the food security and assistance/relief programmes; enhancing overall accountability and transparency in the food management system with special focus on targeting the most vulnerable; improving the developmental impact of the PSNP by integrating best practice from other community-driven natural resource management projects; greater/proportionate emphasis on the poorest female headed households and other vulnerable communities like aged and children within food security programmes; promoting small-holder production of cereals and seeds for crop diversification and improving farmers' asset base; programmes and policies to assist livestock production as well as developing alternative support mechanisms for pastoralists; sustainable application of water to agriculture, combined with conservation principles at both community and higher levels, such as small scale irrigation and water harvesting; interventions are required to encourage re-vegetation in watersheds and conservation of vegetation cover near all waterways, lakes and dams.

MDG 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

Ethiopia is on track to achieve universal primary education in terms of enrolment rates. The push to increase coverage of schools has been accompanied by a national program to improve education quality with special on increasing retention and decreasing drop-out rates.

During 2009/10 the Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) for primary school (grades 1-8) reached 95.9% and the Net Enrolment Rate (NER) stood at 89.3%. In challenging regions such as Afar the GER increased to 58.0% in 2009/10, attributed to innovative interventions, like informal education programs for out-of-school youth, mobile and community schools for pastoral areas and national programs of Alternative Basic Education (ABE). 2.8 million children (disproportionately female) are still out of school, mostly from pastoral areas, poor and vulnerable families or are children with disabilities (the CSA 2007:174 estimates only 28.6% of children with disability were enrolled in primary schools). Preschool education and enrolment is still at 4.9%.

Schools are not in general child friendly and lack the basic facilities like water and toilets. The nutritional and health status of children, especially in food insecure areas, is low resulting in a negative impact on educational achievement and contributing to the drop out rate.

The 74% completion rate for primary education (grade 1-4), with an urban/rural imbalance, falls far short of the MDG target of 100%. The 2009 General Education Quality Improvement Program aims to improve teaching quality, increase the number of teachers through on the job and summer training and reduce the pupil to teacher and pupil to textbook ratios. Following this the certified teachers in primary education has reached 89.4% in first cycle (grades 1-4) and 71.6% in second cycle (grades 5-8) with more female than male teachers in both cases.

This success in access to primary education is mainly related to the increase in the number of primary schools to more than 25,000 in 2008/09 (MoE, 2008/09), with more than 80% in rural areas. The GoE budgetary allocation for education has increased to 22.8% in 2009/10¹⁰. Against this stands the challenge of malnutrition of children and the negative impact on educational achievement.

¹⁰ This is not disaggregated in primary, secondary and tertiary sector

The priorities for the sector include: Establishing more ABE centres where necessary and a system for transforming existing centres to regular schools; proper implementation of the science and mathematics education sector strategy to improve student competence; upgrade qualification of primary school teachers and education management professionals; establish school-based accountability system for actions related to access and safety of girls; provide school meal (with take home ration for girls) as a strategy to attract more out-of-school children to schools and stabilize attendance in food insecure areas in general and in pastoral and emerging regions in particular ; promoting early childhood Education as one of the strategies to decrease the drop-out rates in the early grades

MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

The GOE has declared its commitment to gender equality by stipulating the rights of women in its Constitution; by issuing the Women's Policy of Ethiopia and by formulating the National Action Plan on Gender and Development (2006-2010). It also revised the Family Law and Criminal Law in 2004 to address issues linked to women's rights. More recently, the Growth and Transformation Plan (2010-2015) and the Sector Development Plan for Women and Children (2011-2028) further elaborated on the Government's specific commitments to promoting women's social, economic and political empowerment.

Despite progress achieved in sectors such as education and health in line with the MDGs and international conventions, such as CEDAW, significant challenges persist in relation to achieving gender equality. The Global Gender Gap Report (2010) ranks Ethiopia as 121 among 134 countries in terms of the magnitude and scope of gender-based disparities. Prevailing social attitudes favour men/boys over women/girls with regards to food, health care and education while leaving women/girls with limited opportunities for participation in formal sector employment

The morbidity rate of 75.5% against 25.5% for men, maternal mortality rate of 673 per 100,000 live births, and adult HIV prevalence of 2.8 for women against 1.8% for men (HAPCO, 2009) are indicators of persisting gender inequalities in the health sector. Overall women's health has been adversely affected by poverty, poor nutrition and restricted access to health care services due to financial constraints. Only 25% of births were attended by skilled health personnel in 2009, although this represents a significant improvement compared to 16% in 2006. Contraceptive acceptance has increased from 33% in 2006/2007 to 51% in 2007/2007. The 2005 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) indicated that 28% of women of reproductive age are chronically malnourished with the problem being particularly acute in rural areas.

Ethiopia appears to be on track to achieve gender parity in primary school enrolment by 2015 (2009/10 PASDEP review), overall the national gender gap¹¹ stands at 11.3. Gender responsive education programming and affirmative action including tutorial/counseling services and pilot scholarship programs for poor girls are some of the major contributing factors for this achievement.

Educational gender gaps are larger in rural areas and have spatial variation with gross enrolment and Gender Parity extremely low in regions like Somali. Furthermore, gender disparity widens at higher levels. The gender parity index almost halves during the second cycle (grades 11-12) to 0.41. While the ESDP III targets for enrolment in grade 9 have been met, admission to preparatory grade 11 has been missed by almost 50%. Though credible national level data on the overall higher education is unavailable, current GoE level reports point to deteriorating gender parity (from 51.2% in 2004/05 to

¹¹ The numerical difference between the values of gross enrolment for boys and girls

46.2% in 2008/09) in technical and vocational education. With regards to higher education (under graduate and post graduate), total enrolment rate was 4.6 per cent in 2008/2009. Female enrolment in absolute numbers progressed considerably with the enrolment of 33,146 female students (24%) in 2004/2005 and 89,136 (29.3%) in 2007/2008 (MOE statistics, 2010).

With regards to women's participation in economic life, the 2005 National Labour Force Survey reveals 47% of the 31 million employed in Ethiopia are women, with highly unequal participation. 68.5% were unpaid family workers and 24.8% were self-employed in informal jobs (CSA, 2006)¹². Participation of women in the non-agricultural sector has distinctly improved to approximately 50%. Women's participation in micro, small and medium size enterprises is 65%, 26% and 10% respectively, while women's share of unemployment is 68.5%. The industrial sector women comprise only 27.9 % of total workers; whereas women represent over 60% of those engaged in the informal sector (FSS 2009).

Federal Civil Service Agency data on federal government employees shows that though women make up 42.2% of the employees, they occupy less than 30% of all professional, scientific and administrative positions, indicating that upper and middle level positions are still overwhelmingly dominated by men. Limited financial ability to meet the initial payment required for agricultural credit and inability to meet procedural requirements of credit service institutions (illiteracy) have hindered women's access to credit facilities.

Participation of Ethiopian women in political life has improved over the recent years in relation to representation in the national parliament and local councils. Nevertheless, lack of finance for election campaigns, household/family responsibilities, lack of training and gender based discrimination are among the factors constraining women's participation in public life¹³. This is particularly the case for senior management positions in the government and the private sector.

Poverty and culture related factors negatively affecting women's health include violence against girls and women in the form of FGM (female genital mutilation), early marriage, abduction and eventual rape followed by forced marriage. They also suffer the consequences of frequent pregnancy and childbirth¹⁴. The national prevalence rate for FGM and circumcision is 74.3%, with regional variations from 97.3% (Somali) to 27.1% (Gambella).¹⁵ Gender based violence is another serious social phenomenon that impacts negatively on women's economic and physical security. The EFDR Constitution outlawed and criminalized FGM, and the Government has waged campaigns against harmful traditional practices. There is evidence to suggest that certain forms of VAW are decreasing: for example, the prevalence of early marriage has dropped from 31.1% in 1997 to 21.4% in 2009.

Priorities for advancing gender equality and women's empowerment include: creating awareness on existing international and domestic laws on women's rights; strengthening institutional mechanisms for protecting women's and children's rights; developing a comprehensive policy response to harmful traditional practices and gender-based violence; strengthening of women's associations and CSOs; creating strong coordination and partnerships among stakeholders to ensure increased impact of policies and programs; designing and implementing income generating models for poor women; strengthening capacity across government institutions in gender mainstreaming and gender responsive

¹² CSA. (May 2006). Report on the 2005 National Labor Force. Statistical Bulletin No. 365. Addis Ababa

¹³ Messeret, Tehcane. (2010). The Attitude and Views of Parliamentarian towards Women's Political Participation and Gender Based Quota: The Care of FDRE. Unpublished MA thesis, Institute of Gender Studies, Addis Ababa University.

¹⁴ Emebet Mulugeta. "Negotiating Poverty: Problems and Coping Strategies of Women in Five Cities of Ethiopia". In Emebet. (2008). Urban Poverty in Ethiopia: The Economic and Social Adaptations of Women. pp. 10-66. Addis Ababa University Press

¹⁵ Central Statistical Authority. (September, 2006). Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey 2005. Addis Ababa

budgeting; and strengthening Business Development Services (BDS) schemes for female entrepreneurs.

MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality

In 2009/10 the under-five mortality rates and infant mortality rates decreased to 101/1000 and to 45/1000 live births respectively. Malaria (20%), Pneumonia (28%), Diarrheal Diseases (20%) and other newborn conditions (25%) were the major causes of child deaths. Neonatal infections (47%), birth asphyxia (25%) and prematurity/low birth weight (17%) were the major causes of infant mortality.

Pentavalent vaccine was introduced in 2007 with 87% coverage while measles coverage reached 81.9%. Full immunization performance has increased to 65.5% in 2008/09, though requires further effort and masks a huge regional variation in performance. 1.8 million children were not able to complete their vaccinations and a significant proportion of these are not reached through the EPI (Extended Programme of Immunisation) However, there is no gender bias in immunization outcomes between boys and girls.

While 96% of children are breastfed, inappropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices continue to contribute heavily to malnutrition and deaths. Approximately 20% of mothers of children aged 6-23 months meet the minimum IYCF criteria¹⁶. 54% of children 6-59 months old are anaemic, most severely affecting 9-11 month old infants (DHS, 2005).

The majority of child deaths can be prevented by low-tech, evidence-based, cost-effective family care practices such as exclusive breastfeeding up to 6 months of age; hand washing with soap; micronutrient supplementation; immunization; and prompt community based treatment of diarrhea, malaria, pneumonia and severe malnutrition. Child mortality is associated with poverty (the lowest quintile has 32% more than the highest), maternal education, under-nutrition and fertility characteristics (the under 5 mortality rate is higher for mothers under the age of 20; 225 deaths per 1,000 compared to 179), intervals between births, access to adequate safe water and basic curative health services.

The latest NHA (National Health Accounts) in the country revealed priority health services remained underfunded and donor dependent. The high out-of-pocket (OOPs) spending (37% of women) presents a major obstacle for accessing basic services and national spending on health is far below the requirement of USD34 per capita recommended by the Commission for Macro Economics and Health expenditure needed to make essential health interventions (WHO, 2001). Limited planning, management, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation capacity at the regional, zonal and woredas levels results in poor accountability and results. Poor programme coordination results in fragmentation and high transaction costs, over burdening health workers, in particular health extension workers.

Health care systems face an acute shortage of health workers, low density¹⁷ and high disparity in distribution and skill mix. High unmet need/demand for family planning, shortage of skilled birth attendants, weak referral systems, inadequate midwifery skills at health centre level, inadequate availability of emergency obstetric and newborn care equipment and high HIV prevalence. Only 2% of health centres render BEMOC (Basic Emergency Obstetric Care) services in the country. PMTCT of

¹⁶ Early initiation of breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding up to 6 months (around 50%) and appropriate timing and practice of complementary feeding.

¹⁷ WHO recommended average level of health workforce density of 2.5 per 1000 pop in order for the country to ensure delivery of essential health services and thus to achieving the MDG goals.

HIV remains low at 8.2%. The capacity to manage moderately malnourished cases has been declining mainly due to resource constraints and lack of linkage with the health system. There is a need for a long-term strategy on the management of moderate acute malnutrition in the country through and enhancing of the NNP (National Nutrition Programme).

Priorities for this sector include: coverage of essential health interventions requires well functioning health systems that provide equitable access to people-centred care, with a special focus on women and children; human resources for health is the cornerstone for achieving essential health services coverage, including skilled care during delivery; reliable information systems required to measure performance as well as provide evidence for decision making; need to implement an equitable, efficient and sustainable national health financing strategies based on a national health insurance system would ensure access to care on the basis of need and not on ability to pay; improve the capacity and quality of services. Management is key, not just resources; delivering effective and high impact interventions to improve the health outcomes with special focus to disadvantaged populations

MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health/ Reduce Maternal Mortality

According to DHS 2005, the maternal mortality rate (MMR) declined to 673/100000 in 2005/06 (EDHS 2005). In order to meet MDG Targets (267/100000), Ethiopia needs to reduce the maternal mortality ratio from the current average of 5% to 8% per annum. Maternal morbidity and mortality is exacerbated by early marriage (the mean age at first marriage aged 25–49 is 16.1¹⁸), early pregnancy, short spacing between births, low levels of family planning and average fertility rates that remain above the Sub-Saharan average.

Access to reproductive health and emergency obstetric services has improved but less than 1/3 of pregnant women receive focused antenatal care, less than 10% of all births take place in health facilities¹⁹ and the national coverage of postnatal care is 34%, though the total proportion of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel is 67.7%²⁰. Overall an Ethiopian woman has a 1 in 17 chance of dying from pregnancy related causes during her lifetime, with an estimated 24,000 dying per year from haemorrhaging, infection, prolonged and/or obstructed labour, abortion complications and hypertensive disorders in pregnancy.

The challenge to provide life-saving obstetric care among the most deprived women in Ethiopia is made almost impossible by the shortage of midwives and doctors particularly in rural areas combined with high out of pocket payments at health facilities (68% of the health facilities charged a fee for normal delivery or required women to buy supplies). To address this GoE developed a Human Resource for Health Strategy 2009-2020 and has a target of training 8,635 midwives, 820 obstetricians and 233 anaesthetists by the year 2015²¹. Investment in health facilities has reduced the proportion of the population living less than 10km away from a health post. The total number of health Extension Workers trained and deployed is 98% of the total national requirement of 30,786.

More than 100 health centres, especially in the large regions of Oromia, Amhara and SNNPR, are located more than 100 km from the first referral level that provides emergency obstetric surgical procedures and most of these are not equipped to provide the full range of BEmONC (Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care) functions. Synergy between health nutrition activities

¹⁸ Central Statistical Agency and ORC Macro, Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey, 2005, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: Central Statistical Agency, 2006

¹⁹ 2008 national EmONC assessment and 2009 3rd HEP evaluation

²⁰ Ministry of Health (2008/2009), Health and Health Related Indicators. Planning and Programming Department, MOH, Addis Ababa.

²¹ WHO recommended average level of health workforce density of 2.5 per 1000 pop in order for the country to ensure delivery of essential health services and thus to achieving the MDG goals.

implemented at community level is difficult due to lack of integrated tools for implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Priorities for this sector include: strengthening the continuum of care across life cycles (FP, ANC, Delivery, EmONC, PNC, Child care) and across different levels (households, primary health care facilities, to secondary, tertiary and national referral hospitals) as well as mobilizing and aligning partners; developing a Quality of Care Improvement Program (QCIP) similar to that of GEQIP; accelerated training of midwives and EmONC services decentralized to selected HCs/primary hospitals;; health professional provided with targeted and continuous in-service training on undertaking EmONC informed by regular competency evaluation; improving availability and access to a choice of family planning methods; safe and adequate blood, effective transport between HP and HCs/primary hospitals and continuous availability of essential drugs and supplies to save the lives of mother and newborn, surveillance system to report maternal death on regular basis need to appear as top priorities with concrete strategies in HSDP IV; establishing newborn health corner in all delivery rooms and maternity wards of all health facilities for essential care including neonatal resuscitation. Scale up skill based training of HEWs in clean and safe delivery including essential newborn care.

MDG 6: Combat HIV-AIDS Pandemic, Malaria and Other Diseases

HIV-AIDS

Ethiopia's HIV-AIDS epidemic is heterogeneous with marked regional variations. An estimated 1.1 million people live with HIV. Adult HIV prevalence in 2009 is currently estimated to range from 1.4% to 2.8%²², with different urban, 7.7%, and rural, 0.9%, levels. A trend analysis shows the urban epidemic has leveled off while the rural epidemic hasn't shown significant change with incidence rate has remaining below 0.3%. Towns like Addis Ababa, Amhara, Tigray, Oromia, and SNNPR account for 93.4% of the total People Living with HIV in the country. Although lower in percentage terms than many other sub-Saharan African countries, the absolute number of people living with HIV is as high as 1.1 million.

Tremendous efforts are being made to contain the AIDS epidemic using a strategic visionary approach of investing AIDS resources to strengthen an integrated health system, applying the primary health care strategy to expand health services delivery; this combined with a strong mobilization. The total number of people PLHIV currently on treatment as of March 2010 was 186,607 – coverage of 64% of those in need²³. This total includes 9,992 children (48.7%) constituting about 7% of people living with the virus, 60% living in urban areas. 9.4 million tests were performed in 2009.

Challenges: Comprehensive HIV knowledge is still low among the general population. While condom use has shown an increasing trend over the past years, condoms are not widely available. Although the number of HIV tests performed every year is high (9.4 million in 2009), the linkages between HIV Counseling and Testing (HCT) and other services are inadequate. Overall, there is a shortage in strategic information to inform planning and programming for the epidemic. The poor targeting and unique accessibility challenges facing many MARPS (Most at Risk Populations) meant that those who most needed to know their status did not, while considerable resources were spent on testing low-yield populations. Coverage of in school HIV intervention remains low. Lost to follow up to ART service was 27% by March 2010 hence drug resistance and the large number of patients lost to follow up are critical challenges facing the ART program.

Of an estimated 84,189 HIV positive pregnant women in 2009, only 6,466 (8%) received complete antiretroviral prophylaxis to prevent mother to child HIV transmission. Follow up for pregnant women

²² MoH input in the Draft Five Year (2010/11-2014/15) Growth and Transformation Plan.

²³ Ethiopia is yet to adopt the new WHO guidelines for ART

that test HIV positive is poor and complete prophylaxis for mother and infant is low and affected by maternal health care user fees.

Over 2 million OVC need support and weak coordination and harmonization of OVC activities remain. HIV and human rights laws need to be enacted to mitigate stigma and discrimination and enhance involvement of (PLHIV) in the national response. Ethiopia enjoys the confidence of donor partners.

Priorities specific to HIV-AIDS include; rapid expansion of prevention services among high-risk population groups; rapid development of specific and targeted prevention programmes for youth and students in and out of school focusing on behaviour change; a scale up of VCT services, rather than HIV awareness; tailored programmes for special circumstances including border areas, pastoralist communities and addressing harmful traditional practices. Vulnerability reduction must be one of the main HIV prevention strategies involving comprehensive HIV policy revision and intensification of efforts to promote and protect the human rights of affected and infected groups, including specific efforts to reduce gender-based violence. A comprehensive ART patient retention strategy and adoption of WHO treatment guidelines is required. Action on the above and a phased adoption of WHO guidelines on PMTCT and Infant Feeding will address low PMTCT and ANC service uptake. As progress in PMTCT has been slow requiring urgent attention to remove the limiting factors: low level of attended births by a skilled birth attendant and ANC service attendance, inadequate operational level integration of sexual and reproductive health and maternal and child health service delivery, shortage of motivated and trained staff, stigma and discrimination; and very low male partner involvement and participation in SHR.

There is an urgent need to make strategic information and evidence and data available to inform planning and programming of the HIV response.

Malaria and TB

According to the MoH in 2005/06 malaria was the leading cause of death in the country. The household level Insecticide Treated Net (ITN) coverage rate in malaria-prone areas increased to 100% in 2009/10. Facility-based data illustrates that morbidity due to malaria declined by 48%, hospital admissions by 54% and mortality by 55%. Case fatality rate of malaria in age groups 5 years and above fell to 3.3% and in under 5's to 4.5% (target 2% for both). Although a majority of women (74.6-79%) reported having heard about malaria, only 38.2% in susceptible areas mentioned ITN as methods of prevention and only slightly over half recognized fever as a symptom of malaria²⁴.

Low Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) coverage, DDT resistance, low utilization of ITNs and the treating of persons with negative tests without adhering to rapid diagnostic tests due to the need for treatment of fever caused by pneumonia, are areas that require further efforts to the realization of this goal. It is imperative to work on the further integration of malaria within the HEP and ensure continued advocacy for funding and increased surveillance.

The tuberculosis death rate per 100,000 people has slightly declined from 94 in 2004 to 92 in 2007²⁵ partly as a result of adopting the DOTS strategy and the prevention and control activities that have been integrated into HEP(Health Extension Programme). Accordingly, in 2009, 92% of all public health centres and hospitals were providing DOTS²⁶. TB treatment success rate is good, at 84% in 2008/09²⁷, but case detection rate is stagnant at 34%. Ineffective use of HEWs for prevention and

²⁴ Ethiopia National Malaria Indicator Survey 2007: Technical Summary

²⁵ UNDESA Statistics

²⁶ PPT presentation by Dr Diriba Agegnehu (TB/HIV Officer, MOH), February 2010

²⁷ MoFED/UNCEF Health SITAN

control activities, poor laboratory capacity and diagnostic services, weak partnership coordinating mechanisms to Stop TB and weak planning and implementation capacity at regional level are recognised by the MoH to hamper programmatic success. Efforts to increase the Case Detection Rate through staff training and coordination of implementing agencies must be strengthened.

Other Diseases

Ethiopia has remained polio free for more than 24 months nationally. The surveillance performance has been maintained above certification level with non-polio AFP (Acute Flaccid Paralysis) rate above 2 per 100,000 less than 15 years of age and stool adequacy above 80%. Measles case based surveillance performance indicators are above the WHO targets. Promising efforts and achievements have been maintained for NNT and Leprosy elimination programs.

Overall the GoE and partners should take into consideration that the impact of serious climate change could hamper sustaining existing achievements 'till 2014/15 and beyond.

MDG 7: ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Environment protection agencies at the federal level and in all regional states have been established and proclamations including the environment impact assessment proclamation, pollution control proclamation, industrial waste handling have been formulated.

Government administrative reports indicate rural water supply coverage at 61% to exceed the MDG goal. Functionality is assumed to be between 70 and 80 and an estimated 25% of protected water supplies are contaminated with faecal coliform, whilst in much of the Rift Valley excess fluoride pose a health risk to millions of people. At 93% (DHS 2005) the MDG target for Urban Water Supply has been met, although more should be done in peri-urban areas and smaller towns to ensure universal access to safe drinking water.

In general terms the future focus will be expanding supply in neglected regions and area though taking into account the increased difficulty and marginal cost of achieving universal access; improving water safety; ensuring sustainability; and tightening standards and improving local management, regulation and monitoring.

Behaviour change and basic technology has improved sanitation coverage. The GoE definition of sanitation includes 'unimproved toilets' that lack a cleanable slab and therefore government data stating rural sanitation coverage (access) is 53% is not compatible with the MDGs. The 2010 JMP (Joint Monitoring Programme of WHO and UNICEF) update²⁸ refers to rural sanitation coverage as just 8% (improved sanitation) and 29% (sanitation, all types) and illustrates the major data challenges. Monitoring and evaluation and capacity to plan, implement and monitor the delivery of WASH services remains weak especially at Woreda level. The year on year utilisation rate for WASH is at best 70%, and there are major concerns over sustainability and quality. Inadequate access and poor hygiene practices contribute to recurrent outbreaks of acute watery diarrhoea.

As signatory of the Libreville Declaration on Health and Environment, Ethiopia has conducted a Situation Analysis and Needs Assessment (SANA) exercise on health and environment linkages. With growing responsibility in the UNFCCC negotiations and as a member of the G77 + China, LDCs, and other groupings, the EPA (Environmental Protection Authority) has identified a clear need for capacity building. Despite these efforts and developments the country still lacks an integrated system of climate

²⁸ 2008 estimate, extrapolated from a trend line with DHS 2005 providing the last data point

and environmental monitoring. Along with limited climate change and environmental literacy, climate change responses are yet to be meaningfully integrated into national plans and actions.

Capacity strengthening has also to build in a much greater focus on gender concerns and social inclusion, sustainability (both services and the fresh water sources) and service quality. For rapid expansion the GoE should facilitate and regulate rather than lead and allow other actors (e.g. private sector, NGOs, CSOs) to conduct infrastructure development.

Environmental changes in Ethiopia contribute in a variety of ways to encouraging migration out of- or within rural areas. Environmental changes compounded with lack of availability of sufficiently productive land is the most common cause of rural-urban migration, whereas rapid onset natural disasters such as floods often leads to localized displacement and forced migration. Examples of environmental migrants include farmers who are seen leaving their countryside to urban settings because of limited availability and poor productivity of land and in search of better livelihood which would allow them to support a household or pastoralists whose livelihoods are increasingly under pressure due to climate change or environmental degradation. Some even migrate internationally, leaving their families-especially women and children- often in distress.

Priorities: In relation to these challenges, critical actions that the UNDAF must address include: roll out of the National WASH inventory and MIS; supporting the establishment of cohesive sub-sector plans and inclusive WASH PIM linked to PASDEP II and a revised National Water Resource Strategy that focuses and provides for integrated watershed management; development of a 'minimum' WASH capacity package for Woredas, emphasising monitoring, water safety, source and system sustainability, supply chains; gender and social inclusion; supporting the revision and communication of the WASH MoU to ensure gaps are filled – linked to the full legalisation of local WASH committees; more investment is needed to ensure access to WASH facilities in schools, health facilities and in urban areas

Increasing forest cover fills 5 million hectares in 2009/10. Measuring biodiversity change is difficult as the system is recently introduced. Policy measures such as the late 2005 Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan indicate that Ethiopia is showing commitment in integrating the principles of sustainable development and the proportion of terrestrial areas protected grew by 0.33% in the period 1990-2008.

Ethiopia's strategy, as laid out in the PASDEP, revolves around (i) ensuring community led environmental protection and sustainable use of environmental resources as well as paying attention to gender equality and improved livelihoods; (ii) rehabilitating affected ecosystems and enhancing the capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services, particularly biomass, for food, feed, and household energy; (iii) preventing environmental pollution, integrating environmental objectives, including mainstreaming gender equality aspects in all development activities. Programs to implement this strategy include water harvesting, reforestation, composting, improved use of fertilizers, and diversification of fuels away from reliance on firewood and charcoal.

The GoE had an ambitious plan to cover 65% of the total urban population with housing and basic services by 2009/10. With regard to reducing slum areas it planned to reduce by 35% but achieved only by 40% in 2009/10. The focus of the government, in regard to urban development, is on support to small and medium scale enterprises, the expansion of micro-financial institutions and community based urban works programs. Moreover, to improve the urban living environment and urban poverty, the government has introduced a number of interventions that include reducing urban unemployment to below 20%, support for small and micro enterprises through various programs such as micro-finance institutions and micro-enterprises, pursuing improved urban land management, the

implementation of solid waste disposal and water-borne sewage disposal systems, as well as improving rural-urban linkages.

MDG 8: Global Partnership for Development

Although Ethiopia is making great progress in increasing domestic revenue, a substantial amount of Ethiopia's national budget is financed from external sources. According to a 2007 DAG report, Ethiopia's ODA per capita is still significantly lower than the Sub-Saharan African average. A significant portion of this external assistance is humanitarian and food aid (30-50% of total aid). The report stresses the need for scaling up external financing and aid to help Ethiopia reach the MDGs.

A large portion of total ODA finances social infrastructure services like education, health, water supply and sanitation, population control and reproductive health. The donor commitment is wanted in the productive sectors as illustrated by the volume of official development assistance directed towards agriculture, industry, trade policies and regulations. There is a need to improve the quality of aid such as its predictability and effectiveness. The aid dependency ratio of Ethiopia as measured relative to GNI is high and increased significantly when compared to SSA and low income economies. More than 50% of the gross capital formation of the country is financed by aid. This is 2.3 times the SSA average and more than double that of low income economies.

Ethiopia has a mature aid coordination mechanism in the Donor Assistance Group, with a secretariat and senior staff support, which in line with the Paris Declaration and the harmonization principles works to promote donor-government coordination and aid effectiveness.

SECTION 3: UNDAF OUTCOMES

SUPPORTING ETHIOPIA'S TRANSFORMATION

III UNDAF RESULTS

UN RESPONSE TO ETHIOPIAN DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES:

Based on the analysis in the UN Situation Analysis (Common Country Assessment) the 2012-2015 UNDAF provides a framework for coordinated UN development assistance in keeping with the UN reform process and the commitments laid out in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (reaffirmed in the 2008 Accra Agenda for Action).

The UNDAF is anchored in and aligned with the Government's five year national development plan, GTP and various sector development plans. It builds on the achievements and progress made over the last decade and leverages the UN's position as a trusted and neutral partner of the Government of Ethiopia and its people.

Partnership Landscape and UN priorities

International aid is a critical component to Ethiopia's development and growth though loans play an important part of the government's development plan and strategies. Ethiopia is one of the major recipients of foreign aid in the world. The aid inflow has been increasing since 2006, becoming the seventh largest recipient of aid out of 169 aid receiving developing countries (Alemu G, 2009). However, Ethiopia's ODA per capita is still significantly lower than the sub-Saharan African average. More than half the aid goes to the social sector (OECD 2009b). Following the political unrest of 2005, where 200 opposition party members were shot dead by the government forces, aid has moved away from the PBS support to the quasi budget support like the PBS, an important trend in the delivery of aid in Ethiopia (Borchegrevink, 2008). Ethiopia benefited from debt relief under the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative in 2006 after reaching its HIPC initiative completion point in 2004. As a result, the debt relief provided under the two initiatives helped to reduce the debt ratio to 7% of GDP in NPV at the end of 2007/08.

Major donors to Ethiopia are, in descending order, USAID, World Bank, Great Britain, Global Funds, ADB, Canada, Germany and Netherlands. As mentioned above, UNCT with 25 UN Agencies has an annual budget of about US\$1 billion for the whole UN system in Ethiopia.

PROPOSED PRIORITY AREAS FOR THE NEXT 5 YEARS

UNCT organised a stakeholder workshop in September 2010 to identify key priorities the next 5 years in alignment with areas are included in the PILLARS of the Governments Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) (2011-2015).

a. Sustainable Economic Growth and Risk Reduction

- Natural resource management (including water resources, biodiversity, land productivity), Climate Change, community capacity to manage
- Food security/DRM
- Private sector development – access to markets and financial services, legal & institutional enabling environment
- Extension to services and research – scaling-up best practices

b. Enhanced Quality of Basic Social Services

- Water resources/supply and food security

- Education and health
- WASH
- Community capacity, participation and accountability

c. Governance and Human Rights

- Human rights, democracy building and justice
- Institution building & legal framework
- Community level awareness, participation including community capacity to manager
- HR capacity building of government

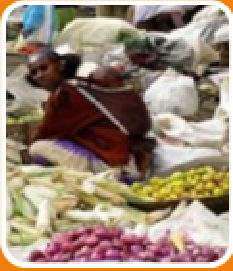
d. Support to Women, Youth and Children

- Access to markets and financial resources
- Training and education
- Employment opportunities
- Health and well being- reproductive health; HIV/AIDS
- Social and political empowerment and GBV

The UN in Ethiopia recommended the following thematic issues to be addressed as cross cutting within the UNDAF. They include 1) Gender 2) Immigration and development, 3) Climate Change and environment 4) Data management and Information 5) Information Communication and Technology (ICT) 6) HIV/AIDS 7) Human Rights. With the exception of HIV/AIDS and Climate Change and environment, all the cross cutting issues do not have stand-alone outcomes but will be reflected across the relevant specific UNDAF outcomes based on where the UN will make a difference and has a comparative advantage.

The UNDAF sets out the outcome level of results expected from UN cooperation in Ethiopia for the period 2012-2015 along in four priority sectors or pillars of UN cooperation. At the UNDAF Outcome level, the contribution is articulated in terms of specific development results that support national priorities as articulated in GTP. These results aim to capture institutional and behavioural changes that result from the collective efforts of two or more UN agencies alongside actions of others, in particular the Government. This is the level where the value-added of the UN system as a whole is best. These will be supported by strategies and interventions aimed at addressing capacity gaps that hinder the various levels of Government from fulfilling their commitments and those that prevent people living in Ethiopia from fulfilling their rights. The UNCT under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator will work to achieve demonstrable results against these outcomes in support of the larger national effort. The UN emphasize will focus on strengthening the knowledge and skills, human and financial resources, as well as coordination and communication that are necessary (but not sufficient) if Ethiopia is to achieve its MDG targets by 2015.

sustainable economic growth and risk reduction



- By 2015, agricultural producers increasingly use improved institutional services, efficient marketing system, and appropriate technology and practices for sustainable increase in agricultural production and productivity.
- By 2015, a private sector-led Ethiopian manufacturing and service industries, especially small and medium enterprises, sustainably improved their competitiveness and employment creation potentials.
- By 2015, national and sub-national institutions are able to implement a minimum package of social protection measures in accordance with a funded national action plan based on legislation.
- By 2015, national and sub-national institutions and vulnerable communities have systematically reduced disaster risks, impacts of disasters and have improved food security.
- By 2015, the governance systems, use of technologies and practices, and financing mechanism that promote low carbon climate-resilient economy and society are improved at all levels.

basic social services and human resources



- Improved access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support by 2015
- By the end of 2016, equitable access created and quality education provided to boys and girls at pre-primary, primary and post primary levels with a focus on the most marginalized and vulnerable children and localities.
- By 2015, the Ethiopian population, in particular women, children and vulnerable groups will have improved access to and use of quality Health, nutrition and WASH services.

governance



- By 2015, national actors have enhanced capacity to promote, protect and enjoy human rights and accessibility to efficient and accountable justice systems, as enshrined in the Constitution and in-line with international and regional instruments, standards and norms.
- By 2015, National and Sub-national actors utilize improved mechanisms that promote inclusiveness, participation, transparency, accountability and responsiveness in national development processes
- By 2015, capacity of national, local and community institutions strengthened for evidence based development management

women, youth and children



- By 2015, women and youth are increasingly participating in decision-making and benefiting from livelihood opportunities and targeted social services
- By 2015, women, youth and children are increasingly protected and rehabilitated from abuse, violence, exploitation and discrimination

Pillar 1 Sustainable Economic Growth and Risk Reduction



outcome 1

- By 2015, agricultural producers increasingly use improved institutional services, efficient marketing system, and appropriate technology and practices for sustainable increase in agricultural production and productivity.



outcome 2

- By 2015, a private sector-led Ethiopian manufacturing and service industries, especially small and medium enterprises, sustainably improved their competitiveness and employment creation potentials.



outcome 3

- By 2015, national and sub-national institutions have implemented a minimum package of social protection measures in accordance with a funded national action plan based on legislation.



outcome 4

- By 2015, national and sub-national institutions and vulnerable communities have systematically reduced disaster risks, impacts of disasters and have improved food security.



outcome 5

- By 2015, the governance systems, use of technologies and practices, and financing mechanism that promote low carbon climate-resilient economy and society have improved at all levels.

The Government has set an ambitious path to sustain accelerated pro-poor equitable economic and social progress, while developing a Carbon Neutral Climate Resilient economy (CNCRE). Agriculture is the leading economic activity of Ethiopia and will be the engine of growth: accelerating poverty reduction, enhancing food security and stimulating agro-industry. Increasing urbanization and industrial and service sector development have the potential to create more dynamic non-agricultural sectors for sustained growth and poverty reduction. The Government also recognizes that inclusive, equitable and sustainable economic growth requires actions to manage and reduce risks associated with poverty, disasters and climate change. To assure inclusion and equity, the Government will focus attention on facilitating the participation of women, youth and people living with and affected by HIV/AIDS in economic opportunities. Contributing to the over-arching objectives of sustainable and equitable economic growth, and harmonizing with other development partners, the UN aims to contribute to the following expected outcomes:

OUTCOME 1: BY 2015, AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS INCREASINGLY USE IMPROVED INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES, EFFICIENT MARKETING SYSTEM, AND APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY AND PRACTICES FOR SUSTAINABLE INCREASE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY.

The Government's strategic investment framework for agriculture emphasizes the intensification of marketable farm products both for the domestic and export markets by small and large farmers while protecting and sustainably developing the natural resource base. In this UNDAF, expansion of small scale irrigation will be given priority and concerted efforts will be made to expand watershed management with effective water and moisture retaining works. A transparent and efficient marketing system will be strengthened and investment in marketing infrastructure will also be increased. Promoting commercialized and climate-smart agriculture and linking this to greater opportunities for value addition and market linkages benefits farmers. The export of raw and processed agricultural produce and products will generate foreign exchange.

To enhance agricultural growth the contributions of the UN agencies will focus on capacity building of agricultural producers, government and service providers. Targeting jointly selected potential areas, UN agencies will support expanded use of proven technologies and practices relating to production, pre and post harvest handling and product marketing, and sustainable natural resource management. Support to off-farm and non-agricultural income generating activities will be encouraged to reduce pressure on cultivation and increase returns to farmers. Through knowledge-sharing and technical assistance, support will be given to strengthen agricultural development policies and planning, including practices, improved technologies, water resource management, and migration. Advocacy on appropriate policies and regulatory frameworks, and institutional strengthening of government and service providers will expand access to inputs, credit and markets. Special focus will be given to reaching women and youth in the provision of agriculture extension services and facilitating their access to inputs, credit and markets.

OUTCOME 2: BY 2015, A PRIVATE SECTOR-LED ETHIOPIAN MANUFACTURING AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES, ESPECIALLY SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES, SUSTAINABLY IMPROVED THEIR COMPETITIVENESS AND EMPLOYMENT CREATION POTENTIALS.

The Government's industrial development strategy aims to accelerate structural transformation of the economy. Building on forward and backward linkages with agricultural micro and small-scale enterprises will be developed to create employment opportunities, promote agro-processing, and fuel demand for locally manufactured products. Medium and large-scale industries can then be supported to increase production and productivity using domestic raw materials. The sector will be incentivized to locally produce machineries and spare parts required by the growing industries. Thus industrial development will contribute to employment and foreign exchange earnings. Increasing private sector investment will accelerate the sustainable development of the sector. The Agro-Industry Master Plan provides the framework to focus on strategic agricultural product groups and attracting private investments.

UN's support to industrial development will be targeted to enhancing the capacities of Government, the private sector, micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), industrialists, Chambers and Sectoral Associations, business development services (BDS) providers, and research and educational institutes. The UN will contribute towards assuring an enabling policy environment for private sector growth. Support will be given to harnessing the investment potential of remittances and diaspora investment in the private sector. Forward and backward linkages to agriculture will be facilitated. In particular rural to urban migration will be encouraged in a planned manner to ensure appropriate livelihoods and service provision for migrants. The capacity to assure quality and safety (in case of food products) of value-added agricultural products, especially through BDS providing institutions, will also be strengthened. Support will include specific measures to expand the participation of women and youth in employment and MSME opportunities.

OUTCOME 3: BY 2015, NATIONAL AND SUB-NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ARE ABLE TO IMPLEMENT A MINIMUM PACKAGE OF SOCIAL PROTECTION MEASURES IN ACCORDANCE WITH A FUNDED NATIONAL ACTION PLAN BASED ON LEGISLATION.

In signing the AU social policy framework in 2009, the Government recognised that inclusive, equitable and sustainable economic growth requires actions by the state to protect citizens from risks, vulnerabilities and deprivations. It also asserted its commitment to develop an appropriate policy framework and minimum package of social protection actions as recommended by the Africa Union social policy framework. This entails measures to secure education and health care, social welfare, livelihood as well as access to stable income. In effect, social protection measures are comprehensive, and are not limited to traditional measures of social security. A coalition of ministries have come together under the coordinating umbrella of the National Social Protection Platform (NSPP) to develop a social protection strategy and plan of action.

The UN will work through the NSPP to support policy development and the design and delivery of a minimum package of social protection measures. This will include facilitating learning and awareness creation, including debate and dialogue in society on the policy framework; assisting the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs to lead the process of drafting legislation and complementary budget for a minimum package; and, working with regional governments to implement measures. Existing UN support to social protection measures and programmes, such as the Productive Safety Net Programme, will continue and learning from these interventions will contribute to the dialogue and evolution of the national strategic framework and plan of action. Attention will be given to measures to mitigate increasing poverty and vulnerability in urban areas in case rural to urban migration with the economic pull of industrialization may exceed the rate of job creation and service provision. Universities will be supported to produce diploma and degree holders in social work, a crucial cadre needed to implement social protection well. The UN will assist the Government with addressing the particular risks, vulnerabilities and deprivations faced by women, youth, children, people with disabilities, older persons, and people living with and affected by HIV/AIDS.

OUTCOME 4: BY 2015, NATIONAL AND SUB-NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES HAVE SYSTEMATICALLY REDUCED DISASTER RISKS, IMPACTS OF DISASTERS AND HAVE IMPROVED FOOD SECURITY.

The Government's new approach on Disaster Risk Management (DRM), which reflects Ethiopia's domestication of the Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA), is anchored in reducing multi-hazard disaster risks, vulnerabilities and impacts of potential disasters. The DRM approach is community-focused and establishes clear organizational structures and roles, from the community to federal level. The new DRM approach also encompasses and guides the national Food Security Programme – the largest disaster risk reduction programme in Ethiopia - covering nearly 8 million people. The Government is in the process of finalizing a DRM policy and strategy framework. The proposed multi-hazard DRM system comprises six components: prevention, mitigation and preparedness (which constitute the core of disaster risk reduction), disaster response and (early) recovery and rehabilitation (which constitute the post-disaster phase). Institutional strengthening is the overarching component. Fully capacitated, the DRM system will build the resilience of communities and will lead in turn to a substantial reduction in disaster losses, in terms of both lives and social, economic and environmental assets, thus enabling sustainable development.

The UN will align its support to the evolving DRM investment framework, based on the Government's HFA five priority action areas, and recognising the increased disaster vulnerabilities of women, children, older persons, people with disabilities, and people living with and affected by HIV/AIDS. First, the UN will help strengthen national DRM strategies and institutions, especially by improving coordination, management and accountability. Second, emphasis will be given to: risk and vulnerability assessments; early warning systems (including the collection and analysis of environmental and demographic information); woreda risk profiling; contingency planning and financing for both rural and urban areas; the system of strategic grain reserves and NFI strategic

stocks; and, the potential surge in migrants, both within the country and across the region, including persons displaced due to environmental hazards resulting from climate change. Third, DRM knowledge management, research capacity, and South-South learning will be facilitated. Fourth, the UN will focus support on the promotion of community-based natural resource management, especially through the Productive Safety Net and Household Asset Building components of the Food Security Programme, and support mainstreaming DRM across sectors at all levels. Finally the Government will be supported to strengthen coordinated and timely multi-sectoral responses for all disaster-affected and/or displaced persons, which consider the special needs of women, children, people with disabilities, older persons, and people living with and affected by HIV/AIDS.

The UN support to the DRM system as whole will also take into account vulnerabilities of displaced persons, both internally displaced and refugees. In addition, emphasis will be given to understanding and analyzing the growing risks related to global financial, economic and market shocks as well as climate change through building capacity for economic and environmental intelligence and timely analysis of potential impacts of global developments.

OUTCOME 5: BY 2015, THE GOVERNANCE SYSTEMS, USE OF TECHNOLOGIES AND PRACTICES, AND FINANCING MECHANISM THAT PROMOTE LOW CARBON CLIMATE-RESILIENT ECONOMY AND SOCIETY ARE IMPROVED AT ALL LEVELS.

The Ethiopian Government has demonstrated its political commitment to reverse the trend of environmental resources degradation and to address the impacts of climate change. Ethiopia has approved both an Environmental Policy and a Conservation Strategy. Ethiopia is also party to various Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), including the three Rio Conventions. A climate change and environmental sustainability policy and action plan, namely 'Carbon Neutral Climate Resilient Economic Growth' is being developed. Moreover, Ethiopia has submitted Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) and a National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) under the UNFCCC. The National Program for climate change which is the second generation of the NAPA, is under formulation.

The UN will contribute to a low carbon climate-resilient strategy – in a manner that is environmentally sustainable, socially just, and locally rooted – by supporting interventions that are made in a number of sectors namely: renewable energy, green buildings, clean transportation, water management, waste management, sustainable land management (SLM), sustainable agriculture and forestry. To this end and in line with GOE priorities, UNCT will focus its support to catalyze the transformation process to a green economy and foster expansion for green jobs. In this transformation process, the UN interventions focus on bridging the gap regarding access to finance, technology and improved practices and enhancing climate and environmental governance. There are five intervention areas for the UN. First, the UN will support Ethiopia's capacity to implement NAMA, NAPA, and the EPACC, and access the Clean Development Mechanism. Second, the UN will promote the implementation of short, medium and long term climate change adaptation measures, such as actions in the agriculture, water, energy, health, education and biodiversity sector. Third, linkages will be made to ensure the DRM system adequately includes climate change risks. Fourth, the UN will support the conservation and sustainable use of ecosystem goods and services while addressing the underlying environmental degradation to enhance communities resilience. Finally, attention will be given to strengthen the government's capacity at systemic, institutional and individual levels to lead and harmonise development partner engagement in support of the national strategy for a low carbon climate-resilient economy, enforcement of existing environmental laws and MEAs which the country has ratified, and integrating the elements of CNCR into socio-economic development endeavours.

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

The UN will promote access to and the use of information and communication technologies, especially at woreda level, especially to support economic planning and disaster risk management. Similarly, the UN will enhance capacities for data collection and analysis, including economic, environmental and demographic information.

COORDINATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

The Government-led Rural Economic Development and Food Security (REDFS) Sector Working Group is the mechanism through which the UN will harmonize its support to agriculture, sustainable land management and DRM and food security. In addition, the UN will harmonize their support in water related issues through the Donor Assistance Group (DAG). Similarly, the DAG on Private Sector and Trade provides a harmonisation framework for development partner support to industrial development. The NSPP is the forum for harmonizing support to social protection. Regarding climate change and environmental sustainability, harmonization will be led by the government and will build upon existing coordination efforts.

Pillar 2: Basic Social Services and Human Resources



outcome 1

- Improved access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support by 2015



outcome 2

- By 2015, the Ethiopian population, in particular women, children and vulnerable groups* will have improved access to and use of quality Health, nutrition and WASH services.



outcome 3

- By the end of 2016, equitable access created and quality education provided to boys and girls at pre-primary, primary and post primary levels with a focus on the most

The Government's Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) recognizes that to sustain faster and equitable economic growth, improving access to and use of basic social services (BSS) in general, and to education, health, WASH and nutrition in particular, is critical. During the PSDEP much progress was achieved especially through measures like the deployment of a 32000 strong cadre of Health Extension workers while several challenges remain which GaTP aims to address through ambitious investments plans. The UN will work with the GoE to strengthen its capacity to deliver on this ambitious plan as well continue to implement and improve upon some of the global best practices to achieve national policy and practice demonstration impact.

Differences in gender roles in Ethiopia lead to differing asset and risk profiles for women, men, girls and boys, with the low level of female empowerment increasing their vulnerability to destitution, disasters and food insecurity. Ensuring gender equity and the empowerment of women and girls will be a priority for all BSS inputs. The needs of the HIV-AIDS people and their access to the basic social services will be emphasized.

The UN will aim to achieve the following outcomes within this pillar:

OUTCOME 1 IMPROVED ACCESS TO HIV PREVENTION, TREATMENT, CARE AND SUPPORT BY 2015

In the GTP HIV is addressed as a priority under the Social Sector Development with a target to reduce the incidence of HIV and maintain prevalence at 2.4%. The vision of the Ethiopian Strategic Plan for intensifying Multisectoral HIV/AIDS Response (SPM II) 2010–2014 is to see Ethiopia free of HIV. The Plan outlines results on HIV prevention care and support by 2014²⁹. HIV is also among the core targets of the Health Sector Development Programme (HSDP) IV³⁰ (2010/11 – 2014/15). HIV-AIDS issues have been reflected in other sectors as well.

²⁹ To reduce new HIV Infections, AIDS related Morbidity and mortality and mitigate its impact: Strategic results: Reduce Vulnerability to and risks of HIV infection; Increased utilization of HIV services Reduce new HIV infections , improve quality of lives of infected and affected people

³⁰ HSDP IV HIV Indicators: HIV incidence 0.14(impact), Outcome ART+484,966 PMTCT=77%

The UN system in Ethiopia will build upon and continue to provide key strategic support to GoE in accelerating prevention, care and treatment, and extension of social support to reach sustainable universal access as mandated by the UN declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) in 2001, realization of the MDGs and the Universal Access Declaration. The UN work on HIV/AIDS will strengthen its policy focus, providing strategic leadership on AIDS and technical support; facilitating the leveraging of resources and monitoring performance. It will make major contributions towards the better use of strategic information and evidence informed national strategies. The UN will continue to participate and contribute to policy and technical dialogue, strengthening systems, and supporting national planning, identifying best practices and linking to the international knowledge base.

OUTCOME 2 BY THE END OF 2016, EQUITABLE ACCESS CREATED AND QUALITY EDUCATION PROVIDED TO BOYS AND GIRLS AT PRE-PRIMARY, PRIMARY AND POST PRIMARY LEVELS WITH A FOCUS ON THE MOST MARGINALIZED AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN AND LOCALITIES.

Ethiopia has made commendable progress on MDGs 2 though there are several challenges impacting the net enrollment (NER), completion rates and quality of education. Enrollment to preschool education, which is generally seen to be an important factor affecting NER and school completion and also the capacity of learning among students is still at 4.9%. Addressing the target of 100% net enrolment rate for primary remains a challenge as there are still over 2.8 million out-of school children.

The UN 's contribution to education will draw on the agencies' comparative advantage in their competence and technical expertise, in pooling together the diverse UN mandates, their strong presence in the regions and their daily programmatic work with government. This will be further strengthened at upstream and downstream levels with particular focus on the disadvantaged and vulnerable children and localities to ensure equity. UN will continue to support evidence-based advocacy for policy and strategy formulation, disseminating best practices and innovative approaches from around the world. It will work to make schools more child friendly for the fulfilment of the rights of children and improve the quality of education. The key strategies and interventions will be expansion of school feeding programmes in food insecure areas, enhancing access to education for marginalized children and groups through innovative approaches of delivering education and promoting girls' education at all levels. UN will also prioritise enhancing cost-effective school readiness programmes for children and supporting children in emergency situations to continue their education. It will support establishment of a well functional EMIS at all levels and last but not the least, in developing capacity in TVET and higher education institutions in the areas of curriculum and teachers professional development and in promoting adult literacy and education.

OUTCOME 3 BY 2015, THE ETHIOPIAN POPULATION, IN PARTICULAR WOMEN, CHILDREN AND VULNERABLE GROUPS* WILL HAVE IMPROVED ACCESS TO AND USE OF QUALITY HEALTH, NUTRITION AND WASH SERVICES.

Despite the progress in health sector, the availability and the access to various levels services including the basic primary health services remains extremely limited resulting in high levels of morbidity especially among children and women and impacting the national human resource capital.

The UN in partnership with the Government will deliver on this outcome through the introduction and scaling up of a number of cost effective, sustainable strategies and programmes. In particular, these relate to the expansion in the scope of work undertaken by Health Extension Workers (for example,

the introduction of Community Case Management of pneumonia and other illnesses which affect children in particular, provision of long-term family planning method/implanon by health extension workers); and increased focus on reproductive health including needs of youth; enhancement of the scope and quality of the Health Extension Programme; the National Nutrition Strategy with emphasis on Community Based Nutrition and decentralization of treatment for malnourished children to Outpatient Treatment Centres. With respect to water, sanitation and hygiene(WASH), the UN will scale up community Led Total Sanitation, support introduction of Community Development Fund in Amhara and Benishangul Gumuz, and promotion of Self Supply (enhanced family wells). Beyond these programmatic interventions, UN will work to strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems through interventions such as establishment of the National WASH Inventory.

The UN and partners, within existing sectoral programmes such as HSDP IV, will work with counterparts to develop, refine and support the introduction and scaling up of high impact, equitable, cost effective and sustainable programmatic strategies and approaches. These will be characterized by a focus on mobilizing latent capacity within communities.

CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

Apart from mainstreaming efforts to address the marginalization of women and girls and people with HIV-AIDS, UN will work to reduce geographical disparities in terms of availability and access to BSS, the impact of climate change and address the special circumstances, needs and capacities of marginalized communities such as pastoralists.

In terms of education, the cross cutting issues that are relevant include capacity development for improved educational planning and management; gender and education; special needs education; life skills education, HIV/AIDS and education; community participation; environmental education and protection, education in emergencies, and monitoring and evaluation system at all levels. Due support will be accorded to these important issues so that they will not be overlooked.

The UN will work with the government to strengthen the collection of data, its use, and reporting systems. Knowledge management, and promoting access to and the use of information and communication technologies will also be emphasized.

COORDINATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

The United Nations will support the relevant government institutions at Federal, Regional and local level to achieve the goals and objectives of the GaTP and attainment of MDGs. The United Nations joins international development partners in harmonizing their support to the provision of basic social services, working closely with Sector Working Groups and DAG Technical Working Groups. Reflecting the important role played by civil society not only in service provision but also in introducing innovation and supporting capacity strengthening, especially at decentralised level, the UN will foster relevant partnerships with CSOs and participate in associated fora to ensure that lessons learnt and best practices are disseminated and available to inform government planning. In the context of service delivery and sustainability, the UN will also support the efficient participation of the private sector at all levels. Strong partnerships will also be developed at community level involving government on the one hand and children, parents, local communities, and CBOs on the other. The UN will also facilitate south-south cooperation as a means to strengthen capacities in Ethiopia.

Pillar 3 : Governance and Capacity Development



outcome 1

- By 2015, national actors have enhanced capacity to promote, protect and enjoy human rights and accessibility to efficient and accountable justice systems, as enshrined in the Constitution and in-line with international and regional instruments, standards and norms.



outcome 2

- By 2015, National and Sub-national actors utilize improved mechanisms that promote inclusiveness, participation, transparency, accountability and responsiveness in national development processes



outcome 3

- By 2015, capacity of national, local and community institutions strengthened for evidence based development management

The Government of Ethiopia (GoE) recognizes governance as a core component of its poverty reduction strategy (PASDEP-2006-2010) in which it sets out its long term vision of becoming “... a middle-income country where democracy and good governance are maintained through people’s participation and where good will and social justice are secured”.³¹ The Growth and Transformation plan (GTP) (2011-2016) further identifies good governance and capacity building as one of its major strategic pillars and underscores the importance of making progress in these areas as an important pre-requisite for attainment of its development objectives.

The GTP identifies as its major objective the institutionalization of a stable democratic and developmental state as well as the continued expansion of access and quality of basic services. Good governance and capacity development feature strongly as one of the seven major pillars of the GTP. Under the Good Governance and Capacity Development pillar, GoE has identified some key areas which it aims to continue to work on which are seen as contributing towards the overarching objective of economic development. These are capacity building, improving the justice system, strengthening the democratic system, enhancing good governance and human rights.

The UN will contribute towards the attainment of these objectives through capacity development, provision of policy and technical support, knowledge and engagement and facilitation of South-South cooperation. The UN will further support strengthening of national institutions, mechanisms of participation and capabilities of governance actors.

The UN in working in these areas will pay attention to ensuring that rights of women, People living with HIV/AIDs, Children and youth are adequately addressed. It will also further ensure that attention is paid for adequate use of up to date and disaggregated data to ensure interventions and their impact are evidence based and measurable. It is also important to consider the use of ICT as an important tool to facilitate effectiveness, transparency, accountability, access to information and dialogue.

OUTCOME 1: BY 2015, NATIONAL ACTORS HAVE ENHANCED CAPACITY TO PROMOTE, PROTECT AND ENJOY

³¹ P 44 Vol 1 Main text. Ethiopia : Building on Progress, Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty, 2005- 06-2009/10, MoFED

HUMAN RIGHTS AND ACCESSIBILITY TO EFFICIENT AND ACCOUNTABLE JUSTICE SYSTEMS, AS ENSHRINED IN THE CONSTITUTION AND IN-LINE WITH INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL INSTRUMENTS, STANDARDS AND NORMS.

Government strategy

Under its provisions on good governance, the GTP notes the need to foster the development of a constitutional, human rights and democratic culture, through, amongst others broad-based awareness creation about human rights. In particular, the GTP notes the need to build capacity and ensure human rights protection of vulnerable groups, including through access to justice for all. To this end, the GTP emphasizes the importance of and need to ensure an independent, transparent and accountable justice sector. The recent Justice Strategic Plan 2011-2015 also provides a highly relevant framework for action in this regard.

UN comparative advantage

As a fundamental human right, an accessible and accountable justice system remains a cornerstone in a society governed by the rule of law and is in itself imperative for sustainable development and economic growth. By the end of 2009, Ethiopia had submitted all outstanding reports to United Nations and regional human rights treaty bodies and undergone the United Nations Universal Periodic Review. This achievement will result in a large amount of recommendations to be considered by the Government and national actors. The UN, through its experience and technical expertise, will work to support the GoE's ownership to ensure that the reports, reviews and recommendations emanating thereof bring benefit to the development of Ethiopian human rights actors and institutions. Furthermore, the UN, through its international mandates in the area of criminal justice standards and norms, as well as human rights and access to justice, aims to provide important guidance towards a strengthened capacity of national actors in all parts of the justice sector, i.e. law enforcement, the judiciary and prisons.

OUTCOME 2: BY 2015, NATIONAL AND SUB-NATIONAL ACTORS UTILIZE IMPROVED MECHANISMS THAT PROMOTE INCLUSIVENESS, PARTICIPATION, TRANSPARENCY, ACCOUNTABILITY AND RESPONSIVENESS IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES

The GTP aims at deepening democratic governance through emphasis on enactment of supporting legislations, the conduct free, fair and democratic election and respect for human rights of the citizens including the rights of women, press freedom and access to information. The GoE further underscores its commitment to fostering one economic and political community and the development of constitutional, human rights and democratic culture ensuring adequate representation of people. Strengthening and standardization of accounting and audit system, coverage and use as a tool for strengthening accountability, strengthening of democratic institutions and creation of an enabling environment for citizens dialogue and consultation as well as conducting of research will be the focus of the coming five years. The Government also aims to work towards increasing public trust and efficient use of public resources through strengthening its anticorruption efforts through various strategies.

The UN will contribute to these objectives by particularly contributing towards addressing the need to strengthen mechanisms for inclusive participation in decision making by providing continued support to the conduct of free, fair, credible elections; supporting the establishment of dialogue platforms for engagement; strengthening capacities of Political Parties, Civil Society and media. The UN will further continue strengthening institutional framework and processes for governance through continued capacity development support to Democratic institutions: Parliaments (legislation,

oversight, representation, conflict prevention, constitutional interpretation, strengthening the federal system), strengthening accountability systems (Anticorruption, audit systems), and strengthening human rights institutions, maladministration and freedom of information. The UN will further support national capacities for measurement and analysis of governance.

OUTCOME 3: BY 2015, CAPACITY OF NATIONAL, LOCAL AND COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS STRENGTHENED FOR EVIDENCE BASED DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT

The Constitution of the Ethiopian Federal Democratic Republic provides for broad mandates for regional states to manage their own internal affairs. Provision of most basic social and economic services has accordingly been devolved to the regional and district levels. While this offered opportunities by bringing decision making mandates closer to the people and creating conducive environment for grassroots communities to take active part in local development, low implementation capacity of government and community institutions continue to undermine the realization of decentralization objectives, particularly the provision of quality services.

Even though institutional capacity gaps characterize local governments in most regions, the problem is more acute in the four developing regional states (DRS) which face complex set of socioeconomic and development challenges. As a result, progress in most development indicators is lower in the DRS as compared to the national averages.

Inadequate institutional capacity, volatility and low level of community participation continue to undermine the ability of local governments to effectively discharge their duties and responsibilities. This has significant implications particularly in light of the extended role of local governments (especially at the district level) in delivery of basic services as capacity of the local institutions in provision of services is key to poverty alleviation and achievement of the MDGs. It is therefore extremely important that institutional capacity, including development of systems and structures of local government is significantly improved if meaningful and sustainable development is to be a reality as spelled out in the GTP.

The UNDAF capacity development component will therefore seek to support improving institutional capacity of government and community institutions with the view to enabling them discharge their duties efficiently and effectively. Particular focus will be given to improving the planning, budgeting and expenditure management system, enhancement of regulatory frameworks, promoting participatory planning and management and supporting human resources development efforts.

To improve access to disaggregated, timely and reliable data and to strengthen the ability of government, non-government and UN actors to track progress of nationally and internationally agreed development indicators and development parameters, the UN will support national efforts to strengthen the NSS and implementation of the NSDS. The UN has a comparative advantage in terms of providing technical, material and financial support to the Government particularly to the CSA and PAD to acquire such data through Censuses (Population and Housing, Agricultural) and sample surveys (DHS, WMS and other specialized surveys) as it did in the past.

PARTNERSHIP AND COORDINATION:

The UN has an established partnership with Government of Ethiopia, Development Partners, Civil Society Organizations and other stakeholders and will continue to work with these stakeholders in the next UNDAF Cycle. The UN will coordinate its work through the UN Governance Technical Working Group (GTWG) and ensure this effort is also appropriately coordinated through engagement with the DAG GTWG and other existing coordination mechanisms.

Pillar 4 : Women, Youth and Children



outcome 1

- By 2015, women and youth are increasingly participating in decision-making and benefiting from livelihood opportunities and targeted social services



outcome 2

- By 2015, women, youth and children are increasingly protected and rehabilitated from abuse, violence, exploitation and discrimination

Women, youth and children who constitute a significant proportion of the total Ethiopia population, are experiencing multifaceted political and socio-economic challenges. Recognizing this, the government has been undertaking significant efforts to address the concerns with some encouraging developments and results in sectors such as education and health. The Ethiopian Constitution lays foundations for the advancement of gender equality and women's rights. More recently, the Growth and Transformation Plan and the Sector Development Plan for Women and Children include the following issues among their policy priorities: women's economic empowerment, participation of women in political and decision making; improvement of health status of women; protection of women and girls from discriminatory attitudes, HTPs and violence; improvement of life quality of women and girls through their active engagement and participation in environmental protection and management.

However, much more is required to ensure women, youth and children actively participate in, and benefit from the development process. The recently restructured Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs (MoWCYA) is well positioned to address the interconnected and interrelated concerns of women, youth and children in a coordinated and holistic manner. Hence, the women, youth and children pillar of UNDAF attempts to support the ongoing government-led national efforts in this regard.

The UNDAF pillar on Women, Youth and Children delivers its support under two outcomes, as outlined below.

OUTCOME 1: BY 2015, WOMEN AND YOUTH ARE INCREASINGLY PARTICIPATING IN DECISION MAKING, AND ACCESSING LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES AND TARGETED SOCIAL SERVICES

The UN provides important financial and technical support to enhance the level of participation of women and youth in decision making processes at different levels and increase livelihood opportunities. At the same time, targeted efforts aim at improving access and utilization of critical social services designed to improve health, education and well being of women and youth.

The UN works to strengthen the capacity of institutions providing financial and non-financial services to support economic empowerment of women and youth. It also supports -through specific programmatic interventions- the provision of accessible & affordable financial services to aspiring women entrepreneurs and enhanced competitiveness and profitability of female-owned businesses.

To help create an environment that empowers women to reach their optimal potential in all areas of life, women need education and skills that are marketable in the workplace and make them increasingly employable. This needs to be accompanied by social transformation regarding negative gender stereotypes and behaviors so they are able to take part in decision-making and policy planning processes that directly impact the quality of their lives.

UN's support to strengthening women's participation in decision making is targeted to increase women's representation in legislative organs, judiciary and decision making positions in the government, NGOs and private sector; building capacity in leadership skills; as well as strengthening women's associations and other type of organizations.

Youth, especially those out-of-school and in disadvantaged situations, need additional strategies and programmatic responses to enable them to compete for, and benefit from livelihood opportunities. Young women especially need to be equipped with knowledge, skills and capacity to make informed decisions regarding their reproductive health, including protecting themselves from HIV and other sexually transmitted infections.

The UN supports policy and strategy development, focusing on the implementation of the National Youth Act which is currently awaiting ministerial endorsement; the implementation of the Youth Development Package and continue to develop and build the capacity to utilize normative guidelines, manuals and standards on youth voluntarism, life skills, youth centre functional standards, economic strengthening activities and participation.

Youth empowerment and participation emphasize comprehensive programmes that focus on the whole adolescent development; social, physical and emotional. Youth-adult partnerships that work to improve gender equity, improve girls' participation, and enhance child protection will be enhanced through youth dialogue, life skills/peer education, media development, youth leadership, girls' empowerment through Assertive Action training. Service delivery is focused on youth centers, youth friendly SRH services, play grounds, recreational centers, youth friendly health services, VCCT services and condom promotion.

OUTCOME 2: BY 2015, WOMEN, YOUTH AND CHILDREN ARE INCREASINGLY PROTECTED AND REHABILITATED FROM ABUSE, VIOLENCE, EXPLOITATION AND DISCRIMINATION

In this UNDAF, priority is given to initiatives that will enable women and young people to demand their rights while supporting the establishment or further development of mechanisms that will protect women, youth and children from abuse, violence, exploitation and discrimination.

The first focus area is on social mobilization to address the underlying root causes of the problems of violence and discrimination by actively engaging individual citizens and communities as claim holders in a policy dialogue process and by supporting advocacy on the rights of women and children. The second focus area deals with institutional capacity building of law reinforcement and other relevant bodies (as duty bearers) with the aim to support effective implementation and reinforcement of relevant policy and legal frameworks. Specific emphasis is given to raising awareness of law enforcement agencies, such as police and the judiciary on legal frameworks that deal with distinct women's and children's rights, such as the Family Law and the Penal Code. Furthermore, this specific UNDAF outcome seeks to support enhanced provision of appropriate rehabilitation services for survivors of violence and abuse.

Furthermore, the development and effective implementation of a national strategy on Gender Based Violence will contribute to the development of a coordinated approach that will bring together different policy components for addressing GBV, such as psychosocial support, legal aid, and social reintegration for survivors.

Addressing risk and protective factors in adolescents emphasize the protective factors (e.g. school, family, youth centers connectedness) that decrease the probability of risk-taking behaviours. Strategies address domains in which protective factors reside: individual, peer networks, family, school, community, cultural and macro-level policies. Gender based violence and early marriage are priority concerns as well as mitigating the various factors that make adolescents especially girls vulnerable to HIV infection.

Child protection strategic investments relate to children being safe from violence and abuse; children being protected from exploitation; children having a minimum standard of care and support and

children having access to justice. In addition, the social inclusion of all children and protection of children in emergencies cut across the other result areas. A systems approach is used to bring different service providers into a holistic framework, principally in support of the development of the Government's Comprehensive Child Policy.

Strategies include child protection systems and social change, with emphasis on service sustainability, quality results, coverage, and links with other systems. Realistic assumptions need to be made about what child protection services can achieve with the existing limited capacities, structures and resources in relation to children and in relation to root causes, such as poverty, power disparities and social norms. Strategic priorities focus on results for vulnerable children through preventive, protective and promotive services; reinforce community mechanisms that reach vulnerable children, and strengthen links between these and formal child protection services; maximize available resources and improve coordination and referral systems; strengthen partnerships with education, health, justice and security sectors to protect children; expand partnerships to mobilize additional resources and capacities for child protection; and promote common standards and alignment of approaches.

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

The UN supports and implements a gender mainstreaming approach to strengthen the gender dimensions of other UNDAF thematic priorities and pillars. More specifically, priority will be given to strengthening institutional capacity of sector Ministries, MOWCYA, MOFED and CSA in gender mainstreaming, gender responsive budgeting and gender responsive monitoring. These initiatives are complemented by UN support for the systematic collection and gender analysis of sex-disaggregated data to feed into policy making, planning and monitoring across sectors. Strengthening accountability systems, improving the use of performance assessment tools to regularly monitor the results and effectiveness of gender mainstreaming as well as contributing to increased coordination among sectors and among women's machineries at federal, regional and woreda level on gender issues feature among UNDAF priorities.

Cross-cutting concerns on population, HIV and AIDS, and environmental protection are directly addressed in the design of UN support, both from the perspective of women and youth as agents of change within the broader community, but also through enabling interventions supporting them to access relevant support and to make decisions that are beneficial to their own personal wellbeing in these regards.

PARTNERSHIPS AND COORDINATION

The UN system has a strong mandate, experience and strategic tools to address challenges related to gender equality, women's empowerment, youth participation and child protection. The UN system provides normative guidance and strategic advice on policy development that enables the country to meet its obligations under the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

The UN works closely with the Gender Sector Working Group and the Donor Group on Gender Equality (DGGE) to ensure an effective and coordinated policy response to the challenges linked to gender equality and women's empowerment in Ethiopia.

SECTION 4: RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

OPTIMIZING AND REFOCUSING RESOURCES

A. Estimated Resource Requirements

A first estimate of the resources needed for the UNDAF implementation amounts to XXXX USD Million.

The table below shows the indicative resources per pillar. Resources targets are indicative, identifying areas where agencies, funds and programmes are intending to develop specific commitments.

PILLARS	ESTIMATED RESOURCES 2012-2015 USD
1. Sustainable economic growth and risk reduction	
2. Basic social services and human resources	
3. Governance and capacity development	
4. Women youth and children	

A common budgetary framework will be developed to identify resource gaps and set the grounds to design and implement a joint resource mobilization strategy. The common budgetary framework will increase transparency and predictability of how resources will be used. A One Fund for Ethiopia will be established to mobilize resources to bridge the funding

Gap. This new pooled fund will be directly linked to the Joint programmes and resources will be allocated to programme priorities. Financial support should preferably be given as unearmarked, multi-year contributions.

SECTION 5: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS
*OPTIMIZING RESULTS THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS AND CAPACITY
DEVELOPMENT*

A. UNDAF Governance and Implementation structure

High Level Steering Committee

A High-level Steering Committee composed of the Government, the UN, and development partners provides high-level direction and oversight to the implementation of the UNDAF and the DaO reform in Ethiopia. The HLSC will annually review progress against the UNDAF Results Matrix and approve the preparation of new joint programmes to implement UNDAF.

UNCT

The UNCT is composed of representatives of the UN Funds and programmes and specialised agencies and other UN entities accredited to Ethiopia. . The UNCT under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator will work to achieve demonstrable results and ensure the delivery of tangible results in support of the development agenda of the Government.

The UNCT oversees the development and implementation of UNDAF and the work of the Thematic Working Groups (TWGs), the Monitoring and Evaluation TWG, the Communication group and the Operations Management Team.

Thematic Working Groups

Five UNDAF Thematic Working Groups (TWGs) composed of UN agencies and Implementing partners have been established to coordinate the implementation of the UNDAF, these are: Basic Social Services; Sustainable Economic Growth and Risk Management; Governance and Capacity Development; Women, Youth and Children and Cross Cutting Issues. The UNDAF Thematic working Groups are responsible for assisting the UNCT in monitoring the progress made in achieving UNDAF Outcomes, the establishment of strategic joint programmes and reporting on resource mobilization.

The M&E Technical Working Group (TWG) will function as the main mechanism for the management and implementation of the monitoring and evaluation component of the UNDAF. The M&E TWG will oversee the participatory planning, reporting and monitoring pertaining to the UNDAF outcomes in consultation with the existing theme groups and relevant government implementing partners.

B. UN Reform and harmonization

Since 2010, Ethiopia is formally considered a voluntary Delivering As One (DaO) country. The recognition of Ethiopia as voluntary Delivering As One (DaO) country is an important step to further strengthen the leading role of the Government of Ethiopia in the UN Reform process and to consolidate the commitment of the UNCT to move forward towards increased system wide coherence

The UNCT and the Government of Ethiopia have adopted an incremental approach to roll out the DaO reform in the country, with the UNDAF being the driver for enhanced UN programmes coordination and system wide coherence. Through the UNDAF, the UN in Ethiopia aims to achieve greater effectiveness and efficiency by providing the collective UN system response to national priorities and needs included in Ethiopia's Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP).

Efforts to harmonize implementation of programmes through joint programming as well as joint programmes will be intensified.

SECTION 6: MONITORING AND EVALUATION
STRENGTHENING ACCOUNTABILITY AND DEMONSTRATING RESULTS

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Monitoring and evaluation is an integral part of the UNDAF and will follow the standard requirements and procedures as set out in the UNDG guidelines. To this end, an UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan has been developed to ensure accountability, transparency and monitor progress and achievements of results against UNDAF outcomes and related outputs. The UNDAF M&E plan also includes activities aimed at capacity-building of national partners to monitor progress towards the MDGs and GTP development goals, to harmonize data collection systems and supporting databases, analysis tools and improve dissemination of findings.

The objectively verifiable performance and coverage indicators formulated in the UNDAF results matrix will be used to measure progress at the outcomes level. Moreover, additional set of internationally recognized and standardized indicators have been proposed to assess the UN's overall strategic intent where possible and maximize the national efforts to monitor major international commitments such as UNGASS and MDGs as well as the national development goals (GTP).

The UNDAF will utilize Government information management systems³² and databases to monitor UNDAF indicators for which data is available. The Government undertakes surveys in areas such as Welfare Monitoring Surveys, a Household Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey, Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), and a Participatory Poverty Assessment, etc. For indicators where there are no existing data collection mechanisms in place, responsibilities and modalities for data collection and required nature of baseline data to be collected will be determined during the output formulation stages of the UNDAF action plan.

The UNCT, with technical assistance of M&E Technical Working Group (TWG) will function as the main mechanism for the management and implementation of the monitoring and evaluation component of the UNDAF. The M&E TWG will oversee the participatory planning, reporting and monitoring pertaining to the UNDAF outcomes in consultation with the existing theme groups and relevant government implementing partners. In order to improve coordination and efficient use of M&E activities and M&E calendar will be developed. The M&E calendar will provide schedules on all major UNDAF M&E activities (surveys, baseline studies, support to national M&E activities, databases and frameworks, evaluations and reviews relevant to the UNDAF, reporting and dissemination of information, etc.)

The UNDAF monitoring will consist both of a combination of UN agency monitoring instruments and joint monitoring tools, such as those developed jointly by the government, i.e. the Programme Implementation Manual, UNCT and the DAG, where appropriate.

Hence, in the course of the UNDAF Implementation period the following activities will be carried out in accordance with the UNDG guidelines:

- As a basis for the UNDAF annual review, **quarterly progress reports** will be submitted by the technical working groups in consultation with implementing partners. The progress report will provide updates on activities undertaken, challenges met and lessons learnt during the period under review.
- **Annual reviews** will be conducted jointly with implementing partners, under the coordination of the UN and MoFED.

³² For example, the EthioInfo, a customized adaptation of DevInfo, is hosted by the Central Statistics Authority. The software will help organize and present socio-economic data obtained through the various surveys, linking to strategic monitoring indicators of MDGs and GTP progress.

- **Joint field monitoring, HACT and programme assurance activities** and audit with partners
- Some **specific outcome evaluations** will be undertaken during the programme cycle to focusing on selected strategic issues that may arise during the course of implementation. Moreover, in cases of single agency activities with unique counterparts, the individual agency's monitoring system will a source of information.
- A joint UNCT-GoE **UNDAF Final evaluation** will be conducted upon completion of the UNDAF programme cycle. The final UNDAF Evaluation will assess the UNDAF's impact in achieving the outcome level results in relation to national development goals, enhance the capacity of national development partners and inform the preparation of the next UNDAF cycle.

SECTION 7 ANNEXES

Pillar 1: Sustainable Economic Growth and Risk Reduction

Outcome	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risk and Assumptions	Role of partners	Indicative resources
Outcome 1. Increased use by agricultural producers of improved institutional services, efficient marketing system, and appropriate technology and practices for sustainable increase in agricultural production and productivity by 2015.	No. of agricultural producers that adopt improved technologies by type of technology, disaggregated by gender and age and size(small holder, large holder/business) Baseline(2009/10) to be determined Target	Surveys to determine no. of agricultural producers that adopt improved technologies by type of technology, disaggregated by gender and age and size(small holder, large holder/business)	Risks -Disaster shocks including plant and animal diseases;- -International commodity price shocks Assumptions -Appropriate policy and institutional framework to support service provision and markets	-Harmonize with REDFS and CAADP in -Ethiopian Commodity Exchange to incorporate major food crops -REDFS agencies in the agriculture pillar) to provide financial and technical assistance and contribution in-kind in support of the programme	
	% of all cereals marketed Baseline-16.6%(2007/08) Target 25%(2015)	Ethiopian Statistical Abstract; Annual Crop Assessment reports	-Market related infrastructures such as storages, market centres, transport, roads that support agricultural growth will be developed	_MoFED to provide overall coordination and guidance and allocate resources	
	Average yield/ha. in quintals of major food crops per annum Baseline(2009/10) Cereals-16.92qt/ha Pulses-14.3qt/ha Oil crops-8.5qt/ha Target(2015) Cereals-37qt./ha Pulses-18qt./ha Oil crops-11.8qt./ha	Agricultural Sample Survey Annual Crop Assessment reports	-Financial institutions provide vibrant support -Bilateral and Multilateral organizations, NGO's and CSO's and other development partners provide support to programme	-Ministries of Agriculture and Trade to lead implementation of the programme in their respective areas and Bureaus to provide coordination and transfer of knowledge and skills to development agents and farmers.	
	% post harvest losses of food crops Baseline 10-15%(2009/10) Target 5-10%(2015)	MoA annual reports			
	Amount (tons)of meat and milk produced annually	MoA annual reports			

Outcome	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risk and Assumptions	Role of partners	Indicative resources
	Baseline(2009/10) Meat-605,000 tons Milk-3,261,000tons Target(2015) Meat-647,000 tons Milk-5,808,000 tons				
Outcome 2. By 2015, a private sector-led Ethiopian manufacturing and service industries, especially small and medium enterprises, sustainably improved their competitiveness and employment creation potentials.	% export earning of manufactured goods •Baseline: •Target % import substitution achieved •Baseline: •Target: number of jobs created for men and women and youth, in manufacturing and service sectors •Baseline: •Target	CSA, International Industrial statistics and other credible sources eg: net exports from Balance of Payments Stats– details for each indicator on what your measuring and which surveys	Risks: -Global economic crisis that reduces demand for exports - Fuel price shock - Donors contribution falls short - High inflation Low foreign exchange reserves Assumptions: -Adequate and sustainable energy supply for industrial expansion Investment in economic infrastructure available ETB real exchange remains aligned with foreign currencies - Government investment incentives and support continued	-MoFED to oversee the support programmes by UN Agencies - MoTI to own, lead and coordinate the implementation of programmes and institutionalization of achievements - Chambers and Sectoral Associations to contribute to the design and implementation of programmes to the benefit of the private sector - Research institutes to contribute in creating skilled labour, developing appropriate technologies and facilitating technology transfer -UN agencies to provide support in resource mobilization for programmes and use their comparative advantages to implement respective programmes.	
Outcome 3.	Number of regions that have started	Formal review of progress	Assumptions	The Ministry of Finance and	

Outcome	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risk and Assumptions	Role of partners	Indicative resources
<p>BY 2015 national and sub-national institutions start rolling out a minimum package of social protection in accordance with a legislated and funded national action plan.</p>	<p>(at least in one woreda) rolling out a minimum package of social protection in accordance with a legislated and funded national action plan. Baseline: 0 regions Target: 11 regions Number of regions that reached the target of at least 20% of woredas with good implementation of a minimum package of social protection Baseline: 0 regions Target: 4 regions</p>	<p>by a national social protection coordinating body. Minimum package of social protection to be defined in the social protection policy Evaluation of implementation in each woreda determines the extent to which implementation is good What is meant by “good implementation” will be defined in the social protection national action plan</p>	<p>National development includes a minimum package of social protection, with between 2-3 per cent of GDP will be allocated to a fund a specific social protection plan of action. Government undertakes a review of current expenditures on actions that include social protection. Legislation is passed and properly budgeted.</p> <p>Risk If legislation is only passed well into the UNDAF period and national budgets are only then adjusted accordingly to implement that capacity is not well developed enough to implement with good quality by the end of the UNDAF period; in other words the five year time frame of the UNDAF might not be sufficient to realise the outcome although progress might be considered good. There is a risk that some form of national disaster such as a major period of drought might push back the priority given to agreeing on social protection policy, legislation and the putting in place of a system to the point where little progress is seen by the midterm of the</p>	<p>Economic Development, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Women, Children and Youth will be the main partners in government. Amongst international partners UNICEF, WFP, World Bank, ILO and WHO are expected to be core partners from the UN along with DfID, IGAD, Irish Aid, REST, CARE, Helpage international, Save the Children and possibly USAID. All will work together through the mechanism of the national social protection platform</p>	

Outcome	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risk and Assumptions	Role of partners	Indicative resources
<p>By 2015, national and sub-national institutions and disaster-prone communities have systematically reduced disaster risks, impacts of disasters and have improved food security.</p>	<p>Indicator 1(systems): DRM Index Score. Baseline: DRMSI Score (2011) Target: to be determined in 2011 after multi-stakeholder assessment (2015)</p> <p>Indicator 2 (prevention, mitigation, preparedness): Woreda Disaster Risk Profile (score of 2011 pilot woredas) Baseline: Woreda Disaster Risk Profiles pilot woredas (2011) Target: TBD (2011)</p> <p>Indicator 3 (response): Proportion of beneficiaries identified for emergency assistance that received food and non-food assistance within 1 month of regional request for assistance out of the total population identified for emergency assistance. Baseline: TBD with government Target: TBD with government</p> <p>Indicator 4(recovery and rehabilitation): cross-analysis of Coping Strategies Index (CSI) score, Household Food Consumption (HFC) Score, and Household Asset Score of disaster prone households. Baseline: Programme survey results (2011). Target: TBD (2011).</p> <p>Indicator 5 (response, and</p>	<p>Indicator 1: Disaster Risk Management Systems (DRMS) Index (means of verification to be developed over coming weeks, which will include coverage of woreda risk profiling, contingency planning, policy in place, etc); score established through multi-stakeholder analysis.</p> <p>Indicator 2: Woreda Disaster Risk Profiling</p> <p>Indicator 3: Early Warning System Sector specific measurements (to be defined).</p> <p>Indicator 4: World Bank Survey (2011).</p>	<p>UNDAF period.</p> <p>Assumptions: Government continues to support roll-out and strengthening of multi-sectoral, multi-hazard DRM institutions and systems (and in particular the early warning system) that encompass the entire DRM cycle (prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation). Regions request assistance in a timely manner for disaster-affected populations.</p> <p>Risks: Donors are unable to overcome the traditional division between development and humanitarian funding pools, resulting in a situation whereby donors cannot commit timely and adequate resources to support DRM and respond to humanitarian needs. Sustained capacity of DRM institutions is not developed fast enough to respond to the sudden onset of a large-scale shock.</p>	<p>The Government-led Rural Economic Development and Food Security (REDFS) Sector Working Group is the overall mechanism through which the UN will harmonize its support to DRM and food security. Within the REDFS, the UN will work primarily with the Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS), early warning and food security directorates, which will play a lead role in coordination, data collection and reporting through the DRMTWG. Other partners will include civil society organisations, the private sector and research institutions.</p>	

Outcome	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risk and Assumptions	Role of partners	Indicative resources
	rehabilitation): prevalence of low MUAC among children under 5 in emergency-affected woredas. Baseline: Low Mid-Upper Arm Circumference prevalence (2010) Target: <10%	Indicator 5: MUAC screening data (currently collected through EOS).			
Outcome 5. By 2015, the governance systems, use of technologies and practices, and financing mechanisms that promote low carbon climate resilient economy and society are improved at all levels.	Number of key sectors ministries and regional bureaus mainstreamed climate change adaptation and mitigation into their respective policies, strategies, plans and programme, legislation and codes, Baseline: None (no sector ministries, agencies or regions has a comprehensive climate change strategy and action plan). Target: 1. At least 10 priority sectors and the nine regions and two city Administrations have comprehensive climate change strategy and action plan, and start implementation At least 15 percent of the districts (woredas) will have local climate change - 2. action plans - Number and type of climate friendly and climate change adaptation technologies and practices adopted. Baseline: TBD (2011) . There are	-Approved climate proofed sector policies documents -approved CNCRE policy framework -sector report on budget - Technology transfer agreement -survey of technology and practice adoption rate -report of development cooperation -Number of CDM projects get registered and commence generating revenue from Certified Emissions Reduction -Amount allocated by GEF and other financing mechanisms -national CC financial mechanism established Biodiversity management score card -number of woreda adopted integrated District Environmental Management Plans	RISKS -Slow Implementation of policy and action plans -Intellectual Property Rights barriers ASSUMPTION -continued government commitment and leadership in CC agenda - Active participation of private sector -willingness of the donors to contribute to national MDTF -effectiveness of climate financial mechanisms -international instrument is established and accessible on CC technology transfer and capacity building	-Government will provides leadership and coordination and mobilize resources -bilateral organization provides financial and technical support -private sector spearhead technology scaling up through PPP and mobilize resources CSOs, including participants of the climate change forum and other platforms, provide support to community and cooperates in providing knowledge based support t	

Outcome	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risk and Assumptions	Role of partners	Indicative resources
	<p>various technologies and practices currently but their relevance to CC mitigation and adaptation is not assessed.</p> <p>Target: At least one new technology and/or practice (per sector) will be promoted and widely adopted in the following six sectors namely (agriculture, renewable energy, energy efficiency, water, transport , environmental management, DRM)</p> <p>-% of incremental finance mobilized against initially allocated from international climate and environment facilities (this excludes ODA)</p> <p>Baseline: the Forth Phase allocation for the Global Environmental Facility (GEF-IV)</p> <p>– the resource accessed by Ethiopia was USD 10 million, which is close to 70% of the total amount that was initially allocated.</p> <p>Target: 100% of resources allocation will be mobilized and utilized form all financial mechanisms that Ethiopia is eligible to access</p> <p>- number of woredas that have started implementing an integrated woreda environmental management plan.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 woredas (2010). There are no district with comprehensive environmental</p>				

Outcome	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risk and Assumptions	Role of partners	Indicative resources
	<p>management plan (about 125 has some initiatives)</p> <p>Target: At least the 125 Woredas initiated community based integrated environmental management plan will be upgraded to have an integrated woreda environmental management plan and starts implementation</p>				

Pillar 2: Basic Social Services

Based on its global mandate, the UNCT has been supporting, and continues to support, the government's development endeavours including the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) and other sectoral plans, such as HSDPIV. In the case of WASH, UNCT is working with the Government to update existing plans such as the UAP. UNCT support will be focused on government priorities and where UN has a comparative advantage, accumulated experiences and capabilities developed by various agencies. Health, Nutrition and WASH services are critical components of the GTP. Although much progress has been made, there remain significant gaps and considerable regional disparities, in relation to access, use and the quality of the basic social services provided. The UNCT will work with Govt to fill these gaps. By 2015, the UNCT will have supported the country to ensure that 80% of the Ethiopian population, in particular women, children and vulnerable people, has improved and equitable access to and use of quality Health, Nutrition and WASH services

Outcome	Indicators, Baseline,, Target	Means of Verification	<u>Risk and Assumptions</u>	Role of partners	Indicative resources
<p>Outcome 1 By 2015, the Ethiopian population, in particular women, children and *vulnerable groups will have improved access to and use of quality Health,</p>	<p>1. Proportion of births attended by skilled Birth attendants Baseline: 18% (HMIS 2009). Target: 60%</p> <p>2. Proportion of children aged u1yr vaccinated with penta3 and measles Baseline: 82% & 76.6% respectively,</p>	<p>Demographic and Health survey (DHS).</p> <p>Health Management information System (HMIS), DHS, national Malaria survey.</p>	<p><u>Risks</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drought and widespread acute food insecurity could undermine efforts to improve delivery of quality health and health related outcomes by increasing pressure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government plays leadership and coordination role. • Development/Health partners particularly bi laterals, including, USAID, DFID, IRISH AID, Italian cooperation, JICA, 	

Outcome	Indicators, Baseline,, Target	Means of Verification	<u>Risk and Assumptions</u>	Role of partners	Indicative resources
	<p>rural-urban.</p> <p>Baseline: 60%, Health and health related indicators, FMOH, 2009. Target: 100%</p>				
<p>Outcome 2:</p> <p>All in need have improved HIV prevention, treatment, care and support by 2015.</p>	<p>HIV prevalence among young women and men aged 15-24 Baseline: 3.5% ANC 2007 Target 50% (1.7%) reduction by 2014.</p>	<p>Ante-Natal Care Surveillance Survey</p>	<p>Risks Shortfalls in funds due to world economic crisis and competing priorities in which HIV resources are being increasingly routed into global health programming.</p> <p>Assumptions Improved quality and coverage of the health system as related to HIV/AIDS</p> <p>Improved health seeking behaviors of the community (in particular for ANC).</p>	<p>Government to provide leadership and Institutional framework for implementation of the response. They include the Ministry of Health (MOH); Federal and Regional HAPCO, and relevant line ministries in line with multisectoral HIV/AIDS response and three Ones principles Bilateral partners including US group/PEPFAR, DFID, Irish Aid, Embassies of Norway, Netherlands, Italy Multilateral organizations such as the Global Fund, The world bank provide financing to implement the SPMII/HSDP IV and other strategy implementation; and technical support to some extent; Faith Based Organizations, and the civil society</p>	
<p>% of people aged 15-24 who use condom consistently while having sex with non regular partners</p> <p>Baseline: 62.5% Out of School Youth (75% M, 50% F) 41.8% In School Youth (46.3% M, 30.4% F) BSS 2006; Target 80% (ISY and OSY) by 2014, SPMII)</p>	<p>Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) Behavioural Surveillance Survey (BSS)</p>				
<p>% of adult and children with HIV known to be on treatment 12 months after initiation of Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) (Baseline: 72.5% (2009, UNGASS) Target: 85% (2014)</p>	<p>Ministry of Health Programmatic Data Cohort Surveys UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV AIDS Report</p>				
<p>% of HIV positive pregnant women who receive complete ARV prophylaxis** to reduce the risk of MTCT Base line 10% (2009) Target 85% (2014, SPM II). **according to WHO/national PMTCT guidelines</p>	<p>Programmatic Data Ministry of Health National Estimates using Standard International Methodology</p>				

Outcome	Indicators, Baseline,, Target	Means of Verification	Risk and Assumptions	Role of partners	Indicative resources
	% of OVC 0-17 years old whose households received free basic external support** in caring for the child (baseline 30% 2009 program data, Target 50% by 2014 – SMPH target)	Demographic and Health Survey Programmatic Data from Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs (MOWCYA)		will be in partnership with government to support implementation.	
Outcome 3: By the end of 2016, equitable access created and quality education provided to boys and girls at pre-primary, primary and post primary levels with a focus on the most marginalized and vulnerable children and localities	GER for ECCE Baseline: 6.9 % Target : 20 %	Annual national and regional administrative EMIS Abstracts Annual reports from Regional Education Bureaus Monitoring reports JRM reports MoE/REBs official reports in the ARM	<u>Risks:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortfalls in funding due to world economic crisis and competing priorities for funding among donor communities • Frequent turnover of the high-ranking government officials/decision makers <u>Assumptions:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued government commitment and leadership, • Continued good partnership and collaboration among development partners • Government personnel in place and basic social infrastructure functional. 	The WB, DFID, SIDA USAID, EU, the Netherlands, JICA, Italian Cooperation, Finland, and other bilateral agencies support the General Education Quality Improvement Programme; policy formulation, sector planning, ESDP joint monitoring and review, improvement of service delivery, and in the sector's capacity development, in Building on current collaboration, the UN system expects to partner with these agencies on sector planning , monitoring, service delivery , improving sector's performance; and harmonization of supports provided to government NGOs, CBOs, could	
	Net Enrolment Rate (NER) (1-8) Baseline: 87.9% (89.3 for boys, 86.5 for girls) Target : 97% (97% for boys, 97 % for girls)	Annual national and regional administrative EMIS Abstracts Annual reports from Regional Education Bureaus Mid term reviews JRM reports MoE/REBs official reports in the ARM			
	Ratio of girls to boys /Gender Parity Index (GPI) for primary and secondary Primary : Baseline: 0.93; Target: 1.00 Secondary : Baseline: 0.80; Target 1.00	Annual national and regional administrative EMIS Abstracts Annual reports from Regional Education Bureaus Monitoring reports Mid term reviews MoE/REBs official reports in the ARM			
	GER (Grades 1-8) in Afar and Somali Regions Baseline Afar= 58%; Somali= 63.8%, Target: Afar = 98.0%; Somali = 100%	Annual national and regional administrative EMIS Abstracts Annual reports from Regional Education Bureaus Surveys Monitoring reports Mid term reports MoE/REBs official reports in the ARM			
	Completion Rate	Annual national and regional			

Outcome	Indicators, Baseline,, Target	Means of Verification	<u>Risk and Assumptions</u>	Role of partners	Indicative resources
	<p>For Grades 1-4 : Baseline: 74% (75% for boys; 73% for girls) Target: 100% for both</p> <p>For Grades 5-8: Baseline: 46% (47 for boys, 44% for girls) Target: 79% for both</p>	<p>administrative EMIS Abstracts Annual reports from Regional Education Bureaus Surveys Mid term reviews MoE/REBs official reports in the ARM</p>		<p>contribute in cost-effective pre schools and primary education; Universities and Teacher Training Colleges collaborate in teacher training, evaluation and research</p>	
	<p>Dropout rate</p> <p>Baseline: 10.8% (11.5 boys; 10.0% girls)</p> <p>Target : 1.0% for both</p>	<p>Annual national and regional administrative EMIS Abstracts Annual reports from Regional Education Bureaus Surveys Mid term reviews MoE/REBs official reports in the ARM</p>			
	<p>% of students who score at least 50% in all grades and in NLA in Grades 4 and 8 Grade 4 NLA : Baseline = 40.9% ; Target = 70%</p> <p>Grade 8 NLA: Baseline= 35.6% ; Target = 70%</p>	<p>National Learning Assessments</p>			
	<p>Number of teacher education colleges and higher education institutions supported for capacity enhancement in curriculum development and teacher training</p> <p>Baseline= 49 Target = 62</p>	<p>Annual reports from colleges and universities Monitoring reports</p>			

Pillar 3 Governance and Capacity Building

Outcomes	Indicator, Baseline, target	Means of verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources
<i>Outcome 1: By 2015, national</i>	<i>1. Proportion of accepted UPR</i>	<i>Periodic reports by</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Limited coordination</i> 	<i>UN Agencies</i>	

<p><i>actors have enhanced capacity to promote, protect and enjoy human rights and accessibility to efficient and accountable justice systems, as enshrined in the Constitution and in-line with international and regional instruments, standards and norms.</i></p>	<p><i>recommendations implemented</i></p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p><i>By the end of 2010, 2 out of 98 accepted UPR recommendations had been implemented</i></p> <p>Target:</p> <p><i>By 2015, 20 % of accepted UPR recommendations have been implemented</i></p>	<p><i>Ethiopia to UN treaty bodies and UPR, concluding observations</i></p>	<p><i>amongst national and international actors</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Limited absorption capacity of national actors</i> • <i>Deteriorated regional or sub-regional security situation leading to exceptional security measures implemented in Ethiopia.</i> 	<p><i>responsible for technical and financial assistance in the indicated areas (including, but not limited to UNDP, OHCHR, UNODC, UNICEF, UNAIDS, WHO, UNIFEM)</i></p>	
	<p><i>2. Percentage of cases submitted to the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission, government institutions and judiciary concerning human rights addressed and resolved/adjudicated.</i></p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p><i>During 2010, X percentage of cases submitted to the EHRC were considered and addressed.</i></p> <p>Target:</p> <p><i>By 2015, the percentage of cases submitted to the EHRC considered and addressed have doubled compared to 2011</i></p>	<p><i>Ethiopian Human Rights Commission Annual Report</i></p>		<p><i>MoFED, MoFA, MoLSA, MoJ, Ethiopian Human Rights Commission, Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, Federal Police Commission, Judiciary, Justice and Legal Research Institute, Office of the Ombudsman, Federal Prison Administration in their respective areas of authority and responsibility.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
	<p>Proportion of legislative frameworks adopted in line with international instruments, standards and norms</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Full criminal justice assessment 2011 will serve as a baseline for the Justice Sector Reform.</p> <p>Target</p>	<p><i>Frameworks designed by key ministries.</i></p> <p><i>Legislation adopted by Parliament and Council of Ministers</i></p>			

	50% of legislation adopted in line with GTP proposals under justice sector reform.				
	<p>3. Average time spent from initial contact with the justice system to final disposal</p> <p>Baseline : Data contained in results analysis of PSCAP and strategic plan of the justice sector is not updated and incomplete.</p> <p>Target: Waiting period reduced by X% and number of appeals decreased by X%</p>	<i>Police, prosecution and court records</i>			
	<p>4. Access to justice and legal aid for the most vulnerable groups</p> <p>Baseline : Perception survey on crime victimization and corruption 2011</p> <p>Target: Access to justice improved by number of legal aid services increased by X% in all regions</p>	<i>Follow-on survey to baseline survey</i>			

Outcomes	Indicators, baseline, Target	Means of verification	Risk and assumptions	Role of partners	Indicative Resources
<p>Outcome 2 : By 2015, National and Sub-national actors utilize improved mechanisms that promote inclusiveness, participation, transparency, accountability and responsiveness in national development processes</p>	<p>Indicator 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved Structure, effectiveness, responsiveness and accountability of governance institutions; <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment conducted in 2010 for HoPR, HoF, EIO, EHRC, and FEACC along criteria of Leadership, policy, strategy and planning, Human Resource Management, Resources and partnerships, Processes and Change Management indicate that institutions are 30 % against international best practice but baseline for NEBE and OFAG not yet established <p>Target: 80 % rating against international best practice</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular institution systems and processes review reports • Records of institutions indicating cases received and resolved efficiently and effectively in line with relevant legislations 	<p>Assumption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government commitment to open, transparent and democratic governance • Sustained Interest by GoE and Development partners to support institutions • Political, economic and social stability of the country <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global financial crisis and implication for resource allocation 	<p>MoFED: The Ministry of Finance and Development is the leading and coordinating institution of this programme.</p> <p>Ethiopian Human Rights Commission, Ethiopian Institution of the Ombudsman, Federal Ethics and Anticorruption Commission, the House of Federation, House of Peoples Representatives and regional state councils, the National Electoral Board ,the office of the Auditor General, relevant CSOs and CSO authority, media.</p> <p>Development partners: provide support to the Democratic Institutions programme in a coordinated and harmonized manner</p>	
	<p>Indicator 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of awareness of the people about their rights • Access and utilization of services provided by institutions; <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline information to be established <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linked to baseline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Reports of Institutions • Regular Assessments/surveys 		<p>Development partners: provide support to the Democratic Institutions programme in a coordinated and harmonized manner</p>	
	<p>Indicator 3 :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of satisfaction with the Quality and responsiveness of services rendered by the institutions <p>Baseline: Baseline to be established for client satisfaction.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint /individual Surveys to be carried out by institutions 		<p>UN Agencies will provide financial and technical support including but not limited to UNOHCHR</p>	

	<i>Target: Linked to baseline</i>			<i>and UNDP.</i>
	<p>Indicator 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of participation of various stakeholders in decision making <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular public consultations with parliament exist. An interparty dialogue platform was established in 2009 in parliament which needs to be revisited to ensure meaningful participation of parties, civil society and public in decision making. Capacity of these actors is weak but not fully assessed <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanisms/platforms for effective participation of stakeholders established and capacity of stakeholders strengthened 	<p>Annual HoPR reports on public consultations, CSO presentations to standing committees; discussions with political parties outside parliament;</p> <p>NEBE Records on voter registration and turn out</p>		<p>UNDP: Donor coordination and harmonization: Promoting human rights and good governance; Enhancing the capacity of democratic institutions to be effective, sufficient and responsive in promoting and protecting the rights of citizens; Empowering citizens to be active and effective participants in the democratic process as well as respect for the rights of others. Strengthening mechanisms and stakeholders for effective participation would also be given due emphasis.</p> <p>OHCHR: Provide technical support to EHRC in Enhancing the Management and coordination capacity of the EHRC; Enhancing Human Rights knowledge in Ethiopia; Improving reporting under ratified international human rights treaties and</p>
	<p>Indicator 5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of national and subnational institutions who use indicators to effectively measure progress, policy and programming <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No comprehensive nationally owned strategic framework for measuring governance across various sectors. <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilization of governance indicators to inform policy and programming 	<p>Governance status reports assessments conducted, human rights reports,</p>		

				awareness of the rights therein; The	
Outcomes	Indicator	Means of Verification	Risk and Assumption	Role of partners	Indicative resource
<p>Outcome 3:By 2015, Capacities of national, local and community institutions for evidence based development management strengthened including in disaggregated data collection, update, analysis and utilization.</p>	<p>1. No of nationally representative surveys conducted and made accessible Baseline: 0 Target: 6 (EDHS, WMS ,Inter-Censal Survey, HICES, and National Labor Force Survey)</p> <p>2. Number of Regions which established accessible socio-economic and demographic database. Baseline: 0 Target: at least 4</p> <p>3. Number of regional and federal GTP strategic plans based on timely and up to date socio economic and demographic data. Baseline : 0 Target : all regions</p>	<p>I. Reports of these specialized surveys</p> <p>2. Federal and Regional statistical abstracts produced.</p> <p>II. Presence of accessible socio-economic and demographic databases</p> <p>III Strategic plans to implement the federal and regional GTPs</p>	<p>Assumptions: The Central Statistical Agency will Secure the fund and will have the capacity, required to undertake the envisaged surveys and produce the required data analyzed and distributed for beneficiaries on time.</p> <p>The NSDS will be implemented without further delay.</p>	<p>CSA is a responsible government body for collecting, processing, analyzing, disseminating (under EPRC) and economic survey and census data undertaken at national level to satisfy the data needs of the M&E system of the country. The agency will also play the role of providing technical guidance and assistance to government agencies and institutions in building administrative systems, registers and database creation to improve the National Statistical System.</p> <p>Population Affairs Directorate (PAD), is responsible for overall coordination of population activities; integration of</p>	<p>UNFP A : 10 million USD</p>

				<p>population issues in development plans and policies, and the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the national population policy.</p> <p>MoFED, BoFEDs: MoFED is the overall leading and coordinating government body at national level and BoFEDs will play the role of coordinating the preparation of the region specific strategic plan for the implementation of GTPs in their respective regions.</p>	
4.	<p>5. Participatory evidence based development planning in DRS</p> <p>Baseline and target to be established</p>	Quarterly Reviews at regional level	<p>Turnover of skilled manpower</p> <p>Remuneration schemes not adequate to attract professionals especially in DRS</p> <p>Limited capacity at woreda level for revenue mobilisation</p>	<p>UN agencies responsible for provision of technical and financial support</p> <p>MoFED, MoFA, regional BoFEDs responsible for coordination and M&E of programme interventions.</p> <p>Ministry of Civil Service, BoFEDs,</p>	<p>UNDP</p> <p>5</p> <p>Million</p>

				<i>regional Civil Service and Capacity Building Bureaus responsible for implementation of programme interventions</i>	
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Pillar 4 Women, Youth and Children

Outcomes	Indicators, baseline, Target	Means of verification	Risk and assumptions	Role of partners	Indicative resources (USD)
<p>Outcome 1</p> <p>By 2015, women and youth are increasingly participating in decision making and benefiting from livelihood opportunities and targeted social services.</p>	<p>Proportion of women in decision making position at government, NGO and private sector</p> <p>Baseline: (2010)</p> <p>Government - 19.4%</p> <p>In private sector and NGO – 34.5%</p> <p>Target: (2015)</p> <p>Government - 23%</p> <p>In private sector and NGO – 38%</p>	<p>MOWCYA Special institutional survey</p>	<p>(R) Number of women and youth in decision-making bodies or positions does not equate to meaningful participation ('tokenism')</p> <p>(A) Government endorsement of Youth Charter</p> <p>(A) National economic growth continues</p>	<p>Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs (MoWCYA), other key line ministries and Federal Cooperatives Agency: provide policy framework and enabling environment for engendering of strategies and prioritization of</p>	<p>UNIFEM- 3 Mill</p> <p>UNFPA – 3 Million</p> <p>UNESCO</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>UNICEF – 5 Million</p> <p>ILO – 1 million</p> <p>WFP 1.5 million</p>

Outcomes	Indicators, baseline, Target	Means of verification	Risk and assumptions	Role of partners	Indicative resources (USD)
			(A) Adequate allocation of resources by government	vulnerable youth Bureaus of Women, Children and Youth Affairs (BoWCYA), Federal and Regional Micro and Small Enterprise Development Agencies (FEMSEDA, REMSEDA) and Micro financing Institutions: facilitate service provision for increased access to markets and credit by women and youth Women and Youth Associations: carry out social mobilization interventions	FAO WHO
	<p>Unemployment rate among women and youth Baseline (women): Baseline (youth): Target (women): Target (youth):</p> <p>(alternative) Percentage of women and youth who have increased a) assets and b) income Baseline a): x (women), x (youth) Target: x (women), x (youth)</p>				
	<p>Contraceptive acceptance rate among women 15-49 Baseline: 56 (year) Target: 81 (2015)</p>	EDHS			
	<p>Adolescent and teenage pregnancy rate (14-19): Baseline: 17% (year) Target: 5 % (2015)</p>	HMIS			

Outcomes	Indicators, baseline, Target	Means of verification	Risk and assumptions	Role of partners	Indicative resources (USD)
<p>Outcome 2</p> <p>By 2015 women, youth and children are increasingly protected and rehabilitated from abuse, violence and exploitation. ('AVE')</p>	<p>Percentage of women and men who justify spousal violence/abuse as acceptable</p> <p>Baseline: (2005)</p> <p>Women 81</p> <p>Men 52</p> <p>Target: (2015)</p> <p>Women 35</p> <p>Men 35</p>	EDHS	<p>(R) Localized political instability affects negatively intervention access to some areas and reverse programmatic gains</p> <p>(R) Decrease in capacity and engagement of civil society organizations (CSO) in human rights promotion, advocacy and service delivery support</p>	<p>MoWCYA, Ministry of Labour (MoL), Ministry of Federal Affairs (MoFA), Ministry of Justice (MoJ): provide policy framework and enabling environment for enforcement and monitoring of protection and rehabilitation interventions</p>	<p>UNFPA- 5 Million</p> <p>UNIFEM – 3million</p> <p>UNICEF – 2 million</p> <p>UNAIDS</p> <p>ILO – 200,000</p> <p>WFP</p> <p>WHO</p> <p>FAO</p>
	<p>Number of 'AVE' cases filed with first instance courts by/on behalf of women, youth and children and verdict reached</p> <p>Baseline: TBC in 2011 (* baseline for rape cases only: 517 new cases/348 verdicts reached (2001 E.C., 2008/2009)</p> <p>Target: TBD* (2015)</p>	Federal First Instance Court database (administrative statistics)	<p>(A) Family law is adopted by all regions</p> <p>(A) Adequate/enhanced coordination and programme coherence among different actors</p>	<p>Bureaus of Justice and Police: provide legal protection</p> <p>Civil society organizations: carry out social mobilization for increased awareness and change of social norms</p>	
	<p>Percentage of country-specific CRC and CEDAW accepted recommendations implemented</p> <p>Baseline: TBC starting with CRC 2012, CEDAW 2011 as benchmark.</p> <p>Target: 90% of accepted recommendations implemented (2015)</p>	CEDAW and CRC reports			

Outcomes	Indicators, baseline, Target	Means of verification	Risk and assumptions	Role of partners	Indicative resources (USD)
	Proportion of woredas that have declared abandonment of the practice of FGM and early marriage Baseline: TBD in 2011 Target: 50% increase in woredas (2015).	Administrative Data – Woreda level reports			
	Percentage of children in child labour withdrawn and rehabilitated Baseline: (from ILO) Target: (from ILO)	Child labour force survey			

UNDAF M&E CALENDAR

Ethiopia UNDAF (2012-2015) M&E Calendar (DRAFT)

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
UNCT M&E Activities	Surveys/studies	EDHS, WMS, IECS (year?), Child Labour Force Survey (Year?), National Nutrition Survey, Surveillance Survey, Survey of technology and practice adoption rate , multi-stakeholder assessment of DRM systems, formal review of social protection roll-out,				

		Social Protection Evaluation of woredas,				
	Monitoring systems	EMIS, HMIS, DRMS Index, Coping Strategy Index, Household Food Consumption Score, , International Index Statistics, Periodic reports on UN conventions and protocols: CRC (year?), CEDAW (year?), analysis of GoE policy documents and agreements (environment sector, analysis of GoE sector budget reports, -	EMIS, HMIS	EMIS, HMIS	EMIS, HMIS	EMIS, HMIS
	Evaluations					Social Protection evaluation, Joint flagship programme evaluations (specify)
	Reviews	UNDAF annual review	UNDAF annual review	UNDAF	UNDAF annual review	UNDAF annual review
Planning	UNDAF evaluation milestones			UNDAF MTR(?)		UNDAF evaluation
	M&E capacity development	- RBM/M&E training, Partners will be invited to participate in exercises	- RBM/M&E training	RBM/M&E training	RBM/M&E training	RBM/M&E training

	and training workshops, consultation meetings, etc.				
Use of Information	UNGASS report (year?), MDG report				
Partner activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National WASH Inventory, JRM - CSA undertakes regular surveys and publishes statistical reports on a wide range of issues, including : household income and expenditure, employment, price indices, GDP, trade, fiscal and financial, construction, agricultural, justice, population and food security. - CSOs, NGOs and INGOs partners regularly undertake research, surveys assessments and evaluations. - Woreda disaster risk profile, early warning system - World Bank livelihoods survey - MUAC screening in emergency-affected woredas (currently under EOS) - report of development cooperation - Biodiversity management score card - woreda administrative reports - MOWCYA Special institutional survey Federal First Instance Court database (administrative statistics) 				