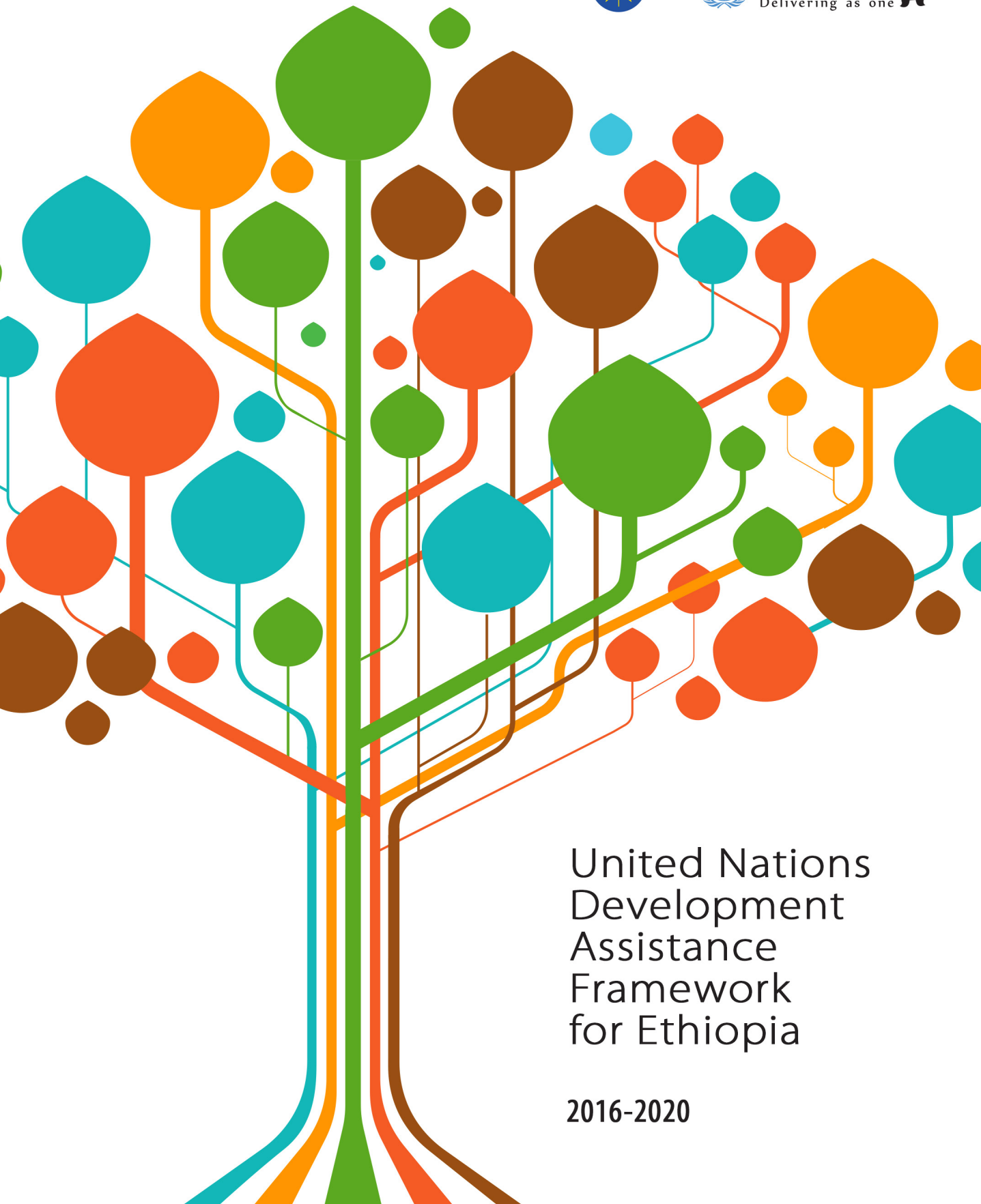




ETHIOPIA 
Delivering as one



United Nations
Development
Assistance
Framework
for Ethiopia

2016-2020



Transforming
Ethiopia together

**United Nations
Development
Assistance
Framework
For Ethiopia**

2016 - 2020

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AAAA	Addis Ababa Action Agenda
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ART	Antiretroviral treatment
AMP	Aid Management Platform
APR	Annual Progress Report
ARV	Antiretroviral
AU	African Union
BDS	Business Development Services
BoFED	Bureau of Finance and Economic Development
BRIC	Brazil, Russia, India and China
BOS	Business Operations Strategy
CBF	Common Budgetary Framework
CBN	Community Based Nutrition
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSA	Central Statistical Agency
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DaO	Delivering as One
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EDHS	Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey
EHRC	Ethiopian Human Rights Commission
EMIS	Education Management of Information System
EmONC	Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care
EPRDF	Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front
ESDP	Education Sector Development Programme
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FEACC	Federal Ethics and Anticorruption Commission
FfD	Financing for Development
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation

GBV	Gender-based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEQIP	General Education Quality Improvement Programme
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
GTG	Gender Theme Group
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer
HAPCO	HIV AIDS Prevention and Control Office
HBRAP	Human Rights Based Approach to Programming
HDI	Human Development Index
HEP	Health Extension Programme
HEW	Health Extension Worker
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HLSC	High-Level Steering Committee
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HSDP	Health Sector Development Programme
IAPT	Interagency Programme Team
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IKM	Information and knowledge management
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMEP	Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
IMEP	Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding Joint Policy Advisory Team
JPAT	
LDC	Least Developed Country
LTA	Long-Term Agreement
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals

MPs	Members of Parliament
MIS	Management Information Systems
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoFA	Ministry of Federal Affairs
MoFEC	Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation
MoFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
MoWCYA	Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NSDS	National Statistical Development Strategy
OCHA	Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OMT	Operations Management Team
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PASDEP	Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty
PBS	Promotion of Basic Services Programme
PHS	Population and Housing Census
PIM	Programme Implementation Manual
PLHIV	Persons Living with HIV
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Programme
PMT	Programme Management Team
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
QCPR	Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review
RBM	Results Based Management
RC	Resident Coordinator
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
REB	Regional Education Bureau

SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SNNP	Southern Nations Nationalities and People
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
TWG	Technical Working Group
TB	Tuberculosis
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNCG	United Nations Communications Group
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Group
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHabitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
WB	World Bank
WMS	Welfare Monitoring Survey
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

Joint Foreword

Ethiopia has made tremendous socio-economic progress over the last two decades. The country celebrates the fact that it has achieved most of the MDGs including halving the proportion of people living below the poverty line, significantly reducing the prevalence of hunger and undernourishment, expanding access to education and narrowing the gap in enrollment between boys and girls. In the area of health, under-five mortality has been reduced by two thirds and substantial progress has been made in reducing HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other diseases. Alongside this successful trajectory over many years, and in particular in support of the MDGs, subsequent United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) in Ethiopia since 2002 have proven instrumental in rallying the capacities, resources and comparative advantages of all members of the UN system behind the strategic vision and priorities of the national development agenda. The breadth and complementarity of UN agencies mandates have allowed the UN Country Team to effectively support the entire spectrum of the MDGs and other development objectives in a systematic and holistic manner.

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2016-2020 is the fourth UNDAF in Ethiopia and represents the strategic response of the UN Country Team to the national development priorities articulated in the second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II). Under the joint leadership and partnership of the Government and the UN system, the UNDAF 2016-2020 has been developed in a widely participatory manner. In addition to Government and UN agencies, it draws on inputs from development partners, private sector and civil society organizations. As part of the Delivering as One process in Ethiopia, which requires all members of the UN family to work together in an integrated manner, the UNDAF



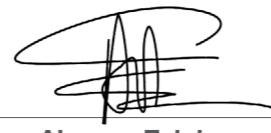
Ahmed Shide
State Minister, Ministry of Finance
and Economic Cooperation

represents the key programming instrument and foundation for joint strategic UN system support to the national development agenda.

Following the mainstreaming of the Sustainable Development Goals into the GTP II, the UNDAF is also directly linked to the SDGs relevant to the Ethiopia context. This provides a solid foundation for close collaboration between the Government and the UN system in localizing and rolling out the SDGs during the life cycle of the UNDAF 2016 – 2020.

To continue Ethiopia's successful path towards becoming a middle income country and a climate resilient green economy by 2025, the UNDAF 2016 - 2020 is strategically focused on supporting Ethiopia's continued growth and transformation in five areas including inclusive growth and structural transformation, building resilience and green economy, investing in human capital and expanding basic social services, good governance, participation and capacity building, and equality and empowerment. The UN Country Team in Ethiopia will use their combined wealth of technical expertise, global networks and reach to help the country realize the objectives of the GTP II and stay on course for achieving its vision 2025.

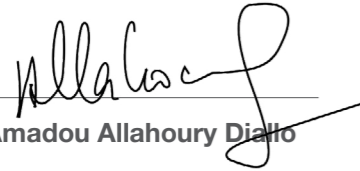
Finally, we would like to extend our sincere appreciation to all partners who contributed to the development of this UNDAF document. Under the framework of the global 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, we look forward to continuing our collaboration and strengthening our partnerships with all stakeholders over the next four years, in order to achieve the planned outcomes of the UNDAF 2016 – 2020 as an important contribution to peace and prosperity for the people of Ethiopia.



Ahunna Eziakonwa-Onochie
Resident Coordinator
of the United Nations in Ethiopia

UN Country Team in Ethiopia

We, the United Nations Country Team in Ethiopia, fully recognizing each organization's mandate and competence, pledge our commitment to the achievement of national development priorities towards equitable and sustainable growth, transformation and realization of human rights. We promise to respect the principles of national ownership, and drawing on the UN's global presence and expertise, we will Deliver as One to the Government and other partners in supporting the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals at national, subnational and local levels through enhancing strategic partnerships and capacity development, facilitating evidence based programming and responsiveness, and promoting participation, transparency and accountability.



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FAO, Representative to Ethiopia



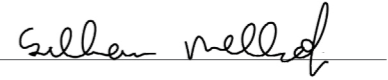
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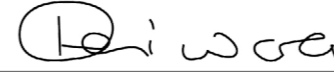
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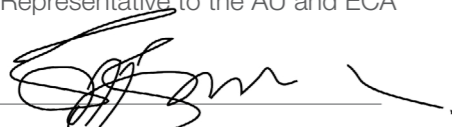
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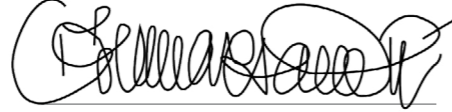
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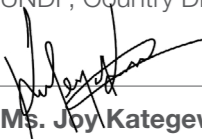
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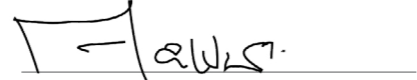
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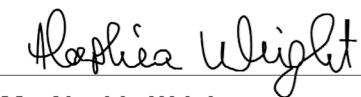
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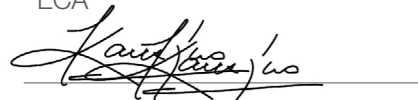
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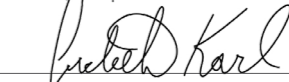
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Ms. Ahunna Eziakonwa-Onochie

UN Resident Coordinator

Signing on Behalf of the following Non-Resident Agency:

Mr. Banji Oyelaran-Oyeyinka, UNHABITAT Director of Regional Office

¹ IOM is currently not a member of the UN Development Group (UNDG). As such, the standard UNDG legal provisions and annexes included in this document do not apply to IOM.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2016-2020 is the key programming instrument of the Delivering as One (DaO) process in Ethiopia. It aims to ensure coherent, efficient and effective UN system operations in full alignment with national development priorities. As the overarching strategic programmatic framework for the United Nations (UN) agencies, funds, programmes and entities in Ethiopia who are signatories of this document. The UNDAF promotes and benefits from strong Government ownership, and is guided by United Nations Development Group (UNDG) programming policies and the five key UNDG programming principles: a human rights-based approach; gender equality; environmental sustainability; capacity development; and results-based management.

Ethiopia has made tremendous socio-economic progress over the last decade. The country has roughly halved the poverty rate and Ethiopians now have greater access to education, healthcare and other basic social services. Ethiopia has achieved all but two of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)². Despite these successes, challenges still remain in improving the quality of services across the social sectors, strengthening governance structures, dealing with vulnerabilities, ensuring sustainable growth and reducing inequalities related to income and gender. Furthermore Ethiopia experiences various humanitarian challenges, including the effects of climate change, migration, and political instability in the region, that result in Ethiopia hosting the largest refugee population in Africa.

The Federal Government of Ethiopia has articulated strategies to tackle these and other challenges in its medium term strategy dubbed the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II). The GTP II is the third five-year national development plan to guide the country towards becoming a middle-income and climate-resilient green economy by 2025. The UNDAF is aligned to the GTP II and contributes directly to eight of the nine³ GTP II pillars through the following UNDAF pillars:

Pillar 1: Inclusive growth and structural transformation

Pillar 2: Resilience and green economy

Pillar 3: Investing in human capital and expanded access to quality and equitable basic social services

Pillar 4: Good governance, participation and capacity development

Pillar 5: Equality and Empowerment

The selection of these five pillars is the result of a participatory and collaborative process between Government partners, civil society organizations (CSOs) and the United Nations Country Team, jointly coordinated by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation (MoFEC) and the UN Resident Coordinator (RC). The mid-2016-mid-2020 UNDAF is now fully aligned to the Government's fiscal

year. It benefits from the mid-term review of the current UNDAF (2012-2016), and from the lessons of previous rounds of UNDAF implementation in Ethiopia.

Over the course of the next four years, UN agencies, funds, programmes and entities will use their combined wealth of technical expertise, global networks and reach to contribute to the vision of the Government of Ethiopia. Specifically through capacity development of institutions; support to evidence-based policy and strategy development; support to strengthening capacities for the implementation of sound evidence- and equity-based policies and programmes; and strengthening of monitoring systems for increased accountability and transparency. Environment and climate change, human rights, HIV AIDS, gender equity, information communications and technology, migration and development are cross-cutting themes that have been integrated into the UNDAF to ensure the sustainability of the articulated results.

Under the direction of the joint Government/UN High Level Steering Committee, the UNCT and the UN Resident Coordinator will provide direction and close oversight of the UNDAF working groups and ensure maximum alignment and complementarity with other DaO work streams, including UN system operations and communications and advocacy of the UNDAF

A total estimated US\$ 3.038 billion is required to implement the UNDAF fully over the next four years. Linked to the five pillars are 15 outcomes, 63 outputs, and 313 (50 outcome and 263 output) indicators (Table 1).

Table 1: UNDAF at a Glance

	Pillars	Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators ⁴	Budget (US\$)
1	Inclusive growth and structural transformation	2	9	12 (45)	197,914,619
2	Resilience and green economy	3	13	8 (55)	1,932,716,491
3	Investing in human capital and expanded access to quality, equitable basic social services	5	25	17 (93)	718,726,187
4	Good Governance, participation and capacity development	3	8	7 (44)	121,080,000
5	Equality and empowerment	2	8	6 (26)	67,887,394
Total	5	15	63	50 (263)	3,038,324,691

⁴ Outcome indicators with output indicators in brackets

² Ethiopia, National Planning Commission and the United Nations in Ethiopia, MDG Report 2014 (Addis Ababa, 2015). Available from <http://www.et.undp.org/content/dam/ethiopia/docs/UNDP%20MDG%202014%20Final2Oct.pdf>.

³ National Planning Commission, Draft Growth and Transformation Plan, (GTP II), 2015/16-2019/20. (Unpublished draft, 2015).

1.1. Ethiopia UNDAF in the Global Context

The UNDAF 2016-2020, which covers four years following the Ethiopian fiscal cycle (July-June) was developed within a new global development and development financing context. It falls within the period of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which explicitly confirms the important role and comparative advantage of the United Nations system in supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and sustainable development.

In view of this important mandate for the UN system to support countries in pursuing and achieving the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, the Ethiopia UN Country Team, in close partnership with the Federal Government of Ethiopia, has formulated this UNDAF to focus on supporting the attainment of the lagging MDGs 3 and 5, as well as the realization of equitable and sustainable development in line with the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. In order to support the localization of the SDGs to the Ethiopian context, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) is committed to use this UNDAF to work closely with the Government on issues of implementation, monitoring and financing of the SDGs at the country level.

In light of Ethiopia's continued double-digit economic growth and the country's aspiration to become a middle income country by 2025, the UNDAF represents a "transition" programme towards an increased focus on evidence-based upstream level policy and advocacy work in addition to focusing on service delivery. There has been significant progress in reducing poverty and less than one-third of Ethiopia's population lives below the poverty line. Maintaining this progress service delivery support and building a resilient social protection system will remain a major focus of the new UNDAF.

The programme cycle 2016-2020 is also shaped by an altered global aid financing environment as reflected in the Outcome Document of the 3rd Financing for Development Conference, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda⁵. In particular, the post-2015 aid context is characterized by a reduction in traditional ODA and an increasingly important role of public domestic resources as well as public international resources from new donors (e.g. BRIC countries) and private international and domestic resources (e.g. foundations, public-private partnerships). Ethiopia, too, is undergoing a significant change in its development financing landscape. Broadly speaking, although the volume of ODA to Ethiopia is not decreasing, the importance of ODA as a portion of GDP is declining as the economy grows and other sources of funding become more important. Furthermore, the portion of concessional (soft) loans vis-à-vis grants is steadily increasing (to 23 per cent of total ODA in 2012). The UNCT strives to provide predictable, on-budget development assistance that uses the country's public financial management and procurement systems as envisaged under the Mexico, Busan, Accra and Paris commitments.

The UNDAF 2016-2020 takes into account the effect of population dynamics, in particular migration, fertility and urbanization, on development outcomes. Many developing countries, including Ethiopia, are at various stages of a demographic transition in which declining levels of fertility combined with a very young population structure can be turned into a demographic dividend with adequate policies and resources. Ethiopia, too, has a population of which 48 per cent are under

⁵ Available from <http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/ffd3/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2015/07/Addis-Ababa-Action-Agenda-Draft-Outcome-Document-7-July-2015.pdf>.

INTRODUCTION

the age of 18. The ongoing demographic transition highlights the importance of supporting adolescent girls and boys to develop the skills to lead healthy and productive lives and contribute to building prosperous, safe and peaceful communities.

While the vast majority of the world's poor still live in rural areas, urbanization is one of the key factors influencing developing outcomes in many parts of the world, including in Ethiopia. The UNDAF seeks to strengthen the Government's capacity to manage the risks and challenges associated with rapid urbanization.

Finally, the UNDAF is responsive to the increasing importance of transnational issues that shape development contexts. In particular issues related to climate change, migration, radicalization, conflict and global epidemics, require partnerships and responses that transcend national boundaries. Ethiopia is affected by a number of transnational issues and the UNDAF seeks to strengthen regional coordination mechanisms and bodies to respond to these challenges. Over 80 per cent of the population resides in rural areas and depends on rain-fed agriculture. In line with the SDGs and GTP II, the UNDAF is based on the principle of sustainability and building communities' resilience through linking development and humanitarian programming.

1.2. General Country Context

With a population of more than 90 million⁶ people, Ethiopia is the world's most populous landlocked country, covering an area of 1,127 million km². Ethiopia is bordered by Kenya, Somalia, Eritrea, Sudan, South Sudan and Djibouti.

Under the leadership of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF), Ethiopia has embarked on an ambitious transition towards being a fast-growing and democratic state. The vision of the Government of Ethiopia, is "to become a country where democratic rule, good governance and social justice reign upon the involvement and free will of its peoples, and once extricating itself from poverty to reach the level of a middle income economy as of 2025"⁷.

Ethiopia's commitment to the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) represents an opportunity for the Government to frame its national vision by considering a range of economic and environmental issues, some of which had not been previously addressed by the Millennium Declaration and the MDGs. To ensure effective achievement of those SDGs that are applicable to Ethiopia, the outcomes of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development—the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA)— recommending the use of a mix of international and domestic public and private sources to finance the SDGs— should be closely considered.

⁶ Ethiopia, Central Statistical Agency, Population Statistics Abstract 2014. Available from <http://www.csa.gov.et>.

⁷ Ethiopia, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development Growth and Transformation Plan, 2010/11-2014/15, Volume 1: Main Text (Addis Ababa, 2010) Available from <http://www.mofed.gov.et/English/Pages/Home.aspx>.

Since 2005 Ethiopia has made use of five-year national development plans. The first five-year plan, the Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP) was implemented from 2005/06 to 2009/10. The second, the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP I) (2010/11-2014/15), aimed to foster broad-based development in a sustainable manner to achieve the MDGs. It envisaged a major transformation of the national economic structure, seeking to double agricultural production and significantly increase the share of industry in the economy. It emphasized investment in economic and social infrastructure, while maintaining a focus on human development, women's empowerment, and governance. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2012-2016) was fully aligned with six of the GTP's seven pillars, the exception being infrastructure.

During the GTP I implementation period (2010/11-2014/15), the real GDP growth rate averaged 10.1 percent, slightly lower than the target set for the period. Agriculture, industry and services have registered an annual average growth rate of 6.6 per cent, 20.2 per cent and 10.8 per cent respectively. Thus, the growth rate registered during the GTP implementation period was double the Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) average growth rate of 5 per cent. The incidence of poverty, as measured by the poverty headcount, declined from 38.7 per cent in 2005 to 29.6 per cent in 2010/11 and is estimated to have declined further to 25.1 per cent in 2014. The GTP I target was to reduce it to 22.2 per cent by 2015.⁸ Agricultural growth, supported by pro-poor spending on basic services, effective rural safety nets, and essential infrastructure, drove reductions in poverty. Around 70 per cent of total general

⁸ Ethiopia, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development Growth and Transformation Plan, 2010/11-2014/15, Volume 1: Main Text (Addis Ababa, 2010) Available from <http://www.mofed.gov.et/English/Pages/Home.aspx>.

Government expenditure has been allocated to pro-poor sectors such as agriculture and food security, education, health, roads, and water. Low levels of inequality have, for the most part, been maintained throughout this period of economic development.

Between 2000 and 2014, the human development index (HDI) for Ethiopia improved by an annual average of 3.2 per cent, from 0.284 in 2000 to 0.4442 in 2014⁹, making Ethiopia one of the fastest enhancers of human development in the world since 2000. This can be attributed in part to significant investments in the social sector. Investments in education and health sectors have increased. Large-scale development support programmes such as the Promotion of Basic Services Program (PBS); the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP); the General Education Quality Improvement Programme (GEQIP); and the Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Programme have been undertaken. Together, these programmes have led to better outcomes in education, health, access to water and sanitation. From 2006 to 2013, the number of health posts increased by 159 per cent and the number of health centers by 386 per cent. Other significant improvements include: an increase in net primary enrolment from 82.9 per cent in 2009/10 to 95.2 per cent in 2014/15; a steady decrease in under-five mortality per 1,000 live births, from 140 in 2000 to 68 in 2014/15; and a decline in maternal mortality, from 873 in 2000/01 to 420 in 2014/15 (GTP II)¹⁰.

Access to clean water has also increased from 47.3 per cent of the population in

⁹ UNDP, Human Development Report 2015: Work for Human Development (New York, 2015). Available from <http://www.undp.org>.

¹⁰ National Planning Commission, Draft Growth and Transformation Plan, (GTP II), (2015/16-2019/20), (Unpublished draft, 2015).

2005/06 to 57 per cent in 2013/14. The number of households with improved living standards— measured by electricity, piped water and water in the residence—doubled between 2000 and 2011.¹¹ Indicators of nutritional status such as stunting and underweight have similarly recorded substantial declines. The rate of stunting in children under five years of age fell from 58 per cent in 2000, to 40 per cent in 2014. Underweight is similarly on a downward trend. The prevalence of wasting, or low weight-for-age has fallen less sharply, from 12 per cent in 2000 to 9 per cent in 2014, though it was at a lower starting level in 2000.

Adult HIV prevalence in 2011, according to the Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey, was estimated to be 1.5 per cent, which is low compared to many sub-Saharan African countries. Women and children account for 60 per cent and 20 per cent respectively of the population of people living with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV).

There has been an overall reduction in HIV and sexually transmitted infections. This was accompanied by an increase in the utilization of HIV-related services, showing increased levels of awareness and willingness to take action among the population. There has been an overall increase in voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) (3,447 instances in 2014/15), Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) (2,495), Antiretroviral treatment (ART) (1,047). The number of clients using VCTs reached almost 9.66 million in 2013/14, a significant increase from only 564,321 clients in 1998. The share of pregnant women living with HIV who received ARV therapy or prophylaxis to

prevent MTCT of HIV has reached 73 per cent. ART coverage reached 50 per cent in 2014 with over 344,344 people on treatment from a mere 13,000 in 2006. Ethiopia has achieved the target set in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for reducing the HIV prevalence rate, which was 2.5 per cent while Ethiopia currently has a 1.1 per cent prevalence rate¹².

Ethiopia has registered significant achievements in bridging of gender gaps in all socio-economic spheres, and specifically in empowering women and girls. Ethiopia has implemented free primary education since 1994 as a strategy towards achieving education for all, and bridging gender gaps in education, with particular emphasis placed on the first and second cycle of primary schooling (grades 1-8), and free tuition for education till the 12th Grade. This has led to continuous growth in the Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) with an annual average growth rate of 8 per cent in enrolment at primary level. The Government of Ethiopia has identified harmful traditional practices, including violence against women and girls, as social factors which hinder their empowerment. As a result of targeted interventions, incidences of harmful traditional practices, particularly Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and child marriage, have been considerably reduced. The practice of child marriage has also declined, from 33.1 per cent in 1997 to 21.4 per cent in 2009/10.

Among the other major achievements of the country is the enhanced economic empowerment of women in terms of access to and control over productive resources

like land through certification and property ownership, including low-cost housing. The FDRE Rural Land Administration and Use Proclamation (2005) affords women the right to use rural land through land holding certificates. Regional states have followed suit and have issued their own land use and administration laws in conformity with the federal law. Since the start of the Land Certification process for women, 6.3 million households in Amhara, Oromia, Tigray and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) were reached over a five year period. In 1999/2000, only 19.4 per cent of landholders were women. By 2011, 60 per cent of rural women and 18 per cent of urban women were land rights holders. 2,004,533 rural women were issued with land holding certificates in different regional governments in 2013 alone, and overall the total number of women with land holding certificates has reached 8,647,118¹³ by 2014.

The Government of Ethiopia has also prioritized women's political participation with a number of affirmative action policies. Women's representation in the Federal (national) Parliament has continued to increase with each election—from 2.83 per cent in 1995 to 38.9 per cent in the May 2015 elections. Women's representation also continues to increase in the nine Regional States, with the highest representation of women in the Tigray Regional Legislature (48 per cent).

Despite all these achievements, Ethiopia still has a lot to do to address gender inequalities and empower women. Another trend that merits attention is rising income inequality in urban areas of Ethiopia. To combat urban poverty and inequality, the Government has been focusing on large scale urban development activities, including urban infrastructural development (roads, private

and condominium housing construction), promotion of labour-intensive activities (use of cobblestones to construct urban roads), promotion of micro and small scale enterprises via the provision of training, credit and business development support, and the distribution of subsidized basic food items to the urban poor in times of crisis over the past ten years, as well as the growth of the service sector and real estate.¹⁴

¹¹ World Bank Group, Ethiopia Poverty Assessment, (2014). Available from <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/21323>.

¹² The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, National Report on the Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the Outcome of the 23rd Session of the UN General Assembly, (2014). Available from http://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/uploaded-documents/Beijing20/NationalReviews/natl_review_ethiopia_-_eng.pdf.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ MoFED: World Bank Group Growth and Transformation Plan Annual Progress Report for F.Y. 2012/13. Available from <http://aigaforum.com/documents/GTP-APR-2005-Annual-Progress-Report-04-2014.pdf>.

2.1. Economic Development and Growth

Ethiopia has sustained double-digit growth over the past twelve years—roughly double the Sub-Saharan African average—with significant improvements in food security and human development indicators and declining poverty. Growth has been largely broad-based. Since 2000, households have experienced considerable advances in well-being. The incidence of poverty had declined to a level of 29.6 per cent in 2011. Agricultural growth drove reductions in poverty, supported by pro-poor spending on basic services, effective rural safety nets, and essential infrastructure.

In spite of rapid economic growth, inflation was a major threat to macroeconomic stability during the first two years of GTP 1 implementation (2010/11 and 2011/12). The Government has instituted various measures to keep inflation within single digits. Stabilization measures taken include tight fiscal and monetary policies, financing of the budget deficit from non-inflationary sources, adoption of new business registration and licensing codes with the aim of establishing a transparent and competitive domestic trading system, and implementation of a price stabilization programme by supplying the urban population with basic food items (including wheat, sugar and edible oil) at subsidized prices. As a result of these measures, prices eventually stabilized, with inflation decreasing to 10.3 per cent in 2013/2014 from 38.1 per cent in 2010/11.¹⁵

The share of gross domestic saving in GDP increased from 9.5 per cent in 2009/10 to 21.8 per cent in 2014/15, exceeding the target by 6.8 percentage points, and public saving increased from 5.1 per cent of GDP in 2009/10 to 6.5 per cent of GDP in 2013/14.

¹⁵ Ethiopia, National Planning Commission and the United Nations in Ethiopia, MDG Report 2014 (Addis Ababa, 2015). Available from <http://www.et.undp.org/content/dam/ethiopia/docs/UNDP%20MDG%202014%20Final2Oct.pdf>.

Despite the significant improvements in domestic savings mobilization over the last four years, the gap between the investment requirements and the level of domestic savings has widened. The share of gross domestic investment in GDP increased from 24.7 per cent in 2009/10 to 39.3 per cent by the end of 2014/15. This is considered to be one of the key macroeconomic challenges for the government to address in the coming years.

There have been improvements in Ethiopia's labour market situation. Moreover, a high proportion of employment opportunities are still being created in the informal economy, while unemployment remains a particular problem for specific groups like women and young people in urban areas.¹⁶ In 2013, youth unemployment stood at 6.8 per cent, down from 11 per cent in 1999. In rural areas, young people enjoy low levels of unemployment (around 3 per cent)¹⁷. Rural youth, however, often face considerable barriers to entry into formal employment, as well as to accessing the necessary productive and financial resources to start their own businesses. Over the last two decades, the total labor force in Ethiopia aged 15-64 years has more than doubled, increasing from 26.5 million in 1994 to 36 million in 2009¹⁸. Employment creation for such a rapidly increasing labour force, particularly for new entrants, is a key challenge.

¹⁶ International Labour Organization, Decent Work Country Profile, Ethiopia (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2013). Available from http://www.ilo.org/integration/resources/pubs/WCMS_237881/lang-en/index.htm.

¹⁷ Ethiopia, Central Statistical Agency and Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Ethiopia National Labour Force Survey 2013, (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia). Available from <http://www.csa.gov.et>.

¹⁸ International Labour Organization, Decent Work Country Profile, Ethiopia (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2013). Available from http://www.ilo.org/integration/resources/pubs/WCMS_237881/lang-en/index.htm.

2

Economic, Development and Humanitarian Country Context

2.2. Humanitarian Challenges, Resilience and Emergency

Agriculture in Ethiopia continues to be very rain-dependent and about one third of the population are chronically food insecure. Their vulnerability to shocks, particularly droughts and their consequences, such as food price increases, food shortages and livestock disease outbreaks, is aggravated by competition over resources and inter-clan rivalries. About 29.6 per cent (2010/2011)¹⁹ of the population remains below the food poverty line, unable to afford the minimum caloric intake for a healthy and active life.²⁰ The World Bank estimates that 14 per cent of non-poor rural households are vulnerable to poverty.²¹

In addition to this situation, the arrival of El Niño in 2015 will affect the 2016 harvest, with an estimated 8.2 million people identified as being in need of emergency relief food assistance in the course of 2015. An inter-agency assessment conducted in September 2015 and led by the Government identified an additional 3.6 million people in need of food assistance (from 4.55 million in August 2015) as well as 300,000 children in need of specialized nutritious food and a projected 48,000 more children under five suffering from severe malnutrition.

As these numbers demonstrate, existing structural vulnerabilities are further exacerbated by climate change. The 2015 Climate Change Vulnerability Index identifies Ethiopia as being at “extreme risk”, and ranks it as the seventh most vulnerable country

¹⁹ GTP II.

²⁰ Ethiopia, Central Statistical Agency and World Food Programme, Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (March 2014). Available from <http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp265490.pdf>.

²¹ World Bank Group, Ethiopia Poverty Assessment, (2014). Available from <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/21323>.

out of 198 countries assessed. Ethiopia’s economic growth and the livelihoods of the people are already affected by current weather variability. FEWS NET²² reports a 20 per cent reduction in the short rains in southern Ethiopia over the last 50 years.

In light of this trend and Ethiopia’s prominent status as one of the most vulnerable countries in the world, it is imperative to strengthen its resilience by addressing the root causes of the vulnerabilities, including strengthening the existing early warning systems and creating strong links between humanitarian and development programming. It should be noted that the Productive Safety Net Programme PSNP has increased households’ food security and resilience to shocks. It will also be important to further strengthen the linkages between the different programmes of the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) system and the PSNP by, for example, strengthening the existing DRM tools, such as the Woreda Disaster Risk Profile, the Woreda Contingency Plan, or the Woreda Risk Mitigation/Adaptation Plan, and incorporating them into the PSNP, including for humanitarian settings. In addition, the link between the PSNP contingency budget and the Ethiopian Food Security and Strategic Grain Reserves should be strengthened.

Apart from the above, humanitarian assistance to refugee communities in Ethiopia is also provided in the areas of health, nutrition, education, emergency shelter and non-food items, water and sanitation, and agriculture. In addition, Ethiopia supports more than 700,000 refugees and Ethiopian returnees who require assistance.

²² www.fews.net

2.3. Social Development

Building an integrated social protection system should be one of the key building blocks for achieving and sustaining middle income status in the long term. In other areas, such as education, progress has been made by achieving, for example, a 95.2 per cent enrollment rate in primary education. At the same time, problems in the quality of education, in retention and inefficiencies in the education sector need to be addressed. In addition, upper secondary education presents a bottleneck in Ethiopia’s education system. While construction of school infrastructure is still needed to increase access to education, especially above the primary level, it is important that existing facilities function at their full capacity and provide services adequately.

Ethiopia is also facing a demographic transition—a decline in fertility and increase in number of working age population—which provides an opportunity to accelerate economic growth. Even with declining fertility, the current fertility rate is still high and this might slow the process of completing the demographic transition, as the increasing population exerts pressure on social and economic services, which could affect inclusive growth. The large working age population, favourable policy environment, investment in human capital, and expansion of infrastructure will not yield meaningful results if the demographic challenges are not addressed. Moreover, research has shown the importance of investing in adolescent girls for realizing a country’s demographic dividend.

Youth unemployment continues to be a challenge and affects both urban and rural young people—those without skills and education, and those with university degrees alike. This has led many youth to migrate to urban areas as well as to go abroad, often with false promises of employment. Designing targeted programmes for youth

employment and reviewing the education curriculum to ensure that the education/skills being offered match the needs of a growing economy like Ethiopia should be given priority.

Despite rapid expansion in the availability of health facilities, problems related to quality, logistics, medical supplies, the availability of drugs, and human resources for health have prevented the full utilization of existing facilities. Maternal and neonatal health care represent one of the critical areas where health services have fallen short of their intended targets.

With a maternal mortality ratio of 420 deaths per 100,000 live births against a target of 267 per 100,000 live births, MDG 5 will not be met on time.²³ At the same time, there has been considerable progress: both the proportion of women delivering in a health facility and receiving skilled assistance during delivery increased from 9 to 16 per cent between 2011 and 2014.²⁴ The UNDAF’s focus on improving maternal, child and adolescent health is aligned with the Secretary-General’s Global Strategy for Women, Children and Adolescents’ Health²⁵.

Further, the UNDAF will support the Government in articulating more clearly explicit universal access and coverage goals, with targets for increasing the

²³ World Health Organization, United Nations Children’s Fund, United Nations Population Fund and the World Bank, Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990-2013. Available from http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/112682/2/9789241507226_eng.pdf?ua=1.

²⁴ Ethiopia, Central Statistical Agency and Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey 2011 (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia). Available from <http://www.csa.gov.et>.

²⁵ The Global Strategy For Women’s, Children’s and Adolescents’ health (2016-2030). Available from http://www.who.int/pmnch/media/events/2015/ga_2016_30.pdf.

populations to be covered, services to be provided, and reductions in out-of-pocket payments by users. There is still some ambiguity at the federal, regional and local levels about the content and quality of services that are offered, and expected by, patients. In addition, the UN will support the Government in the area of health financing.

2.4. Governance, Human Rights and Participation

The government of Ethiopia identifies good governance, human rights and capacity-building as one of its key strategic pillars. It underscores the importance of making progress in these areas as a pre-requisite for the attainment of its development objectives. The Constitution of Ethiopia has comprehensively incorporated human rights principles and provides an extensive list of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. International human rights standards and instruments, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, are also cited in the Constitution. Ethiopia has undergone two Universal Periodic Reviews (UPR), in December 2009 and in May 2014, and has undertaken to implement most of the UPR recommendations on human rights. Ethiopia's first-ever National Human Rights Action Plan was launched at the end of 2013. It addresses civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights as well as the rights of vulnerable groups and the rights to a clean environment and development.

Ethiopia has made strides, particularly in civil service reform and institution-building in the last several years. Initiatives involve reforming the civil service, enhancing public financial management, combating corruption, improving access to justice, and building the capacity of key democratic and oversight institutions, resulting in improved accountability and enhanced public service delivery. More recently, the government has launched legislation to tackle human

trafficking and smuggling in order to address migration issues. Further, the National Anti-Trafficking Council has developed a five-year action plan to address irregular migration. In 2004, Ethiopia decentralized authority and service delivery to the regional, district woreda and kebele administrative levels. This successful decentralization has led to greater inclusion of the population in decision-making, as well as increased and improved access to basic services.

Despite these positive changes however, challenges remain in ensuring good governance. While there is no single model of democracy, pluralist democracies share some important common features— such as regular credible, free and fair elections; constitutional limits on government; equality before the law; respect for human rights; respect for the rule of law; transparency and accountability, as well as ensuring the integrity of the judicial system. Further work could be done in Ethiopia to promote a more pluralistic and inclusive democratic governance system, fight corruption, resolve recurrent ethnic and religious conflicts, address urbanization and migration issues, and strengthen institutional capacity to implement and effectively monitor national development plans. Moreover, Ethiopia will need to strengthen structures of inclusive consultation with a view to stimulating broader voice and participation in political processes and to integrate a wider range of views on issues of national interest so as to properly inform decisions taken within parliament, connecting government with the people. Likewise, Ethiopia will need to continue efforts to manage diversity and promote social cohesion and inclusion across the country, so as to lay a strong foundation and enabling environment for equitable, inclusive and sustainable development across the regions. There is also a need to strengthen institutional systems and structures, to enhance leadership capacity, and to improve the knowledge and skills,

particularly of the civil service at all levels.

Despite a still low percentage (19 per cent) of urban population, the country is experiencing one of the highest rates of urbanization in the world, and therefore needs to manage emerging urbanization challenges, including rural-urban migration, in particular in light of creating jobs and providing basic services. UN agencies will support Government initiatives in this regard. Due to continued investments into the health sector, (improved access to health facilities, maternal and child health care (MCH care), sexual and reproductive health (SRH), family planning (FP), and the resulting decline in fertility, Ethiopia is witnessing a change in its demographic structure. As the working-age population grows in relation to the number of young and old dependents, the country has a window of opportunity to harness the demographic dividend and to accelerate economic growth. This window of opportunity is, however, limited in time, and needs to be accompanied by integrated programming to promote population change and invest in human capital (especially in youth).

With the achievement of the GTP II objectives and the SDGs in the area of governance, human rights and participation, the UN will continue investing in national institution-building, particularly supporting democratic and oversight institutions, strengthening accountability and redress systems and structures, assisting government efforts to combat corruption, as well as with the development and strengthening of mechanisms to increase access to justice, especially for women children and other vulnerable groups. Furthermore, UN agencies will help to strengthen institutional capacity for results-based planning, monitoring and reporting, as well as transparency and accountability systems. In addition, the UN will advocate for the increased public participation of citizens, including young

people, women and vulnerable groups in development processes at national and subnational levels. It will also continue promoting open and constructive dialogue and more inclusive political/decision-making processes.

2.5. Equality and Empowerment

The government of Ethiopia has made considerable progress and efforts in promoting girls' and women's empowerment, and bridging gender gaps. This progress is especially visible in the nearly 100 percent girls' primary school enrolment and completion rates, in increased political participation by women (as seen in the recent increase in the number of women elected to Parliament that has now surpassed the 30 per cent minimum threshold recommended globally), and in provision of land to millions of women to improve their status and economic empowerment. However, gender inequality is still the most prevalent form of inequality in Ethiopia. While the Government has put in place several national progressive laws, norms and standards according to international laws and conventions such as the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the Beijing Platform for Action etc., women and girls often remain at the lowest stratum of society when compared to men and boys of the same socio-economic profile. Women still only make up 30 per cent of elected officials and a similar share of the Judiciary.²⁶ After the 2015 election, 213 of the 547 MPs are women, whereas there were only 116 female MPs in the previous Parliament.

In terms of employment, gender disparity

²⁶ Ethiopia, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development and United Nations Country Team, Addressing Progress Towards the Millennium Goals: Ethiopia's MDGs Report 2012, (Addis Ababa, 2012). Available from <http://www.undp.org/content/dam/ethiopia/docs/Ethiopia%20MDG%20Report%202012Final.pdf>.

is still significant. While 84.7 per cent and 82.7 per cent of males of working age were employed in 2005 and 2013 respectively, the figures for women for the same years were 69.0 per cent and 69.8 per cent.²⁷ Apart from their lower representation in the formal sector, women generally occupy lower level jobs, those which are usually considered as “women’s work”, and are far from equally represented in the decision-making positions. Accordingly, women make up only 26.9 per cent in the professional and scientific categories. Young women in particular continue to suffer disadvantages in accessing work in construction, mining and manufacturing, and in benefiting from the value chain.²⁸

Trafficking in women and girls, and the regular and irregular migration of women and girls within and outside Ethiopia for domestic work, continue to exacerbate women and girls’ vulnerabilities to abuses, including sexual and gender-based violence. Reports show that traffickers try to use legal/ regular channels to traffic young girls through falsifying their records, with girls as young as 10 being taken out of the country for domestic work.²⁹ Women and girls who are trafficked and use irregular channels face hardships, especially while using the “desert route”. Women using irregular channels for domestic work are not protected from the various forms of gender- based violence.

Underpinning these inequalities in status

and income, is the issue of violence against women and girls, including harmful traditional practices, which are often condoned in families and communities as ways of maintaining male superiority and privileges over women and girls. According to the Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey of 2011³⁰, 41 per cent of Ethiopian women aged 20-24 had been married before they reached 18 years of age, while 8 per cent of the youngest group of women (those aged 15-19 years) were married before their 15th birthdays. The 2011 Welfare Monitoring Survey (WMS) report shows that 23 percent of female children aged 0 to 14 years were circumcised at country level.³¹ Violence against women and girls, despite efforts to combat it by the Government, remains a rampant phenomenon in Ethiopia.

To enhance the nation’s efforts to reduce gender inequalities and narrow the gender gap in Ethiopia, the capacity of institutions which have oversight functions need to be strengthened. As a result the UN is committed to mainstreaming support for women at all levels.

²⁷ Ethiopia, Central Statistical Agency and Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Ethiopia National Labour Force Survey 2013, (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia). Available from <http://www.csa.gov.et>.

²⁸ UN Women and EU, Preliminary Gender Profile, (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2014).

²⁹ International Labour Organisation (ILO), Trafficking in persons overseas for labour purposes: The case of Ethiopian domestic workers, (ILO Country Office, Addis Ababa, 2011). Available from http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---africa/---ro-addis_ababa/documents/genericdocument/wcms_207325.pdf 24 Ibid.

³⁰ Central Statistical Agency and ICF International (2012) (CSA and ICF, 2012). Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey 2011. Addis Ababa and Calverton, Maryland, USA.

³¹ UNICEF, Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: A statistical overview and exploration of the dynamics of change, (New York, 2013). Available from http://www.unicef.org/media/files/UNICEF_FGM_report_July_2013_Hi_res.pdf.





3

UNDAF 2016 - 2020

3.1. General Context

Under the UNDAF 2016-2020, the United Nations system continues to collaborate with the Government of Ethiopia as a partner in the country's quest to become middle-income and carbon neutral by 2025. Based on the Delivering as One (DaO) approach, the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, the joint UN/GoE High Level Steering Committee comprising the Government, the UN, and development partners, provides strategic direction and oversight to the achievement of planned UNDAF results.

Under the current UNDAF (2012–2016), the UNCT has implemented three flagship joint programmes on 1) gender equality and women's empowerment, 2) maternal and newborn health, and 3) support to the four Developing Regional States. Collaborative programming and joint programmes on priority themes such as social protection, resilience, migration and financial inclusion will continue to be prominent modalities to ensure that the UNDAF delivers tangible and sustainable development results. In this context, the One UN Fund for Ethiopia remains an important vehicle for mobilizing and allocating resources to joint programmatic initiatives.

Based on findings from the country analysis which informed the development of this UNDAF, the comparative advantages of the UN system in Ethiopia include its capacity to connect government and other local partners with best practices from other countries and regions, to facilitate and broker for different issues and partnerships, to respond effectively to humanitarian challenges including accessing hard-to-reach populations, to support building national resilience as well conduct advocacy to bridge inequalities between people

and regions. In addition, the UN system can use its role and expertise to support Government in developing context-specific strategies for financing the SDGs, as well as establishing baselines and indicators for measuring progress on the SDGs and the implementation of Financing for Development (FfD) recommendations.

The UNDAF 2016-2020 represents the programmatic framework for the United Nations (UN) agencies, funds, programmes and entities in Ethiopia who are signatories of this document. Complementary to the UNDAF, the United Nations in Ethiopia continues its efforts to streamline and harmonize its business processes, thus improving their efficiency and cost-effectiveness. Under a UN Business Operations Strategy (BOS) the United Nations in Ethiopia envisages significant savings through reducing material, time and labour costs in areas such as procurement, ICT, legal affairs, human resources, a harmonized approach to cash transfers, and business continuity.

In order to operationalize the DaO approach including the UNDAF, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) has developed a strong DaO governance framework in line with the UNDG Standard Operating Procedures for DaO, bringing together focused teams working on common programmatic, operational, communications, policy, advocacy, and monitoring and evaluation issues. This architecture continues to be refined and strengthened, and will be aligned as relevant with national coordination structures to ensure robust UNDAF implementation.

3.2. UNDAF 2012–2015 Lessons Learned

A midterm review of the UNDAF 2012-2016 and subsequent experiences identified some important lessons that were taken into account in the development of the current UNDAF:

- i. An organization that operates in a complex, multi-stakeholder context needs a simple, clear results and M&E framework that speaks to all stakeholders.

While the Ethiopia UNDAF had a single results framework in place during the 2012-2015 period, a large number of indicators in the results framework were included without establishing proper baselines and targets. This greatly affected the quality of the M&E work on the UNDAF and the relevance and value of the UNDAF annual reviews to ascertain progress on the different outcomes and outputs. The UNCT has therefore made it a priority to ensure that, this time, all outcomes and outputs under the five pillars of the UNDAF are equipped with measurable indicators that have baselines and targets for regular tracking and reporting of progress. The midterm review also recommended reducing the number of indicators to a manageable set and making the indicators less ambitious, especially at the outcome level, in order to allow for better attribution of outcomes to UN programme work.

- ii. Implementation of UNDAF is strengthened if, at the national level, there is a strong understanding of the benefits that the country will get from the One Programme approach.

While the RC and individual UN agencies tried in the past to promote the value and relevance of the UNDAF, both within the UN and with key external partners, more can be done to increase the buy-in of all stakeholders into the UNDAF process at country level. As the overarching framework

of the UN system in Ethiopia for supporting the achievement of the SDGs, the results matrices of the 2016-2020 UNDAF will be used by all participating agencies as working documents to ensure that the UN system, over the four year period, can adapt and tailor its development assistance to the emerging needs and opportunities of the 2030 Agenda, in line with the GTP II. Strategic UN communications initiatives targeting Government and other key stakeholders will be informed directly by the Interagency Programme Team (IAPT) of the successes achieved under the UNDAF. Such evidence-based information and narratives about the development impact of UN programming should also support the mobilization of additional financial resources to fill the UNDAF funding gap and contribute to funding joint programmes on priority development themes and issues.

- iii. An M&E portal on the UN DaO Ethiopia website providing links to the GoE M&E tools will help to integrate data collection across platforms.

The midterm review confirms further scope for strengthening the use of existing online platforms for UNDAF M&E. As the main national tool for tracking official development assistance to Ethiopia, the Aid Management Platform (AMP) should further be enhanced for monitoring of UN programming. There should be a direct link to it on the UN DaO Ethiopia website. Opportunities to share experiences with other DaO countries on such data systems should be encouraged.

- iv. The UN in Ethiopia should play a leading role in improving public financial management in Ethiopia and use of national systems.

Regular tracking of UNDAF budgets and disbursements was assessed as challenging by the midterm review. It is suggested that the UNCT reach an accord

with MoFEC³², potentially using One-UN funds, to support improved agency level reporting and improved public financial management through such systems as the Aid Management Platform or others. This support would prove invaluable for future programme planning. In line with the 2015 FfD conference outcome document and the increased importance of mobilizing domestic resources for development financing, social budgeting should be a new area of UN-Government cooperation.

- v. The UN in Ethiopia should work to define sustainability strategies better as well as transferring service delivery to government partners.

Sustainability strategies for UN programming under the UNDAF should include exit strategies, identification of risks and mitigation strategies to achieve sustainable results, and more sustainable approaches to capacity development which can demonstrate reduced reliance on UN agencies for service delivery. In line with the Government's aspiration to transition towards middle-income country status, the UN should help strengthen national capacity and systems for basic social service delivery. For instance, the national procurement system should be more directly integrated into programme planning and design.

- vi. Government partners are encouraged to be more active in joint resource mobilization for the One UN Fund.

During the period of the 2012-2016 UNDAF, joint resource mobilization for the One UN Fund had only limited success. This was in part due to changing donor practices on un-earmarked funding. However, the One UN Fund can also be relevant for UN joint programmes and funding for the

³² In October 2015 MoFED was restructured and renamed as MoFEC.

emerging needs of the Government of Ethiopia. The UN's ability to respond to emerging needs depends to a large extent on the financial support it receives from the donor community. Under the Joint UN/Government High-level Steering Committee, Government partners should become more actively involved in communicating UNDAF results, particularly where innovative practices are being employed.

3.3. UNDAF 2016–2020 Preparation Process

The 2016-2020 UNDAF for Ethiopia was developed in the spirit of the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR), which emphasizes the need for simplified, inclusive, accountable and nationally-owned programming processes including analysis, monitoring, reporting and evaluation. In preparing this UNDAF, the UNCT and the Government jointly determined the strategic areas of the United Nations' support, based on the Government's contextual analysis, complemented by analytical work undertaken by the United Nations and other development partners.

To guide the overall preparation of the UNDAF, an UNDAF Reference Group was established. It reported to the UNCT, and comprised staff from MoFEC; United Nations agencies; the Interagency Programme as above and in Acronyms Team; the Operations Management Team; the Monitoring and Evaluation working group; and the Resident Coordinator's Office. Through this very intensive and demanding process, the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) provided coordination, communication dissemination and secretariat support.

In November 2014 a comprehensive week-long training on UNDAF programming was conducted for United Nations agencies and Government (at both the federal and

regional levels). In February 2015, nearly 500 partners and different stakeholders were consulted through a detailed online questionnaire. In March and April 2015, wide-ranging consultations with key stakeholders were organized. This included a well-attended strategic prioritization workshop organized jointly by the United Nations and the Government in which civil society, the private sector and development partners actively participated, helping the United Nations to identify its priority areas of intervention.

Thematic Working Groups were organized around these priority themes and were tasked with designing the strategy and the outcome statements, taking into account agency mandates, capacities and comparative advantage in relation to other development partners. Representatives from relevant Government ministries were members of these Thematic Working Groups, further ensuring that the strategies and agreed outcomes were based on national strategies and priorities. In addition, a Gender Theme Group was established to help ensure gender is mainstreamed through the UNDAF preparation process. A Gender Scorecard was also commissioned to assess how gender equality was reflected in the last UNDAF and support the mainstreaming of gender in this UNDAF. The UNDAF is developed using a “do no harm” approach to policy and programming, and has taken into account the causes of historical vulnerabilities while supporting the Government’s efforts to promote inclusive growth, ensuring that all people are part of the growth. The UNDAF has also looked at the potential for conflicts and emergencies and how to build resilience to minimise their impact.

The resulting strategic priorities and cross-cutting issues identified and captured in this UNDAF were designed to align fully with the GTP II as well as the SDGs and their means of implementation. At the same time, these priorities reflect the mandates and expertise of the various United Nations agencies, funds, and programmes promoting inclusive, equitable, resilient, and sustainable growth and good governance within it’s the UNCT’s commitment to human rights-based programming.

3.4. UNDAF Results Framework

Under the five identified pillars, the 2016-2020 Ethiopia UNDAF articulates results at two levels: Outcome and Output.

At the Outcome level, changes are expected to occur not only based on the UN’s programmatic activities, but also on the activities of other partners, including the Government of Ethiopia, and on other external factors.

The Output level results are a direct consequence of the actions undertaken by two or more UN agencies to strengthen the capacities of rights holders (e.g. communities, households and individuals) and duty bearers e.g. Government institutions), to achieve specific products and services that can help improve the lives of people in Ethiopia.

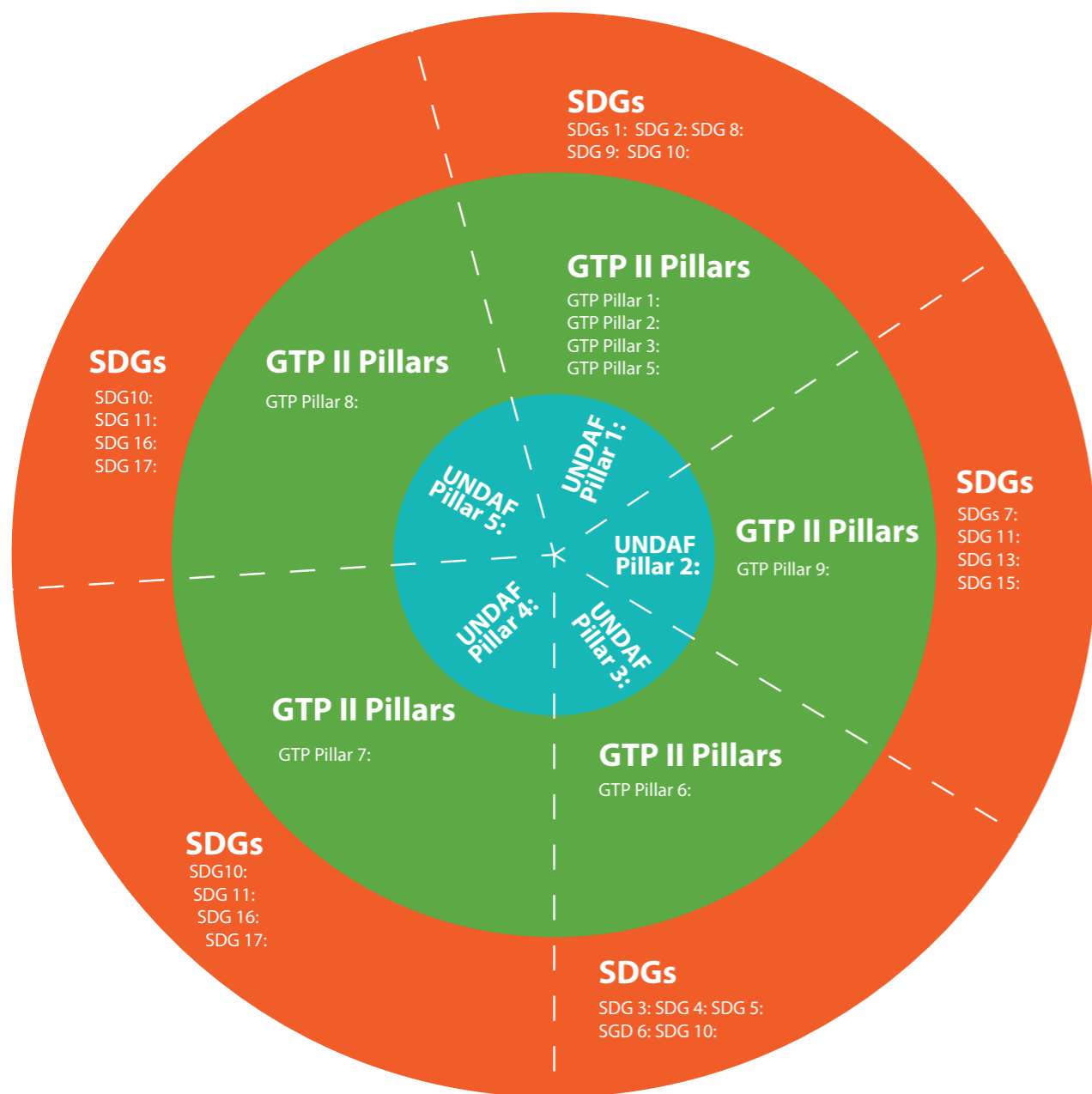
The five UNDAF pillars and their corresponding outcomes and outputs are described in detail below; and respond to the challenges identified in the country context.

3.4.1. UNDAF Results Alignment with the SDGs and GTP II

The UNDAF responds to a total of 149 of the 169 targets of the SDG , leading to an average SDGs integration rate of 88 per cent with full alignment for the goals dedicated to end poverty (SDG 1), to end hunger (SDG 2), to achieve gender equality (SDG 5), to ensure access to water and sanitation for all (SDG 6), access to sustainable and modern energy (SDG 7), employment and decent work for all (SDG 8), resilient infrastructure and sustainable industrialization (SDG 9), reduce inequalities (SDG 10), sustainable consumption and production patterns (SDG 12), combat climate change (SDG 13), Life on Land (SDG 15) and Peace and Justice, building strong institutions (SDG 16).

The UNDAF also responds to eight of the nine GTP pillars showing an alignment rate of 89 per cent. This means that the UNDAF responds to all except the GTP pillar related to “building the capacity of the domestic construction industry, bridge critical infrastructure gaps with particular focus on ensuring quality provision of infrastructure services.”

Figure:1 Linkages of UNDAF pillars, GTP pillars and SDGs



UNDAF Pillars

Pillar 1:

Inclusive growth and structural transformation

Pillar 2:

Resilience and green economy

Pillar 3:

Investing in human capital and expanded access to quality and equitable basic social services

Pillar 4:

Good governance, participation and capacity development

Pillar 5:

Equality and Empowerment

SDGs

SDG 1: No Poverty

SDG 2: Zero Hunger

SDG 3: Good Health and Wellbeing

SDG 4: Quality Education

SDG 5: Gender Equality

SDG 6: Clean water and Sanitation

SDG 7: Affordable Clean Energy

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities

SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

SDG 13: Climate Action

SDG 15: Life on Land

SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals

GTP II Pillars

GTP Pillar 1:

Sustain rapid, broad-based, and equitable economic growth and development.

GTP Pillar 2:

Increase productive capacity and efficiency to reach the economy's productive possibility frontier through improving the quality, and competitiveness of the productive sectors (agriculture and manufacturing).

GTP Pillar 3:

Enhance transformation of the domestic private sector to enable it to become a capable development force.

GTP Pillar 5:

Proactively manage the ongoing rapid urbanization to unlock its potential for promoting sustained rapid growth and structural transformation of the economy.

GTP Pillar 6:

Accelerate human development and technological capacity-building and ensure its sustainability.

GTP Pillar 7:

Continue to build democratic and developmental good governance through enhancing the implementation capacity of public institutions and actively engaging citizens.

GTP Pillar 8:

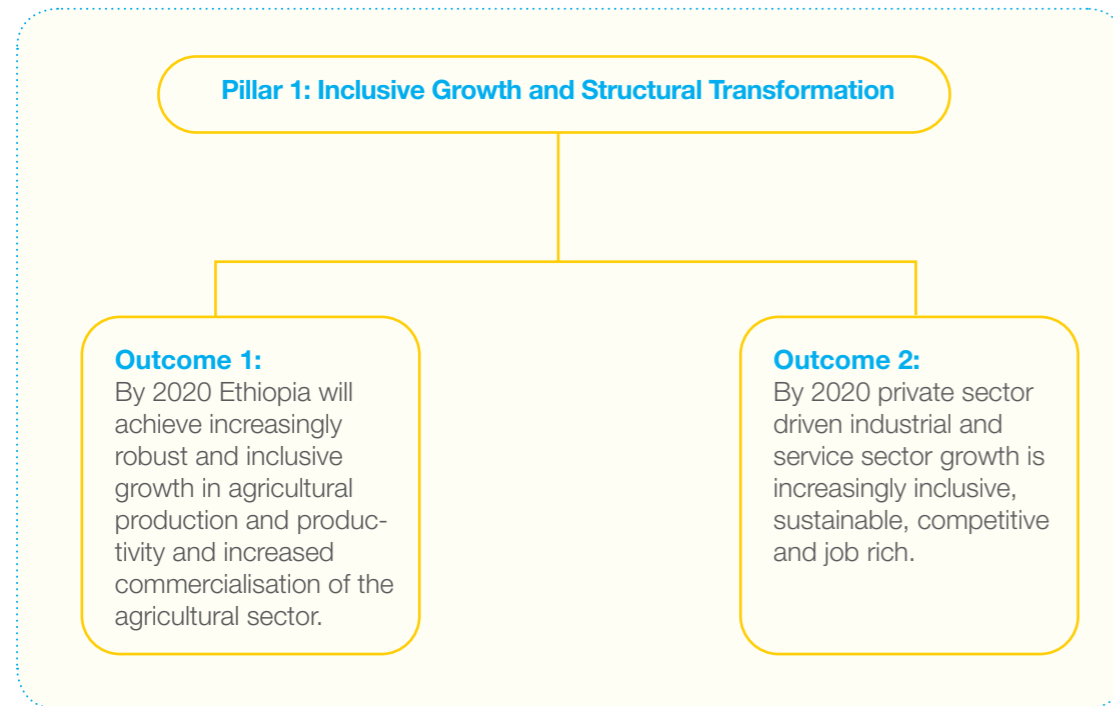
Promote the empowerment of women and youth, ensure their effective participation in the development and democratization process and enable them equitably to benefit from the outcomes of development.

GTP Pillar 9:

Build a climate- resilient green economy.

3.4.2. UNDAF Pillars

Pillar 1: Inclusive Growth and Structural Transformation



Outcome 1: By 2020 Ethiopia will achieve increasingly robust and inclusive growth in agricultural production and productivity and increased commercialization of the agricultural sector.

Under this outcome the UN will work with the relevant Government and other partners to strengthen the capacities of farmers and agro-pastoralists to adopt innovative farming techniques and inputs for increased production and productivity. Specific technologies that will be promoted through advocacy and practical training sessions include agricultural technologies and practices that: help increase production and productivity; ensure the reduction of pre and post-harvest losses; improve livestock production; encourage sustainable land

management; promote integrated watershed management; and stimulate climate-smart agricultural practices and nutrition-sensitive agriculture. Furthermore emphasis will be placed on crop diversification as well as value added processing and commercialization of selected commodities through inclusive value chain approaches.

On the supply side, the capacity of service providers and local level institutions will be strengthened to deliver quality agricultural extension services, including financial services, further improving the capabilities of farmers, (especially women and youth) to access and control productive resources and have access to markets and agricultural related financial products.

Outcome 2: By 2020 private-sector driven participants. Support will be provided for the development of a strong regulatory framework to protect investors from potential fraudulent practices among financial service providers. In addition technical assistance will be provided to enable financial institutions to develop accessible, affordable, inclusive and attractive financial products for micro, small and medium enterprises.

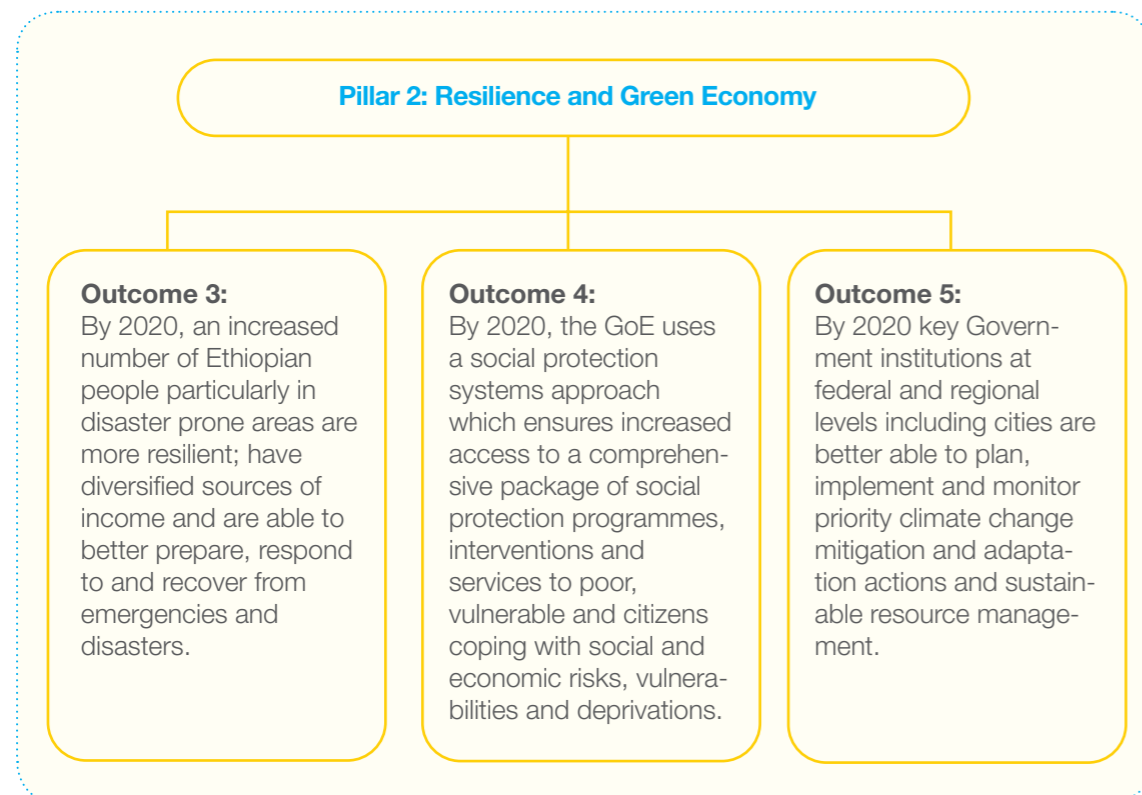
The UN's support for industrial and service sector growth will be aligned to the national focus on increasing the share of these sectors in GDP and increasing employment opportunities for women, youth and vulnerable groups. In the manufacturing sector, particular attention will be given to encouraging the participation of the private sector. The UN will provide technical advice and assistance to the Government's roadmap for inclusive industrialization through the establishment of industrial zones and parks, including integrated agro-industrial parks, in urban as well as rural settlements across the country. Interventions in this area will seek to further strengthen the capacity of micro, small and medium and medium size enterprises, including small farming businesses, to produce quality products and increase the number that attain national and international certification/ accreditation. This will not only enhance entire value chains, but will contribute to increasing the competitiveness of Ethiopian products in regional and international markets. A key element of UN support will also go into strengthening capacities for improving trade through, for example, the introduction of mechanisms to ease the movement of goods and the reduction of import/export processing times and the removal of nontariff barriers.

Apart from strengthening productive and qualitative capacities, the UN will work with service providers to ensure expanded access to financial products and services for otherwise vulnerable groups such as women, youth, persons with disabilities, victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants and those living with and affected by HIV AIDS. Increasing the skills and the awareness of these groups about the services and products available will facilitate their entry into the economy as productive

The UN will contribute to the expansion of the tourism sector, in line with the GTP II, by encouraging the uptake of subsidized financial products for potential businesses in this sector. Specific interventions will focus on the development of guidelines for sustainable and competitive tourism and establishment of tourism service centres at the regional level and building capacities for the preservation of tourist (heritage) sites.



Pillar 2: Resilience and Green Economy



Outcome 3: *By 2020, an increased number of Ethiopian people, particularly in disaster prone areas, are more resilient; have diversified sources of income; and are able better to prepare, respond to and recover from emergencies and disasters.*

In order to achieve the above outcome the UN system in Ethiopia will work with the relevant agencies to increase the number and scope of development programmes in areas of cyclical humanitarian need and to strengthen the technical capacity (skills and knowledge) of institutions responsible for Disaster Risk Management (DRM) governance at national and regional levels. This support will also focus on engaging community-level structures, to coordinate activities related to DRM better. Technical assistance will be provided for the

development of disaster risk reduction plans at the Woreda level, the establishment of effective and comprehensive systems and contingency plans for early warning as well as for strengthening staff and community capacity to implement related strategies and policies.

At the same time, UN agencies will support community level initiatives to create and maintain community assets, including through income-generating activities and the provision of seed funds and resources to enable households to diversify their income sources and improve shared social services and infrastructure to ensure community resilience and self-sufficiency.

In emergencies, UN agencies will support the Government to ensure an effective and timely response so that the lives and livelihoods of households affected by disasters including relief beneficiaries, refugees, host communities, Internally Displaced People (IDPs) and stranded Ethiopian migrants are protected. In regard to recovery from disasters, emphasis will be placed on the introduction and use of sustainable reconstruction and rehabilitation techniques that enable communities to withstand future shocks.

Outcome 4: *By 2020, the GoE uses a social protection systems approach which ensures increased access to a comprehensive package of social protection programmes, interventions and services to poor and vulnerable citizens coping with social and economic risks, vulnerabilities and deprivations.*

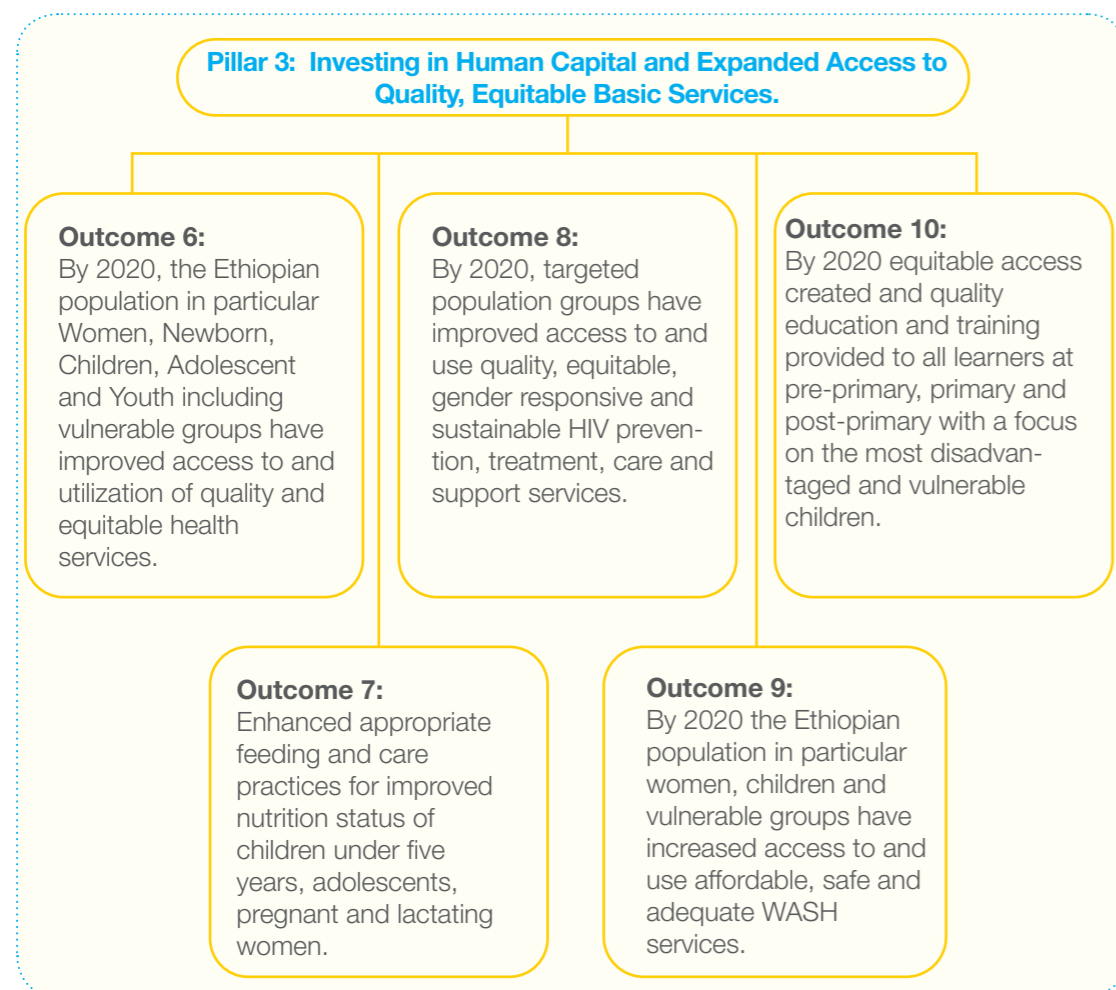
As demonstrated by the Productive Safety Nets Programme (PSNP), social protection is one of the key priorities of the Government of Ethiopia. UN engagement in this area will focus on strengthening the implementation of an integrated system approach through which key and relevant sectors will collaborate in the provision of social protection services and linkages with basic social services. Specifically, assistance will be provided to strengthening capacity for the development and implementation of costed national and regional social protection action plans including support for capacity development of the social welfare workforce, the establishment of a functional single registry and Management of Information Systems (MIS) for the sector. In addition, capacities will be strengthened and evidence will be produced to expand the coverage of social and health insurance schemes at the devolved level.

Outcome 5: *By 2020 key Government institutions at federal and regional levels, including cities, are able better to plan, implement and monitor priority climate change mitigation and adaptation actions and sustainable resource management.*

The adoption of sustainable climate change approaches to development is a guaranteed means of ensuring that future generations will be able to enjoy and make use of natural resources. In the arena of climate change and green growth the UN will capitalize on the newly created momentum to strengthen the capacity of Government on climate change monitoring, including strengthening the capacity of relevant ministries to mainstream climate change into sector strategies and plans and advocating the use of climate friendly and smart technologies and practices in key sectors such as agriculture, industry and urban development. UN support will also be geared towards providing access to catalytic resources for the sector



Pillar 3: Investing in Human Capital and Expanded Access to Quality, Equitable Basic Services



Outcome 6: *By 2020, the Ethiopian population, in particular women, newborn children, children, adolescents and youth, including vulnerable groups, have improved access to and utilization of quality and equitable health services.*

The Fourth Health Sector Transformation Plan (2015-2020), one of the accompanying sector strategies of the GTP II, provides the overarching framework and guidance on Ethiopia's goals for the health sector. These primarily seek to improve access to affordable quality and comprehensive health services. Priority focus is given to maternal, newborn,

child and adolescent health. The plan further aims to stop and reverse the spread of communicable diseases such as HIV AIDS, TB and Malaria.

UN agencies will prioritize strengthening the technical and institutional capacity of duty bearers in the health sector at the national

and subnational level service to ensure that access to health care is expanded for the Ethiopian population and refugees, specifically for vulnerable groups. This will also include strengthening the health financing capacity to ensure that quality health services are affordable for all.

Emphasis will also be given to building the capacity of duty bearers for the provision of quality and comprehensive services by providing technical support to the development of quality evidence-based health packages for basic health interventions (such as antenatal care, skilled delivery services, post-natal care, immunization, integrated maternal and neonatal care, basic emergency obstetric and neonatal care pediatric HIV care, and family planning). The UN will also advocate for and mobilize support around the strengthening of capacity to deliver quality adolescent and youth- friendly reproductive health information and services and reduce the burden of non-communicable and communicable diseases as well as neglected tropical diseases.

At the institutional level, capacity development for health sector staff to deliver quality, client-oriented services based on need will be pursued while support will also be given to ensuring the availability of necessary materials and equipment. At the same time the UN agencies will focus on building the skills and capacity of rights holders at the community level to participate in ensuring quality health outcomes by adopting improved care practices at the household level.

Outcome 7: *Enhanced appropriate feeding and care practices for improved nutrition status of children under five years, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women.*

In the area of nutrition the UN will support the Government to implement and monitor the National Nutrition Programme, including the strengthening of coordination of partners working in the sub-sector at national, regional and zonal levels. At the service delivery level, the capacity of the health, agriculture and education system to provide quality preventative and curative nutrition services for infants, young children, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women, and people living with HIV will be strengthened. At the community level the UN will engage with households to improve nutrition care practices for infants, young children, adolescents and pregnant and lactating women, and provide treatment of moderate and severe acute malnutrition. In addition to this, UN agencies will use their collective capacity and work with other partners to strengthen the capacity of Government to monitor and use nutrition information, and prepare and respond to nutrition needs during emergencies.

Outcome 8: *By 2020, targeted population groups have improved access to and use quality, equitable, gender responsive and sustainable HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services.*

Ethiopia has a generalized and heterogeneous HIV epidemic with an adult prevalence rate of 1.2 per cent³³, one of the lowest on the continent. The UN will work using the fast track approach with a target of 90-90-90³⁴ with the Federal HIV AIDS Prevention and Control Office (HAPCO), the Ministry of Health, civil society and donors to increase

³³ Estimates of HIV infections, Ethiopian Public Health Institute, 2015.

³⁴ 90 per cent of positive people know their status, 90 per cent are on treatment and 90 per cent are having viral suppression.

access to and use of quality, equitable, gender-responsive and sustainable HIV prevention and treatment, care and support services interventions. The outcome will be achieved by institutionalizing the high impact HIV prevention programme in schools and higher education institutions ensuring that key populations are reached with a minimum HIV prevention package. Emphasis will also be placed on HIV testing and retention of persons living with HIV (PLHIV) on treatment. A social protection system will be supported to ensure that needy PLHIV, vulnerable children and adolescents receive care while the technical capacities of relevant national agency and partner staff to collect and analyse data to monitor the HIV situation will be built.

Outcome 9: *By 2020 the Ethiopian population, in particular women, children and vulnerable groups, have increased access to and use affordable, safe and adequate water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services.*

Increasing the number of households with access to water and sanitation is one of the primary goals of the Government. Support to the Government in this sector will be undertaken through a joint pooled fund of which the UN is a key partner along with other donors. In this area the UN will work with the Government to build the capacity of technical staff in the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy and at subnational level to plan, coordinate and implement both development and emergency related WASH interventions; increasing their capacity of relevant institutions to collect and analyse data to inform evidence-based service delivery. At the community level emphasis will be placed on increasing community-level knowledge and awareness to improve hygiene and sanitation practices within the household.

Outcome 10: *By 2020 equitable access is created and quality education and training is provided to all learners at pre-primary, primary and post-primary stages with a focus on the most disadvantaged and vulnerable children.*

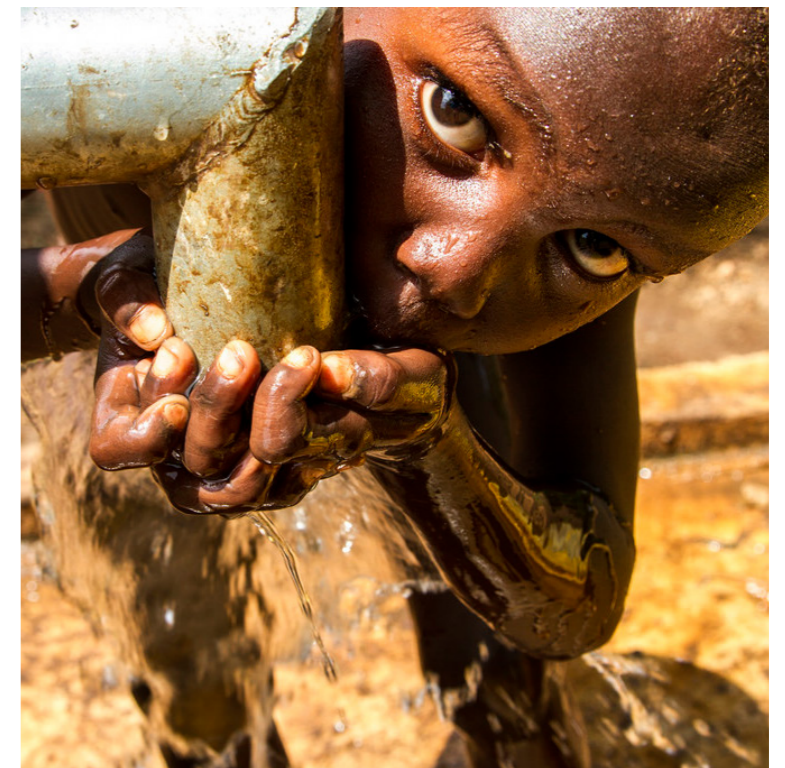
In education, the UN will focus primarily on contributing to the Government's efforts to provide equitable access to quality, comprehensive education at all stages of the formal and non-formal education cycle. Specific technical support will be provided in the following areas: early stimulation and quality school readiness programmes; quality primary education through strengthening of curricula development; teacher training; and quality assurance. Particular attention will be given to strengthening the education system to ensure retention in school and among out of school learners, including youth and adults, especially women. Further, the UN will invest in knowledge generation, dissemination and utilization for evidence-based and equity-focused policymaking and initiate and expand innovative approaches to cater for education services for the hard-to-reach and disadvantaged children in urban, rural and pastoralist settings. The UN will also invest in integrated functional youth and adult education and skills training for youth and adults, addressing

The need to provide educational opportunities for children caught up in emergency situations.

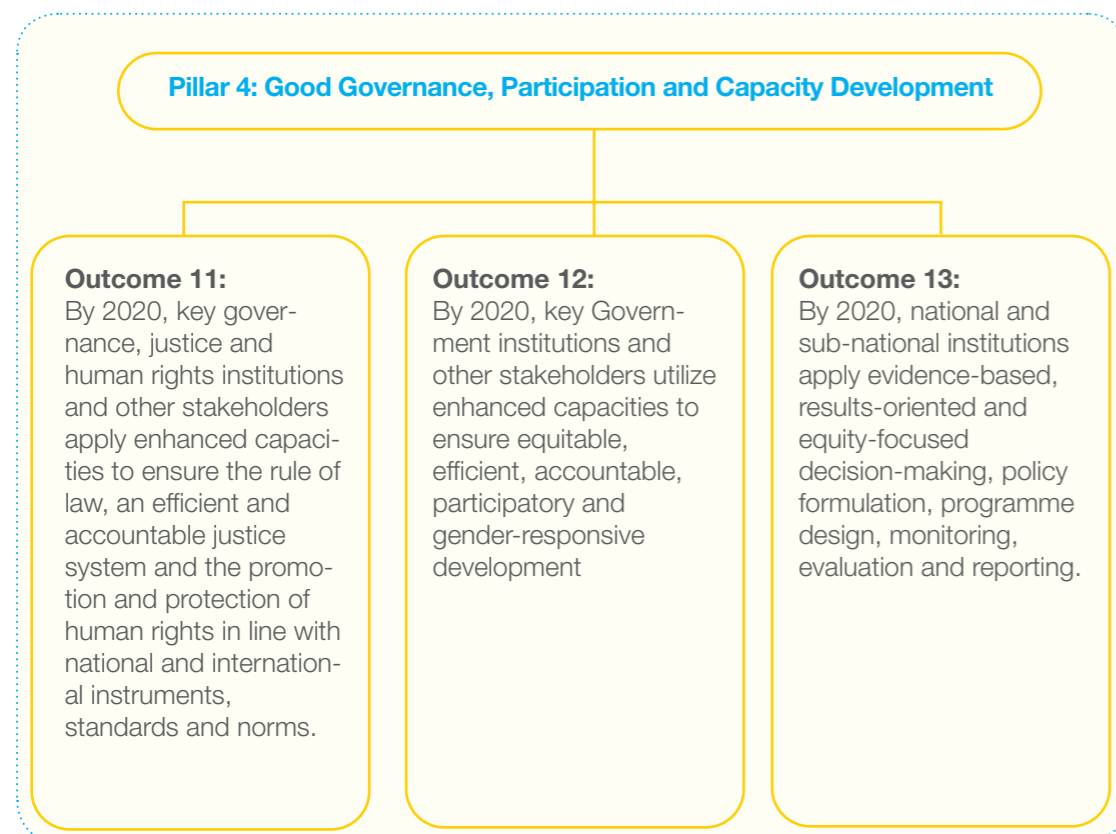
For learning and development the UN will provide support to strengthen the education system through federal and regional governments to ensure that by 2020 Ethiopian children and youth are provided with the opportunity to access quality education and complete all levels of education while attaining the knowledge, skills and competencies that satisfy the

demands of the nation's labour market. The support will enhance the quality and efficiency of the education system to prepare Ethiopian children for national economic prosperity and social well-being. The UN

will also work to ensure that illiterate women entrepreneurs have access to and benefit from quality and integrated functional adult literacy programmes.



Pillar 4: Good Governance, Participation and Capacity Development



Outcome 11: By 2020, key governance, justice and human rights institutions and other stakeholders apply enhanced capacities to ensure the rule of law, an efficient and accountable justice system and the promotion and protection of human rights in line with national and international instruments, standards and norms.

The UN will continue to support the justice system to deliver accessible, efficient and accountable justice to all citizens, paying particular attention to children, women and other vulnerable groups of the population. The development of a national legal aid strategy, including the establishment and strengthening of existing legal aid clinics

targeting the most vulnerable populations throughout the country, will be one of the key focus areas under this outcome. Support will also be provided for the development of policies and strategies such as the national strategy on justice for children, including the establishment of child-friendly benches, child protection units and special prosecutor courts, and the development and implementation of a national crime prevention strategy.

Although Ethiopia is a signatory to and has ratified all the major international treaties, timely submission of reports to various UN and regional treaty bodies and subsequent implementation of their recommendations has been a challenge. The UN will support

the relevant agencies and human rights actors in their efforts to submit progress reports in a timely manner, outlining the status of implementation while ensuring that they are consistent with reporting requirements and include the contributions of key stakeholders. Other areas of support will include the establishment of a fully functional standing body to monitor the reporting and integrated follow-up to international human rights mechanisms, the drafting of a second National Human Rights Action Plan and the provision of assistance to build institutional capacities for its implementation.

Increasing the technical capacity of the Ethiopian - Human Rights Commission (EHRC) to promote and protect human rights, and to investigate and resolve reported cases is among the areas of focus under this outcome. Similarly, emphasis will be placed on strengthening the capacity to combat trafficking, irregular migration and organized crime, including support for the implementation of the new legislation on human trafficking and smuggling. A further aspect will be the strengthening of capacity to combat illegal trafficking/smuggling of cultural goods.

Outcome 12: By 2020, key Government institutions and other stakeholders utilize enhanced capacities to ensure equitable, efficient, accountable, participatory and gender-responsive development.

Under this outcome area, the UN will work with key institutions responsible for the development and implementation of national and subnational development policies, plans and strategies, such as the Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation and its regional counterparts, the National Planning Commission, the Ministry of Public Service and Human Resource Development and other sector ministries. The focus of support here would be on institution-building, change

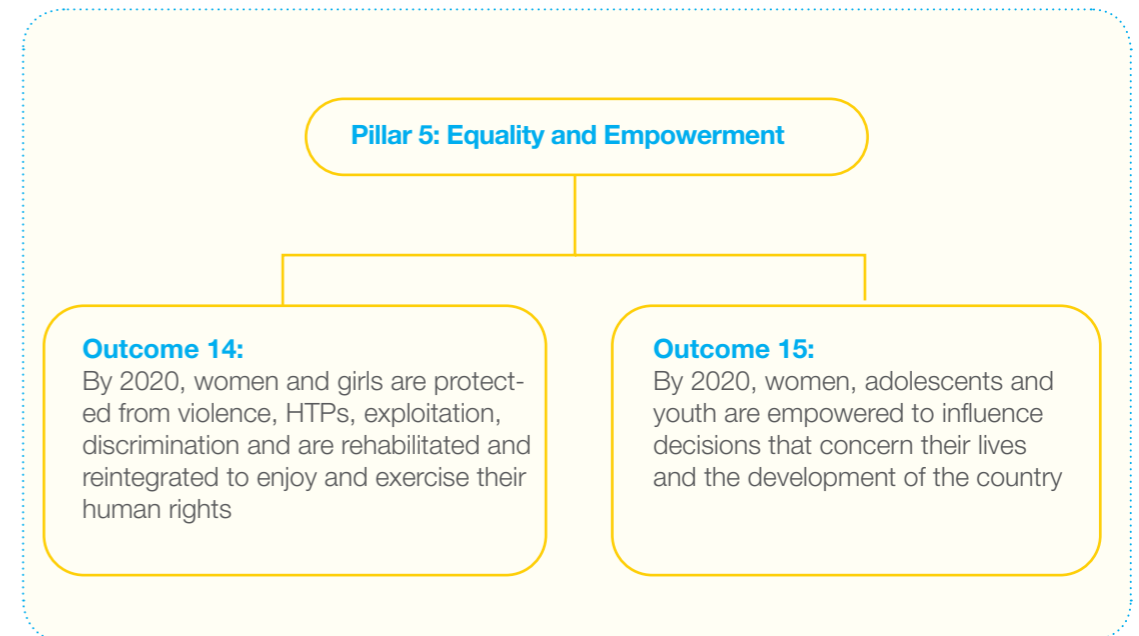
management and middle and high level leadership development. Similarly, the UN will continue advocating for and supporting participation, transparency, accountability and inclusive processes and practices by engaging with key institutions such as the House of People's Representatives, Regional State Councils, the Office of Auditors General, the Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, the Office of the Ombudsman, the Ministry of Minerals, Oil and Natural Gas (in the case of extractive industries) and other stakeholders. Supporting the fight against corruption will continue to be a key priority for the UN in Ethiopia. The UN will also provide strategic support with a view to ensuring that development is gender-responsive and women are represented and effectively participate at all levels of decision-making and governance.

Advancing social cohesion, peace building and supporting the country's peace architecture is another priority area the UN in Ethiopia will continue to work on. In this respect, the focus will be enhancing the capacities of national and local actors in detecting, analysing and preventing conflicts, establishing (strengthening when they exist) conflict early warning and response mechanisms, as well as introducing conflict-sensitive programming across government sectors and UN agencies. In addition, the UN will support the government to enhance its capacity in urban governance issues and implement and monitor plans and strategies for inclusive, sustainable and equitable growth.

In deepening of decentralization, relevant UN agencies would like to embark on supporting local and subnational governments towards accelerating economic growth at local levels, ensuring effectiveness, efficiency, accountability and responsiveness of public service delivery at local levels, promoting citizens' participation in the local and national



Pillar 5: Equality and Empowerment



Outcome 14: *By 2020, women and girls are protected from violence, HTPs, exploitation, and discrimination and are rehabilitated and reintegrated to enjoy and exercise their human rights.*

In this area the UN will contribute its expertise to strengthening the capacity of Government in three areas: strengthening the capacity of law enforcement agencies and the judiciary to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls; provision of comprehensive and quality services that are essential to ensuring recovery and providing sustainable livelihoods for survivors of violence, including trafficking and harmful traditional practices; and strengthening capacities of people at the community level, including working with men and boys, to eradicate the negative stereotypes that perpetuate violations of the human rights of women and girls.

Strategies will also include support for the Government to establish and strengthen special investigation and prosecution units; strengthening of the referral mechanism and case coordination and capacities to prosecute

cases, and support rehabilitation and reintegration. Working with the Government, CSOs and other key partners, strategies will aim to increase the number of centers/shelters providing services for women and girls, including psychosocial care, and to strengthen the capacity of staff to identify and refer cases in a confidential and client-sensitive manner. In addition, efforts will be made to improve the coordination and accountability mechanisms of Government and non-government actors in ending child marriage, FGM/C and violence against women and girls. Work in this area will go towards establishing a functioning secretariat tasked with coordinating key actors on ending child marriage and FGM/C at federal and regional levels and making available national data on HTPs and ending violence against women and girls (EVAW).

development planning and budgetary decisions, as well as advancing community engagement and dialogue on issues of public interest.

Outcome 13: *By 2020, national and subnational institutions apply evidence-based, results-oriented and equity-focused decision-making, policy formulation, programme design, monitoring, evaluation and reporting.*

To ensure that national policies, plans and programmes are evidence-based, resulting in inclusive and positive development outcomes, the UN will contribute to strengthening national planning processes by building the capacity of key institutions for the generation of evidence through disaggregated equity-focused data collection and analysis, first to highlight the relevance of the policies/plans, and second to ensure transparency and accountability in reporting on results at all decentralized levels. The use of a results-based management approach to programming that is disseminated through accessible technologies would enable policymakers at various levels to factor equality/inequality, population dynamics and environmental dimensions into the decision-making processes.

In view of this, the UN agencies will work to mainstream the Results-Based Management approach across sectors and strengthen the decentralized Civil Registration and Vital

Statistics systems, including welfare and poverty monitoring, household consumption and expenditure surveys and demographic and health surveys. In particular, the UN will provide support for the implementation of the National Statistical Development Strategy II (NSDS II) and support the government in the monitoring of the SDGs and the attainment of national development results.

The Government of Ethiopia, through the Central Statistical Agency (CSA), has embarked on preparations to undertake the fourth national Population and Housing Census (PHC) in November 2017. The results of the 2017 PHC, like the three previous censuses, will be used to deepen evidence-based decision-making as well as for monitoring and evaluation of different development projects and programmes. The UN will assist the government in its efforts in this respect. Furthermore, the UN will support the Government to devise innovative policies, strategies and programmes to enable the country to benefit from the “youth bulge”. The UN agencies will be advancing the demographic divined agenda through, among other things, advocacy, awareness creation and technical support to government agencies to enable them to internalize the concept and to mainstream it across sectors when developing their respective policies, strategies and programmes.



At the community level efforts will be made to work with key change agents including religious leaders, male role models and community-based organizations to combat harmful traditional practices, such as child marriage and female genital mutilation. Furthermore technical assistance will be provided to conduct community conversations on violence against women and girls to ensure public declarations condemning such actions and encourage abandonment of these practices.

A key responsibility of the Government is reporting on its national and international gender- equality commitments. The UN will work with the relevant sector ministries to develop an action plan for the implementation of CEDAW recommendations and will provide technical assistance to the ministries to undertake gender responsive planning and budgeting.

Outcome 15: *By 2020, women, adolescents and youth are empowered increasingly to influence decisions that concern their lives and the development of the country.*

With the right policies, strategies, and investments, Ethiopia can reap a demographic dividend from its youthful population. Young people can be vital sources of innovation, creativity, and growth. Investments in girls and women, especially in reproductive health, in education, and in preventing child marriage will slow adolescent fertility rates, and support a smooth demographic transition.

The UN and implementing partners will work together to increase the participation of young people, in particular, young women, and adolescents in the development and decision -making structures and processes of the country. Specific support will be provided to enhance the capacity of national

and subnational institutions to update and implement strategies and programmes targeting youth and adolescents, ensuring that institutions are providing standardized youth-friendly services. Support will also be provided to enhance the skills of women, youth and adolescents for effective participation, leadership and decision-making. Furthermore, with UN assistance, the provision of youth-friendly services for out of school adolescents, potential migrants and youth will be strengthened.

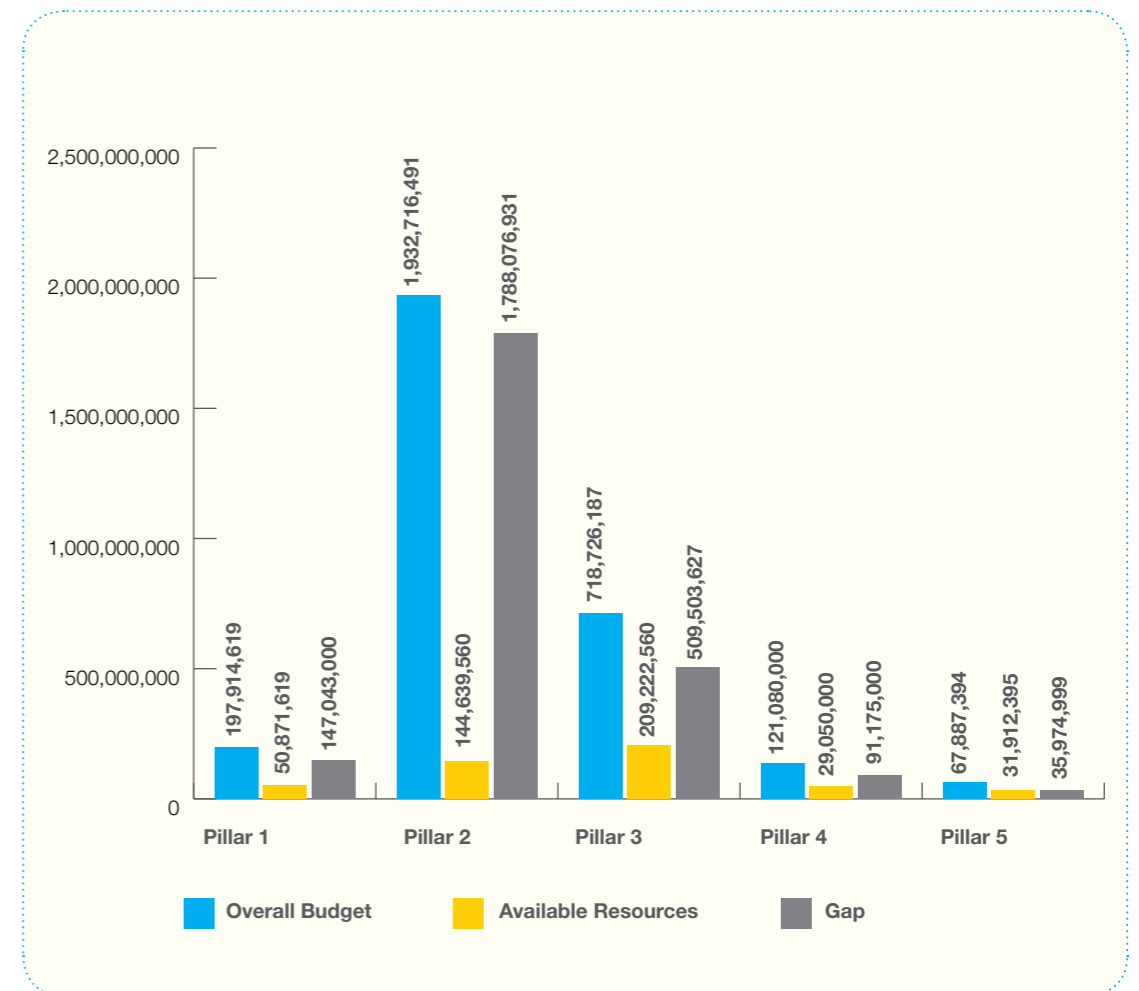
4.1. UNDAF Common Budgetary Framework

The United Nations system in Ethiopia will spend an estimated US\$ 3,038,324,691 over the four-year period through this UNDAF. Resources immediately available to support the implementation are estimated at US\$ 466,551,134. The remaining US\$ 2,571,773,557 will be mobilized during

the implementation period, applying a comprehensive and innovative resource mobilization strategy which uses a variety of sources, approaches and mechanisms to attract the required additional funding.

The details of financial resources per UNDAF pillar are provided in the table below:

Figure 2: Indicative Budget, Available Resources and Gap by UNDAF Pillar



4

Resources and Resource Mobilization Strategy

The results and resources matrices for the five UNDAF pillars include a Common Budgetary Framework (CBF) which indicates the total estimated financial resources required for achieving each of the UNDAF outcomes and outputs. In addition, the CBF indicates the funding per outcome and output which the UN has already available at the outset of UNDAF implementation, as well as the financial resources gap that will need to be filled over the four year UNDAF period. By providing a transparent and complete overview of the UN system's estimated budget for implementing programme activities under the UNDAF, the CBF provides the baseline and foundation for the development of a joint UN resource mobilization strategy and action plan for the UNDAF.

The UNDAF will be financed from the following sources:

- UN agencies' available regular/core resources and non-core/other resources that are already pledged or which agencies expect to mobilize through their traditional sources during the UNDAF cycle.
- Resources that the UNCT, through the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator, will collectively mobilize and channel through the One UN Fund or use for the implementation of joint UN programmes and other collaborative programming initiatives.

The distribution of the total UNDAF budget across the five programmatic pillars looks as follows:

Fig 3: Indicative budget distribution by UNDAF Pillar (%)

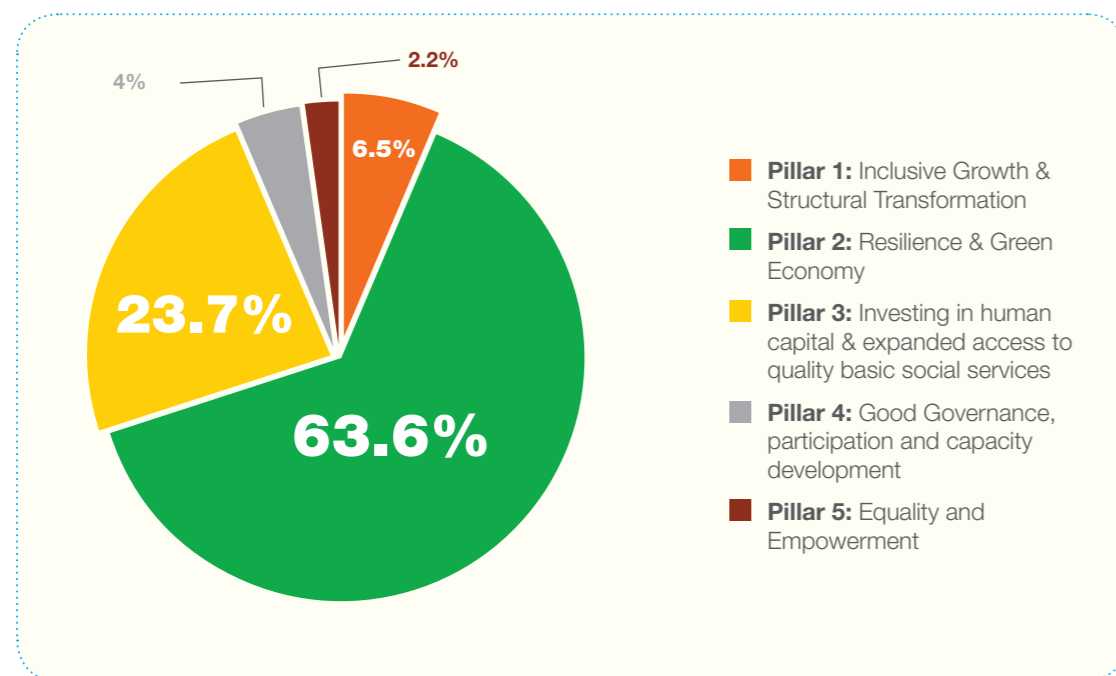


Table 2
RESOURCES BY AGENCIES AND UNDAF RESULT AREAS

Agency	Pillar 1		Pillar 2		Pillar 3		Pillar 4		Pillar 5		Total	
	overall	Gap	overall	Gap	overall	Gap	overall	Gap	Overall	Gap	overall	funding Gap
FAO	35,933,319	29,129,700	53,020,000	11,300,000	3,200,000	1,600,000	250,000	75,000	450,000	250,000	92,153,319	42,029,700
ILO	33,500,000	25,250,000	600,000	400,000	300,000	100,000	250,000	75,000	450,000	250,000	35,100,000	26,075,000
IOM	400,000	350,000	14,110,000	13,860,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	5,780,000	5,630,000	5,700,000	4,695,000	28,390,000	26,935,000
OHCHR							40,000	40,000			40,000	40,000
UNAIDS					3,582,000	2,228,000					3,582,000	2,228,000
UNCDF	6,000,000	4,200,000	2,000,000	1,000,000			250,000	200,000			8,250,000	5,400,000
UNCTAD	1,655,000	1,170,000	150,000	150,000							1,805,000	1,320,000
UNDP	72,282,000	53,135,000	64,800,000	8,050,000			26,500,000	22,600,000	1,700,000	600,000	165,282,000	84,388,000
UNEP			1,613,000	151,000					270,000		1,613,000	151,000
UNESCO	1,500,000	1,090,000			44,000						1,814,000	1,090,000
UNFPA			25,726,062	24,575,492	29,111,441	27,431,441	51,100,000	45,200,000	20,114,999	13,914,999	126,052,492	111,121,932
UNHabitat	200,000	1,965,000	1,000,000				5,000,000	4,500,000			8,000,000	6,465,000
UNHCR			72,000,000	44,500,000	40,400,000	20,467,619					112,400,000	64,967,619
UNICEF			26,007,439	22,507,439	470,535,000	308,820,000	26,140,000	7,160,000	36,070,000	14,248,000	558,752,439	352,735,439
UNIDO	35,730,000	24,850,000	800,000	600,000							43,730,000	30,850,000
UNOCHA			2,500,000								2,500,000	
UNODC					370,000		4,050,000	3,900,000			4,420,000	3,900,000
UNWomen	500,000,000	180,000,000			1,050,000	1,050,000	1,970,000	1,870,000	3,110,395	1,830,000	6,630,395	4,930,000
WFP	7,714,300	5,020,300	1,661,190,000	1,655,583,000	69,059,612	50,437,633			400,000	370,000	1,738,364,112	1,711,410,933
WHO	700,000	700,000	98,673,934	94,968,934					72,000	67,000	99,445,934	95,735,934
Pillar Total	197,914,619	147,043,000	1,932,716,491	1,788,076,931	718,726,187	509,503,627	121,080,000	91,175,000	67,887,394	35,974,999	3,038,324,691	2,571,773,657

4.2. Resource Mobilization for the UNDAF

The UNCT, under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator (RC), is collectively responsible for resource mobilization for the implementation of the entire UNDAF. Lead agencies for thematic areas and flagship programmes will assist with mobilizing resources for the One UN Fund.

In the current development partner landscape, emerging partnerships are increasingly diverse and complex. So-called “traditional donors” channel a large portion of their funding through global thematic funds, while at the country level in Ethiopia about one-quarter of ODA goes towards large programmes funded through pooled funding arrangements (such as the PSNP, PBS, One WASH, the General Education Quality Improvement Programme and the Agricultural Growth Programme). In addition, the role of so-called “non-traditional partners” such as philanthropic organizations and Southern partners that provide South-South and Triangular cooperation is critical. The private sector is also playing an increasingly important role in forging public-private partnerships. As a demonstration of the Government of Ethiopia’s strong leadership and ownership of the development agenda, it encourages resources to be channeled towards its preferred aid modality: pooled funding that complements the Government’s own resources.

The competitive aid environment presents both challenges and opportunities for the UN to mobilize resources to cover the UNDAF funding requirements. In order to prepare for these challenges and opportunities effectively, the UNCT will articulate its strategic positioning in the 2030 Agenda and confirm its unique value as a lead development partner for supporting the achievement of the SDGs in Ethiopia. The Joint Policy Advisory Team (JPAT) and

the PMT, based on the work of the UNDAF Results Groups, will be instrumental in advising and supporting the UNCT in the identification of national priority development themes and issues with potential for joint UN advocacy and programmatic engagement through the One UN Fund, joint programmes and other collaborative programming modalities. In addition, the UNCT will build up its technical understanding on how new funding modalities work and choose the most suitable funding mechanisms to effectively collaborate in and coordinate programmatic activities on agreed priority themes and issues.

The Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA), a package of over 100 concrete measures that draws upon all sources of finance, technology, innovation, trade, and data to support the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), looked at a variety of sources of funding: domestic public resources; domestic and international private business and finance; and international development cooperation. Along these lines, the UNCT in Ethiopia will also see how best to complement domestic public resources for development results. Domestic resources now form the bulk of pro-poor funding in Ethiopia. Due to sustained double-digit growth and strong domestic resource mobilization efforts, Ethiopia has approved a record budget of ETB 223.4 billion (US\$ 10.8 billion) for the fiscal year 2015/16 of which over 70 per cent is planned to be financed from domestic resources (of which 90 per cent will be from tax revenue). This is a significant change compared with the fiscal year 2007/2008 where only 57.4 per cent of the budget was financed from domestic resources.

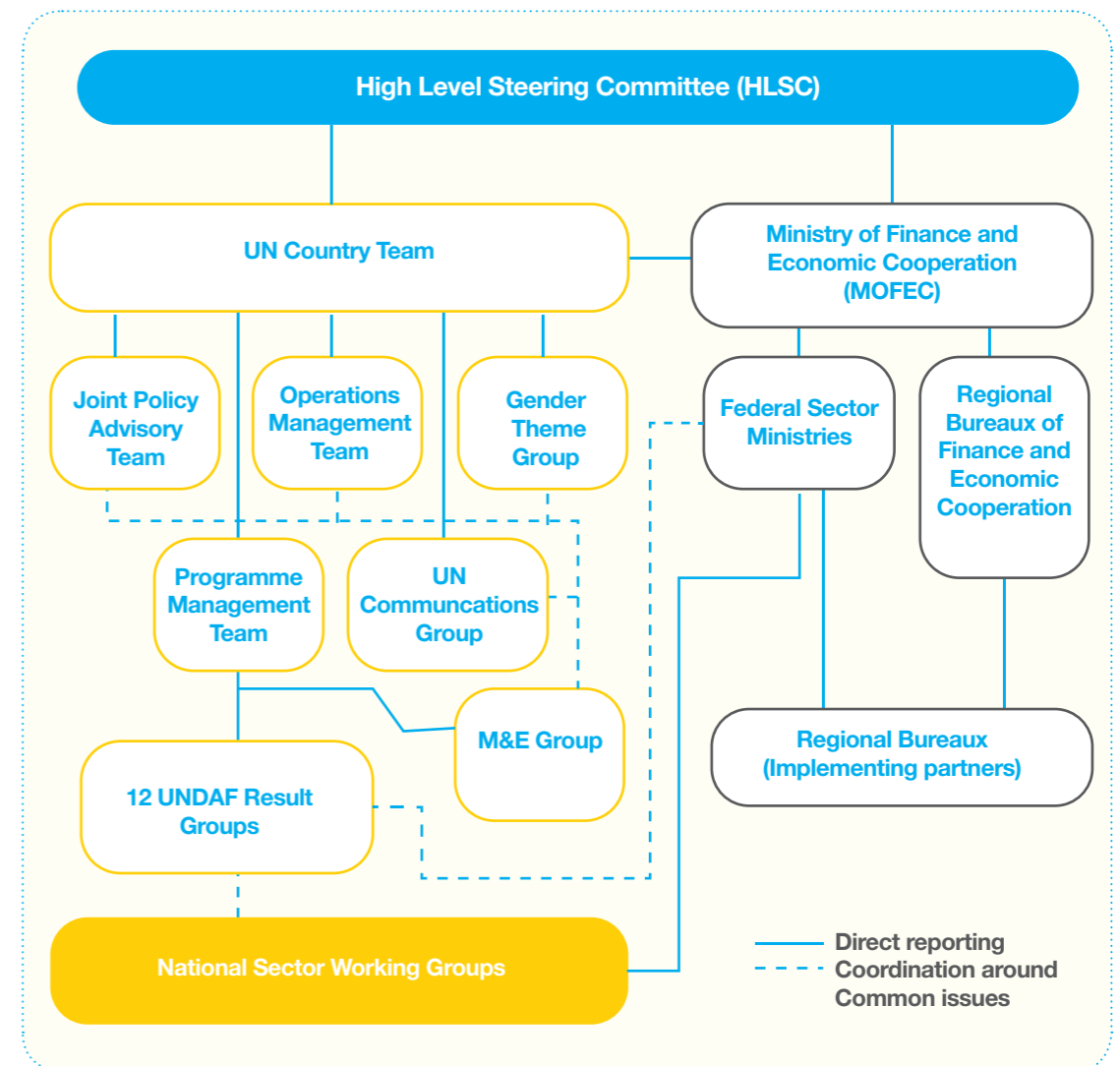
In terms of international development cooperation, Ethiopia received a total of

US\$ 3.9 billion in development assistance in 2013, according to the latest information available to the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Since 2004, ODA to Ethiopia has increased by 66 per cent in real terms. Although Ethiopia receives a considerable volume of ODA, this translates into only US\$ 41 per capita, which is below the sub-Saharan Africa average of US\$ 50. In addition to resource mobilization for development programming, the UN in Ethiopia is attracting funding due to its capacity and performance in responding to humanitarian and emergency needs with coordinated action among multi-stakeholders and UN agencies. In 2014, Ethiopia received US\$ 320 million for humanitarian assistance. Further, the Government has shifted from traditional towards broader early warning and safety net programmes funded by development assistance.

5.1. Programme Management

The UNDAF will be implemented mainly by national implementing partners under the overall coordination of the government (represented by MoFEC) and the UN Country Team. For effective coordination, implementation and monitoring of the UNDAF, the UNCT and MoFEC will establish result groups under the five Pillars. The Result Groups will be aligned and coordinated with the government led and coordinated National Sector Working Groups in which other development partners are also participating.

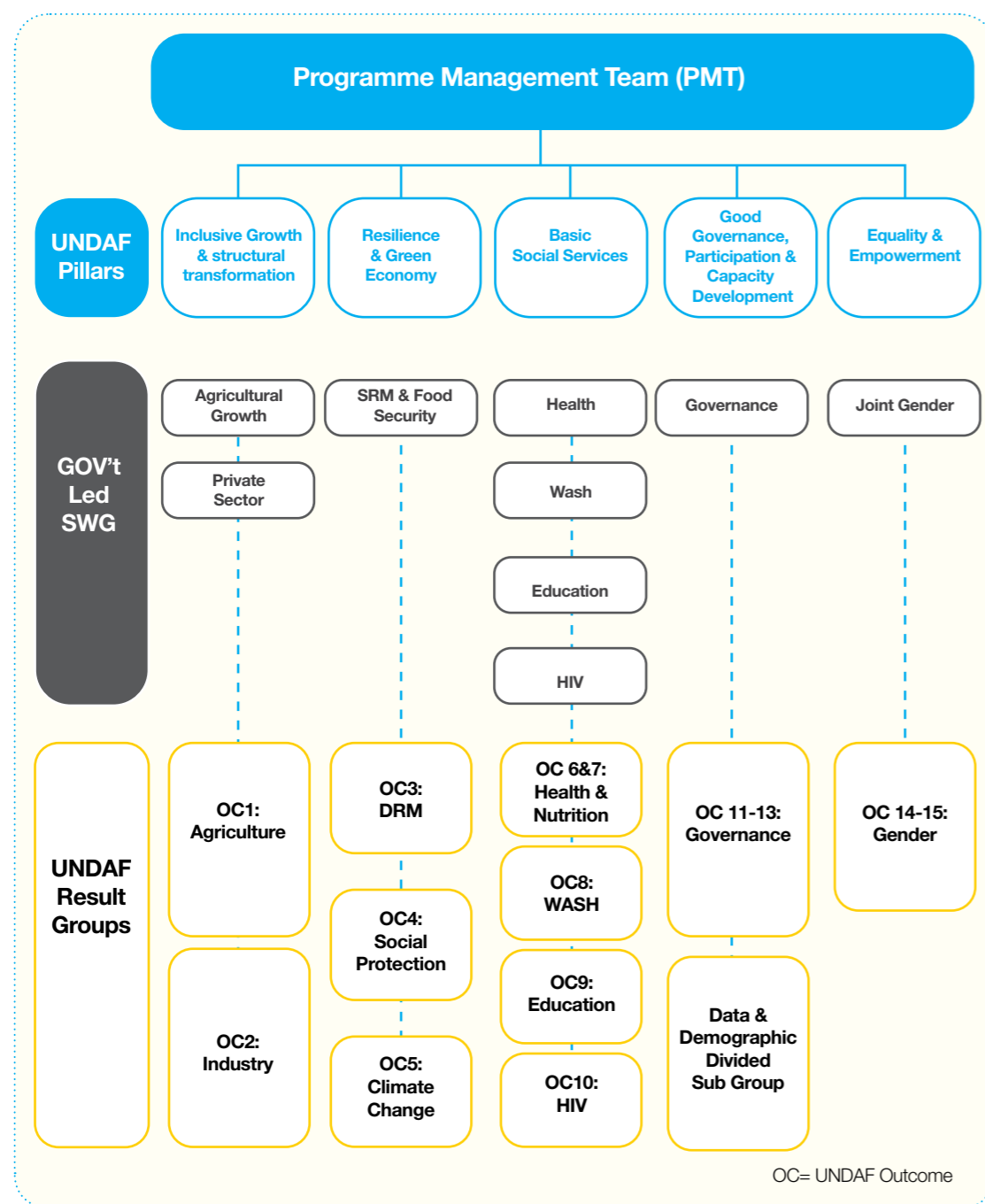
Figure 4: Delivering as One Structure in Ethiopia



5

Implementation and Programme Management

Figure 5: Proposed Coordination Mechanisms of UNDAF Result Areas through the National Sector Working Groups



5.1.1. High Level Steering Committee (HLSC)

To ensure strategic direction and oversight of the UNDAF process throughout its implementation cycle, a joint High-Level Steering Committee (HLSC) has been established under the leadership of the Government and the UN Country Team.

The role of the HLSC is to review and ensure close alignment of the UNDAF with the GTP II and with the Post 2015 Development Agenda, in particular the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The HLSC regularly reviews progress and achievement of planned UNDAF results, and decides on effective resource mobilization and allocation of funding provided through the One UN Fund.

The HLSC is co-chaired by the State Minister of MoFEC/and the UN Resident Coordinator and comprises representatives of three stakeholder groups from the Government of Ethiopia, UNCT and development partners.

The membership of the Steering Committee will rotate on an annual basis. The Secretariat functions of the Steering Committee will be assumed by MoFEC in close collaboration with the UN Resident Coordinator's Office.

5.1.2. The Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation (MoFEC)

The Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation (MoFEC), as the Government's representative and main coordinating body, will assume ultimate responsibility for overall management of the UNDAF and coordinate its preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. MoFEC is ultimately accountable to the United Nations funds, programmes and agencies for implementation of the programmes through the Government implementing partners at various levels. Through its United Nations Agencies and Regional Economic Cooperation Directorate, the

Ministry is the focal point in the Government for all communications with United Nations agencies on programmes or projects in Ethiopia. The Ministry will also be responsible for coordinating the regional bureaux of Finance and Economic Cooperation for coordination, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of UN-supported programmes and projects at regional and Woreda level.

5.1.3. The UN Country Team (UNCT)

The UNCT is composed of representatives of the UN funds and programmes, specialized 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 measurable results in support of the development agenda of the Government. The UNCT oversees the development and implementation of UNDAF and the work of all interagency working groups and results groups.

5.1.4. Joint Policy Advisory Team (JPAT)

The Joint Policy Advisory Team (JPAT) offers a structured framework through which the technical expertise and advisory services of different UNCT agencies can be swiftly and predictably accessed in a coordinated manner and on a demand-driven basis.

The JPAT will serve as an internal think tank, focusing on providing the UNCT with innovative, coherent, and evidence-based advice on strategic and emerging development and humanitarian policy issues in Ethiopia and outlining the implications for the UNCT as a whole. As such, the JPAT will support the UNCT in developing common positions, inputs, and substantive messaging in relation to major national developments, working to support and enhance the effectiveness and coherence of UNCT policy engagement, advocacy and strategic communications and programmes.

The JPAT will work closely with other UNCT support groups, especially the Programme Management Team (PMT), the pillar Technical Working Groups and sub-Working Groups, the UN Communications Group; the Operations Management Team, the M&E Technical Working Group, and the RCO in ensuring that it provides solid foundations for UNCT decision-making on strategic policy issues.

5.1.5. Programme Management Team (PMT) and Results Groups

In line with UNDG Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and best DaO practice, UN agencies will form Results Groups to ensuring greater focus and foster synergy between and among results areas to support realization of anticipated end results. Each Results Group will be chaired by a member of the Programme Management Team (PMT) which is composed of heads of programmes and other senior staff with overall programme management responsibilities within their agency. The UNDAF Results Groups will collaborate on the basis of biannual rolling work plans which ensure clear and complementary division of labour amongst agencies and stipulate the key actions and financial resources required from the respective agencies.

As the senior programming coordination structure, the PMT ensures a commonality of approach across the UN System, adherence to DaO principles in the timely delivery of UNDAF results, and internal coherence between UNDAF programming and agency requirements. The Chair of the PMT reports regularly to the UN Country Team on progress towards achieving results under the biennial rolling work plans of the Results Groups.

To extent possible, the joint results groups will be aligned to the Government led national sector coordination mechanisms to ensure complementarity of interventions and avoid duplication of structure at the national level.

The work of the PMT and the UNDAF Results Groups will be supported by the UN M&E Group which provides technical advice and quality assurance for the consistent development and use of the UNDAF results framework as a basis for UNDAF monitoring and evaluation (for more details on UNDAF M&E see section 6). In addition, the PMT and UNDAF Results Groups will work closely with the UN Communications Group to promote the successes and development impact of the programmatic work UN agencies are conducting under the UNDAF and to support joint UN advocacy on key programmatic themes in Ethiopia.

5.1.6. UN Gender Theme Group

The Gender Theme Group (GTG) ensures that gender is mainstreamed into all pillars of the DaO process in Ethiopia, including programming, operations and communications/advocacy. In particular, the GTG supports the integration of gender equality dimensions into UN policies, programmes, projects and activities and into those of their counterpart organizations in Ethiopia. The GTG actively participated in all stages of the UNDAF process to ensure that gender equality, as one of the five key UN programming principles, is integrated into country analysis, planning, and implementation, as well as into monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAF.

5.1.7. Joint United Nations Team on HIV

Joint United Nations Team on AIDS was established in 2007 following the UN Secretary General directive to Resident Coordinators. The Joint UN Team on HIV in Ethiopia is comprised of all UN programme Staff working on HIV and AIDS based in Addis Ababa and in the regions. The Joint Team conceptualizes collective articulation of all UN actions in support of the national response, and more particularly the HIV elements outlined in the UNDAF.

5.1.8. Operations Management Team

The UNDAF provides the basis for joint engagement of UN Agencies under the programme pillar of Delivering as One. In Ethiopia, the UNDAF and the programme pillar receive strategic and systematic support from the Operations Management Team (OMT); which brings together Operations Managers of UN entities working in Ethiopia. The OMT has been endeavoring to come up with a results-based and quantifiable framework to analyze and evaluate operational activities and common initiatives. The OMT encompasses Business Continuity Management, Common Procurement, Finance, Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer, Host Country Agreement / Legal, Human Resources as well as Information and Communications Technology. Under the Delivering as One (DaO) reforms, procedures and business practices across the seven areas are to be harmonized, wherever appropriate, to reduce transaction costs and improve efficiencies.

The UN in Ethiopia has been one of the first in the world to adopt a Business Operations Strategy (BoS) and fulfill the requests of the UN General Assembly, as well as the recommendations of the last QCPR. For the UNDAF 2016-2020, the OMT, in close collaboration with the Programme Management Team (PMT), has been developing the BOS 2.0 (see annex 4) which seeks to better synchronize, monitor and manage UN agencies' joint business activities in close alignment with the joint programmatic results and activities under the UNDAF.

5.1.9. UN Communications Group

UN Communications is one of the key pillars of the DaO process in Ethiopia. Beyond the key function of public relations, the efforts of the UN Country Team to “communicate as one” are closely linked to UN programming activities under the UNDAF, with both UN staff and key partners being empowered to advocate for Ethiopia’s development goals and communicate the UN’s unique contribution with one coherent, distinct and strong voice.

Through the development of evidence-based advocacy and communication tools, the UN Communication Group (UNCG) produces key stakeholder information materials that articulate a set of strategic messages, results achieved and priorities of the UN in Ethiopia, with a focus on joint advocacy initiatives. In addition, the UNCG informs key audiences on the non-programmatic successes of the DaO process, including achieving more efficient and cost-effective UN operations.

Joint UN key messages and other UN content will be generated centrally within the UNCG to ensure its accuracy, coherence and increased impact on the UN’s work and image. The JPAT and PMT will closely advise and support the UNCG in the development of messages on priority advocacy and programme themes. The UNCG will ensure close linkage of all its activities with the processes of implementing the post-2015 development agenda in Ethiopia as well as the localization of the SDGs in the national context.

The UN Country Team (UNCT) is accountable for the UN's contribution to national development in Ethiopia. It is therefore essential to ensure proper processes, tools and systems are in place for tracking and reporting on UNDAF implementation over the period 2016-2020.

The UNDAF has been designed in accordance with theory of change along with results management philosophy. The UNDAF Results and Resources Matrix in Annex 1 articulates the indicators, baselines and targets that will be used to monitor and report on UNDAF progress at the outcome and output levels. The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the UNDAF will follow the standard requirements and procedures set out in the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) guidelines. To this end, an UNDAF Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (IMEP) will be developed to ensure accountability, transparency and monitoring of progress and achievements of results against UNDAF outcomes and related outputs. The UNDAF IMEP outlines activities such as the key census, surveys, assessments, studies, research and evaluations to be undertaken over the four year period and will guide the M&E activities over the UNDAF period. There will be continual M&E capacity-building for national partners and UN staff on RBM, to monitor progress towards the SDGs, GTP II and UNDAF progress, harmonize data collection systems and support database and analysis tools, as well as improve dissemination of findings.

Monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAF is the responsibility of all the structures established to support its implementation. As part of the management structure a UN

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Working Group comprised of M&E specialists from all the different agencies involved will be established. The group will be responsible for providing advisory, quality assurance and capacity development support to the PMT, UNDAF results groups and implementing partners for establishing and using a consistent and practical UNDAF results framework which allows all Results Groups to track their results and report regularly on progress against targets. The UN M&E Working Group is also responsible for ensuring proper development and implementation of the integrated monitoring and evaluation plan (IMEP) supported by the UNDAF Results Groups. The Results Groups under the PMT will be responsible for regular joint monitoring and reporting against their work plans.

The UNDAF will utilize Government information sources where relevant, particularly at outcome level. The UNDAF monitoring will consist of a combination of UN agency monitoring instruments and joint monitoring tools, such as those developed jointly by the government and UNCT.

In accordance with the UNDG guidelines, key activities such as the UNDAF Annual review, the UNDAF Annual progress report and UNDAF evaluation will be undertaken in the course of the UNDAF implementation period. The progress reports will provide updates on results achieved, challenges and lessons learned during the period under review. A final UNDAF evaluation will be carried out to assess overall achievement of results. The final evaluation will take place during the penultimate year of the UNDAF cycle so it can be used to inform the design of the new programme for the next cycle. The Government and the UN agencies are committed to ensuring that evaluations of outcomes and outputs as well as thematic evaluations and evaluations of relevant national policies and programmes are carried out in rigorously and that the findings

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Monitoring and Evaluation

are used to inform future programming and implementation by both the Government and the UN.

The UN in Ethiopia will use an online results monitoring tool to track implementation of the UNDAF results. The system will be accessible to development partners and other stakeholders to support transparency and accountability.

As per the Programme Implementation Manual (PIM), Implementing Partners agree to cooperate with the UN system agencies for monitoring all activities supported by cash transfers and will facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for the administration of cash provided by the UN system agencies. To that effect, Implementing Partners agree to the following:

1. Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by the UN system agencies or their representatives, as appropriate, and as described in specific clauses of their engagement documents/contracts with the UN system agencies;
2. Programmatic monitoring of activities following the UN system agencies' standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring; and
3. Special or scheduled audits. Each UN organization, in collaboration with other UN system agencies (where so desired and in consultation with the respective coordinating Ministry) will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of Implementing Partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by the UN system agencies, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.



Annex 1 Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Table 3: Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (IMEP)

M&E Activities	Partners	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Key decision making opportunities					Country Analysis for Preparation of new UNDAF	
Key Surveys and studies	Government	Household Consumption and Expenditure Surveys (HHCES) Welfare Monitoring Survey(WMS) Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) Child Labour Survey Malaria Indicator survey	Population and Housing Census Rural Socio- economic Survey Disability Survey Productive Safety Net Survey Pastoralist area socioeconomic and livestock inventory survey			
Key reports	UN	End-line survey integrated Community Based Nutrition (CBN)/WASH program in Amhara, Oromia and SNNP Regions Human Development Report (HDR)	UNDAF Annual report SDG report GTP Annual Progress Report	UNDAF Annual report SDG report GTP Annual progress Report	UNDAF Annual report SDG Report GTP Annual Progress Report	UNDAF Annual report SDG Report GTP Annual Report

M&E Activities	Partners	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Reviews	UN		UNDAF review			UNDAF Review
Evaluations	UN	Evaluation of ECM, FGMC programme in Amhara, Afar and Somali (baseline, end-line assessment) Evaluation of Accelerated School Readiness Pilot Project in Benishangul Gumuz Region and potential scale up to other regions. (UNICEF) Mid-line and end-line evaluation for Dutch supported Rural WASH programme (UNICEF)	Evaluation of ECM, FGMC programme in Amhara, Afar and Somali (baseline, end-line assessment)- (UNICEF) Impact Evaluation of Social Cash Transfer in Oromia and SNNP (UNICEF) Evaluation of Essential New Born care and Neo natal resuscitation intervention on new-borns (UNICEF)	UNDAF Evaluation Programme evaluation for the Integrated Early Childhood Development Education, Nutrition, Child Protection, Health, WASH- (UNICEF)		
M&E Systems strengthening including other capacity development activities		RBM M&E and HACT Training for UN and Government Counterparts	RBM M&E and HACT Training for UN and Government Counterparts			

Annex 2 Partnerships, Values and Principles

The Government of Ethiopia and the United Nations system agreed on the UNDAF, taking into account the recent developments and changes that they have made towards harmonization and alignment as reflected in the following agreements, provisions and undertakings

- a. The Government and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) have entered into a Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) to govern UNDP's assistance to the country, which was signed by parties on 26 February 1981. Based on Article I, paragraph 2 of the SBAA, UNDP's assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP's Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of "execution" and "implementation" enabling UNDP to fully implement the new common country programming procedures resulting from the United Nations Development Group simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision subsequent annual work Plans constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBAA.³⁵
- b. A Basic Cooperation Agreement was concluded between the Government and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on 25 February 1994.
- c. A Country Cooperation Agreement was concluded between the Government and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on 18 July 1966 and with the Organization of the African Union on 13 June 1969.
- d. A Basic Agreement concerning assistance from the World Food Programme (WFP) was signed by the Government and WFP on 29 September 2005.
- e. An Exchange of Letters between the Government and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) dated 6 August 1999 stated that the SBAA signed by UNDP and the Government on 26 February 1981 should be applied, mutatis mutandis, to UNFPA.
- f. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) Office in Ethiopia was established in 1990 under the instrument referred to as such in Article I of the SBSA between the Government of Ethiopia and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on 26 February 1981.
- g. The establishment of the Office of the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of the United Nations in Ethiopia and assignment of the representative is governed by the Agreement Letters signed by the FAO and Government on 8 April 1980 and 9 June, 1980. The agreement for the establishment of the FAO Sub-Regional Office for Eastern Africa was signed in Addis Ababa on 30 January 2007.
- h. A Basic Agreement was concluded with the World Health Organization (WHO) in 1962.
- i. A Host Country Agreement was concluded with the International Labour Organization (ILO) on 8 August 1997.
- j. A Host Country Agreement was signed between the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Government of Ethiopia in 1956, outlining the type of technical assistance to be provided by UNESCO and the scope of UNESCO's presence in the country. Since 1 January 2011 in order to impart a new regional dimension to the UNESCO Office in Ethiopia to further UNESCO's cooperation with regional African organizations, the Office was converted into a Liaison Office to work with the African Union and the Economic Commission for Africa as well as in Ethiopia.
- k. A Cooperation Agreement was concluded between the Government and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) on 3 February 1997.
- l. The United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) brings together the resources of the UNAIDS Secretariat and 10 UN system organizations for coordinated and accountable efforts to unite the world against AIDS. The cosponsors and the UNAIDS Secretariat comprise the Committee of Cosponsoring Organizations, which serves as a standing committee of the Programme Coordinating Board. It is a forum to consider matters of major importance to UNAIDS, and also where cosponsors provide input to the policies and strategies of UNAIDS.

The UNDAF will, in respect of each of the United Nations system agencies signing it, be read, interpreted, and implemented in accordance with and in a manner that is consistent with the Basic Agreement between such United Nations system agency and the Host Government.

³⁵ UN Women and the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) are covered under the UNDP SBAA.

UNDAF Pillar 1: Inclusive Growth and Structural Transformation

RESULT STATEMENTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	*INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)		
							AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCE GAP
Outcome 1: By 2020 Ethiopia has achieved robust and inclusive growth in agricultural production, productivity and commercialization of the agricultural sector. UN Agencies: FAO, UNDP, WFP, IFAD, UNIDO, UN Women ILO, UNCDF	1.1: Total major food crop (cereals, pulses & oil seeds) production disaggregated by farmer type (Quintals/hectare)	Total: 251.05 million; Smallholder farmers: 241 million; Commercial farms: 10million(2012/2013)	8% annual increase	MoA, BoA, MoFED, EIAR, ATA, civil society	CSA Statistical bulletin ; GTP II, Annual Reports MoA reports		74,806,619	19,431,619	55,375,000
	1.2: % annual increase in crop production and productivity	Production: 5.3% (2012/13) Productivity: 9.1% (2012/13)	8% increase 8% increase						
	1.3: Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)	40% (2013/2014)	5% annual increase						
	1.4 Volume and value of export of agricultural products.	USD2.3 billion (2013/14) ; TBD (GTPII) Value	TBD (GTPII)						
	1.5: Increase in livestock and fisheries production and productivity	30% of Ag GDP (2013/14) or 16% of GDP	10 % annual increase						
	1.6: % pre and post harvest crop losses reduction on key commodities	Pre-harvest: 30% Post-harvest: 15-20%	Pre-harvest: 3% annually Post-harvest: 10%						

UNDAF Pillar 1: Inclusive Growth and Structural Transformation

RESULT STATEMENTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	*INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)			
							AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCE GAP	
Output 1.1: Farmers and pastoralists have strengthened technical capacity and skills to adopt improved farming practices and inputs for increased production and productivity. UN Agencies: FAO, WFP, IFAD, UNDP, UN Women	1.1.1. Number of farmers and pastoralists (men and women) households in using enhancing technology by type (fertilizer, improved seeds pesticides)	15,200,000 hhs (farmers +pastoralists); Improved seed: 3.1m quintal Fertilizer: 1,273,000tons/year	6% annual increase	MoA, BoA, EIAR, MoT, MoI, private and public agricultural inputs suppliers/distributors.	CSA production assessment reports, Multi-agency assessment reports; MoT Export and local marketing report. Agricultural extension reports	RISKS: Limited resources and capacity to achieve the ambitious goals. Drought, flooding, animal and plant pests/diseases and other disasters. ASSUMPTIONS: Safety nets program continues to fund watershed management.	FAO WFP UNDP	16,033,319.00 1,684,000.00 6,953,000.00	5,403,619 264,000 1,738,000	10,629,700 1,420,000 5,215,000.00
	1.1.2: Number of farming and pastoral households and communities applying climate smart agriculture practices	TBD	3% annual increase							
	1.1.3. proportion of HHs that practice homestead gardening	5500 households	5%							
	1.1.4 Number of farmers (HH, co-ops, unions) who use improved on farm storage and other post harvest handling practices	30 unions	7,500 HH, 210 co-ops; 45 unions							
	1.1.5. Number of HHs benefiting from irrigation schemes (million farmers)	NA	30,000 additional households							
	1.1.6. Number of Farmers Training Centers (FTCs) demonstrating improved post harvest management technologies and practices	0	70							
	Output 1.1 Total							24,810,319.00	7,545,619	17,264,700

UNDAF Pillar 1: Inclusive Growth and Structural Transformation

RESULT STATEMENTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	*INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)		
							AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCE GAP
Output 1.2: Farmers and different value chain actors have strengthened technical capacity and skills to adopt inclusive value chain approaches in the commercialization of selected agricultural commodities. UN Agencies: FAO, UNIDO, WFP, UNDP, UN Women, UNCDF	1.2.1. Percentage increase of value added selected commodities	500 households	5% annual increase in value addition of agricultural commodities	MoA, BoA, FCA	Moi reports on agro-processing development; CSA production assessment; Extension services and technology adoption evaluation reports. MOI reports on agro-processing development; Contractual agreements, co-operative records and field reports.	FAO	9,400,000	900,000	8,500,000
	1.2.2. Proportion of farmers (disaggregated by sex) switched to high value commodities	2000 households	5% annual increase of high value products			WFP	3,015,000	900,000	2,115,000
	1.2.3. Percentage of private agro-processing/business investment in selected commodities	5	4% increase in annual level agricultural investment			UNIDO	5,000,000	1,500,000	3,500,000
	1.2.4. Percentage increase in proportion of marketed selected agricultural commodities	NA	3% annual increase of agricultural production earning			UNDP	6,953,000	1,738,000	5,215,000.00
	1.2.5. Number of farmers/coops linked with buyers through contractual agreement and linked with other remunerative markets	270 primary cooperatives and 30 unions	405 primary cooperatives and 45 unions, 10 women saccos			UNWomen	50,000		50,000
Output 1.2 Total							25,918,000.00	6,038,000.00	19,880,000.00

UNDAF Pillar 1: Inclusive Growth and Structural Transformation

RESULT STATEMENTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	*INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)				
							AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCE GAP		
Output 1.3: Federal and regional institutions have strengthened capacities to plan, deliver and monitor agricultural services including financial services. UN Agencies : FAO,WFP, UNDP, UNWOMEN	1.3.1 Total number of smallholder farmers, pastoralists and semi-pastoralists in selected areas benefiting from agricultural extension services	Total: 11.66 million; 10.88 Smallholders; 469,000 Pastoralists;(30% female; 10% youth (2012/13)	GTP II	MoA, BoA, BoFA, EIAR/PARIS, MoA PHRD, Regional Bureaus of Agriculture	CSA Standards and guidelines developed on safe use of pest control materials	Drought, pest outbreak Capacity limitation to develop all strategies simultaneously and track their applicability	FAO	10,500,000	500,000	10,000,000	
	1.3.2. Number of DAs and Subject Matter Specialists (SMS) with improved technical skills and knowledge to provide better services to farmers on selected priority crops and irrigated agriculture	36,813	40,000					WFP	3,015,300	1,530,000	1,485,300
	1.3.3. Number of farmers with increased access to market information by SHFs	157,643	200,000					UNDP	6,953,000	1,738,000	5,215,000.00
	1.3.4. Amount of loan (and other savings products including savings/deposits) provided by cooperatives and MFIs to SHFs	NA	100 Mill Birr per year (500 Mill birr in total); 18.5 billion (ETB)					UNWomen	50,000	20,000	30,000
	1.3.5 Number of farmers and agro-pastoralists involved in integrated pest management (IPM) technology packages	1,400 households	14,000 households						0		
1.3.6: Number of agricultural strategies, regulatory frameworks and standards developed	6 policies/ proclamations; and 40 strategies/regulations/ guidelines have been developed/ revised in collaboration with ATA and MoA	6 more - Horticulture, Livestock/Fertilizer Blending, Commercial Farm					UNDP	1,900,000	1,900,000	0	
Output 1.3 Total							22,418,300.00	5,688,000.00	16,730,300.00		

UNDAF Pillar 1: Inclusive Growth and Structural Transformation

RESULT STATEMENTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	*INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)				
							AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCE	GAP	
Output 1.4: Vulnerable groups, particularly women, girls, youth and targeted pastoralist communities have increased access to productive resources and community demand driven economic and social services. UN Agencies: IFAD, UN Women, UNDP, UNOPS	1.4.1: Number of rural women accessing integrated agricultural services	Rural Women accessing integrated agricultural services - 21232	Rural Women accessing integrated agricultural services - 23 232	MoWCYA and Regional BoWCYAs, MoA and Regional BoAs/World Bank, Afar & Somali; Pastoral areas of Oromia & SNNP	Special survey/ assessment.	Risks: The capacity and outreach of local government (Woreda and Kebele) levels remains weak in many pastoral and agro-pastoral areas. PCDDP implementing agencies exhibit weakness in relation to technical support beneficiary communities, accounting and financial reporting and procurement processes. Due to the remoteness of most project woredas, close supervision and monitoring is also often difficult leading to weak internal controls. In addition there is high turnover of staff within all PCDDP implementing agencies making it difficult to ensure long term capacity development.	UNDP	1,400,000	0	1,400,000	
	1.4.2: Number of rural female headed households with access to market for their products	TBD	TBD				UNWOMEN	260,000	160,000	100,000	
	1.4.3: Number of institutions and communities advocating for women and girls' economic rights.	TBD	4 women associations and 8 Women SACOs								
	1.4.4: Number of households in project kebeles with access to selected public services by type of service	1.9m Households	2.8m Households								
	1.4.5: Number of targeted pastoralist households participating in IGAs	300	TBD								
Output 1.4 Total								1,660,000.00	160,000.00	1,500,000.00	

UNDAF Pillar 1: Inclusive Growth and Structural Transformation

RESULT STATEMENTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	*INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)			
							AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCE	GAP
Outcome 2: By 2020 private- sector driven manufacturing and service industry sector growth is inclusive, sustainable, competitive and job rich.	2.1: Share of manufacturing sector in the GDP	14.2% (MOFED 2013)	22.8	Ministry of Industry (MoI); Ethiopian Customs and Revenue Authority (ERCA)	CSA Survey	Risks: Limited investment funding; limited regional absorption capacity		123,108,000	31,440,000	91,668,000
	2.2: Share of the service sector in the GDP	46% (MOFED 2013)	GTP II	Central Statistical Agency (CSA) National						
	2.3: Share of employment in the manufacturing industry sector	7.2% (Labour force survey 2013)		Bank of Ethiopia (NBE), Development Bank of Ethiopia (DBE); Participating Financial Institutions (PFIs) Microfinance institutions, MoFED, AMFI, Ministry of Education, Federal Cooperative						
	2.4: % Share of manufacturing exports out of merchandise exports	13.4	25	Agency (CSA) National Bank of Ethiopia (NBE), Development Bank of Ethiopia (DBE); Participating Financial Institutions (PFIs) Microfinance institutions, MoFED, AMFI, Ministry of Education, Federal Cooperative						
	2.5: % share of manufacturing in GDP	4%	8%	Agency, Ministry of Women and Children, Workers Unions, MoA, Rabobank Foundation, Terrafina Microfinance (TMF), IFAD/PARM, MFIs, Ethiopian Tourism Organization (ETO); Ministry of Culture and Tourism (MoCT); Authority for Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritages / ARCOH						
	2.6: Income generated from tourism	USD 633,765,875 (2014)	TBD							

UNDAF Pillar 1: Inclusive Growth and Structural Transformation

RESULT STATEMENTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	*INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)
							AGENCIES OVERALL BUDGET AVAILABLE RESOURCE GAP
Output 2.1: Micro, Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (MSME's) have increased and expanded access to innovative, inclusive, and client-oriented financial products and services. UN Agencies: UNIDO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNCDF, UNCTAD	2.1.1: No. of MSMEs with access to new financial products/services	0	100	National Banks of Ethiopia (NBE), Development Bank of Ethiopia (DBE), Participating Financial Institutions (PFIs) Microfinance institutions, MoFED, AMFI, Ministry of Education, Federal Cooperative Agency, Ministry of Women and Children, Workers Unions, MoA, Rabobank Foundation, Terrafina Microfinance (TMF), IFAD/PARM, MFIs	Baseline and periodic project surveys, Programme documents, MoFED statistics NBE Financial Sector Reports FCA reports RF reports FAO, TMF, MFIs reports		UNIDO 1,000,000 0 ILO 20,000,000 2,750,000 17,250,000 IOM 400,000 50,000 350,000 UNDP 7,333,000 1,833,000 5,500,000,00 UNCTAD 860,000 140,000 720,000
	2.1.2: No of targeted financial institutions which have innovative and gender responsive financial products for MSMEs	0	4				
	2.1.3: % of population with access to financial services (men, women, youth and migrants)	8% (Household Consumption Income and Expenditure Survey)	GTP II ?				
	2.1.4: Number of innovative financial products offered by financial institutions.	0	5				
Output 2.1 Total							34,093,000,000 6,573,000,000 27,520,000,000

UNDAF Pillar 1: Inclusive Growth and Structural Transformation

RESULT STATEMENTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	*INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)
							AGENCIES OVERALL BUDGET AVAILABLE RESOURCE GAP
Output 2.2: Priority manufacturing sectors identified in the GTP are more inclusive, job-rich, productive and competitive in regional and international markets. UN agencies: UNIDO, WHO, UNDP, ILO, UNCTAD, UNHabitat	2.2.1: No. of men, women and youth employed in manufacturing sector	350,000	10% annual increase	Ministry of Industry (Moi); Ethiopian Customs and Revenue Authority (ERCA)	APR of GTP II; Moi annual reports; Baseline and periodic project surveys; Programme documents; Industrial sector monitoring system; GMP Certificates issued by accredited international bodies.	Assumptions: Adequate raw material supply; Functional supply chain; Sufficient energy resources available locally; Shortage of finance.	UNIDO 24,730,000 8,350,000 16,380,000
	2.2.2: Number of sectors at national level meeting social and labour standards.	1	4	Central Statistical Agency (CSA), Ministry of Urban Construction and Housing, MOLSA			WHO 500,000 0 500,000 ILO 6,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000
	2.2.3: No. of feasibility studies of current and emerging industries completed.	1	6				UNDP 6,533,000 1,633,000 4,900,000,00
	2.2.4: No. of cities and human settlements that have introduced integrated spatial plans for industrial zones and parks.	0	4				UNHabitat 2,000,000 35,000 1,965,000
	2.2.5: No. of pharmaceutical manufacturing enterprises certified for compliance to international GMP standards	4	9				UNCTAD 295,000 45,000 250,000
Output 2.2 Total							40,058,000 13,063,000 26,995,000

UNDAF Pillar 1: Inclusive Growth and Structural Transformation

RESULT STATEMENTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	*INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)				
							AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCE GAP		
Output 2.3: Private sector enterprises have improved skills, knowledge and technological capacity for increased productivity and competitiveness. UN Agencies: WHO, UNIDO, UNDP, UNESCO, ILO, UNCTAD	2.3.1: No. of institutions that receive accreditation as per established quality standards.	1	3	MoI, MoA, MoCT, MoH, MoST,ATA Ministry of Urban Construction and Housing, MOLSA, IFDC	Mol annual report, programme documents, industrial sector monitoring system		WHO UNIDO	200,000 2,700,000	0 30,000	200,000 2,670,000	
	2.3.2: Occupational safety and health institute established	0	1				ILO	2,500,000	500,000	2,000,000	
	2.3.3: Number of entrepreneurs (disaggregated by sex) with strengthened business knowledge, skills and capacity	23,000 (EDC 2014) Women 7,785 Men 15,215	150,000 Men 150,000 women					UNESCO	500,000	60,000	440,000
	2.3.4: Number of entrepreneurs (disaggregated by sex) provided with investment advisory services	Men 2,168 Women: 2,359	Men: 40000 Women: 40000					ILO	3,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
	2.3.5: Number of private sector support giving institutions with improved knowledge, skills and technical capacity	3 (IDP Progress report 2014)	6					ILO	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
	2.3.6: Industrial information system in place/established/functional	0	1 fully functional system					UNDP	16,257,000	4,064,000	12,193,000.00
Output 2.4: Improved services and products and enabling environment for an expanded and sustainable tourism sector. UN Agencies: UNESCO, UNDP											
2.4.1: No. of new tourism destinations operational	0	5		Ethiopian Tourism Organization (ETO); Ministry of Culture and Tourism (MoCT); Authority for Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritages / ARCOH/	MoFED statistics NBE Financial Sector Reports FCA reports RF reports FAO, TMF, MFIs reports	Risks: Weak infrastructure to support development in new sites	UNDP UNESCO	8,000,000 1,000,000.00	2,000,000 350,000	6,000,000 650,000	
2.4.2: No. of tourism service centers operational in selected regions	1	5 Regions									
2.4.3: No. of tourism (heritage) sites protected and promoted.	DDG Achievement Project (Culture)	4 World Heritage Sites									
2.4.4: Number of tourist inflows	629,050 (2014)	1 million									
Output 2.3 Total							Output 2.3 Total	27,657,000	6,954,000	20,703,000	
Output 2.4 Total							Output 2.4 Total	9,000,000.00	2,350,000.00	6,650,000.00	

UNDAF PILLAR 2: RESILIENCE AND GREEN ECONOMY

RESULT STATEMENT	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	*INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)			
							AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCES GAP	
Outcome 3: By 2020, the Ethiopian people, particularly in disaster prone areas are resilient, have diversified sources of income and are better able to prepare, respond to and recover from emergencies and disasters.	1.1: Disaster Preparedness Index (DPI)[1]	5	8	DRMFSS, MoANR, MoE, MoH, MoAVRE, NMA, and their respective regional line bureaus, ARRA	Multi-stakeholder analysis/assessment seasonal and rapid assessment findings	Assumption: Endorsement of DRM legal framework by Parliament, Adoption of legal framework and guidelines by regions and ministries.		1,855,476,052.00	78,907,560	1,776,568,492
	3.2: Proportion of beneficiaries targeted for emergency assistance that receive timely food and non-food assistance [4]	70%	75%							
	3.3: Global acute malnutrition rate (GAM)	10-12% (2014)	< 10%							
Output 3.1: Enhanced capacity of households and communities in disaster prone areas to diversify livelihood opportunities, and invest in natural resource management.	3.1.1: Number of kebeles in disaster prone areas able to create community assets.	260	1500 (40-50%)	DRMFSS, MoANR, Regional Bureaus	PSNP impact evaluation, Annual report & Public works review		FAO IOM UNDP UNDP	9,800,000 1,000,000 1,200,000 1,300,000	5,000,000 0 600,000 500,000	4,800,000 1,000,000 600,000 800,000
	3.1.2: Percentage of assisted households that have created productive assets. [5]	66%	90%							
UN agencies: FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, WFP and IOM	3.1.3: Number of woredas with Disaster Risk Profile and multi-sectorial DRR plans.	308 Woredas	558 Woredas				WFP	210,500,000	5,500,000	205,000,000
Output 3.1 Total							Output 3.1 Total	223,800,000	11,600,000	212,200,000

[1] DPI is an index used by WFP. It measures the government's capacity to develop and regularly update contingency plan, the degree at which government owns and manages Food Security Monitoring Systems (FSMS) and Early Warning Systems (EWS) both at national and sub-national level. But it has to be adopted in line with the new DRM policy: the multi-hazard and multi-sector contingency plan and Early warning system. But if there is other better tool to measure preparedness, the possible to replace DPI is still open.

[2] Key sectorial ministries, agriculture, water, health, education, federal affairs and environment-6 units per region and 2 city administrations)

[3] Estimate based on previous performance

[4] During alarm and alert phase of drought management cycle but the duration depend on severity of emergency

[5] Includes livestock, crop, or any income generating activity

UNDAF PILLAR 2: RESILIENCE AND GREEN ECONOMY

RESULT STATEMENT	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)				
							AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCES	GAP	
Output 3.2: Capacity of national and sub-national institutions and partners to effectively anticipate and respond to hazards of emergencies enhanced. Un agencies: FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, OCHA, WFP, UNHCR, WHO and IOM	3.2.1: Number of DRM unit at national and sub-national level with effective, comprehensive, gender sensitive and multi-hazard and multi-sectorial early warning system and contingency plans	National 0 and woreda 65	National 1, Regional 11, woreda 718 (CB and it is GTP 2 target and UN agencies can make little contribution)	DRMFSS, MoWIE, MoH, regional DPPBs,	OCHA: Regular regional DRMTWG meetings, Emergency Preparedness and Response Planning (EPRP) trainings, DRM studies in Universities UNICEF: R-EPRP	Risks: Delay in requirements identification, allocation, resource mobilization and response processes.	WFP	5,816,000.00	107,000	5709000	
	3.2.2: Number of DRM units at federal and regional level with effective commodity tracking and reporting system.	1	9					OCHA	2,500,000	2,500,000	0
	3.2.3: Number of DRM units at national and sub-national level that have food and non-food reserves.	B:1 National: 3 level	3 (Gambela, Somali and Tigray)					UNDP	3,400,000	1,050,000	2,350,000
	3.2.4: % of women, men, girls and boys who received food and non-food assistance, as percent of those affected.	60%[3]	100%		DRMFSS, MoWIE, MoH, MoE, and their line bureaus at region, ARRA, UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF, WFP, NGOs	Meetings, monitoring missions, EPRP, refugees and IDPs monthly reports	Risks: Unexpected surge in entry of refugees.	UNHCR	42,000,000	10,500,000	31500000
	3.2.5: Type and amount of food and non-food assistance distributed/ provided, as percent of required	Food - 70% Non-food - 33 %	Food - 75% Non-food - 50%					WFP	1,440,000,000	0	1,440,000,000
Output 3.2 Total							1,543,319,012.00	22,432,840	1,520,886,172		

UNDAF PILLAR 2: RESILIENCE AND GREEN ECONOMY

RESULT STATEMENT	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)				
							AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCES	GAP	
Output 3.3: Livelihood, environment and basic social services of disaster affected communities restored, and improved to withstand impact of future disasters. UN agencies: FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, WFP, IOM, UNHCR and UNICEF	3.3.1: % of IDPs, refugees and host communities households assisted with livelihood restoration activities including durable solutions based on their local livelihoods and specific needs.	5% of the total refugee population in Ethiopia	8% for refugees	DRMFSS, MoANR, Regional Bureaus, MoH and regional line ministries	M&E reports of partner organizations		UNDP	3,500,000	1,300,000	2,200,000	
	3.3.2: % of community assets rehabilitated.	7% for IDPs	50% for IDPs 15, 000 HHs; 180 Community assets (Range lands, water points);				UNHCR	30,000,000	17,000,000	13,000,000	
	3.3.3: % of basic social services restored and rehabilitated.	NA	80%					FAO	8,800,000	3,800,000	5,000,000
								UNFPA	2,098,432	299,776	1,798,656
								IOM	7,500,000	0	7,500,000
							WFP	1,500,000	0	1,500,000	
Output 3.3 Total							63,398,432.00	22,399,776.00	30,998,656.00		
Output 3.4: Enhanced technical capacity of the DRM governance system at all levels, including communities, to effectively manage, coordinate and mainstream DRM programmes. UN agencies: FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP and IOM	3.4.1: Number of government staff (women and men) at all levels who have improved their technical capacity on DRM system (risk assessment, early warning, contingency plan, DRM policy and its SPIF, and coordination).	1300 Government staff	1800 government staff;	DRMFSS, MoANR, Regional Bureaus, MoH, MoWIE, MoE	DRMFSS annual report, annual reviews and GTPz APR		UNDP	2,000,000	900,000	1,100,000	
	3.4.2: No. of community DRF committees/ task force established members who have improved their technical capacity on DRM system (risk assessment, early warning, contingency plan, DRM policy and its SPIF, and coordination).	169	319 community task forces				WFP	2,974,000	0	2,974,000	
	3.4.3: Number of regions that have coordination fora established and been supported in mainstreaming DRM into	5 for regional coordination for a	11 regions					FAO	21,500,000	21,500,000	0
								UNICEF	7,600,000	0	7,600,000
								UNFPA	524,608	74,944	449,664
							IOM	360,000	0	360,000	
Output 3.4 Total							34,958,608.00	22,474,944.00	12,483,664.00		

UNDAF PILLAR 2: RESILIENCE AND GREEN ECONOMY

RESULT STATEMENT	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	*INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)		
							AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCES
<p>Outcome 4: By 2020, the GoE has a social protection systems approach in place which ensures increased access to a comprehensive package of social protection programmes, interventions and services for poor, vulnerable and excluded citizens coping with social and economic risks, vulnerabilities and deprivations.</p> <p>UN agencies: UNICEF, UNDP, ILO, FAO, WFP, WHO</p>	<p>4.1: % of households covered by at least one Social Protection program or intervention</p>	<p>11% of rural HH- 10% of the total male headed rural HH, 15% of female headed rural HH (Mini-DHS 2014)-9% (10% Male, 8% Female) of pop. aged 60 years and above benefiting from a pension (2010- Decent Work Country Profile, Ethiopia)</p>	<p>15% of the total population</p>	<p>MoLSA, MoANR, MoH, MoE and MoWCA</p>	<p>National surveys such as WMS, DHS.</p>	<p>Assumptions: The National Social Protection Policy includes a minimum package of social protection, with between 2-3 per cent of GDP will be allocated to 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. Risks: Legislation is passed during this UNDAF cycle and national budgets are adjusted accordingly, but the capacity is insufficiently well developed to implement with good quality by the end of the UNDAF period. Five year UNDAF timeframe might be insufficient to realize the outcome although progress might be considered good. Some form of national disaster such as a major period of drought might push back the priority given to social protection, legislation and putting in place of a system to the point where little progress is seen by the UNDAF midterm period.</p>	7,907,439	3,700,000	4,207,439
	<p>4.2: A functional federal social protection council in place</p>	<p>A federal social protection council does not exist</p>	<p>Federal social protection council in place and functional</p>						

UNDAF PILLAR 2: RESILIENCE AND GREEN ECONOMY

RESULT STATEMENT	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	*INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)		
							AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCES
<p>Output 4.1: Strengthened national capacity to develop, implement, coordinate and monitor the social protection system.</p> <p>UN agencies: UNDP, ILO, UNICEF, WFP</p>	<p>4.1.1: No. of functional Social Protection Coordination mechanisms/platforms at National and Regional levels.</p>	<p>Social Protection Platform is functional at Federal level</p>	<p>At least 4 regions have established a functional coordination mechanism</p>	<p>MoLSA, MoANR, MoH, MoE, regional bureaus, MoWCA and CSOs</p>	<p>MoLSA and GTP annual reports</p>	<p>Assumptions: The National Social Protection Policy includes a minimum package of social protection, with between 2-3 per cent of GDP will be allocated to 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. Risks: Legislation is passed during this UNDAF cycle and national budgets are adjusted accordingly, but the capacity is insufficiently well developed to implement with good quality by the end of the UNDAF period. Five year UNDAF timeframe might be insufficient to realize the outcome although progress might be considered good. Some form of national disaster such as a major period of drought might push back the priority given to social protection, legislation and putting in place of a system to the point where little progress is seen by the UNDAF midterm period.</p>	100,000	0	100,000
	<p>4.1.2: Established and functional single registry and MIS for social protection sector.</p>	<p>Single Registry and MIS not in place</p>	<p>Single Registry and MIS established and functional</p>						
	<p>4.1.3: Functional M&E framework in place</p>	<p>M&E Framework does not exist</p>	<p>The M&E Framework is functional</p>						
	<p>4.1.4: Institutional or coordination framework for decentralization of social protection system developed</p>	<p>No coordination framework exists</p>	<p>One framework is in place</p>						
	<p>4.1.5: No. of costed national and regional Social Protection Action Plans developed and implemented in all regions.</p>	<p>No costed social protection action plan exists</p>	<p>12 (1 Federal and 11 regional) costed SPAP developed and implemented</p>						
<p>Output 4.2: A functioning Social Welfare Workforce and Community Based Structures (CCCs) system providing social welfare services to the most vulnerable, deprived and excluded citizens in place.</p> <p>UN Agencies: UNDP, ILO, UNICEF</p>	<p>4.2.1: Number of woredas in which effective and functional case management system established.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>50</p>	<p>MoLSA, BoLSAs, MoWCA, BoWCA, MoE</p>	<p>MoLSA, and GTP annual reports</p>	<p>Assumptions: The National Social Protection Policy includes a minimum package of social protection, with between 2-3 per cent of GDP will be allocated to 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. Risks: Legislation is passed during this UNDAF cycle and national budgets are adjusted accordingly, but the capacity is insufficiently well developed to implement with good quality by the end of the UNDAF period. Five year UNDAF timeframe might be insufficient to realize the outcome although progress might be considered good. Some form of national disaster such as a major period of drought might push back the priority given to social protection, legislation and putting in place of a system to the point where little progress is seen by the UNDAF midterm period.</p>	3,907,439	2,600,000	1,307,439
	<p>4.2.2: Number of qualified and deployed social workers</p>	<p>805 SW trained in AA University</p>	<p>4,000 SW trained</p>						
	<p>4.2.3: Number of organized and strengthened community care coalitions (in kebeles)</p>	<p>1,590 kebeles</p>	<p>15,761 kebeles</p>						
<p>Output 4.1 Total 2,150,000 600,000 1,550,000</p>									
<p>Output 4.2 Total 3,907,439.00 2,600,000.00 1,307,439.00</p>									

UNDAF PILLAR 2: RESILIENCE AND GREEN ECONOMY

RESULT STATEMENT	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	*INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)		
							AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCES GAP
Output 4.3: GoE's capacity is strengthened to expand the coverage of contributory social protection insurance schemes (pension schemes and health insurances). UN agencies: UNDP, ILO, WHO , UNICEF	4.3.1: Number of woredas covered by community based health insurance	200 woredas (MoH)	718 as per GTP 2 target	MoH, MOLSA,SSA and POESSA	MoH, MOLSA, SSA and POESSA and GTP annual report		500,000	200,000	300,000
	4.3.2: Number of officials; 27 who have acquired knowledge and skills on good governance and administration of social security schemes		1000				400,000	100,000	300,000
	Output 4.4: GoE's capacity is strengthened for evidence based planning, policy dialogue, formulation, revision and implementation of legal frameworks on social protection. UN agencies:UNICEF, UNDP, ILO, WFP								
Output 5: By 2020 Key government institutions at federal and regional level are better able to plan, implement and monitor priority climate change mitigation and adaptation actions and sustainable natural resource management UN agencies: UNDP, UNEP, UN Habitat, UNIDO, UNHCR,FAO, UNCDF, IOM	4.4.1: Number of newly generated studies conducted, in Boys and Girls). 3 enacted proclamations, regulations, directives and guidelines.	2 (Mapping and Gap Analysis on Social Protection, investing in Existing -SP policy (2014), Public and private organization workers' pension (2011); Urban food security strategy (2015)	4	MoLSA, MoANR, MoH, MoE and Regional Bureaus	MoLSA, MoA, MoH, MoE and GTP annual reports		400,000	200,000	200,000
	4.4.2: Number of newly generated and used evidence on available fiscal space and financing for social protection	0	3 studies (incl. feasibility study conducted on social protection fund, study on domestic financing for social protection)				500,000	0	500,000.00
	4.4.3: Number of generated and used evidence on available fiscal space and financing for social protection	0	3 (mirroring the					50,000	0
Output 4.3 Total 900,000.00 300,000.00 600,000.00 Output 4.4 Total 950,000.00 200,000.00 750,000.00									
5.1: Tons of CO2 equivalent reduced	150 million tons of CO2 equivalent a	maintain the 2010 emission level by 2030;		MOANR;MEF; MoT, MoUDHC; MoWIE,MoI, and MoFEC	Sectorial reports on Emission Reduction clean energy coverage; and forestcover change management of protected areas	Limited resource and capacity to achieve the ambitious goals intensified climate change impacts (drought flood, disease outbreak, conflict food insecurity), frequent institutions structural change Assumptions: high political commitment	69,333,000	62,032,000	7,301,000
5.2: Coverage of affordable, clean and efficient renewable energy in rural and urban areas	6702GWH	56703GWH							
5.3: Hectares of Forests and other natural resources protected and sustainably managed for their social, economic and ecosystem services	1.2 million hectare	6.7 million hectare							

UNDAF PILLAR 2: RESILIENCE AND GREEN ECONOMY

RESULT STATEMENT	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	*INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)		
							AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCES GAP
Output 5.1: Support the government in the implementation of CRGE Strategy . UN agencies: UNDP,UNEP, UNHCR, UNESCO	5.1.1: Number of sectors that have developed Climate Resilient Strategies	CR strategies for Energy and Agriculture	CR strategies for MoH, MOT & MOUDHC and Addis Ababa City	MOANR,MOI,MOWIE; MOFEC, MEF, MOUDHCOMH, MOT, Regional Bureaus, ; Academic / Research institutions , private sectors and Institute of Biodiversity Conservation; Addis Ababa City Administration	Periodic reports, monitoring and mid-term review		25,400,000	25,400,000	0
	5.1.2: Number of Woredas implementing mitigation and adaptation plans	50 woredas	56 woredas						
	5.1.3: Number of cities implementing waste management and urban greenery initiatives	3 cities	16 cities						
Output 5.2: Capacity of key institutions strengthened for climate information and early warning systems including institutional arrangements and data managements systems to support the national Measuring Reporting and Verification (MRV) system in place and fully operational. UN agencies: UNDP, IOM	5.1.4: National waste management strategy in place	Solid waste management strategy in place.	A national waste management strategy in place.	MoUDH	Periodic reports, monitoring and mid-term review	Country partners show interest in the project	150,000	150,000	0
	5.1.5 National Short lived Climate Pollutants Unit in place	environmental Pollution Control proclamation	A dedicated staff (3) is establish and sits at MOWIE SLCPs embedded in National Policies	MOWIE, MOFEC, MEFCC, MOUDH,MOH, MOT, Regional Bureaus, Academic/research institutions, private sectors	Training workshop on advocacy and awareness raising on Short-lived Climate pollutants	That countries continue to commit to joint project	59,000	59,000	0
	Output 5.1 Total 25,609,000 25,609,000 0 Output 5.2 Total 4,050,000 4,050,000 0								
5.2.1: Number of climate information centers established and strengthened	70 AWS	110 AWS		MOWIE, NMA,DRMFSS/ MOANR and regional bureaus			4,000,000	4,000,000	0
5.2.2: Number of woredas benefiting from climate information and early warning	74	250					50,000	50,000	0
5.2.3: Existence of operational MRV and data storage and management system designed	Landsat 8 imagery of 2013 and the ongoing MRV system	1 operational institution established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 operational institution established 1 data storage and management system designed 						
5.2.4: Number of institutions using MRV to monitor REDD+ activity data	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All MRV institutions 						

UNDAF PILLAR 2: RESILIENCE AND GREEN ECONOMY

RESULT STATEMENT	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	*INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)			
							AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCES GAP	
Output 5.3: Technologies and practices including finance and market mechanisms that promote a climate resilient green economy introduced and scaled up UN agencies: UNDP, UNIDO, UNEP, FAO, UNHCR, UN Habitat, UNCDF, UNCTAD	5.3.1: Number of green technologies introduced at national level	16	20	MOANR, MOI, MOWIE, MOFEC, MoFECC, MOUDHC, MOT, MOH, EEA, Regional Bureaus, Academic/research institutions, Private sectors	Periodic reports, monitoring and mid-term review		UNDP	2,000,000	2,000,000	0
	5.3.2: Number of rural house holds especially women accessing green technologies	9,000,000HHS	9,800,000 HHS	MOFEC, MOFEC, MOUDHC, MOT, MOH, EEA, Regional Bureaus, Academic/research institutions, Private sectors	Periodic reports, monitoring and mid-term review; Step by step guide on GE at local level	Risks: Lack of appreciation and institutional commitment at local level	UNCDF	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
	5.3.3: Volume of resources mobilized from (GCF, NAMA facility, carbon trading and others climate finance Black Carbon Finance)	34 million USD through the facility and GEF	57 million USD through GEF and CRGE Facility	MOFEC, MOFEC, Private Sector and Financial Institutions; Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Universities and National technical institutions;	Periodic reports, monitoring and mid-term review; Step by step guide on GE at local level		UNCDF	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
	5.3.4: number of public green financing mechanism established at national and regional levels	0	1 at national leve (PES) and 6 at regional level				UNEP	100,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
	5.3.5: Number of Woredas where Local Climate Change Adaptation Fund is established and operational	50 woredas have started: 20 woredas Implementation of CCA plans, CRGE Facility, M&E framework	20 woredas				UNCTAD	150,000	0	150,000
	5.3.6: Number of GE transition plans developed at local level	0	50 local experts have capacity to develop and implement a green economy transition plan at the local level	MOFEC, Universities and national technical institutions, Local government institutions, Private sector, GIZ	Tool box and step-by-step guide on GE transition and sub-national level	Lack of appreciation and institutional commitment at the local level	UNIDO	8,000,000	2,000,000	6,000,000
	5.3.7: Availability of geothermal policy	0	1 policy developed with about 30 geothermal scientists and engineers will be trained	MoWIE, MoUDHC, MoANR, MoT, MoI, MoFECC and MoFEC	IP report	Limited national budgetary and coherent policy (Geothermal Act) to attract investment and fast track geothermal development	UNEP	100,000	100,000	0
	Output 5.3 Total							13,850,000.00	6,650,000.00	7,200,000.00

UNDAF PILLAR 2: RESILIENCE AND GREEN ECONOMY

RESULT STATEMENT	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	*INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)				
							AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCES GAP		
Output 5.4: Capacity of region and city administration to plan, implement and monitor/ sustainably manage forests and other natural resources for their social, economic and ecosystem services including NFI in the context of REDD+ UN agencies: UNDP, FAO, UNEP, IOM	5.4.1: Number of regions and city administrations with forest conservation and development programmes	Regional Forest Action Programs (1994)	11 regional Forest conservation and development programs	MoFECC and regional bureaus		Assumption: Government/s, countries continue to commit to joint project	UNDP	21,000,000	21,000,000	0	
	5.4.2: National Forestry Action Plan designed	Ethiopian Forest Action Program (1994)	National Forestry Action Plan				FAO	3,920,000	3,920,000	0	
	5.4.3: Number of forestry and bio diversity institutions established and capacitated	0	11 forestry institutions and 8 biodiversity institutions								
	5.4.4: Hectares of degraded forest resources rehabilitated through Afforestation and Reforestation	1.2 million hectare	330,000 hectares	MoFECC and regional bureaus				IOM	200,000	200,000	0
	3.4.5: National Forest Inventory (NFI) in the context of REDD+	0	National Forest Inventory completed	MoFECC and regional bureaus							
	5.4.6: National reference levels (RLs)/ reference and relevant policies are developed and endorsed	0	National Reference Levels and relevant policy developed	MoFECC							
	5.4.7: Number of trans boundary integrated ecosystem management plans developed	Ethiopia and Kenya have signed a joint project on Lake Turkana ecosystem management	1 Trans boundary management plan based on environmental and socio economic assessment	MOWIEs, MoFECC, MOE, Regional Governments	Periodic reports	That countries continue to commit to joint project	UNEP	4,000	3,000	1,000	
	5.4.8: MRV for forest and REDD+ in place	0	Put in Place MRV	MoFECC and regional bureaus							
	Output 5.4 total							25,124,000.00	25,123,000.00	1,000.00	

UNDAF PILLAR 2: RESILIENCE AND GREEN ECONOMY

RESULT STATEMENT	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	*INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)				
							AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCES	GAP	
Output 5.5: Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) for a Low-Carbon Economy is advanced and measured in Ethiopia UN agencies: UNEP	5.5.1: Number of guidelines for reliable consumer information	0	5 guidelines for reliable consumer information	SCP and TOYFP national focal points, ministries of environment, energy and finance; climate change/NAMA focal points; SPP/GPP implementing agencies; Eco-label institutions and networks; Businesses and retailers;GIZ	Finalized NAMA proposals including MFV and baseline ready for submission to UNFCCC registry; Finalized guidance documents; Finalized NAMA handbook and practical NAMA development guidance for specific sector;Ecolabels, behavioral change campaigns, SPP plans	Uncoordinated integration of climate-friendly indicators and harmonization of different national eco-labels and the introduction of a "Green" procurement system that require high degree of willingness to change from the involved stakeholders.	UNEP	700,000	600000	100,000	
	5.5.2: Number of guidelines on NAMA opportunities in SCP sectors/TOYFP programmes developed	0	5 guidelines for reliable consumer information ² opportunities								
	5.5.3: High impact areas for SCP and GHG emission reductions identified	0	4 NAMA proposals								
	5.5.4: Number of consumer information tools or actions developed and implemented	0	10 tools or actions								
Total Pillar 2							1,932,716,491.00	700,000.00	600,000.00	100,000.00	1,788,076,931

PILLAR 3: INVESTING IN HUMAN CAPITAL AND EXPANDED ACCESS TO QUALITY, EQUITABLE BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES

RESULT STATEMENTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	*INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)		
							AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCES
Outcome 6: By 2020, Ethiopian Population in particular Women, New born, Children, Adolescent and Youth including vulnerable groups have improved access to and utilization of quality and equitable health services.	6.1: Proportion of births attended by skilled birth attendants	15%	80%	FMOH, RHB, NGOs, Civil Society, Ministry of Sport and Youth , ARAA, NGOs	EDHS, HMIS		173,720,375	24,485,000	149,235,375
	6.2: Proportion of children aged under one year vaccinated with Penta 3 and measles	Penta 3: 87% Measles: 84%	Penta 3: 97% Measles: 96%						
	6.3: % of teenage pregnancies from overall	12%	3%						
	6.4: % of unmet need for family planning for adolescents and youth	33%	22%						
	6.5: % of the refugee population with access to primary health care services		100%						

PILLAR 3: INVESTING IN HUMAN CAPITAL AND EXPANDED ACCESS TO QUALITY, EQUITABLE BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES

RESULT STATEMENTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCES	GAP	
Output 6.1: Capacity of health system strengthened to ensure universal access to quality and evidence-based package of basic high impact maternal, newborn and child health interventions. UN Agencies: UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNOPS	6.1.1: Percentage of service delivery points offering at least three (for primary) to five (for secondary and tertiary) modern methods of contraceptive to clients (disaggregated for type SDPs)	81 (primary) 85 (secondary and tertiary)	90 (Primary) 95 (secondary and tertiary)	FMOH, RH/B, Civil society FMOH, RH/Bs, NGOs, Professional Associations	Annual Reports, HSDP IV, HMIS, National EmONC Assessment 2008 Facility report, HMIS, EmONC assessment, SPA+SARA DHS, HMIS, PHEM reports, Service Provision Service availability and readiness assessment	Assumption: Task shifting to mid-level health professionals will increase access to EmONC services; Increased access to skilled delivery services by strengthening service delivery on EmONC and referral network system; Access to care will increase especially to rural women; Donor partners' long term commitment; National Risks: The rate of high staff turnover in health facilities especially in rural areas; the availability and quality of services will be affected by limited resources to deploy and retain health care providers especially in remote areas	UNHCR WHO	2,200,000 83,998,934	1,200,000 2,400,000	1,000,000 80,998,934	
	6.1.2: Proportion of health facilities providing: Community and facility Maternal and Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response (MPDSR)	1%	90%								
	6.1.3: Percentage of women receiving early Postnatal care within 48 hours	57%	100%								
	6.1.4: Percentage of women who had at least 4 ANC visits	21%	95%								
	6.1.5: Percentage of districts that have integrated PHEM and MPDSR systems	72%	90%								
	6.1.6: Proportion of estimated maternal and perinatal deaths reviewed disaggregated by type of deaths	54%	100%								
	6.1.7: Proportion of zones achieving at least 80% Pentac3 vaccination coverage	<1%	80%								
	6.1.8: % refugee populations between 6 months to 15 years vaccinated against measles	48%	100%								
	Output 6.1 Total							Output 6.1 Total	110,535,375.00	3,600,000.00	106,935,375.00

PILLAR 3: INVESTING IN HUMAN CAPITAL AND EXPANDED ACCESS TO QUALITY, EQUITABLE BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES

RESULT STATEMENTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCES	GAP
Output 6.2: Strengthened capacity of national institutions to provide quality adolescent and youth friendly sexual and reproductive health information and services UN Agencies: UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UNAIDS	6.2.1: Proportion of health facilities providing AYFHS	20%	100%	MOH, MOWCY, CSOs	SPA, HMIS	Risks: If the adolescent and youth reproductive health is less prioritized by the government and Donors; if there is un-expected humanitarian crisis and political instability the resource allocation and implementations might divert from adolescent and youth program Assumptions: The HSTP gives due emphasis to AYSRH The new AYSRH strategy will be finalized and a framework will be designed to implement it. Donors will continue funding AYSRH program	UNFPA UNAIDS	4,175,000 100,000	1,680,000 0	2,495,000 100,000
	6.3.1: Proportion of health posts providing Community based TB care (CBTC)	34%	100%	FMOH, KNVC/Challenge TB	Program reviews, Admin report, HMIS, supervision report, HMIS, Surveillance	Assumption: Donor funding continues Risks: seasonal migrant workers travelling to endemic localities	WHO IOM	2,000,000 200,000	500,000 0	1,500,000 200,000
	6.3.2: Number of Visceral Leishmaniasis treatment centers in the endemic regions	18	25	FMOH, MSF and KalacORE				WHO	2,200,000	200,000
Output 6.3: By the year 2020, National capacity strengthened to reduce the burden of communicable diseases (Malaria, Tuberculosis and neglected tropical diseases) UN Agencies: WHO, UNICEF, IOM, UNOPS	6.3.3: Number of confirmed malaria cases	5.28 million	2.72 million	FMOH, PMI, MACEP/PATH, Malaria Consortium, ICAP			UNICEF	39,000,000	19,000,000	20,000,000
	6.3.4: % of refugee families receiving LLINs to protect against malaria	10%	95%	ARAA, NGOs						
Output 6.3 Total							Output 6.3 Total	43,400,000.00	19,700,000.00	23,700,000.00

PILLAR 3: INVESTING IN HUMAN CAPITAL AND EXPANDED ACCESS TO QUALITY, EQUITABLE BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES

RESULT STATEMENTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	*INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)			
							AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCES GAP	
Output 6.4: Enhanced preventive, curative and rehabilitative capacity of health service delivery to address non-communicable diseases including injuries/violence, elderly and disabled UN Agencies: WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNAIDS, WFP, ITU	6.4.1: % premature deaths secondary to cancer	4% cancer proportional deaths	3% cancer proportional deaths	FMOH, RHB, Cancer Society, RHB	Cancer Registry, Health Facility	Risks: -shortage of early cancer detection & RX facilities, Lack of funds. Assumptions: Implementing partners available; funds available	WHO	500,000	15,000	485,000
	6.4.2 % of premature deaths secondary to cardiovascular diseases	15% CVD proportional deaths	11% CVD proportional deaths	Cancer Professional Associations, NGOs, Multi-sectoral Agencies	mortality; Register, Reports		WHO	500,000	15,000	485,000
Output 6.4: Improved national capacity for minimizing the health related outbreaks by early detection, rapid response and recovery to reduce morbidity and mortality.							Output 6.4 Total	1,000,000	30,000	970,000
Output 6.5: Improved national capacity for minimizing the health related outbreaks by early detection, rapid response and recovery to reduce morbidity and mortality. UN Agencies: UNHCR, WHO, UNFPA, UNAIDS, UNICEF, IOM, UNOPS	6.5.1 Proportion of Woredas with Epidemic Preparedness and response plans in place	20%	>80%	FMOH-EPHI, RHB, ARRA	Woreda reports, assessments	Risk: Shortage of resource; Assumption: Commitment by government and partners to strengthen Preparedness	WHO	5,000,000.00	0	5,000,000
	6.5.2: Proportion of Health workers with both outbreak risk identification and communication skills	0%	100% (WHO Remark:30%)	FMOH-EPHI, RHB, ARRA	Health facility report	Risk: delay in outbreak notification; Assumption: the RRT will be functional at all level	UNICEF	5,000,000	0	5,000,000
Output 6.5: Improved national capacity for minimizing the health related outbreaks by early detection, rapid response and recovery to reduce morbidity and mortality. UN Agencies: UNHCR, WHO, UNFPA, UNAIDS, UNICEF, IOM, UNOPS	6.5.3: Proportion of health facilities submitting daily or weekly surveillance reports on time to the district	80%	>90%	FMOH-EPHI, RHB, ARRA	EPHI and RHB reports	Risk: delay in outbreak notification; Assumption: Surveillance will be complemented by IT	WHO	50,000	50,000	0
	6.5.4: Proportion of reported outbreaks or tumors verified and investigated by Woreda Health office	60%	>90%	FMOH-EPHI, RHB, ARRA	EPHI and RHB reports	Risk: delay outbreak notification; Assumption: the RRT will be functional at all Levels	WHO	70,000	70,000	0
Output 6.5 Total							Output 6.5 Total	141,185,000.00	1,185,000.00	13,000,000.00

PILLAR 3: INVESTING IN HUMAN CAPITAL AND EXPANDED ACCESS TO QUALITY, EQUITABLE BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES

RESULT STATEMENTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	*INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)			
							AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCES GAP	
Output 6.6: Enhanced national health system capacity to plan, mobilize domestic and external resources, and evaluate health programmes towards universal health care and quality of health care services UN Agencies: WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF	6.6.1 Proportion of woredas with available essential drugs (including MNCH commodities) in health facilities	23%	100%	PFSA, FMHACA, RHBs,	HIMS; Facility surveys; SPA	Limited capacity of PFSA (including hubs at subnational level) in planning, forecasting; PFSA as well as FMHACA capacity to fully fulfill its responsibility;	WHO	2,000,000	0	2,000,000
	6.6.2: Proportion of health facilities providing notification of births	0%	100%	Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Social affairs Women, VERA, FMOH, RHB, CDC	Reports, field visits	-Legislation/Policy on birth registration not enforced; The MoU between the FMOH and the Ministry of Justice implemented;	WHO	2,500,000	0	2,500,000
Outcome 7: Enhanced appropriate feeding and care practices for improved nutrition status of children under five years, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women. UN agencies: FAO, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, UNHCR	7.1: Proportion of children 6 to 23 months with minimum acceptable diet	4.1% (EDHS 2011)	10%	FMOH, RHBs, CSOs	EDHS	National level target is 30%		213,847,588	41,252,381	172,595,187
	7.2 Proportion of children under 6 months exclusively breastfed (disaggregated by national & refugee population)	National: 52% (EDHS 2011) Refugee: 50%	National: 70%; Refugee: 90%	FMOH, RHBs, CSOs, ARRA, INGOs	EDHS	National level target is 70%				
7.3: Proportion of women age 15-49 with BMI < 18.5	26.9% (EDHS 2011)	19%		EDHS	National level target is 19%					
Output 6.6 Total							Output 6.6 Total	4,500,000.00	0	4,500,000.00

PILLAR 3: INVESTING IN HUMAN CAPITAL AND EXPANDED ACCESS TO QUALITY, EQUITABLE BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES

RESULT STATEMENTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	*INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)			
							AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCES	GAP
Output 7.1: National, subnational and partner capacity (multisectoral nutrition technical committees and nutrition coordination bodies at all levels) strengthened for National Nutrition Programme (NNP) implementation, coordination, monitoring and reporting. UN agencies: FAO, UNICEF, WFP, WHO	7.1.1: Federal and regional coordination bodies and technical committees (NNCB, NNTC, RNCBs, RNTCs) meet as per schedule	N/RNCB: 1 meetings/ year N/RNTC: 4 meetings/ year	N/RNCB: 2 meetings/ year N/RNTC: 4 meetings/ year	NNP implementing sectors	FMOH admin reports	FMOH to coordinate other sectors	UNICEF	420,000.00	100,000.00	320,000
	7.1.2: NNP monitoring mechanism (scorecard) established at federal and regional level and updated on a regular basis	0	NNP sectoral "scorecard" developed and in by regions by the end of 2016.	NNP implementing sectors	FMOH admin reports	FMOH to coordinate other sectors	FAO	200,000.00	100,000.00	100,000
	7.1.3: Number of ministries that have aligned their respective sector plan with NNP	1 sector plan	9 sector plans by 2020	NNP implementing sectors	FMOH admin reports	FMOH to coordinate other sectors; Adequate funding mobilized for nutrition sensitive sectors				
	7.1.4: Integrated NNP monitoring tool established at different levels (national and woreda)	0	8 regions by the end of 2016.	NNP implementing sectors, FMOH, RHBs, CSOs FMOH admin report Sectoral collaboration	FMOH admin reports					
Output 7.1 Total							Output 7.1 Total	620,000.00	200,000.00	420,000.00
Output 7.2: Improved nutrition care practices for infants, young children, adolescents, and pregnant and lactating women (P LW). UN agencies: FAO, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, UNHCR	7.2.1: Percent of GMP participation for girls and boys under 2 year of age	51.2 % for girls under 2 48 % for boys under 2 (NNP Monitoring Tool, Feb 2015)	65% for both girls and boys under 2	FMOH, RHBs	FMOH admin reports	Standardized denominator (number of girls and boys under 2) defined	UNICEF	63,000,000	12,000,000	51,000,000
	7.2.2: Number of woredas in developing regions with active Women-to-Women support groups.	4 in Alar 10 in Benshangul 10 in Somali 24 refugee camps	34 in Alar 20 in Benshangul 35 in Somali 24 refugee camps	FMOH, RHBs, ARPA, INGOs	Monthly/quarterly/ Annual reports/ RHB reports; EDHS; admin report Sectoral collaboration	Government maintain W2W support group strategy; Availability of supplies	UNHCR FAO	3,120,000 2,000,000	604,076 1,000,000	2,515,924 1,000,000
	7.2.3: Percent of pregnant women who received deworming tablet	0	40%							
	Output 7.2 Total							Output 7.2 Total	68,120,000.00	13,604,076.00

PILLAR 3: INVESTING IN HUMAN CAPITAL AND EXPANDED ACCESS TO QUALITY, EQUITABLE BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES

RESULT STATEMENTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	*INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)				
							AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCES	GAP	
Output 7.3: Enhanced capacity of the health system to provide quality preventive and curative nutrition services for infants, young children, adolescents, and pregnant and lactating women. UN Agencies: FAO, UNICEF, WFP, UNHCR, UNOPS	7.3.1: Percent of children under 5 receiving vitamin A supplementation	94.60%	95%	FMOH, RHBs, CSOs	FMOH admin reports,	Standardized denominator (number of children under 5) defined	UNICEF	67,200,000	6,700,000	60,500,000	
	7.3.2: Percent of health facilities providing SAM treatment	(NNP Monitoring Tool, Jun 2014) % HPs with SAM treatment service: 81.2% (CMAMI coverage update, Jan-Feb 2015)	90%	FMOH, RHBs, CSOs	HMS	Drop in coverage due to poor management of the transit from CHD to routine service delivery	WFP UNHCR	66,907,568 5,000,000	17,000,000 1,649,508	49,907,568 3,350,492	
	7.3.3: Number of health posts or mobile health and nutrition teams (MHNIT) providing MAM treatment	1370	3600	FMOH, RHBs, CSOs, DPPBs, REBs	FMOH admin reports, REB reports	School health and nutrition strategy is implemented at all levels. Availability of funding and supplies.		FAO	1,000,000	500,000	500,000
	7.3.4: Number of woredas with schools providing nutrition programmes including adolescents	10	82	ARRA, INGOs	Monthly/quarterly/ Annual reports						
	7.3.5: Number of SAM cases treated among refugee populations	3,500	>90%								
Output 7.3 Total							Output 7.3 Total	140,107,568	25,849,508	114,258,060	
Output 7.4: Strengthened nutrition information monitoring and utilization for evidence based decision making for the National Nutrition Programme. UN Agencies: FAO, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, UNHCR	7.4.1: Integrated NNP monitoring tool established at different levels (national and woreda)	0	8 regions by the end of 2016	NNP implementing sectors, FMOH, RHBs, CSOs	FMOH admin reports,	Assumption: Sectoral collaboration. Availability of funding and supplies.	UNICEF	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
	7.4.2: Number of annual nutrition and health surveys conducted in 6 regions to monitor the nutrition and health status of refugee population.	6	10	ARRA, INGOs	Standardized nutrition and health survey reports		UNHCR	3,000,000	598,797	2,401,203	
Output 7.4 Total							Output 7.4 Total	5,000,000	1,598,797	3,401,203	

PILLAR 3: INVESTING IN HUMAN CAPITAL AND EXPANDED ACCESS TO QUALITY, EQUITABLE BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES

RESULT STATEMENTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	*INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)		
							AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCES
Outcome 8: By 2020, targeted population groups have improved access to and use of quality, equitable, and sustainable, HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services so that 90% of those HIV infected know their status, 90% of those tested positive have got treated and 90% of those treated have got viral suppression. UN agencies: UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, UNODC UNESCO, ILO, UNAIDS, UNHCR, IOM-UN Women,	8.1: Number of new HIV infections in a year (M/F)	22,966	18,678 (Final draft spectrum HIV estimate)	FMoH, FHAPCO, EPHI, PFSA, MOE, MOWCYA, MOLSA, PEPFAR	Spectrum HIV estimates; EDHS		3,069,244	5,031,179	3,058,065
	8.2: Number of deaths due to AIDS (M/F)	23,532	7,286 (Final draft spectrum HIV estimate)						
	8.3: Percentage of adult (15-49) population having comprehensive knowledge about HIV AIDS (M/F)	24% Female; 34% Male	TED (this indicator comes from DHS which is conducted periodically so the data source is assured with clear baseline, however the target has to be set by MOH HAPCO and we hope to have the target in next 6-9 months.						

PILLAR 3: INVESTING IN HUMAN CAPITAL AND EXPANDED ACCESS TO QUALITY, EQUITABLE BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES

RESULT STATEMENTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	*INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)			
							AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCES	GAP
Output 8.1: High impact HIV prevention program institutionalized nationwide and minimum package for prevention implemented in key sectors/ key populations. UN agencies: UNICEF UNFPA WFP UNODC, UNHCR, IOM, UNAIDS and ILO	8.1.1: Number of Key sectors that have institutionalized the delivery of minimum HIV prevention service package for targeted population	7	13	FHAPCO/MOWCYA, MoISA, Media, Prison Authorities, MoJHC, Privatization and public enterprises supervising agency; sugar cooperation; HEI partnership forum; DKT; PSI; FMHACA; EPHI, MOE, MOWCYA, MoISA, Media, Prison Authorities, MoJHC, Privatization and public enterprises	FHAPCO report; Joint UN Report;	Priority shift from HIV prevention to other health programs; Shortage of fund to implement the targeted interventions; High staff turnover; Inflation. Assumption: Government continues to support HIV multi-sectoral response.	UNODC	370,000	370,000	0
	8.1.2: Number of schools implementing minimum package for higher education institutes, high schools and upper primary schools	120	150				UNHCR	500,000	300,000	200,000
	8.1.3: Number of policy briefs to create enabling environment for interventions on Key Populations	0	1					IOM	200,000	0
	8.1.4: Number of Key Populations/ out of school adolescents and youth reached by minimum HIV prevention Package	196,500 (out of school youth)	446,500 (out of school youth)	supervising agency; sugar cooperation; HEI partnership forum; DKT; PSI; FMHACA; EPHI			UNAIDS	840,000	320,000	520,000
	8.1.5: Number of primary, secondary, university students reached with minimum HIV/ SRH prevention Package	589,500 (in school youth)	1,089,500 (in school youth)							
	8.1.6: Number of male and female condoms distributed	200,000 (Female condoms); 147m male condoms	1,000,000 (female condoms); 1.9 million male condoms							
8.1.7: Number of PWIDs accessing the comprehensive package	34,000 (prisoners)	60,000 (prisoners)					ILO	100,000	50,000	50,000
Output 8.1 Total								2,010,000	1,040,000	970,000

PILLAR 3: INVESTING IN HUMAN CAPITAL AND EXPANDED ACCESS TO QUALITY, EQUITABLE BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES

RESULT STATEMENTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	*INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)			
							AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCES	GAP
Output 8.2: Enhanced technical and institutional capacity at national and subnational level for the provision of comprehensive HIV testing awareness and services. UN agencies: WHO, UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNODC, WFP, UNHC, UNAIDS and ILO	8.2.1: Number of targeted population (daily laborers, transport workers, mobile and seasonal workers, population in emergency situations, etc) received HIV testing and counseling and know their results in the past 12 months	9.6 million	42.5 million (6.5M/yr)	WHO, FMOH, FHAPCO, PFSA, other government sectors (transport, MOLSA, Construction, etc) (PEPFAR, CDC/ICAP/MOWYCA.)	HMIS, Survey/ surveillance	Test kits are available, trainings HR Test kits are available, trainings HR, user friendly services expanded Test kits are available, women are prioritized for testing when there is shortage of kits, etc. Test kits are available, services are expanded	UNICEF	75,000	75,000	0
	8.2.2: Number of FCSW received HIV testing and counselling and know their results in the last 12 months	112,000	480,000 (160,000-112,000 = 48,000 * 2 * 5 = 480,000)				UNHCR	130,000	130,000	0
	8.2.3: Number and Percentage (%) of women who were tested for HIV and received their results - during pregnancy, labor and delivery, and lactation	54% (UA for 2014)	95%				WHO	120,000	120,000	0
	8.2.4: Number of children/ adolescent/Key Populations who received testing and counselling and know their results in the past 12 months	23%	90% of HIV infants and children, 90% of adolescents				UNAIDS	162,300	75,600	86,700
Output 8.2 Total								687,300	550,600	136,700

PILLAR 3: INVESTING IN HUMAN CAPITAL AND EXPANDED ACCESS TO QUALITY, EQUITABLE BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES

RESULT STATEMENTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	*INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)			
							AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCES	GAP
Output 8.3: Strengthened capacity of relevant service providers and partners to ensure access and retention of eligible population on quality care and treatment. UN Agencies: UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNHCR, UNAIDS	8.3.1: Proportion of eligible PLHIV accessed Anti-retroviral treatment	49.8% preliminary estimate, end 2014	90%	FMOH, FHAPCO, PFSA, EPHI, PEPFAR, CDC/ICAP	HMIS, National Nutrition program report	Testing is intensified, Drugs are available, services are expanded HIV testing for children is intensified, Drugs are available, services are expanded EMTCT service expanded, drugs are available, PMTCT service is integrated into MNCH HIV testing for children is intensified, Drugs are available, services are expanded, disaggregated data for currently on ART available	WHO	270,000	270,000	0
	8.3.2: Proportion of eligible adults currently on ART	54.30% (639,043/625,000, preliminary, end 21/04)	90%				UNICEF	740,000	740,000	0
	8.3.3: Proportion of children (<15) living with HIV currently on ART	23%	85%				WFP	300,000	300,000	0
	8.3.4: Proportion of adolescent (10-19) living with HIV currently on ART	23%	90%				UNAIDS	919,700	428,400	491,300
	8.3.5: % of people on ART tested for viral load (VL) with VL below <= 1000 copies after 12 months of therapy (2014) (cohort)	53% (UA end 2014)	95%				UNHCR	50,000	50,000	0
	8.3.6: Proportion of PLHIV received NAACS	18%	70%							
	8.3.7: Percentage (%) of HIV-positive pregnant and lactating women who received antiretroviral to reduce the risk of Mother-to-Child transmission during pregnancy, delivery and lactation	73%	90%							
	8.3.8: Proportion of HIV exposed infants receiving ARV prophylaxis in the first 6 weeks of life	34% (UA, end 2014)	90%							
	8.3.9: Percentage (%) of infants born to HIV-positive women receiving a virological test for HIV within 2 months of birth	25% (UA, end 2014)	90%							
	8.3.10 Proportion of pregnant and lactating women attending EMTCT service received NAACS	36%	60%							
Output 8.3 Total								2,279,700	1,788,400	491,300

PILLAR 3: INVESTING IN HUMAN CAPITAL AND EXPANDED ACCESS TO QUALITY, EQUITABLE BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES

RESULT STATEMENTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	*INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)			
							AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCES	GAP
Output 8.4: HIV sensitive social protection minimum package accessed by HIV infected, exposed and vulnerable children, adolescent and most at risk women , men and PLHV. UN agencies: UNICEF, WFP, UNAIDS	8.4.1: Number of needy PLHIV and vulnerable children/ adolescent received care and support	346,387	356,387	MOLSA, MOWCYA, FHAPCO, MOE,MESDA	FHAPCO, MOWCYA reports EDHS and Joint UN report	-Resource will available	WFP	1,500,000	1,000,000	500,000
	8.4.2: Number of affected and infected adolescents and young people who received livelihood and IGA support	9732	12,654							
	8.4.3: Number of PLHIV who received livelihood and IGA support	25,600	50,600							
	8.4.4: % of population having discriminatory attitude towards PLHIVs	60%	0%							
Output 8.4 Total 1,500,000.00 1,000,000.00 500,000.00										
Output 8.5: All regional and national program generate and make use of quality gender disaggregated evidence to design and implement holistic sustainable policy and programs. UN agencies: UNAIDS, WHO, UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA	8.5.1: Number of Strategic information products showing granularity of epidemic including regional KYE/KYR reports and subnational estimates of infection	2	11	FHAPCO EPHI MOH, PHB/HAPCO	Published reports, EPHRI published reports		WFP	352,244	322,179	30,065
	8.5.2: Number of annual surveillance report IBBS among KPs according to strategic surveillance roadmap of Ethiopia	1	6							
	8.5.3: Number of regions utilising Electronic Multi-sectoral response information system (EMRIS)	0	7							
	8.5.4: Mid term and end term evaluations of programs completed	0	7							
Output 8.5 Total 1,912,244.00 852,179.00 1,060,065.00										

PILLAR 3: INVESTING IN HUMAN CAPITAL AND EXPANDED ACCESS TO QUALITY, EQUITABLE BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES

RESULT STATEMENTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	*INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)			
							AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCES	GAP
OUTCOME 9: By 2020, the Ethiopian population, in particular women, children and vulnerable groups will have access to/ and use of affordable, safe and adequate WASH services UN Agencies: WHO, UNICEF, UNHCR	9.1: % of populations using safe and adequate WASH services disaggregated by rural and urban areas	58%	83%	MoWiE, FMOH, MoE, FMUC&D, WHO, UNICEF, CSOs (Local & International), private sector, Academic Institutions	Meeting Minutes, M. S. Forum undertakings; Field visit reports; National WASH Coordination Office annual report	RWB serves as coordinator with limited mandate that is water focused.		203,000,000	70,000,000	133,000,000
	9.1.1: No. of annual Joint Technical Review and WASH MSF held	0	5		Meeting Minutes, M. S. Forum undertakings; Field visit reports	Assumptions: MoWiE organizes JTR and MSF/MSF partners committed to implement undertakings. RWB actively participate in non-water related activities. Participation of RWB at RWCMs				
	9.1.2: % of key MSF undertakings implemented.	40%	80%		Meeting Minutes, M. S. Forum undertakings; Field visit reports			15,000,000	15,000,000	0
	9.1.3: No. of functional WASH coordination mechanisms at Federal and Regional levels	4	9							
and implementation of development and emergency WASH interventions. UN Agencies: WHO, UNICEF, UNHCR	9.1.4: # of Refugee WASH coordination mechanisms (RWCM) established	1	4							
	Output 9.1 Total 15,000,000.00 15,000,000.00 0									
	Output 9.2: Strengthened sector WASH capacity management that informs improvements in service delivery, policies, procedures, monitoring and evaluation at the federal and regional levels. UN Agencies: UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO	9.2.1: # of WASH knowledge management activities completed and conclusions applied	0	15	MoWiE, FMOH, MoE, FMUC&D, WHO, UNICEF, CSOs (Local & International), private sector, Academic Institutions	Publications and guidelines	WASH partners engaged in KM do not share information on their activities. MoWiE takes ownership of M&E framework and updates annually. Relevant gov. Ministries validate/endorse key KM products. National administrative vs. JMP data sets are aligned	UNICEF	15,000,000	3,000,000
9.2.2: National WASH M&E framework developed		0	1							
9.2.3: National WASH inventory updated yearly		1	5							

PILLAR 3: INVESTING IN HUMAN CAPITAL AND EXPANDED ACCESS TO QUALITY, EQUITABLE BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES

RESULT STATEMENTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	*INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)				
							AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCES	GAP	
Output 9.3: Enhanced support for children and families leading to resilient and equitable, access to adequate water and sanitation services and adoption of appropriate hygiene practices in households and institutions in urban and rural areas. UN Agencies: WHO, UNICEF	9.3.1: % of Ethiopian population and refugee users of safe, adequate and resilient water supply services disaggregated by urban and rural areas	57% - National (Rural - 47%, Urban 97 % data?	98% National (Rural - X%, Urban x %) data?	MoWi&E, FWoH, MoE, FMUC&D, WHO, UNICEF, CSOs (Local & International), private sector, Academic Institutions	NWCO annual report field visit reports; Sustainability checks - DHS	OWNP is fully funded Govt and partner have Capacity to implement planned activities. Communities remain stable and are not displaced by emergency. Communities take ownership and achieve sustainability	Output 9.2 Total	85,000,000.00	9,000,000.00	26,000,000.00	
	9.3.2: % of Ethiopian population and refugee using safe, adequate and resilient sanitation services disaggregated by urban and rural areas	28% National (Rural - 29%, Urban 28 %)	70% National (Rural - 50%, Urban 90 %)				UNICEF	45,000,000	25,000,000	20,000,000	
	9.3.3: # of institutions with safe, adequate water supply and sanitation services disaggregated by type of institution in rural/urban areas	35% (Health, schools) 22% (Health, schools, govt)	75% (Health, schools) 78% (Health, schools, govt)					Output 9.3 Total	45,000,000.00	25,000,000.00	20,000,000.00
	9.3.4: # of people adopting appropriate hand washing practices	20%	70%					UNICEF	100,000,000	20,000,000	80,000,000
	9.3.5: % of non- functional water supply schemes.	25%	7%					UNHCR	8,000,000.00	1,000,000	7,000,000
Output 9.4: Populations affected by WASH emergencies receive WASH services in line with minimum standards. UN Agencies: WHO, UNICEF, UNHCR	9.4.1: # of people affected by WASH emergencies provided with safe and adequate water supply as per minimum emergency standards	45%	100%	MoWi&E, FWoH, MoE, FMUC&D, CSOs (Local & International), private sector, Academic Institutions	EIF meeting minutes; HRD/ EPRP; OCHA annual reports, Belg/gu/meher seasonal rainfall assessment reports	Minimum standards are achieved. Affected population have information on effective use and care of emergency facilities. Resilient WASH facilities are established. Impact Climate change is mitigated. CC Impact continues to rise in Ethiopia	Output 9.4 Total	108,000,000.00	21,000,000.00	87,000,000.00	

PILLAR 3: INVESTING IN HUMAN CAPITAL AND EXPANDED ACCESS TO QUALITY, EQUITABLE BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES

RESULT STATEMENTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	*INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)			
							AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCES	GAP
Outcome 10: By 2020 equitable access created and quality education and training provided to all learners at pre-primary, primary and post primary with a focus on the most disadvantaged and vulnerable children, populations and localities. UN agencies: UNICEF, WFP, UNESCO, WHO, UNWOMEN	10.1: GER at pre-primary by gender	33% (33% girls, 50% boys)	80% (50% girls, 50% boys)	The Federal Ministry of Education and Regional Education Bureaus	EMIS	Assumption: Political will continues in support of education in general and a favorable policy environment. Risks: Limited awareness of actors on ECD and capacities to implement ECD.	Output 10.1 Total	115,594,000	66,544,000	49,050,000
	10.2: Primary Education Completion Rate by gender	46.7% (46.7%F)	75%							
	10.3: NER at primary and secondary education by gender	93% (90.1%F;95.1%M)	98% Primary ,47% Secondary							
	10.4: Gender Parity Index at Primary Education	0.94	1							
	10.5: % of grade 4, grade 8 and grade 10 students who score 50% or above the composite scores in NLA	Grade 4 = 43% (2012) 50% (50% girls, 50% boys) Grade 8 = 44% (2012) 50% (50% girls, 50% boys) Grade 10 = 23% (2-14)	50% (50% girls, 50% boys)							
Output 10.1: Enhanced capacity of the education system to provide equitable access to early stimulation and quality school readiness programs to all children 4-7 years focusing on the disadvantaged and vulnerable children. UN agencies: UNICEF, UNHCR	10.1.1: National strategy, guidelines and quality curriculum for accelerated school readiness and the full ECD program in place.	0	1	The Federal Ministry of Education and Regional Education Bureaus	Accelerated School Readiness Strategy; development guideline curriculum documents; National and Regional EMIS and MoE annual MoFED annual Budget allocation and Expenditure Report	Assumption: Government and development partners are committed to the improvement of a quality school readiness programme.	Output 10.1 Total	13,500,000	13,500,000	0
	10.1.2: Proportion of children entering grade 1 with school readiness	0	90%	MoE, REBs						
	10.1.3: Proportion of education budget allocated for early learning at sub-national level.	0	5%	MoE						

PILLAR 3: INVESTING IN HUMAN CAPITAL AND EXPANDED ACCESS TO QUALITY, EQUITABLE BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES

RESULT STATEMENTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	*INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)			
							AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCES	GAP
Output 10.2: Enhanced technical and institutional capacity for equitable and improved delivery of quality general education provided to all children and youth of school age supported by strong alignment of quality curricula, teacher training, classroom practices, quality assurance and learning assessment to improve the learning outcomes. UN agencies: UNICEF, UNHCR	10.2.1: Standardized competency based continuous assessment system for general education in place.	Not available	Competency-based CA System in place	MoE, REBs	National Learning Assessment Reports, Periodic reports from IPs, Training reports from target regions	Assumption: Implementation of the new curriculum and continuous assessment given adequate priority by government and partners. Risks: Limited resources to implement the new curriculum and inadequate monitoring and support supervision to ensure implementation of interventions at the school level.	UNICEF	18,300,000	18,300,000	0
	10.2.2: Number of clusters implementing competency-based continuous assessment system in their catchment schools/areas	250	3,700							
Output 10.2 Total								18,300,000	18,300,000	0

PILLAR 3: INVESTING IN HUMAN CAPITAL AND EXPANDED ACCESS TO QUALITY, EQUITABLE BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES

RESULT STATEMENTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	*INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)			
							AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCES	GAP
Output 10.3: Strengthened capacity of national and subnational institutions to ensure equitable and inclusive access and retention for in and out of school children in primary and secondary focusing on the vulnerable and disadvantaged groups including girls, pastoralist children and the urban poor. UN Agencies: UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP	10.3.1: # of out of school children accessing primary and secondary education	62,160	250,000	MoE, REBs, WEOs	Annual progress Report from MoE, REBs and WFP/EMIS	Assumptions: Sustained commitment at sub-national level; Favorable government policy toward school feeding program Risks: Funds mobilized are not sufficient to support the planned activity	UNICEF	13,000,000	13,000,000	0
	10.3.2: Number of children provided with school meals	450,000	250,000	MoE, REBs, WEOs			UNICEF	45,000,000		45,000,000
10.3.3: Availability of national and regional level tracking system for in and out of school children with special educational needs 10.3.4: National school meal programme developed	Tracking system not available		Tracking system in place	REBs, WEOs, MOE	EMIS, Regional Surveys; Reports from MoE and supported REBs and WFP	Assumption: Commitment from offices and schools. The school feeding program is given due attention by the government. It is included in the national social protection policy and NNP. Furthermore Ministry of Education is taking a step forward to develop a national school meals program. Risks: Reliable data may not be obtained due to low awareness of parents	UNICEF	1,300,000	1,300,000	0
	National school meal programme not available		School meal programmes developed and implemented				UNHCR	3,000,000		3,000,000
10.5.5: Number of regions implementing EPR plans for education 10.5.6: Proportion of emergency affected children supported to continue their education.	8	8	8	MoE, REBs	Availability of plan,	Assumptions: There will be commitment and engagement of the MoE, REBs and donor communities towards education of children affected by emergency Risks: Scarcity of funding may limit capacity to restore education during and after emergencies				
	85%	85%	100%	MoE, REBs	Emergency assessment reports and EIE Implementation Reports					
Output 10.3 Total								62,300,000.00	14,300,000.00	48,000,000.00

PILLAR 3: INVESTING IN HUMAN CAPITAL AND EXPANDED ACCESS TO QUALITY, EQUITABLE BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES

RESULT STATEMENTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	*INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)				
							AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCES GAP		
Output 10.4: Enhanced capacity of national and subnational institutions to provide and incorporate in the Teacher Training Colleges curriculum, culturally relevant and age appropriate comprehensive health (school hygiene and sanitation, personal hygiene, healthy lifestyle and sexuality/ reproductive health education) for children in upper primary schools and above. UN agencies: UNESCO, WHO, UNFPA	10.4.1: % of schools that accessed CSE	12.50%	52.80%	MoE, REBs	Assessment report; Annual reports; Field monitoring; Annual report form colleges	Assumption: The strong political will and commitment will continue in support of CSE. Donors provide the required financial assistance. Political will be built through enhancing understanding of the benefits of school health and its contribution to national development in the long run Risks: Traditional and cultural barriers to fully understand CSE. Lack of coordination among stakeholders Assumption: Risks: Resistance to integration for fear of creating additional burden to students' time	UNESCO	37,000	37,000	0	
	10.4.2: % of teachers who received training on life skills-based HIV and sexuality education	10%	60%	MoE, REBs							
	10.4.3: % of schools with minimum media as source of information on school hygiene and sanitation, personal hygiene, healthy lifestyle and sexuality/ reproductive health education	Baseline to be established by 1st quarter of 2016	50%		MoE, MOH, REBs						
Output 10.5: Capacity of the education system enhanced for the creation, dissemination and use of knowledge for policy development, advocacy, governance, program and school management for enhanced quality education and learning. UN agencies: UNICEF, UNESCO	10.4.4: Number of teacher training institutions (TTIs) which adopted comprehensive health modules into their curriculum framework	0	11	MoE, REBs, TTIs		Assumption: Improvement in the culture of knowledge generation and utilization for evidence-based policy advocacy, strategy development, budgeting and decision making among government counterparts. Risks: Availability of internet connectivity and high turnover of experienced EMIS experts at federal, regional, woreda and school level will be major risks for functional EMIS and SMIS system	UNICEF	7,000,000	7,000,000	0	
	10.5.1: EMIS interfaced with GIS/RALS and interactive mapping and SMIS in place.	GIS based EMIS and functional SMIS in place at national and regional level	11	MoE, REBs	Web and GIS-based EMIS and interactive mapping as well as SMIS platforms						
	10.5.2: Number of regions with latest data and use the MIS to make program decisions	No GIS	10	National EMIS Technical Working Group							
Output 10.6: Youth and adults, especially women access a demand-driven, enhanced quality integrated functional youth and adult education and skills training. UN agencies: UNESCO, UNWOMEN	10.5.3: Number of research/ case studies/evaluations/ assessments carried out for knowledge generation, dissemination and utilization	6	10	Research/studies/ assessments/ evaluation reports							
	10.6.1: capacity development strategy put in place to deliver adult education and skill training courses for trainees;	10.50%	20.50%	MoE, MoA	Standard course program; Partners' reports; Monitoring visit reports	Assumption: Functional Adult Literacy program is given due attention by the government. It is included in the national Education Sector Programme. Furthermore Ministry of Education has a department focusing on Non- formal and Adult Education Risk: Funds mobilization might take time which will affect implementation of the programme	UNESCO	7,000	7,000	0	
Output 10.6: Youth and adults, especially women access a demand-driven, enhanced quality integrated functional youth and adult education and skills training. UN agencies: UNESCO, UNWOMEN	10.6.2: Number of illiterate women that obtained business skills through functional adult literacy programs	400	50,000	MoE, MoW/CYA and CSOs			UNWOMEN	1,050,000	1,050,000	0	
	Output 10.6 Total						Output 10.6 Total	1,057,000.00	7,000.00	1,050,000.00	
Total Pillar 3								718,726,187	209,222,560	509,503,627	

PILLAR 3: INVESTING IN HUMAN CAPITAL AND EXPANDED ACCESS TO QUALITY, EQUITABLE BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES

RESULT STATEMENTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	*INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)				
							AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCES GAP		
Output 10.6: Youth and adults, especially women access a demand-driven, enhanced quality integrated functional youth and adult education and skills training. UN agencies: UNESCO, UNWOMEN	10.6.1: capacity development strategy put in place to deliver adult education and skill training courses for trainees;	10.50%	20.50%	MoE, MoA	Standard course program; Partners' reports; Monitoring visit reports	Assumption: Functional Adult Literacy program is given due attention by the government. It is included in the national Education Sector Programme. Furthermore Ministry of Education has a department focusing on Non- formal and Adult Education Risk: Funds mobilization might take time which will affect implementation of the programme	UNESCO	7,000	7,000	0	
	10.6.2: Number of illiterate women that obtained business skills through functional adult literacy programs	400	50,000	MoE, MoW/CYA and CSOs				UNWOMEN	1,050,000	1,050,000	0
Output 10.6 Total								1,057,000.00	7,000.00	1,050,000.00	
Total Pillar 3								718,726,187	209,222,560	509,503,627	

PILLAR 4: GOVERNANCE, PARTICIPATION AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

OUTCOME/ OUTPUT STATEMENTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGETS	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATIONS	RISKS & ASSUMPTIONS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES	AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCE	GAP
Outcome 11: By 2020, key government institutions and other stakeholders apply enhanced capacities to ensure the rule of law; an efficient and accountable justice system; and the promotion and protection of human rights in line with national and international instruments, standards and norms	11.1: Proportion of citizens (disaggregated by sex and age) expressing the justice system as being physically and financially accessible, efficient and equitable; 11.2: Number of UPR recommendations implemented;	45% 25%	60% 75%	MoJ, Federal and Regional PCs, EHRC, EIO, FEACC, HoPRs, CSOs;	GTP reports, sector ministry reports, UNDAF Mid-Term Review.	Sufficient resources are made available to undertake intended activities; GoE continues to attach importance to the rule of law and protection of human rights;	Output 11 Total		22,170,000.00	9,065,000.00	13,105,000.00
Output 11.1: Enhanced institutional and technical capacity of the justice system to deliver accessible, efficient and accountable justice to all (with a focus on vulnerable groups).	11.1.1: National legal aid strategy and standards adopted 11.1.2: Number of operational legal aid clinics 11.1.3: No. of beneficiaries, particularly vulnerable groups, provided with free legal aid service, disaggregated by sex, disability, age and income status 11.1.4: Number of operational child friendly and gender sensitive justice mechanisms (child-friendly benches, child protection units, special prosecutor units) 11.1.5: National strategy on justice for children adopted 11.1.6: Number of regions with structures in place for implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) 11.1.7: Adoption and implementation of crime prevention strategy	0 (draft strategy in the making) 126 (4 community based) 20,000 53 0 5 regions have established structures to implement the UN CRPD 0 -No crime prevention strategy in place	National legal aid strategy and standards in place 200 (16 community based) 200,000 163 1 9 Regions to have CRPD implementing structures and start taking actions 1 - Crime prevention strategy adopted	MoJ, EHRC, F/R SCs, F/R PCs, MoWC, CSOs, DPOs, F/R PA, BOI, HoPRs, EHRC, Public and private Universities	Project reports, regular institutional reports, Regular reports of partners, Baseline and end line assessment reports;	Assumption: Timely adoption and implementation of the strategy and standards; Continued buy-in by host institutions and development partners; Allocation of matching budget by GoE partners/universities; Continued commitment by GoE partners; Allocation of matching budget by regional governments as a contribution; CRPD implementing partners and DPOs are committed to work together and allocate additional resources for CRPD implementation and monitoring	Output 11.1 Total	ILO IOM UNDP UNICEF UNODC	75,000 200,000 1,000,000 10,000,000 1,500,000	0 0 300,000 8,000,000 100,000	75,000 200,000 700,000 2,000,000 1,400,000
UN Agencies: UNDP, UNICEF, UNODC, ILO, IOM									12,775,000.00	8,400,000.00	4,375,000.00

PILLAR 4: GOVERNANCE, PARTICIPATION AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

OUTCOME/ OUTPUT STATEMENTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGETS	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATIONS	RISKS & ASSUMPTIONS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES	AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCE	GAP
Output 11.2: Enhanced capacity of key government bodies, human rights institutions and other stakeholders to promote, coordinate, report and follow up on their human rights obligations in line with international and regional standards.	11.2.1: A fully functional coordinating standing body on reporting and integrated follow-up to international human rights mechanisms in place 11.2.2: Proportion of human rights mechanisms accepted and # of recommendations implemented 11.2.3: No. of reports submitted by state, NHRIs and CSOs to the UN and regional treaty bodies and other mechanisms as per the time frame	0 2 Inter-sectoral coordination bodies in place at national and sub national levels 2014 UPR: 188 out of 252 recommendations accepted; 2009 UPR: 98 out 142 recommendations accepted; A NHRAP has been implemented for the last 2 years :A subsequent NHRAP II is being developed; CRC: 2015; Submission of last report: CRC – 18/05/2012; CEDAW – 19/04/2010; ICOPR (2011); CESCR (2012); CAT (2011); CRPD (2013); UPR 2nd Cycle (May 2014)	1 262 (1 federal, 11 regional, 250 weredas) inter-sectoral coordination bodies in place 100% of the accepted recommendations; and 90% all the recommendations; CRC 85%; CRC – 12/6/2020; CEDAW – 01/07/2016; ICOPR (2016); CESCR (2017) CAT (2016); CRPD (2017); 3rd UPR Cycle; Ethiopia's next submission time after 2016 TBD; New NHRAP adopted by 2016 9	EHRC, MoFPDA, MoJ, MoWC, HoPRs, MoJ, GCAO, NSAs,	Treaty body documents, Regular institutional reports, GTP annual reports, parliamentary deliberations, sector's reports, Parliamentary deliberations.	Lack of legal status and budget for coordinating bodies; Recommendations are not accepted and/or implemented; Continued engagement of GoE/EHRC with partners; That GoE has the political will to ratify the treaties	Output 11.2 Total	UNDP UNICEF	2,000,000 480,000	100,000 270,000	1,900,000 210,000
UN Agencies: UNHCHR, UNDP, UNICEF, UNWomen									20,000	0	20,000
	11.2.4: A successive National Human Rights Action Plan – II developed and adopted 11.2.5: Number of ratified core international and regional human rights treaties and optional protocols 11.2.6: Number of cases and complaints submitted to EHRC 11.2.7: Percentage of cases and complaints effectively and timely resolved by EHRC 11.2.8: Number of published reports on human rights situations including HFRs monitoring reports	The existing NHRAP ended in June 2015; a successive NHRAP is under formulation 7 2014: 2,000 cases/complaints 85% of cases/complaints investigated and addressed through different mechanisms within the year of submission 3 human rights situation/ monitoring reports have been published so far and two are in progress	5,000 95% 13 new published reports (situation reports, monitoring reports, ...)				Output 11.2 Total	UNOHCHR UNWOMEN	20,000 20,000	0 20,000	20,000 0
									2,540,000	390,000	2,150,000

PILLAR 4: GOVERNANCE, PARTICIPATION AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

OUTPUT STATEMENTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGETS	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATIONS	RISKS & ASSUMPTIONS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES	AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCE	GAP	
Output 11.3: Strengthened technical capacity of key government institutions and other stakeholders to combat illicit trafficking, irregular migration and organized crime. UN Agencies: UNODC, IOM, UNDP, ILO, UNOHCHR, UNESCO,	11.3.1: No. of laws revised/enacted to combat trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, drug trafficking and organized crimes	0	4	Mo/BoJ, F/R PCs, NSA, MoSA/BolSA, MoFA, GCAO, NATC/RATC, PUC, National/Reg Anti-TIP Councils (NATC/RATC),	Regular institutional reports, project reports, National and Regional Anti-TIP Plan of Action documents,	Availability of resources. Collaboration & commitment of Regional BolSAs, DPOs and other stakeholders	UNODC	1,050,000	0	1,050,000		
	11.3.2: Number of treaties and conventions ratified in the area of organized crime, terrorism, drug trafficking and migration	1	8				ILO	125,000	125,000	0		
	11.3.3: Number of Emergency Migration Response Centers established and providing support to victims	2	4					IOM	5,680,000	150,000	5,430,000	
	11.3.4: Percentage increase in the rate of reporting and conviction of trafficking in persons, drugs and cultural goods, muggling of migrants, money laundering and terrorism	N/A	50%									
	11.3.5: Adoption of guidelines and SOPs for identification of and support to VoT	0	1									
	11.3.6: No. of bilateral and multilateral agreements signed on trafficking, organized crimes and irregular migration	1	5									
	11.3.7: Adoption and implementation of the Anti-TIP National Plan of Action by federal and regional government institutions and stakeholders	0	1									
	11.3.8: Number of functioning referral mechanisms and Anti-TIP/Smuggling Councils at federal and regional levels	20	60									
	11.3.9: Number of established UN CRPD implementation and Coordinating Committees (CCCs) for the promotion of disability rights:	CRPD ICCs already established in 5 Regions	CRPD ICCs already established in 5 Regions	Target is to reach 9 regions								
	Output 11.3 Total											
										6,855,000	275,000	6,580,000

PILLAR 4: GOVERNANCE, PARTICIPATION AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

OUTPUT STATEMENTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGETS	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATIONS	RISKS & ASSUMPTIONS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES	AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCE	GAP
Outcome 12: By 2020, key government institutions and other stakeholders utilize enhanced capacities to ensure equitable, efficient, accountable, participatory and gender-responsive development.	12.1: % of public rating of the Ethiopian Civil Service as being accountable, transparent, responsive and efficient in doing its businesses:	60%	85%	MoFCHRD, MoFEE, ECSU, Sector ministries/ bureaus, Law making, oversight and accountability institutions,	GTP reports, sector ministry reports, UNDAF review report, Surveys and dedicated studies/ assessments	Continued commitment of GoE to reform initiatives, Democratic institutions continue to demonstrate strong commitment to exercise their constitutional mandates. Continued GoE commitment to gender equality; Sufficient resources are available to undertake intended activities;			35,260,000	6,540,000	28,720,000
	12.2: % of public rating of key democratic institutions vis-a-vis their independence and professional integrity:	50%	75%								
	12.3: Percentage of women MPs at national and regional levels:	38.8% (federal);40.7% (regional)	43% (federal);45% (regional)								
	12.4: Percentage of women in top executive leadership/cabinet at federal level	13% of the Cabinet Ministers (2012)	20%								

PILLAR 4: GOVERNANCE, PARTICIPATION AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

OUTCOME/ OUTPUT STATEMENTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGETS	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATIONS	RISKS & ASSUMPTIONS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES	AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCE	GAP
Output 12.1: Strengthened capacity of key democratic institutions to deliver on their mandates and to promote participation, transparency, accountability and responsiveness.	12.1.1: Number of cases and complaints submitted to EIO and FEACC	EIO (UNDP has committed to provide the baseline in the first six months of UNDAF); FEAC: 4,592 cases/annum (2014)	EIO (UNDP has committed to provide targets in the first six months of UNDAF); FEACC: 6,000	FEACC and REACCs, EIO, HOPRRs/RSCs, OFAG/ORAGs NEBE, HoF/MoWC, EHRC, Mo/Bou, GCAO,	Regular institutional reports, Continued buy-in by NEBE/parliamentary hearings, Existence of curricula, training reports, Pre and post training assessments, Project of coordinated guidelines institutional reports, parliamentary hearings, media outlets; Regular institutional reports, parliamentary hearings, media outlets	Availability of resources; Continued buy-in by NEBE/GoE; Insufficient CSO participation in EITI processes; Lack of buy-in; Absence of coordinated guidelines	6,000,000	UNDP	6,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000
UN Agencies: UNDP, UNODC, UNICEF, UNWOMEN	12.1.2: Percentage rate of cases resolved by FEACC and EIO within the year of submission	EIO (UNDP commits to provide baseline); FEACC: Investigation = 40%; Prosecution = 46%	EIO (UNDP commits to provide target); FEACC: Investigation = 60%; Prosecution = 60%; TBD				1,500,000	UNODC	1,500,000	50,000	1,450,000
	12.1.3: %age of population reached by civic and voters' education	48%	70%; 60%				450,000	UNICEF	450,000	240,000	210,000
	12.1.4: Percentage of follow up actions taken on parliamentary oversight recommendations	TBD (UNDP has committed to provide baseline in the first six months)	UNDP has committed to provide targets in the first six months				1,900,000.00	UNWomen	1,900,000.00	80,000	1,820,000
	12.1.5: Percentage of audit coverage at federal levels	70%; 60%	80%; 75%								
	12.1.6: Availability of a robust election-related dispute resolution mechanisms	One, but incomplete and fragmented	One comprehensive mechanisms in place								
	12.1.7: All EITI minimum standards fulfilled;	Almost none	Ethiopia complies with EITI minimum standards								
	12.1.8: Existence of rights monitoring & supervision mechanisms for vulnerable groups;	0 (for child rights)	2 supervisory mechanisms 12 Institutions (for child rights)								
	12.1.9: Number of participation platforms established and/ strengthened for specific population groups;	2 (child friendly frameworks and participatory platforms established and accredited)	12 (child friendly framework and participatory platforms established and accredited; 1 federal and 11 regions)								
	12.1.10: Number of sector ministries and bureaus who have cascaded the leveling tool to measure the performance of gender mainstreaming across sectors	4 sector ministries	21 sector ministries,								
	12.1.11: mber of gender responsive laws, Policies and strategies adopted by democratic institutions and governance bodies;	TBD	5								
Output 12.1 Total											
									9,850,000.00	1,370,000	8,480,000

PILLAR 4: GOVERNANCE, PARTICIPATION AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

OUTCOME/ OUTPUT STATEMENTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGETS	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATIONS	RISKS & ASSUMPTIONS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES	AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCE	GAP
Output 12.2: Local government in targeted regions enabled to design and implement sustainable, inclusive and result-oriented development strategies and to promote accountability and participation ILO, UNICEF, UNWOMEN and UNDP	12.2.1: Number of mechanisms put in place to promote participation, transparency, and accountability at regional and woreda levels;	10	20				50,000	ILO	50,000	50,000	0
	12.2.2: Number of regions and woredas with functioning citizens feedback and redress mechanisms;	20	100				12,000,000	UNDP	12,000,000	2,000,000	10,000,000
	12.2.3: Number of government partners and DPOs capacitated through Disability Equality Training (DET)	5 organisations already capacitated through DET	Target is to reach 9 government organisations and DPOs				3,110,000	UNICEF	3,110,000	2,170,000	940,000
	12.2.4: Number of regions using innovative tools to monitor development plans (such as Devinfo customization);	5	10				50,000	UNWomen	50,000	0	50,000
	12.2.5: Number of federal institutions and regions that produced timely semi-annual and annual results-based reporting against set targets;	7 (1 federal + 6 regions)	12 (1 federal + 11 regions)								
	12.2.6: Number of woredas using RBM and human rights – based approach to programming;	282	416								
	12.2.7: Number of sectors that have budget tracking systems in place for particular population groups (children, women, etc.);	0	10								
Output 12.3: Enhanced capacity of national and sub-national actors for conflict prevention, peaceful resolution and transformation Responsible UN Agency: UNDP	12.3.1: Number of potential conflicts detected, prevented and effectively resolved	Generally low capacity	All	MoFPDA, HoF, RSCs, GCAO, CSOs, Media House	Project reports, regular institutional reports, media outlets,	Lack of a comprehensive strategy- Week early warning mechanisms,	5,000,000	UNDP	5,000,000	400,000	4,600,000
	12.3.2: Number of conflict early warning and response systems established/ strengthened;	39	75								
									15,210,000	4,220,000	10,990,000
Output 12.2 Total									15,210,000	4,220,000	10,990,000
									5,000,000	400,000	4,600,000
Output 12.3 Total									5,000,000	400,000	4,600,000

PILLAR 4: GOVERNANCE, PARTICIPATION AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

OUTCOME/ OUTPUT STATEMENTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGETS	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATIONS	RISKS & ASSUMPTIONS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES	AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCE	GAP
Output 12.4: Enhanced Capacity of National, Regional and local governments to make cities productive, inclusive, resilient and sustainable Responsible UN agencies: UN Habitat, UNESCO, UNDP, UNOPS	12.4.1: Number of national, regional and city specific studies and spatial plans developed 12.4.2: Number of cities capacitated through trainings and technical support on strategic approaches to sustainable urban development	Structural Transformation in Ethiopia: The Urban Development National Urban Development spatial plan in place	2 National strategic documents (Assessment of Ethiopia's urban legislation, planning and economy), 6 regional spatial plans and 5 city specific documents (City prosperity Index and state of a city report) 150 cities (142 cities with population 20,000 and above)	(MoHUR), Regional states, City Administrations	Baseline and periodic project surveys Programme documents MoFED and MUDH statistics State of Ethiopian cities report Baseline and periodic project surveys Programme documents MoFED MUDH statistics State of Ethiopian cities report	Cities and town may not be given the required attention they deserve, lack of funding Cities and town may not be given the required attention they deserve, lack of funding	5,000,000	UNHabitat	5,000,000	500,000	4,500,000
Output 13: By 2020, national and sub-national institutions apply evidence-based, result-oriented and equity-focused decision making, policy formulation, programme design, monitoring, evaluation and reporting	13.1: Number of national/regional policies and/ strategies revised/ adopted after analyses, including programme evaluations 13.1.1: No. of woredas with functional civil registration and vital statistics systems; 13.1.2: Percent of children (under 1 year) whose births are registered;	NA 0%	Population policy, - National Adolescent and Youth RH Strategy; 100 50% (VERA's targets)	All sector ministries and bureaus VERA, RVERA, CSA	GTP reports, sector ministry reports, UNDAF review report; VERA/RVERA, and CSA reports; CSA Annual report, survey; to support implementation of CRVS program; - of FVERA and RVERAs, capacity assessment reports of VERA structures	Major census and surveys carried out; Public institutions are committed to objectively evaluate their performances; Resource are made available	Output 12.4 Total 5,200,000	UNHabitat	5,200,000	550,000	4,650,000
Output 13.1: Improved capacity of federal and regional governments to operationalize a conventional and decentralized system of civil registration and vital statistics; Responsible UN Agency: UNFFPA, UNICEF	13.1.1: No. of woredas with functional civil registration and vital statistics systems; 13.1.2: Percent of children (under 1 year) whose births are registered;	NA 0%	100 50% (VERA's targets)	VERA, RVERA, CSA	VERA/RVERA, and CSA reports; CSA Annual report, survey; to support implementation of CRVS program; - of FVERA and RVERAs, capacity assessment reports of VERA structures	Availability of sufficient resources by the government to support implementation of CRVS program; - Delayed completion of the registration instruments-- Very low demand for registration services by the community	9,000,000 1,000,000	UNICEF UNFFPA	9,000,000 600,000	6,000,000 500,000	3,000,000 500,000
Output 13.1 Total									10,000,000	6,500,000	3,500,000

PILLAR 4: GOVERNANCE, PARTICIPATION AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

OUTCOME/ OUTPUT STATEMENTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGETS	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATIONS	RISKS & ASSUMPTIONS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES	AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCE	GAP
Output 13.2: Enhanced capacity of government institutions and national/regional actors to collect, analyse and utilize socio-economic, gender, environmental, governance and other disaggregated data to formulate equity and evidence-based development policies, strategies and programmes UN Agencies: UNFFPA, UNICEF, UNCDF, UNDP, UN Women, UNCTAD	13.2.1: Availability of comprehensive disaggregated national household surveys/ census and their dissemination through accessible and functional electronic based platforms; 13.2.2: Availability of local development financing diagnostic assessments and policies approved by the GoE to leverage, promote and sustain local development; 13.3.3 Number of gov't institutions with improved capacity to use evidence from disaggregated demographic, socio-economic, environmental and governance data for evidence-based planning and programming;	0 0	4 (Census; EDHS; Child Labour; HICE; and WMS) - 5 (3 assessments (Local Public Sector assessment, Sub-national Public Expenditure and Fiscal Accountability assessment, Local Economy assessment)- 1 roadmap; and 1 policy 10; 1 comprehensive Gender Profile	MoFEC/ BoFEDs, MoFPDA, CSA, target woredas, academic and research institutions	CSA Annual report, survey and census reports, MoFED/ BoFED annual reports; Local Development Finance diagnostic study and implementation roadmap approved by the Government	Insufficient funds to cover incremental costs; Availability of human capacity and financial resources	3,100,000	UNICEF	3,100,000	2,300,000	800,000
Output 13.2 Total									53,650,000	7,800,000	45,850,000
Total Pillar 4									121,080,000.00	29,905,000.00	91,175,000.00

PILLAR 5: EQUALITY AND EMPOWERMENT

RESULT STATEMENTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	*INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)		
							AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCES GAP
Outcome 14: By 2020, increasingly women and girls are protected from violence, HTPs, exploitation, discrimination and are rehabilitated and reintegrated to enjoy and exercise their human rights UN agencies: UN Women, UNFPA, IOM, UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNDP, UNESCO	14.1: Proportion of accepted CEDAW recommendations implemented	0	70%	MoWCYA, MOJ, BoWCYAs, BOJ, MoLSA, Police, Shelters, CSOs,	8th State report, National Survey on VAW and HTPs will provide the baseline for indicator no. 1.2, records from courts, reports from MOJ, progress reports from shelters and monitoring reports of survivors of trafficking in person	Continued commitment by the GOE to end VAWG and HTPs. Sufficient resources are available to undertake identified interventions. Major surveys and census are carried out	UN Women, UNFPA, IOM, UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNDP, UNESCO	23,187,395	24,980,000
	14.2: Prevalence of sexual, physical, psychological violence against women and girls, child marriage and FGM	TBD for sexual, physical and psychological violence (surveys being conducted in 2016 to generate baseline) FGM Marriage 41 %	Physical Violence(reduction by 40%), Psychological Violence (reduction by 40%) Sexual Violence(reduction by 70%), (0.5% Child Marriage, 0.5% FGM)						
Output 14.1: Law enforcement agencies and judiciary have enhanced capacity to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls, including in humanitarian context. UN agencies: UNICEF, UN Women, IOM, UNFPA	14.1: Number of women and girls survivors of violence and TIP (Trafficking in persons) accessing standardized and comprehensive services	4500 Survivors of Violence and 300 TIP, 3600 survivors from OSCs	15,000(Survivors and TIP) 9000 from the OSC	MOJ, Police,Bojs, National and Regional Anti-TIP Councils	Progress reports, data periodic summaries, record from courts,	Assumptions: Sufficient resources are allocated for implementation of activities. Data management system are functional and utilized effectively	UN Women	90,000	60,000
	14.1.1: No. of special investigation and prosecution units providing specialized services to survivors of violence	20	100						
UN agencies: UNICEF, UN Women, IOM, UNFPA	14.1.2: No. of regions having a data management system on violence and TIP	0	4 regions set up database on violence and TIP survivors				UNFPA	630,000	300,000
	14.1.3: % of reported cases which have been prosecuted	0.42	60% out of the investigated cases				IOM	200,000	145,000
							UNICEF	3,144,000	1,257,600
							Output 14.1 Total	4,064,000	2,301,400

RESULT STATEMENTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	*INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)		
							AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCES GAP
Output 14.2: Improved coordination and accountability mechanism of government and non-government actors on ending child marriage, FGM/C and VAW UN Agencies: UN Women, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO	14.2.1: Functioning secretariat tasked with coordinating key actors on ending child marriage and FGM/C at federal and regional levels	0	7(1 federal and 6 regions)	MoWCYA, BoWCYAs, MoJ, BOJs, FMOH	Sector plans, reports from MoWCYA And BoWCYAs, reports from sectors and HTP platforms, reports from the National Coordinating Body on EVAWG	Commitment by relevant sectors, collaboration and investment. Risk: unavailability of sufficient resources	UN Women	200,000	70,000
	14.2.2: No. of regions with functional HTP platform	0	11				UNFPA	890,000	600,000
UN Agencies: UN Women, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO	14.2.3: No. of sectors and non-government actors that are annually reporting on ending child marriage and FGM/C to the national/regional HTP platforms	0	11				UNICEF	12,379,500	4,951,800
	14.2.4: No. of regions with coordination mechanisms and strategies to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls	5	11(including city administrations)				WHO	15,000	13,000
Output 14.3: Increased capacity of community members, religious institutions and CBOs to eradicate negative stereotypes that perpetuate human rights violations of women and girls. UN Agencies: IOM, UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP	14.2.5: National Survey on VAW/G and HTPs made available	0	1						
	14.2.6: Number of member sectors reporting to the National Coordinating body on EVAWG	5	8						
							Output 14.2 Total	13,484,500	7,849,700
Output 14.3: Increased capacity of community members, religious institutions and CBOs to eradicate negative stereotypes that perpetuate human rights violations of women and girls. UN Agencies: IOM, UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP	14.3.1: No. of wordads that have declared abandonment of TIP and HTPs	213 Kabeles, 92 Weredas	600 Kabeles 300 Weredas	MoLSA, Regional Councils, MoLSA, MoWCYA, Police, CBOs	Declarations, sector reports, Progress reports from local Anti-TIP Councils; Field assessment reports	Continued commitment and participation by community members, traditional leaders. Risk: resistance from communities for the promotion and protection of women and girls rights	UN Women	344,800	300,000
	14.3.2: No. of community members participating in community conversations disaggregated by sex	1500	100,000				UNFPA	6,815,000	4,615,000
							UNICEF	5,305,500	2,122,200
							WFP	400,000	370,000
							IOM	2,000,000	1,750,000
							Output 14.3 Total	14,865,300	9,157,200

RESULT STATEMENTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	KEY PARTNERS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	*INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)			
							AGENCIES	OVERALL BUDGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCES	GAP
Output 15.3: Increased capacity of women, youth and adolescents to participate, organize and network for effective participation, leadership and decision making UN Agencies: UN Women, UNICEF, UNDP	15.3.1: No. of functional youth organizations that effectively mobilize youth and adolescents to demand accountability by duty bearers	0	10	MoWCYA, BoWCYA, Youth Federations	reports from MoWCYA and BoWCYAs and youth federations	Commitment to adopt and implement Strategy. Buy-in for the development of ethical standards. Availability of sufficient funds	UN Women	230,000	30,000	200,000
	15.3.2: No of regions that endorsed and implemented adolescent development and participation strategy	0	7				UNDP	600,000	400,000	200,000
	15.3.3: National level standards for ethical and meaningful participation of youth developed and endorsed	0	Standards in place				UNICEF	2,947,500	1,768,500	1,179,000
	15.3.4: No of women civil servants and youth who acquired support for obtaining leadership and decision making skills	40	800				UNFPA	2,467,499	720,000	1,747,499
Output 15.3 Total								3,777,500	2,198,500	1,579,000
Total Pillar 5								67,887,394	31,912,395	35,974,999

Annex: 4 Business Operations Strategy 2016-2020

The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) with the support of the Operations Management Team (OMT) is developing the Business Operations Strategy (BOS) 2.0 for 2016-2020 to support the delivery of the UNDAF in Ethiopia. The BOS is a pilot framework created by the UN Development Group (UNDG), and has been piloted since 2013 in a handful of Delivering as One (DaO) countries. The BOS focuses primarily on efficiency gains and reduction of costs for externally sourced goods and services. This is being implemented by building on the lessons learned on how to improve the Operating as One (OaO) management mechanisms, and by systematically implementing already established good practices in high impact transactions across the One UN Ethiopia. The BOS is based on seven outcomes in Ethiopia: Common Procurement, Finance, Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer, Information and Communications Technology, Human Resources, Host Country Agreement/ Legal and Business Continuity Management.

During UNDAF 2012-2016, some gains were made as a result of the BOS 1.0. An Inter-agency Business Continuity Management (BCM) framework was established through a needs assessment and workshop, along with capacity development and desktop simulation events. Long-Term Agreements (LTAs) were established in various areas, such as the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) micro-assessment, audit services, printing services, and drivers' uniforms. Common Procurement Management System (CPMS) has been developed for the UNCT Information and Knowledge Management (IKM) platform as a Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) tool to improve data quality in procurement activities and procurement volumes of UN organizations as well as assess the use of

LTAs. A HACT Implementing Partners (IPs) database was developed in the IKM platform to make it possible for all UN Agencies in Ethiopia to use. Joint micro-assessments were conducted and joint risk assurance plans were developed for the common IPs. Government officials and law enforcement agencies were given training about the UN's mandate and legal status in various regions. The Service Contract remuneration scale was updated and adopted. An IKM platform for the UNCT was launched to improve knowledge and information management at the UNCT, OMT and other Working Group levels in the DaO system in Ethiopia. An Accountability Framework was established to improve attendance, create an effective Working Group structure and reward group and individual achievements and performances.

The UNCT acknowledges that considerable work remains to be done to realize fully the benefits of the UN's business operations and common services in Ethiopia. The baseline analysis shows potential savings (in time and resources) and reduced transaction costs by the increased use of LTAs, better coordination, joint planning and bulk procurement. All operations and procedures must be simplified, partner costs cut and joint assurance activities undertaken. In line with the UNDAF 2016-2020, the BOS 2.0 for 2016-2020 is being developed with the objective of providing a more systematic and comprehensive approach towards the professionalization, harmonization and simplification of all the UN's business operations and common services, to enhance quality, effectiveness and efficiency. The BOS 2.0 provides the basis to save US\$ 23,181,740 through efficiency gains by 2020. These savings plans will be further refined as the BOS 2.0 finalization process proceeds.

Table 4: BOS Outcomes.

OUTCOMES	SAVING POTENTIAL (US\$)	(%)	REMARKS
Outcome 1 : Common Procurement	6,981,740	30.12	
Outcome 2 : Finance	16,000,000	69.02	
Outcome 3 : Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer	200,000	0.86	
Outcome 4 : Information and Communications Technology			Quality Improvement
Outcome 5 : Human Resources			Quality Improvement
Outcome 6 : Host Country Agreement/ Legal			Quality Improvement
Outcome 7 : Business Continuity Management			Quality Improvement
Total	23,181,740	100	

Outcomes 4-7 are expected to yield qualitative improvements rather than cash savings.

Common Procurement: The UN agencies, funds, programmes and specialized agencies in Ethiopia are expected to save over US\$ 6,981,740 by 2020 through the establishment of bulk and predictable supply arrangements with key vendors. The categories of joint LTAs will increase from 3 to 25, and improvements in the management of the common procurement set-up will result in higher quality procurement services in Ethiopia.

The OMT will map the suppliers, vendors and service providers who are working across the country, particularly at the field level. This will benefit the harmonization and professionalization of provision of goods, services and works in the UN system and will support the launch of joint tenders and agreements for such services, so that quality and cost-efficiency benefits can be realized across the board.

The OMT believes that helping UN Agencies to achieve and maintain the highest standard throughout their purchasing and supply management operations contributes to their effectiveness. Accordingly, several capacity development trainings for procurement staff of UN agencies will be organized during the UNDAF 2016-2020.

Financial Management: The BOS 2.0 aims to save US\$ 16 million over four years for the One UN from currency exchange transactions. In order to accomplish this target, the UN agencies, funds, programmes and specialized agencies in Ethiopia will work together to get the most favorable legally available rate for their foreign currency.

The second finance priority is to conduct an annual banking survey. This survey will help to review the current banking services provided to the UN in Ethiopia, assess additional available services within the market, and identify possible options and recommendations for better alternative procedures.

Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT):

The HACT framework, which has been adopted by several UN agencies in Ethiopia, supports wider capacity development efforts to communicate expectations and requirements to IPs. The OMT continues to increase its support for capacity development training and to provide common understanding of financial management expectations within the UN system. The OMT will train finance staff in all the UN agencies, funds, programmes and specialized agencies on HACT guidelines as well as increase awareness among IPs. The OMT will also continue to support the organization of common HACT micro assessments and audits for IPs of HACT-compliant UN agencies. It is expected that this will save US\$ 200,000 during UNDAF 2016-2020.

Information and Communications Technology (ICT):

To strengthen ICT in the UN system in Ethiopia, the OMT will introduce a common ICT working group under BOS 2.0, which will provide the means to improve quality, planning, monitoring and reporting and enhance both programmes and operations delivery. The common ICT working group will harmonize ICT systems among UN agencies, funds, programmes and specialized agencies in order to reduce duplication of service provision and increase efficiency and effectiveness. The common ICT working group will also support the UN system in Ethiopia in training and other ICT-related activities. Establishment of a common IT data center and ICT planning for pandemic situations are other objectives of this initiative.

Human Resources (HR):

The BOS 2.0 will provide a framework for joint trainings, inductions, conducting surveys and establishing a local consultancy roster as part of the DaO initiative. The joint learning programmes will provide Competency Based Interview (CBI) training for the HR staff in UN agencies, funds, programmes and specialized agencies in order to maximize staff motivation and performance across programmes and operations. Additional training plans will be developed and implemented on an annual basis according to needs identified by the Programme Management Team (PMT) and the OMT. The BOS will support the OMT in conducting corporate surveys to assess and determine UN staff members' basic living conditions, health facilities and medical care, transportation, emergency evacuation and security standards in the regions. The findings of these surveys will contribute to harmonization of the policies of the UN agencies, funds, programmes and specialized agencies to enhance the UN staff's well-being in various regions. To reduce recruitment costs and accelerate appointments for short-term assignments, a local consultancy roster will be established and regularly updated, and common rates for remuneration will be agreed. This will also enable all the UN agencies, funds, programmes and specialized agencies to identify candidates from the roster.

Host Country Agreement/ Legal (HCA):

As the 28 UN agencies, funds, programmes and specialized agencies working in Ethiopia have a significant field presence, it is important to provide sensitization training for government officials, law enforcement agencies and the UN staff on the UN's privileges and immunities. Through BOS 2.0, the OMT will implement sensitization training as an inter-agency initiative to ensure quality of support to programme delivery, and to facilitate the implementation of DaO. The OMT will harmonize operational policies effectively and provide technical support to prepare supplemental agreements for all the UN agencies, funds, programmes and specialized agencies and help to negotiate any disputes with host country authorities.

Business Continuity Management (BCM):

Through the establishment of the BCM framework, the OMT will work on establishing communications trees, alternate recovery sites and disaster risk recovery for IT and will purchase the relevant equipment. Currently, there are two Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) in place: 1) MoU to formalize the four alternate recovery sites: UNECA, UNHCR, UNDP Regional Service Center and FAO; 2) International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) as a concentration point (a concentration point is a temporary relocation from the hazard) and alternate recovery site. By 2016, these MoUs will be signed and formalized by the alternate recovery sites and the concentration point. These MoUs will establish a framework for cooperation and facilitate collaboration between the UN agencies, funds, programmes and specialized agencies in the event of any crisis.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E):

Special emphasis will be given to the M&E framework in order to improve BOS saving evidence and impact. This will be conducted by the M&E framework established in the IKM platform, which has been developed to track the transaction costs incurred through the use of LTAs as well as the savings on service costs. The OMT will be able to generate quarterly and annual reports via the M&E framework established in the IKM system. The reports will be analyzed and shared with all stakeholders.



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