



ANNEXES

INDEPENDENT COUNTRY PROGRAMME EVALUATION - ETHIOPIA

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ANNEX 1. TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. INTRODUCTION

The Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) conducts independent country programme evaluations (ICPEs), previously called “Assessment of Development Results) (ADRs) to capture and demonstrate evaluative evidence of UNDP’s contributions to development results at the country level, as well as the effectiveness of UNDP’s strategy in facilitating and leveraging national efforts for achieving development results. The purpose of an ICPE is to:

- Support the development of the next UNDP Country Programme Document
- Strengthen accountability of UNDP to national stakeholders
- Strengthen accountability of UNDP to the Executive Board

ICPEs are independent evaluations carried out within the overall provisions contained in the UNDP Evaluation Policy.¹ The IEO is independent of UNDP management and is headed by a Director who reports to the UNDP Executive Board. The responsibility of IEO is two-fold: (i) provide the Executive Board with valid and credible information from evaluations for corporate accountability, decision-making and improvement; and (ii) enhance the independence, credibility and utility of the evaluation function and its coherence, harmonization and alignment in support of United Nations reform and national ownership. Based on the principle of national ownership, IEO seeks to conduct ICPEs in collaboration with the national authorities where the country programme is implemented.

This is the third ICPE for Ethiopia and will be conducted in 2019 towards the end of the current UNDP programme cycle of 2016-2020, with a view to contributing to the preparation of UNDP’s new programme starting from mid-2020. The ICPE will be conducted in close collaboration with the Government of Ethiopia, UNDP Ethiopia country office, and UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa.

2. NATIONAL CONTEXT

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia is a landlocked least developed country of the horn of Africa, the ninth largest country in size (1.1 million square km) and the second most populated country on the continent with a population estimated at 102 million in 2016², of which 80% are located in rural areas. The country is composed of nine regional states representing substantial ethnic and religious diversity. More than 85 ethnic groups and most major world religions are represented, and more than 80 languages are spoken in the country. Ethiopia has a bicameral parliamentary system and a constitutionally independent judiciary.

In the last 15 years, Ethiopia has achieved remarkable economic growth making it Africa’s fastest growing economy with a GDP growth averaging 11% between 2004 and 2014. Its GDP per capita almost tripled between 2000-2017, from US\$ 618.2 in 2000 to US\$ 1,729.9³. Driven by public investment and domestic consumption, the country pursued the expansion of its agricultural and service sectors, construction and the emergence of its industrial sector. The level of economic growth achieved under the successive

¹ <http://web.undp.org/evaluation/documents/evaluation-policy.pdf>.

² World Bank estimates

³ PPP (constant 2011 international \$), World Bank Development Indicators

national development plans have permitted to improve human development indicators, with an increase in Human Development Index (HDI) of 63.5% and an overall reduction of the headcount poverty rate of 93%⁴ since 2000. Under successive national development plans which have favored pro-poor policies, the Government of Ethiopia has strived to improve agricultural productivity, improve social protection, preparedness for disaster prevention and management, urban employment generation and food security programme to eliminate hunger, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

Under the current second phase of the country's Growth and Transformation Plan, the government of Ethiopia aims to eradicate poverty and achieve a carbon neutral middle-income country status by 2025. This vision is built around agriculture led transformation, and regional leadership in light manufacturing, targeting an increase from 4% to 18% of the sector's share in the economy by 2025.

Despite important progress, significant development challenges remain in achieving the country's vision. Ethiopia remains within the category of country with a low human development and below the average HDI of Sub-Saharan African Countries (0.504) with an HDI at 0.463 in 2017⁵. Over 22 million people are estimated to be living below the national poverty line, particularly in rural areas where headcount poverty has not declined as rapidly as in urban areas. The country's economic performance is challenged by limited sectoral and private sector competitiveness, large external imbalances, foreign exchange shortages, and rising external debt. Development gains, notably in food security and agricultural productivity on which the economy depends, are challenged by periodic droughts and flood events, exacerbated by climate change as evidenced by recent natural hazards associated with El Nino, in 2016/2017. In addition, Ethiopia remains highly dependent on international aid assistance to which it is the 5th largest recipient country⁶. OECD/DAC data indicates that the five largest providers of development assistance to Ethiopia in 2015 were the World Bank, the United States, the United Kingdom, European Union and the African Development Bank. Net ODA received by the country totaled around \$3.2 billion in 2015.⁷

In terms of gender equality and women empowerment, Ethiopia ranks 121 out of 160 countries on UNDP Gender Equality index⁸. Following the recent reshuffle in October 2018, 50 percent of cabinet positions are now held by women. While important progress has been achieved particularly in improving gaps in access to education and health, gaps in reproductive health and gender-based violence remain. In addition, gender gaps exist in economic participation and opportunity, reflected in workforce participation, wage equality, and access to senior/managerial positions⁹. 37.3 percent of parliamentarians¹⁰ are women.

Finally, sharing its border with fragile and conflict affected countries, the country is host to the second largest refugee population in Africa, sheltering over 905,831 registered refugees and asylum seekers¹¹. At the same time, drought and events of intercommunal violence have also driven internal displacements

⁴ UNDP Ethiopia, "Ethiopia's Progress Towards Eradicating Poverty", Paper to be presented to the Inter-Agency Group Meeting On the "Implementation of the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018 – 2027)"

April 18 -20, 2018, Addis Ababa Ethiopia

⁵ UNDP, « Human Development Report 2018 », 2018

⁶ Source: OECD-DAC. See :

https://public.tableau.com/views/AidAtAGlance/DACmembers?:embed=y&:display_count=no?&:showVizHome=no#1

⁷ <http://www.oecd.org/countries/ethiopia/>

⁸ Ibid

⁹ World economic Forum, « Global Gender Gap Report 2017", 2018

¹⁰ UNDP, « Human Development Report 2018 », 2018

¹¹ Source – UNHCR , August 2018 . see: <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/country/eth/160>

and migration to neighboring countries. According to the International displacement monitoring center, the incidence of recent intercommunal tensions and climate related event have led to the displacements of more than a million people in the southern regions of Ethiopia in the first half of 2018¹².

In 2016, the country experienced unprecedented waves of social revolts in several regions of the country in demands for more equitable share of social and economic development gains, as well as more political rights and freedom. The deadlocked situation, resulting from the 10 month long nationwide state of emergency, led to a peaceful transition at the executive level of the government, with the resignation and appointment of a new Prime Minister in April 2018. Since, the country has embarked in a reconciliation effort which saw the release of hundreds of political prisoners and exiles, and the signing of peace agreement with its neighbor Eritrea in September 2018 ending their 20 years old conflict. Other areas of reforms announced include addressing corruption and enhancing public accountability, marginalization and social exclusion, and broadening political participation, and freedom of the press in view of free election in 2020.

3. UNDP Programme in Ethiopia

The UNDP country programme in Ethiopia for the period 2016-2020 is aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the same period. The UNDAF 2016-2020 includes a total of 15 outcomes, with indicative resources amounted to around 3,038 billion USD. UNDP is involved in 4 out of these 15 outcomes. UNDP programme is structured around the following interlined components: (i) Accelerating economic growth and poverty reduction; (ii) Climate change and resilience-building; and (iii) Strengthening democratic governance and capacity development, with a total of 17 outputs. UNDAF outcomes, UNDP programme outputs and indicative resources are summarized in the following table:

Table 1: UNDAF outcomes, UNDP programme outputs and indicative resources (2016-2020)			
UNDAF outcomes and UNDP country programme outputs		Indicative resources (US\$ millions)	
		Regular resources	Other resources
Outcome 1: By 2020 Ethiopia has achieved robust and inclusive growth in agricultural production, productivity and commercialization of the agricultural sector	Output 1: Farmers have strengthened technical capacities and skills to adopt inclusive value chain approaches in the commercialization of cereals, pulses and oil seeds Output 2: Strengthened capacities of Ministry of Agriculture at national and subnational levels to plan, deliver and monitor agricultural services	13,669	17,107
Total outcome 1		30,776	

¹² See : <http://www.internal-displacement.org/mid-year-figures>

<p>Outcome 2: By 2020 private sector-driven industrial and service sector growth is inclusive, sustainable, competitive and job-rich</p>	<p>Output 1: Priority manufacturing sectors (textile, leather, metal and agro-industry) identified in the Growth and Transformation Plan are more inclusive, productive and competitive in regional and international markets</p> <p>Output 2: Access to innovative financial products and services by micro, small and medium enterprises strengthened</p> <p>Output 3: Private sector enterprises have improved skills to be productive and competitive</p> <p>Output 4: Improved trade facilitation and logistical services for enhanced trade competitiveness</p> <p>Output 5: Improved and enabling environment for an expanded and sustainable tourism sector</p>	<p>13,670</p>	<p>36,580</p>
<p>Total outcome 2</p>		<p>50,250</p>	
<p>Outcome 3: By 2020, key government institutions at federal level and in all regions and cities are able to plan, implement and monitor priority climate change mitigation and adaptation actions and sustainable natural resource management</p>	<p>Output 1: Enhanced financial, technical and institutional capacities of climate- resilient green economy sectors, line ministries to develop, implement and monitor strategies and plans that promote climate-resilient green economy and society</p> <p>Output 2: Regional administrations enabled to ensure the conservation, sustainable use and access of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems</p> <p>Output 3: Enhanced institutional capacity at all levels to effectively manage, coordinate and mainstream DRM policy, plan, strategies and programmes and to utilize climate information and early warning systems</p> <p>Output 4: Enhanced resilience of households and communities in disaster-prone areas, including livelihood recovery support provided to refugees, host communities and internally displaced persons</p>	<p>13,680</p>	<p>69,370</p>
<p>Total outcome 3</p>		<p>83,050</p>	
<p>Outcome 4: Key government institutions and other stakeholders utilize enhanced capacities to ensure equitable, efficient, accountable, participatory and gender-responsive development</p>	<p>Output 1: Enhanced institutional and technical capacity of the justice system to deliver accessible, efficient and accountable justice to all, especially women and vulnerable groups</p> <p>Output 2: Enhanced capacity of human rights institutions and other stakeholders to implement/enforce the international/regional human rights obligations and standards</p> <p>Output 3: Capacity of the Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, Ethiopian Institution of the Ombudsman and Ministry of Mines enabled to address awareness, prevention and enforcement of</p>	<p>13,680</p>	<p>47,120</p>

	anti-corruption measures and administrative malpractices across sectors and stakeholders Output 4: Democratic and oversight institutions (House of Peoples' Representatives, National Electoral Board of Ethiopia, Office of the Federal Auditor General) enabled to perform core functions for improved accountability, participation, representation, democratic elections and gender equality Output 5: National and local authorities and other stakeholders capacitated to prevent conflict and promote peace and security Output 6: Capacity of local government institutions enabled to deliver improved basic services, respond to priorities voiced by the public, and promote accountability and participation at local levels		
Total outcome 4			60,800
Grand total			224,876

Source: UNDP Ethiopia Country Programme Document 2016-2020

4. Scope of the evaluation

ICPEs are conducted in the penultimate year of the ongoing UNDP country programme in order to feed into the process of developing the new country programme. The ICPE will focus on the present programme cycle (mid-2016 - mid-2020) while taking into account interventions which may have started in the previous programme cycle (2012 - mid-2016) but continued for a few more years into the current programme cycle.

As a country-level evaluation of UNDP, the ICPE will focus on the formal UNDP country programme approved by the Executive Board but will also consider any changes from the initial CPD during the period under review. The ICPE covers interventions funded by all sources of finance, core UNDP resources, donor funds, government funds, etc. It is important to note that a UNDP country office may be involved in a number of activities that may not be included in a specific project. Some of these “non-project” activities may be crucial for advancing the political and social agenda of a country.

Special efforts will be made to capture the role and contribution of UNV and UNCDF through undertaking joint work with UNDP. This information will be used for synthesis in order to provide corporate level evaluative evidence of performance of the associated fund and programme.

5. Methodology

The evaluation methodology will adhere to the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) Norms & Standards.¹³ The ICPE will address the following three main evaluation questions.¹⁴ These questions will also guide the presentation of the evaluation findings in the report.

¹³ <http://www.uneval.org/document/detail/1914>

¹⁴ The ICPEs have adopted a streamlined methodology, which differs from the previous ADRs that were structured according to the four standard OECD DAC criteria. More detailed sub-questions will be developed during the desk review phase of the evaluation.

1. What did the UNDP country programme intend to achieve during the period under review?
2. To what extent has the programme achieved (or is likely to achieve) its intended objectives?
3. What factors contributed to or hindered UNDP's performance and eventually, to the sustainability of results?

To address question 1, a Theory of Change (ToC) approach will be used in consultation with stakeholders, as appropriate, to better understand how and under what conditions UNDP's interventions are expected to lead to good governance, poverty reduction and sustainable human development in the country. Discussions of the ToC will focus on mapping the assumptions behind the programme's desired change(s) and the causal linkages between the intervention(s) and the intended country programme outcomes.

As part of this analysis, the progression of the programme over the review period will also be examined. In assessing the CPD's progression, UNDP's capacity to adapt to the changing governance, economic and humanitarian context in Ethiopia (including the opening of the democratic space, the move towards more private sector, the case of internally displaced persons and unemployed youth, etc.) and respond to national development needs and priorities will also be looked at.

The effectiveness of UNDP's country programme will be analyzed in response to evaluation question 2. This will include an assessment of the achieved results and the extent to which these results have contributed to the intended CPD objectives. In this process, both positive and negative, direct and indirect as well as unintended results will be identified.

To better understand UNDP's performance, the specific factors that influenced - positively or negatively - UNDP's performance and eventually, the sustainability of results in the country will be examined in response to evaluation question 3. In addition to country-specific factors that may explain UNDP's performance, the utilization of resources to deliver results (including managerial practices), the extent to which the CO fostered partnerships and synergies with other actors (including through south-south and triangular cooperation), and the integration of gender equality and women's empowerment in design and implementation of the CPD are some of the aspects that will be assessed under this question.

In addition, efforts will be made to spot check the status of implementation of recommendations from the previous Assessment of Development Results in Ethiopia which was conducted in 2015 by the IEO.

6. Data collection

Assessment of existing data and data collection constraints. An assessment was carried out for each outcome area to ascertain the available information, identify data constraints, to determine the data collection needs and methods. The assessment outlined the level of evaluable data that is available. The assessment indicated that there were 9 decentralized evaluations undertaken during the period from 2016 to present, which were all project evaluations. Eight of the decentralized evaluations were quality-assessed by IEO: five reports were rated as moderately satisfactory (rating of 4) and three reports rated as satisfactory (rating of 5). All these evaluations will serve as important inputs into the ICPE. The majority of projects have project documents, and some annual progress reports are available. Overall, the programme has sufficient information to conduct the ICPE.

With respect to indicators, the CPD and CPAP list 12 indicators for the 4 outcome results, and 41 indicators to measure the 17 outputs, with baseline and targets. To the extent possible, the ICPE will seek to use

these indicators to better understand the intention of the UNDP programme and to measure or assess progress towards the outcomes. The indicators mostly indicated national statistics, and reports of various ministries as data sources, and the evaluation's ability to measure progress against these indicators will therefore depend on national statistical capacities, including the periodicity of the national data system and the availability of disaggregated data by age, sex, geographic area, etc.

It is also important to note that UNDP projects that contributed to different outcomes are at different stages of implementation, and therefore it may not always be possible to determine the projects' contribution to results. In cases where the projects/initiatives are still in their initial stages, the evaluation will document observable progress and seek to ascertain the possibility of achieving the outcome given the programme design and measures already put in place.

Regarding field work, due to the sporadic insecurity and ethnic violence in parts of the country (currently the most affected areas are Somali, Gambella and Gedeo/Guji), there might be some restrictions on the evaluation team's ability to travel to project sites in different parts of the country. The evaluation team will work closely with the CO and consult UNSS in determining the sites for field visits.

Data collection methods: The evaluation will use data from primary and secondary sources, including desk review of documentation and information and interviews with key informants, including beneficiaries, partners and managers. An advance questionnaire will be administered to the country office before the data collection mission in the country. A multi-stakeholder approach will be followed and interviews will include government representatives, civil-society organizations, private-sector representatives, UN agencies, multilateral organizations, bilateral donors, and beneficiaries of the programme. Focus group discussions will be used to consult some groups of beneficiaries as appropriate.

The evaluation team will also undertake field visits to selected project sites to observe the projects first-hand. It is expected that regions where UNDP has a concentration of field projects (in more than one outcome area), as well as those where critical projects are being implemented will be considered. There should be a coverage of all outcome areas. The coverage should include a sample, as relevant, of both successful projects and projects reporting difficulties where lessons can be learned, both larger and smaller pilot projects, as well as both completed and active projects.

The IEO and the country office have identified an initial list of background and programme-related documents which is posted on an ICPE SharePoint website. The following secondary data will be reviewed, among others: background documents on the national context, documents prepared by international partners during the period under review and documents prepared by UN system agencies; programme plans and frameworks; progress reports; monitoring self-assessments such as the yearly UNDP Results Oriented Annual Reports; and evaluations conducted by the country office and partners.

In line with UNDP's gender mainstreaming strategy, the ICPE will examine the level of gender mainstreaming across all of UNDP Ethiopia programmes and operations. Gender disaggregated data will be collected, where available, and assessed against its programme outcomes.

Validation. The evaluation will use triangulation of information collected from different sources and/or by different methods to enhance the validity of findings.

Stakeholder involvement: A participatory and transparent process will be followed to engage with multiple stakeholders at all stages of the evaluation process. During the initial phase a stakeholder analysis

will be conducted to identify all relevant UNDP partners, including those that may have not worked with UNDP but play a key role in the outcomes to which UNDP contributes. This stakeholder analysis will serve to identify key informants for interviews during the main data collection phase of the evaluation, and to examine any potential partnerships that could further improve UNDP's contribution to the country.

7. Management arrangements

Independent Evaluation Office of UNDP: The UNDP IEO will conduct the ICPE in consultation with the UNDP Ethiopia Country Office, the Regional Bureau for Africa and the Government of Ethiopia. The IEO Lead Evaluator will lead the evaluation and coordinate the evaluation team. The IEO will meet all costs directly related to the conduct of the ICPE.

UNDP Country Office in Ethiopia: The country office will support the evaluation team to liaise with key partners and other stakeholders and ensure that all necessary information regarding UNDP's programmes, projects and activities in the country is available to the team, and provide factual verifications of the draft report on a timely basis. The country office will provide the evaluation team in-kind organizational support (e.g. arranging meetings with project staff, stakeholders, beneficiaries; assistance for project site visits). To ensure the independence of the views expressed, country office staff will not participate in interviews and meetings with stakeholders held for data collection purposes. The country office will jointly organize the final stakeholder meeting, ensuring participation of key government counterparts, through a video-conference with the IEO, where findings and results of the evaluation will be presented. Additionally, the country office will support the use and dissemination of the final outputs of the ICPE process.

UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa (RBA): RBA will support the evaluation through information sharing, and will also participate in discussions on emerging conclusions and recommendations.

Evaluation Team: The IEO will constitute an evaluation team to undertake the ICPE. The IEO will ensure gender balance in the team which will include the following members:

- **Lead Evaluator (LE):** IEO staff member with overall responsibility for managing the ICPE, including preparing for and designing the evaluation (i.e. the present ToR) as well as selecting the evaluation team and providing methodological guidance. The LE will be responsible for the synthesis process and the preparation of the draft and final evaluation reports. The LE will be backstopped by another evaluator also from the IEO.
- **Associate Evaluator (AE):** The AE will support the LE in the preparation and design of the evaluation, including background research and documentation, the selection of the evaluation team, and the synthesis process. The AE will review the draft report and support the LE in other aspects of the ICPE process as may be required.
- **Consultants:** 2 consultants will be recruited and will be responsible for the outcome areas. Under the guidance of LE, they will conduct preliminary research and data collection activities, prepare outcome analysis, and contribute to the preparation of the final ICPE report.

The roles of the different members of the evaluation team can be summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Data collection responsibilities by outcome areas

Outcome	Report	Data collection
Accelerating economic growth and poverty reduction (outcome 1&2)	Consultant	Consultant
Climate change and resilience-building (outcome 3)	Consultant	Consultant
Strengthening democratic governance and capacity development (outcome 4)	Consultant	Consultant
General strategic and management issues	LE	LE/AE/consultant

8. Evaluation Process

The evaluation will be conducted according to the approved IEO process. The following represents a summary of the five key phases of the process, which constitute the framework for conducting the evaluation.

Phase 1: Preparatory work. The IEO prepares the ToR and the evaluation design, including an overall evaluation matrix. Once the TOR is approved, additional evaluation team members, comprising international and/or national development professionals will be recruited. The IEO starts collecting data and documentation internally first and then filling data gaps with help from the UNDP country office.

Phase 2: Desk analysis. Evaluation team members will conduct desk review of reference material, and identify specific evaluation questions, and issues. Further in-depth data collection will be conducted, by administering an advance questionnaire and interviews (via phone, Skype, etc.) with key stakeholders, including country office staff. Based on this, detailed evaluation questions, gaps and issues that require validation during the field-based phase of the data collection will be identified.

Phase 3: Field-based data collection. During this phase, the evaluation team undertakes a mission to the country to engage in data collection activities. The estimated duration of the mission is around 3 weeks. The evaluation team will liaise with CO staff and management, key government stakeholders and other partners and beneficiaries. At the end of the mission, the evaluation team will hold a debrief presentation of the key preliminary findings at the country office.

Phase 4: Analysis, report writing, quality review and debrief. Based on the analysis of data collected and triangulated, the LE will undertake a synthesis process to write the ICPE report. The draft will first be subject to peer review by IEO and its Evaluation Advisory Panel. Once the draft is quality cleared, it will be circulated to the country office and the UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa for factual corrections. The second draft, which takes into account any factual corrections, will be shared with national stakeholders for further comments. Any necessary additional corrections will be made and the UNDP Ethiopia country office will prepare the management response to the ICPE, under the overall oversight of the regional bureau.

The report will then be shared at a final debriefing where the results of the evaluation are presented to key national stakeholders. The way forward will be discussed with a view to creating greater ownership by national stakeholders with respect to the recommendations as well as to strengthening accountability

of UNDP to national stakeholders. Taking into account the discussion at the stakeholder event, the evaluation report will be finalized and published.

Phase 5: Publication and dissemination. The ICPE report will be written in English. It will follow the standard IEO publication guidelines. The ICPE report will be widely distributed in both hard and electronic versions. The evaluation report will be made available to UNDP Executive Board by the time of approving a new Country Programme Document. It will be widely distributed by the IEO within UNDP as well as to the evaluation units of other international organisations, evaluation societies/networks and research institutions in the region. The Ethiopia country office and the Government of Ethiopia will disseminate to stakeholders in the country. The report and the management response will be published on the UNDP website¹⁵ as well as in the Evaluation Resource Centre. The Regional Bureau for Africa will be responsible for monitoring and overseeing the implementation of follow-up actions in the Evaluation Resource Centre.¹⁶

9. Timeframe for the ICPE Process

The timeframe and responsibilities for the evaluation process are tentatively¹⁷ as follows in Table 3:

Table 3: Tentative timeframe for the ICPE process going to the Board in June 2019		
Activity	Responsible party	Proposed timeframe
Phase 1: Preparatory work		
TOR completed and approved by IEO Director	LE	November 2018
Selection of consultant team members	LE	November-December 2018
Phase 2: Desk analysis		
Preliminary desk review of reference material	Evaluation team	December 2018 – January 2019
Advance questionnaires to the CO	LE/AE/CO	December 2018
Phase 3: Field-based data collection		
Mission to Ethiopia	LE/AE/Consultants	18 February – 8 March 2019
Phase 4: Analysis, report writing, quality review and debrief		
Analysis of data and submission of background papers	Consultants	March 2019
Synthesis and report writing	LE/AE	April – May 2019
Zero draft for internal IOE clearance/EAP comments	LE	June 2019
First draft to CO/RBA for comments	LE/CO/RBA	July 2019
Second draft shared with the government and national stakeholders	LE/CO/GOV	August 2019
Draft management response	CO	August 2019
Stakeholder workshop via video-conference	IEO/CO/RBA	August 2019
Phase 5: Publication and dissemination		
Editing and formatting	IEO	September 2019
Final report and evaluation brief	IEO	September 2019
Dissemination of the final report	IEO	September 2019

¹⁵ web.undp.org/evaluation

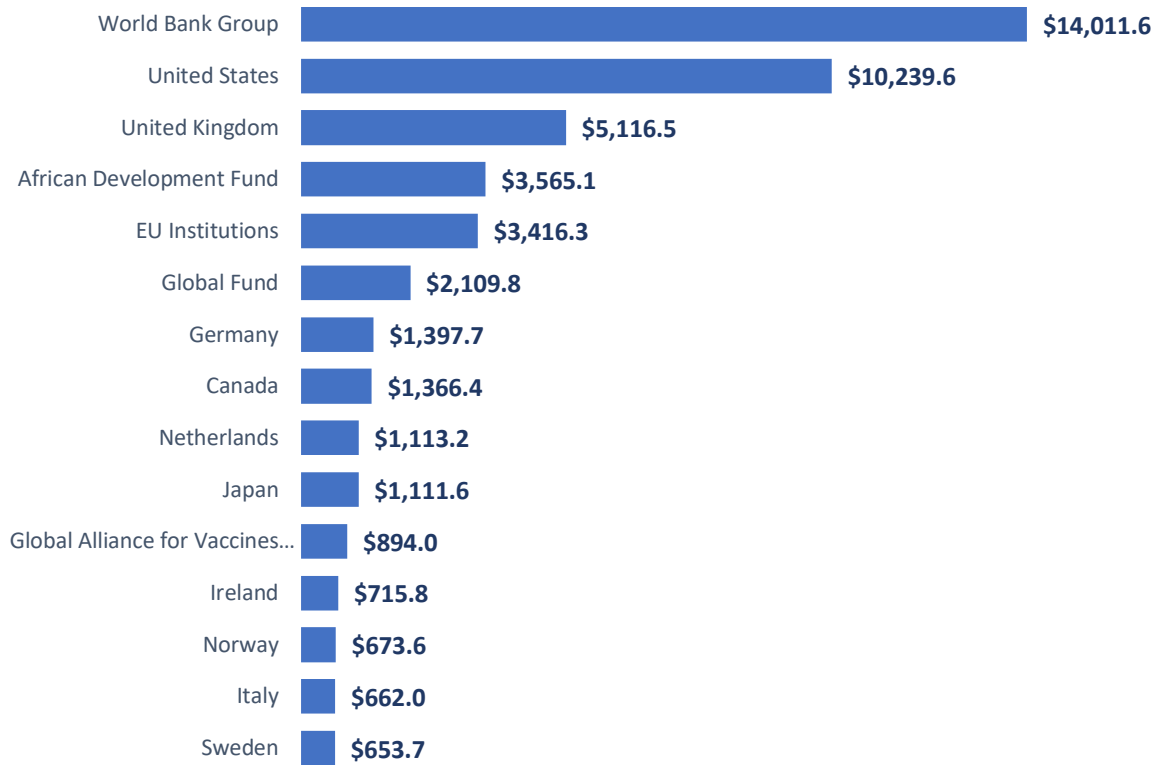
¹⁶ erc.undp.org

¹⁷ The timeframe, indicative of process and deadlines, does not imply full-time engagement of evaluation team during the period.

Annex 2. COUNTRY AT A GLANCE

Official Development Assistance Disbursements (2002-2017)

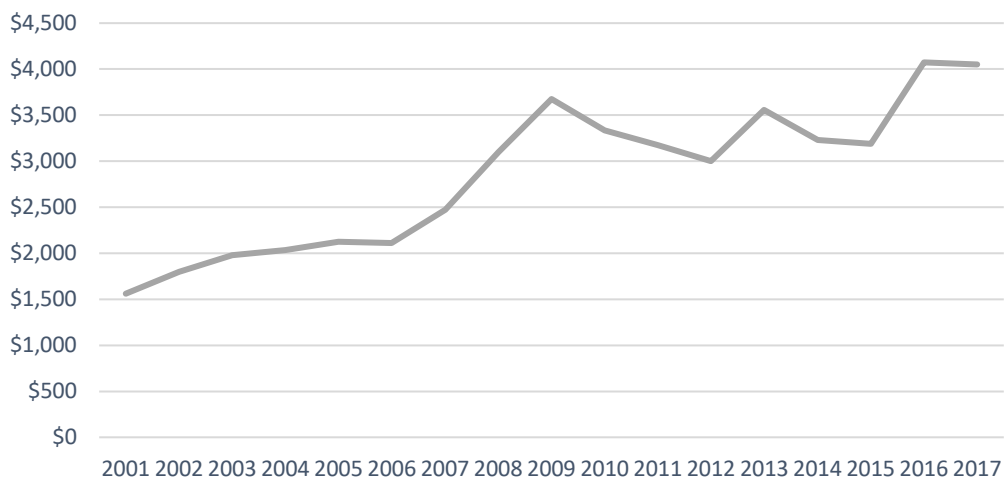
Millions USD



Source: OECD, QWIDS (2018)

Net ODA received

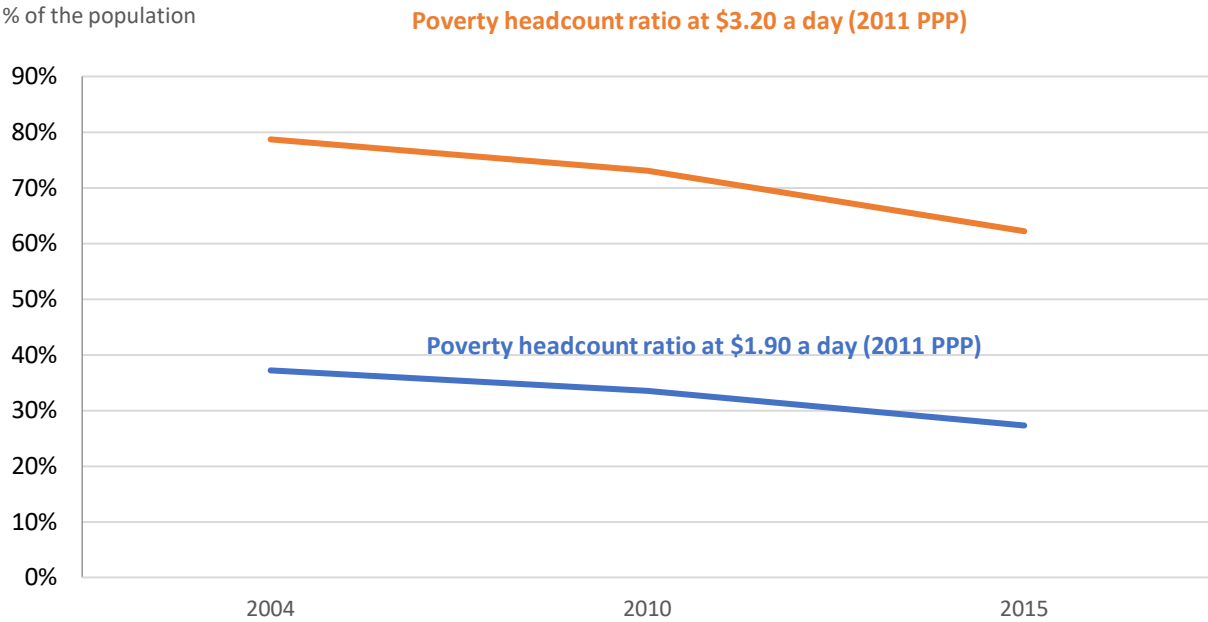
constant 2015 USD in millions



Source: World Bank, WDI

Poverty rates

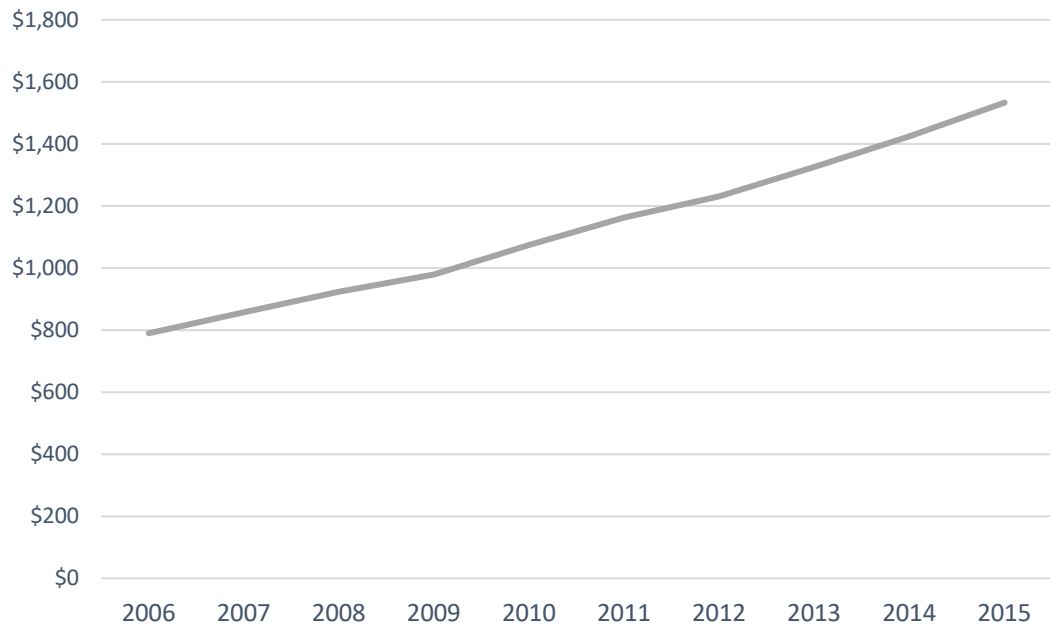
% of the population



Source: World Bank, WDI

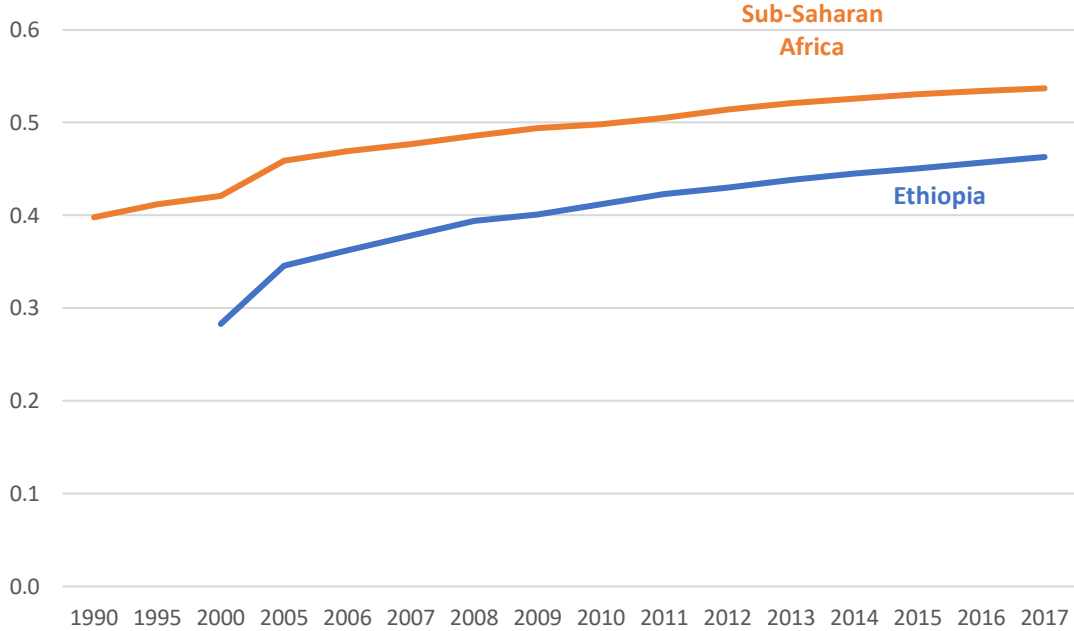
GDP per capita

PPP (constant 2011 international dollar)



Source: World Bank, WDI

Human Development Index Trends



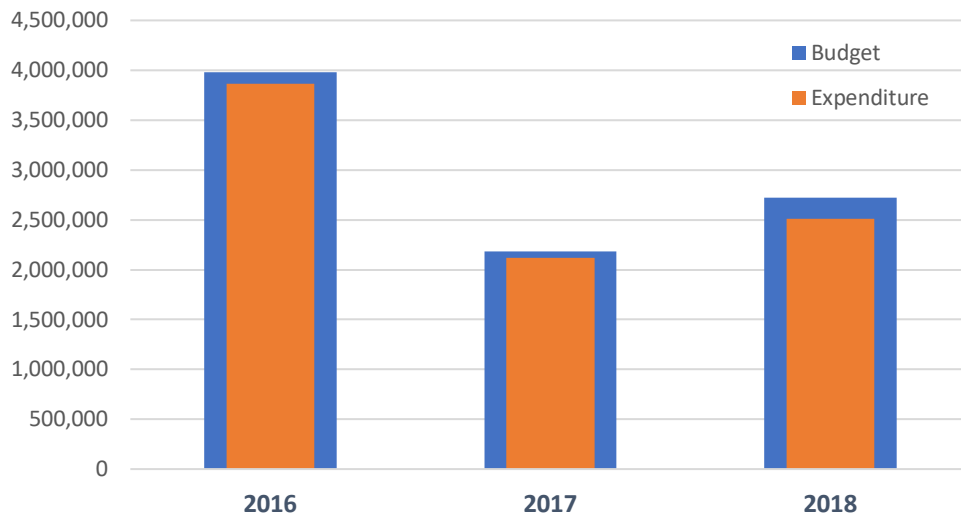
Source: UNDP Human Development Report Office (2018)

ANNEX 3. COUNTRY OFFICE AT A GLANCE

Sources for all visualisations below are Atlas extractions unless otherwise indicated.

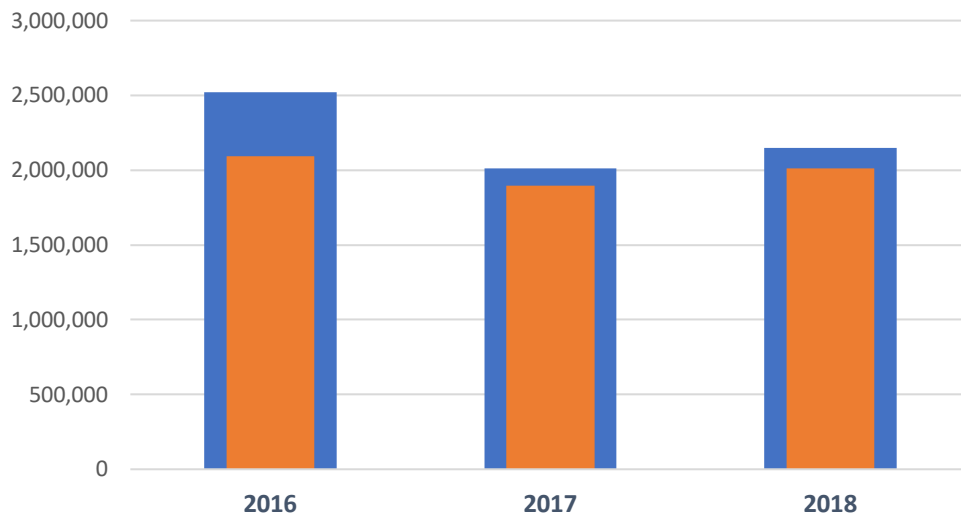
Outcome 41: Inclusive growth in agricultural sector

Millions



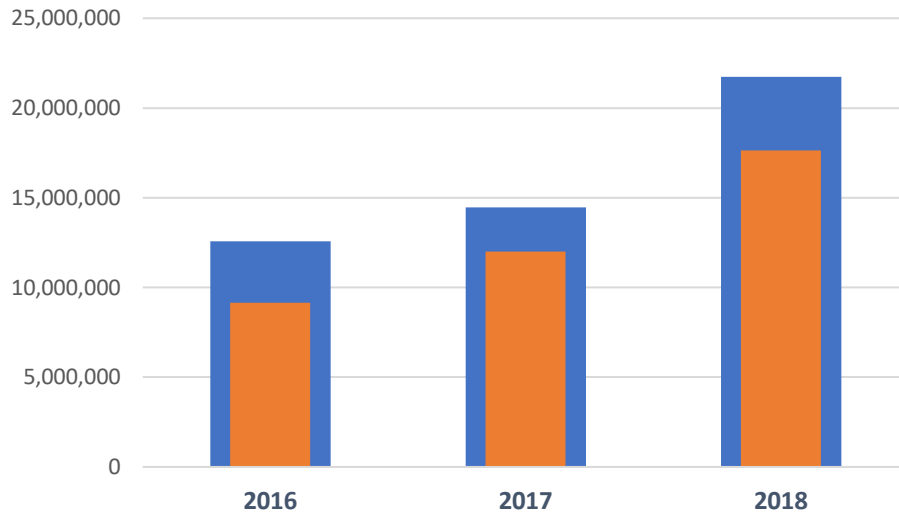
Outcome 42: Sustainable and competitive employment and livelihoods

Millions



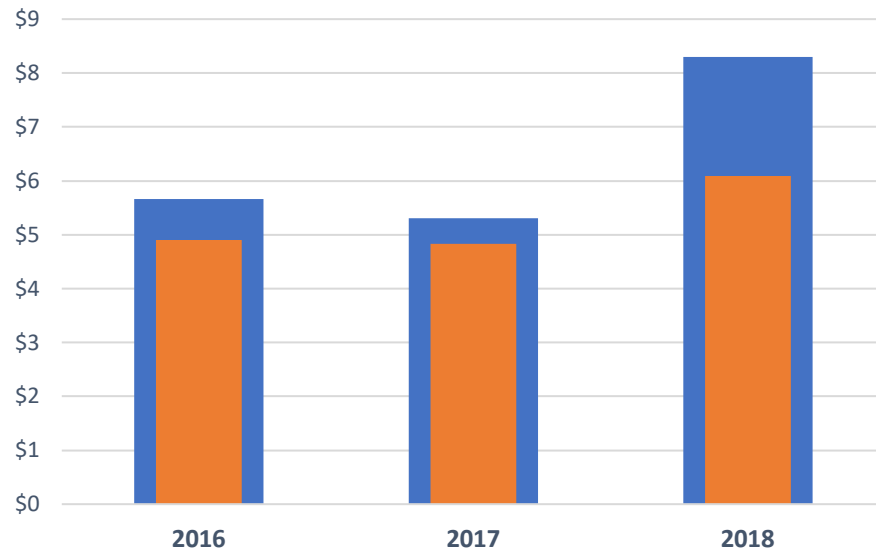
Outcome 43: Climate change and natural resource management

Millions

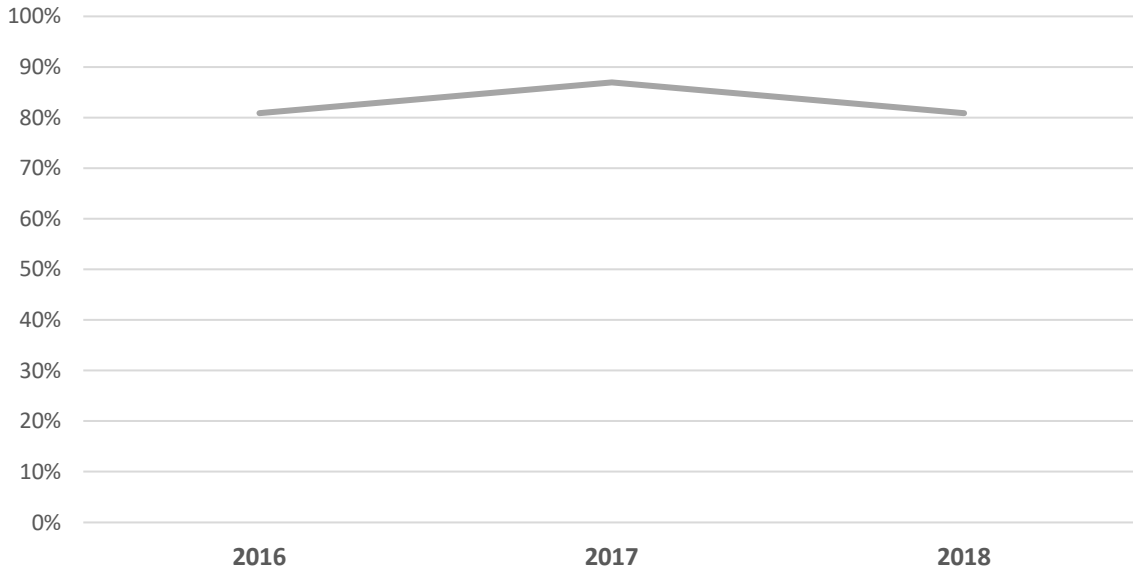


Outcome 44: Democratic governance

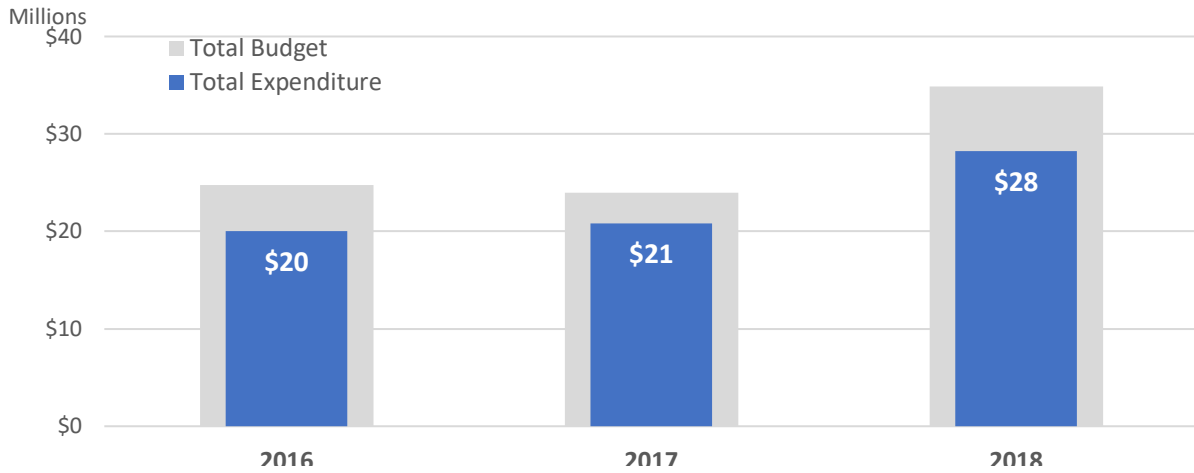
Millions



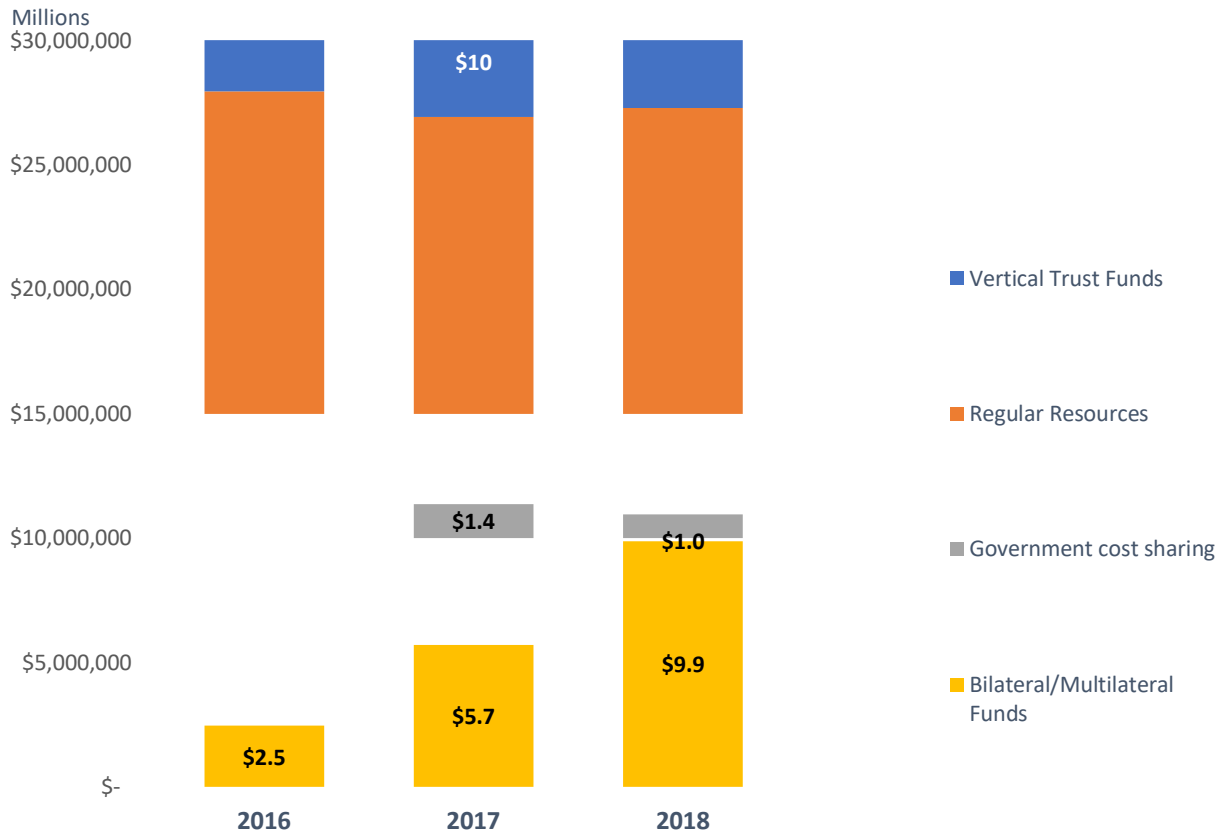
Execution Rate by Year



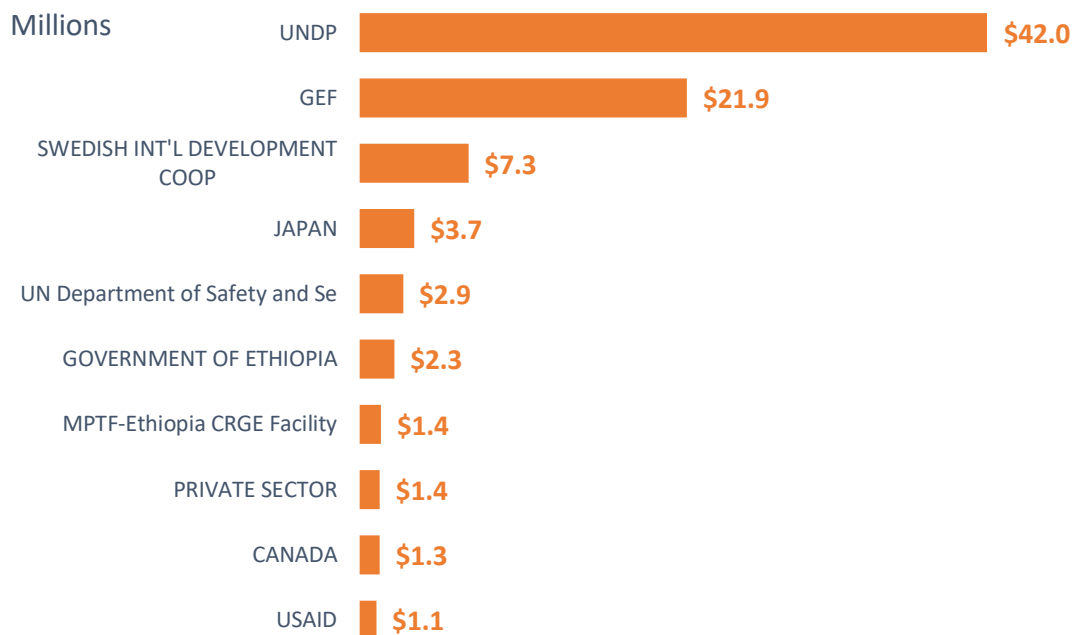
Evolution of Programme Budget & Expenditure, 2016-2018



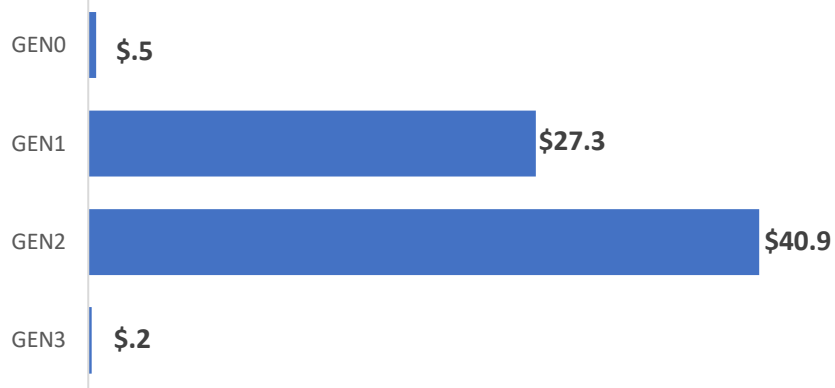
Total Expenditure by Fund Category and Year



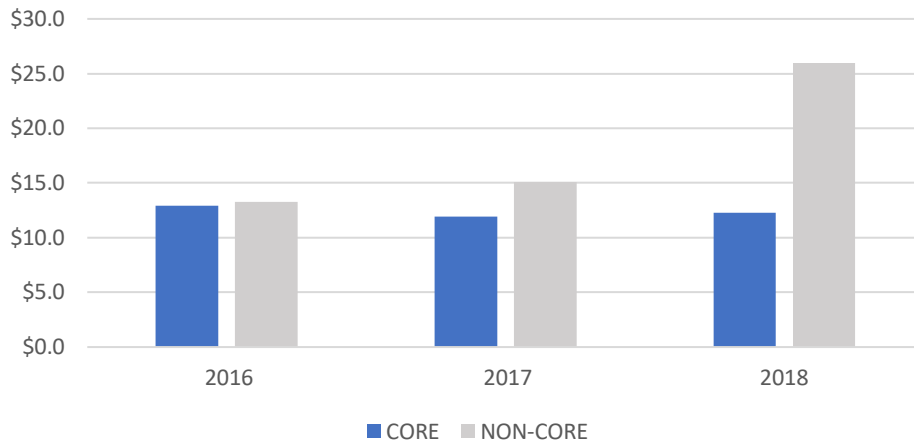
Top Donors



Expenditure by Gender Marker
Millions

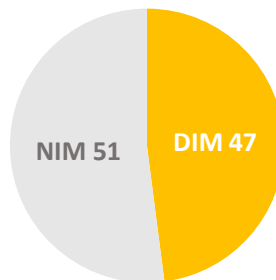


Programme Expenditure by Source, 2016-2018
Million



Implementation Modality

Number of Projects



ANNEX 4. PROJECT LIST

Project	Project_title	Output	Output_Descr	NIM DIM	Start date	End date	2016	2017	2018	Total
Outcome 41										
00058553	Enhancing National Capacity for Agricultural Growth.	00072756	Agricultural Growth Programme	OTHERS	2009	2018	\$ 3,283,241	\$ 733,055	\$ 659,834	\$4,676,130
00094867	Phase V Development Partners' Support to GTP II implemen	00098939	DPs Support to imp.of GTP II-V	NIM	2016	2020	\$ 580,900	\$ 986,717	\$1,085,832	\$2,653,448
00100392	Enhancing National Capacity for Livestock sector Develop	00103373	Livestock Sector Dev & Transfo	NIM	2017	2020	\$ -	\$ 396,783	\$ 761,556	\$1,158,338
Outcome 42										
00069240	Entrepreneurship Development Programme	00083922	Entrepreneurship Development	NIM	2012	2018	\$ 1,566,393	\$ 724,940	\$ 83	\$2,291,416
00070488	Capacity Strengthening for Industrial Development	00084432	Capacity Strengthen Industry	NIM	2012	2018	\$ 528,145	\$ 512,562	\$ 542,120	\$1,582,827
00104173	Capacity Strengthening of Ethiopian Commodity Exchange	00105867	Capacity Strengthening of ECX	NIM	2017	2018	\$ -	\$ 127,844	\$ 371,971	\$ 499,816
00104825	Entrepreneurship Development Programme II	00106212	Entrepreneurship Devt. Program	NIM	2017	2020	\$ -	\$ 530,632	\$1,096,383	\$1,627,470
Outcome 43										
00048561	Sustainable Development of Protected Area Systems	00058768	Sustainable Development of Pro	NIM	2009	2018	\$ 710,156	\$ 12,475	\$ -	\$ 722,630
00058515	African Adaption Programme	00072706	African Adaption Programme	OTHERS	2010	2018	\$ 287,541	\$ 256,701	\$ (2,094)	\$ 542,148
00059570	Strengthening Capacities for Disaster Risk Red.& Livilho	00074542	Strengthen capacities for Dis	OTHERS	2010	2018	\$1,766,890	\$1,562,057	\$ 400,701	\$3,729,647
		00097081	Drought Emergency & Early Rcvr	OTHERS	2015	2017	\$ 58,432			\$ 58,432
00060226	Mainstreaming Agrobiodiversity into Agri.ProductinSystem	00075747	Mainstreaming Agrobiodiversity	NIM	2011	2018	\$ 158,901	\$ (309)	\$ -	\$ 158,592
00065106	Promoting Autonomous Adaptation at Community Level	00081746	Promoting Autonomus Adaptation	OTHERS	2012	2016	\$1,267,073			\$1,267,073
00066813	Climate Resilient Green Economy Programm.	00082850	Climate Resilient Green Econom	NIM	2012	2018	\$ 888,306	\$1,151,499	\$ 983,524	\$3,023,329
		00091133	Energy Sector - CB	NIM	2014	2018	\$ 56,350	\$ 2,652		\$ 59,002
00073414	Climate Info. & Early Warning for Climate Resilient Dev'	00086227	Climate Info.& Early Warningig	NIM	2013	2018	\$ 941,521	\$ 293,484	\$ 74,849	\$1,309,855

00086749	Promoting Sustainable Rural Energy Technologies (RETs).	00093964	Rural Energy Technologies RET	NIM	2015	2020	\$1,747,006	\$ 522,337	\$ 700,286	\$2,969,628
00087198	Institutional Strnghtening for the Forest Sector Develeo	00094308	Forrest Sector Devt in Ethiopi	OTHERS	2015	2020	\$ 460,102	\$2,666,535	\$2,131,405	\$5,258,041
00087290	Mainstreaming Incentives for Biodiversity Conservation	00094366	Mainstreaming Incentives for B	OTHERS	2015	2019	\$ 438,428	\$1,274,272	\$ 868,740	\$2,581,440
00088480	Ethiopian Urban NAMA: COMPOST -PPG	00095125	Ethiopian Urban NAMA: PPG	NIM	2015	2018	\$ 32,039	\$ 2,919		\$ 34,958
00088598	Integrated Landscape Management to Enhance Food Security	00095176	Integrated Landscape Mgt(PPG)	OTHERS	2015	2017	\$ 136,685			\$ 136,685
00092038	Enhanced Mgt and Enforcement of Ethiopia's PA Estate	00096936	Mgt of Eth Protected Area Esta	OTHERS	2015	2018	\$ 99,413	\$ 20,926		\$ 120,339
00092427	Implementing CRGE in highlind areas in Ethiopia	00097145	Implem. CRGE in Highland areas	OTHERS	2016	2017	\$ 99,277	\$ 35,518		\$ 134,794
00096338	Urban NAMA COMPOST.	00100275	Ethiopian NAMA COMPOST	NIM	2016	2021		\$1,544,678	\$3,130,911	\$4,675,589
00097070	Integreated Landscape Mgt IAP	00100923	Integreated Landscape Mgt (IAP)	OTHERS	2016	2021		\$ 500,335	\$1,859,668	\$2,360,002
00098132	CCA in Lowland Ecosystems of Ethiopia	00101567	CCA in Lowland Adapt. Eco PPG	DIM	2016	2018		\$ -	\$ 62,812	\$ 62,812
00099399	Climate Change Adap Growth: Imp. CRGE in Highland Areas	00102681	CCA Growth: CRGE in Highlands	OTHERS	2017	2021		\$ 691,643	\$2,728,755	\$3,420,398
00100238	Enhanced Mangemof protected Area Estae	00103276	Enhanced Mgt & Enf. PA Estate	DIM	2017	2022		\$ 9,560	\$1,916,428	\$1,925,988
00100381	PCB Management to meet 2025 Stockholm Conventiondeadline	00103366	PCB Mgt in Eth to meet 2028	DIM	2017	2018		\$ 40,795		\$ 40,795
00105654	REDD+ investment in Ethiopia GOE	00106818	REDD+ investment in Ethiopia	DIM	2017	2020		\$1,365,444	\$ 589,530	\$1,954,974
00106305	Livelihoods of Drought affected HHs	00107106	Livelihoods of Drought Affecte	DIM	2017	2019			\$ 189,213	\$ 189,213
00109073	Streng. Humanitarian Coordination Cap SDPPB	00108519	Humanitarian Coordination Capa	DIM	2018	2018			\$ 388,611	\$ 388,611
00110058	Restration & Resil of Refugee Commun. GMB	00109160	Resilience of Refugee-Gambella	NIM	2018	2019			\$ 785,150	\$ 785,150
00111099	Capacity-building Program	00110256	Capacity-building Program	DIM	2018	2019			\$ 28,682	\$ 28,682
00111165	Disaster & Climate Risk Governance	00110310	Disaster & Climate Risk Govern	NIM	2018	2018			\$ 592,045	\$ 592,045
00095244	Nagoya Protocol	00099240	Nagoya Protocol	DIM				\$ 45,232	\$ 189,334	\$ 234,565
Outcome 44										

00059740	Capacity Development for Service Delivery	00074876	Capacity Building for Service	NIM	2010	2018	\$ 959,173	\$ 495,498	\$ 1	\$1,454,672
		00094917	Capacity to implement SPP	NIM	2015	2018	\$ 101,392	\$ 28,637		\$ 130,029
		00097364	Local Economic Governance	NIM	2015	2018	\$ 199,846	\$ 32,060		\$ 231,905
00059751	Establishment of National Leadership Development Institute	00074891	Leadership Development	NIM	2010	2017	\$ 107,827			\$ 107,827
00059867	Conflict Prevention and Peace-building	00075074	Conflict Prevention	NIM	2010	2016	\$ 211,697			\$ 211,697
00060179	Capacity Development for Effective Coordination	00075671	Capacity for Coordination	NIM	2010	2020	\$1,171,124	\$1,048,994	\$ 807,775	\$3,027,893
		00095722	CD of the NPC	NIM	2015	2018	\$ 97,267	\$ 362,784	\$ 271,986	\$ 732,037
00061111	UN Flagship Joint Programme on Gender	00077285	UN Joint Programme on Gender	NIM	2011	2018	\$ 59,418	\$ 49,763	\$ 37,024	\$ 146,205
00067646	Advanced Leadership Programme to establish the Ethiopian International Peace	00083314	Advanced Leadership	NIM	2012	2018	\$ 806,088	\$ 34,777	\$ -	\$ 840,865
00075414		00087336	Peace keeping training Center	NIM	2013	2018	\$ 133,968	\$ 188,222	\$ 50,592	\$ 372,782
		00104566	Capacity Building to AMISOM	NIM	2017	2018		\$ 335,253	\$ 165,253	\$ 500,506
00076745	STRENGTHENING DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE	00087972	Strengthening democratic gover	NIM	2013	2018	\$ 523,023	\$ 108,160	\$ (4,427)	\$ 626,756
00083772	Accountability & Transparency - Extractive Sector	00092081	Accountability & Transparency	NIM	2014	2016	\$ 46,101			\$ 46,101
00092891	Promotion of Religious Tolerance	00097399	Promotion of Religious Toleran	OTHERS	2015	2017	\$ 383,061	\$ (0)		\$ 383,061
00103024	Governance and Democratic Participation Programme	00104955	Governance & Democratic Partic	NIM	2017	2021		\$1,953,758	\$4,521,634	\$6,475,392
00110398	Capacity Building for Peace Support Training Center	00109337	Capacity Building for Peace Su	NIM	2018	2019			\$ 238,561	\$ 238,561
00082091	UNDP Global Gender Responsive Climate Change Programme	00091159	Cap dec makers & gend mandates	DIM			\$ 76,660			\$ 76,660
00112522	Preventing Violent Extremism in Ethiopia	00111041	All the necessary precondition	NIM						\$ -
00033363	Joint UNDP-DPA Programme on Conflict Prevention	00034603	UNDP-DPA: Conflict Prevention	DIM			\$ 27,850			\$ 27,850
00033363	Joint UNDP-DPA Programme on Conflict Prevention	00101205	Joint UNDP/DPA Prog Phase2	DIM				\$ 188,823		\$ 188,823
00047345	Capacity Development for Effective Delivery	00056830	Capacity country coordination	NIM	2007	2018			\$ -	\$ -
Grand Total							\$20,011,290	\$20,838,013	\$28,225,182	\$69,074,485

ANNEX 5. SUMMARY OF CPD OUTCOME INDICATORS AND STATUS AS REPORTED BY THE COUNTRY OFFICE

Indicator ^{18,19}	Status/Progress		
	2016	2017	2018
Outcome 41: By 2020 Ethiopia has achieved robust and inclusive growth in agricultural production, productivity and commercialization of the agricultural sector			
<p>Major food crop production in million quintals dis aggregated by farmer type</p> <p>Baseline: Total 251 Small holder farmers 241 and commercial farmers 10 (2013)</p> <p>Target: Total 321 Small holder farmers 308 and commercial farmers 13 (2016)</p>	<p>Type: Quantitative Data: NA²⁰ Comment: The indicator, latest data available for 2015/16 has shown progress from the base year 2013. Major food crop production is expected to stall or decline by close of 2016 due to the recent drought that has affected the country in late 2015 and 2016. Disaggregated data by farmer type is not available for the reported year. Data is obtained from Central Statistical Agency (CSA) Agricultural Sample Survey 2015/16.</p>	<p>Type: Quantitative Data: 266.8 Comment: Major food crop production in million quintals has reached 266.83. The indicator has showed some progress from the base line but fell short of the target for the year. The main reason for the latter is due to climate change induced drought which had negative effect on agricultural production. Dis aggregated data by farmer type is not available for the reporting year. Data obtained from GTP II Annual Progress Report 2015/16</p> <p><i>"Some Progress"</i></p>	<p>Type: Quantitative Data: Total 342 Smallholder farmers 329 and commercial farmers 13 Comment: Data obtained from Agricultural Sample Survey 2017/18, Central Statistical Agency, 2018.</p> <p><i>"Target reached or surpassed"</i></p>
<p>Public spending on agriculture as % of GDP</p> <p>Baseline: 0.7% of GDP (2015)</p> <p>Target: 0.9% of GDP (2020)</p>	<p>Type: Quantitative Data: 0.7% Comment: Latest data for the indicator not released yet for 2016. Last available data is for the indicated base year 2015. Data is from Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation fiscal data compilation 2015.</p> <p><i>"No change"</i></p>	<p>Type: Quantitative Data: 0.7% Comment: Latest data for the indicator is not released beyond 2015. Data remain to be from Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation fiscal data 2015.</p> <p><i>"No change"</i></p>	<p>Type: Quantitative Data: 1.2% Comment: National Accounts Data 2018, Ministry of Finance</p> <p><i>"Target reached or surpassed"</i></p>

¹⁸ "Indicators," "Baseline," "Target," and "Status/Progress" info were extracted from the Cooperate Planning System.

¹⁹ The "Indicators" on CCPD are different from those on Cooperate Planning System, in order to be able to track the status and progress, we decided to use those on the Cooperate Planning System.

²⁰ Not Available

Indicator ¹⁸¹⁹	Status/Progress		
	2016	2017	2018
<p>Value of export of agricultural products (billion US\$)</p> <p>Baseline: 2.3 (2014)</p> <p>Target: 2.8 (2020)</p>	<p>Type: Quantitative Data: 2.21 Comment: Overall performance fell short of the planned target. This is mainly due to international prices of Ethiopia's major export commodities have been declining, notwithstanding, supply side constraints. Data obtained from Ministry of Finance Economic Cooperation national accounts data 2015.</p> <p><i>"Regression"</i></p>	<p>Type: Quantitative Data: 2.17 Comment: The performance fell short of expectation for this year and baseline. This is attributable to lingering global commodity price shocks and supply side domestic factors. Data obtained from Ethiopian Revenue and Customs Authority</p> <p><i>"Regression"</i></p>	<p>Type: Quantitative Data: 2.3 Comment: Value of export of agricultural products declined in 2018 from the base line due to decline in overall agricultural commodity prices in the international market. GTP II Mid Term Review, National Planning Commission June, 2018</p> <p><i>"No change"</i></p>
Outcome 42: By 2020 private sector-driven industrial and service sector growth is inclusive, sustainable, and competitive and job rich			
<p>Share of Industrial Sector in GDP</p> <p>Baseline: 14%</p> <p>Target: 22% (2020)</p>	<p>Type: Quantitative Data: 16.7 Comment: The indicator has shown progress from the base and has achieved the 2016 set target. Data obtained from Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation Growth and Transformation Plan II 2016.</p> <p><i>"Some progress"</i></p>	<p>Type: Quantitative Data: 20.6 Comment: The indicator is on upward trajectory and the expected target for the year is surpassed. Data is from National Accounts, Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation.</p> <p><i>"Some progress"</i></p>	<p>Type: Quantitative Data: 25.6% Comment: Data from GTP II Midterm Review, National Planning Commission, 2018.</p> <p><i>"Target reached or surpassed"</i></p>
<p>Export of manufacture goods as percentage of total merchandise export</p> <p>Baseline: 9.16%</p> <p>Target: 18% (2020)</p>	<p>Type: Quantitative Data: NA Comment: The indicator, latest data available for 2015 has shown some progress from the base year 2013. However a bit short of the estimated target for 2015. This is mainly due to the manufacturing sector has not progressed as anticipated due to structural challenges facing the economy. Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation Growth and Transformation Plan II 2016.</p>	<p>Type: Quantitative Data: 11.4 Comment: The indicator has shown some progress compared to previously available data for 2015 and baseline. This is mainly due to surge in processed cereal as well as textile & textile products exports in 2016/17. Achievement is short of estimated target for the review year. Data obtained from National Bank of Ethiopia Quarterly Reports 2016.</p> <p><i>"Some Progress"</i></p>	<p>Type: Quantitative Data: 12.9% Comment: Data from GTP II Midterm Review, National Planning Commission, 2018</p> <p><i>"Some Progress"</i></p>

Indicator ¹⁸¹⁹	Status/Progress		
	2016	2017	2018
<p>Number of tourist inflows</p> <p>Baseline: 629,050 (2013)</p> <p>Target: 1,000,000 (2020)</p>	<p>Type: Quantitative Data: 780,000 Comment: The indicator has shown improvement from the base year but slightly short of the projected target for 2016. The growth is anticipated to slow down in 2016 due to the recent political conditions that may affect tourist inflows in the country.</p> <p><i>"Some Progress"</i></p>	<p>Type: Quantitative Data: 886,800 Comment: The indicator has surpassed the expected target for the year. Data is from Ministry of Culture and Tourism annual report 2017.</p> <p><i>"Some Progress"</i></p>	<p>Type : Quantitative Data: 934,000 Comment: data from World Travel and Tourism Council Travel & Tourism Economic Impact 2018, Ethiopia</p> <p><i>"Some Progress"</i></p>
<p>Outcome 43: By 2020, key government institutions at federal level and in all regions and cities are able to plan, implement and monitor priority climate change mitigation and adaptation actions and sustainable natural resource management</p>			
<p>Number of annual greenhouse gas emission (in million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent)</p> <p>Baseline: 130 (2016)</p> <p>Target: 130 (2020)</p>	<p>Type: Quantitative Data: NA Comment: UNDP has contributed for the abatement of approximately 145 million tons of GHG through the Forestry sector development programme, protected area and climate change adaptation and mitigation measures such as area closure introduction of improved cook stove and renewable energy utilization.</p>	<p>Type: Quantitative Data: NA Comment: Through upstream policy support, creating enabling environment, capacity building and community level interventions on: forestry, renewable energy, protected area management, biodiversity and ecosystem conservation, sustainable urban development, integrated approach for food security and implementing Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) in the highlands of Ethiopia, the UNDP country office significantly contributed to the country in maintaining the baseline of GHG emission and meeting the annual target (145 million tons).</p>	<p>Type: Quantitative Data: 130 Comment: The government target is aiming to maintain 130 million tons of CO₂e until 2030 and the various interventions of UNDP in forestry, biodiversity, energy, etc contributed for maintain the said government target. Data source: third national communication, sectoral reports 2018, MoUDHC, Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy (MoWIE), MoA, MoCT reports, CRGE sectors</p> <p><i>"Target reached or surpassed"</i></p>
<p>Coverage of renewable energy in gigawatt hours</p> <p>Baseline: 8,702 (2016)</p> <p>Target: 58,703 (2020)</p>	<p>Type: Quantitative Data: NA Comment: The country has increased its renewable energy coverage by 4,238 MW which is approximately 37,125 GWH. UNDP has contributed to this</p>	<p>Type: Quantitative Data: NA Comment: The country has increased its annual renewable energy development by 1,790.057MW. UNDP CO's has contributed to this achievement through</p>	<p>Type: Quantitative Data: 12,585 Comment: Data source is third national communication, sectoral reports, 2018 Ministry of Urban Development and Construction; Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission; Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy;</p>

Indicator ¹⁸¹⁹	Status/Progress		
	2016	2017	2018
	achievement by playing significant role in supporting the energy sector through continuous upstream and downstream interventions. Specifically, UNDP contributed technical and financial support in policy and programme formulation, institutional capacity building, technical skill and capacity enhancement of the sector.	its integrated programmes and projects including: water shade management, massive afforestation and reforestation, area closures, biodiversity and protected area management, contributed for regulation of micro climate and improved water flow to the major hydropower dams. Moreover, through the promotion of rural energy technology, provision of improved cook stoves, solar energy and other renewable technologies to the off – grid community accessed sustainable energy.	MoA, Ethiopian Wild life Conservation Authority reports, CRGE sectors reports. <i>“Some Progress”</i>
Hectare of land managed sustainable through afforestation/reforestation, protected area management, biodiversity and ecosystem conservation Baseline: 1,200,000 (2016) Target: 6,700,000 (2020)	Type: Quantitative Data: NA Comment: UNDP has contributed for the sustainable management of 45,092 hectares of land through afforestation, protected area management and area closure.	Type: Quantitative Data: NA Comment: Through the national forest sector development, area closure, conservation of biodiversity hotspot areas, protected area management, urban greenery and community level adaptation initiatives 29,300 ha of land covered by afforestation and reforestation.	Type: Quantitative Data: 1,870,500 Comment: MoUDHC, MoEF, MoWIE, MoA, CRGE sectors including MoCT 2018 <i>“Some progress”</i>
Outcome 44: Key government institutions and other stakeholders utilize enhanced capacities to ensure equitable, efficient, accountable, participatory and gender-responsive development			
% of citizens reporting human rights, Justice, oversight/accountability and democratic institutions as being accessible, responsive and independent. Baseline: 10% (2016)	Type: Quantitative Data: NA Comment: No scientific public opinion survey has been conducted, but public perception towards oversight/ accountability and democratic institutions is somewhat mixed. As parliamentary deliberations and media outlets suggest, institutions such as the Auditors General have progressively	Type: Quantitative Data: NA Comment: No systematic survey has been conducted to precisely tell the story. Nonetheless, there have been indications that the public have become more and more assertive of its rights over the past couple of years. The government has also acknowledged that existence citizens grievances in this area and pronounced its	Type: Quantitative Data: 25% Comment: There is no as such a scientific public perception survey conducted to substantiate progression/regression. However, there is ample evidence that these institutions have actually failed to effectively deliver on their constitutional mandates. They all are struggling to ascertain their

Indicator ¹⁸¹⁹	Status/Progress		
	2016	2017	2018
Target: 50% (2020)	proved effective in exercising their mandates and winning public confidence. The National Parliament as well is increasingly becoming active in its oversight activities. the other oversight/democratic intuitions are still struggling to ascertain their professional autonomy and integrity, and this has been reflected in government's own assessment, and UNDP's recent Rapid Governance Assessment Report.	commitment to address issues of good governance. There are clear attempts to address although the pace may not be to the speed one expects. The parliament has been more aggressive in questioning the behavior and performance of government. Parliamentary committees' endeavor to conduct government scrutiny have these days become more vivid. The recent corruption crackdown on senior officials can be cited as an example. http://capitalethiopia.com/2017/08/08/corruption-crackdown-continues/ ;	professional autonomy and to secure public confidence/legitimacy. GTP II Mid-Term Review Report,2018. , UNDAF Mid-Term Review Report 2018, UNDP's own Governance Assessment Report,2018 GDPP Annual Progress Report,sep 2018 Sectoral Assessment Report by the Ethiopia Policy Research Center 2017 , parliamentary deliberations, State of the Federation Statement by the President and public statements/press conference by the Prime Minister "Some progress"
% of public rating the Ethiopian civil service as being accountable, transparent, responsive and efficient. Baseline: 60% (2016) Target: 80% (2020)	Type: Quantitative Data: NA Comment: While indicating specific figures appears to be problematic (because of the nature of the assessments, which are largely qualitative), latest data indicate that the civil service has a long way to go in terms of ensuring accountability, transparency and responsiveness. This is determined by a comprehensive assessment commissioned by the government "Sectoral Assessment Report", 2016, as well as by UNDP's "Rapid Governance Assessment, 2016, which also confirmed the same.	Type: Quantitative Data: NA Comment: No systematic public rating has been conducted to inform the public on changes observed in terms of civil service improvement. Recent initiatives however indicate that a draft proclamation is submitted to the parliament to basically allow improvements in the civil service through merit-based development. The draft proclamation incorporated a set of regulations aimed at creating a civil service more accountable, transparent, responsive and efficient. UNDP Ethiopia has been supporting both the federal and regional civil service bureaus to assess civil service capacity needs and performance management system.	Type: Quantitative Data:60% Comment: Again, no scientific public perception is available to exactly determine the approval/disapproval rate. However, there are credible sources to that indicate where the civil service currently stands - it is highly inefficient, unresponsive, contaminated with politics where meritocracy has little meaning. conducting such a comprehensive survey is an area UNDP has prioritized. Sectoral Report of the Ethiopian Policy Research Center 2017 , GTP II Mid-Term Review Report 2018 , public statements by the new Administration, civil society and media reports 2018 "Some progress"

Indicator ¹⁸¹⁹	Status/Progress		
	2016	2017	2018
% of woman in National Parliament Baseline: 43.5 (2016) Target: 50% (2020)	Type: Quantitative Data: 43.5 Comment: A 43.5% women representation in the national assembly is quite high by African standards. The latest parliamentary elections took place in 2015; no election took place in the reporting period that may have affected women's participation. <i>"Significant Progress"</i>	Type: Quantitative Data: 43.5 Comment: The last national parliamentary election was conducted in 2015. Baseline was established using the result of this election. It remains the same until the next election (2020). http://archive.ipu.org/parline/reports/2108.htm http://archive.ipu.org/parline/reports/2107.htm <i>"No change"</i>	Type: Quantitative Data :50% Comment: Parliamentary elections in Ethiopia take place every five-years; the next elections are expected to take place in 2020. Hence, both the baseline and actual for this indicator remain unchanged.

ANNEX 6. PEOPLE CONSULTED

Government

ABDIRAHMAN, Abdikarim, Bureau Head, Environmental Protection, Forest, Mines and Energy Development Bureau, Somali Regional State

ABDULAH, Feysel, UNDP Focal point, Bureau of Finance and Economic Development, Somali Regional State

ABDULAH, Tahir, Coordinator of MIBC project site in Hadou, Bureau of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

ABREHA, Haregot, Director, Federal Ethics and Anti- Corruption Commission

ADMASU, Mesfin, Forestry Expert

ALEMU, Ourge, Focal Point of NAMA project in Hawasa, Directorate of Municipal Services

AMBERBER, Daniel, Manager, Warehouse Operation, Ethiopian Commodity Exchange

ASSEFA, Fistum, Commissioner, Planning and Development Commission

ATENO, Biyhanemesket, MRV Expert

ATTO, Wedo, Deputy Commissioner, Federal Ethics and Anti- Corruption Commission

AWOKE, Firehiwot Shemelse, Director, Ministry of Industry

BASSA, Aschalew Tekle, Director of Conflict Resolution and Constitutional Awareness creation, The House of Federation

BEKELE, Adinew, Planning Expert, Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce

BEZABIH, Teramage, Coordinator of the Forest Sector Development Programme at the Mirab Abaya district

BOMBA, Kalid, Chief TA, Agriculture Transformation Agency

CHEKOL, Sewinet, Accelerated Development Support for Emerging, Ministry of Peace

DAROTA, Damene, Deputy Commissioner, National Disaster Risk Management Commission

DEBELLA, Abdefa, Director – Biodiversity, Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission

DUFISSA, Nega, Secretary of the Board & Chief Executive of the Secretariat, National Electoral Board of Ethiopia

FEKADE, Tseraye, Breeder expert, Department of Livestock and Fisheries, Sidama Zone

FELEKE, Director, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

FENTAHUN, Tsehay, NAMA Focal person

FISSEHA, Beyene, Rule of Law and Law enforcement, Ministry of Peace

GANTA, Gambura, Biodiversity Conservation team leader at Zonal level

GEBREYOHANNES, H.E Dr. Gebreegzabher, State Minister, Ministry of Agriculture

GETACHEW, Demrew, Executive Director, Ethiopian Economics Association

GETACHEW, Tibo, Vice Head of the Department of Livestock and Fisheries, Sidama Zone

GETAHUN, Yonas, UN Agencies Director, CRGE Facility & Regional Economic Cooperation Directorate Director, Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation

GETU, Zerihun, Acting Team Leader, Climate Resilient Green Economic Facility

GIZAW, Yibekal, Head of the office nation Human right action plan & Interim Head of Proj. mgt. Office, Attorney General

HAGOS, Asmelash Bezabih, Deputy Director General, Federal Urban Job Creation and Food Security Agency

HAILE, Wz. Nigest, Founder, Executive Director, Center of Accelerated Women Economic Empowerment

HARIR, Mohamed, NGO Coordination and Resource Mobilization Case Team Coordinator, Health Bureau

H/GIORGIS, Kassahun, Focal Point Integrated Agro-industrial Park, Bureau of Livestock and Fisheries

HINTSA, Kiros, GDPP Programme Officer, Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission

H/WOLD, Zena, Planning Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate Director, Ministry of Agriculture

ISSE, Mohamed Nur, Head, Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Bureau, Somalia

KASSA, Gebremeskal Gizaw, Zonal Coordinator, Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority

KEBEDE, Tamer, Deputy Secretariat of the House of Peoples Representative Secretariat

KESSISSIE, Molalegn, Project Officer, Mainstreaming incentives into biodiversity conservation project

MARIO, Melesse, Director General, Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute

MEISEW, Alemzewed, Planning and Delivery

MEKONNEN, H.E Misrak, Head of Secretariat, House of Peoples Representatives

MENGESTU, Wubie, Planning, project and Business Dev't Department Manager, Chamber of Commerce

MENGISTU, Tefera, Adviser, State Minister of Forest, Ministry of Environment & Forest

MESERET, Berket, Manager, Surveillance, Ethiopian Commodity Exchange

MOHAMMED, Ahmed, Director, Head of Office, Ministry of Culture & Tourism, Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Sport

MOKA, Nameru, Forestry expert at the district

NEBEBE, Admasu, Ministry of Finance

NEGERA, Wondimagegnehu, CEO, Ethiopian Commodities Exchange

NUR ISSUE, Mohamed, Deputy Bureau Head, Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau

RASAS, Abdikader Mohammed, Deputy Head, Bureau of Finance and Economic Development

REDI, H.E Sani, State Minister, Ministry of Agriculture

REZENE, Azeb , Plan Director, Ministry of Women Children and Youth Affairs

RHEE, Hanna, Director, Agriculture Transformation Agency

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