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| ethiopia  **GOVERNMENT OF ETHIOPIA**[http://icsc.un.org/images/orgs/about44.jpg](http://jobs.un.org/) **AND THE UNITED NATIONS** |
| **United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) of Ethiopia, 2007-2011** |
| **Mid-Term Review Report** |
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| **October 2009** |
| This Report was compiled by consultants Ahmad Tijan B. Jallow and Tassew Bekele, with inputs provided by the UNDAF Thematic Working Groups, the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator, various UN Agencies and several organizations at regional and federal level. The support of these various institutions and individuals is gratefully acknowledged. |

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# Executive Summary

The United Nations in 2007 jointly formulated and agreed with the Government of Ethiopia on the five priority areas for development cooperation (the United Nations Development Assistance Framework - UNDAF) for the period 2007-2011, namely: *Humanitarian Response, Recovery and Food Security; Basic Social Services and Human Resources; HIV/AIDS; Good Governance; and Enhanced Economic Growth*. This report presents the findings and recommendations of the UNDAF midterm review, based on consultations held from April 27 to June 24, 2009. The review was jointly organized and facilitated by the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator and the coordinating Government Ministry, (Ministry of Finance and Economic Development – MoFED).

In assessing the continued **relevance** of the UNDAF, the MTR concluded that the goals and objectives of UNDAF are grounded in the realities of Ethiopia and are in line with Ethiopia’s national development policies and strategies. They are also closely linked to the international goals enshrined in the MDGs. However, several emerging issues (both internal and external) were identified which need to be addressed for the remaining UNDAF period. Internal issues with direct operational relevance to the work of the UN include changes in legislation (the new CSO law) and the ongoing institutional restructuring within the public sector. On the other hand, several structural/economic issues (e.g. escalating inflation, population, gender, climate change and the global economic crises) were identified which have a significant bearing on the work of the UN. On both counts, the UN should seize the opportunity to engage with government.

In terms of the **design** of the UNDAF, the MTR concluded that the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) process and (M&E) matrices were largely prepared on the basis of UNDG Guidelines. However, there were several weaknesses: the outcomes and outputs in the UNDAF and agency programming documents (e.g. CPAPs) were not closely aligned except for a few UN agencies; the monitoring indicators and benchmarks are not well articulated to track progress and are often without baselines and targets; divergence between reporting from the regions and what is in the UNDAF; the over ambitious objectives of some of the outcomes have made joint monitoring of UNDAF results difficult. There were also weaknesses with respect to the integration of cross-cutting issues such as gender, population and information and communications technology. The MTR makes several recommendations to address these weaknesses.

With respect to the **coordination** of the UNDAF, both the UN and Government demonstrated strong commitment and leadership. Furthermore, by using the opportunity presented by the “Delivering as One” process, the UN is making efforts to strengthen coherence and improve the impact of its work in Ethiopia. However, increased efforts are needed to strengthen the coordination structures and to ensure better linkages between the UNDAF and Agency programming documents. In this regard, recommendations are made to strengthen the effectiveness and efficiency of the thematic working groups (TWG). The MTR notes the positive step taken in creating a High Level Steering Committee in the context of “Delivering as One”. To further improve accountability and impact, the MTR recommends the setting up of: (i) an UNDAF Executive Committee (EC) chaired by the Resident Coordinator, and comprising Heads of Agencies tasked with leading the five UNDAF Thematic areas, namely: WFP, UNICEF, UNDP, ILO, and FAO. The principal role of the UNDAF-EC is to assist the Resident Coordinator in fulfilling his/her coordination function; and (ii) an Inter-Agency Programme Steering Committee (comprising senior staff nominated by Agency Heads) to supervise and oversee the implementation of the UNDAF on behalf of the UN and to promote joint working on programme activities between UN agencies in Ethiopia. The MTR also calls for measures to improve the UN-DAG interface.

The **Joint programme approach** was a key modality in the UNDAF. However, the MTR noted that there were few instances of Joint Programmes so far, with the exception of the HIV/AIDS theme and some specific areas under thematic areas of humanitarian response, recovery and food security, health and nutrition, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). Consequently, the expected benefits from joint programming have so far not been realized in the operations of the UN system in Ethiopia. However, a positive development has been observed with respect to the joint initiatives under the Spanish MDGs Fund, and the efforts now being made by the UN to identify and roll out several new Joint Programmes (there are ten actual or proposed JPs not foreseen at the time the UNDAF was formulated).

In assessing overall **progress and programme performance**, the MTR notes that progress was made and some significant achievements were recorded with respect to the UNDAF priority areas of Humanitarian Response, Recovery and Food Security, Basic Social Services and HIV/AIDS. Considering the complex and challenging environment, the Good Governance priority area has also registered many achievements. Progress has however been somewhat constrained with respect to the Enhanced Economic Growth priority area by the delay in identifying and setting up of an Economic Growth Corridor (EGC) as initially foreseen in the UNDAF. Nonetheless, many UN-supported initiatives related to enhancing labour productivity and technology, support to population related surveys are currently being implemented outside the ECG framework. For each of the five UNDAF priority areas, the MTR identified a number of **strategic issues** and made related **recommendations** to enhance results.

**Humanitarian Response, Recovery and Food Security**: The MTR judges that significant achievements have been registered in the delivery of essential commodities in emergency situations and in supporting multi-sectoral responses (e.g. through improved health and nutrition status of children, pregnant, and lactating women, ensuring educational access for vulnerable children in emergencies, and enhanced livelihoods of resettled populations) in which the UN played a crucial role with full leadership of the government. Some progress was also made in helping government develop strategies and coordination mechanisms for ensuring food and nutritional security, however, further work is needed (e.g. finalization of the policy on Disaster Risk Management). Limited progress has been made in linking emergency response to longer-term development. In particular, greater efforts are needed to support strategies that strengthen natural resources and environmental management capacities at local level to effectively implement adaptation strategies, as well as to ensure improved, diversified and better livelihood protection for vulnerable agro-pastoralists and pastoralists in emerging regions. The MTR observed that the HRRFS outcome was large and complex and recommends that the thematic area be better structured and re-organized.

**Basic Social Services**: the MTR has documented substantial progress achieved on national and regional goals in health, education and WASH. The UN agency programmes have made significant contributions to support these achievements. With respect to health, the review noted that the support provided to mobile health teams, among other actions, has improved pastoral communities’ access to health services. The review observed that during the period under review, many policy documents were formulated: Early Childhood Care and Education Policy and Strategy; National Policy and Strategy on HIV/AIDS in Education and School Health and Nutrition strategy. The Ethiopian Education Sector has recorded major achievements in terms of access to education and enrollment rates, to which the UN has contributed. UNDAF targets set for establishing model Child Friendly Schools with Water and Sanitation facilities have been met. Alternative Basic Education Centers show good potential to provide education services. Significant results have been recorded in the areas of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) capacity development, Community-Led Total Sanitation and WASH inventory. It is recommended that greater focus be given to institutional WASH. However, sustainability of the interventions in some of the communities merits attention due partly to inadequate local ownership and capacity limitations, as well as insufficient funding for programmes in some Woredas. Overall, there is a need to strengthen alignment of Basic Social services (BSS) components with national programmes which have advanced in these areas since the UNDAF was formulated, and to address the growing inequality of BSS provision.

**HIV/AIDS**: notable progress has been made, particularly in terms of providing all UN support in a single joint programme. Overall this mechanism appears to be working well in supporting the government’s HIV/AIDS programmes. The MTR notes the significant progress made with respect to: mainstreaming; support to communities and vulnerable populations to mobilize and plan; effective prevention and protection; and provision of treatment, care and support services. As highlighted in the consultation reports, HIV prevalence in major urban areas seems to be stabilizing, while status in rural areas remains unknown, which calls for greater efforts by all concerned partners. Technical expertise provided by UN agencies through research, data generation, and coordination, contributions to policy and strategy development and active follow-up of government-led activities has been an added value. There were however, outstanding issues related to reducing the transaction costs and aligning better with government processes. The MTR noted the improved capacity of Federal HAPCO, but also the weak capacities of regional HAPCOs which is adversely affecting the ability to effectively use the funding available.

**Good Governance**: the MTR noted that the UN has supported a number of activities to strengthen governance and human rights institutions (e.g. support to parliament, electoral bodies, human rights commission, the judiciary and media), through the Democratic Institutions Programme – DIP. The UN support to decentralization through the Emerging Regions Development Programme has made significant contributions in enhancing community driven demand for local service delivery at Woreda and Kebele levels. The training provided contributed to strengthening the involvement of beneficiaries in planning and management of their affairs, although progress in the emerging regions such as Somali and Afar was constrained by limited absorption capacity. The review calls for a more realistic assessment of what the UN can achieve in human rights, and for more realistic choices with respect to promoting a pluralistic and diverse media. The MTR notes that the overall environment for the realization of the governance outcome remains very challenging. Furthermore, it is recognized that the process of building good governance and ensuring the realization of human rights is at its early stage and faces serious and complex challenges such as - lack of adequate laws and policies, awareness about human rights among the public, limited democratic culture and experience in the country, as well as low participation of citizens in governance. In this respect, the MTR recommends that the UN pay greater attention to the demand side of access to justice (i.e. Rights holders) through strengthening the ability of the public to demand their rights and to hold duty bearers accountable, and through measures to promote/facilitate legal empowerment of the poor.

**Enhanced Economic Growth**: for the review period, the MTR noted that some useful ground has been laid which will facilitate the implementation of the Enhanced Economic Growth (EEG) pillar of the UNDAF in terms building institutional and human resource base. However, this priority area has been difficult to advance. The UN’s assistance was largely predicated on the basis of the development of the Economic Growth Corridors (EGC). Although the UN had succeeded in expanding the knowledge base of government counterparts, this has yet to translate into a national policy framework. As a result activities to support improved labour productivity, increased use of technology in growth corridors and formulation of agro-industrial master plan have been implemented outside the EGC framework. Progress has been made in supporting data collection under this theme area, notably the completion of the census as well the support provided to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MOARD) to develop an M&E system. The positive support provided by the UN to transform the leather industry has been noted by the MTR. However, this UNDAF priority area would require further consolidation and re-orientation for the remainder of the UNDAF period.

As documented in the MTR process, the UN system continues to make many positive contributions to Ethiopia’s social and economic development. However, the MTR has identified a set of **common and cross-cutting issues** that pose a challenge for the UN’s activities in the country. These are in the areas of *programming and planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation* and *coordination.* There were complaints about delays in fund release and transfer, as well as problems with procurement. UNDAF resources were not sufficiently focused and there were many small-scale projects, and as a result transaction costs on implementing partners were high and outputs hard to assess. Lack of adequately trained and high turnover of counterpart staff, particularly at the local level, adversely affected delivery and programme performance. On the UN side the accountability for delivery was not always clear. On the Government side, MOFED had focused mainly on the work of the Executive Committee (EXCOM) agencies, while specialized agencies had specific working relations with their line ministries/departments. A number of recommendations were made to address these weaknesses.

A review of UNDAF **resource mobilization and programme expenditures** revealed that the UN committed to raise some USD 1.7 billion for the UNDAF. Of this amount, over 80% was allocated to humanitarian response, food security and basic social services (56% and 25%, respectively). Midway in implementation, some USD 2.2 billion is projected to be programmed by the UN by end 2009, which exceeds the target set for the entire UNDAF period. As with the committed resources, the humanitarian response and food security pillar dominates, accounting for close to 85% of programme expenditures. On the other hand, programme expenditure is very low for the Enhanced Economic Growth pillar, reflecting the progress made, so far under this thematic area. The MTR notes that UN resources (both those pledged and programmed) are seriously skewed in favour of humanitarian response and basic social services, and notes that it is unclear whether this is due to a deliberate choice or it reflects resource mobilization opportunities. There appears to be a mismatch between the priorities as set out in the UNDAF for supporting Ethiopia’s development priorities and the balance of UN effort. The UNDAF refinement process, and more importantly, the successor UNDAF are an opportunity to reflection on the implications of this finding.

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| |  |  | | --- | --- | |  | | | |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Resources and Expenditures (2007-2009) by UNDAF Pillar | | | | | | | Thematic Area | Resources Committed | % of total committed resources | Expenditure – projected to end 2009 | % of total expenditures | Expenditure as % of committed resources | | HRRFS | 969,750,000 | 56 | 2,275,000,000 | 84.6 | 234 | | BSS | 428,651,500 | 25 | 259,400,000 | 9.6 | 60 | | HIV/AIDS | 101,600,000 | 5.8 | 86,900,000 | 3.2 | 85 | | Good Governance | 81,850,000 | 4.7 | 64,400,000 | 2.4 | 78 | | Enhanced Economic Growth | 143,975,000 | 8.3 | 2,400,000 | 0.1 | 1.6 | | Totals | 1,725,826,500 | 100 | 2,688,100,000 | 100 | 155 | |  | |  | | |  |
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The MTR created opportunities to draw **lessons** for improving performance in the future. Efforts made and achievements recorded in establishing and strengthening of Child Friendly Schools with Water and Sanitation facilities are commendable and are good models to replicate. Alternative Basic Education Centers (ABECs) provide access to educational opportunities. The HIV/AIDS Programme demonstrated the effectiveness of joint programming that takes into account the comparative advantages of collaborating Agencies. The community-based integrated watershed development approach developed for MERET could be cited as an important lesson in terms of involving communities in decision making and providing grassroots level feedback to policy level decision makers.

The following **general recommendations** with respect to the UNDAF were made:

* With dwindling resources due partly to the global economic crisis, the UN should focus its support and consolidate its activities to enhance impact. A key issue is what can be realistically achieved for the remaining UNDAF period, based on a clear assessment of where the UN can make the most visible impact, capitalizing on its comparative advantage.
* A concerted effort is needed to involve donors in the UNDAF given the resources required.
* Implementation of the UNDAF for the remaining period, should take into account emerging issues: impact of climate change on environmental rehabilitation programmes; global financial and economic crisis, increase in food prices. The new CSO legislation was, according to government, designed to aid and facilitate the role of Charities and Societies in the overall development of Ethiopia. However, in the short-term, it has created bottlenecks in the delivery of programmes. Similarly, the BPR process intended to strengthen institutional capacities has in the short-term (because of high staff turn-over) adversely affected delivery.
* Despite the commendable efforts made by the UN in building capacities at all levels, capacity constraints remain a challenge. Clear capacity development and utilization strategy with incentive packages to retain existing human resources within the programmes of the UN should be designed. Specifically, capacity utilization needs recognition to the same extent as capacity development
* The UNDAF M&E matrices should be revised taking into consideration existing Government and UN agencies’ M&E formats and procedures, and with the objective of achieving greater focus and impact.
* The UNDAF Country Programme outcomes and outputs should be rationalized and streamlined to make them sharper and smarter for ease of implementation, monitoring and accountability. Implementation of the UNDAF outcomes should also not be done in isolation given their inter-related nature and potential synergies.
* Thematic areas that emerged with strong consensus include Environment/Climate change and Gender based on the recognition that both issues have a strong impact on all other outcomes, and that a failure to address them adequately will undermine long-term development efforts. In addition to mainstreaming them in all thematic areas, it is recommended that: (i) an outcome on Gender be added under the Good governance UNDAF outcome; and (ii) similarly an outcome on Climate Change and vulnerabilities be included under the Humanitarian Response, Recovery and Food Security outcome.

The MTR concludes that many achievements have been registered by the UN during the last two and half years of UNDAF implementation. However, to consolidate the gains made, efforts must be made to streamline activities, and to address operational and substantive bottlenecks and gaps, in order to ensure that the goals of the UNDAF are fully met. The strategic issues identified and the need to take into account several emerging issues call for a revision of the UNDAF.

A**cronyms**

ABE Alternative Basic Education

ARRA Administration for Refugees and Returnees Agency

BoE Bureau of Education

BoFED Bureau of Finance and Economic Development

BoH Bureau of Health

BoLSA Bureau of Labour and Social Affairs

BSS Basic Social Services

BoWR Bureau of Water Resources

CBO Community Based Organization

CETU Confederation of Ethiopian Trade Union

CFS Child Friendly Schools

CPAPs Country Programme Action Plans

CSA Central Statistical Authorit

CSO Civil Society Organization

DPPA Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency

DMFSS Disaster Management and Food Security Sector

EARO Ethiopian Agricultural Research Organization

ECCE Early childhood care and education

EEG Enhanced Economic Growth

EGCs Economic Growth Corridors

EOS/CSI Enhanced Outreach Strategy/Child Survival Initiative

EPRP Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan

ESDP Education Sector Development Program

ESTC Ethiopian Science and Technology Commission

FTCs Farmers’ Training Centers

EU European Union

FSCB Food Security Coordination Bureau

FTCs Farmers’ Training Centers

GEQIP General Education Quality Improvement Programme

HAPCO HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Office

HEP Health Extension Programme

HEW Health Extension Worker

HRRFS Humanitarian Response Recovery and Food Security

HSEP Health Services Extension Programme

IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency

IHP International Health Partnership

IP Implementing Partner

MoARD Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

MoCT Ministry of Culture and Tourism

MoE Ministry of Education

MoH Ministry of Health

MoI Ministry of Information

MoLSA Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

MoTI Ministry of Trade and Industry

MoWR Ministry of Water Resources

M & E Monitoring and Evaluation

MTR Mid-Term Review

PASDEP Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty

SNNPR Southern Nations, Nationalities Peoples Region

TVET Technical Vocational Education and Training

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UNCT United Nations Country Team

UNDG United Nations Development Group

USD United States Dollar

# 1. Introduction

The United Nations has been operating in Ethiopia since the 1950s and has made many positive contributions to the social, economic and political development of the country. The UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is the common strategic framework for the operational activities of the UN system in Ethiopia, and serves as a guide for the UN Agencies in formulating their operational activities in support of the people and Government of Ethiopia. As such, the UNDAF provides a collective, coherent and integrated UN system response to Ethiopia’s national development priorities.

The United Nations in 2007 jointly formulated and agreed with the Government of Ethiopia on the priority areas for development cooperation for the period 2007-2011[[1]](#footnote-1). The UNDAF 2007-2011 seeks to address national priorities as expressed in the country’s second poverty reduction strategy paper, the *Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty* (PASDEP), and has created an opportunity to bring 42 UN agencies under one umbrella and serves as a common platform for stakeholders (UN, Government, Donors, CSOs, NGOs and the communities) to discuss development issues, pull resources and jointly work towards a common agenda. This has improved prospects for enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of UN responses to identified development challenges. In this regard, the UN Country Team (UNCT) during its annual retreat endorsed “Delivering as One” as a Roadmap and way forward to strengthen the work of the UN system in Ethiopia, and agreed to use the UNDAF 2007-2011 as the basis for the Road Map[[2]](#footnote-2).

As required under the guidelines for the UNDAF, a midterm review was conducted to assess progress from 2007 to date. This report presents the main findings, recommendations and conclusions of the midterm review. The report presents the assessment of progress over the last 2½ years (January 2007-June 2009) in seven sections. Following the introduction, section II presents the objectives, scope and methodology of the assessment/review. This is followed in section III by an overview and analysis of the UNDAF. Section IV presents the main findings of the assessment and analysis of performance for the five UNDAF priority areas. A more detailed reporting of progress for the UNDAF areas is presented in Annex 1. The key common and cross-cutting issues affecting UNDAF implementation are dealt with in section V. The resources mobilized and utilized to date is presented in section VI. Finally, the lessons learnt, general recommendations and conclusions of the review are presented in section VII.

1. **The Objectives & Scope, Process, and Methodology of the MTR**

The **objectives and scope** of the UNDAF midterm review exercise were to assess and validate the continued relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, coherence, sustainability and to some extent the impact of UNDAF in delivering UN System support to national development, draw lessons and recommend possible options for improving performance for the remaining UNDAF period.

The **Process**: The UNDAF Midterm Review (MTR) was an extensive and inclusive process involving all stakeholders at regional, federal and national levels. The consultations were held from April 27 to June 24, 2009 and were jointly organized and facilitated by the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator and the coordinating Government Ministry, MoFED[[3]](#footnote-3). The National Consultation workshop was held 23-24 June 2009 at Sheraton Hotel, Addis Ababa and served as the platform to review the major findings emanating from the regional and federal level meetings. Participants raised some key strategic issues and proposed recommendations that informed the review of the UNDAF.

The review process was detailed and well structured and involved preparation of guidance notes, development of consultation mechanisms, reporting formats and timetable for conducting consultations, organization and coordination of consultations workshops by the UNDAF M&E Thematic Working Group and compilation of MTR reports.

Government leadership of the entire UNDAF review process was made evident by the central role played by MoFED during the regional, federal and national meetings. At the closing session of the National Consultation workshop, Honorable State Minister of MoFED, His Excellency Ato Ahmed Shide confirmed the commitment of the Government of Ethiopia to take the lead and work closely with the UN in the implementation of UNDAF – see Box below.

*In his message, the State Minister on behalf of the Government requested the UN to:*

1. *Continue its support to capacity building of regions, Woreda and communities through a UN Joint Capacity Building Program which will facilitate the delivery of services at grass roots level;*
2. *Focus it’s support so that it could bring significant impacts in improving the livelihoods of the population of Ethiopia and proposed that each UN Agency to be flexible in adopting the Joint Program principles and involvement in large scale Joint Programmes which will bring different Agencies together in planning, budgeting and monitoring and evaluation; and*
3. *Give due attention and support to Government in addressing emerging issues such as climate change and adaptation and financial crisis which are now becoming priorities of the country*

The **methodology** involved both primary and secondary data/information collection. Initial brainstorming sessions were held with the UNDAF thematic working groups (TWGs) task force leaders and concerned staff of the UN to clarify the scope of the exercise. The primary data/information gathering process was complemented by interviews with different stakeholders and through participation in the various MTR consultations at regional and national levels. At the secondary data level, the review examined UN Agencies documentation, including evaluations of EXCOM agency Country Programme Action Plans (CPAPs), Agencies’ Annual Work Plans (AWPS) and MTR consultation reports. Also consulted were: MTR reports of other countries; global initiatives such as the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness; the Rome Declaration of Harmonization; and documentation pertaining to UN Reform. Relevant government policy and strategy documents were also examined. The MTR also benefitted extensively from the Report of First 18 Months Performance Review of the UNDAF.

**Limitations**: The review is mainly based on self assessment reports produced by the UNDAF TWGs, UN agencies and Government Implementing Partners (IPs). In addition, the large number (138) of outputs with sometimes unclear and/or no indicators created difficulties in verifying progress. However, the review has taken advantage of multi-stakeholders’ MTR consultations and made every effort to fill the information gap and analyze progress. The UN supported programmes generally include both Government and NGOs. However, the involvement of CSOs in the entire MTR process was limited and could be cited as one of the weaknesses of the exercise.

Ideally, “a result-by-result statement of progress” should have been undertaken to document what has been achieved. However, this was only possible in a few instances, because many of the planned outputs were vaguely phrased, the disconnect between the UNDAF and agency programme documents and the divergence between the reporting in the regions and what was in the UNDAF. Due to these limitations, it was only possible in many instances to report at the outcome level. Another important limitation was that it proved difficult, in some instances, to make a clear distinction between national level outcomes and the UN’s contribution. In some cases, where good progress is reported, it is due to a range of actors and not just the UN.

**3. Overview and Analysis of the UNDAF**

**3.1 Overview**

The UNDAF is designed to contribute to the Government of Ethiopia’s primary objectives of ending poverty and attaining the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, and is founded on the following key elements: the PASDEP; the Government’s MDGs Needs Assessment exercise; the experiences of the first poverty reduction strategy paper, titled “Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Programme” (SDPRP), and the UNDAF first cycle (2002-2006); and detailed consultations with Government and a range of stakeholders.

The five priority areas agreed between the Government of Ethiopia and the UN as the target areas for action in the UNDAF, together with their agreed outcomes is presented in the Table 1 below.

**Table 1: Matrix of UNDAF Thematic Priority Areas**

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| --- | --- |
| **UNDAF Priority Area** | **UNDAF Outcome** |
| ***Humanitarian Response, Recovery and Food Security*** | *By 2011, significantly strengthened capacities of Government, communities and other relevant stakeholders to respond to situations that threaten the lives and well-being of a significant proportion of a population, which require rapid and appropriate action to ensure their survival, care, protection and recovery, while enhancing their resilience to shocks and leading to food security and sustainable livelihoods.* |
| ***Basic Social Services and Human Resources*** | *By 2011, UN agencies will have significantly supported national efforts to achieve MDGs relating to improved and equitable access and utilization of decentralized social services, including those for health, nutrition, education, water, sanitation and hygiene, by developing capacities of both those responsible for service delivery, and those who demand and use such services, while giving special focus to the most vulnerable and marginalized groups* |
| ***HIV/AIDS*** | *By 2011, achieve substantial progress towards reducing the vulnerability to HIV infection, especially of women and girls, and alleviating the impact of the epidemic, with emphasis on underserved and affected population* |
| ***Good Governance*** | *By 2011, contribute to the achievement of Millennium Declaration principles through enhanced democratic empowerment and participation at the grassroots level through justice sector reform, civil service and civil society capacity building and promotion of decentralization at all levels, including upholding of human rights principles, transparency and accountability* |
| ***Enhanced Economic Growth*** | *By 2011, at national, regional, organizational and business levels, capacity strengthened and knowledge developed for increased incomes of the poor, through enhanced labour factor productivity and more intensive and widespread use of technology in at least one economic growth corridor (EGC), with potential interventions related to expansion and diversification in agriculture, industry and services* |

The UNDAF also included several cross-cutting areas: Gender, Good Governance, Population, HIV/AIDS, and Information and Communications Technology (ICT), based on their general impact on the other thematic areas.

## 3.2 Analysis of the UNDAF

***3.2.1 Assessment of Continuing Relevance***

The goals and objectives of UNDAF are grounded in the realities of Ethiopia and are in line with Ethiopia’s national development policies and strategies. The identified five thematic areas for UN support under the UNDAF are still relevant to the development challenges of Ethiopia. They are also closely linked to the international goals enshrined in the MDGs. The outcomes of UNDAF reflect developmental targets of the Government and are, thus, appropriate for the UN country activities.

However, since the UNDAF was formulated, some new issues such as changes in legislation (e.g. the new CSO law), institutional restructuring within the public sector (BPR process), escalating inflation, climate changes and global economic crises, have emerged which need to be addressed.

## 3.2.1 UNDAF Design, Result Matrices, Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

The design of the UNDAF is in line with the guidelines of the UN Development Group (UNDG). The UNDAF monitoring and evaluation (M&E) process and M&E matrices were also prepared on the basis of UNDG guidelines. However, several weaknesses were observed by the MTR:

* The indicators in the UNDAF are not well articulated to track progress of UN assisted programmes. This has created confusions during MTR consultations in classifying results and resources;
* The over ambitious objectives of some of the outcomes have made joint monitoring of UNDAF results difficult;
* The lack of clear monitoring indicators and benchmarks has been another constraint. There were also weaknesses in reporting - the UN joint reporting format was not used by most agencies.
* In some cases baseline data for monitoring changes over time is lacking; and
* Cross-cutting issues such as gender, population and information and communications technology were not well disaggregated for most of the components.

In general, the UNDAF was poorly translated into programme documents of some of the EXCOM Agencies, as well as those of Non EXCOM agencies. Thus the outcomes and outputs in the UNDAF and those in the programme documents are not closely aligned except for a few UN agencies. Furthermore, the targets used in the regions (and by IPs) were different from the UNDAF targets.

These weaknesses were recognized during the MTR consultations and they made the assessment of progress difficult and challenging.

In order to facilitate a smooth and harmonized M&E process during the second half of the UNDAF period, the MTR recommends the following:

* M&E matrices should be revised and aligned to the existing Government and UN agencies’ M&E system and procedures.
* The monitoring and evaluation mechanisms require revalidation.
* The number of outputs should be minimized and indicators should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant as well as time bound (SMART).
* A Joint M&E programme/plan defining the specific times for conducting joint monitoring and evaluation, with earmarked budget for undertaking the exercise should be prepared by representatives drawn from concerned government institutions, the UN and implementing partners (IPs).

## 3.2.3 UNDAF Management and Coordination Arrangements

Implementation of the five thematic areas is currently overseen by the UNDAF thematic working groups (TWGs) chaired by selected leaders of responsible agencies. The TWGs are an internal UN mechanism and are directly answerable to the UN Country Team (UNCT). The groups are expected to provide leadership and oversight, prepare annual plans, and monitor timely implementations of UNDAF programmes. The TWGs are also expected to organize and oversee the implementation of joint initiatives identified in the UNDAF document. To discharge these responsibilities, the TWGs have generic terms of reference to be adopted based on the agency programme documents and Annual Work Plans of collaborating agencies.

The Resident Coordinator (RC) system includes a UNCT Coordination Unit which serves as the UNCT Secretariat. The coordination office is also an interface between MoFED and UNCT on matters related to UN support.

On the government side, the UN Cooperation Team under the Multilateral Department of MoFED (now renamed as UN Cooperation Sub-Business Process Re-engineering) provides leadership and oversight in the implementation of the UNDAF programme. Both the UN and Government demonstrated strong commitment and leadership.

However, the coordination mechanism in place to oversee implementation of the UNDAF had several weaknesses. Overall accountability for the UNDAF implementation was judged to be weak. In addition, the TWGs system has not worked very well for the following reasons:

* TWG members have many other duties and responsibilities in their respective agencies;
* The TWGs do not regularly implement, monitor and update their works plans; and
* Most of the TWGs have no budgets to facilitate the coordination of UNDAF programmes. As a result, someof the TWGs have no follow ups on activities, do not produce joint reports and lack adequate information on activities in some of the agencies.

With these concerns in mind, the UNCT in its August 2008 retreat decided to revitalize the TWGs.

From the government side, follow up mostly tracks the activities of EXCOM agencies as funds from these agencies use the NEX modality. With Non-EXCOMs, follow up by the respective line ministries is adequate but linkages between MOFED and these line ministries is insufficient and should be strengthened.

The UN/Government cooperation has recently witnessed an introduction of donor/government working groups, regarded as an institutional innovation. In the context of “Delivering as One”, a High Level Steering Committee (co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and the State Minister, and composed of six UN agencies, six Ministries and three donor representatives) was set up and has met once. In addition, it has also been proposed that an Inter-Agency Programme Committee be established to supervise and oversee the implementation of the UNDAF on behalf of the UNCT and to promote joint working on programme activities of UN agencies in Ethiopia.

To strengthen accountability, coherence, build ownership of the UNDAF in UN agencies and ensure close monitoring of implementation of UNDAF activities, the MTR recommends the establishment of: (i) an UNDAF Executive Committee (EC) chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator, and comprising Heads of Agencies tasked with leading the five UNDAF Thematic areas, namely: WFP, UNICEF, UNDP, ILO, and FAO. The principal role of the UNDAF-EC is to assist the Resident Coordinator in fulfilling his/her coordination function; and (ii) an Inter-Agency Programme Steering Committee (comprising senior staff nominated by Agency Heads) to supervise and oversee the implementation of the UNDAF on behalf of the UN and to promote joint working on programme activities between UN agencies in Ethiopia. The MTR also recommends that the TWG system be strengthened through the following measures: (i) include relevant government ministries and institutions; (ii) designate fulltime focal points from agencies; (iii) allocate budgets for the operations of the TWGs.

Another coordination challenge is the UN-DAG interface. There are 25 multilateral and bilateral donors in Ethiopia and the country, as a pilot country for the OECD/ DAC harmonization agenda, has made significant progress on harmonization. Government has prepared a Harmonization Action Plan (2005) and draft “joint Declaration on Harmonization, Alignment and Aid Effectiveness” was prepared by Government and DAG but has not been finalized. The DAG has emerged as a critical forum for policy dialogue and analysis, and harmonization through several large-scale multi-donor programmes. Although the UN Resident Coordinator is co-chair of the DAG and some agencies participate in the DAG’s various technical working groups, the interface between the DAG and the UN is weak and needs to be strengthened. The UN needs to organize itself internally to better contribute to DAG deliberations, and ensure more systematic feedback to other agencies on the part of the UN agencies that take part in DAG deliberations. To strengthen the interface of the UN with the DAG, a proposal has been made (to the DAG Harmonization Group) to set up a DAG-UN Liaison Group but this has yet to materialize.

The ***joint programme approach*** is a key modality in all UNDAF thematic areas – see Table 2. However, there have been few instances of joint programmes so far, with the exception of the HIV/AIDS theme and some specific areas under thematic areas of humanitarian response, recovery and food security, health and nutrition, WASH. Consequently, the expected benefits from joint programming have so far not been realized in the operations of the UN system in Ethiopia. However, a positive development is the preparation of several joint initiatives funded through the Spanish MDG fund, and recent efforts by the UN in identifying and initiating design of several new flagships and other Joint Programmes.

**Table 2: Proposed Joint Progammes in the UNDAF 2007-2011**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **UNDAF Thematic Area** | **Proposed Joint Programme** | **Lead Agency** | **Other Agencies** |
| *Humanitarian Response, Recovery and Food Security* | In-depth diagnostic work on the status of the natural resources and livelihoods base conducted and implementable programme components identified | FAO | UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, OCHA, IFAD |
| Appropriate strategies for livelihood and food security interventions in pastoralists/agro-pastoralists areas and other emerging regions enhanced and improved, diversified and better protected livelihoods for vulnerable agro-pastoralists and pastoralists in emerging regions through a range of asset protection and improved coping mechanisms against disasters | FAO | WFP, UNDP, UNICEF, IFAD, OCHA-PCI |
| Improved health and nutrition status of 90% children, pregnant, and lactating women in chronically food in-secure areas through outreach activities (EOS) and targeted supplementary feeding | UNICEF, WFP | WHO, UNFPA |
| *Basic Social Services* | Education: Family Health education | - | WFP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, WB |
| Heath and Nutrition: a) strengthened household and community promotional, preventive and basic curative health care capacity; b) improved access to and demand for quality, gender sensitive and integrated reproductive health services | - | WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, FAO |
| Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: improved access to clean drinking water, sanitation facilities and hygiene – Guinea worm eradication and certification process | - | WHO, UNICEF, FAO |
| *HIV/AIDS* | National advocacy and technical capacity building | - | UNFPA, UNDP |
| Woreda support – including in service delivery, utilizing regional systems and mechanisms | - | WHO |
| Emergency response – related to disaster and emergency problems/gap in non-focus regions | - | WFP |
| *Good Governance* | Professional capacity of law enforcement agencies and social services improved | UNDP | IOM, UNICEF, OHCHR, UNFPA |
| Human rights education | UNDP | UNESCO, OHCHR, UNICEF, IOM, ILO |
| Civil society involvement enhanced in governance activities | UNICEF | UNDP, WFP, ILO, UNFPA |
| *Enhanced Economic Growth* | A joint Programme | - | - |

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The ***National Execution (NEX) modality*** is the primary delivery mechanism for UNDAF programmes. In addition, it was agreed to strategically employ Direct Execution (DEX) in close consultation and agreement with Government where appropriate. As a result, funds from EXCOM agencies are channeled through public financial instruments. The introduction of this new system however, faces challenges resulting in delays in fund release and cash release notification from the UN and government side, as well as problems associated with the liquidation of funds received by the IPs. The DEX (with various modalities) employed by some Non-EXCOM agencies has sometimes resulted in high transaction costs on the part of the IPs, and has created difficulties for government to track and coordinate the resources flowing into the country. During the MTR national consultation, the importance of improving fund management mechanisms was stressed – see section V and Table 6.

# Analysis of Achievements and Progress

In assessing overall **progress**, the MTR notes that some significant achievements were recorded with respect to the UNDAF priority areas of Humanitarian Response, Recovery and Food Security, Basic Social Services (BSS) and HIV/AIDS. Given the complex and challenging environment, the Good Governance priority area has also registered many achievements. Although a number of activities were undertaken with respect to the Enhanced Economic Growth priority area of the UNDAF, progress has however been constrained due to the difficulties in the selection of an Economic Growth Corridor which was meant to provide the framework for many of the planned activities. Nonetheless, the MTR observes that several activities were designed and implemented outside the EGC framework.

This section of the report provides an overview of the achievements and progress for each of the five UNDAF priority areas. A more detailed reporting of progress for the respective UNDAF priority areas and the related outcomes is presented in Annex 1.

## 4.1 Humanitarian Response, Recovery and Food Security (HRRFS)

The main goal of the UN under this UNDAF outcome is to contribute to the strengthening of the capacities of Government, communities and other relevant stakeholders to respond to situations that threaten the lives and well-being of a significant proportion of a population. This requires rapid and appropriate action to ensure their survival, care, protection and recovery, while enhancing their resilience to shocks and leading to food security and sustainable livelihoods.

**Achievements and Progress Realized**

The UN is providing critical support to address issues of child survival, food and nutritional security, building and protecting assets to ensure a smooth transition from humanitarian responses to longer-term development, and in putting in place policies to enhance disaster risk reduction.

* With the Ministry of Health and the Regional Health Bureaus high impact Child Survival Interventions are leading to more than 80% coverage for children under five and pregnant and lactating women living in 300 drought-prone Woredas. Vitamin-A supplementation, de-worming and nutritional screenings were undertaken for various target groups.
* Through the Targeted Supplementary Food programme, fortified food was distributed to 2,216,184 malnourished children under five and pregnant and lactating women. In 2007, a performance study carried out for the Targeted Supplementary Food programme in three regions covering 903 children showed that 61.4% recovered in the six month period between the Enhanced Outreach Strategy screenings, while 2.3% defaulted. The mortality rate was 1.7% with all child deaths occurring between the identification and the first food distribution. This clearly indicates that timely food supplementation has life saving potential for malnourished children.
* Protecting physical and social assets of vulnerable communities is being supported through the implementation of the “Managing Environmental Resources to Enable Transition to More Sustainable Livelihoods” (MERET) programme. The programme is addressing the challenges of land degradation and food insecurity through soil and water conservation, water harvesting, forestry and biological stabilization measures, crop intensification and diversification, homestead production, women Income generation activities and feeder roads development initiatives. This effort is resulting in the strengthening of food security and long-term coping mechanisms of communities.
* Public works such as soil and water conservation, water harvesting, small-scale irrigation, reforestation, rural infrastructure development, and horticultural development and social service schemes is leading to improved food security and long-term coping mechanisms of rural communities. In support of the national Safety Net Programme, which targets some 7.5 million chronically food insecure people, nearly 310,000 metric tonnes of food commodities was provided from 2007 to May 2009 by the UN.
* Mine clearance from the land mine infested regions of Afar, Tigray and Somali has released cultivable lands, contributing to food security. Over one million people living around the mine - suspected woredas of Tigray, Afar and Somali regions benefited directly or indirectly from the integrated Mine Action operation.
* There is progress in the development and implementation of policies, strategies and coordination mechanisms to address food security and disaster prevention and mitigation. In this regard, the MTR notes as positive the formulation in 2008 of a *National Early Recovery Strategic Framework* for Ethiopia. A programme framework is in its final stages and it is envisaged that the programme will be initiated through pilots in two regions: Gambella and Somali.
* However, given the incidences of humanitarian crises in the last 2½ years more needs to be done by concerned partners in achieving targets set for the remaining UNDAF period.  Much work needs to be done especially in supporting strategies that strengthen natural resources and environmental management capacities at local levels to effectively implement climate change adaptation strategies. This would help communities attain food and nutritional security, and sustainable livelihoods.

With UN support, the capacity to deliver and provide access to essential commodities and services in emergency situations, nutrition and livelihood security is being strengthened.

* The national relief programme reached some eight million relief beneficiaries in 2007-2008. Furthermore, some 100,000 refugees mostly living in camps are being assisted on an annual basis with a daily supply of food rations.
* The UN jointly appealed for and received US$ 60 million under the Humanitarian Response Fund and the Central Emergency Response Fund. This was an added value in UN-Government efforts to put in place more reliable funding mechanisms. It enabled the UN and the Government to address acute needs during emergency situations to save lives and protect livelihoods.
* The livelihoods of resettled populations in 40 Woredas are being enhanced. Farmers training centers (FTCs) were strengthened and livelihood diversification, skills training and starter capital grant were provided. Up to mid 2009, access to basic social services was improved for 25% of the resettled populations. However, given the ambitious target set for UNDAF (ensuring full access to 2.2 million people), the UN and other development partners should further strengthen capacities of regions and Woredas engaged in resettlement initiatives in order to speed up implementation and achieve the set target.
* Limited progress was made in the areas related to improved, diversified and better protection of livelihoods for vulnerable agro-pastoralists and pastoralists in emerging regions. Increased efforts would be required for asset protection and improved coping mechanisms against disasters and development of capacities to address the emergency requirements of water supply and sanitation of 1.2 million people at any time.

The UN has assisted to put in place information, advocacy and communication systems to ensure more effective community, regional, national and international humanitarian response and recovery, and scaling-up of good practices leading to sustainable development.

* Verification systems linked to responses and hot spots monitoring, resulting in better management and utilization of data to make decisions on the allocation of scarce food resources have been set up with UN support. Government was also assisted in the harmonization of food and non-food needs in the seasonal assessments and food needs analysis through the Household Economy Approach.
* Humanitarian coordination and information management, as well as improved knowledge and awareness of humanitarian situation has been supported by the UN through hosting regular coordination meetings and by producing humanitarian situation updates and humanitarian concern areas and hotspot maps. The Disaster Management and Food Security Sector (DMFSS) was strengthened with expertise and assisted in modernizing its information center, to improve information management and to support the preparation of woreda vulnerability profiling etc.
* It is recommended that the UN should continue building capacities of national and district level authorities to improve emergency management and response systems and to ensure effective humanitarian response. Particular emphasis should be placed on supporting national and district level coordination mechanisms and in ensuring an integrated multi-sectoral approach to knowledge management in emergency response.

The MTR notes that significant progress has been made in under the humanitarian pillar of the UNDAF. Overall, the UN is playing a significant and lead role in this area. However, the MTR has highlighted the need to link humanitarian assistance more consistently with development and ensuring that humanitarian serves development needs. In term of lessons learnt, the MTR notes that there has been limited progress on the scaling up of the good practices leading to sustainable development. The community-based integrated watershed development approach of the MERET programme is now serving as the basis for the formulation, planning and management of the government’s sustainable management of land strategy, and could be cited as an important lesson in terms of involving communities in decision making and providing grassroots level feedback to higher level policy/decision makers.

**Strategic Issues/Constraints and Recommendations**

During the MTR process and consultations, the various stakeholders noted a number of strategic areas/constraints requiring further attention, and which if addressed will further strengthen the impact of the UN and Government efforts for this UNDAF priority area. A number of related recommendations were also made. These are presented below.

***Strategic Issues/ Constraints***

* The HRRFS priority area is large and complex, and there is a need for discussion between the UN and Government on how to better structure and organize the thematic area
* Adequacy and timely response to crisis situations (i.e. disconnect/time gap between early warning and actual response)
* Lack of clarity on the status of the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) policy and its implementation
* Need for an IDP policy-strategy and designated government counterpart
* Weak linkages between relief, recovery and long term development
* Weak gender mainstreaming due to lack of capacity, tools and skills to integrate and monitor gender commitments, gender blind assessment tools and processes and poor coordination of gender mainstreaming at regional levels
* Targeting-related issues (inclusion/exclusion errors, lack of sex and age disaggregated information)
* Access/security constraints in some areas
* Weak approach to humanitarian actions/livelihoods in pastoralists areas
* Responsibility for nutrition fragmented into several structures

***Recommendations***

* Support for finalization and implementation of the DRM policy (consistent with the Hyogo framework)
* Ensure alignment of UN-supported food security programs with the broader Joint Government-Donor Platform for Enhanced Support and Implementation of the Rural Economic Development and Food Security (RED/FS) Element of PASDEP, as well as the Sustainable Land Management (SLM) framework
* Enhance linkages between early warning and timely and adequate response
* Strengthen the capacities for sustainable ownership and utilization of early warning systems in the regions, especially by the sectoral offices through training and related capacity building
* Establish and/or institutionalize multi-hazard Emergency Preparedness and Response Planning (EPRP) process (national and regional)
* Strengthen and institutionalize gender perspectives through incorporation of gender in needs assessment tools, response planning, monitoring checklists, capacity and skills building at federal and regional levels
* Consolidate progress on the development of national IDP policy and ensure consistency with the forthcoming AU special convention on IDPs
* School feeding programme should be mainstreamed into food security and should continue in food insecure woredas with more emphasis on geographic targeting in emerging regions.
* Chronic child malnutrition should be considered a strategic issue in HRRFS, which should be aimed at linking relief to recovery. Emergency Preparedness and Emergency Plan (EPRP) must include provision of education for children in emergency situations

## Basic Social Services (BSS)

For the UNDAF period, the UN aims to significantly support national efforts to achieve the MDGs relating to improved and equitable access and utilization of decentralized social services, including those for health, nutrition, education, water, sanitation and hygiene. This will be achieved by developing capacities of both those responsible for service delivery, and those who demand and use such services, while giving special focus to the most vulnerable and marginalized groups.

This UNDAF outcome is being realized through four country programme outcomes that are organized and reported in three clusters: Health and Nutrition; Education; and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH).

### Health and Nutrition

The Health and Nutrition cluster covers two country programme outcomes:

* *Improved access to and utilization of quality preventative, promotive, rehabilitative and curative health services at facility, community and household levels;* and
* *Improved access to and demand for quality, gender sensitive and integrated reproductive health care including HIV/AIDS prevention services at all levels*.

**Achievements and Progress Realized**

The main achievements with respect to the Health and Nutrition component of BSS include the following:

* The Ethiopian health sector has witnessed a number of positive developments over the past two and a half years, the Health Extension Programme roll out initiated in 2004 has been achieved in rural agrarian areas in 2008 and initiated in urban and pastoralist areas.
* Planning for the implementation of HSDPIII is now fully decentralized. After three years of experience the Evidence Based Woreda Planning tool has been successfully put in practice in 2009.
* The International Health Partnership (IHP) compact was signed in August 2008 and has been followed by the establishment of the MDG performance fund focusing on maternal and Child Health signed by three UN agencies in 2009.
* Furthermore, the National Nutrition Strategy (NNS) was approved, paving the way for implementation of the national nutrition programme (NNP) and the salt iodization programme in Afar. The national multi-sectoral Nutrition Coordination Body (Federal ENCU) has been strengthened and regional emergency nutrition coordination units (R-ENCUs) were established.
* Joint emergency preparedness response plans (EPRPs) were developed and the existence of regional emergency health and nutrition coordination fora and regional ENCUs improved the response to emergency situations. The national capacity for the management of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) cases increased to over 65,000 in 400 districts and 1,400 TSFs. The integration of the enhanced outreach strategy (EOS) into the health extension programme (HEP) was initiated in 39 community based nutrition (CBN) districts.
* Twenty comprehensive mobile health teams have been providing basic curative and preventive health services, including EOS. Their area of responsibility covers 1.5 million pastoralists in twenty districts in Somali region since November 2007.
* Mobile health teams also play an important part in supporting the roll out of the pastoralist health extension workers (PHEW) programme; providing on-site supportive supervision and relaying reports to Woreda Health Offices. Due to the inaccessibility of many PHEWs, mobile teams sometimes temporarily fill gaps in providing medical supplies to facilitate the continuity of the PHEW programme in remote locations.
* Finally, a national baseline assessment of emergency obstetric and newborn care in all health centers and hospitals provided data on previously unknown basic maternal and newborn care indicators.

The MTR found that on average progress at national level has been significant. However, the national average coverage of Maternal and Child health services masks extensive inter and intra regional disparities in access and utilization of services. Support from UN agencies, government organizations and other development partners have contributed their share to the realization of the national level BSS-Health sub-programme. In addition to financial contributions, the UN’s role in donor group coordination and provision of technical and administrative support has an added value.

Comparison of results recorded against the UNDAF targets suggests that BSS Health interventions were effective. As these interventions are owned and run by government institutions and beneficiary communities, it is likely that most of the interventions are sustainable except in some emerging regions such as Somali and Afar. It is however premature to determine impact at this time. However, proxy indicators such as the level of awareness created suggest positive impacts.

**Strategic Issues/Constraints and Recommendations**

With respect to the Health and Nutrition component of the BSS, the stakeholders noted a number of strategic areas/constraints and made recommendations – see box below:

***Strategic issues/ Constraints***

* At the district level, implementation capacity is limited, exacerbated by vertical programming and competing priorities. The UN, but also other development partners, continue to support the Health Extension Programme in a “vertical way”. At woreda level, overall the recurrent budget available for supervision and maintenance is insufficient.
* At regional level, the national human resource strategy has yet to be endorsed, which in turn is hampering efforts to address HR gaps especially in the area of Maternal Health (especially for BEmOC/midwifery skills).
* Inadequate infrastructure, especially limited water access and poor sanitation facilities hamper the delivery of quality services including again maternal health and obstetrical care.
* The Health monitoring and information system (HMIS) and logistical support systems remain weak, directly affecting planning and implementation and M&E. Logistics, supply chain management and storage capacity are limited and inadequate. In addition to this, government tax on UN procured supplies negatively impacts timely distribution.
* The treatment of Tuberculosis has progressed in terms of completion rate, however the case detection at 33% remains an area of concern.
* The contraceptive acceptance rate at 51% is close to the 66% target set for 2009. However more efforts are needed to utilize the full potential of the HEP for family planning. The HEP also does not address all main causes of Child mortality, policy barriers exist for introducing community based treatment of Pneumonia.
* The absence of a nutrition surveillance system has made it almost impossible to observe trends in hotspot and high-risk areas.
* EOS nutritional screening coverage activities have only be conducted in a limited number of districts in the past 2 years ( 2009: 166 out of 325). Due to the increase in food prices, WFP had to reduce the coverage of the targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) component. This definitely reduces the capacity of the EOS programme to mitigate the impact of drought shocks on the health and nutrition status of children, pregnant and lactating women. In addition, the regions encountered real difficulties in selecting the most vulnerable woredas among a list of already very vulnerable and drought prone woredas.
* A serious shortfall in the provision of Basic and Comprehensive Emergency obstetric and neonatal care (EmONC) in health facilities was exposed by the 2008 EmONC baseline assessment.
* Child compliance to ARV treatment is poor; one fifth default, partly as a result of limited tracing capacity within the health system and a lack of psychosocial support mechanisms. Follow-up systems for the ‘mother-child couple’ are still extremely limited, despite initiatives within the HEP.
* Important funding gaps for basic social services’ provision, maternal neonatal and child health (MNCH), nutrition and the HEP continue to exist.

***Recommendations***

* The UN should focus on broader strategies supporting the health sector development programme (HSDP) and the IHP. Annual national and regional UNDAF targets should be in accordance with and supporting the HSDP targets. Special emphasis should be placed on strengthening of sub-national leadership and management capacity with a focus on district health systems to improve the overall performance of the district health services.
* UN agencies involved in the HEP should facilitate the revitalization of the MOH/partners task force to ensure full support to the new post BPR MoH structure on HEP, and full utilization of the opportunities offered by the HEP in reducing Child and Maternal Mortality and addressing TB and HIV in urban areas.
* UN agencies should join technical and financial resources in addressing maternal health issues in a more effective way through a joint UN programme on maternal and neonatal health including PMTCT.
* Partners need to help provide the resources needed for the expansion of the current regional ENCU activities; to include non-emergency nutrition information and help establish a nutrition surveillance system for the systematic monitoring of trends.
* Since the EOS is achieving more than 90% coverage, the UNDAF target should be increased to 90% from 80% for the next two and a half year period. There is also a strong need to provide EOS services as an integral and routine part of the HEP in both non/CBN districts with high HEP coverage. EOS funding needs to shift from emergency to development sources and EOS planning should be included in annual woreda-based planning.
* Support is needed for the management of essential drugs and supplies to ensure uninterrupted availability, rational use and prevention of shortages of essential drugs and other commodities in all health facilities and communities. Additional support is required for HMIS implementation across the country to assure better monitoring and quality of health services.
* In the second half of the UNDAF implementing period concrete targets need to be set aimed at reducing regional disparities in access and utilization of basic health services such as EPI and ANC etc…This could form part of a broader UN programme to develop capacities in the Developing Regional States.

### Education

The UNDAF Education component contributes to the Ethiopian third Education Health Sector Development Plan.

**Achievements and Progress Realized**

The Ethiopian education sector has recorded several major achievements in the past two and a half years, especially with regard to increasing access to education and enrolment rates. The launch of General education Quality Improvement Programme (GEQIP) has facilitated the beginnings of a strong partnership among development partners and the package is expected to bring about a synergetic effect and improve the quality of general education. Sectoral Joint Review Missions and Annual Review Meetings have provided a forum in which to review ESDP implementation, raise strategic and policy issues for consultation, initiate new ideas and identify key recommendations as the way forward. In addition, the Early Childhood Care and Education policy and strategy has been drafted and is currently being reviewed.

The Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) stood at 95.6% in 2007/8. Currently 13.4/16 million primary school-aged children are enrolled, making the net primary school enrolment rate 83.4% in 2007/8. GER and NER gender gaps stand at 10 and 5.3% respectively in favour of males. The rise in access to basic education is reflected in the Grade 1 Net Intake Rate (NIR) which has increased from 60.9% in 2004/5 to 92% in 2007/8.

A total of 1,161 new Alternative Basic education Centers (ABECs) have been established and 257 strengthened in pastoralist and hard-to-reach areas in which 110,498 children are enrolled. 221 primary schools have been certified as CFSs; with 209,950 enrolled children. A total of 651 school cluster resource centers, which serve over 3,900 satellite schools were established. Furthermore, the CHILD approach and school feeding programmes were carried out in six food insecure regions (Afar, Amhara, SNNPR, Tigray and Somali), reaching over 480,000 children in school.

Almost 38,500 educational planners, statisticians, supervisors, school principals, Parent Teacher Associations (PTA) members and teachers were offered capacity-building training in subjects ranging from school-mapping and micro-planning to child-centered teaching methodologies. As a result, 341 districts and 3,500 schools were able to develop UPE strategic plans and school improvement plans respectively. Over 1,300 mini-media, Anti-HIV/AIDS, girls’ clubs and Population and Family Life Education (POP/FLE) clubs were established and provided with material support and training for staff.

The MTR notes that at significant progress has been registered with respect to UNDAF Education component, but the progress is attributable to all national partners including the UN. Of all the regions, Afar has registered least progress in almost all of the outputs. The highest rates were registered in Addis Ababa and Amhara.

Good working relationships between the government and UN agencies and the presence of some UN agencies at regional level and continuous programme review meetings with implementing Woredas and schools improved the overall working environment

However, these achievements mask weaknesses and inter and intra regional disparities in the country particularly in emerging regions[[4]](#footnote-4). The gross enrollment rate in Afar and Somali are 26.2% and 32.7% which are far below the national average of 95.6% due to delays in food deliveries (for school feeding), lack of transportation particularly, in Somali and high turnover of teachers in the pastoralist communities. Gender disparity in these areas is also significantly higher. Grade 1 net intake rate shows that 8% of seven years old children are not attending schools hampering achievements of the Education MDG Targets. Of the total 235 Child Friendly Schools established/strengthened during the past 2½ years, the highest is in Oromia (48%) followed by SNNPR (20%) and Amhara (11%). It is 1.4% in Beneshangul Gumz, 1.6% in Afar and 6% in Somali regions. The variation in the distribution of Alternative Basic Education Centers follows more or less a similar pattern with the highest in Amhara (336 Alternative Basic Education Centers) and least in Gambella with 42 Centers.

Despite notable achievements, 2.7-3.4 million primary school age children have not yet enrolled due to capacity limitations (shortage of qualified/trained teachers, insufficient or inappropriate learning and teaching resources), poor programme coordination and lengthy government-UN procurement procedures and budget limitation to settle tax payments, etc.

To ascertain the sustainability of the programme, interviews were conducted with National MTR consultation participants from Amhara, Oromia Afar, Gambella and Beneshangul Gumz. In Oromia and Amhara BSS-Education is implemented in selected food insecure Woredas and the regions have developed capacities and can implement the programmes (with some difficulties) even in the absence of their UN counterparts. In the emerging regions, key programme implementation personnel are employed by UN agencies and the local contribution in terms of budget and other inputs are limited. In these regions, programme sustainability is questionable.

The main factors contributing to good performance noted include:

* Strengthened capacity of Regional Education Bureaus and Woreda Education Offices leading to improved project planning, implementation, monitoring and supervision at all levels;
* Capacity to prepare gender-sensitive school improvement plans provision of FFE (Food for Education) and provision of take home ration incentive for girls in the pastoralist areas, has to some extent reduced the gender gap;
* Establishment/strengthening of model Child Friendly Schools and Alternative Basic Education Centers to reach children in remote areas of the region have increased access to education and increased net intake and net enrolment rates;
* Strong Government and partners commitment; and
* Increased community participation and awareness in assisted schools.

The sex-disaggregation of the indicators and the gender sensitive planning in this thematic area is worth noting. All the UNDAF pillars have gender issues but generally fail to explicitly address or report on them.

**Strategic Issues/Constraints and Recommendations**

With respect to the Education component of the BSS, the stakeholders noted a number of strategic areas/constraints and made recommendations – see box below:

***Strategic issues/Constraints***

* Despite commendable gains in access to primary education, an estimated 2.7-3.4 million primary school-aged children are not enrolled in school. Official figures from 2007/8 indicate that the GER in the two predominantly pastoralist regions (Afar and Somali) is 26.2 and 32.7% respectively, far below the national average of 95.6%.
* Grade 1 NIR signals that 8% of seven year old children are not attending school, hampering the achievement of education MDG targets. Furthermore, high repetition rates (6.6%) mean that a high percentage of over-aged children are still in the primary cycle, which does not cater properly for their learning needs. High dropout rates (12.4%) in the primary cycle also result in considerable wastage in the education system.
* Schools in many regions face a shortage of qualified/trained teachers, insufficient or inappropriate learning/teaching resources as well as unhealthy and unsafe physical/psychological environments.
* Overall achievements in access to education have not been accompanied by adequate improvements in quality. The 2007 National Learning Assessment in grades 4 and 8 showed that the composite scores in the two grades were 40.9 and 35.6% respectively, far below the 50% standard. Education gains remain tenuous as the latter results demonstrate a deteriorating trend when compared to the scores of the two previous assessments.
* Unpredictable and insufficient funding, coupled with low absorptive capacity and the UNs’ short liquidation time have resulted in delays in implementation and delivery of results at district, regional and federal level. Insufficient coordination and lengthy bureaucratic procedures within UN agencies and the government have contributed to further delays.
* Importantly, the education sector has not been included in the emergency requirements document (joint UN/gvmt) resulting in inadequate preparedness, response and contingency planning for the sector. A high number of children have seen their schooling interrupted due to drought, floods, displacement etc…
* Inter-sectoral and inter-agency collaboration, including among IPs, has been less than satisfactory.

***Recommendations***

* UN strategies and approaches (CHILD and Child Friendly Schools) should be mainstreamed into the emerging government-owned GEQIP to ensure sustainability and work toward expanding access to primary education, gender parity and the support of ECD policies.
* Additionally, ECCE should be promoted and funding levels increased to allow expansion. This will partly address drop out and quality issues by preparing young children for formal education.
* The UN should support the expansion of ABE, school feeding and the strengthening of woreda education offices to create access to quality education for the 3,4 million children presently out of school , with a special focus on pastoralist communities and girls.
* Within the UNDAF framework, indicators should be developed and targets set at output level. Targets should be disaggregated within region-specific contexts to enhance the quality of monitoring.
* Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans must include provision of education for children in emergency situations.

### 4.2.3 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

The UN’s WASH component is designed to support national efforts towards the realization of the basic right to safe water and sanitation, reinforced by the adoption of key hygiene practices. The WASH component contributes to the Government’s WASH Universal Access Plan (UAP).

**Achievements and Progress Realized**

Over the past two and a half years, the WASH component of the UNDAF’s BSS thematic area has been involved in the development and demonstration of the WASH inventory, part of the WASH Monitoring Information System being developed by the government (led by the Ministry of Water Resources).

The establishment of a programme for WASH capacity building is underway, involving a number of cross-sectoral activities at both federal and regional level. Importantly, a MOU has been signed between the Ministries of Water Resources, Health and Education in most regions, establishing roles and responsibilities for integrated planning and implementation of WASH investments. Finally, the introduction of Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) through the HEP has changed the way in which sanitation programming is implemented.

Just under 2 million people (82% of the target) gained access to safe, sustainable water supplies over the past two and a half years. In addition, just over 2 million people (79% of the target) gained access to basic sanitation services and improved hygiene. 238 schools were provided with clean and safe water supplies and 254 with access to sanitation facilities (56% of the target). 217 health institutions received clean and safe water supplies and 229 gained access to sanitation facilities (75% of the target). Finally, WASH capacity was also enhanced in 105 districts (107% of the target)

Review findings indicate that BSS-water, sanitation and hygiene is still relevant. Interesting results have been recorded in WASH capacity development, Community-Led Total Sanitation and WASH inventory. Compared to plans set for the review period, physical performance on the average was above 70% which could be categorized as moderately effective. However, sustainability of the intervention programmes in many of the communities need attention due partly to limited local ownership and capacity constraints and insufficient fund-density for programming in some Woredas.

The MTR noted the following contributing factors for the successes achieved:

* Smooth partnership with NGOs and local service providers;
* Programme implementation and capacity development support of national UN Volunteers to Woredas enhanced performance; and
* The coordination of emergency taskforce under which all concerned bodies worked in mobilizing resources in response to the humanitarian situation.

**Strategic Issues/Constraints and Recommendations**

With respect to the WASH component of the BSS, the stakeholders noted a number of strategic areas/constraints and made recommendations – see box below:

***Strategic issues/Constraints***

* A major general setback regards the clauses of the MOU signed between the Ministries of Water Resources, Health and Education for closer integration. The roles and responsibilities laid out in the MOU have not come into effect at regional and district levels. In this regard, there has been poor integration of the three BSS sectors.
* Financial constraints have also adversely affected WASH programmes throughout the country. An overall lack of funds, particularly relating to community water supply and institutional WASH has hampered implementation. In addition, insufficient fund-density for programming in some districts (i.e. districts receiving only about USD 10,000 a year, distributed across a number of activities) and also within the context of programming in Dire Dawa and Harar, has meant that results have been limited in some areas.
* Existing financial constraints have been further compounded by the weak absorptive capacity of government, especially at district level. Weak absorption is, however, also linked to some of the UN rules and procedures such as the requirement to fully liquidate funds within six months.
* Regarding monitoring, serious weaknesses persist. Weak monitoring systems, with achievements based largely on unverified government reports, are commonplace. Furthermore, UNDAF indicators, particularly relating to capacity building, currently based on the provision of infrastructure; and to emergency preparedness and response where the indicator is not currently linked to a means of verification, are inadequate and uninformative.
* Finally, there are delays in procurement undertaken by the UN. In many cases, information on costs and arrival times of procured goods are not relayed to government on time.

***Recommendations***

* The establishment of a minimum intervention package for supported districts including a minimum annual budget (USD 50,000 suggested) is recommended to increase programme effectiveness. Following from this, the number of programme components in Dire Dawa and Harar should be reduced to just school WASH and capacity building to effectively use the limited available resources.
* WASH inventory and report cards to record results in all WASH and Education supported districts should be introduced, with a special focus on institutional WASH. To further improve monitoring mechanisms, procurement assessments should be undertaken to facilitate local procurement of supplies and consumables.
* Regarding community water supply, current targets for EFY 2002 should be maintained and tweaked if necessary in EFY 2003, based on inventory data. In order to reach the UNICEF UNDAF target of six million users, the programme budget needs to be raised to USD 40 million (RR, OR, emergency OR). Community contribution policy should be aligned with that of the emerging national WASH programme, namely that 5% contributions are made toward operation and maintenance costs and another 5% in kind contribution. In addition, 15-20% of the non-emergency community water supply budget should be reprogrammed to rehabilitation of defunct systems and the establishment of systems and local institutions aimed at achieving sustainable results. There should also be more focus on mapping and promotion of self-supply, linked to home water treatment and safe storage where risks justify this. To achieve this it may be necessary to set up a revolving fund or stocking items for upgrading family wells. Finally, more cost-effective materials, technologies and approaches; HDPE piping, ferro-cement and low cost drilling for example should be introduced.
* To improve community hygiene and sanitation, efforts should be focused on establishing Open Defecation Free (ODF) kebeles in UN supported districts based on the Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) project, supported by HEWs as part of an integrated package of interventions, independent verification and recognition. ODF status and hand-washing with soap should be promoted by HEWs and mass media; other participatory approaches should not be dropped in this process but used in locations where CLTS has not yet been introduced. Either way, the objective must be the same – ODF kebeles.
* Enhancing Institutional WASH in schools and Health Centers will require building on existing fundraising initiatives (SIDA, CIDA, thematic). Funding must be raised to USD 3.7 million (RR and OR) for school WASH and USD 7.1 million (RR, OR, emergency OR) for WASH in Health Centers/Posts. These funding requirements must be confirmed by a WASH inventory of all schools and Health Centers/Posts. Non-governmental partners need to be identified and worked with to roll out the institutional WASH programme.
* Capacity Building activities in all supported districts need to be rolled out. The capacity building indicator needs to be revised to specifically refer to the WASH inventory, the WASH report card informed by the inventory, the establishment of WASH teams and the integration of woreda-based WASH planning, informed by the report cards.
* With regard to emergency WASH community ownership needs to be enhanced, even for emergency water points.

*In addition to the specific recommendations for each of the BSS components treated above, the MTR consultations made a number of BSS-wide observations as follows:*

* *Important geographical disparities in access and utilization of Basic Social Services – presently apparently outweigh socio-economic disparities.*
* *Limited planning, budgeting and monitoring capacity at woreda level for rolling out access and promoting utilization of basic social services is a common finding for all three BSS components.*
* *Vertical approaches (and training) of development partners encumber the Health Extension programme and could affect service delivery.*
* *Notwithstanding the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Ministries of Water Resources, Health and Education, institutionalization of WASH remains an area of concern and low achievement, hampering Hygiene education in schools, girls education especially in the higher grades of primary school and adequate Health care.*

*It was recommended that the UN should:*

1. *Enhance its support through innovative approaches to ensure reduction of disparities (geographical, socio-economic, men/women) in access to Basic Social services;*
2. *Enhance its support to Woreda capacity development in a comprehensive and integrated way while reducing transaction costs;*
3. *Provide integrated support to the Health Extension Programme;*
4. *Facilitate and ensure resources for the implementation of the institutional WASH MoU.*

## HIV/AIDS

The goal of the UN in this UNDAF thematic area is to substantially reduce the vulnerability to HIV infection, especially of women and girls, and alleviate the impact of the epidemic, with emphasis on underserved and affected population. This is being addressed through a joint programme and coordinated by a joint team through the facilitation of the UNAIDS Country Coordinator.

**Achievements and Progress Realized**

The UN is working to ensure that HIV/AIDS is effectively mainstreamed in the core activities of leaders and government institutions at all levels, as well as civil society, private sector and communities

* The UN supported Federal HAPCO (HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Office) to set national Universal Access targets on HIV prevention, treatment, care and support. Following target-setting, the UN contributed technically and financially in the development of the Multi-sectoral Plan of Action, and the second Health Sector Road Map 2007-2010 for Universal Access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support. The National AIDS Policy has been revised with UN support and is awaiting endorsement by Parliament
* To strengthen coordination, a variety of training programs on HIV/AIDS programme planning, management, monitoring and evaluation were organized. Beneficiaries included trainers from Federal and Regional HAPCOs, other government agencies, and civil society sectors, individuals from regional and woreda level and district coordinators
* M&E capacity strengthening and system development was undertaken for NEP+ (Network of Ethiopians living with AIDS) and the Ethiopian Interfaith Forum for Development Dialogue and Action (EIFDDA), including the development of grant management and M&E plans for a Round 7 Global Fund grant. This will significantly increase civil society’s contribution to the AIDS response.
* The UN Team has consistently played policy advocacy roles on key issues related to HIV/AIDS with tangible results. Feedback indicates that HAPCO is functioning well, and clear improvements in its capacity and coordination role has been observed over the past several years.
* To address the shortage of highly qualified and experienced human resources within HAPCO, public sector and civil society organizations, the UN assigned members from the Joint Team to work from within various organizations on short-term basis. They also seconded skilled professionals to work full time to support various government sectors and civil society organizations.
* To strengthen leadership capacity, the UN sponsored senior managers to attend international trainings on leadership, strategic management, and Business Process Reengineering (BPR). The UN also organized negotiation, and consensus building training for senior managers from Federal and regional HAPCOs. Other training support was also provided at regional level on various areas.
* UN agencies have played a significant role in data generation, dissemination of information, and the use of data for decision making; for example, technical assistance provided during the Demograhpic and Health Survey, antenatal clinic surveillance, epidemiological synthesis and desk review on the drivers of the epidemic, Prevention of Mother-To-Child Transfer (PMTCT) assessment, Global Fund and SPM-I evaluations.
* Regional technical support teams have been set up with UN support. These will be providing capacity building and technical support to regional and woreda level programme implementers on specific technical areas and programme management.
* Efforts to mainstream are also making progress*.*According to the Federal HAPCO Monitoring and Evaluation Report, 80% of federal and regional level government sectors have assigned HIV/AIDS focal person. Many have established HIV/AIDS task forces, and have integrated HIV/AIDS activities and strategies in their sectoral plans, and allocated funds from their operational budget to support the implementation of their plan. All of the 11 regions have regional comprehensive HIV/AIDS strategies with annual work plan and budget aligned with the national HIV/AIDS framework.
* UN has supported the development of a workplace policy and HIV/AIDS strategy or plan in public and private sectors. A tripartite workplace policy framework, which can be used as a reference to develop specific workplace policies, has been developed, launched and partially disseminated
* On the resource mobilization front, the Global Fund approved a project proposal amounting to $106.3 million for Federal HAPCO, NEP+ and EIFDDA. Additionally, Ethiopia secured $707.7 million from the Global Fund Rolling Continuation Channel. The UN has also helped by facilitating access to bilateral donor funding from US Department of Labour, SIDA, Italian Development Cooperation, DFID, and Irish Aid.
* However, there are several challenges: Although the HIV/AIDS response is effectively managed by one national AIDS coordinating body (HAPCO), the relationship between HAPCO and federal ministries and other implementing partners could be further strengthened in terms of joint planning, monitoring and evaluation. There is also insufficient capacity among federal and regional HAPCOs to utilize available funding. There is concentration of technical expertise at the federal (coordination) level, but a shortage of technical expertise at the regional and woreda (implementation) levels. Understanding of the full range of mainstreaming activities is also poor.

UN has supported communities and vulnerable populations to mobilize and empower them to plan, implement and monitor their own responses to HIV/AIDS.

* Policy and strategic measures have been taken with results at national level to mobilize community participation in the national response. Community conversation and enhancement (CCE) and VCAP have been implemented and widely adopted as a nationwide strategy and used for increasing awareness. National adolescent and youth reproductive health strategy has been adopted, and the new Family Law which is gender sensitive has been endorsed. The Education Sector HIV/AIDS Policy and Strategy was developed under the leadership of the Federal Ministry of Education, and with the support of members from the Education HIV&AIDS Task Force and Technical Working Team including UN agencies.
* A national evaluation of social mobilization has been conducted and information made available for further improvement. Institutionalized mechanisms for community participation on planning, management, and monitoring (including legal issues and human rights related to HIV/AIDS prevention and protection services) have increased.
* Youth Clubs, anti-AIDS clubs, *Idir* (village level burial and funeral associations) and other community based organizations have been supported to provide better services for OVC and PLHIV, and protection services for their members and the community at large. Youth centers have been supported to provide youth friendly services and engage the youth in different prevention and protections services.
* During the last two years, a *Lambadina* newspaper and *Menta menged* booklet focused on HIV/AIDS and youth empowerment were published. Over 10.2 million people are estimated to have been reached with up-to-date information on HIV.
* One of the challenges is that *s*ocial mobilization as a community tool is not backed by the mainstream public information and communication system, particularly, the media.

The UN has provided support to ensure that effective prevention and protection mechanisms are in place to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS

* The National Summit on Prevention, co-sponsored by PEPFAR (President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief – USA) and the UN Joint Programme and led by Federal HAPCO, was successfully conducted and brought to light the importance of prevention and focusing on the MARPs (Most At Risk Population) in future program design and planning.
* Federal HAPCO and the national HIV prevention advisory group developed national guidelines for the design, development, implementation and support of a strategic behaviour change communication effort that responds appropriately to the targeted audience needs. The UN was also instrumental in the formation of the National HIV Prevention Advisory Group established to support Federal HAPCO in policy and technical leadership for the effective co-ordination of a comprehensive multi-sectoral HIV prevention response that is tailored to the nature and level of the epidemic.
* Vulnerable groups are now ensured membership and active participation in the national technical working group and the development of the Multisectoral National Plan of Action for Universal Access to HIV/AIDS Prevention, Treatment, Care and Support (2007-2010).
* Comprehensive technical and financial support has been provided for the expansion of HIV counselling and testing services in 456 health facilities in 156 woredas. The number of facilities providing HIV testing and counselling services has increased from 1005 (2007) to 1518. The utilization of HIV counselling and testing service which was 3 million has now reached to 8.5 million. Youth centers were equipped and furnished providing youth-friendly services and engage the youth in different prevention initiatives.
* In Addis Ababa, where more than 90,000 refugees are supported by the UN, emergency HIV interventions include awareness raising, VCT and trainings on life skills, peer education, youth dialogue, CRC and Gender based violence for refugees in Awbarre and Kebribayah camps.
* Despite the positive efforts cited above, Prevention of mother-to-child-transmission (PMTCT) services are still only reaching an 8% of the estimated pregnant women in need. Other behavioral indicators suggest that condom use is still not reaching optimal levels despite increased availability, and counseling and testing; coverage remains low, at 21% of the general population 15-49 ever being tested.

There is increased provision and utilization of treatment, care and support services for people living with or affected by HIV/AIDS with UN support.

* HIV care and treatment programme has made remarkable achievements over the past two and half years. The number of people on ART increased from 18,594 in 2007 to 139,279 in 2009. The total number of PLHIV enrolled in chronic care increased from 39,489 in 2007 to 339,639.
* Severalactivities were implemented to build and strengthen the capacity of service providers at institutional and community level. Encouraging results have been seen on the quality and standard of services provided as a result of the different capacity building initiatives undertaken. Training of trainers was done on the national Comprehensive HIV care and treatment, including health workers trained on Integrated Management of Adolescent and Adult Illnesses/Comprehensive HIV/ART care and treatment, nutrition and clinical mentorship.
* Institution and community level treatment care and support services were provided for PLHIV, women attending PMTCT services and OVC that has tremendously improved their quality of life. Home based care was provided to 145,000 PLHIVs. Over 3,000 PLHIVs were trained on ART adherence.
* Difficulty of accessing static services for pastoralists necessitates the establishment of mobile sites. The care and support services provided were not taking into consideration socio-cultural contexts of societies. Psychosocial support areas and standards for OVC lack clarity and needs a standardized approach to measure impacts. PLHIV and OVC support data on beneficiaries is not sex-disaggregated, and a lot of information on the impact of programming is therefore lost.

The MTR notes that overall, for the UNDAF HIV/AIDS thematic area almost all of the targets set for the various outputs, with the exception of some activities of outcome 3 were met during the last 2½ years. The technical assistance provided by the UN through research, data generation, programme coordination, participation in working groups, contribution to policy and strategy development, document review, and motivation/follow-up of government-led activities was significant. As noted in the MTR consultations reports, HIV prevalence in major urban areas seems to be stabilizing, while status in rural areas remains unknown and calls for special attention by all IPs. However, implementation of the joint programme has been constrained by lack of harmonized business procedures among agencies and with those of Government.

**Strategic Issues/Constraints and Recommendations**

With respect to the HIV/AIDS priority area of the UNDAF, the stakeholders noted a number of strategic areas/constraints and made recommendations – see box below:

***Strategic issues/Constraints***

* Limited human resource and technical capacity:
* at regional HAPCOs (particularly emerging regions) to effectively and efficiently use Global Fund, World Bank, PEPFAR and other grants
* within key government sectors to mainstream AIDS in their sectoral programmes
* among NEP+, and EIFDDA to succeed as GF principal recipients
* Limited infrastructure to reach rural population
* Limited resources and response in some hot spots (construction sites, floriculture and horticulture farms and towns close to borders) and emerging regions
* Global Financial crises and its potential impact on international funding
* Gap in the alignment between UNDAF and current strategic documents (e.g. Multi-sectoral PoA, SPM-II)
* HIV prevalence in major urban areas stabilizing, while status in rural areas remains unknown
* Weak workplace program in the sectors
* Limited coverage of MARPs by the program
* Uniformed people, prisoners, disabled people, street children, sex workers, domestic workers, daily labourers migrant populations, workers of new investment scheme
* Limited progress in scaling up PMTCT, and weak STI Programming
* Limited public-private partnership
* Mismatch between demand and allocated funds
* Lack of baseline data.

***Recommendations***

* Provide human resource and capacity building support with appropriate follow-up mechanisms to regions particularly to emerging regions, key public sectors, NEP+, and EIFDDA
* Establish/strengthen institutional memories of regional HAPCOs through database development.
* HIV prevalence in the per-urban and rural areas need to be seriously considered and checked
* Mobile populations should be integrated in the HIV/AIDS programme and emerging regions with small populations but high prevalence rates should be granted special status with appropriate response
* Support and scale-up the development and implementation of cross-border HIV programme
* Conduct a study and design a strategy for local resource mobilization
* Revise UNDAF outputs to align with new developments such as SPM-II and emerging government priorities.
* Generate strategic information to inform policy and programming.
* Support regions to conduct MARPS assessment including to estimate segment and categorize the number of social groups in need of support
* Increase special focus on and coverage of MARPs
* Support to scaling up PMTCT, STI and PEP services for Health workers
* Strengthen public-private partnership
* Targeting and prioritization of fund allocation to key strategic intervention areas
* Support synthesizing various studies and preparing policy briefs and knowledge management and research undertakings to identify and document good practices for replication
* The Joint programme needs to have one harmonized reporting format and period for financial and programmatic reports to reduce transaction cost for the implementing partners.

## 4.4 Good Governance

The goal of the UN under this UNDAF pillar is to contribute to the achievement of Millennium Declaration principles through enhanced democratic empowerment and participation at the grassroots level through justice sector reform, civil service and civil society capacity development and promotion of decentralization at all levels. It also includes upholding of human rights principles, transparency and accountability.

***Achievements and Progress Realized***

The UN is supporting actions aimed at improving access to and delivery of justice for the population in particular the poor, vulnerable, and the marginalized.

* The UN has supported the development of in-service and pre-service training packages on Justice for Children and Child Rights, for judges, prosecutors and police through the Judicial Training Centre and the Ethiopian Police University College (42 Judges and prosecutors benefitted from training of trainers (TOT) and 35 professionals were trained on child rights.
* Support to government has resulted in the establishment of child friendly courts at Federal level and renovation of Police Child Protection Units in four sub-city police stations.
* Universities’ curricula have been revised and child-friendly court benches and CSO–Government forums on corruption have been established with UN support.
* The Ministry of Women's Affairs has been assisted in developing its normative functions around child policy, through assessment of a host of child related legislations, and their alignment to international conventions.
* However, the MTR observed that the UN’s work in access to justice could be further strengthened by giving emphasis to the demand side (“rights holders”) to complement the current focus on the supply side of access to justice (i.e. “duty bearers”). To ensure access to justice, equally important are the participation of the public and their ability to demand their rights and hold duty bearers accountable. The activities to enhance access to justice should also address barriers related to ignorance of legal rights, unavailability of legal services and unjust legal institutions, and those barriers that the poor (particularly women) face in terms of ownership use, transfer and inheritance of property especially land.

With UN support, Parliament and Electoral bodies are being empowered to fully integrate the priorities of the population, in particular the vulnerable and the marginalized.

* The implementation capacity of the National Electoral Board of Ethiopia (NEBE) is being strengthened through provision of training for staff and officials, electoral planning, logistical assistance, procurement of materials and study tours. The capacity of more than 2000 election officials has been enhanced (on election processes and procedures) in over 750 Woreda and regional branch offices of the NEBE have been established with UN support. However, a major challenge the UN faces in the immediate future is the upcoming Presidential and Parliamentary elections that are due in 2010.
* The capacities of the House of Peoples’ Representatives and the House of Federation were enhanced with UN assistance, through human resources development, infrastructural support, and dissemination of knowledge on key policy areas and practices and development of public communication capacities. Parliamentarians’ capacity for law making was strengthened through training on environment, trade, fiscal, and monetary policy and on Economic Partnership Agreement and parliamentary reforms.
* The MTR notes that results achieved with respect to increasing the participation of women in Parliament and regional councils were low and further support targeting both women and the general public at grassroots level is needed.
* With UN support, the House of Federation has made much progress by revising the grant sharing formula, which is increasingly reflecting poverty reduction as a criterion for resource/grant allocation.

The UN is supporting efforts aimed at increasing employment of human rights at grassroots level through promotion and protection of human rights and civil society empowerment including the empowerment of vulnerable groups and their capacity to influence development process.

* The Ethiopian Human Rights Commission and Ombudsman is being supported through training on human rights education, and providing logistics and system support. Assistance to the Human Rights Commission has enabled it to develop its complaints handling system and the task is projected to be completed by early 2009.
* The UN has helped the government meet its treaty reporting obligations. The GOE has now submitted or finished the preparation of all 19 of its outstanding reports to the relevant UN Treaty Bodies and the African commission on Human and people’s rights.
* A new national Criminal Policy was developed with UN support during 2009, led by the Ministries of Justice and Women's Affairs. The Policy is expected to be submitted to the council of Ministers in late 2009.
* UN support to CSOs working on human rights has involved assistance in preparing parallel reports to UN treaty bodies. Technical support has been provided to government and CSO actors in the commemoration of key UN international days.
* The Ministry and Bureau of Women Affairs has been able to implement specific programmes both at the institutional and community level with the aim of empowering marginalized groups, particularly women.
* The MTR notes that much remains to be accomplished in the field of human rights, particularly with respect to ensuring that the population is empowered to claim their rights, and that a conducive environment exists for the respect of human rights. The challenge is particularly acute at grassroots level. In this regard, the MTR views as a positive the development of the UN joint programme on developing regional states which will include key human rights programming principles in its implementation.

The UN is working to promote decentralization for a more effective response to community driven needs and better and more equitable access to quality public services and utilities, in particular by the vulnerable, poor and marginalized.

* Support for decentralization and devolution of power is resulting in more effective response to community-driven needs and better and more equitable access to quality public services. The MTR notes in particular the initiation of the Emerging Regions Development Programme, which is contributing positively in enhancing community driven demand for local service delivery at Woreda and Kebele levels. Through this programme the capacity of local governments in 11 districts in the four emerging regions are being improved. This has strengthened the interaction of community and their local leaders and therefore played a catalytic role for effective community mobilization.
* Support has been provided by the UN through training and deployment of sizeable number of health extension workers and nurses and adaptation of federal health extension manual for pastoralist and semi-pastoralist communities in the region in Afar region, which has contributed to improved health service delivery at the local level.
* BOFED capacities are being strengthened through the recruitment and deployment of UNVs and other professionals leading to improved efficiency – a notable example is the placement of UNVs and other professionals in BoFEDs which is resulting in improved capacity for programme management and coordination at regional level.
* The MTR notes that the rate at which decentralization is being implemented varies with sectors and regions. Despite notable performances, weak programme delivery has been recorded in emerging regions such as Somali and Afar due to limited absorption capacities. In major regions such Oromia and Amhara, programme delivery was much higher. A UN joint programme on enhancing public service delivery to accelerate regional development outcomes in the four developing regional states is being formulated.
* The MTR recognizes the potential positive impact of the BPR process in strengthening institutional capacities in the long-term, but notes that the process is posing many short-term challenges. There is a need therefore for the UN and government to work out a strategy to address these, particularly the high turn-over of staff which among other things is having a detrimental effect on programme performance and implementation of the UNDAF.

The UN is providing support to foster a diverse pluralistic media and strengthening its role in supporting values and principles of good governance and respect for human rights.

* Activities have been undertaken aimed at improving the capacity of media professionals through training and logistical support and fostering pluralistic media, through establishment of community radio, distribution of materials on a range of international best practices, and facilitating discussion on the Draft Press Law and Code of Conduct.
* The MTR observed that the support provided by the UN was constrained by the limited participation of private media in the implementation of the programme.
* Overall, the MTR notes that the environment/climate for promotion of diversified and pluralistic media in Ethiopia is challenging, and more careful reflection of the UN’s added value and more realistic choice of interventions is needed to achieve real results.

With UN support, progress is being made to mainstream the Millennium Development Declaration mainstreamed in all development programmes in Ethiopia.

* The PASDEP has benefited from the MDGs Needs Assessment Study primarily supported by the UN, the World Bank and The Millennium Project. As a consequence, the MDGs are fully integrated into sectoral development plans, programs and strategies, and along with the PASDEP are considered as vehicles towards reaching the MDGs.
* The UN is working to strengthen linkages between the Central Statistic Authority (CSA) and MoFED with DAG funding support. As a result there is improved coordination and linkage between MoFED, Central Statistics Authority (CSA) and other sectoral ministries.
* To expand awareness and understanding of MDGs, the UN has supported several sensitization campaigns and a variety of advocacy activities in the last two years - MDG sensitization training was conducted for the private sector, government, journalists and media agencies, youth groups, parliamentarians and others. Support to government and CSO has enabled translation of the PASDEP into four local languages and the establishment of EthioInfo, a platform for PASDEP/MDG data dissemination.
* A key gap noted by the MTR with respect to this outcome is that the UN has not yet fully exploited the opportunity to mainstream and advocate some of the principles of the Millennium Declaration, particularly in terms of Human Rights Based Programming, and has not worked consistently enough to bring the spirit of the Declaration into the core of the UN’s work in Ethiopia.

In making an overall assessment of progress of the Good governance outcome of the UNDAF, the MTR has noted that with UN support, the capacities of many governance institutions are being strengthened. However, it is as yet unclear to what extent this is resulting in fundamental and lasting changes in the democratic and governance processes in Ethiopia. The MTR recognizes and notes that the process of building good governance and ensuring the realization of human rights is at its early stage in Ethiopia and faces serious and complex challenges such as lack of adequate awareness of human rights among the public, limited democratic culture and experience in the country, limited participation of citizens in governance, and lack of adequate and appropriate laws and policies in some areas. Strategies have to be devised by the UN and government to address these challenges in both the short and long-term.

**Strategic Issues/Constraints and Recommendations**

With respect to the Good Governance priority area of the UNDAF, the stakeholders noted a number of strategic areas/constraints and made recommendations – see box below:

***Strategic issues/Constraints***

* Ethiopia will be holding Presidential and Parliamentary elections in 2010. Given the contentions surrounding the 2005 elections, the conduct of the 2010 elections is likely to have major political, social and economic impacts for the country.
* The recently introduced legislation in the spheres of political party regulation and those related to civil society organizations may have contributed to constraints – whether real or perceived – that hinder the realization of the UNDAF Good governance outcomes.
* Weak local governance and low capacity for service delivery have been identified as underlying development challenges, especially in developing regional states.
* Although access to justice and CSO capacity development are already highlighted as key priority areas in the UNDAF, they have not been given due attention in the past two years and half. Most of the activities implemented in terms of achieving an improved access and delivery of justice to the population are restricted to the supply side. There are also no coordinated programmes/strategies for capacity building or engagement with CSOs.
* The high level of inflation in the country have been expressed through the escalation of prices of basic services as well as weak mobilization of the Diaspora and the remittances as stated under output 4.2 of the UNDAF.
* There is no coherent government endorsed strategy through which multiple UN agencies will come together with government dramatically to expand understanding of human rights principles and programming in a way that will lead to the 50 per cent target by the end of the UNDAF.
* Good Governance indicators identified to measure results lack a realistic linkage to outcomes, which makes it very difficult to accurately measure results achieved.
* Governance programs identified by agencies under CPAP do not conform with the UNDAF.

***Recommendations***

* UNCT should see how best to support the upcoming 2010 elections to ensure free and fair elections.
* To maintain an ongoing dialogue with relevant governmental authorities on legislation that could potentially hinder realization of the UNDAF Good governance outcomes/outputs, and to encourage the review of legislation or implementation, as necessary. The UNCT underscores continued commitment to programming that supports both sectors and institutions necessary for democratic governance.
* A coordinated UN engagement in strengthening efficiency in public management and mobilizing communities to contribute to enhanced public service delivery. A joint programme to strengthen local capacities for public service delivery is proposed, especially targeting developing regional states.
* To strengthen the demand side (i.e. strengthen rights holders) of access to justice, the introduction of programme areas relating to legal empowerment of the poor and a joint UN CSO programme should be considered.
* The UNCT should actively engage and strengthen the work on the Migration and Development project.
* UN OHCHR should coordinate the development of such a strategy including costed annual workplans by the UNCT in cooperation with the appropriate arm of government which will result in a revised realistic target for the remainder of the UNDAF period
* Governance indicators should be simplified, developed in empirically defensible measures, sensitive to change, and meaningful to a broad audience.
* A coordinated UN engagement in strengthening efficiency in public management and mobilizing communities to contribute to an enhanced public service delivery.

***Key strategic issues on Gender in relation to Good governance***

* Gender in UNDAF was identified as cross-cutting issue. However inadequate attention was paid at the start of the process and throughout UNDAF with respect to gender analysis and designing programme and AWPs for gender equality and women empowernment
* The absence of baseline indicators, sex-disaggregated data and clear targets creates a problem in assessing progress made, or remaining challenges, in terms of acheiving UNDAF outputs towards gender equality and women empowernment
* An identified absence of appropriate outputs and indicators in the UNDAF for gender programmes.

***Recommendations for Gender***

* UN agencies working on gender programmes need to develop one comprehensive program package, one training package and guidelines.
* Inclusion of gender as a separate pillar within UNDAF when revised (as well as a cross-cutting issue) and thereby creating an opportunity to carry forward a multi-sectoral strategy based on gender equality and women’s empowerment.
* Develop “smart” indicators to capture progress towards achievement of gender equality and women empowerment within UNDAF/CPAP outputs and outcomes.
* Institutionalization of gender perspectives through the needs and situation assessment tools (to aid gender analysis) checklists (to support monitoring) and reporting (indicators to support documentation and evidence analysis) for all sectors/clusters.
* Stregthen the role of MOWA to take lead in reporting and following up the implementation of the recommendations of international and regional instruments (CEDAW, CRC, etc.)
* Stregthen the response to address GBV and HTPs at a national level through the development of national policy and action plan
* Support the development and operationalization of Wmen Development and Change Package and Annual Core Plan
* Participatory planning and adequate consultation at the initial stage to gain the support of the IPs and to create a sense of ownership.

## 4.5 Enhanced Economic Growth

Through this UNDAF Outcome, the UN is seeking, at national, regional, organizational and business levels, to strengthen capacity and knowledge for increased incomes of the poor, through enhanced Labour-factor productivity and more intensive and widespread use of technology in at least one economic growth corridor, with potential interventions related to expansion and diversification in agriculture, industry and services.

At the time the UNDAF was formulated, this thematic area was intended to be implemented in at least one selected economic growth corridor (EGC). However, the selection of an EGC could not proceed at the pace expected. However, participating UN agencies in the context of their respective country programmes, supported interventions in line with the initiatives relating to the EEG outputs.

***Achievements and Progress Realized***

The UN has assisted in the development of high-quality knowledge about economic growth corridors that promote accelerated growth.

* Knowledge on EGCs was promoted through several studies: *Policy Framework for Regional Development and EGC; Asian Experience on the Path to Development: the Economic Growth Corridor Scenario*; and *Geographically Differentiated Economic Growth Strategies - Implications for Ethiopia.*
* The national reviews of economic growth corridor work by the regions supported by the UN resulted in the decision to develop a national macro-framework for EGCs in Ethiopia. Furthermore, the approach to economic growth corridors was promoted through two strategic national forums involving federal and regional government officials and experts/practitioners and development partners.
* The UN supported joint missions for experience sharing to South-East Asia (Malaysia and Vietnam) for senior government officials from the federal level and four regions (Tigray, Amhara, Oromiya and SNNP), and some UN agencies. A National Framework for EGCs is now being developed, informed by the above initiatives and the progress made has created a good foundation.

With UN assistance, labour productivity in specific locations is being improved, in order to enhance the respective priority economic activities.

* Priority sectors supported for improved labour productivity included the floriculture/horticulture sector, cotton and textile, bamboo propagation, solid waste management, etc. This was done through improving access to appropriate training and information sharing on livelihood improvements, entrepreneurship, business improvement and management, etc.

There is increased and sustained use of technology adapted to location-specific needs to support economic growth corridor with UN assistance***.***

* Development of the draft legislation to guide Public Private Dialogue Forum (PPDF) and institutional capacity strengthening of MoTI and the Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce and Sectoral Associations has been supported by the UN.
* The UN helped the establishment of a strategic framework for the leather and leather products industry that has increased export earnings by 20% in the last consecutive three fiscal years. Activities conducted to upgrade this key economic sector, ranging from institution building of the Leather and Leather Products Technology Institute to building the capacities of enterprises, especially footwear, through benchmarking and good manufacturing practices.
* UN support has resulted in strengthened capacity of 700 Small and Medium Enterprises operators for improving the leather (shoe), textile (garment), handloom and wood and metal clusters through local training.
* The capacity of the Ethiopian Commodity Exchange Authority was strengthened and more than 10,000 farmers were trained in marketing and utilization of improved technologies for commercialized farming. The Commodity Exchange is now fully operational providing market information, ware house facilities and bringing buyers, sellers, distributors and exporters in one framework. This initiative will contribute to the establishment of a vibrant agricultural marketing system in the country.
* The UN supported Agro-Industry Master Plan value chain studies (on cereals, coffee, and oilseeds), as well as several studies were finalized to enhance accession to WTO and negotiation capacity for accession to WTO was also strengthened.

The institutional capacities at federal and regional levels in monitoring, evaluation and implementation of the economic growth corridor are being improved with UN support.

* The UN supported the CSA (2007 Population and Housing Census completed and report produced and a GIS database developed), and the strengthening of the capacity of CSA in data collection and processing for market and agricultural information
* An M&E system within MoARD was strengthened through establishing a web based database system, resulting in effective information management.

In conclusion, the MTR observed that majority of the activities planned in UNDAF under the EEG theme remained partially implemented and uncoordinated due to the non-selection of the Economic Growth Corridor which the UN and other development partners would support.

The MTR recommends that: (i) The UN should consider revision of this specific thematic area in order to achieve greater focus and impact; (ii) The UN agencies should align activities in UNDAF with their programme documents and Annual Workplans; and (iii) Concerned UN agencies together with relevant government institutions and other IPs, should speed up the selection of economic growth corridors and improve institutional set up to plan, coordinate and implement programmes.

**Strategic Issues/Constraints and Recommendations**

With respect to the Enhanced Economic Growth priority area of the UNDAF, the stakeholders noted a number of strategic areas/constraints and made recommendations – see box below:

***Strategic issues/constraints***

* The current global financial and economic crisis impact on the efforts and intended results
* The current UNDAF thematic area’s concentration, which is only on economic growth corridors has been a challenge - as other strategic subthemes/components of national priority for enhancing growth and outside EGC, call for clear delineation of other components under the thematic area.
* Novelty of the Economic Growth Corridor approach has been a challenge to kick-starting identification of and implementation growth corridors
* Limited capacity to expedite implementation and meet delivery target in view of the scope of the thematic area
* Need for an effective mechanism and coordinated institutional setup for expediting implementation and meeting the delivery target
* Need for creating effective M & E system to enhance managing for development results expected to emanate from the entire support and implementation of the UNDAF thematic area - by the various Government Implementing Partners and UN agencies
* Greater incorporation and implementation of crosscutting issues particularly gender and environment

***Recommendations***

* A detailed study to establish the possible impact and strategize a concerted response of the current global financial and economic crisis is included in the 2nd half of the UNDAF period. The next PASDEP and UNDAF may also be vehicles for further work.
* Clarity and implementation will be enhanced if all the subthemes/components of the thematic area are not concentrated on economic growth corridors – support to growth corridor can be one component, while leaving the other strategic components to be also implemented outside - e.g. private sector development, population, marketing/trade, agro-industry, employment, etc. interconnections and linkages among the different thematic areas should be considered.
* Strengthen the mechanism for thematic area implementation for enhanced institutional collaboration – creating and strengthening UNDAF Board/Steering Committee to oversee progress and provide direction concerning the thematic area - also putting in place a strengthened technical committee
* Strengthen the coordination/harmonization mechanism among the key stakeholders
* Create and strengthen the M & E system – with regular reporting on progress regarding implementation of the thematic area
* Place greater focus in the incorporation and implementation of crosscutting issues particularly gender.

1. **Cross-cutting Issues**

The UN system, including through the current UNDAF, continues to make many positive contributions to Ethiopia’s development efforts. The UN leads the Humanitarian Recovery and Early Warning support in the country, and its contribution in Basic Social Services, HIV/AIDS and Governance is very significant. In addition, the support of the UN to the country is multi-sectoral including population, agriculture, employment, private sector development and food security. Through UN support, the capacities of Implementing Partners in the regions and districts have been built with positive impact at all levels.

This contribution notwithstanding, consultations during the MTR have brought to light many challenges that tend to impede progress and reduce the impact of the UN’s work. These need to be addressed to make the support more efficient and effective. This section highlights those major challenges that are common to UN agencies and Implementing Partners. These are in the areas of: Programming and Planning; Implementation; Monitoring and Evaluation; and Coordination.

Table 6 provides a detailed overview of these issues and the proposed solutions/suggested actions to address them.

In summary, some of the problems raised included the following:

* There were pervasive complaints about delays in the fund release and transfer, as well as problems with procurement.
* UNDAF resources were not sufficiently focused with too many small-scale projects, as a result transaction costs on implementing partners are high and outputs hard to assess.
* Lack of adequately trained and high turnover of counterpart staff, particularly at the local level.
* The UNDAF implementation management and coordination systems need improvement. On the UN side the accountability for delivery was not always clear. On the Government side, MOFED had focused mainly on the work of the EXCOM agencies while specialized agencies had specific working relations with their line ministries/departments.

Some of the recommended actions to address these include:

* A limited number of well selected Joint Programmes should emerge based on impact-related considerations. The UN should decide on the areas in line with ongoing discussions as part of “Delivering as One” process.
* The technical expertise of Non-EXCOM agencies should be properly harnessed and given attention, as in the case of financial contributions in interventions. The mechanisms they use in implementing their portion of the UNDAF should be documented/recognized and taken advantage of in the next phase in line with “Delivering as One”.
* To address some of the financial/administrative reasons for low delivery of UNDAF, a new system should be considered on a pilot basis, beginning with Amhara and Tigray regions. Direct cash transfers from UN EXCOM agencies to BoFEDs and WoFEDs should be piloted and duly assessed prior to going to scale.

Insufficient attention to gender issues in the UNDAF was also a common and key cross-cutting issue. At the request of the UN, an assessment of gender issues in the UNDAF was carried out.[[5]](#footnote-5) The report identified six key issues with respect to gender as follows:

* *Lack of coherence in the approach to gender*: the analysis of gender disparities was not coordinated with planning, design, and monitoring or impact assessment. This particular problem has been widely recognized and at least two agencies contributed gender technical assistance to regional MTRs. However, a more comprehensive and universal approach is warranted;
* *Uneven approach to gender within and across pillars*: thematic areas such as Good governance and education (under BSS) made attempts to introduce programming explicitly for women where analysis had identified an issue with respect to female access to services (education, legal services) and monitor impact of this programming. In other pillars this was done less extensively;
* *Insufficient attention to gender-specific or gender-responsive strategies*: for example, gendered roles in agriculture, livelihoods, household responsibilities need to be reflected in the programming designed to end poverty in rural location if it is to be equitable;
* *Insufficient number of gender disaggregated indicators*: for example, although girls and women are disproportionately affected by HIV/AIDS epidemic, the reporting of beneficiaries of HIV preventions and treatment services was seldom sex-disaggregated even though such information was available ;
* *Monitoring focus on activities, rather than processes and results:* this had a particularly detrimental effect on efforts to track changes in gender disparities which are rooted in relations between men and women and girls and boys and their respective roles and status at home and within the community;
* *Lack of capacities and skills (for gender analysis and mainstreaming) at all levels:* this was frequently given as an explanation for why interventions did not reflect gender issues. While there is some basis for this argument, it is likely that weak accountability and a weak national gender machinery are also contributing factors; and
* *Lack of a specific gender advocate in all areas*: Individual or institutional gender advocates can help to hold implementers to account for (a) understanding the differences between the experiences, needs and expectations of males and females; (b) transforming that understanding into gender-responsive programming; (c) ensuring that this programming is implemented; (d) monitoring the impact of the programming on men and women.

The report states that “on the positive side, there were several cases where it was clear that appropriately targeted gender-specific programme showed considerable success in their intended results, in other words paying attention to gender issues leads to effective programming”. For example in the Benishangul Gumuz region, the capacity to carry out gender-sensitive micro-planning and systematic monitoring and evaluation was credited with reducing the gender gap in school enrolment and for enhancing the push towards providing better quality education.

**Table 6: Matrix on Common and Cross-cutting Issues on the UNDAF**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Area of Concern** | **Issues** | **Proposed/Suggested Action/Solution** |
| **Programming and Planning** | ***Fragmentation, lack of focus and duplication of UN assisted programs***: (i) Too many agencies are implementing specific small and sometimes similar projects; (ii) UN resources are thinly distributed all over the country covering many thematic areas which result in low impact, low implementation rate, high overhead cost and placing much burden on the IPs.  ***Alignment of the UNDAF and UN Partnership Documents:*** There are weak linkages between UNDAF and agency programme documents. Furthermore, similarities among the various Country Programme outputs in the UNDAF have created some confusion as to where to classify results and resources.  **Geographic and Thematic Focus**: The current strategy of nation-wide support for all regions by some UN agencies is spreading resources too thinly, and by consensus opinion has marginal impact.  ***Some key Pillars of PASDEP (Population and Development & Gender) are treated neither as thematic nor as sub-thematic in the UNDAF*** *d*ocument. These are subsumed under the five core thematic clusters of the UNDAF. | * Consolidate UN efforts in the country by implementing various major joint programs which will pull funds, technical expertise, unified procedures which this in turn facilitates the way to ‘UN Delivery as One’ * Align UN’s support to the national planning framework and mechanisms and to the national planning calendar * Improve linkages between UN and the national frameworks (e.g. PSNP) * Accommodate emerging climate change and natural resources issues through a new thematic area in the UNDAF * The UN agencies to focus - through a smaller number of UNDAF outcomes and projects and with more geographical convergence. * Exit strategy should be put in place to ensure knowledge transfer and sustainability. * The outcome of this MTR should inform the relevance of treating Population and Development and Gender at least as Sub-Themes in the UNDAF, given their prominence in the PASDEP. |
| *Non-Integration of Specific themes in the UNDAF*  Gender   * Design problem – lack of gender sensitive participatory planning, leading to significant problems in programme design, monitoring and impact assessment * Lack of gender disaggregated indicators means that impact of gender-specific programming could not be assessed after implementation * Limited accountability for addressing gender inequalities within UNCT and government   HIV/AIDS   * Alignment of UNDAF thematic areas, content and process with national processes     Governance   * Governance indicators do not facilitate measurement of results   PDS   * Population and development is not well reflected in UNDAF outcomes | * Gender should be treated as a standalone pillar in the UNDAF, in addition to mainstreaming in the other pillars to enhance commitment, accountability and financing of gender equality in the UNDAF |
| *Weak Planning*: The Annual Work Plan weakly integrated with the local plans  **Alignment of Calendar:** Challenge of alignment of UN and government planning calendar (reporting etc); | * The current Annual Work Plan preparation should start from the existing national/regional/district plan. It must integrate with the existing local plan so as to address real needs * Annual Work Plan need to be discussed and approved by district/regional cabinet |
| *Weak Communication Among Stakeholders:* (i) MoFED – Usually issues come very late after time and opportunity are lost; (ii) UN –IPs - loose information sharing and lack of responsiveness | * Institute more systematic and structured consultations and communications. |
| *Joint Program development*: Few effective Joint Programmes have been developed and/or are being implemented. As a consequence, UN agencies continue to largely pursue their own individual activities, resulting in less impact and wasteful duplications. | To improve the focus, impact and joint exercise there is a need to critically select areas for UN joint programs. Unlike the previous joint programs, which in fact in some cases increased the transaction cost on IPs contrary to the JP principles, there is a need to improve in fund request, release, report requirements, etc.  Criteria for new Joint Programmes:   * A JP should be a PASDEP priority and illustrate a clear link to the achievement of an UNDAF outcome * A JP should be in an area :   + - * in which there is not a well developed national coordination framework for external assistance and;       * which is not receiving adequate support from other donors * A JP should be at a significant scale; a total cost of $20 million is suggested * As a guideline the number of participating UN agencies should be between three and five * Participating UN organizations must demonstrate commitment and capacity to implement the programme * The JP must be able to demonstrate practical results within a limited and specified timescale * There must be a realistic prospect of raising resources to implement the JP |
| **Implementation** | **Modality of funds transfer:** The modality for fund transfer and reporting are cumbersome; it takes quite a substantial time to process and transfer funds. Fund flows for EXCOM and Non-EXCOM Agencies use different sets of procedures for fund transfer and present different challenges  *Fund Flow*   1. Fund Flow for EXCOM Agencies: The EXCOM Agencies use the public financial institutions to channel funds. There are challenges in introducing this new system for reasons related to lack of awareness, capacity gap, resistance to the changes, etc. However, this has been improving through time. The main gaps are:    * Delay in fund release and cash release notification from the UN side;    * Delay in release of fund and notification of funds from BoFED to WoFED;    * Problem of liquidation of funds received by the IPs 2. Fund flow for Non-EXCOM Agencies    * Various modalities employed by Non-EXCOM agencies which sometimes results in high transaction cost on the part of the IPs    * Lack of clarity from government side on how the fund is managed | Fund Flow for EXCOM Agencies   * Direct cash transfer from UN agencies to WoFED once authorized by BoFED to release funds to woredas. The requirement for such an approach are:   + - * Sector bureaus submit request to BoFED by woreda       * BoFED submit request to the UN by woreda * To implement this system, it is proposed to start with two pilot regions and selected sectors, and subsequently scale up * Consider the possibilities of releasing funds bi-annually to ultimately increase the effectiveness, efficiency and productivity of outcomes of UN interventions.   Fund Flow for Non-EXCOM Agencies   * Undertake an assessment on fund management and flow mechanisms employed by Non-EXCOMs and recommend on how to coordinate and improve the transparency * Improve information sharing and also engagement with MoFED * Make greater efforts to harmonize and align EXCOM and Non EXCOM fund transfer procedures |
| *Supply Issues*   * Delays in the procurement process from the UN side which results in weak synchronization between cash and supply * Giving preference to procurements of supplies abroad regardless of availability of supplies in the local market * Tax – sector Ministries/BoFED/Sector Bureaus non compliance with the Government tax requirements * Centralized procurement practices by the UN agencies as opposed to delegating to IPs to procure supplies locally | * Agree on the general standard provision time for supplies based on assessment of previous practices * Improve the supply planning process, information sharing and fully involve BoFED in the supply planning and procurement process * Sector bureaus should inform BoFED of the tax requirement of the supplies before hand to be included in the annual regional government budget * Government contribution (related to tax) should be reflected in the signed annual work plans which indicates BoFED legally entered into agreement to cover the tax when supplies are procured * Some agencies should agree to some procurements at local level by the IPs |
| *Limited Capacities of IPs*   * Many changes in positions of UN focal persons in the IPs * Lack of institutional memory * Too many requirements of UN as well as donors * Limited knowledge of IPs about UNDAF and agency programme documents. * Capacity gaps exist concerning the entire planning, implementation/coordination and monitoring cycle * Poor reporting on programme implementation * Frequent and high IP staff turnover | * Address the capacity issues through joint capacity development programmes * Institutionalize proper documentation and handover mechanisms by IPs * Improve capacity development interventions in terms of sustainability * Harmonize, simplify UN procedures and also align to the national system * Explore and roll out incentive mechanisms to address the high skilled staff turnover issues reported by the IPs (Both Federal and Regions) |
| *Low Delivery Rate*   * Currently most IPs are not fully utilizing resources allocated to them * Resources are competed globally –high risk of losing the allocated resources if not used * Financial crises-forced the donors to follow very stringent fund allocation criteria * Implementation of the PIM: Lack of proper implementation of the PIM both by government, IPs and UN agencies | * IPs to identify the major challenges faced during delivery and these to be addressed through a differentiated approach * MoFED and the UN to review, adopt and ensure proper application of the PIM. |
| **Monitoring and Evaluation** | *General*   * UNDAF coordination mechanism on M+E including using the existing theme groups, joint field assessment and activities with partners etc. However, practical experience shows that the M+E activities of the UN is not coordinated, is agency specific, resulting in too much burden on the IPs * Joint M&E Framework: The absence of a joint M&E framework with elaborated outputs, planning, calendar and budget, in turn creates much more pressure on the IPs with resulting high transaction costs. * Results Based Reporting: Limited capacity of IPs to utilize resources and report on a timely basis. Reporting not focusing on results, making it difficult to track progress on the UNDAF/CPAP results. * UNDAF Results Matrix is not RBM compliant and Outcome, Outputs and Indicators are not SMART nor gender sensitive * M&E plan in UNDAF is not detailed enough for monitoring and tracking UNDAF progress | * Joint M+E program, plan and budget * Define specific time for conducting monitoring   *Implementation*   * MoFED and UN to set up a committee to prepare the joint program and plan * Define specific annual M+E calendar to give some space for IPs to actually implement programs * All M+E plans of agencies should be shared and agreed with RC office and MoFED * Improvements on the clarity of the UNDAF outputs and indicators. More synergies should also be made between the agency CPAPs and the UNDAF results and indicators * MoFED and the UN to revisit the UNDAF country programme outcomes and outputs along with the corresponding indicators to better reflect the corresponding results in the agency programme documents. * The outcome of this MTR should inform the Joint M&E programme with articulated outputs for all UN assisted programmes in the country. |
| *Lack of Consistency*   * UNDAF and agency programme documents are not always consistent and there are difficulties in tracking the implementation of the outputs and outcomes in UNDAF on the ground * Some outputs are shared among many UN agencies which also creates difficulties to identify the contribution of each agency * UNDAF indicators are incomplete, not adequate to track progress * Absence of baseline data | * Revise UNDAF to improve all weaknesses jointly (MoFED/Sector Ministries and UN) |
| *Less Emphasis on Results*   * IPs focus more on financial delivery * IPs don’t report on the progresses, achievements and impacts of interventions | * Equip BoFED, IPs with result-based knowledge and skills and institutionalize the accountability mechanisms for results |
| **Coordination** | *Federal level*   * The relationship between MoFED and Non-EXCOM agencies needs improvement in the areas of program intervention, approval, information sharing, M+E including reporting , annual reviews and also various implementation forums   *Regional level*   * BoFED place too much emphasis on financial management and less on M+E of physical implementation   *UN Agencies*   * Harmonized Capacity Development Strategy: Inadequate coordination/harmonization among UN agencies providing support for BoFED/WoFED capacity development. | * Undertake an assessment on how to improve the coor o improve the sessment on how coordinationdination, the communication and transparency among UN Non-EXCOM Agencies and Government, as well as with other UN EXCOM Agencies * Agree on institutionalizing the physical/narrative results-based reporting as a requirement. * Initiate joint programmes for the emerging regions, with particular focus on institutional capacity building. Update and implement the joint capacity development proposal prepared and endorsed both by MOFED and UN. * Forge partnership with existing national training institutions/universities to provide a coordinated demand-driven training (RBM, M&E etc) to Federal and Regional IPs under the leadership of MoFED. |

1. **Resource Mobilization and Expenditures**

The UN agencies pledged approximately USD 1,725,826,500 for the UNDAF (2007-2011) of which USD 969,750,000 is allocated for HRRFS, USD 428,651,500 for Basic Socials Services, USD 101,600,000 for HIV/AIDS, USD 81,850,000 for Good Governance and USD 143,975,000 for Enhanced Economic Growth. These budgeted figures are indicative and not resourced.[[6]](#footnote-6)

Table 7 and Figure A (page 67) show 56% of the resources committed by the UN in the context of the 2007-2011 UNDAF were allocated to the thematic area of Humanitarian Response and Food Security, and 25% to Basic Social Services. Together these two pillars account for over 80% of UNDAF resources committed for the period 2007-2011. The three remaining pillars accounted for less than 20% of committed UNDAF resources. In terms of resource commitments, the UN appears to be giving greater priority to humanitarian response, food security and basic social services.

Available data on resources mobilized and programme expenditures show the following trends:

* Estimated programme expenditures projected to end 2009 indicate that some USD 2.7 billion would have been mobilized and programmed by the UN. This figure already exceeds the total amount programmed for the entire UNDAF period. From a resource perspective, the UN has therefore performed well and at this rate it is obvious that it will exceed the target set.[[7]](#footnote-7)
* Of the total estimated programme expenditures however, close to 85% can be attributed to the humanitarian response and food security pillar. This UNDAF pillar has mobilized and programmed twice as much resource mid way as for the committed resources for the entire UNDAF period.
* The BSS, HIV/AIDS and Good Governance were responsible for 9.6%, 3.2% and 2.4% respectively of the estimated programme expenditures. The Enhanced Economic Growth pillar only USD 2.4 million appears to have been programmed out of the committed USD 143 million.
* These figures indicate that all the UNDAF pillars, with the exception of the Enhanced Economic Growth are on track in terms of programming the resources committed. The resources committed under this pillar need to be revised in terms of what can be realistically delivered.

The overall conclusions from the above analysis are that:

* The UN has done relatively well in raising resources to implement the programmes identified in the UNDAF. At this rate, it is evident that the UN will exceed the target set.
* From the perspective of committed and programmed resources, UN resources for the UNDAF are seriously (and overwhelmingly) skewed in favour of humanitarian response and basic social services. Given this pattern it is recommended that a rigorous assessment of the impact of UN interventions in these two areas be undertaken.
* Although the volume of resources programmed by the UN is significant, the fact that most of the activities were small and fragmented led to the observation that the impact was not at the scale desired. Much can be achieved by consolidating programmes and resources.

Finally, it is unclear to the MTR whether the resource allocation pattern revealed by the analysis is a deliberate choice by the UN, or merely a reflection of resource mobilization opportunities. There appears to be a mismatch between the priorities as set out in the UNDAF for supporting Ethiopia’s development priorities and the balance of UN effort. The UNDAF refinement process, and more importantly, the successor UNDAF are an opportunity to reflection on the implication of this finding.

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| **Table 7: Resources and Expenditures (2007-2009) by UNDAF Pillar** | | | | | |
| **Thematic Area** | **Resources Committed** | **% of total committed resources** | **Expenditure – projected to end 2009** | **% of total expenditures** | **Expenditure as % of committed resources** |
| *HRRFS* | 969,750,000 | 56 | 2,275,000,000 | 84.5 | 234 |
| *BSS* | 428,651,500 | 25 | 259,400,000 | 9.6 | 60 |
| *HIV/AIDS* | 101,600,000 | 5.8 | 91,000,000 | 3.4 | 89 |
| *Good Governance* | 81,850,000 | 4.7 | 64,400,000 | 2.4 | 78 |
| *Enhanced Economic Growth* | 143,975,000 | 8.3 | 2,400,000 | 0.1 | 1.6 |
| **Totals** | 1,725,826,500 | 100 | 2,692,200,000 | 100 | 156 |

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# Lessons Learnt, Recommendations and Conclusions

**7.1 Some Lessons Learnt**

The MTR created many opportunities to draw important **lessons** for improving performance in the future. Some of the lessons include the following:

* Efforts made and achievements recorded in establishing and strengthening of Child Friendly Schools with Water and Sanitation facilities are commendable and a good model to replicate in other areas. The Alternative Basic Education Centers provide access to educational opportunities to community members who do not have any means of attending formal education.
* The Joint HIV/AIDS Programme, demonstrated effective performance with significant impacts is well coordinated, takes into account the comparative advantages of the 12 collaborating partners and has played a significant role in creating awareness and saving the lives of many and provides a good lesson.
* The community-based integrated watershed development approach developed for MERET is now serving as the basis for formulation of the government’s sustainable land management strategy and could be cited as an important lesson in terms of involving communities in decision making and providing grassroots level feedbacks to higher level policy/decision makers for consideration.
* During emergency situations, UN partners met regularly with NGO partners and donors to consult and make best use of limited resources aimed at saving lives. A key forum for coordination and information sharing was the OCHA - hosted weekly UN/NGO Humanitarian Coordination meeting. During these meetings, UN partners provided updates and NGOs also contributed to the situational updates. The forum allowed all humanitarian partners to be fully updated on continuously evolving humanitarian situations. It is a best practice to be scaled up and shared.
* Community-Led Total Sanitation is one of the innovative approaches, which is instrumental in significantly improving the sanitation profile in the country and should be applied on a broader basis.
* There were several cases where it was clear that appropriately targeted gender-specific programme showed considerable success in their intended results, in other words paying attention to gender issues leads to effective programming.

# 7.2 General Recommendations

At the MTR national consultation workshop, the following **general recommendations** were made with respect to the UNDAF:

* With ever dwindling resources due partly to the global economic crisis, more emphasis should be placed on focus and appropriate strategies. What can be realistically achieved within the remaining UNDAF period? The UN system should be clear on where it can make the most visible impact given its comparative advantage.
* A concerted effort is needed to involve donors in the UNDAF given the resources needed.
* Implementation of the UNDAF for the remaining period, should take into account emerging issues: impact of climate change on environmental rehabilitation programmes; global financial and economic crisis, increase in food prices. The new CSO legislation was, according to government, designed to aid and facilitate the role of Charities and Societies in the overall development of Ethiopia. However, in the short-term, it has created bottlenecks in the delivery of programmes. Similarly, the BPR process intended to strengthen institutional capacities has in the short-term (because of high staff turn-over) adversely affected delivery.
* The UNDAF, for the remaining period, should take into account emerging issues such as: impact of climate change on environmental rehabilitation programmes; impact of the new CSO legislation on delivery of outputs and programmes; global financial and economic crisis, increase in food prices; and the ongoing restructuring of institutions and changes of responsibilities (BPR). These represent internal issues with operational significance for the UN’s work in the country or are opportunities to be seized by the UN to deepen engagement with government and other partners to address Ethiopia’s development challenges.
* Despite the commendable efforts being made in building capacities at all levels though the UN, capacity constraints still remain a challenge. Clear capacity development and utilization strategy with incentive packages to retain existing human resources within the programme should be designed. Specifically available capacity utilization needs recognition in no lesser level than capacity development
* The UNDAF M&E matrices should be revised taking into consideration existing Government agencies’ M&E formats and procedures.
* The Country Programme outcomes and outputs should be rationalized and streamlined to make them sharper and smarter for ease of implementation, monitoring and accountability.
* Implementation of the UNDAF outcomes should not be done in isolation given their inter-related nature and potential synergies.
* New thematic areas that emerged with strong consensus include Environment/Climate change and Gender. In addition to mainstreaming them in all thematic areas, they should be considered standalone outcomes. The UN should decide if this should be done in the remaining period of the UNDAF or in the next phase.
* A comprehensive UNDAF MTR work plan should be prepared indicating the key strategic issues and action to be taken with clear indications of responsibility and timeline.
  1. **Conclusion**

The many positive contributions of the UN to Ethiopia’s development have continued through the current UNDAF which has registered significant achievements in many areas. Progress is being made in several areas; activities are generally on track to achieving set targets for Humanitarian responses, Basic social services and HIV/AIDS. More efforts are needed with respect to governance and, in particular enhanced economic growth.

Despite these positive achievements, programme delivery remains a key challenge and the UN needs to significantly strengthen the way it plans, delivers and monitors its development activities in the country. Efforts are needed to ensure coherence, develop and implement activities on a scale that can make visible impact and strengthen the capacities of its local counterparts.

The changes in context since the UNDAF was formulated (e.g. emerging issues identified during the MTR process), coupled with the need for greater streamlining and focus, point to a clear need to revise the current UNDAF. This will enhance the impact of UN-supported activities and will also lay the basis for a stronger and more coherent successor UN programme in Ethiopia.

# Annex 1: Detailed Analysis of Achievements and Progress for the UNDAF Thematic Areas

## Humanitarian Response, Recovery and Food Security (HRRFS)

UNDAF outcome: *By 2011, significantly strengthened capacities of Government, communities and other relevant stakeholders to respond to situations that threaten the lives and well-being of a significant proportion of a population, which require rapid and appropriate action to ensure their survival, care, protection and recovery, while enhancing their resilience to shocks and leading to food security and sustainable livelihoods.*

This UNDAF pillar has three country programme outcomes and 25 outputs. The priority area is a large and complex one, and it involves many UN and non UN actors[[8]](#footnote-8).

***HRRFS Outcome 1: Implementation of policies, strategies and coordination mechanisms are fully developed leading to: Food and nutrition security and sustainable livelihoods Protection of vulnerable populations and enhancement of their physical, human and social assets ensuring a smooth transition between humanitarian responses and longer-term development***

Critical support is being provided by the UN in addressing issues of child survival, food and nutritional security, building and protecting assets to ensure a smooth transition from humanitarian responses to longer-term development, and in putting in place policies to enhance disaster risk reduction.

With UN support, the Ministry of Health and the Regional Health Bureaus has undertaken high impact Child Survival Interventions achieving more than 80% coverage for children under five and pregnant and lactating women living in 300 drought-prone Woredas (this is now reduced to 166 since March 2008 due to resource constraints). Vitamin-A supplementation, de-worming and nutritional screenings were undertaken for various target groups – see BSS Health and Nutrition components (section 4.2.2.1) for details.

Since 2007, through the Targeted Supplementary Food programme, some 104,910 metric tonnes (not including 59,127 metric tonnes planned for 2009) of fortified food was distributed to 2,216,184 malnourished children under five and pregnant and lactating women (1,238,032 beneficiaries planned for 2009). The support to government included technical assistance for Woreda-level micro-planning exercises, monitoring and supervision including data base management by the Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Bureau, training of more than 6,000 health workers, 13,000 Health Extension Workers and 5,122 Food Distribution Agents, as well as logistic and financial support.

The UN also supported the integration of the Reproductive Health Response programme with ongoing nutrition programmes in nine districts of east/west Hararghe and in 15 affected districts in Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR). In 2007, a performance study carried out for the Targeted Supplementary Food programme in three regions covering 903 children showed that 61.4% recovered in the six month period between the Enhanced Outreach Strategy screenings, while 2.3% defaulted. The mortality rate was 1.7% with all child deaths occurring between the identification and the first food distribution. This clearly indicates that timely food supplementation has life saving potential for malnourished children. The results are comparable to the global average for targeted supplementary feeding programmes despite the different approach used in Ethiopia.

In 2008, a Targeted Supplementary Food Outcome Evaluation study was carried out in Afar, Amhara, Somali and Tigray regions. Reported findings on children indicated a 55.6% recovery rate, 1.8% defaulter rate and 1.4% mortality rate. The main reasons for under-achievement on the recovery of malnourished children (based on the Sphere standard of >70%) is related to extensive food sharing, which increased during the food crisis that Ethiopia experienced in 2008 due to drought/rain failure, high food prices and conflict.

Much progress has been made in protecting physical and social assets of vulnerable communities. The UN is supporting implementation of the “Managing Environmental Resources to Enable Transition to More Sustainable Livelihoods” (MERET) programme. A total of 978,000 vulnerable communities living in 72 of the most food insecure Woredas in six regions have been assisted through provision of 47,000 MT of food. In particular, the programme is addressing the challenges of land degradation and food insecurity through soil and water conservation, water harvesting, forestry and biological stabilization measures, crop intensification and diversification, homestead production, women Income generation activities and feeder roads development initiatives. This effort has resulted in strengthening of food security and long-term coping mechanisms of communities. In addition, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and other governmental agencies, the UN has successfully supported the development and implementation of community-based integrated watershed development strategy. However, regional disparities in accomplishing the planned targets remain a challenge. For instance, while significant progress has been recorded in the three big regions (Tigray, SNNPR and Oromia), less progress was observed in all other regions especially with respect to developing Woreda watershed and natural resources management master plans. Overall progress is constrained by lack of regular technical backstopping support from the participating UN agencies and the government sector institutions.

Speeding up implementation of these strategies remains a continued challenge for the UN and its partners. Future actions in these areas should focus on supporting strategies that lead to development of policies to address sudden acute emergencies and recurrent chronic and acute vulnerabilities through enhanced participation of communities, particularly women and other vulnerable groups.

UN support for public works such as soil and water conservation, water harvesting, small-scale irrigation, reforestation, rural infrastructure development, and horticultural development and social service schemes is leading to improved food security and long-term coping mechanisms of rural communities. In support of the national Safety Net Programme, which targets some 7.5 million chronically food insecure people, nearly 310,000 metric tonnes of food commodities was provided from 2007 to May 2009 by the UN.

The targets to establish a zone free of tsetse and trypanosomiasis problem in the southern Rift valley and to assist rural communities in agricultural and livestock development through capacity development support were successfully met. The interventions included support to rural communities in agricultural and livestock development and assistance to Oromia Region in supplying tsetse fly traps in severely trypanosomiasis - infested Woredas.

The UN support for Mine clearance from the land mine infested regions of Afar, Tigray and Somali released cultivable lands, contributing to food security. In this regard, 17.93 million meter squares of land were cleared with 3,421 Anti Personnel mines, 682 Anti Tank mines and 25, 309 UXO (un-exploded ordinances) found and destroyed. Approximately, 131,021 residents received Mine Risk Education (MRE) in and around the demining operation sites of the Ethiopian Mine Action Office. Over one million people living around the mine - suspected woredas of Tigray, Afar and Somali regions benefited directly or indirectly from the integrated Mine Action operation

In order to strengthen linkages between humanitarian and longer-term development initiatives, the UN supported the development of the National Nutrition Strategy that has recently been endorsed by Government. Development of the National Nutrition Programme was also supported. Under this outcome, the UN envisages continued support of the Enhanced Outreach Strategy/Targeted Supplementary Food programme with the Enhanced Outreach Strategy component transiting into Child Health Days under the national Health Extension Programme. It is envisaged that the Targeted Supplementary Food component will gradually end as the preventative nutrition interventions such as the Community Based Nutrition are rolled out.

With UN support progress is being made in the development and implementation of policies, strategies and coordination mechanisms to address food security and disaster prevention and mitigation[[9]](#footnote-9). This has been made possible through collective responses of UN agencies and full leadership of the government in the implementation of various strategies identified in the UNDAF. In this regard, the MTR notes as a positive development the formulation in 2008 of a *National Early Recovery Strategic Framework* for Ethiopia. A programme framework is in its final stages and it is envisaged that the programme will be initiated through pilots in two regions: Gambella and Somali. However, given the incidences of humanitarian crises in the last 2½ years more needs to be done by concerned partners in achieving targets set for the remaining UNDAF period.

In summary, the UN has contributed effectively towards HRRFS Outcome 1. Much work needs to be done especially in supporting strategies that strengthen natural resources and environmental management capacities at local levels to effectively implement climate change adaptation strategies. This would help communities attain food and nutritional security, and sustainable livelihoods. Thus, the UN and government should speed up implementation and leverage adequate resources from various sources to support the strategies and programmes identified.

Climate change has emerged as one of the main challenges for attaining food security and sustainable development in Ethiopia; the relevance of a strategy to address climate change issues to the country is therefore clearly evident. In this regard, the UN, Government and other partners should work towards the realization of the proposed joint programme particularly in food insecure areas, and especially in pastoral and agro pastoral areas.

***HRRFS Outcome 2: Significantly increased capacity to deliver and provide access to essential commodities and services in emergency situations, cases of food, nutrition and livelihood security with direct linkages between humanitarian and longer-term development initiatives***

The UN in support of the national relief programme reached some eight million relief beneficiaries with over 407,000 metric tonnes of food in 2007-2008[[10]](#footnote-10). The government through its national relief programme provided 45,665 metric tons of food. Furthermore, some 100,000 refugees mostly living in camps are being assisted on an annual basis with a daily supply of food rations.[[11]](#footnote-11) However, efforts of the UN and government to respond in a timely manner to emergency situations were in 2008 constrained by limited availability of resources, particularly food stocks in the National Food Security Reserve. In order to address such challenges, the UN jointly appealed for and received US$ 60 million under the Humanitarian Response Fund and the Central Emergency Response Fund. This was an added value in UN-Government efforts to put in place more reliable funding mechanisms. It enabled the UN and the Government to address acute needs during emergency situations to save lives and protect livelihoods. The UN also contributed through supporting communities affected by failure of rain in four regions by supplying emergency seeds, sweet potato cuttings, water pumps, Broad Bed Maker and helped affected communities recover from environmental shocks.[[12]](#footnote-12)

The UN, in collaboration with regional governments, has contributed to enhanced livelihoods of resettled populations in 40 Woredas. Farmers training centers (FTCs) were strengthened to serve as demonstration and learning centers for the rural community through the procurement of equipment, furniture and learning materials. Support to livelihood diversification, skill training and starter capital grant were provided. Five D Type Veterinary posts were constructed in Oromiya to contribute to Trypanosomis control and increased livestock productivity. Farmers' cooperatives were organized and leaders trained with the aim of improving service delivery at grass root levels. Women headed households were organized as income generating groups and 225 women in Oromiya were trained on income diversification and other skills training was also provided in four regions to promote economic empowerment of women. Up to mid 2009, access to basic social services was improved for 25% of the resettled population. However, given the ambitious target set for UNDAF (ensuring full access to 2.2 million people), much needs to be done during the remaining programme period. Consequently, the UN and other development partners should further strengthen capacities of regions and Woredas engaged in resettlement initiatives in order to speed up implementation and achieve the set target.

In sum, the MTR observed good progress towards achieving HRRFS outcome 2 and the UN has effectively responded to most of the national priorities identified in the UNDAF. Overall progress under this outcome is very significant. The UN contribution includes: supporting enhanced multi-sectoral response; improved health and nutrition status of 90% of children, pregnant, and lactating women (through the Outreach Strategy and targeted supplementary feeding); ensuring educational access for 70% of vulnerable children in emergencies; and enhanced livelihoods of resettled populations through supporting the regional governments to deliver social services.

However, limited progress was made in the areas related to improved, diversified and better protection of livelihoods for vulnerable agro-pastoralists and pastoralists in emerging regions. Increased efforts in the second half of UNDAF period and beyond would be required for asset protection and improved coping mechanisms against disasters and development of capacities to address the emergency requirements of water supply and sanitation of 1.2 million people at any time.

***HRRFS Outcome 3: By the end of 2011, information, advocacy and communication systems are in place to ensure i) more effective community, regional, national and international humanitarian response and recovery and, ii) scaling-up of good practices leading to sustainable development***

The UN provided considerable support, particularly in establishing verification systems linked to responses and hot spots monitoring, resulting in better management and utilization of data to make decisions on the allocation of scarce food resources. The UN also assisted Government in the harmonization of food and non-food needs in the seasonal assessments and supported food needs analysis through the Household Economy Approach. Improved assessments of disaster risks and enhanced early warning have also been successfully carried out.

Moreover, the UN contributed to humanitarian coordination and information management as well as improved knowledge and awareness of humanitarian situation by hosting regular coordination meetings and by producing humanitarian situation updates and humanitarian concern areas and hotspot maps. The Disaster Management and Food Security Sector (DMFSS) was strengthened with expertise and assisted in modernizing its information center, to improve information management and to support the preparation of woreda vulnerability profiling etc. The UN also supported regional governments in developing gender-responsive multi-hazard Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans. However, due to weak implementation capacities, support of the UN and other humanitarian organizations was less successful in piloting better classification of humanitarian emergencies (through Integrated Food Security Phase Classification). The goal is to link food security, nutrition and livelihood information into a statement about the severity of a crisis and implications for food security and humanitarian response.

Recognizing the fact that disaster risks can be minimized but not entirely eliminated, the UN should continue building capacities of national and district level authorities to improve emergency management and response systems and to ensure effective humanitarian response. Particular emphasis should be placed on supporting national and district level coordination mechanisms and in ensuring an integrated multi-sectoral approach to knowledge management in emergency response.

Despite the progress and achievements highlighted above, the MTR notes that there has been limited progress on the scaling up of the good practices leading to sustainable development. It is recognized though that the community-based integrated watershed development approach developed for “Managing Environmental Resources to Enable Transition to More Sustainable Livelihoods” programme (MERET) is now serving as the basis for the formulation, planning and management of the government’s sustainable management of land strategy, and could be cited as an important lesson in terms of involving communities in decision making and providing grassroots level feedback to higher level policy/decision makers. This experience should be scaled up.

## Basic Social Services (BSS)

UNDAF outcome: *By 2011, UN agencies will have significantly supported national efforts to achieve MDGs relating to improved and equitable access and utilization of decentralized social services, including those for health, nutrition, education, water, sanitation and hygiene, by developing capacities of both those responsible for service delivery, and those who demand and use such services, while giving special focus to the most vulnerable and marginalized groups.*

This UNDAF outcome is being realized through four country programme outcomes that are organized and reported in three clusters: Health and Nutrition; Education; and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH).

### Health and Nutrition

The Health and Nutrition cluster covers two country programme outcomes:

* *Improved access to and utilization of quality preventative, promotive, rehabilitative and curative health services at facility, community and household levels;* and
* *Improved access to and demand for quality, gender sensitive and integrated reproductive health care including HIV/AIDS prevention services at all levels*.

These two country programme outcomes are being implemented through 22 outputs and contribute to the Third Health Sector Development Plan (HSDP III) and support efforts towards reaching MDGs 1, 4 and 5[[13]](#footnote-13).

A comprehensive overview of the achievements in the health sector is presented in Table 3 below. These achievements are attributable to the MoH and all its development partners, including the UN.

**Table 3: Achievements/Progress under BSS outcome Health and Nutrition**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **UNDAF Country Programme Outcome 2.1**  Improved access to and utilization of quality preventative, promotional, rehabilitative and curative health services at facility, community and household level. | | | |
| **UNDAF Output** | **Key Indicator** | **Target mid-2009** | **Results by mid-2009** |
| **UNDAF Output 2.1.2:** Capacity for developing costing, implementing and monitoring maternal, neonatal and child focused health plans strengthened. | Number of districts developing annual plans with progressive targets for scaling up high impact child survival interventions | 801 | 801 |
| **UNDAF Output 2.1.3:** HEP rolled out and capacity of HEWs developed. UNICEF will cover 50% of the FMoH target of training and equipping 32,500 HEWs for delivery of promotional, preventative and essential curative services including HIV prevention and mitigation. | Number of HEWs deployed | 30,000 | 31,429 |
| Number of health posts constructed | 15,022 | 12,182 |
| Number of health posts equipped with health post kits | 15,022 | 7,050 |
| **UNDAF Output 2.1.4:** National health delivery system strengthened and expanded. | Percentage of births attended to by skilled and trained personnel | 37% | 23% |
| **UNDAF output 2.1.10** Control of diseases preventable through immunisation strengthened at all levels. | Pentavalent (3) coverage in children 0-11 months | 84% | 83% |
| Measles vaccine coverage in children 0-11 months | 80% | 74% |
| Percent of children under one fully immunised | 57% | 50% |
| **UNDAF Output 2.1.11** Malaria control activities strengthened and expanded. | Percent of pregnant women sleeping under an ITN | 80% | 42.7% |
| Percent of U5 children sleeping under ITN | 80% | 41.5% |
| Percent of children with a fever (malaria) seeking treatment within 24 hours | 40% | 16.3% |
| **UNDAF output 2.1.12** National and regional TB control effort supported | Percentage of TB cases detected and cured under DOTs | 70/85% | 33%/70% |
| **UNDAF output 2.1.13** Capacity strengthened at all levels for meningococcal meningitis preparedness | EPRP include meningococcal meningitis plans | Plan available | Plan updated annually |
| **UNDAF Output 2.1.19** As per national nutritional strategy, community based nutrition activity scaled up. | Percentage of U5 underweight children | 28.8% | DHS 2010 to determine |
| Percent of U5 children receiving Vitamin-A supplementation every six months | - | 94% |
| Percentage of children 2-5 years de-wormed every six months | - | 99% |
| Percentage of children 6-59 months and PLWHA screened for malnutrition and referred to TSP/F when malnourished | - | 94% of 3.9 million children 6-59 months and PLWHA screened.  10% of children 6-59 months and 21% of PLWHA referred to TSF/P |
| Percent of families covered by the GMP in 150 CBN districts | 100% | 100% in 93 woredas |
| **UNDAF Output 2.1.20** A significant % of community members in areas covered by HSEP practicing disease prevention and curative measures for themselves and children including reduction of selected STPs in target areas as a result of effective information, education and communication | Number of model families graduating | - | 953,040 families |
| **UNDAF Output 2.2.1** Increased utilisation of quality referral services for severe disease including HIV/AIDS and severe malnutrition in children (WHO, UNICEF), Emergency Obstetrical Care services and PMTCT+ | Proportion of hospitals providing Comprehensive Emergency Obstetrical and Newborn Care | 87% | 50% |
| Proportion of health centres providing Basic Emergency Obstetrical and Newborn Care | 100% | 4% |
| Proportion of hospitals and health centres providing PMTCT+ services | 80% | 96% |
| Number of service delivery sites (hospitals, health centres/posts) managing children with SAM | 1,500 | 1,424 |
| **UNDAF Output 2.2.4** Adults and children living in areas prone to epidemics (including malaria, measles, meningitis, and polio) protected through adequate surveillance, preparedness and response measure. | Percentage of U5 children receiving two SNIDs | 100% | 95% |
| Percentage of U5 children receiving measles vaccines in SIAs | 100% | 94% |

*Data source: Ministry of Health (except for malaria data : MIS survey)*

### Education

UNDAF BSS outcome 2.3 contributes to the development of the education sector in Ethiopia. The outcome states that *National efforts to strategically address girls’ education, and improve access, quality and eliminate gender disparity in order to achieve UPE by 2015 are strengthened.* Thisprovides the basis for UN planning in the education sector. The UNDAF Education component contributes to the Ethiopian third Education Health Sector Development Plan[[14]](#footnote-14).

Detailed presentation of the achievements can be found in Table 4 below.

**Table 4: Achievements/Progress under BSS outcome, Education**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **UNDAF Country Programme Outcome 2.3**  National efforts to strategically address girls’ education, and improve access, quality and eliminate gender disparity in order to achieve UPE by 2015 are strengthened. | | | |
| **UNDAF Output** | **Key Indicator** | **Target mid-2009** | **Results by mid-2009** |
| **UNDAF Output 2.3.1** Strengthened capacity of the MoE, Regions and Woredas to monitor and evaluate the implementation of ESDP III. | NER (1-8) | NER (1-8)  Male=87.5%  Female=77.9%  Total=82.8% | NER (1-8)  Male=86.0%  Female=80.7%  Total=83.4% |
| NER (1-4) | NER (1-4)  Male= 86.9%  Female=76.3%  Total=78.6% | NER (1-4)  Male=92.0%  Female=88.1%  Total=90.1% |
| **UNDAF Output 2.3.3** Improved quality of education in all Regions and Woredas through strengthening and promotion of school clusters, teacher development, school feeding and provision of gender sensitive educational materials, and promotion of basic health/ hygiene and reproductive health education. | Average dropout rate (grade 1) | Male=(NA)  Female=(NA)  Total=12.7% | Male=18.7%  Female=17.8%  Total=18.3% |
| Average dropout rate  (1-8) | Male=(NA)  Female=6.9%  Total=(NA) | Male=13.1%  Female=11.6%  Total=12.4 % |
| Gender Parity Index in Primary education | 0.96 | 0.90 |
| **UNDAF Output 2.3.5** Strengthened school system including the ABE (system) in all Regions and Woredas to increase access and provide quality education and life skills for out-of-school and over-aged children, children with special needs, especially girls and promoting the use of media (in particular radio, TV) education in the learning centres. | Net Intake Rate (NIR) | Male= 96.0%  Female=96.0%  Total=96.0% | Male= 94.3%  Female=89.7%  Total=92.0% |
| Number of strategies and study documents developed and disseminated to strengthen school systems and ABECs | 3 | 2  (ABE and Pastoralist Education strategies developed) |

*Data source: Ministry of Education. All data reflect achievements by ALL development partners and Ministry of Education*

### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

The UN’s WASH component is designed to support national efforts towards the realization of the basic right to safe water and sanitation, reinforced by the adoption of key hygiene practices. The WASH component contributes to the Government’s WASH Universal Access Plan (UAP). The UAP has ambitious objectives, namely full access to safe water supplies and sanitation by 2012. The UAP is significantly ahead of MDG-7 targets. The WASH component contributes to two UNDAF BSS outcomes: UNDAF UNDAF Outcome 2.3 is directed at *National efforts to strategically address girls’ education and improve access, quality and eliminate gender disparity in order to achieve UPE by 2015 are strengthened* and finally, UNDAF Outcome 2.4 refers to *Water and Sanitation: Access to and utilization of safe water, environmental sanitation and hygiene services strengthened.*

The outcomes are being implemented through nine outputs and two joint programme areas.[[15]](#footnote-15) Table 4 below presents details on the achievements realized.

**Table 5: Achievements/Progress under BSS outcome WASH**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **UNDAF Country Programme Outcome 2.3:**  National efforts to strategically address girls’ education, and improve access, quality and eliminate gender disparity in order to achieve UPE by 2015 are strengthened. | | | |
| **UNDAF Output** | **Key Indicator** | **Target mid-2009** | **Results by mid-2009** |
| **UNDAF Output 3.3.4** Strengthened capacity of the national, regional and district systems to get all schools to be child friendly and provide WASH facilities to 30% of the 14,000 primary schools. | Number of schools provided with access to water | 425 | 238 (56%) |
| Number of schools provided with separate latrine for girls and boys | 425 | 254 (60%) |
| **UNDAF Country Programme Outcome 2.4:**  Access to and utilisation of safe water, environmental sanitation and hygiene services strengthened. | | | |
| **UNDAF Output** | **Key Indicator** | **Target mid-2009** | **Results by mid-2009** |
| **UNDAF Output 4.4.1** Contribution in the context of WASH integration to 15% of the PASDEP coverage increase to achieve the MDG target for access to water supply, ensuring fluoride, nitrate and other pollutants to be within Ethiopian provisionary drinking water norms. | Number of people provided  with access to improved water sources through new and rehabilitated water schemes constructions | 1,975,000 | 1,628,714 (82%) |
| **UNDAF Output 4.4.2** Contribution in the context of WASH integration to 13% of the PASDEP coverage increase to achieve the MDG target for access to household sanitation. | Number of people provided  with access to improved sanitation facilities | 2,600,000 | 2,048,974 (79%) |
| **UNDAF Output 4.4.3**  Contribution to increase access to water supply and sanitation services in 650 health facilities provided with a complete WASH package | Number of health facilities  provided with access to water | 300 | 217 (72%) |
| Number of Health facilities provided with access to latrine. | 300 | 229 (76%) |
| **UNDAF Output 4.4.4** Contribution to capacity building for water and sanitation through human resources development by training and equipping mid-level technicians and artisans and institutional capacity development in planning, implementation, M&E in 10 regions and 120 districts. | Capacity: Based on supply of hardware, WASH capacity enhanced locally (in 120 Woredas), Regionally and Nationally | 98 | 105 (107%) |

*Data source: Ministry of Water Resources*

## HIV/AIDS

UNDAF Outcome: *By 2011, substantial progress towards reducing the vulnerability to HIV infection, especially of women and girls, and alleviating the impact of the epidemic, with emphasis on underserved and affected population.*

The national priority or goals of the programme are reduction of the spread of HIV infection and the social and economic impacts of HIV/AIDS. The outcome has been translated into action through four country programme outcomes and 25 outputs[[16]](#footnote-16).

The UNDAF HIV/AIDS priority is being addressed through a joint programme and coordinated by a joint team through the facilitation of the UNAIDS Country Coordinator. Six Implementation Support Task Forces were created to handle UNDAF thematic and technical support areas.

***HIV/AIDS Outcome 1: HIV/AIDS effectively mainstreamed in the core activities of leaders and government institutions at all levels as well as civil society, private sector and communities***

**“***Three Ones”:*The UN supported Federal HAPCO (HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Office) to set national Universal Access targets on HIV prevention, treatment, care and support, including core indicators to monitor progress. Following target-setting, the UN contributed technically and financially in the development of the Multi-sectoral Plan of Action, and the 2nd Health Sector Road Map 2007-2010 for Universal Access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support. The SPM-I (Strategic Plan for intensifying Multisectoral HIV/AIDS response) was reviewed with the active participation and support of the Joint Team and partners, and an interim SPM-II for 2009-2010/11 is under development. Following on these activities, the UN supported the government to develop woreda and regional work plans harmonized with the national plan of action and involving participation of key government sectors, civil societies and NGOs. UN also supported joint reviews and the development of annual work plans both at federal and regional levels for the Ethiopian Fiscal Year 2000 and 2001. The National AIDS Policy has been revised with UN support and is awaiting endorsement by Parliament

To strengthen coordination, a variety of training programs on HIV/AIDS programme planning, management, monitoring and evaluation were organized. Beneficiaries included: 73 trainers from Federal and Regional HAPCOs, other government agencies, and civil society sectors; 500 individuals from regional and woreda level; and 933 district coordinators in collaboration with regional Health Bureaus. The UN has also provided technical support for the national partnership forum to review and develop its strategic plan and financial support for the establishment, strengthening and smooth functioning of partnership forums in five regions.

With support of the UN M&E capacity strengthening and system development was undertaken for NEP+ (Network of Ethiopians living with AIDS) and the Ethiopian Interfaith Forum for Development Dialogue and Action (EIFDDA), including the development of grant management and M&E plans for a Round 7 Global Fund grant that will significantly increase civil society’s contribution to the AIDS response. In 2009, the UN supported a participatory assessment of the major systems for monitoring and evaluating the national HIV/AIDS response, with the aim of improving alignment to core national indicators and increasing data quality. The Ministry of Health was assisted to conduct a National Health Accounts (NHA) process, which tracks expenditure across the health system, from funding sources to beneficiaries. Following intense advocacy by the UN and other partners, the Ministry agreed to expand the HIV/AIDS section of the NHA to include non-health expenditures. The UN has also regularly supported efforts by federal HAPCO to analyze data and submit reports to international monitoring processes, such as the *Report on Progress towards Implementation of the UN Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS*.

Through the frequent interaction with federal and regional HAPCO, MOH and Regional Health Bureaus (RHB), the UN Team has consistently played policy advocacy roles on key issues related to HIV/AIDS with tangible results. Feedback indicates that HAPCO is functioning well, and clear improvements in its capacity and coordination role has been observed over the past several years. HAPCO has been recognized for its experienced professional staff, especially the high-level technical experts, and for their role in training; it has also been identified as “the focal institution for training of trainers” by line ministries.

*Training and capacity building***:** To address the shortage of highly qualified and experienced human resources within HAPCO, public sector and civil society organizations, the UN assigned members from the Joint Team to work from within various organizations on short-term basis. They also seconded skilled professionals to work full time to support various government sectors and civil society organizations. For example, the UN has seconded or assigned over 20 staff and expert consultants (of whom over 15 were long-term recruits) to strengthen the technical and managerial capacity of the federal HAPCO Health and M&E Departments as well as the capacity of all 11 regional Health Bureaus/regional HAPCOS. A significant number of UNVs have also been deployed to support regional HAPCOs.

To strengthen leadership capacity, the UN sponsored 42 senior managers to attend international trainings on leadership, strategic management, and Business Process Reengineering (BPR). The UN also organized negotiation, and consensus building training for 90 senior managers from Federal and regional HAPCOs. To empower leadership for the regional level response, the UN provided technical and financial support to regions to provide training on leadership (1188), management information systems (220), results-based management (110), project management (over 600), Woreda Coordination (301), legal issues for law enforcement agents (580), and training of trainers/facilitators on Life Skills (3761) for leaders and managers within the public sector, civil society, and the private sectors.

UN agencies have played a significant role in data generation, dissemination of information, and the use of data for decision making; for example, technical assistance provided during the Demograhpic and Health Survey, antenatal clinic surveillance, epidemiological synthesis and desk review on the drivers of the epidemic, Prevention of Mother-To-Child Transfer (PMTCT) assessment, Global Fund and SPM-I evaluations. The UN has also been involved in different assessments and studies that are intended to increase access to different HIV/AIDS related services including HIV service quality, ART lost to follow up, HIV drug resistance studies and more. The UN is an active contributing member of National Taskforces and National Technical Working Groups that have created a conducive environment for identifying the support needed by Federal HAPCO and responded accordingly.

The UN provided technical and/or financial support for the development of instruments, tools and materials on various thematic and programmatic areas such as behavior change communication and social mobilization approaches (life skills, peer education, youth dialogue, voluntary community AIDS promotion and other HIV prevention areas such as VCT, PMTCT (Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV), and STD management.

Regional technical support teams have been set up with UN support. These will be providing capacity building and technical support to regional and woreda level programme implementers on specific technical areas and programme management. Eleven regions have been assisted to establish teams providing capacity building trainings and technical support on programme planning, management, monitoring and evaluation. Additionally, five regions received UN support in the establishment of teams on HIV mainstreaming, life skills education, peer education and youth dialogue.

*Mainstreaming:*According to the Federal HAPCO Monitoring and Evaluation Report, of 320 federal and regional level government sectors, 252 (80%) have assigned HIV/AIDS focal person (i.e. to work full time or part time on AIDS) and established HIV/AIDS task forces, 233 (75%) have integrated HIV/AIDS activities and strategies in their sectoral plans, and 180 (57%) allocated 2% of their operational budget to support the implementation of their plan. The UN provided technical support for review and development of National HIV/AIDS Mainstreaming Manual and also provided technical and financial support for providing HIV/AIDS mainstreaming training for 271 HIV/AIDS focal points from government, civil society and private sectors.

All of the 11 regions have regional comprehensive HIV/AIDS strategies with annual work plan and budget aligned with the national HIV/AIDS framework. UN has supported the development of a workplace policy and HIV/AIDS strategy or plan in public and private sectors (including Ministry of Education, Ministry of Road & Transport, Ministry of Women’s Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the Civil Service Commission Agency, universities, and 15 private and public enterprises). In addition, a tripartite workplace policy framework, which can be used as a reference to develop specific workplace policies, has been developed, launched and partially disseminated by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ethiopian Employers’ Federation and the Confederation of Ethiopian Trade Unions with the support of the UN. Several trainings were conducted for a total of 1500 peer educators for 15 workplace interventions.

*Resource mobilization and allocation***:** During the first two and half years of the UNDAF period, the Global Fund approved a project proposal amounting to $106.3 million for Federal HAPCO, NEP+ and EIFDDA. Additionally, Ethiopia secured $707.7 million from the Global Fund Rolling Continuation Channel. The UN’s technical support contributed to mobilizing these resources by assigning Joint Team members in Global Fund proposal task forces, recruiting international consultants to support the development of successful proposals, assisting grant negotiations, and strengthening systems to meet Global Fund capacity requirements. The UN has also helped by facilitating the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs’ access to bilateral donor funding from US Department of Labour, SIDA for medium scale enterprise workplace HIV/AIDS mainstreaming and with Italian Development Cooperation for other HIV/AIDS related activities. The UN also provided technical support for the establishment of a Pooled Fund management and operational system. The Fund mobilized US $ 6 million from DFID, Irish Aid, Italian Cooperation and the UN.

In the past two and half years there was a significant increase in resource allocation for the response to HIV/AIDS across sectors. As a result, over 180 federal and regional-level government sectors allocated 2% of their operational budget to support their own sector AIDS programme. Civil servants working in regional states established an AIDS fund to support staff and family members to access HIV treatment, care and support services as well as to support People Living with HIV, orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) and family members affected by the epidemic.

*Challenges*: Although the response is effectively managed by one national AIDS coordinating body (HAPCO), the actual relationship between HAPCO and federal ministries and other implementing partners could be further strengthened in terms of joint planning, monitoring and evaluation. There is also insufficient capacity among federal and regional HAPCOs to utilize available funding. Another concern is the concentration of technical expertise at the federal (coordination) level, but a shortage of technical expertise at the regional and woreda (implementation) levels. Understanding of the full range of mainstreaming activities is poor. Interviews indicated that mainstreaming has not yet been fully implemented or easily embraced by public and private sectors which is often limited to workplace programmes or distribution of documents, guidelines and sector policies that have been produced with the help of the UN and the World Bank.

***HIV/AIDS Outcome 2: Communities and vulnerable populations mobilized and empowered to plan, implement and monitor their own responses to HIV/AIDS in a minimum of 50% of woredas in the focus regions***

*Policy and strategy***:** policy and strategic measures have been taken with achievements at national level to mobilize community participation in the national response. Community conversation and enhancement (CCE[[17]](#footnote-17)) and VCAP have been implemented and widely adopted as a nationwide strategy and used for increasing awareness. National adolescent and youth reproductive health strategy has been adopted, which has also helped to address gender, sexual and reproductive health. Through UN advocacy support, the new Family Law which is gender sensitive has been endorsed.

The Education Sector HIV/AIDS Policy and Strategy was developed under the leadership of the Federal Ministry of Education, and with the support of members from the Education HIV&AIDS Task Force and Technical Working Team including UN agencies. This policy has been developed in recognition of the impact of HIV&AIDS on the education sector and the comparative advantage that the sector has in combating it. It therefore reflects the government’s commitment and call for action at all levels of the education sector. As a framework and guide, the policy is the formalization of not only the rights, but also the roles and responsibilities of every person, institution and organization in the sector.

A national evaluation of social mobilization has been conducted and information made available for further improvement. Institutionalized mechanisms for community participation on planning, management, and monitoring (including legal issues and human rights related to HIV/AIDS prevention and protection services) have increased. Over 500 law enforcement agents (judges and police) were trained on legal issues and children’s rights. Child Rights Committees (CRC) were established in over 500 Kebeles and schools. Community Conversation and Enhancement activities were initiated in different woreda sector offices (e.g. agricultural) and with health extension workers. Institutions of higher learning such as Universities and colleges which were not addressed in the past have now been identified as “Most At Risk Populations” centers and friendly intervention programs have been initiated. University Girls Clubs have been established in most of the universities. A total of 156 Woredas have been supported for activities, including social mobilization, which represents 149% of the 105 Woredas that were expected to be covered under UNDAF.

*Increased capacity at community levels:*Manuals and guidelines to standardize training on Community Conversation and Enhancement, peer education, club management, youth dialogue, life skills and related trainings have been developed and distributed. Youth Clubs, anti-AIDS clubs, *Idir* (village level burial and funeral associations) and other community based organizations have been supported to provide better services for OVC and PLHIV, and protection services for their members and the community at large. Youth centers have been supported to provide youth friendly services and engage the youth in different prevention and protections services. In Tigray it is reported that over 5,600 youth access the services provided by the youth centers daily. In SNNPR 125,823 (37,763 Female) and in Tigray about 113,175 youth have undertaken VCT and know their sero-status. Members of anti-Aid clubs, both in and out of school youth, and *Idirs* have been trained on home-based care, psychosocial support, life skills and some were provided with kits, which has enabled them to provide better services for OVC and PLHIV in their respective communities. School-based HIV and reproductive health interventions are also increasing. The UN, in collaboration with regional HAPCOs, Bureaus of Youth and Sports, Bureaus of Education, Bureaus of Women’s Affairs and other stakeholders, has expanded the Girls Forum Initiative to Gambella, Benshangul (Assosa), Harari and Oromia (Jimma and Shashemene). The initiative aims to increase girls’ participation in schools while tackling issues such as vulnerability to HIV/AIDS and challenges based on gender that compound their exposure to the pandemic. Girls were given the space and opportunity to freely discuss on issues such as sexual harassment in and around schools, HIV/AIDS communication, sex education in schools, guidance and counselling in schools and parent-child communication on HIV/AIDS and reproductive issues. Around 1,317 students from 22 schools were directly involved in the consultations and 202 were trained on life skills, sexual and reproductive health and gender, with the expectation that these trained individuals will disseminate the acquired information to their peers. Training of trainers and facilitators on life skills have been provided to over 1,200 youth and over 1,300 on youth leadership. These participants are serving as core trainers for cascading trainings in the regions. These activities have resulted in at least 85,000 people who have been reached via life skills; over 124,000 via youth dialogue; 2371 youth have benefited from livelihood and income-generating activities; 1,255 youth have been trained in club management and leadership; and 768 trained on project management.

During the last two years, a *Lambadina* newspaper and *Menta menged* booklet focused on HIV/AIDS and youth empowerment were published. About 650,000 copies of the newspaper and 378,000 copies of the booklet were printed and distributed to youth centers, libraries of Higher Training Institutions, youth serving organizations and government sectors working with and for young people. With the assumption that one copy is read by at least 10 young people, over 10.2 million people are estimated to have been reached with up-to-date information on HIV. Young people have contributed to the newspaper and booklet based on concrete information generated through youth dialogue, life skills and peer education.

The institutional capacities of some regional sector bureaus such as Bureaus of Education and Bureaus of Agriculture and Rural Development have been supported in the form of training, material and financial provisions. They were in turn able to provide technical assistance to HIV/AIDS community-based response at grassroots and in schools.

*Challenges:* Social mobilization as a community tool is not backed by the mainstream public information and communication system, particularly, the media. There is also a challenge concerning the limited reach of NGOs and CSOs, and lack of a coordinated approach regarding how these groups (including PLHIV) can be involved in a meaningful way. There are also limited sources of data for measuring social mobilization interventions as the national monitoring and evaluation system does not appropriately capture programme data.

***HIV/AIDS Outcome 3: Effective prevention and protection mechanism in place and operationalized as to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS***

*Policy and strategy***:** The National Summit on Prevention that was co-sponsored by PEPFAR (President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief – USA) and the UN Joint Programme and led by Federal HAPCO was successfully conducted and brought to light the importance of prevention and focusing on the MARPs (Most At Risk Population) in future program design and planning.The UN has provided technical and financial support in the development of national policies, normative guidelines, implementation strategies and technical protocols in different areas of prevention including the comprehensive and integrated PMTCT, sexual and reproductive health and HIV. The guidelines have been streamed down to regions and woreda. A national condom strategy is being finalized, and a group of core trainers drawn from all regions and Federal level provided the training on Comprehensive Condom Programming in general and Female Condom in particular.

Federal HAPCO and the national HIV prevention advisory group developed national guidelines for the design, development, implementation and support of a strategic behaviour change communication effort that responds appropriately to the targeted audience needs. The Joint Team provided both technical and financial support for the development of the guide and rolling out the initial training to regional and federal BCC focal persons and experts.

*Capacity building***:** The UN was instrumental in the formation of the National HIV Prevention Advisory Group established to support Federal HAPCO in policy and technical leadership for the effective co-ordination of a comprehensive multi-sectoral HIV prevention response that is tailored to the nature and level of the epidemic. This group, with the participation of the UN system, took part in the evaluation of SPM I (2004 -2008) and contributed to the development of interim SPM-II.

Another operational assessment jointly done by three UN agencies is the PMTCT service assessment in the health facilities as integrated approach to impact the increased uptake of the services (2008)

The HIV prevention summit was able to influence the ‘one plan’ that was prepared for 2001 Ethiopian fiscal year (2008/9) and the 2000 (2007/8) annual report. The Joint Programme also commissioned and participated in the review of different studies that are aimed at informing national HIV prevention efforts, and played a significant role in the development of different strategic documents including comprehensive CC manual, the National Adolescent and Reproductive Health strategy, Reproductive Health guideline and the Integrated PMTCT guidelines. Selected professionals were trained on management information systems and monitoring and evaluation, results based management, project management and gender based violence.

Through the advocacy support for and repeated consultation with Federal HAPCO on the need and importance of the active participation of vulnerable groups, it has been possible to ensure their membership and active participation in the national technical working group and the development of the Multisectoral National Plan of Action for Universal Access to HIV/AIDS Prevention, Treatment, Care and Support (2007-2010). About 12 gender-based violence assessments focusing on female students and domestic workers conducted and the result of which were communicated to all 46 woredas (SNNPR, Tigray, Somali and Amhara). Similarly, an assessment of the health sector response to gender-based violence was conducted in three selected major cities (Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa), which the results has been widely disseminated.

*Service delivery***:** Comprehensive technical and financial support has been provided for the expansion of HIV counselling and testing services (8.5 million -2007-2009) in 456 health facilities in 156 UNDAF Woredas. The Joint Programme played a critical role in repositioning PMTCT, undertaking the national PMTCT assessment, and building the capacity of Federal MOH to manage PMTCT programmes in an integrated fashion in the country. Furthermore, about 6000 OVC and PLHIV are accessing support for income generating activities through anti-AIDS clubs, Idirs, and youth clubs. The health service-seeking behavior of the needy ones has positively changed and thus the demand had shown increasing trend. The number of facilities providing HIV testing and counselling services has increased from 1005 (2007) to 1518. The utilization of HIV counselling and testing service which was 3 million has now reached to 8.5 million.

Youth centers were equipped and furnished providing youth-friendly services and engage the youth in different prevention initiatives. Anti-Aids Clubs and Idirs have been strengthened and are providing services for their members. At least 20 condom outlets, managed by the regional youth association, have been established and are operational in major woreda towns. Adolescent and Youth Friendly Health services in health facilities are linked with Youth centers and school clubs to access comprehensive RH services including HIV care and treatment in a youth friendly manner.

*Humanitarian and emergency response***:** The participation of vulnerable groups has also increased in refugee camps of the country’s border areas and in Addis Ababa, where more than 90,000 refugees are supported by the UN. Emergency HIV interventions include awareness raising, VCT and trainings on life skills, peer education, youth dialogue, CRC and Gender based violence for refugees in Awbarre and Kebribayah camps. Service coverage on PMTCT, palliative care, OVC, counselling and testing, and condom distribution in the refugee camps has increased. The draft package of rapid interventions to protect vulnerable populations and prevent the spread of HIV in humanitarian emergencies has been prepared and reaching its final stage.

*Challenges***:** Despite the positive efforts cited above, PMTCT services are still only reaching an 8% of the estimated pregnant women in need. Other behavioural indicators suggest that condom use is still not reaching optimal levels despite increased availability, and counselling and testing; coverage remains low, at 21% of the general population 15-49 ever being tested.[[18]](#footnote-18) Coverage is particularly limited to most at risk populations, and there is limited progress in scaling up PMTCT, STI and PEP services for health workers. The existing VCT services are not integrated with other services. Gender disparities in the uptake of VCT services need to be understood and addressed.

***HIV/AIDS Outcome 4: Increased provision and utilization of treatment, care and support services for people living with or affected by HIV/AIDS***

HIV care and treatment programme has made remarkable achievements over the past two and half years. The number of people on ART increased from 18,594 in 2007 to 139,279 in 2009. The total number of PLHIV enrolled in chronic care increased from 39,489 in 2007 to 339,639. The service delivery system for treatment, care and support including ART management of opportunistic infection and OVC care services are expanding. The number of health facilities providing HIV care and treatment has increased from 93 in 2007 to over 400 in 2009. Functional referral linkages have been established that link PLHIVs and their households and OVC to food and nutritional assistance. The provision of food and nutrition has contributed to the enhancement of service delivery for treatment, care and support.

In collaboration with other partners and donors, UN agencies also contributed to the national achievements in care and treatment programme through technical and financial support to the development of national policies, normative standards and implementation strategies, and technical tools.[[19]](#footnote-19)

*Capacity building***:** severalactivities were implemented to build and strengthen the capacity of service providers at institutional and community level. Encouraging results have been seen on the quality and standard of services provided as a result of the different capacity building initiatives undertaken. Training of trainers was done on the national Comprehensive HIV care and treatment, including 1,959 health workers trained on Integrated Management of Adolescent and Adult Illnesses/Comprehensive HIV/ART care and treatment, nutrition and clinical mentorship. In addition, 246 PLHIV were trained to work as expert patient trainers, and 450 health facilities (including health centers) have been assisted to initiate ART, in collaboration with other development partners. Repeated rounds of joint supportive supervisions in collaboration with other partners and Federal HAPCO were done on comprehensive HIV prevention, care and treatment services. Short and long-term experts were seconded and deployed at Federal HAPCO, EHNRI (Ethiopian Health and Nutrition Research Institute) and Regional Health Bureaus. They have contributed to an improvement in planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of care and treatment programmes. More than 1,500 home care providers were trained on nutrition and home care provision and 2,742 home care kits were provided. PLHIV associations have been supported financially and technically to create access to the different treatment, care and support information and services for PLHIVs. Supplies for community-based home care were also provided to volunteers working with such associations. PLHIV associations have also been assisted with grants to involve their members in income generating activities. UN support also contributed to an improvement in the procurement and distribution of ARV drugs to the point of care throughout the country and added to the capacity building of Logistic and Supply chain of management. The UN also contributed to the Health Management Information System for inclusion of indicators on PMTCT and Pediatric HIV Care and treatment consistent with the global indicators.

*Service provision***:** Institution and community level treatment care and support services were provided for PLHIV, women attending PMTCT services and OVC that has tremendously improved their quality of life. Home based care was provided to 145,000 PLHIVs. Over 3,000 PLHIVs were trained on ART adherence. Psychosocial support for OVC that included physical, social, mental, emotional and spiritual support was enhanced through the training of over 2,000 guardians and service providers. Adolescent girls were assisted with educational materials. Assisting destitute families with children and child headed families with direct asset building support. Referral linkages were established to link community-based home based care services with health facilities and other partners involved in food and nutrition assistance. Food and nutrition assistance was provided to 81,545 PLHIV, 40,990 OVC and 6,894 women attending PMTCT services, and 998 PLHIV were assisted to engage in sustainable livelihood initiatives after receiving micro-enterprise and entrepreneurship skills trainings while cash transfers were provided to 3,906 households to enhance their economic capacity. Most of them utilized the fund /support successfully and are now engaged in different income generating activities.

*Challenges:* Difficulty of accessing static services for pastoralists necessitates the establishment of mobile sites. The care and support services provided were not taking into consideration socio-cultural contexts of societies. Psychosocial support areas and standards for OVC lack clarity and needs a standardized approach to measure impacts. PLHIV and OVC support data on beneficiaries is not sex-disaggregated, and a lot of information on the impact of programming is therefore lost.

The MTR notes that overall, for the UNDAF HIV/AIDS thematic area almost all of the targets set for the various outputs, with the exception of some activities of outcome 3 were met during the last 2½ years. The technical assistance provided by the UN through research, data generation, programme coordination, participation in working groups, contribution to policy and strategy development, document review, and motivation/follow-up of government-led activities was significant. As noted in the MTR consultations reports, HIV prevalence in major urban areas seems to be stabilizing, while status in rural areas remains unknown and calls for special attention by all IPs.

The UNDAF HIV/AIDS Theme is a Government priority and continues to be relevant in the future. The commitment of government leaders, trends in programme coordination, resources management, ownership, participation and internalization process, etc. indicate sustainability of the programme. However, implementation of the joint programme has been constrained by lack of harmonized business procedures among agencies and with those of Government. As the MTR report produced for the HIV/AIDS Thematic area notes, there is no evidence to show significant improvements in efficiency.

## Good Governance

UNDAF Outcome: *By 2011, contribute to the achievement of Millennium Declaration principles through enhanced democratic empowerment and participation at the grassroots level through justice sector reform, civil service and civil society capacity development and promotion of decentralization at all levels, including upholding of human rights principles, transparency and accountability.*

This UNDAF thematic area has six outcomes and 32 outputs over the five year UNDAF period[[20]](#footnote-20). Under this area, the UN aims to: improve access to justice; strengthen Parliament and electoral bodies to fully integrate priorities of populations; increase the use of human rights at grassroots; promote decentralization to ensure equitable access to quality public services; foster a pluralistic and diverse media; and effectively mainstream the Millennium Declaration in development.

The Democratic Institutions Programme (DIP) is a major instrument in the UNDAF Good governance priority area.

***Good Governance Outcome 1: Improved access to and delivery of justice for the population in particular the poor, vulnerable, and the marginalized***

To improve access to justice, the UN has supported the development of in-service and pre-service training packages on Justice for Children and Child Rights, for judges, prosecutors and police through the Judicial Training Centre and the Ethiopian Police University College (42 Judges and prosecutors benefitted from training of trainers (TOT) and 35 professionals were trained on child rights. Those who benefitted included teachers, media personnel, Federal and regional MPs, law enforcement officers, sector bureaus, gender focal persons and others. Furthermore, the capacities of law enforcement were improved through training and logistic support. Support was provided to government which resulted in the establishment of child friendly courts at Federal level and renovation of Police Child Protection Units in four sub-city police stations. Other achievements include revision of universities’ curricula, establishment of child-friendly court benches and establishment of CSO–Government forums on corruption. The UN has also supported the Ministry of Women's Affairs in developing its normative functions around child policy, through assessment of a host of child related legislations, and their alignment to international conventions. Examples include an assessment of adoption legislation and procedures, child care institutions standards and development of birth registration protocols.

The activities implemented so far by the UN have tended to focus essentially on training and other capacity building initiatives. While many activities have been useful, the MTR observed that the UN’s work in this area could be further strengthened by giving emphasis to the demand side (“rights holders”) to complement the current focus on the supply side of access to justice (i.e. “duty bearers”). To ensure access to justice, equally important are the participation of the public and their ability to demand their rights and hold officials accountable. Basic public legal education and provision of legal aid services could be used as some of the strategies to balance the demand and supply side in facilitating and improving access to justice. Legal empowerment of the poor serves not only in ensuring access to justice it is also useful to protect other rights (e.g. economic rights such as access to land and other natural resources). In this respect, emphasis should be placed on reforms to the law and justice sector that will provide poor people with the institutional environment, protection and incentives that they need to realize their capabilities and reap the maximum potential return on their existing assets. The activities to enhance access to justice should therefore address barriers related to ignorance of legal rights, unavailability of legal services and unjust legal institutions, while the work on property rights should address barriers that the poor (particularly women) face in terms of ownership use, transfer and inheritance of property especially land.

Overall, the MTR judges that access to justice as phrased in the UNDAF is broad and ambitious. To better situate the UN’s assistance, the MTR suggests a thorough review of the outcome on access to justice. This will create a deeper understanding of the issues involved and will enable the UN to carefully target its interventions and improve the focus of its work in this important and critical area.

***Good Governance Outcome 2: Parliament and Electoral bodies (Federal and regional) empowered to fully integrate the priorities of the population, in particular the vulnerable and the marginalized*.**

Much effort is being made by the UN to strengthen electoral processes and related governance institutions. The UN has provided support to strengthen the implementation capacity of the National Electoral Board of Ethiopia (NEBE) through provision of training for staff and officials, electoral planning, logistical assistance, procurement of materials and study tours. This has resulted in improved capacity of more than 2000 election officials (on election processes and procedures) in over 750 Woredas. In addition, the UN has supported the establishment of regional branch offices of the NEBE. A major challenge the UN faces in the immediate future is the upcoming Presidential and Parliamentary elections that are due in 2010. Given the contentions that have arisen from the 2005 elections, there is need for the UN to review the ways in which it will continue to provide support to deepen democratic processes in the country, and in particular its role in ensuring, free and fair elections in 2010.

The capacities of both the House of Peoples’ Representatives and the House of Federation were enhanced with UN assistance, through human resources development, infrastructural support, and dissemination of knowledge on key policy areas and practices and development of public communication capacities. Speaker’s forums supported by the UN brought together speakers of House of Peoples Representatives (HoPR) and Regional Councils for experience sharing and a workshop for the Advisory and Coordinating Committee of the HoPR was organized on: parliamentary reform, ruling-opposition parties’ relationships, welfare and terms of conditions for parliamentarians, capacity needs for parliamentarians and staff and Parliamentary Democracy and Rules of Procedures. The UN also supported Public Hearing Conferences organized by Parliament, including a hearing on the Proclamation and Registration of Charities and Societies. In addition, the capacity of parliamentarians for law making was strengthened through training on environment, trade, fiscal, and monetary policy and on Economic Partnership Agreement and parliamentary reforms. Seven Regional State Councils have also organized committee-based field trips with UN support to wereda councils to study particular public policy problems as well as to make the necessary follow up and oversight on the implementation of law and policies (about 87 MPs participated in the visit).

The MTR notes that results achieved with respect to increasing the participation of women in Parliament and regional councils were low and further support targeting both women and the general public at grassroots level is needed; it appears that insufficient effort was made in designing activities aimed at increasing the number of women parliamentarians. Nonetheless, the number of women MPs has increased dramatically during the 2005 election. Currently the number of women parliamentarians in the federal parliament and regional state councils is as follows: federal parliament 116 out of 547seats, Somali 6 out of 189, Tigray 76 out of 152, Amhara 84 out of 294, Afar 7 out of 87, Gambella 13 out of 82, Oromia 199 out of 537, SNNPR 97 out of 348. The UN is making efforts to address this gap under the framework of the DIP (through a new sub-programme) which now includes various interventions addressing women’s participation in political leadership, the needs of disabled people and civic and voter education.

The ability of the Parliament to address priority issues of the population, particularly the vulnerable and the marginalized is being enhanced with UN support. In this regard, the House of Federation has made much progress by revising the grant sharing formula, which is increasingly reflecting poverty reduction as a criterion for resource/grant allocation. Short and long term training as well as three study tours were organized for decision makers on the formula as well as technical experts engaged in the formula preparation. To enhance revenue collection at regional level, a workshop for staff of all regional Bureaus of Revenue has been held to discuss implementation of grant formula and ways of more efficient revenue raising at regional state level in order to achieve more independence from federal budget transfers.

***Good Governance Outcome 3: Increased employment of human rights at grassroots level through Government efforts in promotion and protection of human rights and civil society empowerment (with special emphasis on community-based organizations) including the empowerment of vulnerable groups (in particular women and children) and their capacity to influence development process***

The UN has supported national human rights institutions and civil society organizations at national level and has worked to promote these concerns at grassroots, and also undertaken a number of activities aimed at empowering marginalized groups.

Within the context of the DIP program, the UN is supporting the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission and Ombudsman through training on human rights education, and providing logistics and system support. Assistance to the Human Rights Commission has enabled it to develop its complaints handling system and the task is projected to be completed by early 2009. In partnership with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia and the Ethiopian Human Rights commission, and under the umbrella of the DIP, the UN has helped the government meet its treaty reporting obligations. The GOE has now submitted or finished the preparation of all 19 of its outstanding reports to the relevant UN Treaty Bodies and the African commission on Human and people’s rights. Numerous government organs contributed to the process through the inter-ministerial committee established for the purpose. A new national Criminal Policy was developed with UN support during 2009, led by the Ministries of Justice and Women's Affairs. The Policy is expected to be submitted to the council of Ministers in late 2009.

UN support to CSOs working on human rights has involved assistance in preparing parallel reports to UN treaty bodies. Technical support has been provided to government and CSO actors in the commemoration of key UN international days. A highlight in this respect has been the year-long commemoration of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights 60 campaign (December 2007 –December 2008) led by a National committee composed of government and CSO actors working in the area of human rights.

To strengthen human rights concerns at grassroots, early in the UNDAF, the UN organized study tours for six regional governments to Tanzania to see if the processes engaged for dialogue between Woreda government and communities to protect and promote a protective environment could be adapted in Ethiopia. However, in the first two years of the UNDAF only the Tigray regional government took this suggested strategy forward. The UN and government are now working to revive this strategy with a focus on the four developing regional states. Parallel to this over 1,400 community Child Rights committees have been established. However, it is not clear how effective these committees are in protecting vulnerable children; an evaluative framework is being developed in this regard.

With UN support the Ministry and Bureau of Women Affairs has been able to implement specific programmes both at the institutional and community level with the aim of empowering marginalized groups, particularly women. In this regard, the UN has contributed to the development of national gender mainstreaming guideline by the Ministry and seven other regions. In terms of capacity development, training was provided for more than 3000 participants from sector bureaus, Women Affairs Bureaus and different stakeholders on gender analysis, gender mainstreaming, women’s rights, family law and Gender Based Violence (GBV). In-country and study tours were also conducted in the area of gender mainstreaming and GBV. Other institutional strengthening activities were also supported such as the establishment of network of governmental and non-governmental organizations working on women’s rights and research on GBV. Documentary film and media spots on the type and prevalence of GBV and video/audio documents on best practices that promote women’s equal participation in the society were produced. Through community based interventions, more than 700 women were provided with training on reproductive health, family planning, HIV/AIDS and income generating activities as well as start up capital for small scale businesses and around 116 women and children have been provided with legal consultation, victim support and court representation. Support has also been extended to 7,314 girls attending formal school with stationary, 684 girls are attending non-formal education and 3800 girls are attending club meeting programs. Community conversation was initiated in 26 sites with the objective of reducing early marriage in the Amhara region. Due to the continuous community mobilization initiatives, female genital mutilation abandonment was declared in Choa and Dallale Woreda (SNNPR), Akaki and Shashemene (Oromia), Achefer (Amhara) and Kolfe keranio Sub-city (Addis Ababa).

Other achievements aimed at empowering marginalized groups include: establishment of Children Parliaments in eight regions; upgrading of gender focal persons in Gambella; establishment of national orphan and vulnerable children (OVC) taskforces in nine regions and Child Rights committees in Beneshangul Gumuz, Oromiya, Somali and SNNPR; establishment of Disability Councils in five regions; and decision to mainstream gender in all government offices by Amhara Regional State.

The UNDAF results matrix includes an ambitious target on the number of government officials who will undergo UN facilitated training on Human Rights principles and programming. During the first half of the UNDAF period several UN agencies have invested in first training their own staff and also in training some of their closest government counterparts on human rights principles and programming. However, as of the MTR, there is no coherent government endorsed strategy through which multiple UN agencies will come together with government to significantly expand understanding of human rights principles and programming in a way that will lead to the 50 per cent target by the end of the UNDAF. It is recommended that UN/OHCHR should coordinate the development of such a strategy including costed annual workplans, in cooperation with the appropriate arm of government. This should result in a revised realistic target for the remainder of the UNDAF period.

In assessing progress towards this outcome, the MTR notes that much remains to be accomplished in the field of human rights, particularly with respect to ensuring that the population is empowered (through advocacy and training) to claim their rights, and that a conducive environment exists for the respect of human rights. The challenge is particularly acute at grassroots level. In this regard, the MTR views as a positive the development of the UN joint programme on developing regional states which will include key human rights programming principles in its implementation. This is expected to be achieved through improving the degree of democratic dialogue and community participation in the design, monitoring and evaluation of the regional development plans. The UN should however undertake an in-depth assessment of the real impact of its support on human rights in Ethiopia.

***Good Governance Outcome 4: Decentralization promoted, resulting in more effective response to community driven needs and better and more equitable access to quality public services and utilities, in particular by the vulnerable, poor and marginalized***

Among far reaching political and administrative reforms introduced in Ethiopia in 1991 is federalism which led to the creation of nine regional states based mainly on ethnic constituency. Major decentralization initiatives were carried out initially at the regional level in 1994 and then at the woreda (district) level in 2002. The Government of Ethiopia in partnership with other actors launched a major public sector capacity building programme (PSCAP) in 2004 to address the nation’s capacity constraints. District level decentralization (DLDP) has been one of the major components of this capacity building programme. As part of the DLDP, significant attempts have been made to foster capacities of local governments so that they are in better positions to carry out their duties effectively.

In this context, the UN provided support for decentralization and devolution of power resulting in more effective response to community-driven needs and better and more equitable access to quality public services. The MTR notes in particular the initiation of the Emerging Regions Development Programme, which is contributing positively in enhancing community driven demand for local service delivery at Woreda and Kebele levels. Through this programme the capacity of local governments in 11 districts in the four emerging regions are being improved as a result of technical and financial support provided by the UN. The support in terms of training in key areas such as Participatory Rural Appraisal, financial management, project cycle management, contract administration as well as essential supplies and equipment is contributing to improved capacity in planning, budgeting, project management and financial resource management. Provision of capital grants for implementation of community level social and economic infrastructure such as primary schools, health posts, water supply schemes, grinding mills, irrigation schemes have contributed to improvement in basic services to the local community. Furthermore, the experience gained during the process of project identification, planning and implementation has revitalized community and woreda level development management structures such as community and woreda project committees. This has strengthened the interaction of community and their local leaders and therefore played a catalytic role for effective community mobilization.

With UN support, comprehensive studies on the development potentials of 11 districts, as well as at the regional level in four emerging regions has provided vital information for establishing woreda and regional level database that would be important for public and private investment in the regions. Initiatives to support the regional governments to put in place effective regulatory frameworks are creating impetus in some of the regions to draft decentralization act.

Support has been provided by the UN through training and deployment of sizeable number of health extension workers and nurses, provision of furniture to health posts and adaptation of federal health extension manual for pastoralist and semi-pastoralist communities in the region in Afar region, which has contributed to improved health service delivery at the local level. Training of woreda staff on block grant allocation formula enabled most woredas in the four emerging regions to be in a better position to develop their annual budget contrary to the previous practice of depending on the regional BoFEDs for these tasks. The UN is also contributing to the strengthening of BOFED capacities through the recruitment and deployment of UNVs and other professionals leading to improved efficiency – a notable example is the placement of UNVs and other professionals in BoFEDs which is resulting in improved capacity for programme management and coordination at regional level. Other support from the UN includes mobilization of the Diaspora in the area of health through provision of life saving surgeries and medical equipment.

The midterm review of PSCAP carried out in December 2007 indicated that good progress was made across most regions in terms of fulfilling DLDP objectives. The report also pointed out that while major progress had been made in decentralizing budgets, transferring block grants and in establishing the physical and human resource base of district, legal frameworks meant to lay the basis for decentralized decision making and define functions for tiers of local governments were produced only in three regions and proclaimed only in one. The findings of the midterm review therefore attest to the fact that there is much to do to extend and sustain the capacity already developed and to allow woredas and kebeles to exercise real decision making power and choices. There are indications that DLDP will not be part of PSCAP II which is currently under preparation. This means that there is an urgent need for continuing support in this area to consolidate the gains made so far. This will therefore be an opportunity for the UN to play meaningful role to advance the decentralization agenda building on the progress made so far by the UN itself and other players, particularly in the emerging regions.

The MTR notes that the rate at which decentralization is being implemented varies with sectors and regions. Despite notable performances, weak programme delivery has been recorded in emerging regions such as Somali and Afar due to limited absorption capacities. In major regions such Oromia and Amhara, programme delivery was much higher. A UN joint programme on enhancing public service delivery to accelerate regional development outcomes in the four developing regional states is being formulated. The programme is designed to support decentralization through strengthened economic governance, improved and equitable social services delivery and improved and expanded sustainable agricultural livelihoods services. However, there is need for UN and government to develop a more in-depth understanding of the capacity needs of the various sectors and regions.

The MTR recognizes the potential positive impact of the BPR process in strengthening institutional capacities in the long-term, but notes that the process is posing many short-term challenges. There is a need therefore for the UN and government to work out a strategy to address these, particularly the high turn-over of staff which among other things is having a detrimental effect on programme performance and implementation of the UNDAF.

***Good Governance Outcome 5: Diverse pluralistic media fostered and its role in supporting values and principles of good governance and respect for human rights strengthened***

The UN supported activities aimed at improving the capacity of media professionals through training and logistical support. The UN also provided support for fostering pluralistic media, through establishment of community radio, distribution of materials on a range of international best practices, and facilitating discussion on the Draft Press Law and Code of Conduct. The MTR observed that the support provided by the UN was constrained by the limited participation of private media in the implementation of the programme.

Overall, the MTR notes that the environment/climate for promotion of diversified and pluralistic media in Ethiopia is challenging, and more careful reflection of the UN’s added value and more realistic choice of interventions is needed to achieve real results.

***Good Governance Outcome 6: Millennium Development Declaration mainstreamed in all development programmes in Ethiopia)***

Several activities have been undertaken in this regard. Ethiopia has formulated a Five-Year (2004/05-2009/10) MDGs-based Medium-Term Development Plan – “Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP)” – based on broad-based consultations with all stakeholders. The PASDEP has benefited from the MDGs Needs Assessment Study primarily supported by the UN, the World Bank and The Millennium Project. As a consequence, the MDGs are fully integrated into sectoral development plans, programs and strategies, and along with the PASDEP are considered as vehicles towards reaching the MDGs. Furthermore, the UN has supported the preparation of the 2008 MDG-Status report which was presented to the UN High Level meeting in September 2008 in New York. The report has outlined progress, challenges and recommendations for the achievement of the MDGs for the remaining period of the MDG timeline.

The UN is working to strengthen linkages between the Central Statistic Authority (CSA) and MoFED with DAG funding support. As a result there is improved coordination and linkage between MoFED, Central Statistics Authority (CSA) and other sectoral ministries. Through the PASDEP monitoring and evaluation mechanism, annual progress reports are being provided thereby facilitating tracking of progress to attain the MDGs; annual progress reports are being produced by the MoFED since 2005/06.

To expand awareness and understanding of MDGs, the UN has supported several sensitization campaigns and a variety of advocacy activities in the last two years. To mention a few, MDG sensitization training was conducted for the private sector, government, journalists and media agencies, youth groups, parliamentarians and others. As part of deepening MD/MDGs, the UN is working closely with Parliament to set up MDG-forums in the national parliament and regional councils. Preparation is underway to set up the forums and to strengthen the role of parliament and regional councils in monitoring and advocating for the achievement of the MD/MDGs. The UN, through DAG funding, has also supported the government and CSO to translate the PASDEP into four local languages and this has been distributed in the form of a popular version, hard copy, CD with other supporting materials to nearly all parts of the country. Furthermore, UN-Government cooperation led to the establishment of EthioInfo, a platform for PASDEP/MDG data dissemination.

A key gap noted by the MTR with respect to this outcome is that the UN has not yet fully exploited the opportunity to mainstream and advocate some of the principles of the Millennium Declaration, particularly in terms of Human Rights Based Programming, and has not worked consistently enough to bring the spirit of the Declaration into the core of the UN’s work in Ethiopia.

In making an overall assessment of progress of the Good governance outcome of the UNDAF, the MTR has noted that with UN support, the capacities of many governance institutions are being strengthened. However, it is as yet unclear to what extent this is resulting in fundamental and lasting changes in the democratic and governance processes in Ethiopia. The MTR recognizes and notes that the process of building good governance and ensuring the realization of human rights is at its early stage in Ethiopia and faces serious and complex challenges such as lack of adequate awareness of human rights among the public, limited democratic culture and experience in the country, limited participation of citizens in governance, and lack of adequate and appropriate laws and policies in some areas. Strategies have to be devised by the UN and government to address these challenges in both the short and long-term.

## Enhanced Economic Growth

UNDAF Outcome: *By 2011, at national, regional, organizational and business levels, capacity strengthened and knowledge developed for increased incomes of the poor, through enhanced Labour-factor productivity and more intensive and widespread use of technology in at least one economic growth corridor, with potential interventions related to expansion and diversification in agriculture, industry and services.*

This UNDAF outcome has four country programme outcomes and with a total of 19 outputs[[21]](#footnote-21).

At the time the UNDAF was formulated, this thematic area, to a large extent, was intended to be implemented in at least one selected economic growth corridor (EGC). However, the process of selection at the national level and implementing most of the thematic area interventions in a selected EGC could not proceed at the pace expected due to absence of institutional mechanisms for EGCs to address broad-based development issues and sectoral scope. Despite this, participating UN agencies in the context of their respective country programmes, supported interventions in line with the initiatives relating to the EEG outputs.

***Enhanced Economic Growth Outcome 1: High-quality knowledge developed about economic growth corridors that promote accelerated growth***

The UN worked to ensure that knowledge about EGCs was promoted through three studies on: (a) Policy Framework for Regional Development and EGC, (b) Asian Experience on the Path to Development: the Economic Growth Corridor Scenario, and (c) Geographically Differentiated Economic Growth Strategies - Implications for Ethiopia. The national reviews of economic growth corridor work by the regions supported by the UN resulted in the decision to develop a national macro-framework for the development and operation of EGCs in Ethiopia. The approach to economic growth corridors was promoted through two strategic national forums involving federal and regional government officials and experts/practitioners and development partners. With the support mainly by the World Bank, Tana-Beles Growth Corridor has been identified as a water management and development corridor, and recently turned into more growth focused corridor, and some preparatory works are underway – e.g. the Tana-Beles Water Resource Assessment has been undertaken, and other works such as the Tana-Beles EGC study are underway.

Joint missions for experience sharing to South-East Asia (Malaysia and Vietnam) for senior government officials from the federal level and four regions (Tigray, Amhara, Oromiya and SNNP), and some UN agencies facilitated the acquisition of knowledge. The exposure from the visits to these countries helped in developing the concept of growth corridors in the Ethiopian context. A National Framework for EGCs is now being developed, informed by the above initiatives and progress made has created a good foundation.

***Enhanced Economic Growth Outcome 2: Improved labour productivity in specific locations within the corridor in order to enhance the respective priority economic activities, while building on the accompanying capital infrastructure developments engaged upon by Government and donors, to support overall national growth***

The UN supported efforts towards improved labor productivity in priority sectors identified by the Government of Ethiopia. Such priority sectors included the floriculture/horticulture sector, cotton and textile, bamboo propagation, solid waste management, etc. This was done through improving access to appropriate training and information sharing on livelihood improvements, entrepreneurship, business improvement and management, decent work (Occupational safety and health, social dialogue, advocacy, etc), leadership, and HIV/AIDS. Beneficiaries of these capacity building initiatives included women entrepreneurs, women entrepreneurs with disabilities and/or HIV/AIDS, local government officials, employers’ and workers’ associations, farming households (bamboo and cotton farmers), cooperatives, etc. These activities are part of various ongoing programmes/projects contributing to the specific UNDAF outcome jointly implemented by government implementing partners and various UN agencies. Similar training will be conducted in other regions and will include more beneficiaries for the remaining period of the UNDAF.

***Enhanced Economic Growth Outcome 3: Increased and sustained use of technology (mechanical, inputs, marketing and management) adapted to location-specific needs to support economic growth corridor***

The following were accomplished: a) UN supported the development of the draft legislation to guide Public Private Dialogue Forum (PPDF); b) strengthened institutional capacity of MoTI and the Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce and Sectoral Associations; c) UN support also resulted in the establishment of a strategic framework for the leather and leather products industry that has increased export earnings by 20% in the last consecutive three fiscal years. Several activities were conducted to upgrade this key economic sector, ranging from institution building of the Leather and Leather Products Technology Institute (recently accredited for its laboratories) to building the capacities of enterprises, especially footwear, through benchmarking and good manufacturing practices. In line with MDG8, 12 local companies have been assisted in the creation and export of sophisticated leather goods and accessories brand known as “TAYTU-Made in Ethiopia”, which was successfully displayed in renowned world exhibitions in Paris, New York and Los Angeles, generating export earnings and enhancing the image of the country as a producer of high quality fashion products. Another important UN joint activity implemented is the support to the Ethiopian Leather Industries Association (ELIA) in the organization and promotion of the two Editions of the All Africa Leather Fairs in 2008 and 2009. Over 190 exhibitors took part and attracted 8200 visitors from 37 countries.

In addition, the UN support resulted in strengthened capacity of 700 Small and Medium Enterprises operators for improving the leather (shoe), textile (garment), handloom and wood and metal clusters through local training. The capacity of the Ethiopian Commodity Exchange Authority was strengthened and the nascent commodity exchange market enhanced. More than 10,000 farmers were trained in marketing and utilization of improved technologies for commercialized farming. The Commodity Exchane is now fully operational providing market information, ware house facilities and bringing buyers, sellers, distributors and exporters in one framework. This initiative will contribute to the establishment of a vibrant agricultural marketing system in the country.

In collaboration with MoTI and MoARD, the UN supported Agro-Industry Master Plan value chain studies (on cereals, coffee, and oilseeds). Several studies were finalized to enhance accession to WTO and negotiation capacity for accession to WTO was also strengthened through training and consultative forums and seminars.

***Enhanced Economic Growth Outcome 4: Improved institutional capacities at federal and regional levels (MoFED, BoFED and other stakeholders) in monitoring, evaluation and implementation of the economic growth corridor***

The achievements recorded are: the UN’s support to CSA (2007 Population and Housing Census completed and report produced and a GIS database developed); strengthened capacity of CSA in data collection and processing for market and agricultural information; and M&E system within MoARD strengthened through establishing a web based database system – connecting the Federal Ministry with four pilot regions, resulting in effective information management.

In conclusion, the MTR observed that majority of the activities planned in UNDAF under EEG theme remained partially implemented and uncoordinated due to the non-selection of the EGC which the UN and other development partners would support.

The MTR therefore recommends that: (i) The UN should consider revision of this specific thematic area in order to achieve greater focus and impact; (ii) The UN agencies should align activities in UNDAF with their programme documents and Annual Workplans; and (iii) Concerned UN agencies together with relevant government institutions and other IPs, should speed up the selection of economic growth corridors and improve institutional set up to plan, coordinate and implement programmes.

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**Annex 1: List of Members of the UN Country Team in Ethiopia**

**Resident Agencies**

ECA Economic Commission for Africa

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization

ILO International Labour Organization

ILRI International Livestock Research Institute

IMF International Monetary Fund

IOM International Organization for Migration

ITU International Telecommunication Union

OHCHR Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

UNAIDS Joint United Nation Programme on HIV/AIDS

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

UNEP United Nations Environment Programme

UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNFPA United Nations Population Fund

UNFPA/CST United Nations Population Fund / Country Technical Services Team

UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNICEF United Nations Children’s Fund

UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization

UNLO United Nations Liaison Office

UNMEE United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea

UNOCHA United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

WB World Bank

WFP World Food Programme

WHO World Health Organization

**Non-Resident Agencies**

GEF Global Environment Facility

IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency

ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization

IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development

IMO International Maritime Organization

UNCDF Capital Development Fund

UNCTAD United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

UNIFEM United Nations Development Fund for Women

UN-HABITAT United Nations Human Settlements Programme

UNITAR United Nations Institute for Training and Research

UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

UNOPS United Nations Office for Project Services

UNSO United Nations Office to Combat Desertification and Drought

UNPA United Nations Postal Administration

UNU United Nations University

UPU Universal Postal Union

WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization

WMO World Meteorological Organization

WTO World Tourism Organization

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1. The UNCT is comprised of 23 resident agencies of EXCOM and Non-EXCOM members, as well as 19 non-resident agencies (List attached as Annex 1). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. UNCT Annual Retreat Report, Kuriftu, Debre Zeit, 12-13 December, 2008 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. See the UNDAF MTR Guidance Note [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
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6. *Source: The United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2007-2011.* There were slight differences between the resources summary table in the UNDAF and the total figure arrived at by adding up the resources allocated by outcome. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Projected expenditures includes both actual and expected. An attempt to collect and analyze the data by outcome proved difficult due to incompleteness in information provided by some agencies. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Thirteen (13) UN agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, OCHA, FAO, UNFPA, WHO, UNHCR, UNAIDS, IFAD, IOM, WB and UNESCO) are committed to support this UNDAF outcome. On the Government side, the Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development, Health, Water, Education and Social Affairs, Ministry of Women Affairs, Disaster Management and Food Security Sectors (DMFSS) and HAPCO, including bureaus and offices of these institutions at regional and Woreda levels are some of the major organizations/partners that are playing important roles. Similarly, CSOs and NGOs, private sector institutions, and communities at grassroots levels are also actively involved. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. However, considerable work is being done under this outcome outside the UN framework (e.g. PSNP). [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. 1.5 million in 2007, 6.4 million in 2009. Up to June 2009, some 4.9 million people are targeted with relief assistance [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. 115,000 beneficiaries in 2007 and 90,000 in 2008 [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Please refer to analysis made under BSS Health and Education regarding UNDAF target (output 2.3) of reaching 90% of children, pregnant and lactating mothers in chronically food-insecure regions through supporting the implementation of Outreach Strategy/Child Survival Initiative; and enhancing educational access to vulnerable children in emergencies (output 2.5). [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Lead government institutions are the MoH and RBoH supported by UN lead agencies UNICEF and WHO, as well as UNFPA and WFP. UNICEF is heavily involved in terms of coverage, coordination and resources allocation. Other partners include MoFED, RBoFEDs, MoARD, MoWA, Woreda Health Offices, higher learning institutions, CSOs, EHNRI, HPN as well as beneficiary communities. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. The partners involved in the sub-programme are: Ministry of Education (MoE) which leads the sub-programme at national level (supported by the UNCT); Regional Bureaus of Education, Woreda Education Offices and beneficiaries. The Federal Ministry of Health renders quality control and M&E services for WATSAN facility usage. Resources for construction of physical infrastructures are provided by the Ministry of Water Resources. Bilateral donors (including the Netherlands, USAID, Development Cooperation Ireland, DFID SIDA, ADB), UN organizations and the World Bank have also been involved in the realization of the sub-programme. Family Health Education is a joint programming area selected for implementation in partnership with UN agencies, national partners and other development partners within the context of UNGEI. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. The WASH Educational component was treated in BSS-Education and the WASH Health were handled in the BSS-Health and Nutrition Sub-theme above [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. HAPCO/MoH and regional HAPCO/BOHs provide leadership at national and regional levels respectively. From the UN side, UNIDO, UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNHCR and UNFPA lead and participate in the programme as appropriate. Various bilateral and multilateral donors, government institutions (MoFED, MoE, Ministry of Youth and Sport, MoARD, MoLSA, NoP, Women’s Affairs Offices, Police Commission, ARRA. etc), CBOs, schools, CSO (youth groups, i*dirs*, religious organizations, farmers’ associations, women’s associations, etc), the community at large and various private sector actors are involved in the implementation of the Government led HIV/AIDS programme. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. This also appears as an activity under the prevention and treatment component of the UNDAF HIV/AIDS Outcome [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. The Federal Level UNDAF Mid-Term Review Report, 2009. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Comprehensive HIV care and treatment (which includes pre-ART, ART, TB/HIV, opportunistic infections, pregnancy, pediatric ART/care, community-home-based care, adherence support, palliative care and other service packages.); TB-HIV Co-infection Management guideline and training manual; National Training Coordination Guideline and training manual; National Mentoring Guideline and training manual; National Adherence frame work; Single point HIV prevalence estimate; National accelerated access to HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment in Ethiopia; IGA manual for PLHIV [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. The main national partners involved in the implementation of this UNDAF outcome are: the Legal and Justice Research Institute, Federal Supreme Court, Ministry of Justice, House of People Representatives (including Regional State Councils), House of Federation, The National Electoral Board of Ethiopia, The Ethiopian Human Rights Commission, The Ethiopian Institute of Ombudsman, The Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, Ministry of Women Affairs, Ministry of Youth and Sport, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of capacity development and Regional Bureaus. From UN side 11 UN Agencies (UNICEF, ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNCDF, UNIFEM, UNAIDS and UN-Habitat) support the programme. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Many government partners are engaged in the implementation of the UNDAF thematic area: MoFED, MoWR, MoTI, MoARD, MoE, MoI MoH, CSA, TVET, FTCs, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, ESTC, and MoLSA in collaboration with Regional Administrations, EHNRI, EARO and the private sector. Ten Agencies, namely UNICEF, WB, ILO, UNFPA, UNDP, ECA, FAO, UNAIDS, UNIDO, and IAEA agreed to take part in supporting programme interventions under the thematic area. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)