



# Phase V- Development Partners Support to the Implementation of GTP II and SDGS.



First Quarter Report  
(Jan-Mar 2020).



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## I. BACKGROUND

DAG phase V Project-*Development Partners' Support to the implementation of the second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II)* contributes to strengthening the capacity of Planning and Development commission (PDC) and Ministry of Finance (MoF) to play strategic roles in evidence-based planning, implementation, monitoring & evaluation of the national development plans as well as SDGs. To this effect, the DAG project provides technical and financial support to enable PDC and MoF fulfil their mandates and achieve their goals.

The Development Assistant Group (DAG)<sup>1</sup> has 30 bilateral and multilateral members supporting the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) in executing the national development plan - *the Second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTPII) and the Global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*. The DAG coordinates and aligns development partners' programming support towards the achievement of these goals, whose overarching objective is to eradicate poverty and bring structural transformation to the Ethiopia's economy.

The DAG Project supports the Government of Ethiopia and development partners to enhance their compliance with the global development effectiveness principles and assists in meeting commitments and targets in national ownership of development priorities; emphasis on achieving results; facilitation of inclusive partnerships, mutual accountability & transparency. The project also contributes to harmonizing support through various policy dialogue platforms such as the High-Level Fora (HLF), Sector and Technical working groups.

The Ministry of Finance coordinates support to the Global Partnership on Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) monitoring surveys and ensures the implementation of aid effectiveness action plans. The DAG project supports the Aid Management Platform (AMP) in order to track Official Development Assistance (ODA) flows to Ethiopia for the facilitation of well-informed planning and decision making.

This progress report outlines the major achievements, challenges and opportunities of the DAG project covering the period from **1<sup>st</sup> January to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020**.

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<sup>1</sup> KOICA was the last DAG member to join in February 2016. Members include: African Development Bank (AfDB), Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, DFID, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, IMF, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, KOICA, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the UN, USAID, and the World Bank. The UN is represented by the RC, and the UNCT is currently represented by UNDP and UNFPA.

## II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

<b>PROJECT DESCRIPTION PROJECT TITLE</b>	Phase V – Development Partners’ Support to the implementation of the Second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II).
<b>COUNTRY: LOCATION</b>	Ethiopia: Federal level
<b>PROJECT ID</b>	Award: 00094867 Project: 00098939
<b>PROJECT DURATION</b>	March 2016 – December 2020
<b>UNDAF OUTCOME(S) OUTPUTS</b>	<p><b>Outcome 13:</b> By 2020, national and sub-national institutions apply evidence-based result oriented and equity focused decision making, policy formulation, programming design, monitoring &amp; evaluation and reporting.</p> <p><b>Output 13.2:</b> Enhanced capacity of government institutions and national regional actors to collect, analyze and utilize socio-economic, gender, environmental, governance and other disaggregated data to formulate equity and evidence-based development policies, strategies and programmes.</p>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET (ACTUAL EXPENDITURE)</b>	Budget- USD 4,696,949.00 Expenditure- USD 3,816,471.67
<b>IMPLEMENTING PARTNER AND RESPONSIBLE PARTY</b>	Ministry of Finance (MoF) and Planning and Development Commission (PDC).

### III. EFFECTIVE SUPPORT PROVIDED TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GTP II AND SDGs.

The first output of the DAG project is providing effective support to the implementation of GTP II and SDGs through capacitating the Planning and Development Commission (PDC). The annual progress review consultations of GTP II and SDGs; continuous monitoring of mega public projects and enhancing the capacity of PDC to produce quality data analysis are among the instruments that enable PDC to apply evidence based decision making for equity based planning, monitoring, policy formulation and programme design.

#### 3.1. Performance assessment of selected Public Projects

As part of capacitating Planning and Development Commission (PDC), the DAG Pooled Fund provides financial support to the Bureau of Monitoring and Evaluation to follow-up on the implementation of mega public projects to identify challenges and make timely decisions. Accordingly, Planning and Development Commission conducted assessments of selected public projects to identify implementation challenges and report the current status of the projects with adequate and reliable information for decision makers. The projects including Chiko-yirgachefe-jinka, Soddo-tercha, Muketuri-Mintammir-mettehbila-metehara, Metehara-Nurahela-Soderemelkasa, Mota-Gara Gedo road projects as well as 'Megech' dam construction project and Koisha hydropower dam project.

The data for the projects' assessment was collected from federal Ministries, regional bureaus, woreda departments, respective project consultants, contractors and project area communities through interview, focused group discussion and questionnaire. Discussions were made on road, dam and irrigation projects with relevant stakeholders to detect causes for obstruction and delays in implementation. Based on the consultation results case by case recommendations were made to expedite completion.

#### 3.2. Logistical Support

In the first quarter of 2020, the DAG Pooled Fund financed logistical costs of PDC expended in relation to fuel costs for field trips; DSA payments and administration costs of the Project personnel, which conducts monitoring and evaluation of mega projects including, project office supplies and vehicle maintenance costs.

## IV. ACHIEVED EFFECTIVE DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND DAG.

The second output of the DAG project facilitates dialogue between development partners and Government of Ethiopia. This engagement is crucial for effective implementation and monitoring of national as well as global development plans. The regular and continuous interaction provides a platform for policy discussions to monitor the national development plan and the overall government and development partners accountability for strengthened development cooperation.

### 4.1. Dialogue with Job Creation Commission (JCC)

In the reporting period, the DAG invited Dr. Ephrem Tekle, Commissioner of Job Creation Commission (JCC) to update on the Commission's plan of action from 2020 to 2025. The plan of action was launched to address critical gaps in job creation, leadership, alignment and coordination in private sector development at federal and regional level. The plan focuses on five key areas of the labor market including policy, data, innovation, resource mobilization and delivery. According to the commissioner, rural economic diversification is quite modest; vulnerable employment is prevalent throughout the country and there are high levels of unemployment concentrated in the urban areas particularly among women and youth. Moreover, Ethiopia's urban population is expected to triple by 2035 due to rural-urban migration among others, which in turn increases the pressure on the urban labor market and exacerbate employment challenges of the urban youth and women.

Inadequate skills coupled with limited credit for the micro and small enterprises resulted in mismatch in various sectors. Although access to education has increased dramatically, quality remains a key challenge in the Ethiopian education system. As TVET is supply-driven, satisfaction of employers with TVET graduates is very low. Furthermore, job search is very costly in the absence of an effective labor market and relevant information.

The Commissioner stated that the Ethiopian economy is slowly transitioning to a structural change, which requires creation of decent jobs. There is a need to create 14 million Jobs by 2025 and 20 million jobs by 2030 to absorb the new entrants and the currently unemployed labour force. For this to happen, Ethiopia needs to adopt macro-policies that promote job creation; maximize job potential in prioritized sectors; improve human capital; strengthen labour market; build vibrant growth-oriented Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and facilitate private sector development.

Ethiopian job creation commission prioritized 11 sectors envisioning to create 5.8 million direct Jobs by 2025. The Commissions estimates that the whole economy could create 15.8 million direct Jobs. The government will engage in creating a conducive environment for startups;

incubators and accelerator labs by providing access to technology, input and forex; improving competitiveness; creating horizontal and vertical linkages and moving businesses from the informal sector to formal sector. Additionally, urban Safety Nets; enhancing skills through TEVETs; creating more jobs in renewable energy, industries, mining and tourism sector will contribute to the job creation effort. Development partners were encouraged to invest in youth work-readiness, employability, labor market linkages and private sector development prioritizing job creation in every investment and development interventions.

#### 4.2. Possible Future Scenarios for Ethiopia.

Destiny Ethiopia and Forum of Federation presented to DAG heads of agencies the four scenarios of Ethiopia's possible futures. The main goal of this initiative is to contribute to creating sustainable peace and security in Ethiopia by contributing to shared national vision across the spectrum of players spurring positive action towards a better future. A group of nine individuals from Destiny Ethiopia and Forum of Federations together organized the scenario planning with 50 influential political party leaders, government officials, media, private sector and other major actors in Ethiopian politics. The team explored options to break the deadlock in Ethiopia drawing experiences from other countries.

The transformative scenario planning is a national peace building tools that was first implemented in South Africa. The team identified key influential and insightful Ethiopians representing diverse political perspectives and administrative regions in the country. It was noted that three workshops were successfully held in Arba-Minch and Bishoftu between June and October 2019. The team produced a final report that depicts four possible futures for Ethiopia in 2040. The report explains the trajectory for each scenario and their possible consequences. The four scenarios are broken chair, hegemony, divided house and dawn . The outcome of the session was observed in improved relationships; civil dialogues and mutual respect among leaders of political parties. The session had a large media coverage and the subsequent public feedback was encouraging according to the presenters. A series of meetings were held among political party leaders to improve dialogue and trust with media for wider engagement.

#### 4.3. Dialogue with Ethiopian Civil Service Commission

Civil Service Commissioner Bezabih Gebreyes was invited to the DAG Heads of Agency meeting to deliberate on the public sector reform and its vision of creating a free, independent, competent and professional civil servant by the end of 2025. The Commissioner stated that the objective of the reform includes creating professional work force that is adaptable to the ever changing global and local situations and promote competency based meritocracy and ethical servant ship. The civil service reform prioritizes appropriate segregation of duties to ensure accountability and transparency and address attitude, knowledge and skill gaps that are systemic bottlenecks in Ethiopian civil servants. It was noted that Ethiopian Civil Service worsened due to

weak Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) that are controlled by the political power. The overall public sector need rebranding to change the negative perception. To this effect, a civil service roadmap has been developed for 15 years with five reform pillars; 1. creating awareness on public service delivery; 2. Coordination and alignment of different public institutions; 3. Ethical servant ship with strong anti-corruption at federal and regional level (putting legal framework in place); 4. human resource development based on competency frameworks and 5. launching IT based system (e-government).



The multi-agency ad-hoc group created to support institutional development efforts in Ethiopia presented that public sector performance had increased for a short span from 2006 to 2010 and started to decline. The BPR had improved efficiency of services at the beginning however, failed to sustain-gains, due to leadership, political, institutional, motivational and accountability issues. The ad-hoc group reported that major challenges were Ethiopian civil service interfaced with politics, which resulted in massive political appointees; party membership; financing the ruling party structure using government resources and neopatrimonialism among others. The Commissioner acknowledged that these problems has negatively affected the reform in the past and that the Commission has taken lessons to avoid similar issues in the current reform.

#### 4.4. Election Sub-Working Group

Election Working Group co-chairs briefed DAG heads of agencies regularly on election update. The sub-group highlighted that the election schedule was too tight to allow any flexibility. The sub-group reported that risks related with the election has two sides. On the operation side, compressed time schedule coupled with absence of transparent operational plan will make the process more difficult. On the political side, complaints related with election date; operational timelines; constituencies use of public resources; post-election political discussion and security risks at regional as well as federal levels and effects of these risks on basic service delivery pose great challenge. It was noted that politicized civil servants; election cost over-run; inadequate preparation; presence of many political parties; hate speech and its effect on freedom of

expression; post-election political situation, managing expectation, security issues and overstretched military were among the main concerns flagged during discussions. DAG members agreed to share information on election support to determine possible areas of collaboration and avoid duplication. Recently NEBE announced that the national election has been postponed due to covid 19 pandemic.

#### 4.5. DAG Retreat

The DAG retreat was held on 3<sup>rd</sup> February to reflect on the recommendations proposed by the consultant, who reviewed the phase V project- DPs support to the implementation of GTP II and SDGs. DAG members discussed the recommendations in depth and agree on the way forward to formulate the next phase of the DAG project. It was recognized that the proper functionality of DAG structure including SWGs, HLFs and EDCTF facilitates dialogue between the Government of Ethiopia and development partners to achieve GTP II and SDG targets.



The consultant updated the DAG on the methodology he used to review the project and come up with the findings. The review reaffirmed that despite different priorities and views of DAG members, its support to evidence based policy decision through strategic studies and interventions; strong alignment towards a common goal at a critical time of political transition, major reforms & humanitarian crisis had been appreciated by the government. The consultant highlighted the main challenge of the group including its current structure; name; internal processes; key priorities; diversity of the group, and absence of key players such as China, UAE, Turkey and others as well as non-functionality of EDC-TF that created a gap in information sharing

at policy and technical levels. Moreover, inadequate funding of DAG project inhibited the secretariat to implement planned activities.



In the breakout session DAG members divided into three groups and agreed on the following to be considered in the next phase of the project formulation. DAG group will have a more inclusive decision making body (advisory group); involve the Government for improved ownership; more frequent HLFs with GoE; engage in fewer priorities including supporting the 10 year perspective plan, Home Grown Economic Reform; ongoing political and democratic reforms as well as institutional development. It was also agreed that in terms of system, policies and leadership, the DAG needs to focus and streamline SWGs; create stronger link between DAG secretariat and SWGs and ensure predictable financing of the DAG pooled fund to achieve collective goals.

#### 4.6. Institutional Capacity Development Workshop

DAG organized a consultative workshop on institutional capacity development to deliberate and agree on how to support the capacity of the government to deliver the current economic and political reform by developing an intensive programme that will identify critical gaps focusing on reform deliverables and address systemic and policy issues and bottlenecks. The workshop was attended by high government officials from Civil Service Commission, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy, Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Ministry of Transport and Office of Attorney General.

Ministry of Finance highlighted the major economic challenges including the macro-economic imbalance, limited private sector participation and sectoral bottlenecks that limit production and productivity in selected sectors such as agriculture, mining, manufacturing, tourism and ICT. The Swedish Embassy hired a consultant to assess the outcome of previous institutional development efforts in Ethiopia and learn from the experience of other countries like Vietnam to recommend a way forward. The consultant emphasized the importance of doing institutional capacity development considering the context; owned by the country; through formal and informal

incentives; using different entry point in prioritized and sequenced approach to get the desired changes at national level. The consultant pointed out that Ethiopia's Public Sector Reform showed improvement in the civil service at the initial stages and stalled due to politicization and one size fits all approach that reduced ownership and increased corruption. On the other hand, Vietnam's experience showed that allowing party leaders to experiment and learn by trial and error helped policy innovation and gradually liberalize the economy. The consultant suggested similar progressive shift from a dominant state role in the economy to effective models of cooperation between state and private sector in Ethiopia.

DAG members reflected and provided feedback on the importance of having a merit-based public service with proper accountability, transparency and ethics as well as human resources development with proper incentives. Looking forward the report foreseen that the government will face institutional challenges, as it opens up the economy and politics. Therefore, new capacities are required to be developed in setting policies that respect human rights; deliver public services in decentralized manner; provide regulatory framework and feedback loops for active citizen participation and engagement.

Furthermore, the consultant recommended that the GoE needs to identify priorities, sequence the reform; protect the reform from unintended negative impacts; improve coordination and communication; enhance gender and social inclusion; create adaptable and flexible institutions to federal, regional and local context; commit for medium and long term initiatives; develop institutional capacity development interventions that are problem oriented and prepare a comprehensive guideline for technical assistance/cooperation. The various State Ministries and government officials attended the workshop indicated their respective priorities that require immediate attention and where their individual institution need technical assistance to achieve national goals and targets.

It was agreed that a comprehensive and effective ways of capacity development is required with more strategic approach from the government side in identifying priorities and resource needs of all regions; transit from control to a facilitation role; improve civil servants skills and compensation; balance between speed (short term) and sustainability (long term) when carrying out the reform; effectively use Sector Working Groups (SWGs) in a coordinated manner; explore alternative ways of training such as mentorship and coaching; engaging civic organizations and academia to creating transparent and independent private as well as public institutions.

The group discussion confirmed that all principles presented by the consultant were valid although prioritized differently. However, more coordination is needed at federal and regional levels; use of different approach for each institution depending on the demand is required; development partners and the government needs to rethink how to bring technical assistance in a more effective way and establish knowledge management mechanism for public institutions.

## V. AID EFFECTIVENESS AND HARMONIZATION TARGETS ACHIEVED

The third output of the project strengthens development effectiveness by ensuring Ethiopia's participation in the Global Partnership on Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) monitoring surveys; facilitating policy discussion and evidence-based programming as well as management, maintenance and upgrading of the Aid Management Platform (AMP) that tracks Official Development Assistance flows to Ethiopia. The management of Aid Management Platform is in the process of being transferred from Development Gateway to Ministry of Finance for effective use of the platform and greater accountability and sustainability.

### 5.1. Aid Management Platform

The Aid Management Program (AMP) data base system helps the government and development partners to share, access and analyze Official Development Assistance (ODA) information with the objective of increasing transparency, predictability and improving coordination. The platform provides a robust software to capture development finance flows to Ethiopia; training to AMP focal points for reliable data entry and evidence based information for policy support.

The Ministry of Finance as the owner of the platform continued to collaborate with Development Gateway to upgrade AMP features and capacitate MoF's IT department to ensure smooth transition of the management of the platform from Development Gateway to Ministry of Finance for effective and sustainable program management. To this effect, contract agreement has been signed between UNOPS and MoF to procure java training service. Currently, technical and financial evaluation of the bid has been finalized, awaiting award to be given to the service provider.

Besides, the Official Development Assistance bulletin for Ethiopian fiscal year 2011 has been prepared. The regular AMP training for focal points that was planned at the end of March has been cancelled due to Covid 19 pandemic. However, Ministry of Finance is considering alternative way of providing the training in the second quarter.

### 5.2. Development Partners Profile

A Donor Profile that covers the period 2014 to 2018 has been produced coordinated by the DAG Secretariat in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance's Aid Management Platform and the RED Agency an international consultancy firm hired through the DAG pooled fund. According to the report, the main providers of ODA in Ethiopia are the World Bank, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the European Union and the African Development Bank. Their contribution represents 50% of the total gross ODA flows to Ethiopia. Unlike the previous donor profiles, the current donor profile has included data from Aid Management Platform (AMP) in parallel with OECD data. This will help to see the gaps and type of data captured by the two databases. As reporting lines and processes differ, the figures reflected also differ. OECD data is based on official data provided by all Development Partners directly to OECD at a global level, while AMP data is based on data entered by development partners at country office level directly into the system. Additionally, some development partners use more than one funding channel to support Ethiopia. Whereas AMP captures funding that comes from partner agencies that signed

agreement with the Government of Ethiopia for project/program implementation on and/or off budget. The analysis indicated that disbursement level for the World Bank, AfDB, Czech Republic, Norway, BADEA and OFID is higher in AMP than OECD. As per 2018 GPEDC result, 71% of development partners working in the country report through the Aid Management Platform, which is the government information system used for planning and decision making at strategic level. Therefore, concerted effort is required to improve the accuracy of AMP data, since it is an important source of information and means of ODA data verification for MoF.

Over the past decade, two main trends observed in Ethiopia's development cooperation. The first one is sharp increase of loans compared to a relatively stable level of grants in absolute value. From 2009 to 2013 grants represented 77% of total gross ODA to Ethiopia amounting to US\$ 13.13 billion, whereas from 2014 to 2018 the percentage decreased to 63% of total gross ODA with a corresponding volume of US\$ 12.6 billion. On the other hand, loans representing 22% of total gross ODA from 2009 to 2013 increased by 97% to represent 37% during the 2014 - 2018 period. The second trend is stagnating level of humanitarian assistance to Ethiopia by the OECD. Humanitarian assistance represented 16% of total gross ODA during the period 2009 – 2013 with a total contribution of US\$ 2.7 billion (in 2017 constant prices). In the last reporting period, the volume of humanitarian assistance represented 16% of total gross ODA with a total allocation of US\$ 3.17 billion. Although the level of humanitarian assistance had significantly reduced between 2012 and 2015, it increased again in 2016 and 2017, due to the severe drought that affected East Africa resulting in loss of livelihoods and internal displacements. There are no noticeable changes in sector allocations of ODA. The overall ODA increased by 18% over the past 5 years, which resulted in increased support to the different sectors in relatively equal proportions. The level of direct budget support remained constant as well.

### 5.3. Policy Discussion on Resilience Building

Following the consensus reached between the Ministry of Finance and DAG members at the 20<sup>th</sup> HLF, a wider platform was prepared to engage key line ministries and pertinent regional bodies including Oromia, Somali, SNNPR and Afar represented by regional Presidents and BoFED heads. Nevertheless, after all the preparatory work had been concluded for the high level policy dialogue the meeting was cancelled due to low level of confirmation by regional authorities, who are key stakeholders in regional implementation of the program.

### 5.4. Preparation of Program Budget

As part of technical support provided to the Ministry of Finance in particular to its external economic cooperation wing, the Policy Analyst engaged in programme budget preparation of Economic Cooperation Section of the Ministry for the period EFY 2013 to 2015. The Program Budget preparation requires coordination of directorates under the supervision of the State Minister for Economic Cooperation to formulate their respective program budget with clear targets and measurable results. A single programme budget was prepared consolidating the draft budgets of six directorates that are under the State Minister of Economic cooperation for EFY 2013 to 2015.

### 5.5. External Resources Mobilization

External Resources Mobilization is one of the main domains of the State Minister for Economic Cooperation, which coordinates line ministries and state owned enterprises in designing and implementing development projects whose finance mobilized from external resources.

Directorates accountable to the State Minister have the mandate to carry out the day to day routine activities in their respective areas of specialization including preliminary discussion with development partners on the scope and area of support. In collaboration with respective development partners, each directorate prepares draft framework agreements, ensuring that the support is aligned with government development policies and strategies. Accordingly, the performance of each line directorate is continuously monitored against the target set in Annual Action Plan using quarterly reports and regular joint review meetings. The EFY 2012, first half year plan performance evaluation was made on 6<sup>th</sup> March 2012 based on the quarterly report focusing on actual disbursements and results achieved. Depending on the findings o the field mission of each project, discussions were held on severity of challenges faced and agreed on solutions to alleviate blockages that hinder smooth implementations.

### 5.6. Press Release on External Resources Mobilization

The Ministry of Finance, through its Public Relation and Information Directorate, periodically provides press release to local and international media for timely dissemination. The press release provides quarterly information on external resources mobilized by the Ministry; commitments secured by signing framework agreements with development partners; project support agreements to support specific projects and actual disbursements.

## VI. CHALLENGES, PROGRESS AND WAY FORWARD

### 6.1. CHALLENGES

- ❖ Following the outbreak of COVID 19 pandemic worldwide, the Government of Ethiopia declared a state of emergency, which bans public gatherings and restricts movement. Due to this, the Planning and Development Commission postponed planned activities that require large gatherings such as the regional consultation on the ten-year perspective plan with national stakeholders and the review of the GTP II.
- ❖ As per phase V DAG project document, the project comes to an end on June 30, 2020. This created a gap in the current context of Covid 19 pandemic to make preparatory work for the next phase of the project including a recruitment of a consultant to prepare phase VI document using the recommendations of the final review of the current phase and feedback from DAG members as well as Government counterparts.
- ❖ Mobilization of adequate resources to the DAG Pooled Fund remains a major challenge impacting the implementation of the 2020 approved workplan. Absence of financial commitment from DAG members at the beginning of the project hindered implementation of planned activities throughout the project life.
- ❖ The lack of technical knowledge in gender mainstreaming and results-based planning, management and reporting affected the quality of reporting.
- ❖ Not all Sector Working Groups are active and aligned with the current government priorities this affects the proper functionality of the overall DAG structure.
- ❖ Data quality of AMP has been negatively affected by delayed entry and validation of AMP figures by partner agencies' AMP focal points.

### 6.2. PROGRESS

- ❖ DAG resumed its regular monthly Heads of Agency and ExCom meetings virtually inviting critical government officials to reflect and jointly support the emergency response.
- ❖ DAG phase V project has been extended for additional six months until December 2020 to enable enough time for the formulation of the next phase of the project considering the recommendation by the Government, consultant and DAG members.
- ❖ The final review of DAG phase V project recommended DAG pooled fund resources should be pledged by DAG members at the formulation stage for the duration of the project (multi-year) funding.
- ❖ The DAG Secretariat is supporting the MoF in realigning SWGs with the current reform and Government's priorities in responding to Covid 19 pandemic.
- ❖ The AMP Coordinator at the Ministry of Finance continuously liaise with AMP focal points of partner agencies to update and verify AMP data regularly and provides training for new and existing focal points.

### 6.3. WAYFORWARD

- ❖ DAG ExCom encouraged DAG members to annually contribute to the Pooled Fund and the use of multi-year financing instruments. The DAG Steering Committee recommended

that the next phase of the DAG project should have a written commitment from DAG members at the beginning of the project to ensure sustainability.

- ❖ Result Based Management training will be organized by the Secretariat for Implementing Partners' project personnel to bridge the technical knowledge gap.
- ❖ MoF's AMP team will ensure timely entry of complete data in the system by closely working with development Partner's AMP focal points and improve AMP features.
- ❖ The final review of DAG phase V project proposed the exploration of a more inclusive dialogue structure and predictable funding mechanism for sustainability of the project.

## VII. Financial Summary

### 7.1 Financial Contributions(January to March 2020)

Currency: USD

No	Contributing DAG Members	Opening Balance 2020 (A)	(January – March 2020) Contributions Received (B)	Total Available cash (C=A+B)	Total Resources (D)
1	Austria	205.06		205.06	205.06
2	Australia	6,139.79		6,139.79	6,139.79
3	DFID	389.80	218,422.00	218,811.80	218,811.80
4	EU	8,915.00		8,915.00	8,915.00
5	Finland	151.09		151.09	151.09
6	Germany		83,705.00	83,705.00	83,705.00
7	Ireland	385.00		385.00	385.00
8	Italy	157.09		157.09	157.09
9	Netherlands	4,573.02		4,573.02	4,573.02
10	New Zealand	205.05		205.05	205.05
11	Switzerland	261.05		261.05	261.05
12	Norway	1,281.00		1,281.00	1,281.00
13	Spain	221.05		221.05	221.05
14	Sweden	11,204.00		11,204.00	11,204.00
15	USAID	3,672.00		3,672.00	3,672.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>37,760.00</b>	<b>302,127.00</b>	<b>339,887.00</b>	<b>339,887.00</b>

*Disclaimer: Financial Data provided in this report is an extract from UNDP's financial system. All figures are provisional and do not replace certified annual financial statements issued by UNDP.*

**Note: out of the total \$600,000.00 loan secured from UNDP in 2019, \$95,398.00 not reimbursed.**

## 7.2 Summary of Expenditure by Output (January to March 2020)

Output	Budget (USD)	Year 2020 Expenditure			Balance (USD) compared to budget
		Q1	Q2	Total	
OUTPUT 1: Support to the implementation of GTP II and SDGs	666,000.00	9,344.17		9,344.17	656,655.83
OUTPUT 2: Effective DAG and Government Dialogue	201,500.00	94,335.10		94,335.10	107,164.90
OUTPUT 3: Improved AID effectiveness indicators	401,873.00	60,126.63		60,126.63	341,746.37
GMS (administrative overhead)	101,549.84	12,866.18		12,866.18	88,683.66
Unrealized Gain or Loss		432.12		432.12	-432.12
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,370,922.84</b>	<b>177,104.20</b>		<b>177,104.20</b>	<b>1,193,818.64</b>

*Disclaimer: Financial Data provided in this report is an extract from UNDP's financial system. All figures are provisional and do not replace certified annual financial statements issued by UNDP.*

### 7.3 Detailed Expenditure by Output (January to March 2020)

Output	Description of Activities	Q1	Q2	Total
OUTPUT 1: Support to the implementation of GTP II and the SDGs	<b>Support to the implementation of GTP II and the SDGs</b>	<b>9,344.17</b>		<b>9,344.17</b>
	Consultation with development partners on GTP II APR			
	9 regional and 2 city administration consultations with stakeholders			
	Platform to have an integrated ten-year perspective development plan			
	Monitoring and Evaluation of public development projects			
	Quality Assured poverty analysis			
	Studies on selected strategic themes			
	Logistics	9,344.17		<b>9,344.17</b>
OUTPUT 2: Dialogue between DAG and Government of Ethiopia	<b>DAG and Government Dialogue</b>	<b>94,335.10</b>		<b>94,335.10</b>
	Communication, project management, coordination, financial and administrative support	17,307.06		<b>17,307.06</b>
	Technical assistance related to governance development effectiveness policy making and coordination	59,117.34		<b>59,117.34</b>
	DAG Website upgrade and subscription fee			
	Consultant for DAG pooled fund final review	15,750.00		<b>15,750.00</b>
	Connectivity charges	857.88		<b>857.88</b>
	Quarterly technical and Sector Working groups meetings			
	DAG HOA Retreat	1,302.82		<b>1,302.82</b>
	2 High level forums GOE-DAG on agreed themes			
OUTPUT 3: Aid Effectiveness and Harmonization	<b>Improved aid effectiveness indicators</b>	<b>60,126.63</b>		<b>60,126.63</b>
	AMP support service, remote code review, bug fixing and support as part of the past contract with DG- final payment	45,650.00		<b>45,650.00</b>
	Amp coordinator at MOFEC	8,500.00		<b>8,500.00</b>
	Java and other necessary training for MOFEC IT staff			

	Publication of ODA Statistical Bulletin			
	Organize refresher trainings on AMP for DP's and MoF focal points			
	EDCTF action plan implementation -Policy analyst at MOFEC	5,976.63		<b>5,976.63</b>
	GPEDC monitoring findings assessment			
<b>GMS</b>		<b>12,866.18</b>		<b>12,866.18</b>
<b>Unrealized gain or loss</b>		<b>432.12</b>		<b>432.12</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>177,104.20</b>		<b>177,104.20</b>

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## 7.4 Summary (January to March 2020)

Planned Activities	Detailed Activities	Planned	Actual Expenditure	Objectively verifiable indicators	Comments
			January to March 2020		
<b>Output 1: Support to the implementation of GTP II and the SDGs</b>					
1.1. Consultation on GTP II APR	Consultation with development partners on GTP II APR	15,000.00			Postponed due to COVID-19
	9 regional and 2 city administration consultations with stakeholders	120,000.00			
	Platform to have an integrated ten-year perspective development plan	50,000.00			
1.2. Training and development	Study Tour and experience sharing for the Mainstreaming team	50,000.00			Postponed
	Mainstreaming team ,provision of in-depth training and developing documents	40,000.00			
1.3. Finalization of Poverty Analysis	Monitoring and Evaluation of public development projects	12,000.00			
	Revision of the current population policy	40,000.00			
1.4. Poverty Analysis Quality Assurance	Training on wider Economic modeling ,mobilizing specialist on modeling area and establishing modeling lab	78,000.00			
1.5. Conduct studies on selected strategic themes	Training on Poverty Measurement and Analysis	40,000.00			
	Irrigation Development projects performance assessment	50,000.00			
	Creating M &E platform	25,000.00			
	capacity building on project appraisal to Operationalize the project appraisal regulation and manual	40,000.00			
	Organize Training on cisco networking, Linux administration, window server administration and oracle with SQL (structured Query Language) to strengthen the ICT Center (Domestic)	10,000.00			
	Training on Public relation and communication; and event Management	10,000.00			
	Technical Advisor for Monitoring and Evaluation Bureau; re-initiation of national M & E working group	24,000.00			
	Political, peace, security and justice areas	8,000.00			
	Integrated planning (integrating the macro framework with sector plans and across sectors)	8,000.00			
	Industry and Tourism sector	16,000.00			
1.6 Logistics	Logistics	30,000.00	9344.47		In progress
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>666,000.00</b>	<b>9,344.47</b>		
<b>OUTPUT 2: Dialogue between DAG and Government of Ethiopia</b>					

2.1 DAG secretariat	Communication, project management, coordination, financial and administrative support	31,000.00	17,307.06		In progress
	Technical assistance related to governance, development effectiveness policy making and coordination	123,000.00	59,117.34		In progress
2.2 Communication	DAG Web site upgrade subscription fee and final payment DAG pooled fund final review	25,000.00	15,750.00		Finalized
	Connectivity Charges	6,000.00	857.88		In progress
2.3 High Level Forum	2 high level forums GOE-DAG on agreed themes				Postponed
2.4. High-Level Forum	Organize one High-Level Forum	2,500.00			
2.5. Sector Working groups meetings	Quarterly technical and Sector Working groups meetings	6,000.00			
2.6. Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous expense (Refreshment for DAG ExCom and HOA meeting)	3,000.00			
2.7. Retreat	DAG HOA Retreat	5,000.00	1,302.82	Retreat action points	
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>201,500.00</b>	<b>94,335.10</b>		
<b>OUTPUT 3: Aid Effectiveness and Harmonization</b>					
3.1 Aid Management platform (AMP) upgrade	Payment for adding new module updating the existing one and exit strategy of AMP- New Contract with Development Gateway	77,583.00		New contract signed with DG	
	Final payment for DG for 2017-2018 contract agreement	45,650.00	45,650.00	Previous DG agreement finalized	
3.2 AMP roll out to line ministries and regions	AMP Coordinator, Database administrator and Software developer at MoF MOFEC	21,020.00	8500	Functional and accessible AMP	
	Java and other necessary trainings for MOFEC IT staff- MOFEC IT staff and procurement of Laptops	242,560.00		Functional and accessible AMP	
3.3 Preparation of joint GOE-DAG	Publication of ODA Statistical Bulletin	3,000.00		postponed	
3.4 EDCTF action plan implementation	Policy Analysts at MOFEC	8,560.00	5976.33	Regular follow up of EDCTF	
3.5	Organize refresher trainings on AMP for DP's and MoF focal points	1,000.00			
3.6	Organize one High-Level Forum	2,500.00			
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>401,873.00</b>	<b>60,126.33</b>		
<b>GMS</b>		<b>101,549.84</b>	<b>12,866.18</b>		
<b>Unrealized Gain or Loss</b>			<b>432.12</b>		
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1,370,922.84</b>	<b>177,104.20</b>		

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