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Country programme document for Ethiopia (2016-2020)

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I. Programme rationale

1. Ethiopia envisions becoming a middle-income and carbon-neutral economy by 2025. According to official data, Ethiopia achieved rapid and broad-based economic growth averaging 10.9 per cent and real gross domestic product (GDP) per capita growth of 8.3 per cent annually for the last 11 years. Substantial progress was also made across a broad range of social and human development indicators (World Bank, 2015). The incidence of poverty declined sharply from 38.7 per cent in 2005 to 29.6 per cent in 2011 and is estimated to decline further to 23.4 per cent in 2015. Income inequality measured by Gini Coefficient has remained low and stable at around 0.3 for the last decade. The country is on track to achieve by end-2015 six of the Millennium Development Goals and efforts are under way to meet targets set for Goals 3 and 5 (Millennium Development Goals Report 2014). Ethiopia's Human Development Index (HDI) increased significantly from 0.250 in 2000 to 0.435 in 2014, indicating average annual growth of 3.4 per cent (UNDP, 2014).

2. Despite this commendable growth, poverty and deprivation remain overarching development challenges to be addressed in the next medium-term development strategy—the second Growth and Transformation Plan, 2016-2020 (GTP II)—and through mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals into the plan. The Ethiopia National Human Development Report (NHDR) 2014 shows disparities and inequalities between regions, with Afar, Somali, Amhara and Oromia having HDIs below the national average of 0.461. While the rapid economic growth helped to reduce poverty in rural and urban areas by lifting 2.5 million people out of poverty, the absolute number of poor people has remained unchanged at 25 million (out of a total population of roughly 96 million) over the last 15 years due to high population growth. The majority of the poor are found in rural and pastoral areas and constitute 30.4 per cent of the total rural population (Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED), 2011), who suffer from chronic food insecurity due to rainfall variability. Both women and girls in Ethiopia have suffered disproportionately from deprivation due to factors pertaining to social and traditional norms that have constrained their full participation. This is manifested by a high maternal mortality ratio of 420 per 100,000 live births compared to the target of 267 (Millennium Development Goal report, 2014). In 2013, the country ranked 120 of 149 countries in the Gender Inequality Index, with a value of 0.547. Youth and women in urban areas have borne the brunt of unemployment, with respective unemployment rates of 22.8 and 24.1 per cent (Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia (CSA), 2014).

3. To accelerate social inclusion and lift the 25 million people out of poverty, economic growth levels must be sustained. In doing so, national capacities at the policy and institutional levels must be further strengthened to be able to support transformational change, boost productivity and stimulate private sector development for pro-poor and inclusive growth. The agricultural sector, which accounts for 40 per cent of GDP and 73 per cent of the total labour force, is grappling with low productivity and slow adoption of agricultural innovation and technology (MoFED, 2014). Structural transformation of the economy is unlikely to happen without boosting productivity in the manufacturing sector, which only accounts for 4.2 per cent of GDP. Ethiopia was ranked 125th in the World Bank's 2014 Doing Business Survey, signaling that the business environment is not competitive enough for strong private sector development. The export sector as a share of GDP averaged a mere 11 per cent compared to the GTP target of 22.5 per cent (GTP I, MoFED, 2014). This is largely attributed to a weak logistics system that accounts for 70 per cent of transaction costs for all exports, aggravated by lack of skilled personnel. An estimated 700,000 people derive their livelihoods from tourism (MoFED, 2013), yet the sector remains underdeveloped due to constraints of institutional capacity and inadequate infrastructure to support the sector. The lack of access to finance, coupled with a weak entrepreneurial ecosystem, has been cited as a major drawback to building a strong and dynamic private sector.

4. Further significant reduction of poverty is subject to increased vulnerability to a wide range of shocks. The country is prone to climate change/variability, natural disasters and human insecurity, and falls in the very-high category (6.4) of the Index for Risk Management country

profile.¹ For instance, 35.1 per cent of rural households are experiencing at least one shock (MoFED Poverty Report, 2013). Women have been disproportionately impacted by hazards and climate change (CSA, Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia, 2007). The rising population, projected to reach 130 million by 2025, will pose serious social and ecological challenges. This trend also causes a serious degradation of environmental resources including deforestation. Approximately 9 million hectares of forest cover could be deforested between 2010 and 2030, leading to forest degradation of more than 22 million tons of woody biomass (Climate-Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) Strategy, 2014). This environmental degradation is further aggravated by the fact that approximately 7 to 8 per cent of Ethiopia's economy is affected by climate change and maintaining the targeted baseline of 11 per cent economic growth rate could require an investment of between \$1.2 billion and \$1.5 billion annually for mitigation and adaptation (CRGE Strategy, 2014). While it is a stable country, Ethiopia finds itself in a region affected by conflicts which also exert pressure on it, not least through the refugee influx. In fact, in late 2014, Ethiopia became the largest refugee-hosting country in Africa, according to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

5. Because governance challenges could reverse the laudable gains in economic development and poverty reduction, the Government has identified good governance as one of its key priority areas (conclusions of the 10th Congress of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front, 2015) with the following being the main governance challenges: enhancing space for political electoral competition while sustaining internal stability; deepening the process for independent domestic electoral observation; broadening space for civil society and the media and improving access to information and data; enhancing public accountability and efficiency in the delivery of policies, services and development results; and addressing the limited capacity for resource mobilization, especially for revenue collection at subnational levels (Developing Regional States annual report, 2014).

6. Although representation of women at decision-making levels has improved—currently women account for 34 per cent of the executive, 38.7 per cent of the legislature and 20.6 per cent of the judiciary—the quality of their participation is still low (Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs (MoWCYA), 2014; National Electoral Board of Ethiopia (NEBE), 2015). While there has been commendable progress in access to justice, there is need to improve the capacity and integrity of judicial actors and the quality of legal aid to women and vulnerable groups (NHDR, 2014). It is equally important for Ethiopia to consolidate internal stability and manage its diversity as a strategy to contain social and religious relations among all facets of society and to capture its rich cultural tapestry for nation-building.

7. During the previous country programme, UNDP support contributed to the establishment of key transformational institutions including the Ethiopia Commodity Exchange, the Agricultural Transformation Agency (ATA), the Entrepreneurship Development Centre and the Ethiopia Tourism Organization. The ATA, for example, led to the improvement in productivity of a staple cereal (teff) by 70 per cent through mechanization methods (Agricultural Growth Program report, 2015),

8. UNDP and other development partners supported the formulation of a CRGE Strategy with the overall objective of ensuring a carbon-neutral, climate-resilient green economy by 2025. The country office and other partners assisted Ethiopia in establishing the CRGE Facility which mobilized more than \$40.6 million from Austrian Development Cooperation, the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), the Government of Norway and the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DfID). The intervention in disaster risk management (DRM) and livelihood recovery improved the Government's ability to prepare for, respond to and recover from recurring and devastating droughts in the Horn of Africa, including the provision of emergency food assistance to 4.5 million persons in Ethiopia in 2011. UNDP, as

¹ See <http://www.inform-index.org/Results/Country-profiles?iso3=ETH>

an impartial and trusted development partner to the Government, leveraged its brokering role among development partners to promote democracy, human rights and the rule of law.

9. The terminal evaluation of the democratic institutions programme indicates that the UNDP coordination role enhanced the capacity of key democratic oversight and accountability institutions such as the House of People’s Representatives, the House of Federation, the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission, Ethiopian Institute of the Ombudsman, the Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission and the Federal/Regional Auditors General. The 2015 assessment of development results (ADR) identified the importance of national ownership, high-level political engagement and the role of UNDP in brokering knowledge as critical success factors.

10. Despite strong government ownership and opportunities for scale-up, a number of lessons have also been learned. The ADR cited some challenges in the implementation of the programme, including the needs to strengthen the capacity of implementing partners; to integrate development results across sectors and regions; and for clear exit strategies and better targeting for effective development results. The proposed programme will build on the gains made in the last programme and synergize with the national priorities set out in GTP II.

11. The overarching strategic thrust of UNDP interventions will be to build the capacities of national actors, institutions and systems with a view to accelerating broad-based and sustainable economic growth, underpinned by a holistic resilience-building approach that promotes a simultaneous improvement of livelihoods and the natural resource base upon which so many lives depend. Enhanced accountability and the deepening of democratic gains, including enhanced participation of women, will serve as the necessary foundation for such inclusive and sustainable growth. UNDP will play a leading role in the roll-out of the Sustainable Development Goals through upstream and downstream support to meet the 2030 agenda. This will include working closely with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs in mainstreaming the Goals into GTP II, as well as collaborating with the United Nations country team (UNCT) in advocacy, costing and implementation of the Goals. UNDP will support the application of evidence in policymaking for increased resilience; improving the absorptive, adaptive and transformative capacities of at-risk communities; and the establishment of appropriate, coordinated and timely responses to risks and shocks.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

12. This programme is informed by the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2014-2017 and aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), 2016-2020. The UNDAF has taken full cognizance of the national context, the national development priorities as specified in GTP II, 2016-2020 and the Sustainable Development Goals. Efforts towards poverty reduction and sustainable human development under this programme will focus on the following three interlinked and transformative components.

Pillar I. Accelerating economic growth and poverty reduction

13. UNDP will support the acceleration of pro-poor economic growth by targeting strategic interventions in agriculture, industry, trade, tourism and private sector development. The emphasis will be on supporting policy and institutional capacity development at both national and subnational levels to bring in innovation and tested practices and to build knowledge, skills and systems. Given the strategic importance of the agricultural sector to poverty reduction and livelihoods, complementing technical agricultural assistance from the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, UNDP will sustain its support to strengthening institutional capacities of the ATA and the Ministry of Agriculture, leveraging current partnerships with Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. This support will stimulate agricultural innovation and technology adoption among farmers/pastoralists, and enhance capacities to deliver agricultural policies and support services in the agro-industry.

14. UNDP will support an inclusive industrialization approach to create job opportunities to benefit youth and women. UNDP will focus on providing policy advisory services to the Ministry of Industry and capacity-building support to the Metal Industries Development Institute, Textile Industries Development Institute and Food, Beverage and Pharmaceutical Industry Development Institute in collaboration with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). UNDP will contribute to the implementation of the national logistics strategy to improve trade and export performance.

15. UNDP will help to strengthen the role of the private sector in economic development through fostering entrepreneurship, improving access to finance, including innovative financing instruments and unleashing the growth potential of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) with a strong focus on women and youth. UNDP will leverage its partnership with Microsoft to support innovation and entrepreneurship, with a focus on skills development for youth. Based on the initial support for the establishment of the Ethiopia Tourism Organization, UNDP will leverage partnerships with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the European Union (EU) and DfID to strengthen institutional capacities for sustainable tourism development in Ethiopia.

Pillar II. Climate change and resilience-building

16. To support the Government's ambition to achieve rapid, inclusive and green growth, UNDP will provide upstream and downstream support for implementation of the CRGE Strategy by targeting the relevant line ministries, regional governments and local communities. UNDP will also liaise and coordinate with other concerned developmental partners to ensure effective implementation of the CRGE Strategy. A 360-degree resilience-building approach will be employed by integrating all interventions in climate change adaptation and mitigation, DRM, biodiversity, ecosystem conservation, natural resource management, food security and livelihood recovery. This will be implemented through a holistic programme that links all resilience-building interventions with institutional capacity-building efforts under pillar III (see below) as well as linkages with pillar I, ensuring that green growth is mainstreamed within economic development and poverty reduction. UNDP will support the effective functioning of the CRGE Facility to mobilize additional resources from DfID, DANIDA, the Government of Norway and the Green Climate Fund, and also support nationally appropriate mitigation action through result-based payments and carbon finance mechanisms.

17. UNDP will partner with the African Development Bank, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the World Bank to support the Government in enhancing the national network for profiling risk and sharing climate information and in strengthening the early warning and response system. This intervention will target vulnerable communities to access up-to-date climate information to build their resilience against disaster and the impacts of climate change. UNDP will also provide support to pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in the regions of Gambela, Somali, Afar, Benshagul-Gumuz, Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region, Oromia and Amhara to be able to cope with imminent droughts, floods and influxes of refugees that exacerbate stress on their livelihoods. In collaboration with the Government, UNDP will seek to scale up successful interventions resulting from this regional targeting. By working closely with the African Centre for Disaster Risk Management, UNDP will leverage South-South cooperation through collaboration with the Asia Disaster Preparedness Center in the provision of training and sharing of lessons learned and good practices.

18. UNDP will support the national green economy strategy with a focus on sustainable energy, cities, agriculture, forests and transport. Based on its experience managing various multi-partner funds, UNDP will support improved access to sustainable off-grid energy for rural households and productive energy use by specifically targeting female-headed households. Given the impact of deforestation and natural resource degradation on livelihoods, UNDP will leverage its partnership with the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries, the Government of Norway and GEF to promote sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation.

Pillar III. Strengthening democratic governance and capacity development

19. The overarching strategic thrust of the democratic governance and capacity development pillar is to strengthen the capacities of national and subnational institutions. The programme will be framed around a set of interdependent priorities: (a) strengthening transparency, accountability, rule of law and justice targeting women and vulnerable groups, and ensuring adherence to international human rights obligations; (b) addressing awareness, prevention and enforcement of anti-corruption measures; (c) consolidation of the democratic process; (d) building national capacities to promote social cohesion and conflict prevention; and (e) advancing local governance and decentralized service delivery, including active citizen engagement.

20. UNDP will support democratic institutions such as the House of People's Representatives, House of Federation, Ethiopia Human Rights Commission, Office of Ombudsman, NEBE and the Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission in delivering on their mandates. This support will focus on institution-building and vertical accountability through strengthening of integrity systems and feedback mechanisms through which citizens can engage these institutions. UNDP will strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Federal Affairs to implement the national strategies on conflict prevention and peacebuilding. It will support leadership development and change management at the federal and regional levels of government by focusing on women leaders. To that end, UNDP will partner with the Ministry of Civil Service to upgrade the skills and knowledge of civil servants to enhance the quality of public service delivery to citizens.

21. The country office will employ a mix of modalities and partnership arrangements with development partners including DfID, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada, the Norwegian Agency for International Development, the Swedish International Development Agency, the EU, United Nations agencies, the private sector and civil society organizations as opportunities arise. The country office will support the mainstreaming of gender across programme components, as outlined in the UNDP gender equality strategy, using the gender marker and Gender Equality Seal to monitor progress.

III. Programme and risk management

22. This country programme document outlines the UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal control framework.

23. This programme will be nationally executed and implementation will rely mainly on the national implementation modality. For effective delivery of results while ensuring national ownership, the country office may also consider direct implementation. Because its successful implementation is dependent on national capacities, the programme will include targeted capacity-building for implementing partners. UNDP will collaborate with the UNCT to undertake comprehensive capacity assessments of implementing partners as part of implementing the harmonized approach to cash transfers.

24. The programme could face risks including reduced flows of official development assistance as a result of the global financial crisis and regional instability in neighbouring Somalia and South Sudan, which could result in an influx of refugees and impact the national development agenda. Ethiopia's vulnerability to natural hazards, coupled with a high population growth rate of 2.5 per cent annually, are other factors that could impede development results.

25. Risk-mitigation efforts will be built into the programme design. The office will adopt the new UNDP quality assurance standards and the UNDP social and environmental standards in its programming. Particular efforts will be made to: strengthen the UNDP donor base and

resource mobilization through enhanced communication and donor visibility; develop an early warning system; pursue government cost-sharing; tap into knowledge networks and South-South cooperation; and create synergies with regional programme. An implementation support unit has been established in the country office to support programme implementation and monitor risks and overall progress.

V. Monitoring and evaluation

26. Monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in line with the UNDAF monitoring and evaluation framework and the Government's framework (GTP II) in order to promote the use of national data sources and to ensure alignment and synergies in reporting on results. The monitoring and evaluation approach will also emphasize investment in monitoring and evaluation by UNDP and by partners. In collaboration with other partners, UNDP will strengthen national capacities for planning, tracking and monitoring development results in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals and GTP II through support to the National Planning Commission and its regular high-level dialogue with Government, development partners and other stakeholders. This will also be closely aligned to the 2015/2016-2019/2020 National Statistical Development Strategy.

27. UNDP will address gaps in baselines and targets for the country programme and set aside at least 3 per cent of the programme budget to support strengthening of partners' monitoring and evaluation capacities, national data and implementation of evaluation plans. UNDP will seek to strengthen stakeholder participation by organizing joint field visits and periodic programme reviews and through regular participation in steering committee meetings and thematic and technical groups on the impact of the UNDAF. The country office will conduct policy research and knowledge management on the three broad programmatic areas over the country programme period.

28. The policy research will focus largely on: analysis of poverty and inequality; opportunities and challenges for inclusive growth and structural transformation; assessment of risks and vulnerability at macro and micro levels; understanding the likely impacts of climate change in the short and long terms; uncovering the environmental, economic and social values of biodiversity and protected areas; assessing performance of governance policies, reforms and strategies; and understanding the role of the various structures, systems and mechanisms put in place towards democratization, development and transformation.

29. Analysis of effects on equity, human development, innovation and policy analysis cut across the three broad areas of research. The research agenda will be conducted in collaboration with United Nations agencies, public universities, the Ethiopia Economics Association and Ethiopia Development Research Institute, and also utilize South-South cooperation to facilitate the process of knowledge sharing to refine the country programme and facilitate policy advisory services to government counterparts.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Ethiopia (2016-2020)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Structural transformation and inclusive growth				
UNDAF OUTCOME 1: By 2020 Ethiopia has achieved robust and inclusive growth in agricultural production, productivity and commercialization of the agricultural sector.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded.				
UNDAF outcome indicators, baselines and targets	Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines and targets)	Major partners and partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by outcome (in dollars)
<p>1.1. Major food crop² production in million quintals disaggregated by farmer type</p> <p>Baseline (2013) Total: 251 Smallholder farmers: 241 commercial farms: 10</p> <p>Target Total : 414 Smallholder farmers: 397 Commercial farms: 17</p> <p>1.2. Public spending on agriculture as % of GDP Baseline: (2015): 0.7% Target: 0.9% of GDP</p> <p>1.3. Value of export of agricultural products (in billions of United States dollars) Baseline: \$2.3 billion (2014) Target: \$2.8 billion</p>	<p>Data source: MoFED progress reports for GTP II, ATA reports, Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) reports</p> <p>Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Responsibility: ATA, MoFED, MoA</p>	<p>Output 1: Farmers have strengthened technical capacities and skills to adopt inclusive value chain approaches in the commercialization of cereals, pulses and oil seeds.</p> <p>Indicator 1: number of households using improved methods of farming (technology , seeds , fertilizers, and other extension services) Baseline: 15,200,000 Target: 19,760,000</p> <p>Indicator 2: number of unions using improved on-farm storage and other post-harvest handling practices Baseline: 30 Target: 45</p> <p>Indicator 3: number of coops and unions linked with buyers through contractual agreement and other remunerative markets Baseline: primary cooperative: 270 unions: 30 Target: primary cooperatives: 405 unions: 45</p>	<p>MoA, ATA; Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation; Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada</p>	<p>Regular: \$13,669,000</p> <p>Other: \$17,107,000</p> <p>Total: \$30,776,000</p>

	<p>Data source: Progress reports of GTP II, ATA reports, MoA reports Frequency: annually Responsibility: ATA, MoA</p>	<p>Output 2: Strengthened capacities of MoA at national and subnational levels to plan, deliver and monitor agricultural services.</p> <p>Indicator 1: number of smallholder farmers and pastoralists benefiting from agricultural extension services Baseline smallholders: 10,880,000, pastoralists: 469,000 Target smallholders: 14,570,000 pastoralists: 586,250</p> <p>Indicator 2: Number of farmers claimed to have benefited from the soil-testing centre advisory services. Baseline: 0 Target: 500,000</p>	MoA, ATA; Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation; Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada	
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Structural transformation and Inclusive Growth				
UNDAF OUTCOME 2: By 2020 private sector-driven industrial and service sector growth is inclusive, sustainable, competitive and job rich.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded.				
<p>2.1. Share of industrial sector in GDP Baseline (2014): 14% Target: 22%</p> <p>2.2. Export of manufactured goods as % of total merchandise exports Baseline (2013/2014):5% Target 2019/2020): 18%</p>	<p>Data Source: Ministry of Industry (MoI) reports Frequency: annually Responsibility: MoI</p>	<p>Output 1: Priority manufacturing sectors³ identified in the GTP are more inclusive, productive and competitive in regional and international markets</p> <p>Indicator 1: number of new jobs created in manufacturing sector Baseline: 0 Target: 400,000 Indicator 2: % of targeted businesses with increased access to industrial information Baseline: 0%</p>	MoI, Ethiopian Revenues and Customs Authority, CSA, Microsoft, DfID, EU, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada, UNIDO, UNESCO	<p>Regular: \$13,670,000</p> <p>Other: \$36,580,000</p> <p>Total: \$50,250,000</p>

³ Priority sectors are textile, leather, metal and agro-industry.

2.3. Number of tourist inflows Baseline 2013: 629,050 Target: 1,000,000		Target: 40%	
	Data Source: MoFED Progress reports of GTP, Federal Micro and Small Enterprises Development Agency (FeMSEDA) reports Frequency: annually Responsibility: MoFED, FeMSEDA	Output 2: Access to innovative financial products and services by MSMEs strengthened Indicator 1: number of MSMEs with access to new financial products/services Baseline: 0 Target: 100	National Bank of Ethiopia (NBE), Development Bank of Ethiopia, participating financial institutions, FeMSEDA
	Data Source: Entrepreneurship Development Centre annual reports Frequency: annually Responsibility: MoI, EDC	Output 3: Private sector enterprises have improved skills to be productive and competitive Indicator 1 : Number of new jobs and other livelihoods generated (disaggregated by sex) Baseline Men: 0 Baseline women: 0 Target Men: 200,000 Target Women: 100,000 Indicator 2: Number of entrepreneurs with increased access to investment advisory services (disaggregated by sex) Baseline men 2,168 Baseline women: 2,359 Target men: 40,000 Target women: 40,000	Ministry of Urban Development, Housing and Construction (MoUDHC), FeMSEDA, MoI
Data Source: Ethiopian Maritime Affairs Authority (EMAA) annual reports Frequency: annually Responsibility: EMAA	Output 4 Improved trade facilitation and logistical services for enhanced trade competitiveness Indicator 1: Extent to which capacities of the EMAA competitively provide trade facilitation and logistical services are improved Baseline: 2 ⁴ Target: 4	Ministry of Trade, EMAA, MoI, NBE	

⁴ Rating scale 1-5: 1=Low; 2=Below average; 3= Average; 4= Above average; 5=High

		Indicator 2: Cargo dwelling time at seaport of entry Baseline: 44 days Target: 10 days		
	Data Source: MoFED progress reports of GTP II, Ethiopian Tourism Organization (ETO) annual reports Frequency: annually Responsibility: ETO, MoFED	Output 5: Improved and enabling environment for an expanded and sustainable tourism sector Indicator 1: Extent to which tourism service centres have the financial and human resources capacities to expand the tourism sector ⁵ Baseline: 1 Target: 4 Indicator 2: Number of jobs created by the tourism sector Baseline: 783,638 Target: 1,000,000	Ministry of Culture and Tourism (MoCT), ETO	
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Ethiopia to become a green, carbon-neutral and climate-resilient middle-income economy by 2025.				
UNDAF (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME: By 2020, key government institutions at federal level and in all regions and cities are able to plan, implement and monitor priority climate change mitigation and adaptation actions and sustainable natural resource management.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change.				
3.1. Number of annual greenhouse gas emissions (in million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent) Baseline: 130 Target: 130	Data source: third national communication, sectoral reports, MoUDHC, Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy (MoWIE), MoA, MoCT reports, CRGE sectors Frequency: annual Responsible: MoUDHC, MoEF, MoWIE, MoA,	Output 1: Enhanced financial, technical and institutional capacity of CRGE sectors, line ministries to develop, implement and monitor, strategies and plans that promote climate-resilient green economy and society. Indicator 1. Number of households benefiting from mitigation and adaptation initiatives Baseline: TBD Target: 250,000 households Indicator 2: Number of cities implementing waste management and urban greenery initiatives	MoWIE, MoFED, MoEF, MoI, Ministry of Transport, MoUDHC, regional state bureaux	Regular: \$13,680,000 Other: \$69,370,000 Total: \$83,050,000
3.2. Coverage of renewable energy in gigawatt hours Baseline: 8,702 Target: 58,703				
3.3. Hectares of land managed sustainably through afforestation/				

⁵ ibid

reforestation, protected area management, biodiversity and ecosystem conservation Baseline: 1,200,000 Target: 6,700,000	CRGE sectors including MoCT Baseline: 2 Target: 16 Indicator 3: Number of rural households adopting climate change adaptation technologies Baseline: 0 Target: 20,000 Indicator 4: Number of sectors with strengthened systems in place to access, monitor and report on use of climate finance Baseline: 0 Target: 7 Indicator 5: Number of rural households accessing green technology initiatives Baseline: 9,000,000 Target: 9,800,000			
	Data source: MoEF, MoA, Ethiopia Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA), Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute (EBI) reports Frequency: Annually Responsible: MoEF, MoA, EWCA, EBI	Output 2: Regional administrations enabled to ensure the conservation, sustainable use and access of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems. Indicator 1: Number of households benefiting from sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation Baseline: TBD Target: 75,000 Indicator 2: Extent to which protected areas (forest, wildlife and heritage sites) are sustainably managed and conserved. ⁶ Baseline: 1 Target: 3	EWCA, EBI, MoFED, regions and city administrations	
	Data source: National Meteorology Agency (NMA), MoEF reports, Disaster Risk Management and Food	Output 3: Enhanced institutional capacity at all levels to effectively manage, coordinate and mainstream DRM policy, plan, strategies and programmes and to utilize climate information and early warning systems.	NMA, DRMFSS/MoA, MoWIE, regional bureaux	

⁶ Rating scale 1-5: 1=Low; 2=Below average; 3=Average; 4=Above average; 5=High.

	<p>Security Sector (DRMFSS) Frequency: Annually Responsible: CRGE sectors, MoCT</p>	<p>Indicator 1: Extent to which capacities for effective coordination of preparedness and response to disasters are improved⁷ Baseline: 2 Target: 4</p> <p>Indicator 2: Number of woredas (districts) accessing climate and early warning information Baseline: 74 Target: 250</p> <p>Indicator 3: Number of rural households benefiting from climate information and early warning systems Baseline: 2,800,000 Target: 9,015,000</p>		
	<p>Data source: MoUDHC, MoWIE, Ministry of Science and Technology, MoEF and MoCT reports; DRMFSS Frequency : annually Responsibility: MoEF, MoWIE, MoCT</p>	<p>Output 4: Enhanced resilience of households and communities in disaster-prone areas, including livelihood recovery support provided to refugees, host communities and internally displaced persons</p> <p>Indicator 1: Number of communities with community-based disaster preparedness and response plans; Baseline: 54 Target: 180</p> <p>Indicator 2: number of households benefiting from life-saving livelihood recovery support Baseline: 35,000 Target: 47,750</p>	<p>DRMFSS (federal and regional), MoFED, (federal and regional), National DRM Technical Working Group, United Nations agencies</p>	

⁷ Rating scale 1-5: 1=Low; 2=Below average; 3=Average; 4=Above average; 5=High.

National Priority/Goal: Democracy and good governance are maintained through people's participation and social justice is secured.					
UNDAF Outcome Involving UNDP: Key government institutions and other stakeholders utilize enhanced capacities to ensure equitable, efficient, accountable, participatory and gender-responsive development.					
Related Strategic Plan Outcome: Citizens' expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance.					
<p>4.1. Percentage of citizens reporting human rights, justice, oversight/accountability and democratic institutions (Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (EHRC), Ethiopian Institution of the Ombudsman (EIO), Ministry of Justice (MoJ), House of Peoples' Representatives, Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (FEACC), NEBE) as being accessible, responsive and independent. Baseline: TBD Targets: TBD</p> <p>4.2. % of public rating the Ethiopian Civil Service as being accountable, transparent, responsive and efficient Baseline: 60% Target: 85%</p> <p>4.3 % of women in national Parliament Baseline: 38.7 Target: TBD</p>	<p>Data Source: GTP II annual progress report, UNDAF midterm review, project reports, parliamentary deliberations and reports from institutions, dedicated public opinion/baseline survey Frequency: annually, quarterly, every 5 years Responsibility: Government of Ethiopia, EHCR, Supreme Court, EIO, MoJ, UNDP, UNCT</p>	<p>Output 1: Enhanced institutional and technical capacity of the justice system to deliver accessible, efficient and accountable justice to all, especially women and vulnerable groups. Indicator 1: Number of legal aid centres established. Baseline 2013: 123 Target: 246 Indicator 2: Number of beneficiaries, particularly women and vulnerable groups, using legal aid centres, disaggregated by sex Baseline men: 4,974 Baseline women: 15,026 Target men: 50,000 Target women: 150,000</p>	<p>MoJ, EHRC, Federal/regional Supreme Courts, Federal/regional Police Commissions, MoWCYA, CSOs, disabled people's organizations, Federal/regional Prison Administration, Bureau of Justice, House of Peoples' Representatives, public and private universities</p>	<p>Regular: \$13,680,000 Other: \$47,120,000 Total: \$60,800,000</p>	
		<p>Data source: Government and CSO parallel reports to treaty bodies, EHRC, Parliamentary discussions Frequency: every three years, biannually Responsibility: Government of Ethiopia</p>	<p>Output 2: Enhanced capacity of human rights institutions and other stakeholders to implement/enforce the international/regional human rights obligations and standards Indicator 1: % of accepted UPR recommendations implemented Baseline (2014): 75% Target: 100% Indicator 2: Number of human rights cases/complaints investigated and resolved by EHRC within the year of submission Baseline (2014): 2,000 Target: 10,000</p>	<p>House of Peoples' Representatives, EHRC, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), MoJ, CSOs</p>	

	<p>Data source: GTP APR, UNDAF midterm review, NEBE, FEACC and EIO reports, Ministry of Mines (MoM)/Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), CSO reports, media, parliamentary deliberations, dedicated public opinion/baseline survey;</p> <p>Frequency: every 5 years, annual, quarterly.</p> <p>Responsibility: UNDP, UNCT, IP's</p>	<p>Output 3: Capacity of the FEACC, EIO and MoM enabled to address awareness, prevention and enforcement of anti-corruption measures and administrative malpractices across sectors and stakeholders.</p> <p>Indicator 1: Number of cases and complaints investigated and resolved by EIO Baseline investigated (2012) : 988 Baseline resolved (2012): 104 Target investigated : 2000, Target resolved: 1000</p> <p>Indicator 2: Number of cases and complaints investigated by FEACC Baseline (2014): 4,592 Target: 9,000</p> <p>Indicator 3: Yearly availability of validated and published annual reports on extractive industries that meet requirements of EITI; Baseline: 0 Target: 4 over the country programme period (1 per year)</p>	<p>House of Peoples' Representatives, EIO, FEACC, NEBE, CSOs, media, MoFA, MoM, Ministry of Civil Service, MoFED, MoUDHC, MoA, MoM, Ethiopian Civil Service University, development partners</p>	
	<p>Data source: MoFED, MoUDHC, MoA, MoM and their regional counterparts, MoFA, MoWCYA</p> <p>Frequency: annual</p> <p>Responsibility: UNDP, Government of Ethiopia</p>	<p>Output 4: Democratic and oversight institutions (House of Peoples' Representatives, NEBE, Office of the Federal Auditor General) enabled to perform core functions for improved accountability, participation, representation, democratic elections and gender equality</p> <p>Indicator 1: % of yearly parliamentary standing committee oversight recommendations implemented by the Executive Baseline: 60% Target: 80%</p>	<p>House of Peoples' Representatives, NEBE, development partners</p>	

		<p>Indicator 2:Extent to which election-related dispute resolution mechanism have been implemented⁸ Baseline: 2 Target: 3</p> <p>Indicator 3: Number of women-specific issues and recommendations from public hearings tabled in the Parliament by the Women's Parliamentary Caucus Baseline: 0 Target: 4</p>		
	<p>Data source: MoFA and project reports, CSOs Frequency: quarterly</p>	<p>Output 5: National and local authorities and other stakeholders capacitated to prevent conflict and promote peace and security</p> <p>Indicator 1: Number of conflict and early warning systems capacitated to analyze, prevent and respond to conflicts; Baseline: 39 Target: 75</p> <p>Indicator 2: Extent to which the peace architecture has been implemented.⁹ Baseline: 2 Target: 4</p>	<p>MoFA, Inter-Religious Council of Ethiopia, development partners</p>	
	<p>Data source: Region/woreda annual reports, project reports, Frequency: Biannual Responsibility: UNDP, MoFED</p>	<p>Output 6: Capacity of local government institutions enabled to deliver improved basic services, respond to priorities voices by the public, and promote accountability and participation at local levels.</p> <p>Indicator 1: Number of woredas (districts) that show improved capacities to plan, implement and monitor delivery of basic services Baseline: 0 Target: 100</p>	<p>MoFED, regional bureaux of finance and economic development</p>	

⁸ Rating scale 1-5: 1=Low; 2=Below average; 3=Average; 4=Above average; 5=High.

⁹ ibid

		<p>Indicator 2: Number of woredas (districts) enabled to mobilize revenue locally to accelerate local economic growth Baseline: 0 Target: 100</p> <p>Indicator 3: Number of woredas (districts) with institutionalized community engagement and dialogue/participation platforms Baseline: 40 Target: 100</p>		
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