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Introduction

1. The present country programme document (CPD) for UNDP Ethiopia was developed after a series of consultations with the Government of Ethiopia at both the national and regional levels. It is fully consistent with the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and the poverty reduction strategy known as the Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP) (2006-2011), which mainstreams the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and was prepared during the course of 2005. The key focus of the CPD is supporting the Government and people of Ethiopia to achieve the MDGs, with emphasis on reducing absolute poverty. The multi-year funding framework (MYFF) and corporate guidelines, including those that call for a greater focus in country programme activities will guide the CPD.

I. Situation analysis

2. Ethiopia has reached a critical juncture in the aftermath of the May 2005 elections with considerable economic opportunities emerging in the past decade. While the country experienced relatively high levels of economic growth over the past decade and made some progress in consolidating a more open and democratic society, it still faces major challenges. Ethiopia has some of the worst development and poverty indicators in Sub-Saharan Africa and was ranked 170 out of 177 countries according to the human development index of 2004. Some 31 million people out of a population of approximately 75 million live below the poverty line, equivalent to just \$0.45 per day.

3. However, the country has a well-established poverty reduction strategies process (PRSP) with the first prepared in 2001, known as the sustainable development and poverty reduction programme (SDPRP), which was characterized by reasonable success with up to 60 per cent of the non-discretionary budget allocated to regions and woredas.

4. According to the PASDEP, between 6 and 13 million people are at risk of starvation every year. The country continues to be vulnerable to natural disasters and chronic food insecurity. The impact of poverty is now more acute as a result of the growing HIV/AIDS crisis, posing new challenges to the Government and international partners as they strive to achieve the MDGs. The low socio-economic status of women throughout much of the country continues to

undermine development efforts, not least because of their lack of opportunities arising from limited access to education – despite improvements in the last five years – and in many areas, including HIV/AIDS prevention and cultural barriers to their active participation in decision-making. Women suffer from high levels of poverty and are particularly susceptible to the negative effects of the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

5. Notwithstanding the commitment of the Government and its international partners, it is clear that achieving the MDGs will be a difficult task, requiring far more resources and some groundbreaking measures to scale up the development efforts of the country significantly.

6. Considerable progress has been recorded in the past five years in relation to governance, including deepening decentralization; civil service reform; justice sector reform; improving the capacity of Parliament and a substantial increase in the number of opposition members in the aftermath of the May 2005 elections. Those elections, which were recognized by all concerned to be consistent with international standards up to and including election day, have presented new challenges as the Government and the opposition strive to address concerns from both sides, such as post-election violence and ensuring the effective functioning of Parliament and other democratic institutions.

7. There is recognition that the country has turned a corner in terms of political awareness, with a considerable number of the seats in the national Parliament and regional councils now taken by the opposition. Much more needs to be done to consolidate the moves to deepen democracy, including creating an environment more tolerant of criticism, a more responsible media, and an understanding among the opposition of the importance of engaging in the political process.

8. Ethiopia has embarked on an innovative approach to decentralization. Unlike many countries, the decentralization process is based on ethnicity with the view to resolving the age-old problem of 'nationalities' in the country by recognizing the right to autonomy for all peoples and nationalities. The country has a long history of centrally controlled decision-making, and the ruthless rule of the Derg (the previous regime, overthrown by the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front) is very much in people's memories. The present approach to decentralization has created a

new understanding of the future direction of the country and the options available to the various regions.

9. Notwithstanding the introduction of the federal system and the progress towards ensuring greater levels of local democracy, the policy has thrown up a number of challenges, not least the unequal levels of capacity and the very low levels of development in what are known as the emerging regions. Those regions, while representing a relatively small percentage of the population, have limited access to education and health services and serious capacity problems in the local public service structures. The position of girls and women is particularly challenging in those regions.

10. A major issue is the ongoing border tension between Ethiopia and neighbouring Eritrea. The countries fought each other between 1998 and 2000, incurring high casualties and causing a severe strain on public finances as well as a reduction in donor support. While a ceasefire exists, the lack of a final settlement continues to throw a shadow over development prospects.

11. The comprehensive peace agreement in the Sudan, signed in early 2005, should provide new opportunities for cross-border trade, especially with southern Sudan. In Somalia, the instability continues along the border and the threat exists of a spill-over of violence during the present CPD period.

12. The Ethiopian economy is predominately rural, with the agricultural sector providing for about 85 per cent of the population and 90 per cent of its exports. Economic growth averaged about 5 per cent per annum over the period 1999-2000 to 2004-2005: when adjustments are made for population, the average per capita income rose by only 2.1 per cent.

13. The dependence of Ethiopia on the agricultural sector was clearly demonstrated in 2002/03, when there was a sharp decline in food production that caused significant disruption to the economy. Nearly 15 million people were affected by food shortages and received emergency food supplies for some period during that year. Although agriculture is at the centre of the national development strategy, growth in that sector has been slow, and the majority of improvements in the economic situation have been driven mainly by services and trade. Given the importance of the agricultural sector, the PASDEP

focuses on growth in the coming five-year period, with emphasis on commercialization of agriculture. The strategy also recognizes the need to diversify sources of growth, including creating an environment in which the private sector can thrive.

14. Land holdings in Ethiopia have declined to less than 0.5 hectares per person. Massive deforestation and over-grazing of pastureland have resulted in increasing shortages of land for cultivation and wood for fuel and construction. The environmental degradation has been hastened by severe soil erosion, with a massive loss of topsoil annually.

15. Ethiopia continues to face the HIV/AIDS crisis, with a growing number of orphans and a prevalence rate of approximately 4.4 per cent of the adult population. Women and urban populations are particularly vulnerable. This poses an additional challenge to the development planners and communities throughout the country. With many of those infected and affected in the most productive stages of their lives, as farmers, engineers, teachers, nurses, doctors, or civil servants, the impact of the epidemic, as it matures, will be felt more severely in the next five years. In 2002, the Government established the National HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Office (HAPCO), which is responsible for coordinating the national response to the epidemic. A national programme to reduce mother-to-child transmission and expand access to antiretroviral treatment has commenced. One of the key challenges will be to strengthen the public institutions that are fighting HIV/AIDS and ensuring a multisectoral response to the epidemic.

II. Past cooperation and lessons learned

16. Supporting sustainable development by assisting the Government and people of Ethiopia in working to achieve the MDGs has been at the core of the country cooperation framework (CCF) from 2002 to 2006. UNDP has focused on supporting the deepening of democracy; addressing food insecurity; ICT for development; environmental degradation; and fighting HIV/AIDS. Guided by the CCF, UNDP helped strengthen the decentralization process by increasing its contributions to activities at the *woreda* or district level. In the aftermath of the first CCF (1997-2001), the country office developed a more focused programme, with fewer sectors and a more strategic

approach to donor coordination and capacity-building at the federal and regional levels.

17. As part of the capacity-building strategy, considerable emphasis has been placed on the use of volunteers from the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme. Over 120 national UNV volunteers are in place, many of whom are working in the larger regions, supporting government structures in implementing development initiatives. That will be intensified during the present CPD. The country office also had considerable success in creating awareness of gender issues at the community level, especially in regard to property rights and inheritance.

18. An assessment of development results (ADR) report was prepared to review the development impact of the UNDP country programme in Ethiopia. As part of the planning process for the present CPD, the country office organized a review of the current CCF, and their findings reinforced those of the ADR, particularly with regard to the need for a greater focus in programme activities, with fewer service lines and interventions in fewer geographical areas. Other issues that emerged from the review included the need for a greater results-orientation in programme formulation; greater clarity in regard to capacity-building; stronger analysis of the development impact of programme interventions; better linkages within the programme section and with the operations section to encourage synergies in programme design and implementation; and more emphasis on mainstreaming gender and ICT for development.

III. Proposed programme

19. In line with the five priorities of the UNDAF, developed after an extensive process of consultations with the Government and other stakeholders in the country, UNDP has identified three interrelated key areas to be addressed during the CPD period. They come under the umbrella of support for creating an enabling environment for achieving the MDGs as the country office continues to work in assisting the Government and people of Ethiopia to make progress in achieving their goals. A key cross-cutting driver will be capacity-building in all activities.

20. The three areas are: reducing poverty and working towards achievement of the MDGs; deepening democratic governance; and addressing the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The CPD will be government-led, with the following cross-cutting themes: gender sensitivity; ICT

capacity-building in all development activities; and transparency and accountability. While the majority of the resources available will be sent to the *woredas*, the CPD period will see some resources spent at the federal level with a view to ensuring that the necessary policy environment is strengthened.

21. The Secretary-General's reform agenda calls on the United Nations system to mainstream human rights into all activities and programmes. In response to that call, UNDP will, in the course of the present CPD, strengthen the capacity of 'duty bearers' to meet their obligations and of 'rights holders' to claim their rights by promoting equity and non-discrimination; participation and inclusion; and accountability and the rule of law.

Poverty reduction and working towards the achievement of the MDGs

22. The focus of the CPD will be to support the achievement of the MDGs by, inter alia, ensuring that all activities strive to mainstream the MDGs during the five-year period. UNDP will support implementation of the PASDEP with a specific focus on support to policies that help to mobilize domestic resources, focus public resources on poverty reduction, foster a pattern of pro-poor growth, enhance systematic environmental and natural resources management implementation capacity; address equity as a central policy concern, and provide the poor with social protection. National human development reports will be used as tools to generate awareness of and support for national efforts to achieve the MDGs. The approach will ensure that ICT is mainstreamed across all development activities, building on the success to date.

23. Working with the Government as well as other United Nations bodies, UNDP will support the development of at least one economic growth corridor with potential interventions related to diversification in agriculture, industry and services to increase the income of the poor. Support will be provided in the form of knowledge-building, increased labour productivity, and encouraging greater use of technology.

24. Alongside those activities, UNDP will support a programme of disaster risk reduction and sustained recovery, building on the experience of the Coalition for Food Security. Support to the voluntary resettlement programme for vulnerable people will be intensified as part of the strategy to achieve food

security in the country. Where appropriate, UNDP will support the Government in its efforts to develop a comprehensive national recovery strategy closely linking humanitarian assistance and long-term development efforts.

25. Consistent with that approach will be support from the country office for sustainable land and natural resources management. There will be greater linkages with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development as the country office adopts a more integrated, cohesive strategy. A central objective will be to achieve synergy in food security and natural resource management programmes.

26. Complementing the support for a national recovery strategy and facilitating the return and reintegration of internally displaced persons will be assistance to the national mine action programme. UNDP will work closely with the relevant government authorities to clear mines, especially from areas with agricultural potential and large populations, an important issue in relation to food security.

27. Based on the experience of the country office, a more strategic approach will be adopted to national, regional and community-level capacity development to implement the water sector development programme effectively and systematically. UNDP will focus on developing the capacity of the Ministry to complement the efforts of other partners assisting in the construction of water points in the regions.

28. UNDP will continue supporting the Government in its endeavour to address the institutional causes of environmental and natural resource degradation by strengthening systematic implementation capacities at the federal, regional and community levels. With regard to energy, UNDP will complement the current energy sector programme, which is financed by the African Development Bank, the Government of Italy and the World Bank, among others.

Deepening democratic governance

29. UNDP will build on achievements to date through continuing assistance to the Government and people of Ethiopia to develop a transparent, democratic society. Key elements will be support for the public sector reform and decentralization process; strengthening the judicial system and increasing transparency, accountability and respect for human rights; and strengthening the representative, legislative and

oversight roles of Parliament at the federal and regional levels. UNDP will support institutions responsible for facilitating implementation of free and fair elections, especially through technical assistance to the National Election Board, civic education and building a culture of tolerance and dialogue.

30. Based on the experience after the May 2005 elections, strengthening national capacity for consensus-building and conflict management will be a particular focus. UNDP will link with successful governance initiatives such as 'Democratic Dialogue', a cross-instructional process for addressing complex societal challenges or problems that cannot be solved by any single institution.

31. UNDP will work with regional structures to assist in regional planning, strengthen regional councils and support the development of *woreda* capacity to address development challenges at the local level.

32. In regard to the justice sector, UNDP will support the anti-corruption efforts of the Government and promote ethical behaviour by strengthening the capacity of oversight bodies (such as the Anti-Corruption Agency and the Office of the Ombudsman) to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate graft cases while promoting a culture of respect for human rights and accountability. Efforts will be made to strengthen the capabilities of the courts and increase access by the poor to the justice system.

HIV/AIDS

33. If the MDGs are to be achieved, the HIV/AIDS epidemic must be addressed in a more coordinated manner. While progress has been made, there is a need to gear up prevention, treatment and care activities. UNDP will work with HAPCO at the federal and regional levels to build the capacity of local structures to address the epidemic.

34. During the CPD period, UNDP will focus on (a) promoting multisectoral responses that mainstream HIV/AIDS in national and decentralized development plans and in all activities of government institutions, including sector programmes, budgets, poverty reduction strategies and implementation modalities; and (b) providing technical assistance to implement the national social mobilization strategy using community conversation as a tool. A key focus of that will be enabling communities to address stigma and change behaviour. Supporting the human rights of those living

with HIV/AIDS will be a priority. The impact of HIV and AIDS on women will be considered and addressed in all interventions.

35. Working with the media will be a crucial element of the strategy to combat the epidemic. The focus will be on building understanding of the nature of the epidemic; improving reporting; fighting stigma and discrimination; and promoting national discussion on pertinent issues to defeat the epidemic. Relevant support will be provided to media training institutions.

Cooperation and partnership strategy

36. UNDP will continue to work with its main partner in the country, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development. A partnership has been established with the Ministry at the federal and regional levels, with regular review meetings between the Ministry and UNDP management. UNDP will work with the Government to strengthen partnership with civil society, ensuring that such organizations play a more effective and supportive role in addressing the development challenges of the country.

37. The preparation of the UNDAF in 2005 contributed to developing greater cohesion among members of the United Nations country team in Ethiopia. The country team is committed to the reform agenda of the Secretary-General and will increase the number and depth of joint programmes. Areas have been identified for joint programmes, including HIV/AIDS, humanitarian/recovery programmes and support to the development of economic growth corridors.

38. In addition United Nations organizations and government partners, UNDP has extensive contact with bilateral and multilateral agencies including the African Development Bank, Austria, Belgium, Canada, the European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. UNDP is the co-chair and secretariat of the Development Assistance Group (DAG) in Ethiopia, and is recognized as having a central role in ensuring coordination among donors and international partners. Together with the World Bank, UNDP will facilitate coordinated donor support to implementing, monitoring and evaluating the PASDEP.

39. The country office will work closely with the World Bank and other international financial

institutions in the country to ensue greater coherence and cooperation in supporting the efforts of Ethiopia to achieve the MDGs. UNDP will also work with the Government, in consultation with the World Bank and other international partners, to enable it to examine alternative funding instruments to direct budget support. The country office will work with the private sector on developing capacity and facilitating greater linkages with the national poverty reduction strategy.

40. To achieve the goals of the present CPD, the country office will develop a more dynamic resource mobilization strategy to build on available core resources. The work of UNDP in coordinating and leading key donor and international initiatives will be crucial in positioning it as one a major development partner of the Government of Ethiopia. Efforts will be made to increase non-core funding and to encourage greater international support to the country, which still lags far behind other African States in terms of official development assistance per capita.

IV. Programme management, monitoring and evaluation

41. The national execution modality will continue to be preferred for programme interventions. It will be continually reviewed to ensure that it is streamlined and made more efficient and user-friendly, given the limited delivery capacity in the country (which causes delays in implementation and reporting). Efforts will be intensified to resolve bottlenecks in implementation such as lack of transport infrastructure, limited telecommunications and limited or non-existent bank facilities outside the main urban areas.

42. Notwithstanding the national execution approach, there will be cases where the direct execution modality will be used, such as the DAG trust/pool fund.

43. As part of the strategy to promote national ownership of UNDP support, programme monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will be implemented in line with the UNDAF mechanism for the current period.

44. A key element of the country office approach will be scaling up the national UNV programme, which has been a cornerstone of capacity-building efforts in the country to date. By the middle of the CPD period, the number of UNV volunteers will have increased considerably, with an emphasis on filling gaps in the government structures of the emerging regions.

Annex Results and resource framework for Ethiopia (2007-2011)

<p>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</p> <p>PASDEP: Enhanced food security through improvement in employment generation, private sector involvement in rural production, and better land use.</p>					
Programme component	Country programme outcomes, including outcome indicators, baselines and targets	Country programme outputs	Output indicators, baselines and targets	Role of partners ^a	Indicative resources by goal (in thousands of dollars)
<p>Pro-poor policy reform to achieve MDG targets</p> <p>Globalization benefiting the poor</p> <p>Private-sector development</p>	<p>At least one economic growth corridor (EGC) developed to improve incomes of the poor</p>	<p>High-quality knowledge developed about EGCs</p> <p>Improved labour productivity in specific locations within the corridor.</p> <p>Increased and sustained use of technology to support the EGC</p> <p>Improved institutional capacities at the federal and regional levels in monitoring, evaluation and implantation of the EGC</p> <p>National Human Development Reports (NHDRs) used in policy formulation</p>	<p>Baseline</p> <p>- Current trend of poverty reduction not in line with the potential achievement of the MDGs</p> <p>- 44% of people in 2000 were living with less than \$0.45 a day. Baseline for EGC 2006 survey</p> <p>-No NHDRs available for Ethiopia</p> <p>Targets</p> <p>- Head count ratio 28% in 2011 (% of people living on less than \$0.45 a day)</p> <p>- Average annual growth of real GDP 8%</p>	<p>United Nations bodies involved: UNDP, UNICEF, World Bank, ILO, UNFPA, ECA, FAO, UNIDO, UNAIDS, WHO</p> <p>Other partners involved: Government Ministries, DAG, OECD, civil society organizations, regional administrations, cooperatives, the private sector, universities, training and research centres, NGOs and community-based organizations, Ethiopian chamber of commerce and city chambers of commerce</p>	<p>Regular 3 870</p> <p>Other Third-party cost-sharing 6 630</p> <p>IFTF 1 500</p> <p>Total 12 000</p>
<p>Recovery and food security UNDAF outcome: By 2011, significantly strengthened capacities of the 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</p> <p>PASDEP: 1. Enhanced food security through improvement in employment generation, private sector involvement in rural production, and better land use. 2. Reduction in vulnerability of poor people.</p>					
<p>Support for disaster risk reduction, recovery and sustainable livelihood</p>	<p>By 2011 the implementation of policies strategies and coordination mechanisms are fully developed leading to:</p> <p>Food and nutrition security and sustainable livelihood</p> <p>Protection of vulnerable populations and enhancement of their</p>	<p>Enhanced coordination for recovery, food security and longer-term development</p> <p>Social mobilization and community-level participation for enhanced disaster management, food security and sustainable livelihood</p> <p>Enhanced livelihoods of resettled populations and systematic intensification of the resettlement programme</p>	<p>Baseline</p> <p>- Coordination/ harmonization framework for food security established in 2003</p> <p>- Social mobilization strategy required</p> <p>- Capacity for sustainable livelihood in resettled communities inadequate despite potential of resettlement programme</p>	<p>Government - Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Food Security Coordination Bureau, Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Agency, Ministry of Federal Affairs and Regional States: United Nations bodies: UNICEF, FAO, WFP, OCHA: will provide technical support and take part in joint programmes as</p>	<p>Regular 11 610</p> <p>Other Third-party cost-sharing 6 390</p> <p>GEF 19 000</p> <p>CPR 3 000</p>

^a The list should focus on strategic partnership for the achievement of the outcome.

	physical, human and social assets, ensuring a smooth transition between humanitarian responses and longer-term development	Advocacy for policies that link emergency, recovery and longer-term development	<p>Target</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Well-articulated policies and strategies - Regular policy and national review forums - Social mobilization strategy developed - Improved livelihoods of resettled communities <p>Indicator: Extent of coordination and harmonization of government and partners support.</p>	appropriate	Total 40 000
Support for sustainable land management and natural resource Planning	Enhanced and systematic environment/natural resources management implementation capacities at the federal, regional and community levels to attain the PASDEP and MDG targets	Community natural resources/environment management and coping mechanisms enhanced; Federal and regional development plans fully integrate environment issues	<p>Baseline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No organized documentation of local knowledge on community environment crisis coping mechanisms - Weak environment policy, Environmental Impact Assessment and pollution standards implementation capacity <p>Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water supply and sanitation database established - Water sector development programme implementation capacity enhanced - Community-based environment crisis coping mechanism strengthened <p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documentation of coping mechanisms; local-level environment management capacity - Water sector development programme implementation reporting improved - Water supply and sanitation database/network established 	United Nations bodies: UNICEF, FAO, WFP, OCHA Government: Ministries, National Meteorological Services Agency, Institute of Biodiversity Conservation, and Regional Water and Environment Bureaux United Nations bodies: WFP; UNICEF; UNDP Drylands Development Centre; GEF; GEF Small Grants Programme; Nile Environmental Action Project will provide technical assistance and assist in resource mobilization	

<p>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-building and promotion of decentralization at all levels, including upholding of human rights principles, transparency and accountability</p> <p>PASDEP: Fully operational democratic, accountable and responsive constitutional federalism, ensuring citizen empowerment and participation.</p>					
Support to justice and human rights	<p>Strengthen capacity of the Human Rights Commission and Office of the Ombudsman to be more effective in promoting and protecting human rights</p> <p>By 2011 improved access to justice system for the population, in particular the poor, the vulnerable and the marginalized</p>	<p>Enhanced capacity of the Human Rights Commission, Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission and Ombudsman Office with regard to promotion and defence of human rights issues</p> <p>Capacity of the justice sector institutions strengthened to promote judicial efficiency, effectiveness and independence</p>	<p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human Rights Commission and Office of the Ombudsman was first established late 2004 and have limited capacity. - While considerable changes took place in the past, justice system still weak. <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased awareness of human rights issues including conflict management in government institutions, civil society organizations and the community at large - Efficient case management and recording in place to investigate complaints - Modern case management and recording system will be instituted. Use of ICT more widespread - Court organizational structures reviewed and reformed 	<p>Government counterparts: Ministries, Human Rights Commission, Office of the Ombudsman, Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission</p> <p>United Nations bodies : UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNESCO</p>	<p>Regular 15 500</p> <p>Other Third-party-cost-sharing 28 400</p> <p>SIDA 3 400</p> <p>EEC 3 400</p> <p>TTF 300</p> <p>Total 51 000</p>
Decentralization, local governance and urban/rural development	<p>Devolution of power significantly enhanced and the civil service reform implemented, 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</p>	<p>Community demand-driven planning and management training programme for woredas</p> <p>Improved communication collaboration and linkages between the regional and woreda administrative structures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Woreda and kebeles strategic plans reviewed and prepared in a participatory manner - Multi-year infrastructure investment plans adopted and implemented by pilot woredas, including kebeles plans and priorities based on indicative planning figures from both regions and woredas <p>Greater use of ICT for access to internet in rural areas</p>	<p>Government counterparts: Ministries, regional and lower-level administrative offices, Bureau of Finance and Economic Development</p> <p>United Nations bodies: UNICEF, UNFPA, United Nations Capital Development Fund</p>	
Support to the federal and state parliaments (Councils) and electoral bodies	<p>Parliament and electoral bodies (federal; and regional) empowered to fully integrate the priorities of the</p>	<p>Parliament capacity for law making and oversight strengthened at federal and regional levels</p>	<p>Increased quality and quantity of substantive policy debate regarding law making, law revision and oversight</p>	<p>Government counterparts: federal Parliament and state councils, federal and regional-level electoral bodies</p>	

	population, in particular the vulnerable and marginalized groups		Increase consultation between Members of Parliament and constituencies to improve representative function of Parliament	United Nations bodies: UNFPA, ILO, IOM, OHCHR	
<p>HIV and AIDS, UNDAF outcome: By 2011, achieve substantial progress towards reducing vulnerability to HIV infection, especially of women and girls, and alleviating the impact of the epidemic, with emphasis on marginalized and affected population</p> <p>PASDEP: Halt and begin the reversal of the spread of HIV/AIDS-Increased share of healthy and educated Ethiopians enjoying an improved standard of living and access to economic opportunities.</p>					
HIV/AIDS and human development	HIV/AIDS effectively mainstreamed into national development plans/programmes, key sectors, decentralized plans and implementation modalities	Leadership, institutional and technical capacity within public sector and civil society to manage and implement comprehensive, multisectoral responses strengthened	<p>Baseline: Budgets not allocated to fight HIV/AIDS under each sector</p> <p>Target: Key sectors having in place strategies, activities and budgets to prevent the further spread of HIV/AIDS and to mitigate the impact of the epidemic (level 4)</p> <p>Indicator: Policies and strategies developed and budget allocated to mitigate the bi-directional impact of the epidemic</p>	Relevant ministries; HAPCO United Nations bodies: UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS, WHO, ILO, FAO	<p>Regular 7 740</p> <p>Other: Third-party cost-sharing 14 760</p> <p>Total 22 500</p>
Human rights, gender and HIV/AIDS	An enabling environment to protect the rights of people living with HIV/AIDS and women at the community level facilitated Indicators: Underlying causes fuelling the epidemic addressed and vulnerable groups empowered	Communities and vulnerable populations mobilized and empowered to plan, implement and monitor their own responses to HIV/AIDS	<p>Baseline: Considerable stigma and discrimination surrounding HIV/AIDS and sexuality, harmful traditional practices prevalent</p> <p>Target: Community conversations as a methodology for community empowerment, especially for women upscaled to regions/<i>woredas</i> through extension workers</p> <p>Indicator: Number of <i>woredas</i> in regions in which community conversation is conducted and generated positive results in the areas of stigma, community behaviour and action. Number of women involved in the community conversation process</p>	Relevant ministries; HAPCO United Nations bodies: UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS, WHO, ILO, WFP	