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Annual Report 2012

**Democratic
Institutions Programme**

The Democratic Institutions Programme is managed by UNDP
Ethiopia Country Office



Democratic Institutions Programme

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The Democratic Institutions Programme (DIP) is a five-year multi-donor program to strengthen the capacity of seven key democratic institutions. These are 1) House of Peoples Representatives (HoPR) and Regional State Councils 2) The House of Federation and Southern Nations and Nationalities Peoples Regional State (SNNPRS), Council of Nationalities 3) The Ethiopian Human Rights Commission 4) The Ethiopian Institute of the Ombudsman 5) The Federal Ethics and Anti-corruption Commission (FEACC) 6) The Office of the Federal Auditor General and Regional Auditor Generals (OAG) and 7) The National Electoral Board of Ethiopia (NEBE). The total resource allocated for the programme is USD 47 million. The DIP is funded by the below listed agencies.



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Foreword

2012 was a busy year for Ethiopia's democratic governance agenda. Ethiopia completed the Africa Peer Review Mechanism process, approved the National Human Rights Action Plan and the country was elected into the United Nations Human Rights Council. The active participation of Ethiopia in the post-2015 MDGs discussions equally provided opportunity for the country to demonstrate leadership in shaping global development agenda.

The Democratic Institutions Programme (DIP) has provided key support to sustaining democratic governance in Ethiopia by supporting the country's democratic institutions. The country has in return witnessed enhanced capacities for achieving progress in transparency and accountability, human rights and popular participation. All these are the hallmark pillars of democratic governance on which sustainable development established.

When these institutions are strengthened through our collective support, we witness the impact on the lives of Ethiopia's citizens such as in the case of Birhanu Alaro who found his livelihood threatened and through the intervention of the Ethiopia Institutions of Ombudsman had his property returned along with compensation of more than half a million Ethiopian Birr. I also highlight Mulu Birhanu, a 24 year young woman who overcame her disability to earn a BA degree in Marketing Management and a job as a civil servant in Addis Ababa. With little resources to fall back on, Mulu faced a harsh life on the streets when she was suddenly dismissed from her job but by accessing free legal aid she is now back at her desk and earning an income. There are many more such encouraging stories resulting from the DIP intervention.

Deepening democracy is a long-term engagement and we in the development community need also to scale up our investments in democratic governance in Ethiopia while objectively assessing the performance of our ongoing programmes within a broader social, political and development context.

As the DIP comes to a close, we have an opportunity to reflect on not only our successes, but learn from the challenges and lessons during the implementation of the Programme. The results of these lessons would serve as input to define future engagement in democratic governance in the country.

Ethiopia has always demonstrated a strong ownership of its development agenda and through Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED) the government has played a leading role in implementing the DIP. I also commend the development partners for their strategic guidance and resources, which has immensely contributed to the success of the programme.

It is the strong commitment demonstrated by all stakeholders that has made it possible for UNDP to successfully steer the programme to achieve results which have contributed to the country's transformative agenda.

Eugene Owusu
UNDP Resident Representative,
UN Resident Coordinator & UN Humanitarian Coordinator

Executive Summary

The peaceful transfer of power in 2012 after the death of PM Meles Zenawi, who had been in power since the early nineties, and the need for policy continuity demonstrated the continued imperative for strong democratic institutions to ensure that actions and decisions taken by public officials are subject to oversight (political, legal and popular) so as to guarantee that development management respond to the needs of citizens. Set against this context, the overall progress of the DIP in 2012 was incremental. Improved operational capacity of these institutions led to consistent review of the executive's actions which resulted in improvements in policy making and implementation, promotion and protection of human rights and wider access to public services.

Through the support from the programme, democratic institutions, especially the Office of the Auditor General and the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission increasingly subjected government's actions to scrutiny. Increased review resulted in improved property right and restitution. For example government has been able to compensate people displaced by development initiatives.

Social accountability and public confidence in democratic institutions is showing a positive trend as evidenced by increasing demand for services and outreach by the institutions. The number of tips-off and complaints to the Human Rights Commission, Ombudsman and Anti-corruption Commission showed an upward trend with Ombudsman reporting a 384 % increase in 2012 compared to that of the previous year, while the anticorruption commission reported a consistent increase of 14.4 % per year. Increase social accountability could be the result of massive awareness raising campaigns. The Ombudsman alone reached 2.6 million citizens during the reporting period while ethics education coverage reached 69.7% exceeding the 62% target for the year. Customer's satisfaction with the services of the Anti-corruption Commission was reported to have reached 87% in 2012 from 62% in 2009/2010. The Democratic Institutions have efficiently utilized 95 % of the resources allocated to them by the DIP during the year.

Support provided through the programme facilitated the systematization of accountability, transparency and participation mechanisms which resulted in improvement in the timeliness, coverage and quality of accountability and transparency measures. For example the audit coverage at Federal level reached 97% in 2012 with audit backlog maintained at zero. The assets of 51,000 public officials and their families were registered exceeding the overall target of 50,000 by 2012.

The programme further supported some of the democratic institution contribution to law making and implementation as demonstrated in the introduction and implementation of Asset Registration and Disclosure Law, introduction of mechanisms for implementation of Freedom of Information law, adoption of the National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP) and adoption of the Grant Sharing Formula. Branch offices of Ombudsman and Human Rights Commission established towards the end of 2011 became fully operational in 2012 contributing to enhanced citizens' access to services, promoting accountability, human rights and enhancing popular participation at the sub-national level.

The submission of the State party report to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, approval of the National Human Rights Action Plan, application of the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission for accreditation to International Coordination Committee of National Human Rights Institutions, issuance of the first comprehensive prison monitoring report were major milestones. Also in 2012, the country came out with its first general election observation report. Other achievements include the commencement of national implementation of the Freedom of Information Proclamation by ministries and agencies of government, publication and dissemination of the national standardized voter education manual.

Programme Context

Ethiopia has set itself a bold and ambitious development vision to become a middle income country by 2025. In elaborating this version, the government has articulated the imperative and role of democratization in ensuring rapid, inclusive and equitable development, human and capital resource development for achieving the MDGs target by 2015. Since 1991 government has embarked on major transformative processes to reform the political/governance architecture, civil service and economic structure and orientation of the country. These reforms have gained momentum and led to significant demonstrable results. Ethiopia is the 3rd (second in Africa) fastest movers on human development. These impressive results have transformed Ethiopia to one that is growing, resilient and confident.

However, as indicated by the latest review of the GTP, the African Peer Review Mechanism Country Report and the National Human Rights Action Plan, socio-economic, governance and political challenges persist¹. Securing the 2025 vision and meeting the MDG targets, demands the redoubling of efforts to improve the capacity of the state to undertake and build partnerships in delivering efficient and effective development management.

As a capacity development intervention which aims at establishing well-structured and well-functioning democratic institutions, the changing political economy context during the course of last year demonstrated and shaped the evolving importance and relevance of the programme. The first ever peaceful transfer of power for over 50 years is evidence of a maturing culture of tolerance and it validates the need for continued support to constitution building and constitutionalism. Policy continuity after the death of PM Meles, the architect of the current development orientation, demonstrated the improved capacity of democratic institutions and the necessity for continued support to capacity development for them to limit arbitrary and discretionary policy implementation by the executive.

Ethiopia's election into the United Nations Human Rights Council and the International Ombudsman Institute, publication of the APRM Country Report, and development of a National Human Rights Action Plan, reiterated the country's obligations to certain universal norms and confirmed its commitment to subject itself to wider international scrutiny on certain share values. These events also provided an opportunity for greater alignment and wider partnerships to address some of Ethiopia's priorities identified in instruments like the NHRAP and the APRM.

Building on the established momentum an increased recognition of the need to capture and communicate results in the governance sector, and the appointment of a Minister with the rank of Deputy Prime Minister to coordinate government's governance portfolio, provide opportunities for wider sector coordination and strategic guidance.

Key Programme Level Achievements and Results

Programme Outcome	Indicators
Well-structured and well-functioning institutions that embody open, transparent and democratic governance which respects the rights of all its citizens as enshrined in the Constitution (Adapted from the PASDEP, P. 176)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Level of satisfaction of citizens of services rendered2. Institutionalized systems of accountability, transparency and participation3. Level of awareness of the people about their rights, corruption and ethical standards

¹ See the second APR of the GTP

Progress towards Programme outcomes

Institutionalized systems of accountability, transparency and participation

The democratic institutions capacity development support continued to significantly contribute to the deepening of democratic governance and accountability systems during 2012. The Asset Registration and Disclosure law proved to be an important tool in preventing corruption. Since the introduction of the law in 2010, the Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission registered the asset and properties of 51,000 public servants and their families exceeding its registration target of 50,000 for the initial phase of implementation. Net registration of assets in 2012 alone amounted to over 20,000 officials. Apart from providing support to strengthen the Asset Disclosure and Registration Directorate of the Commission, the programme facilitated a multi-stakeholder knowledge sharing forum on asset disclosure and verification to inform implementation of the law in Ethiopia with the experiences and lessons from other countries as well as input from stakeholders including CSOs and development partners.

The Freedom of information law was enacted in 2008 with the principal objective of fostering a culture of accountability and transparency of public bodies and facilitating public participation and citizens' empowerment by giving effect to the right of citizens to access receive and impart information held by public bodies. After three years of preparation including the development and adoption of guidelines and procedures, the pilot phase of implementation undertaken in twenty public institutions was completed and Ethiopian Institution of the Ombudsman officially launched the national implementation in 2012. A national baseline survey on the existing system was initiated during the year to serve as a basis for tracking and monitoring progress of implementation by public authorities. Trainings were provided to Federal and Regional bodies to facilitate understanding and application of the law. Awareness campaigns were conducted to enhance knowledge of the citizens about their rights to access publicly held information. Public institutions reported receiving increased request for information from the public and sought the advice/ support of EIO in handling the requests. The EIO, as part of implementing the FOI, published its code of conduct, working procedures and directives and made it available to the public.

Audit coverage, quality and the overall audit environment in the country has shown a steady and strong upward progression. Audit coverage at the federal level reached 97 % in 2012 against a baseline of 35 percent in 2010 and securing a net increase of 5 % against 92% coverage in 2011. The increase in coverage means increase in scrutinizing government budget and expenditure, increase in the number of entities audited and made to account for resources allocated. This in turn has increased responsiveness on the part of audited institutions and increase in quality and timeliness of service delivery. The audit backlog, which was estimated at 1-2 years at the commencement of the programme, has also been cleared sustaining zero backlog rate for the past two years. The capacity building support provided by programme that enhanced the professional skill of auditors and enabled the standardization of the audit system has significantly contributed to the results. The Office of Federal Auditor General and its regional counterpart continued to work towards improving the overall audit environment. There were also requests lodged to be audited, a big stride from an environment where auditors were perceived as fault finders. Parliamentary Public Accounts Committees (PACs) continued using the reports submitted by the OAGs for effective oversight on utilization of public resources.

DIP's intervention has also contributed to enhance the capacity of parliamentarian. The skills and understanding of MPs have been improved regarding their role and responsibilities towards exercising parliamentary oversight function. Clear understanding of the separation of powers between parliament and government has been created. Working mechanisms have been improved. The MPs are now deploying a standardized checklists and formats to make a quality and effective oversight in light of checking and balancing what the government is doing. In most cases, due to the comprehensive and strong oversight function of the standing committees, the provision of infrastructure and service delivery has been improved.

The National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP), the first of its kind in the country, was endorsed by the Council of Ministers and is awaiting the approval of the Parliament. The preparation of the plan started in 2010 in response to the recommendation of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), which the country underwent in 2009. The three years (2012 – 2015) plan is aligned with the GTP and has an overall objective of improving implementation of human rights guaranteed under the Constitution. Its specific goals include: Strengthening the democratic and human rights culture in the country; Identifying coordinated ways and mechanisms of sustainable human rights promotion in the country; and devising strategies and systems on human right promotion.

The plan is comprehensive in terms of incorporating Civil, Political, Economic, Social, Cultural rights as well as rights of vulnerable groups. It aspires to respond to challenges in areas of economic, social and cultural rights representing a positive trend in recognition of indivisibility of human rights and setting the basis for stronger work of the commission on economic, social and cultural rights. It outlines government initiatives and challenges in specific areas of human rights (i.e., policy, administrative and institutional). The plan also provides policy, administrative and institutional and educational measures to address areas requiring increased attention and improvement.

The NHRAP will serve as the country's main tool to protect and promote human and democratic rights of citizens. It is also expected to bring together all separate efforts and enables the government to conduct human rights protection and promotion activities in a well-coordinated and efficient manner.

The House of Federation endorsed a new five years (2012-2016) Grant Sharing Formula in May 2012. The preparation of the new formula started in early 2011 and underwent various levels of consultation. The formula serves to allocate budget to regional governments with the purpose of ensuring horizontal equalization. Unlike the previous formula, which tried to address the issues of horizontal imbalances through an additional one percent allocation to emerging regions, the new grant sharing formula deals with disparities by incorporating the expenditure need of these regions into the formula.

Developing organizational systems, policies and process – towards rationalization, automation and digitalization

As part of organizational development, most of the institutions developed and institutionalized systems, tools, policies, strategies and processes. In the past, these tools and systems were developed by external experts. The institution have begun utilizing in house expertise or collaborated with other democratic institutions to develop their organizational system, testifying to their growing capacity. The NEBE in collaboration with experts from HoPR developed a comprehensive election officers training manual that standardized the trainings provided throughout the country. The House of Federation developed a new grant sharing formula that serves as a tool to distribute grant to regional governments thereby ensuring horizontal equalization. EIO introduced an administrative supervision guideline, which incorporates tools that are specifically designed to address administrative abuses against women, children and persons with disabilities. The OFAG also standardized its audit manuals which allowed uniformity in audit practices throughout the country.

The Office of Auditor General, in its effort to develop and strengthen its institutional system, revised its strategic plan and job description of the entire career structure. It is expected that the clear job description and the new strategic plan would contribute to staff retention which had been a major challenge for the institution. Similarly, the House of Federation revised its Secretariat's organizational structure, introducing five new directorates. A Gender Directorate is amongst the new additions, a commendable improvement from a single gender expert, which crippled the gender mainstreaming effort of the House.

The Federal Ethics and Anti-corruption Commission upgraded its website to a web-portal system (www.feac.gov.et) allowing the Commission to receive tip-off and information online, thereby broadening its outreach. EIO tested its mini studio that produced spot announcements, short dramas and mini-documentaries for raising public awareness. Apart from addressing the institutional need, the institution is to extend the studio's service to other democratic institutions as well. The EIO also conducted a pilot testing of its case management system, which was developed in-house for complaint

intake and investigation. The pilot testing was successfully completed and it has fully replaced the manual system. Taking note of EIO's experience, FEACC is also developing a case management system and upon completion, it is expected to improve the Commission's effectiveness and efficiency in service delivery.

Building partnership, collaboration and alliance

The democratic institutions have been building partnership and collaboration with different stakeholders both at home and abroad. FEACC initiated partnership with the public and private sectors as well as CSOs. It has collaborated with 116 woreda level anti-corruption movements, university based good governance and ethics promoting movements, the national anti-corruption assembly of religious organizations, and several anti-corruption forums and clubs. The partnership with these stakeholders is reported to contribute to the increase in number of corruption cases reported and averted due to increased awareness and willingness of the public to collaborate in the fight against corruption.

ORAGs collaboration with federal and regional legislative bodies (i.e., federal parliaments, regional state councils, PACs, and the judiciary) has been strengthened so as to ensure accountability in the utilization of public funds. Federal and regional Finance and Budgetary Affairs Standing Committees /Public Accounts Committees (PAC) started using the reports submitted to them for effective oversight on utilization of public resources, paving the way for enforcement of audit findings.

Speakers' forum, which were mainly held at federal and regional level, have been strengthened and expanded further to lower level councils (i.e., Zone, Woreda and Kebele). The Ethiopian Institution of the Ombudsman was formally admitted as an institutional member of the International Ombudsman Institute (IOI). It joined 147 other Ombudsman institutions around the world and has become the 15th member from Africa. The institution is also a member of the African Ombudsman and Mediator's Association (AOMA) and chairs the East African Regional Association. The admission of the EIO is an international recognition of the achievement of the Institution largely supported by the DIP.

Mainstreaming and Institutionalizing Gender

With the support of the programme, Democratic Institutions established a gender forum to support efforts of the institutions in their gender mainstreaming efforts. The forum which comprises of gender focal points and planning officers served as a platform to exchange experience amongst implementing partners and continued to play an important role in mainstreaming gender in 2012. The support provided through DIP and the forum, enabled IPs to develop gender strategies and checklists, mainstream gender in their work plans and develop tools to monitor implementation, provide training for their staff and immediate stakeholders, and avail opportunities for gender sensitization.

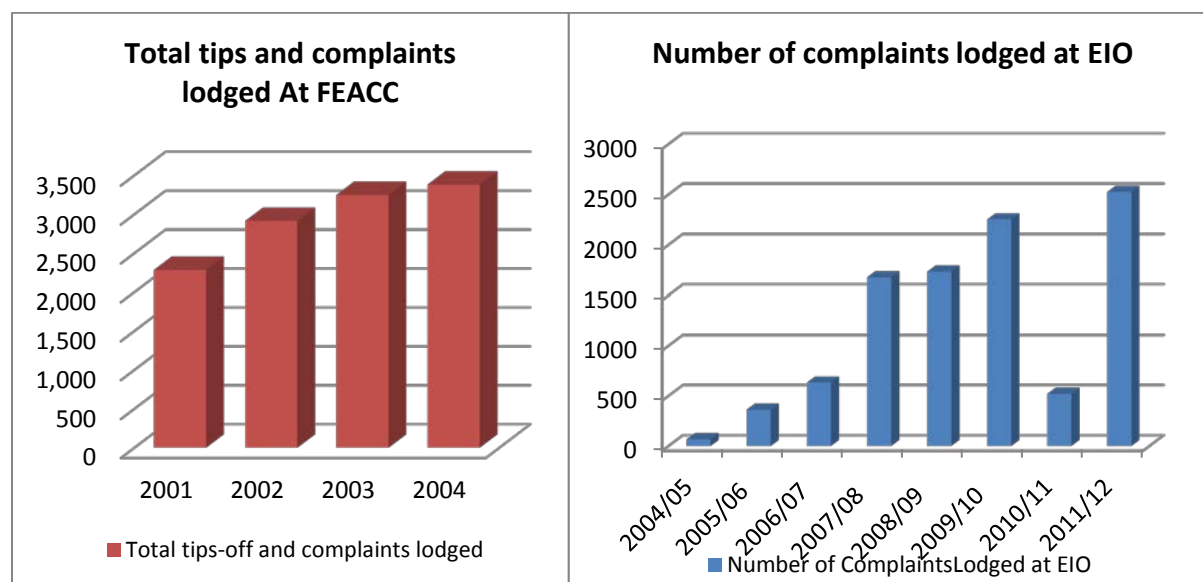
The House of Federation introduced a new Gender Directorate, a significant progress from a single gender expert that challenged the House's gender mainstreaming effort. NEBE endorsed its gender strategy to enhance women's participation in Elections. The board used the strategy to guide the development of its 2005 annual work plan and set up a task force to monitor effective gender mainstreaming in the electoral work. In addition to this, so as to enhance the inclusion of women in the election process, the Board introduced a requirement for inclusion of women election officers in all polling stations. As a result, women made up 48 percent of the election officers recruited for the 2013 local council election.

The federal parliament and regional state councils established women forums at various levels, so as to adequately reflect and address the issue of gender in the oversight and legislative process, ensure gender mainstreaming and women empowerment, and also enhance the capacity of women parliamentarians. During the year under review, regional women forums were established in Afar, Amhara and Harari. Harari regional state also established a women caucus, the first of its kind at a regional level. RSCs further extended the establishment of women forums to woredas level. For instance, Oromia RSC established women forums in all of its Woreda councils. Similarly, Amhara, Tigray and Southern Regional State councils established the forum in many of their respective Woredas.

Level of awareness of the people about their rights, corruption and ethical standards

Democratic institutions implemented public education programmes on human rights, ethical standards and good governance. Assessments were undertaken by some institutions to evaluate progress made revealed encouraging achievements. For instance, FEACC's "Ethics Education Awareness Coverage" report indicates that Ethics education coverage reached 69.5 percent, well above the Commissions target of 62 percent. The modalities for delivery of ethics education were further reviewed indicating varying levels of coverage and effectiveness enabling the Commission to review its public education mechanism as a major component of prevention work².

The number of tip-off and complaints lodged to democratic institutions (i.e., FEACC, EIO and EHRC) has also been on an increasing trend. For instance, the number of complaints lodged to EIO increased by more than 384 percent in 2012 as compared to a year earlier, almost half of the complaints came from the regions which were facilitated by the five regional branches of the institution. During the past three years the number of tip-offs lodged at FEACC was growing on average by 14.4 percent a year.



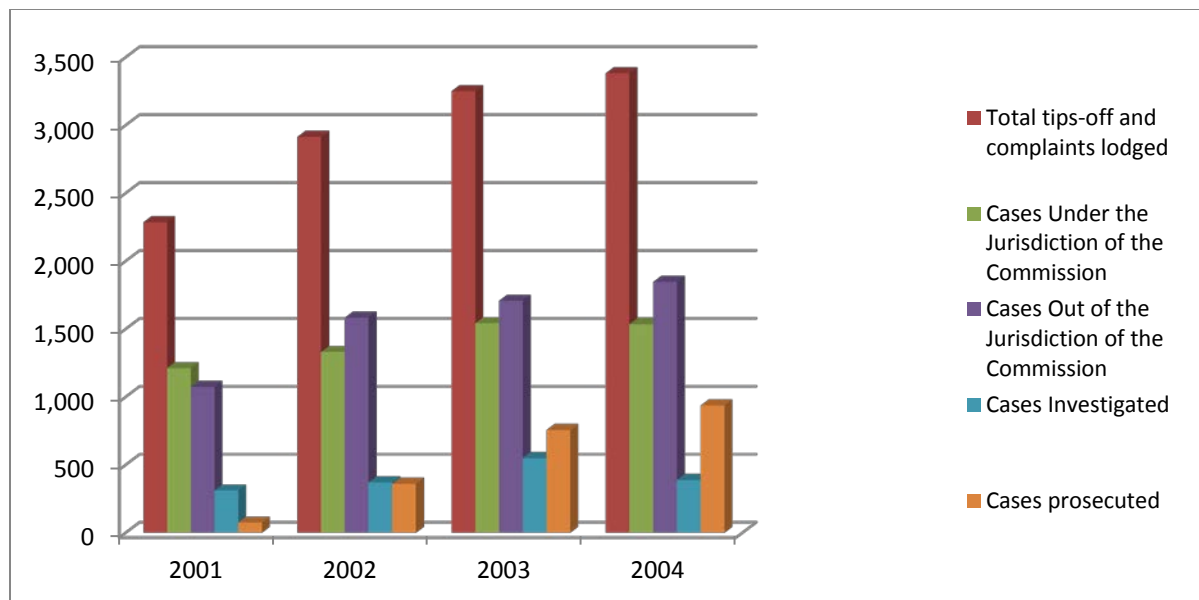
Tip-off lodged at FEACC from 2001-2004 EC.
EC

Complaints lodged at EIO from 2004/05-2011/12

Enhanced citizen access, interaction and empowerment

The democratic institutions accessibility and outreach has shown an increase in 2012. The regional branch offices opened in 2011 by both the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission and the Ethiopian Institution Ombudsman have become fully operational during the year under review, providing services of complaints investigation, promotion of good governance and human rights and awareness rising in their respective regions.

² The coverage of ethics education through various media outlets and trainings as follows: TV :92.5 % , radio :60 %; Print media :62 % & face-to-face training :48 %



Tip-off lodged to FEACC, and cases investigated and prosecuted by the Commission from 2001-2004 EC.

EHRC, through its 112 legal aid center, established and operating in collaboration with universities and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), has been reaching out to indigent citizens with legal aid services throughout the country. The EIO has scaled up its winter good governance campaign into good governance movement aimed particularly at reaching the grassroots. The campaign was limited to the winter season with partners including only Youth and Women Federations and was conducted on ad hoc bases. Unlike its predecessor, the movement has expanded its partnership beyond youth and women federation to include regional council members, speakers and key administrative bureaus. During its first year in operation, the movement delivered training of trainers for regional state council speakers; heads of bureaus of the civil service, grievance hearing bodies, women bureaus and members of youth and women federations on governance themes. The ToT was further cascaded down to Zones, Woredas and Kebeles to reach out more public administrators at the local level. During the review year the movement reached 2,682,860 citizens throughout the country with messages of good governance. EIO also continued to support its ten model children parliaments so as to encourage the participation of children and youth in local governance. All these efforts seek to support a new generation of citizens who are well aware of their rights and able to support good governance initiatives in the country.

The Federal Ethics and Anti-corruption Commission, in its effort to fight corruption and promote ethical behavior has also been collaborating with 116 youth and women anti-corruption movements, established in woredas of Addis Ababa and Dire-Dawa City Administration, good governance and ethics promoting movements of universities, a national anti-corruption assembly of religious organizations and thirteen anti-corruption forums. The participation of civil society in the fight against corruption is a huge boost to efforts at reducing corruption in all spheres of life.

Level of satisfaction of citizens of services rendered

The increasing number of complaints submitted on human rights, corruption and maladministration are indicative of increasing confidence of citizens in the services provided by democratic institutions. The number of corruption tips-off has also increased testimonial of citizens' confidence in FEACC's work in curbing corruption. A survey undertaken by the Anti-Corruption Commission noted 87% customary satisfaction with the services of the Commission in 2012 from 62% in 2009/2010. During the reporting period the capacity of the institutions to deliver on their respective mandates have significantly improved as outlined above and further detailed in the following sections. The systems, policies and capacities put in place will enable the institutions to provide services to the public.

Sub Programme Level Results

1.1.Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (EHRC)

Sub Outcome1: Enhanced capacity of EHRC to promote, enforce and protect the rights of citizens and to receive, investigate, follow up on complaints related to human rights violations and abuses and periodically report on its work in the public domain.

Key Results

National Human Rights Action Plan Developed: Ethiopia has prepared and approved a 3 year National Human Rights Action Plan to enhance the protection and promotion of human rights in the country in a more organized and systemic manner, and also systematically address the different human rights priority areas of the country. The plan has been unanimously adopted by the Council of Ministers. The NHRAP has been submitted to the parliament in order to obtain legal support which would enable sustainability of efforts and funding support for the implementation of the plan. The NHRAP brings together all separate initiatives as a comprehensive approach for the protection and promotion of human rights in the country with clear lines of responsible agencies.

Access to Citizens Enhanced (branch offices and legal aid centers): The six regional branch offices that the Commission opened in 2011 have become fully operational, increasing the Commission's accessibility tremendously and availing its services to wider public.

The 112 legal aid centers that have been established in cooperation with Universities and CSOs continued to provide legal aid services to indigent citizens and in the process enhancing access to justice. The services of the legal aid centers include preparing statements of claim, appeal and defense; providing legal advice and representing the beneficiaries in the court of law.

Type of Legal aid services and beneficiaries 2012		
Type of Service	Beneficiaries	
Court representation	236	
ADR	154	
Counseling:- Advice and statements prepared	13477	
Total	13867	(6208 women)

The services provided at these centres range from writing petitions to representation in court. Hence, the centres have prepared statement of (claim, defense, and appeal), provided advice and guidance orally and also represented the beneficiaries. During the year there was a failure in reporting from some of the legal aid centres which has made it difficult for the Commission to register the level of development in all areas. The beneficiaries of the legal aid services were in general the indigent and vulnerable members of the society. In addition to the legal aid services detailed in the table above, some of the centres have also provided awareness raising training to those who are interested and also to the prison community in the area. Most of the cases submitted to the legal aid centers relate to rights of the child in family, succession, and property cases.

Free legal aid accessed by vulnerable groups



Abebe Ayalew, who is blind, couldn't afford a lawyer to represent him when a dispute arose over inheritance of his father's house in September 2011, so he turned to EHRC Legal Aid Centre for help.

"I came to this Legal Aid Centre and Andualem, a lawyer and instructor in Hawassa University, was assigned to represent me in the trial court and the higher court," he said. "I won the case and the house was awarded to me" in November

Increased human rights protection: The Commission monitored 170 detention centers from a total of 1,081 found in the country and produced a report that shows the detention centers' conditions and rights of detainees in the country. This has brought a tremendous impact in protecting and fulfilling the rights of persons under detention as enshrined in the country's Constitution and other international instruments. For instance, the Commission gave a decision on the first appeal submitted to it from one of the prison institutions on a decision to compensate an inmate whose rights have been violated.

Prisoners' Rights Restored: The Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted in 1945 provides for equality of all persons and ensures indivisibility of human rights irrespective of status. The branch office of the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission in 2012 received a complaint from a prisoner (name withheld) regarding maltreatment by member of 'committee' in a prison facility. The 'Committee' is established to assist in the administration of the prisoners with the knowledge of the prison administration. However, not all it does is within the permits of the law.

The prisoner complained to the prison authority and when nothing was done, took the complaint to the branch office of the EHRC. The EHRC branch office investigated the matter and established that the rights of the prisoner had been violated. Since the prisoner was under the custody of the prison administration, the EHRC established that it had failed in its duty to protect the prisoner and hence, should compensate the prisoner and review activities of the 'committee'. The prison administration complained that the act was not committed by the prison authority and should therefore not be held responsible for the violation of the rights of the prisoner.

The prison administration was not satisfied with the decision and it brought its objection to the EHRC headquarters for review. The objection was that the administration did not perform acts that violated the rights of the prisoner. It also claimed that it had taken measures on the Committee to stop such activity. The EHRC Appeal Council reviewed the case and further confirmed violation of the prisoner's rights. The Appeal Council established that the prison administration has a duty to protect the rights of inmates. The Appeal Council further reasoned that the administration should be aware of activities of inmates inside the prison compound and that the prison administration cannot dissociate itself from the acts of the 'Committee' members which violated the rights of the prisoner. The Council therefore further insists on payment of compensation to the prisoner and declared the disciplinary actions on fellow inmates by the 'committee' unlawful. The prison administration has complied with the decision of the EHRC and submitted a report for its execution.

Strengthened Capacity for Human Rights Protection: During the year under review, the Commission completed and issued three major reports, which are listed hereunder:

- a) *Monitoring report of the 2010 general election:* The report highlighted the progress made toward the right to free and fair elections and identified areas for improvement as the country prepares for the 2013 local and 2015 general elections.
- b) *A parallel report to the Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights:* Following the submission of the government report to the ESCR, the Commission submitted a parallel report to the Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights. The state party report was reviewed by the Committee and concluding observations were issued. The Committee while noting the positive progress made by the country, identified areas where action needed to be taken by government.
- c) *The GOE has submitted submitted report to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights.*
- d) These reports have provided opportunity for human rights accountability in the country.

Increased protection of Human rights:

One of the mandates of the Commission is to investigate violations of human rights based on complaints submitted to it or on its own initiative. Accordingly, a number of complaints were brought to the Commission during the year and resolved as shown in the table below. The kind of complaints submitted to the Commission includes domestic violence, maltreatment in prisons, labor issues, group rights, child rights and others.

Complaints handled by Ethiopia Human Rights Commission in 2012	
Total No of complaints during the quarter	1427
Investigated and resolved	325
Counseling given	416
Referred to other institutions	399
Amicably Settled	141
Pending/ transferred to next Qtr.	146

EHRC Accreditation Process Commenced: The Commission submitted application for accreditation into the International Coordinating Committee of the National Human Rights Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights. Ethiopia's application was considered alongside Burundi and Chile during the Sub-Committee on Accreditation session held in Geneva, Switzerland 19 – 23 November 2012. In line with its key mission to support the establishment and strengthening of NHRIs, the ICC through its Sub Committee on Accreditation (SCA) reviews and accredits national human rights institutions in compliance with Paris Principles. The ICC may also assist those NHRIs under threat and encourage NHRI statutory legislations' reforms and the provision of technical assistance, such as education and training opportunities, to strengthen the status and capacities of NHRIs. Accreditation confers international recognition, and protection, of the NHRI and its compliance with the Paris Principles. A status accreditation also grants participation in the work and decision-making of the ICC, as well as the work of the Human Rights Council and other UN mechanisms³. With the support provided, the EHRC since 2008, it is expected that the EHRC would attain a status which validates the value of partnership and capacity development extended to it.

Challenges As the programme approached its closing and resource constraint began to emerge, sustaining the support to the six branch offices and 112 legal aid centers has become challenging concern.

1.2 Ethiopian Institution of Ombudsman (EIO)

Sub-Outcome 2: Enhanced capacity of the EIO to receive, investigate and follow up on administrative complaints and for ensuring access by citizens to information (resulting in improved promotion, claiming and enforcement of both male and female citizens' rights)

³There are currently three levels of accreditation: **"A"** Voting member: complies fully with the Paris Principles. **"A"** status institutions demonstrate compliance with the Paris Principles. They can participate fully in the international and regional work and meetings of national institutions, as voting members, and they can hold office in the Bureau of the International Coordinating Committee or any sub-committee the Bureau establishes. They are also able to participate in sessions of the Human Rights Council and take the floor under any agenda item, submit documentation and take up separate seating. **"B"** Observer member: does not fully comply with the Paris Principles or has not yet submitted sufficient documentation to make that determination. **"B"** status institutions may participate as observers in the international and regional work and meetings of the national human rights institutions. They cannot vote or hold office with the Bureau or its sub-committees. They are not given NHRIs badges, nor may they take the floor under agenda items and submit documentation to the Human Rights Council.

"C" Non-member: does not comply with the Paris Principles. **"C"** status institutions have no rights or privileges with the ICC or in the United Nations rights forums. They may, at the invitation of the Chair of the Bureau, attend meetings of the ICC.

Key Results

Systems and Tools Developed and deployed for increased service delivery:

Supervision Guideline: A supervision guideline was developed and endorsed by the institution's management during the year under review. The guideline sets a uniform system of administrative abuses supervision both at a head quarter and branch office levels. The guideline also has a provision for tools that are specifically designed to address administrative abuses against women, children and persons with disabilities.

Case Management and Data Base System: EIO conducted a pilot testing of its case management system, which was developed in-house, for complaint intake and investigation. The pilot testing was successfully completed and it fully replaced the manual system. Using the system, data and reports on investigation and complaint handling have been generated. Apart from this, EIO has taken the first step to develop a database system so as to replicate the case management system at the regional branch offices and also to network the branch offices with the head quarter.

EIO's Mini Studio Started Pilot Implementation: As part of pilot testing, EIO has internally produced spot announcements, short dramas and mini-documentaries. For example, using its mini studio, the institution produced a video on challenges of accessibility of infrastructure facilities to persons with disability.

Increased partnership with key stakeholders

Collaboration with different stakeholders strengthened: As means of preventing maladministration and finding solutions for administrative complaints at local level, EIO worked with internal administrative structures, management of public bodies and their grievance hearing systems. To this effect, EIO shared its experience and built the capacity of the justice sector, universities, prisons and other stakeholders. This has enabled the Institution to resolve maladministration issues at a local level, allowing citizens to get solutions within a short period of time.

Local Investor Receives Justice

Hosana, SNNPR: Ato Birhanu Alaro found his livelihood threatened when the Hosana Town Municipality decided to have his poultry and home demolished to provide land for another investor. Birhanu shared his misery and disappointment saying, "It was a disaster for my family of nine when all the coops for the 510 egg laying hens and houses including our home were bulldozed by the Municipality task force."



Birhanu said that within a very short time, EIO helped him get his poultry investment back with a compensation of more than half a million Birr. "EIO is a God given democratic institution for me," Birhanu said, adding, "EIO saved my family from remaining hopeless and homeless". Birhanu's son also said, "I

consider regaining our property is like getting the life of a dead man back, adding, "For me this is like resurrection." Since getting a favorable outcome, Birhanu has started building houses and other necessary facilities to start his poultry investment again.

Good Governance Movement:

EIO scaled up its winter good governance campaign (which was limited to only the winter season and Youth and Women federation as collaborators) to Good Governance Movement in attempt to reach the grassroots change it from an ad hoc to a regular programme. EIO's new strategy involved regional Council members, speakers and key administrative bureaus as members of the good governance campaign organizing committee. During the year the movement reached 2,682,860 citizens throughout the country and the thematic areas the movements focused include principles of good governance, the mandate and role of EIO in providing administrative justice, including

enforcing the right to Access to Information, and the role of democratic institutions and the executives in fostering democracy, good governance and the rule of law.

Good Governance Forum Established: In a bid to collectively deal with maladministration issues, EIO has established a good governance forum with other stakeholders. The forum is chaired by EIO, and the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Civil Service and the media are amongst its members. The forum serves as platform to discuss issues of good governance and tackle maladministration collectively. It will also help to create ownership amongst members and facilitates an environment that is conducive for the success of one of GTP's pillars (i.e., good governance and capacity building).

Children Parliament Strengthened: Children parliaments, which started in 2008 through the establishment of ten model parliaments by EIO, have been replicated though out the country. Children and youth continue to play an active part through their parliaments in highlighting administrative challenges and participating in local governance. As part of sustaining their role in the democratization process, regional governments have taken the initiative and drive to take ownership of the parliaments and expand these forums to increase the participation of children in local governance.

EIO Admitted to be a Member of the International Ombudsman Institute (IOI): The Ethiopian Institution of the Ombudsman was formally admitted as an institutional member of the International Ombudsman Institute (IOI). It joined 147 other Ombudsman institutions around the world and has become the 15th member from Africa. EIO participated in the general assembly for the first time as a full institutional member, which offered an opportunity for EIO to share and exchange practices and experiences with various Ombudsman officials, academics, civil society leaders, international organization representatives, and several other institutions working on democratic governance around the world. EIO's membership request was reviewed against key criteria including institutional autonomy, effectiveness and good record in public service delivery. IOI, established in 1978, is the only and leading global organization that recognize ombudsman institutions, strengthen their capacity, and foster regional and international information exchange and cooperation.

Increased scrutiny of government activities

Supervisions on government offices conducted: EIO conducted administrative supervision on government bodies of Somali and SNNP regional states. The supervisions identified lack of counseling for harmful traditional practice victims; failure to implement laws, directives and guidelines; unfair decisions on criminals by the judiciary at various levels, inadequate human resources (health professionals) and lack of awareness amongst the public as the main malpractices. Consultations were held with the respective government institutions and a census reached to work in collaboration to address and resolve maladministration issues.

EIO also conducted supervision of the Addis Ababa City Administration Micro and Small Enterprises Bureau and offices organized under it. The findings of the supervision indicate that the disabled are deprived of their rights to benefit from the micro and small enterprise initiative. Moreover, women and the disabled lack appropriate trainings to be engaged in MSE, lack a place to work (sheds), lack market network and are victims of frequent change in the rules and guidelines. As a remedy EIO recommended the Micro and Small Enterprises Bureau to revise its operating rules and guidelines taking in to account the specific needs of the vulnerable.

Freedom of Information Law: After three years of preparation, EIO officially launched the national implementation of the freedom of Information Law in January 2012. A pilot test was done in 20 model government institutions (16 were selected from federal and Addis Ababa public organizations and the rest from Addis Ababa and Oromiaworeda level organizations). As part of facilitating the implementation of the law, EIO developed FOI complaint handling guideline, FOI reporting guideline, a guidelines for PR Officers implementing FOI and a training manual on the FOI law. The training manual has been used to train government officials at various levels, PR and IT officers, and other government stakeholders. The trainings mainly focused on the concept, definition, importance and contents of FOI law, the Right to Access Information, duty to publish information, duties and responsibilities of authorities that implement FOI, grievance handling system, reporting System and Record Management System.

Branch Offices: EIO's five regional branch offices have been fully operational carrying out activities that include investigating complaints, conducting researches and administrative supervisions and holding consultative forums with local administrations. In the process, EIO's branch offices have been introduced and promoted with local administrative officials. Branch offices have also taken responsibility for carrying out activities related to the good governance movement and children parliaments at the regional level, testifying EIO's growing capacity to reach out the public.

Increased capacity for complaints management

Cases Resolved: During the fiscal year 2011/12, EIO received 2,526 complaints from the public, which is an increase of 384 percent as compared to the previous year. The opening of the regional branch offices has significantly contributed to this achievement as around 51.43 percent of the complaints were submitted through the headquarters in Addis Ababa while the remaining 48.57 percent were from regions and federal institutions. The institution resolved 60 complaints through mediation with executive organ, investigated 988 complaints, recommended 44 complaints, found no maladministration on 351 of them and a significant majority of the complaints (1,083) were outside the jurisdiction of EIO.

Challenges

No major challenge was encountered during implementation.

1.3 Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (FEACC)

Sub-Outcome 3: Effectiveness and efficiency of the Commission enhanced, public participation in promoting ethics and fighting corruption increased and institutionalized

Key Results

Increased level of awareness on ethics and corruption

Intensified Awareness Creation Effort: Awareness creation has been one of the strategies the Commission has been pursuing to prevent corruption. The findings of the impact assessment study and the second corruption survey that the Commission conducted suggest that the Commission needed to intensify its awareness creation programmes in order to enhance the public participation in promoting ethics and fighting corruption. Hence, the Commission has been engaged in numerous awareness raising efforts, which include transmitting educative messages in different forms (i.e., notices, spots, dramas, etc.) through radio and TV, organizing skill-upgrading face-to-face trainings and workshops, producing and publishing printing materials that include articles and other essential information regarding ethics and anti-corruption, providing selective sponsorships for individuals and organizations engaged in anti-corruption movements, and organizing national and international anti-corruption events.

Knowledge Sharing Forum on Asset Registration and Disclosure: A knowledge sharing forum, the third in DIP's series, was held on asset registration and disclosure. The forum created an opportunity for the Commission to learn from the experience of other countries on asset registration, verification and disclosure, and also gained inputs for the asset verification and disclosure exercise the Commission is planning to undertake. The Commission also took the opportunity to communicate the progress in implementation of the asset disclosure and registration proclamation, the challenges it has faced, and to introduce its plans to commence asset verification and disclosure. The forum drew the participants from the House of People's Representative, House of Federation, Prime Minister Office, DIP implementing partners, other government agencies, DIP donor agencies and Civil Society organizations.

Web-portal System Developed: The Commission has upgraded its website to a web-portal system, which enables the Commission to receive tips-off and information online, thereby facilitating and simplifying communication with the public, and also broadening the outreach capacity of the Commission. The system is accessible at www.feac.gov.et and it allows two way communication with

the public (i.e., it enables to get input from the public and to respond to the public); lodge tips-off online; and access material (i.e., articles, audio and video broadcasts).

Increased collaboration with stakeholders

Partnership Strengthened: The fight against corruption demands the active participation and engagement of the public at large in promotion of ethical values. Acknowledging this fact, FEACC has been initiating and supporting the establishment of anti-corruption bodies (i.e., regional counterparts, anti-corruption clubs, etc.) and building partnership with different institutions including the public sector, the private sector, and civic organizations. The Commission's effort to mobilize the public and mainstream anti-corruption tasks in different institutions also continued during the year under review. The main achievements in this regard include:

- Youth and women anti-corruption movements established in all 116 woredas of the capital and Dire-Dawa City Administration.
- Good Governance and Ethics Promoting Movements established in Universities by mobilising key members of the universities' community including presidents and Chairpersons of universities Boards. An anti-corruption strategic document was also designed and all universities have agreed to develop their respective action plans.
- The leaders and representatives of the five major religious institutions in the country (i.e., Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo Church, Ethiopian Catholic Church, Ethiopian Evangelical Church, and Ethiopian Evangelical Church of Mekonenyesus and Ethiopian Muslim) have formed a national anti-corruption assembly. The assembly is expected to enable the religious organizations to be actively involved in the promotion of ethical values and collaborate with the government, FEACC as well as REACCs in the fight against corruption.
- The commission has also restructured the anti-corruption forums it has been working with and increased their number from seven to thirteen. New guidelines were also formulated so as to enhance their efficiency.

Case Management System: The Commission has commenced the process of developing a case management system and upon completion it is expected to improve the effectiveness of case management and access to information (as it will avail the progress in the investigation, prosecution and decision-making process), which in turn improves efficiency of the service delivery and also efficiency of the commission.

Challenges

Implementation of some activities has been delayed due to delay in slow procurement processes and delay in delivery of final studies by national research institutions. Although the Commission has commenced reflection on revising the national anticorruption strategy, the process is anticipated to take time. The case management system of the commission has not been automated yet due to lack qualified experts and long institutional process to commence the development of the case management system.

1.4 House of People's Representatives (HOPR)

Sub-Outcome 5: Enhanced capacities of the HoPR and RSC in effective law making process, oversight management, public consultation and popular representation.

Key Results

Improved constituency outreach

Speakers' forums at regional and zonal level institutionalized: The Speakers forum has been strengthened and expanded further to lower level councils to scale up best practices and share knowledge and skills among the leadership and professional staff. So far, the forum has resulted in the following major achievements at different levels:

- Experiences and best practices have been shared and scaled up within and among RSCs, CCs and Woreda councils. With this, common understanding has been created among leaderships of the councils on issues which are common to them.
- Commitment of leaderships at all levels has been enhanced towards exercising their mandate and responsibility to better serve citizens.
- Confidence and performance capacity has been improved due to the knowledge and skill transfer.
- Relationship between regional states, woreda and zonal councils has been strengthened.

Increased role of women in parliament

Strengthened women parliamentarian at the local legislative bodies: RSCs have extended the establishment of women forum to woredas in order to specifically focus on women and gender issues. For instance, Oromiya has established women forum in all of its Woreda councils. Similarly, Amhara, Tigray and Southern Regional state councils have also established the forum in many of their respective Woredas. The forum provides women an ample opportunity to reflect their key interests and concerns in law making and in oversight work of the executive.

Knowledge of parliamentarians enhanced

Enhanced knowledge of MPs and leadership of Federal and Regional legislative bodies: Four in-country experience sharing visits were conducted during the reporting period by regional councils (i.e. Tigray, Amhara, Oromiya & Harari). The in-country experience sharing visit and learning moments among the federal and regional leadership, members of parliament and professional staff as well as lower level councils vis-à-vis core mandate and work of parliament has provided a great opportunity to MPs at all level to capitalize lessons and replicate best practices that resulted in enhancement of institutional capacity and improvement of working practices to better serve the citizen. Moreover, skills and expertise of members of councils and professional staff has been significantly enhanced.

Gender Mainstreaming: To adequately reflect and address the issue of gender in the oversight and legislative process, ensure gender mainstreaming and women empowerment, and also enhance the capacity of women parliamentarians, women forums have been established at various level. During the year under review, regional women forums were established in Afar, Amhara and Harari. Harari regional state has also established a women caucus, the first of its kind at a regional level, members including 33 women parliamentarians from all neighboring regional state council. The major achievements include:

- Enhanced participation and confidence of women regional and woreda council members so as to address adequately the issue of gender in the oversight and legislative process.
- Enhanced knowledge and skill of members of women caucus and forums.
- In Harbuworeda, around 50 percent of the kebele council standing committee chairpersons and 173 social court chairpersons are women.
- Some forums have been fighting for the rights of women in their constituencies. For instance, in Degadamot, Zigem, Jawi and Danglaworedas, the leaders of the forums fought for the causes of women whose land was illegally taken by males.

Improved capacity for effective communication: The ICT Centre which is developed and expanded with the financial support of the DIP programme has modernized the work of the parliament and the organization. Most importantly, the center is now offering opportunity to citizens to have a better access to information regarding the work of the parliament through the information and communication technology.

Challenges

No challenge encountered in implementation.

1.5 House of Federation (HoF) and Council of Nationalities (CON)

Sub-outcome 4: Enhanced capacity of the House of Federation including all its constituent parts and the CoN to discharge its mandates of creating functioning mechanisms for equitable federal grants allocation, interpretation of the constitution, heightened awareness of all citizens on their constitutional rights, resolution of issues regarding nationalities and nations, resolution and mediation of conflicts, maintenance of unity and economic balance

Key Results

Equal opportunity to improved economic conditions

The formula for allocating resources to various tiers of government was successfully revised and adopted. The Grant Sharing Formula ensures equal opportunity to improved economic conditions



through equitable wealth distribution. The formula ensures the following:

- Balancing differences in revenue raising capacities across the regions;
- Balancing differences regarding expenditure needs across the regions;
- Reserving one percent of the distribution pool for Benishangul-Gumuz, Afar, Gambella and Somali Regional States, the four emerging regions requiring special attention.

The HOF is mandated under Article 62 sub-article 7 of the constitution to determine the division of revenue and subsidies amongst the states.

The revised formula was endorsed

in May 2012. The formula was developed in highly participatory process, consultation undertaken between representatives of the executives and legislatures at various levels (federal and regional) including experts as well as political representatives. The House also collaborated with several ministries, sector bureaus, state councils and a number of other stakeholders to analyze the situation in each regional state. A knowledge sharing forum, which brought donors, implementing partners and other stakeholder together, was held on grant sharing formula and fiscal equalization so as to gain inputs and learn from the experience of other countries.

The House had been engaged in the development of the new formula since early 2011 and the formula will be valid for a period covering 2012-2016. The new formula took in to consideration both the expenditure needs and the revenue generating capacities of the regional states. For the expenditure need of regional states, the formula took in to account major expenditures items including Agriculture; General government and administration; Education; Health; Drinking water; Road construction; Environmental management, conservation and protection; and, Urban development (Micro and small scale enterprises). The revenue generating capacity of the regional states, on the other hand, was estimated on the bases of representative tax system.

Revision of Organizational Structure of the Secretariat

The House of Federation revised the organizational structure of its Secretariat so as to enhance its performance. The revision introduced five additional Directorates raising the total number to eleven from the previous level of six. A Gender Directorate is amongst the new additions. In the previous structure the Secretariat had only a provision for a gender expert which made the mainstreaming effort

an up heal struggle. DIP's gender forum has significantly contributed in this regard in addition to the gender mainstreaming effort and various awareness raising trainings provided to the house.

Increased awareness on the constitution

The House of Federation and the Council of Nationalities, engaged in range of awareness raising activities on the constitution and federalism issues with the aim of mobilizing the civil society, particularly the youth, in the promotion of good governance. To this effect, the House and the Council of Nationalities conducted question and answer sessions for students, ToT trainings to civic teachers, distributed the constitution to various stakeholders both at a federal and regional level, and transmitted radio and television programmes. The constitution was translated into Brail and 2000 copies were distributed to universities (law faculties), the National Blind association, libraries and other relevant institutions so as to reach the visually impaired.

Constitutional Cases:

A discussion forum was held so as to as to collect opinion on three major cases (two economic and one human rights). During the period under review, the CCI received 132 cases (118 economic, 13 social and 1 Human rights) and decisions were given to 83 (51 %).

Children Cartoon Series:

The cartoon series, *Abeba and Abebe*, which has been aired by ETV proved to be the most popular television show amongst children and also an effective tool to raise the awareness of children on ethics, rights and responsibilities. Significant number of children have continued to call the production company (Tamilson Communication) and ETV asking for longer programme while appreciating the existing one. It continues to register a number of hits on YouTube averaging 6,500 hits per episode. The website (<http://www.abebaandabebe.com/>) has also a large number of visitors every day.



National Conferences on Federalism and Constitutionalism:

The House of Federation hosted two national conferences on the Constitution and Federalism in December 2012. Each conference was attended by more than 1,200 participants representing sectoral associations, the national defense, the police (both at a federal and regional level), university students, teachers and presidents; farmers, pastoralists and religious organizations. Apart from raising awareness of the CSOs', the conferences served as platforms for discussions on the role of the defense force and police vis-a-vis the constitution as well as the relationship between the defense force and society in the context of a federal state.

Research Reports

Research studies which focused on the identity and common values of the different nations, nationalities and peoples of SNNPR (ethno-history of Basketo, Meinnit, Tembarro, Gofa, and Burji; as well as the language of Murule and Ari) were distributed to all zones, special woredas, regional bureau of Culture and Tourism and to higher educational institutions.

Challenge

Conflict Mapping Study: The HoF in partnership with Addis Ababa University's Institution for Peace and Security Studies and GIZ is undertaking a National Conflict Mapping study. The mapping is expected to feed into design of conflict strategy for the country.

However, the Institution of Peace and Security Studies is currently facing shortage of funds from the

project's collaborating partners and other stakeholders. This had stalled the second phase (i.e., data collection and case analysis) of the project which in turn has delayed the process of designing the strategy. HoF is facilitating discussion with the partners to find solution and ensure the project is completed promptly.

1.6 National Electoral Board of Ethiopia (NEBE)

Sub-Outcome 6: Enhanced Capacity of the Electoral Board to Organize Free, Peaceful and Credible Elections.

Key Results

2013 Local Council Election

Local council election that provides local governments with Woreda and Kebele administration has been undertaken every five years since 1992 except in 2006. The registration of voters for the election due in April is completed in early February and more than 30 million people, from an estimated 34.5 million eligible voters have been registered to cast their votes during the local elections. Around 48 percent of the registered voters are women and the remaining 52 percent men. In addition to the woreda and kebele elections, voting will also take place for Addis Ababa and Dire-Dawa city administrations and it will be held on the 14th of April 2013.

Electoral Calendar Developed in Participatory Process: In preparation for the April's local election the Board, in consultation with different political parties, developed an electoral calendar and has been carrying out various events in accordance with it. As per the electoral calendar, the list of candidates will be announced to the public on February 9, 2013; April 14, 2013 is voting day and the overall result of the election will be announced at a national level on May 10, 2013. The Electoral calendar is public available at <http://www.electionethiopia.org/en/>.

A Comprehensive Election Officers Training Manual Developed: In collaboration with electoral law experts from HoPR, NEBE has developed a comprehensive election officers training manual that can be used in every election. The manual covers all major Proclamations in the electoral legal framework and all procedures covering the administration of an election as well as incorporating all the formats, documents and items to be used during election. Consultation session had been held with election officers, representing every region in the country, so as to gather inputs for the manual.

Recruitment and Training of Election Officers: It is well known that election officers are the key part of the election process. Their duties range from organizing polling stations to overseeing each step in the election process, registration of voters and candidates to conducting the polling, result counting and announcement, while accepting and disposing complaints rapidly and efficiently. The Board has recruited close to 225,000 election officer of which around 48 % are women, mainly a result of a strategy NEBE introduced to recruit women election officers in every polling station.

Having qualified election officers is also equally important as their knowledge and compliance with electoral legal framework ensures the quality of their work as well as enhancing transparency and credibility of the election process and also leads to a reduced number of complaints and criticism. This has called for building their technical capacity, and hence, NEBE has embarked on a massive training exercise so that it is possible to conduct the election in accordance with the constitution, the electoral law and international standards. These trainings will improve the previous shortcomings on the capacity of the officers detected by the Post-election Evaluation Report that NEBE has conducted after the 2010 General Elections.

The Board has also provided trainings to the judiciary and the law enforcement bodies as they will play a crucial role in the electoral dispute resolution process and also in keeping the peace and order during election times.

Civic and Voter Education:

As recommended in the 2010 post-election evaluation report, NEBE has been conducting civic and voter education on continuous bases, including in between elections, through public and private media. The education has been transmitted in close to 40 local languages reaching a significant proportion of the electorate and building the public knowledge on the electoral process as well as their civic rights and responsibility. This process is crucial in increasing the trust of the public in the electoral system and guarantees their participation thereof by voting or involving themselves as electoral functionaries. A standardized manual will be used to conduct civic and voter education across the country.

Post-election Evaluation Report:

The post-election evaluation report on the 2010 general election was published in English and five local languages, which enhances the transparency of NEBE's work and build the awareness of different stakeholders on various aspects of the electoral process. The report identified various crucial areas that NEBE is yet to seek amendment of laws, and also demands to come up with action plans on those that do not need amendment of laws.

Strategies for improving Gender Mainstreaming developed and deployed:

A gender strategy that had been developed through a participatory process was endorsed by the Board. The Board has revised its 2005 EC annual work plan accordingly so as to mainstream the tasks identified in the strategy in the electoral work. A task force was also set up so as to monitor the concrete steps taken to effectively mainstream gender. These steps are aimed at increasing women participation in subsequent election in the country.

Increased capacity for election administration:

A new paper printing and paper cutting machine was procured to enhance NEBE's capacity to produce election materials in house and keeping the security and secrecy of election documents.

Challenges

NEBE undertook BPR during the reporting period that caused delay in implementation of certain planned activities. NEBE continues to face shortage of human resources in critical areas such as IT limiting ability to finalize development of the database system. Internal decision making processes and limited capacity to implement have affected finalization of certain activities during the reporting period.



1.7 Office of Auditor General (OFAG)

Sub-Outcome 7: OAGs (Office of Auditor Generals) across Ethiopia appropriately trained and capacitated, allowing them to carry out their constitutional mandates in accordance with internationally recognized standards, and in an institutional framework where audit work is followed up by due parliamentary process and reported in the public domain, leading to greater accountability of the executive to the legislature and citizens.

Key Results

Improved Audit Coverage and Quality: As part of the effort to enhance the quality of audit, improve its coverage and keep up with international standards, OFAG and ORAGs have been providing various skill upgrading and long-term trainings for their staffs. This has significantly improved the financial and performance audit systems, audit quality and the overall audit environment. The federal audit coverage

has radically increased from a level of only 35 percent in 2010 to 97 percent in 2012. The audit backlog at federal level is cleared and the quality and timelines of audit reports significantly improved. An increasing number of government agencies have become receptive and willing to provide support to auditors. The trainings have also served as an incentive to motivate staffs and enabled the auditor general's to minimize staff turnover which have been a challenge for a while.

Enhanced Partnership and Acceptance: In order to ensure accountability on public funds and enforce audit findings, the auditors general have enhanced their collaboration with the federal and regional legislative bodies, including federal parliament, regional state councils, PACs, the law enforcement and the judiciary. The level of awareness in the past of these key stakeholders on the findings of audit and remedy measures including HoPR's follow-up action on audit findings had been very minimal. The auditor general had therefore found it hard to enforce the measures that needed to be taken by different stakeholders. The auditor generals have engaged in awareness raising activities and as a result, federal and regional Finance and Budgetary Affairs Standing Committees (Public Accounts Committees (PAC)) have strengthened their working relationship with auditor generals and started using the reports submitted to them for effective oversight on utilization of public resources. Similarly, OFAG's and ORAGs' relationship with other stakeholders (i.e., Media, Auditees, etc.) has also been improved significantly. Auditors used to be perceived as fault finders, but as a result of the awareness raising measures undertaken, the perception of stakeholders has improved significantly, with some proactively inviting auditors to audit their institutions. The continued awareness raising effort has enhanced transparency and accountability in the public sector and contributes to the promotion of good governance and building better public image on auditing.

Tools (Strategic Plan, Career Structure and Audit Manuals) Developed: OFAG has revised its strategic plan to accommodate for the changes that have been witnessed since the previous one was developed so that it can serve as a mitigation tool to the challenges the office has encountered. In addition, as part of the effort to develop and strengthen institutional system, and enhance efficiency, OFAG had also undertaken a study on job description of the entire career structure. Standardized audit manuals, which allow uniform and standardized audit practice throughout the country, have also been adopted for use at all level.

Strengthened Peer to Peer Learning at the Regional Level: OFAG encourages local best practices and experience sharing which has helped to transfer knowledge from one OAG to another and sort out problems they encounter. For instance, the experience sharing forum organized by Addis Ababa, Oromiya, Benishangul-Gumuz and Amhara (host) focused on financial and regulatory audit, performance audit, HRM, finance and material management, PR activities, development of ICT, BPR and BSC. Similarly, Dire-Dawa and Amhara OAGs; Harari, Oromia, Addis Ababa and OFAG; Somali, Addis Ababa, Oromia, Amhara, Tigray and SNNPR OAGs' experience sharing sessions emphasized on Balanced Score Card (BSC), accountability, audit modalities, quality assurance and control. This helped each audit office to get better experience on how to organize the audit work for efficient use of institutional resources (i.e., human, material and financial resources) that help to understand and undertake public audit work in accordance with AFROSA-E standards. The participants recommended supporting similar initiatives using the regular government budget with a view to make it sustainable.

Challenges

OFAG also experienced logistical problems which constrained audit coverage in some regions. In order to ameliorate this challenge CDMAs were provided; however, for long term solution vehicles are required.

Critical Success factors in 2012

The key factors that have contributed to the achievement of planned results in 2012 include ownership and strong political will, alignment, partnership, systems development and technical support to the democratic institutions:

Ownership and political will: The government of Ethiopia has demonstrated strong political will and openness to strengthen governance in the country. In late October, 2012, the Prime Minister's Office organized for the first time a high level forum on the role of Democratic Institutions and the challenges of good governance in the country. The forum recognized the visible results so far achieved by the Democratic Institutions and underlined the need for continued work to curb challenges in maladministration at all levels. The Government committed to provide solid and adequate support (political, financial and human resources) to the democratic institutions to become more effective in addressing corruption. The forum held for the first time, was facilitated by the seven DIP IPs with the Office of the Prime Minister and now serving as feedback mechanism to the government on governance issues.

Alignment of the DIP with DI's strategic plans: The DIP intervention has been fully internalized and mainstreamed into the regular programme of the democratic institutions. Activities supported by the DIP have been considered critical for the achievement of the democratic institutions mandate. In all the institutions, directorates are mobilized to support and implement approved activities taken from the institutions strategic plans which are a further demonstration of ownership and relevance of the DIP to the life of the democratic institutions.

Systems/tools deployment: Most of the democratic institutions have migrated from manual to automated method of doing business. This highlights the critical contribution of the DIP to strengthening the capacities of the democratic institutions which also facilitates the quality and timely management of the democratic institutions business. For instance, the EIO has migrated from manual documentation of complaints/cases to electronic system, OFAG has developed and utilizing standardized audit manual in partnership with the Regional Offices of Auditor General to enhance the quality, timelines and coverage of audit across the country.

Partnership and coordination: Increasing partnership among democratic institutions and between democratic institutions and other stakeholders has facilitated the attainment of results, particularly horizontal results. FEAC, EHRC and EIO have established coordination mechanism to ensure synergy and avoid duplication of efforts resulting in increased promotion of ethics and human rights in the country. The democratic institutions increasing collaboration with academic institutions and CSOs has also facilitated the attainment of results. For instance, EHRC is partnering with 17 universities and a number of civil society organizations to provide legal aid to indigent population. Citizens who ordinarily would find it difficult to access justice now access legal aid free thus enhancing access to justice and enjoyment of human rights in the country.

Technical support: The democratic institutions receive support from technical staff deployed in the institutions as well as continued substantive support from UNDP. During the period under review, UNDP facilitated experience sharing on Asset Registration implementation and in partnership with UNDOC and provided best practice around the world. UNDP also developed a consultative framework for preparing a national anti-corruption strategy for the FEACC. In addition, UNDP provides information on current affairs and opportunities such as linking parliament with the Global Organization of Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC), Africa Network of Parliamentarians Against Corruption and Africa Network of Parliamentarians on MDGs.

Management and coordination

The Programme Steering Committee (PSC): The PSC meeting on the 8th of June 2012 meeting was the third since the new management structure of the programme was introduced. It has become effective, as per the mid-term evaluation's recommendation, in 2011. The PSC endorsed the 2011 annual report and discussed the July- December, 2012 work plans. The meeting also created an opportunity for initial discussion on post December 2012 engagement.

Ad Hoc Technical Level Meetings: Three ad hoc technical meetings were held during the year under review. The first ad hoc meeting, which was convened to discuss the findings of the regional capacity assessment, was held on the 6th of February 2012. The main focus of the second and the third ad hoc technical meetings, however, was the July-December, 2012 work plans. The second ad hoc meeting was held on the 25th of May 2012. During the meeting a resource update was provided by DIP CU, the draft July-December, 2012 work plans were reviewed and inputs were provided so as to further enrich them, and the draft 2011 annual report was presented so as to gain feedback and inputs from stakeholders. The third ad hoc technical committee meeting was held on the 12th of June 2012 as per the decision of the PSC. The meeting solely focused on the July-December 2012 work plans and the programme's priority areas during the remaining implementation period. The November ad hoc meeting reviewed the progress of the July – December AWP and recommended extension of the programme until June 2013 for completion of implementation and utilization of resources. The ad hoc technical level meetings are platform that guide the discussion and decisions of the PSC.

DIP Coordination Unit (DIP/ CU): The Coordination Unit undertook various activities during the reporting period. Its major activities during the year are listed here under.

Monitoring Activities: At the beginning of the implementation year, the Coordination Unit introduced its monitoring plan for the year and had carried out various monitoring activities so as to ensure programme implementation was on track. The coordination unit was in close contact with the IPs on a daily bases, so as to resolve any implementation challenge immediately. The monthly programme officers meetings also proved to be crucial tool to monitor implementation progress. Furthermore, the Coordination Unit held three quarterly Programme Management Unit (PMU) meetings with each IP during the year under review. The PMUs, which were attended by head of implementing partners and members of the senior management of the respective institutions, are platforms to review the progress towards results, identify implementation challenges and craft solutions jointly.

Technical Backstopping: The CU provided various technical backstopping for the implementing partners that included support in resources management, sourcing and sharing information on best practice, advice in the preparation of work plans and implementation thereof, and facilitate procurement as well as international experience sharing.

Gender and Communication Forums: As per the recommendation of the mid-term evaluation, the CU in collaboration with implementing partners established gender and communication forums, members drawn from each implementing partner.

- The gender forum holds meeting every two month and reviews progress in the mainstreaming of gender in each implementing partner and also to jointly devise solution for challenges encountered. In addition to this, the forum provides a platform to share knowledge amongst members, which plays a key role in mainstreaming gender and ensuring gender equality and equity within the respective democratic institutions and the wider public. The forum also facilitates joint activities such as marking international women's day and 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Violence.
- The Communication forum was established during the review year with the purpose of harmonizing good governance messages among the democratic institutions. Members of the forum meet on bi-monthly bases to discuss on the progress on communication results. The forum has carried out internal assessment of each democratic institution to determine areas of strengths and weaknesses with plans on how to support each other.

- In April 2012 the third Knowledge Sharing forum (KSF) was held in partnership with the Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission on the theme of Asset Registration and Disclosure. The main objective of the forum was to collect information on the application of asset registration and disclosure from stakeholders and to learn from international best practices in the implementation of the proclamation in general and on the issue of verification in particular. An expert from UNODC made a presentation highlighting various experiences on the subject which FEACC learned from and would find useful in the implementation of the Asset Registration Proclamation.

DIP Implementing Partners Retreat: DIP implementing partners' retreat was held in February 2012 so as to review the implementation progress in 2011 and to set target and priorities for the year 2012. The retreat was also used to identify challenges and jointly craft solutions. Poor reporting, which had been a challenge for most implementing partners and hampered communication of the programme's results, was the key focus of the retreat. The retreat concluded that the CU should follow up with IPs so as to enhance their capacity to report result level achievements. Accordingly, the CU developed a results sheet and communicated with the IPs.

Regionalization Capacity Assessment: The CU facilitated a capacity assessment of regional democratic institutions in order to identify capacities that already exist and gaps that need to be filled with the ultimate aim of enabling regional IPs to fully exercise and discharge their mandate, and thereby promote good governance, accountability and transparency in the regions. The findings of the rapid assessment indicate that all regional democratic institutions have significant deficiency of capacity for effective and efficient implementation of the duties and responsibilities as per their mandates. The information gathered from the assessment would guide future engagement in support of democratic institutions.

NEBE Sub-Programme External Evaluation: The CU facilitated an independent evaluation of the NEBE sub-programme during the period under review. The report revealed that the NEBE sub-programme remains a relevant and essential means for supporting organizational capacity development, most critically as NEBE prepares for a potential boundary delimitation exercise in 2012 and local council elections in 2013. The report therefore advised that the NEBE and the UNDP should prioritize strategic activities and resources to maximize the impact of the sub-programme, while simultaneously addressing issues of future DIP support and long-term sustainability. NEBE has used the recommendation of the evaluation as input in the development of its July-December 2012 work plan so as to address key gaps and challenges of the institution.



Donors Field Visit: The CU organized a field visit to branch offices and regional counterpart institutions of DIP implementing partners in the Southern Nations, Nationalities and peoples Regional State (Hawassa) in April 2012. The field visit has given the mission members to witness firsthand the achievements at the regional level as a result of the intervention through DIP. The field visit has also provided the opportunity for regional implementing partners to showcase their achievement to the donor community.

Challenges

Reporting: In addition to the challenge that IPs identify in reporting delay from their regional counterparts, complying with the RBM reporting has remained a challenge with most of the implementing partners. In order to resolve the challenge, the CU facilitated training on RBM in collaboration with

UNDP's Regional Service Center. Though there are improvements, there remains a significant gap in reporting results.

Annex 1. Results against log frame

Democratic Institutions Programme						
Results Framework						
Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks & Assumptions	Progress towards Outcome from January - June 2012
			2008 - 2012			
Programme Outcome	1. Level of satisfaction of citizens of services rendered	Baseline not conducted prior to commencement of programme implementation	60%	Independent Perception survey, DIs report to parliament, evaluation reports	Ability to finalize the perception survey timely.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 87 % of FEACC's customers are satisfied with the services the Commission renders. A remarkable improvement from a level of only 62 % in 2009/10 Other democratic institutions to conduct mini-survey at end of programme
Well-structured and well-functioning institutions that embody open, transparent and democratic governance which respects the rights of all its citizens as enshrined in the Constitution (Adapted from the PASDEP, P. 176)	2. Institutionalized systems of accountability, transparency and participation	Baseline not conducted prior to commencement of programme implementation	7 DIs	Perception survey, DIs report to parliament, evaluations reports		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Systems for accountability such as Asset Registration and Disclosure Proclamation, Freedom of Information Proclamation have been put in place Electronic case management system developed and deployed for managing complaints Multi-year Strategic plans developed and in use Speakers' forum established Web-Based interactive internet and intranet system (www.hopr.gov.et/ website to a web-portal system www.feac.gov.et/) Establishment of women forum in federal and regional parliaments Electoral database developed Standardized audit manual adopted by federal and regional auditors general office Standardized civic and voter education adopted by NEBE

	3. Level of awareness of the people about their rights, corruption and ethical standards	Baseline not conducted prior to commencement of programme implementation	60%	Perception survey, DIs report to parliament evaluation reports		Democratic institutions to conduct mini-survey at end of programme
Output 1						
Enhanced capacity of EHRC to promote, enforce and protect the rights of citizens, and to receive, investigate, follow-up on complaints related to human rights violations and abuses and periodically report on its work in the public domain.	Number of National Human Rights reports produced by the EHRC detailing human rights cases pursued, actions taken and results of investigations (status, thematic, monitoring reports)—this can be disaggregated by cross-cutting issues such as gender, HIV/AIDs, PWDs, etc	na	3 Human rights reports produced	Published reports	Timely released high standard report	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report on the 2010 general election published 2. Prison report published
	Human Rights Action Plans prepared in an all-inclusive participatory manner, approved and implemented	na	1	Finalized action plan	As participation of many actors is required, the process of finalizing the action plan may take some time	National Human Rights Action Plan prepared and approved in 2012
	Number of EHRC outreach centres established and operational	na	At least 6 branch offices, 150 legal aid centres	Annual performance report of EHRC to Parliament, DIP Evaluation	Availability of resources to meet required increase in budget.	6 branch offices opened and operational in: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mekele, 2. Jimma, 3. Bahirdar, 4. Gambella,

				report; Independent perception Survey		5. Hawassa 6. Jijiga 112 legal aid centers established and operational
	% decrease in number of outstanding state party reports of GoE to UN and African human rights treaty bodies	19 outstanding reports to UN and regional Treaty bodies (2007)	0 outstanding reports	State party reports submitted to and considered by treaty bodies		All 19 outstanding state party's reports prepared and submitted to the UN treaty bodies in 2009.
	% increase in the cases/complaints effectively resolved out of number submitted to the EHRC disaggregated by sex/social group/regions.	48.4 % [545 cases out of which 264 resolved] (2009/10)	80%	Annual performance report of EHRC to parliament		85%
	Proportionate increase in number of recommendations /advise /opinion provided to parliament on harmonization of laws with human rights standards	0(2007)	100 % of new legislations ;at least 5 laws already enacted	Parliamentary records, EHRC reports ,Amended legislations as per EHRC's advise		Discussion with the parliament initiated.
Output 2						
Enhanced capacity of the EIO to receive, investigate and follow up on administrative complaints and	Number of maladministration complaints filed to EIO (disaggregated by sex of the complainant?)	67 (2005)	7000	EIO Reports		30,857

for ensuring access by citizens to information (resulting in improved promotion, claiming and enforcement of both male and female citizens' rights)	% increase in the cases/complaints effectively resolved out of submitted to the EIO	39.9%[138 Cases with 3018 complainants out of which 36 were resolved and 19 that were not within the jurisdiction of the EIO (2009)	80%	EIO Reports		21,060 (70% resolved), 9,797 (30% under investigation)
	Number of EIO branch offices established	0	5	Annual performance report of EIO		5 branches established and operational in: 1. Amhara, 2. Oromia, 3. Tigray, 4. Dire-Dawa 5. SNNP
	Number of enforcement regulations passed	0	At least 4			6 FOI enforcement documents passed: - 2 directives (Directive for FOI Reporting Requirements, Directive for FOI Grievance Hearing) - 2 Federal Circulars (Circular for "Exempted Information" and Circular for "Information Fees") - 2 Guidelines (Guidelines for Publication Duties and Model Publication Scheme) - And 1 FOI Explanatory document was passed.
	Number of recommendation provided by EIO for review of administrative procedures and directives to reduce maladministration in the civil service	0	At least 3	EIO Reports		3 recommendations made. To:- - Tigray Regional State Education Bureau, - Ministry of Health (Re: Gefersa Center for the Mentally Ill), - Addis Ababa City Administration Bureau of Micro-Finance and Small Enterprises

	Publicly available reports made by the Ombudsman	0	At least 2	EIO Reports		EIO annual reports and newsletters available on http://www.ethombudsman.gov.et
Output 3						
Effectiveness and efficiency of the Commission enhanced, public participation in promoting ethics and fighting corruption increased and institutionalized	Number of corruption cases investigated and successfully prosecuted out of number submitted to FEACC	2,950 cases received, 371 investigated, 362 prosecuted (2009/2010)	100% of cases reported to FEAC are dealt with (referred to appropriate institutions, investigated, prosecuted ...)	Annual report of FEACC	Awareness on corruption prevention leading to reduction in corruption incidences.	1,803 cases received, 552 investigated, 408 prosecuted, and 664 different related decisions passed on cases in the last six months.
	Status of extent and perception of corruption known	na	One nationwide survey that reveals the extent and perception of corruption conducted	Regular assessments, targeted surveys, perception surveys		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ethiopia 2nd Corruption Perception Survey completed and released in April 2012 2. Diagnosing Corruption in Ethiopia: Perceptions, Realities, and the Way Forward for Key Sectors released in 2012 (both reports available on http://www.feac.gov.et/index.php/downloadables-en)
	Mechanisms in place and operational to deal with corruption in public sphere	No national corruption monitoring framework; no national anticorruption strategy; 1-FEACC establishment proclamation	Anti-corruption coalition, management system, national anti-corruption strategy, Asset Registration legislation	Annual Report of FEACC	Anti-corruption strategy acceptable to FEACC	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Daft anti-corruption strategy/policy prepared 2. Witness and whistle blowers act proclaimed in place, 3. Asset Disclosure & Registration proclamation in place & being implemented 4. National Anti-Corruption Coalition formed & operational The Commission has registered the properties of 50,121 officials, and civil servants up to the second quarter of the 2012.

Output 4						
Enhanced capacity of The House of Federation to discharge its mandates of functioning mechanisms for equitable federal grants allocation, interpretation of the constitution, increased awareness of citizens on their constitutional rights, resolution of issues regarding nationalities and nations, resolution and mediation of conflicts, maintenance of unity and economic balance.	Regular review and approval of Grant Sharing Formula that equitably allocates Federal subsidies to regions	There was a grant formula which was contested and unacceptable to the regions	Grant sharing formula acceptable to all regions approved	HOF Annual Report, Regional reports	Grant sharing formula is acceptable to the Regions; Stakeholders failed to accept the grant sharing formula.	Revised Grant Sharing Formula accepted and endorsed by the House of Federation in May 2012
	% increase in number of constitutional breach cases received and resolved by HoF in line with the Constitution	Number of Cases in 2007	50%	CCI/ HoF decisions		674 cases were received from citizens since 2007 where 336 (49%) were given decision by the House of Federation in line with the constitution
	No. of policies and strategies in place for conflict resolution in consultation with stakeholders.	na	1 Policy/strategy for conflict resolution	HOF Annual Report, Regional Reports		Desk review completed and preparation in place to collect primary data and final conflict resolution strategy (conflict mapping)

Output 5						
Enhanced capacities of the HoPR and RSC in effective law making process, oversight management, public consultation and popular representation.	Number of parliamentary rules and procedures put in place that foster constructive parliamentary deliberations and consensus building in committee and plenary discussions	220 Laws 2 procedure 51, Resolutions enacted	Rules and procedures	HOPR Annual Report		18 proclamations and 7 regulations have been ratified at the federal level during the period
	Number of MPs consultations and activities with constituencies	once a year	At least 2 consultations and 2 activities per year			The 547 MPs conducted one public consultation and one constituency outreach each
	Number of oversight functions carried out by standing committees	2 times in 2 years by each standing committee (13 Standing Committees), 52 quarterly reports	Field visit at least twice a year, 128 quarterly reports, 384 monthly reports	Parliamentary records, annual report of the HoPR and RSCs		A total of 32 field visit/oversight function carried out by 16 standing committees (each standing committee undertook a maximum of 3 and minimum of 1 field visit), 32 Quarterly and 96 monthly reports
	% increase in number of women in parliamentary committees (at various levels, Federal, Regional)	Number of women in HoPR- 22.4%(2005), Number of women in parliamentary committees at Federal and	30% of women in parliament at Federal level; 50% of women in RSCs	Parliamentary Records		28.7% (157 out of 547) at federal level and 50% at RSCs and CCs on average. And women standing committee members () at federal level Women standing committee members at federal level 33.3% (91 out of 300). And 4 women chairpersons out of the 16standing committees.

		Regional State Councils not available				
	Number and level of participation of CSOs, political parties, other stakeholders in public hearings.	5 consultations		media reports, HoPR Annual Report		CSOs invited to public hearings
Output 6						
Enhanced capacity of the Electoral Board to organize free, peaceful and credible elections	% of Voter turnout at general elections proportionate to the registered voters disaggregated by sex	82.6% (2005)	At least more than 85% of registered voters	NEBE records, Election observers reports, election Evaluation Report		<p>Voters: A total number of 31,926,520 (15,252,240 (47.8%) female and 16,674,280 (52.2%) male) voters registered for the 2010 election</p> <p>Voter turnout: 29,832,190 (93.4%) cast their votes (47.6% - women, 52.4% men)</p> <p>2013 Local elections: Registered Voters: 30,642,608 registered Men: 16,075,407 (52%) Women: 14,567,201 (48%)</p> <p>For more information see the link: http://www.electionethiopia.org/en/complaints.html).</p>
	% decrease in number of invalid votes at general elections	9.5%.	Less than 5% of total votes	NEBE records, Election observers reports		NA
	Number of domestic and international observers accredited	2005	3 International, 100% of domestic applicants	Observation missions reports		<p>2010 General elections: Domestic observers: A coalition of 11 NGOs and mass based-organizations International observers: 1. Africa Union 2. European Union Election Observation Mission</p>
	% of citizens exposed to Civic and Voter	na	90% of eligible voters	NEBE report, an independent survey	CSOs participation in the voter and civic education guaranteed.	At the moment, out of 8 radios that NEBE uses, 3 have national coverage while 5 have regional coverage. How many of the inhabitants of those

	Education and electoral information proportionate to the number of registered voters					regions or how many people nationwide actually listen to the programmes needs a deeper study.
	Number of electoral complaints effectively resolved out of number submitted to NEBE	299	100%	NEBE report		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 62 cases from the 2010 general elections submitted 58 fully resolved (93%)
	Number of necessary revisions and subsequent translation into local languages made on electoral laws, regulations, directives and frameworks in order to align it with the FDRE Constitution and international standards	Amended Electoral law (2007), Political party registration proclamation(2008), voter and candidates registration manual, complaints Resolution, financial assistance sand airtime apportionment directives as well as observers directives	At least 50 % of existing frameworks reviewed(if necessary), translated and disseminated	NEBE records, review of legislations		There have been no revisions of electoral laws Compendium of electoral laws prepared and available in English and Amharic
	Number of measures/mechanisms introduced	No gender strategy, no directorate	Targeted specific measures	NEBE report		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NEBE Women's Affairs department established and fully functional NEBE's Gender Strategy in place

	to increase participation of women in electoral process and decision making	and no separate outreach programs to enhance women participation	introduced and adopted			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation with political parties on continuous • Election procedures and formats reviewed in order to encourage women to participate as election officers and observers • 10% of public financing to political parties during election time reserved for political parties who forward women candidates.
Output 7						
OAGs across Ethiopia appropriately trained and capacitated, allowing them to carry out their constitutional mandates in accordance with internationally recognized standards, and in an institutional framework where audit work is followed up by due parliamentary process and reported in the public domain, leading to greater accountability of the executive to the legislature and citizens.	% increase in public sector performance and financial audit coverage of the country in accordance with international standards.	low audit coverage (about 35%)2010;	At least 50%	OAGS Report to parliament/Regional State Councils		Audit coverage now at 97% at the federal level
	% increase in retention of professionally qualified staff in OAGs	High staff turnover in OAGs (25 % per annum)	15% turn over	OAGS Report to parliament/Regional State Councils	High turnout may still remain to be a problem with new entries as they are not part of the training scheme	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Long term education for staff to professionalize introduced in 2010 to retain staff resulting in staff staying longer than earlier years 2. Office and communication facilities provided to facilitate work of the institution at both federal and regional levels
	Number of joint OAG and PAC sessions on audit report	2	3	OAGS Report to parliament/Regional State Councils		7 sessions
	Number of consultations held with RSCs for the establishment of Public Accounts Committees (PACs)	0	2 per OAG	OAGS Report to parliament/Regional State Councils		8 consultations

	Number of interactive sessions between OAGs and the media	3-5 Sessions	34	OAGS Report to parliament/Regional State Councils		3
	Number of audit backlogs cleared	1-2 years	No backlog	OAGS Report to parliament/Regional State Councils		1 year
	% increase in quality and uniformity of audit reports	70%	100%	OAGS Report to parliament/Regional State Councils		85%

Annex 2: 2012 Financial Report

Disclaimer: Data contained in this report is an extract of UNDP financial records. All financial data provided above is provisional.

Table 1: Summary of financial Report (USD)

Donor	Opening balance 2012	Contribution received in 2012	Total Fund available	Expenditure in 2012	Balance
Government of Austria	927.00	-	927.00	-184.25	1,111.25
Government of Canada	1,462,183.86	2,197,266.00	3,659,449.86	3,391,145.88	268,303.98
Government of Denmark	70.06	-	70.06	-493.85	563.91
Government of Ireland	287.19	-	287.19	-	287.19
Government of Italy	-	-	-	-	-
Government of Netherlands	632,613.83	-	632,613.83	528,454.87	104,158.96
Government of Norway	1,150,775.73	87,260.00	1,238,035.73	836,736.06	401,299.67
Government of Sweden	(51,499.00)	3,000,000.00	2,948,501.00	2,882,209.52	66,291.48
Government of United Kingdom	1,063,194.69	2,747,253.00	3,810,447.69	3,473,623.57	336,824.12
EU	419,906.98	1,093,396.00	1,513,302.98	1,366,104.96	147,198.02
OHCHR	261.50		261.50	0	261.50
UNDP	-	700,000.00	700,000.00	653,267.92	46,732.08
USAID	274,687.82	(274,687.82)	-	0	-
Others(FEACC-Water)		40,000.00	40,000.00	0	40,000.00
Total	4,953,409.66	9,590,487.18	14,543,896.84	13,130,864.68	1,413,032.16

Table 2: Implementing Partners 2012 Budget and Expenditure (in USD)

Implementing Partners	Allocated Budget for 2012	Expenditure in 2012	Delivery %
Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (EHRC)	1,960,618.00	1,826,761.22	93.17
Ethiopian Institution of Ombudsman (EIO)	1,878,550.00	2,008,438.02	106.91
Federal Ethics & Anti – Corruption Commission (FEACC)	1,232,719.00	968,157.87	78.53
House of Federation (HOF) & Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regions - Council of Nationalities (SNNPR-CON)	543,671.00	488,781.32	89.90
House of Peoples Representatives(HoPR) & Regional State Council (RSC)	3,030,595.00	3,157,962.37	104.2
National Electoral Board of Ethiopia (NEBE)	3,476,974.00	3,074,574.20	88.43
Office of the Federal Auditors General(OFAG) and Office of Regional Auditors General (ORAG)	1,146,303.00	1,215,324.75	106.02
DIP - Coordination Unit	383,800.00	390,864.93	101.84
	<u>13,653,230.00</u>	<u>13,130,864.68</u>	<u>96.00</u>

USD 144,434.75 representing unrealized Loss/Gain has been distributed to all IPs

Allocated budget taken from BI-Annual report of 2012

Expenditure extracted from 2012 CDR issued 26.03.2013

Table -3 Overview of Donors Contribution per DIP Sub Programs for 2012

Doner	Total Contribution In USD	EHRC	EIO	FEACC	HOF	HOPR	NEBE	OFAG	DIP=CU
Government of Austria	927	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government of Canada	3,659,449.86	439,500.00	473,950.00	572,955.00	182,400.00	1,259,467.00	314,187.00	197,500.00	214,000.00
Government of Denmark	70.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government of Ireland	287.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government of Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government of Netherlands	632,613.83	468,000.00	539,450.00		109,815.00	41,000.00	908,210.00		32,100.00
Government of Norway	1,238,035.73	151,589.00	180,150.00	78,000.00	18,000.00	85,000.00	477,900.00	126,362.00	21,400.00
Government of Sweden	2,948,501.00	207,000.00	235,400.00	118,230.00		877,710.00	361,660.00	200,000.00	
Government of United Kingdom	3,810,447.69	600,200.00	349,600.00	243,458.00	206,457.00	525,395.00	1,221,505.00	481,492.00	32,100.00
EU	1,513,302.98	55,600.00	-	93,326.00		68,472.00	52,942.00	131,749.00	
OHCHR	261.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNDP	700,000.00	38,729.00	100,000.00	126,750.00	27,000.00	173,551.00	140,570.00	9,200.00	84,200.00
USAID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others(Water sector)	40,000.00								

Total	14,543,896.84	1,960,618.00	1,878,550.00	1,232,719.00	543,672.00	3,030,595.00	3,476,974.00	1,146,303.00	383,800.00
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Budget allocated in 2012 from Bi-Annual report of 2012

Table 4 Expenditure details by budget lines for 2012 (in USD)

Budget lines (Account code)	Support to EHRC	Support to EIO	Support to FEACC	Support to HoF	Support to HoPR	Support to NEBE	DIP Co- ordination Unit	Support to OAG	Total Expenditure
Contractual Service-Individuals	25,021.31	37,030.48	20,454.95	572.14	68,015.66	17,038.45	71,608.81	112,289.34	352,031.14
UN Volunteers	35,023.08	34,603.48	11,532.98	7,033.29	-	13,203.13	6,151.27	0	107,547.23
Total Staff Cost	60,044.39	71,633.96	31,988	7,605.43	68,015.66	30,241.58	281,803.85	147,390.03	698,722.83
Local Consultants	37,184.36	42,552.59	67,021.72	32,200.49	15,548.64	9,082.51	1,442.84	3,196.29	208,229.44
International Consultants	0	0	11,659.24	0	8,047.50	13,500.00	11,800.10	-	45,006.84
Total Consultant Cost	37,184.36	42,552.59	78,681	32,200.49	23,596.14	22,582.51	13,242.94	3,196.29	253,236.28
Furniture	33,804.23	206,801.26	0	0	75,616.60		-	260.57	316,482.66
Office Equipment	171,366.91	0	0	2,761.77	225,420.90	79,152.86	-	8,895.72	487,598.16
ICT Equipment	11,808.19	3,067.00	16,513.12	17,298.46	92,487.90	137,227.66	1,832.55	13,747.05	293,981.93
Transportation Equipment	41,123.79	299,977.28	-	32,273.87	14,880.33	215,927.15	2,075.95	28,821.20	635,079.57
Communication & AV Equipment	0	-	0	0	83,515.55	22,583.30	-	9,513.57	115,612.42
Total Equipment Cost	258,103.12	509,845.54	16,513	52,334.10	491,921.28	454,890.97	3,908.50	61,238.11	1,848,754.74
Service Contract-Companies	94,671.11	432,881.23	0	0	-	15,489.12	11,463.46	13,785.31	568,290.23
Total Service Contr-Comp.	94,671.11	432,881.23	0	0	-	15,489.12	11,463.46	13,785.31	568,290.23
Stationery and other office supplies	48,485.57	12,513.20	10,868.00	128,656.92	217,318.48	200,523.31	6,297.30	26,164.14	650,826.92
Books	-	0	0	-	-	0	-	-	-
Total Supply cost	48,485.57	12,513.20	10,868	128,656.92	217,318.48	200,523.31	6,297.30	26,164.14	650,826.92
Printing and Publication cost	163,431.93	64,978.74	143,388.32	138,207.86	55,510.85	64,792.25	1,700.14	112,014.06	744,024.15

AV Production Cost	14,058.73	83,860.09	95,505.71	0	7,772.81	731,481.66	686.76	553.74	933,919.50
Total Promotional Cost	177,490.66	148,838.83	238,894.03	138,207.86	63,283.66	796,273.91	2,386.90	112,567.80	1,677,943.65
Training cost	832,160.09	335,505.15	321,215.09	77,389.10	1,228,016.12	1,015,285.23	13,863.92	341,805.4200	4,165,240.12
Workshops	129,974.94	0	79,638.59	0	12,073.21	35,358.74	-	-	257,045.48
Study Tour	8,118.94	0	207.65	-	-	-	-	-	8,326.59
Travel	6,975.18	235,973.91	122,785.92	14,867.89	800,604.70	254,100.47	11,398.60	295,068.22	1,741,774.89
Total Learning Cost	977,229.15	571,479.06	523,847.25	92,256.99	2,040,694.03	1,304,744.44	25,262.52	636,873.64	6,172,387.08
Professional service cost	-	13,148.06	1,688.81	1,629.81	7,731.00	9,559.82	2,941.85	685.55	37,384.90
Utilities	10,278.94	1,843.30	0	43.30	158.34	-	7,858.71	25,787.93	45,970.52
Sundry	30,043.76	52,871.93	994.85	13.58	12,550.88	2,491.70	10,747.48	5,253.76	114,967.94
Total Miscellaneous	40,322.70	67,863.29	2,684	1,686.69	20,440.22	12,051.52	21,548.04	31,727.24	198,323.36
GMS	113,136.45	128,729.31	54,034	30,456.43	197,956.46	203,957.64	20,652.05	169,022.96	917,944.84
Exchange rate loss	20,094	22,092.10	10,649.38	5,376.42	34,736.44	33,819.20	4,299.37	13,368.13	144,434.75
Total GMS & Exchange rate	133,230.16	150,821.41	64,683	35,832.85	232,692.90	237,776.84	24,951.42	182,391.09	1,062,379.59
Grand Total	1,826,761.22	2,008,429.11	968,157.87	488,781.33	3,157,962.37	3,074,574.20	390,864.93	1,215,333.65	13,130,864.68