UNDP Ethiopia 2011
Key Results

CLIMATE CHANGE
GOVERNANCE & HUMAN RIGHTS
ECONOMIC GROWTH
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Overview of the UNDP Ethiopia Country Programmes (2010-2011)

The 2010-2011 Country Programme Document (CPD) and Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) for UNDP were developed after broad consultations with the Government of Ethiopia, both the federal and state level. These documents are fully consistent with the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and the Ethiopian five year plan known as Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP). The country’s Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have been mainstreamed in the GTP. Therefore the purpose of the UNDP Country Programme is to support the Government and people of Ethiopia to achieve the MDGs, with a major emphasis on poverty eradication and reducing the country’s dependence on food aid in the medium term. The Country Programme focuses on the following UNDAF priorities:

- Reducing Poverty and working towards the achievement of the MDGs;
- Food Security, Recovery and Natural Resources Management;
- Deepening Democratic Governance; and
- Addressing the HIV and AIDS epidemic;

The programme integrates cross-cutting themes of gender equality and empowerment, developing capacity to utilize information technology and strengthening capacities in government to implement development programs.
Following a participatory UNDAF/CPAP Mid Term Review, the country programme was refined to make it more focused, strategic and result oriented. Three mutually reinforcing programme clusters were established as follows: Enhanced Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction; Democratic Governance and Human Rights; and Climate Change, Environment and Disaster Risk Management. Gender and HIV-AIDS are included in these clusters as cross cutting issues.

**Transforming Policies and Institutions: Empowerment and Resilience in Ethiopia**

UNDP Ethiopia has strategically positioned itself as a partner of choice in efforts to accelerate sustainable economic growth and human development in Ethiopia. UNDP’s support is anchored to the country’s medium term strategy—the Growth and Transformation Plan—which spans the period from 2011 to 2015. It is an ambitious medium term plan of the Government of Ethiopia that seeks to meet all the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, transition towards a climate resilient and green economy and become a middle income country by 2025.

Building on UNDP’s comparative advantage, mandate and experience, the country office has embarked on strategies to move its strategic support programme in the upstream sector. UNDP interventions focus on strengthening national capacities to formulate and implement transformative policies and institutions, and to empower the Ethiopian people to realize their full potentials and attain better human development outcomes. UNDP is leveraging its resources, global knowledge and networks and forging strong partnerships with Government, development partners, private sector and civil society to promote broad-based and inclusive economic development, with major interventions concentrated in three primary areas:

- **Pro-poor and human centered economic policy advice, institutional capacity building and innovative interventions aimed at accelerating local economic growth and development;**
- **Setting the policy framework and institutional mechanisms for building a climate resilient and green economy; and**
- **Strengthening institutions to build a democratic and developmental state**

The subsequent sections describe the main areas of UNDP programme interventions in Ethiopia and highlight the key upstream results that have been achieved so far within each cluster of intervention, and how these results have helped to transform the Ethiopian economy and its development landscape.
1. Enhanced Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction

There are three concentrations areas within the Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction program cluster. This first aims to assist the Ethiopian Government to Transform its agricultural sector to achieve increased production and productivity and attain food self-sufficiency. The second area of intervention focuses on assisting the government to develop a competitive private sector and fostering the country’s integration into the regional and global trading systems. The third area of development programming under this cluster provides support to stimulate local economic growth and development. The key results and accomplishment made in these three areas are highlighted below:

1.1 Agricultural Growth and Transformation

The main objective of this UNDP’s support is to assist the country to transform its agricultural sector to achieve increased production and productivity and attain national food security. Because of the importance of the agricultural sector in the country’s development agenda, UNDP is leveraging its capacities, experiences and competitiveness as a development partner to the government of Ethiopia to provide evidence-based policy advice, institutional and technological solutions needed to achieve a rapid transformation of the agricultural sector.

Why provide upstream intervention in the agricultural sector?

The Agricultural sector is critical to overall economic development and is at the center of the country’s medium term development strategy (the GTP) and the basis of the country’s industrial strategy, and possesses the greatest potential for creating jobs and reducing poverty. The sector accounts for 81 percent of national employment, 47.5 percent of GDP and 52 percent of the country’s foreign exchange earnings. Small scale producers – farmers and pastoralists – are responsible for 90 percent of total agricultural production, underscoring the importance of the sector in achieving national food security and eradicating poverty. In addition, the agricultural sector provides important forward and backward linkages that support employment and investment in a number of other sectors, which are also critical to the country’s medium term economic and development strategy.

Ambitious targets have been set for the agricultural sector. Its output is projected to double by 2015 and will provide the impetus needed to propel the country towards middle income by 2025. Efforts to achieve targets set for the agricultural sector are being pursued in line with the country’s Compact for the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Plan (CAADP), the corresponding Policy and Investment Framework, the National Agricultural Growth Programme and Food Security
UNDP programme. UNPD policy and institutional support is tailored to influence these programmes and to scale-up their development impacts.

UNDP support government to conduct diagnostic studies in the Agricultural sector to support policy formulation, institutional development, and capacity building in the agricultural sector. These studies identified two important constraints that cut across all the agricultural sub-sectors:

a. **A narrow approach to sectoral change:** Many projects and programmes have focused on selected aspects of the agricultural sector (e.g. specific value chains) often leading to disconnected interventions that fail to address the root causes of low agricultural productivity, especially in the context that 90 per cent of national agricultural production comes from smallholder farms.

b. **Limited programme management and problem solving capacity:** Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and other public sector entities lack the technical skills and implementation capacity to engage in deeply analytical efforts required to develop a comprehensive strategy for addressing systemic challenges faced by the agricultural sector. Even when potential solutions are identified, impact is typically limited by the lack of a strong project management and systematic implementation effort.

The diagnostic studies and consultation recommended for the establishment of an Agricultural Transformation Agency (ATA). The ATA was created in December 2010 as an autonomous federal institution to provide support to existing institutions, drive the agricultural transformation process, and help to overcome policy constraints and implementation challenges currently faced by the sector ministry.

**UNDP’s support towards institutional capacity development for agricultural growth and transformation**

Building upon the policy support provided by UNDP in developing the Agricultural Policy and Investment Framework and the National Agricultural Growth Programme, UNDP Ethiopia partnered with the Prime Minister’s Office, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation to establish and full functionality of the ATA, and ensuring that ATA operations are well integrated and reinforced by other UNDP supported programmes in order to enhance and scale-up development impacts in the sector.

The ATA is accountable to the Transformational Council, chaired by the Prime Minister and deputized by the Minister of Agriculture. It aims to support the attainment of targets in the AGP and consequently the GTP by significantly increasing agricultural productivity of selected key staple crops and improving the livelihoods of smallholder farmers by increasing farm income and food security. Currently, the work of the ATA
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focuses on the following sub-sectors: seed, soil health and fertility, cooperatives, input and output markets, and research and extension services.

Some examples of innovative and transformative results

The Teff Programme: The ATA has conducted diagnostic studies to assist in developing a detailed roadmap for strengthening the Teff value chain. Key bottlenecks in this sub-sector have been identified and interventions are being taken to address them. Some of the major key achievements of this program are itemized below:

The ATA has supported the MoA to validate technologies for row planting, transplanting and reduced seed rate in Teff production and is partnering with the Debre Zeit Research Center to conduct off-season trials for Teff production under irrigation and is supporting the scaling-up of these trials to over 1400 farmers and 90 farmer Training Centers in four regions.

The ATA is scaling-up the trials on improved agronomic practices and supporting activities to increase Teff production and productivity complimented by the Teff breeding programme. These interventions are expected to significantly increase production and incomes of Teff farmers, which will farther be boosted by on-going interventions to improve post-harvest technologies and market linkages through cooperatives.

The Seed Programme: The ATA has identified key interventions for addressing key bottlenecks and constraints in the seed system value chain. It has reviewed the national seed law and is reviewing attendant regulations. The main objective is to establish appropriate implementation structures at federal and regional levels and invest in institutional and organizational development through building capacity, developing robust organizational structures, enhancing operating capacities of public enterprises. It also aims to strengthen demand assessment at national and farmer/distributer levels and enhance the knowledge of farmers through extension services and market support systems.

UNDP is providing high level policy and technical expertise to this initiative through international and national advisors, and has facilitated the alignment of the ATA’s work with the Agricultural Growth Programme, the Rural Economic Development and Food Security Platform and has also supported resource mobilization efforts for the Agency. Specific programmatic contributions of UNDP to ATA’s work includes: strengthening cooperatives, extension and innovative research, promoting development of efficient agricultural market systems, agro-ecologically adaptive and sustainable agricultural system and value-chains development. UNDP further supports the strengthening of the agricultural sector to contribute to transitioning economy towards a Climate Resilient and Green Economy by 2025.
1.2 Private Sector Development

UNDP upstream programmatic intervention in the area of private sector development supports the Ethiopian government to first create an enabling environment for promoting a competitive private sector and thereby enhance business opportunities and boost the country’s exports earning, and second to enable government to make informed decisions about its desire to further integrate the Ethiopian economy into the regional and global trading system.

1.2.1 UNDP support towards the creation of the Public-Private Dialogue Forum

A systematic and institutionalized public-private policy dialogue (PPPD) is essential in improving government policies. It facilitates trust building and hence lays the foundation for public and private partnership in policy and institutional development to support the overall economic development imperatives the country has set for itself. Forging effective public-private partnerships provide a platform for initiating and implement optimal policies to support the development of a competitive private sector. The GTP recognize private sector development as the engine of growth and key in reducing poverty in Ethiopia. The dialogue and partnership must be based on credible evidence drawn from analytical policy research.

Under the above-mentioned backdrop and baseline, UNDP together with the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Ministry of Trade and Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce and Sectoral Association is supporting the systematic institutionalization of the Public-Private Dialogue platform.

UNDP’s support focused on providing substantive inputs in the finalization of the national directive that are co-signed by the Ministry of Trade and Ethiopia chamber of Commerce, and the institutionalization of the forum for public and private policy dialogue. These directives put into perspective the conduct of PPD at the Federal and regional levels. The first PPDF focused on taxation and was held in Addis Ababa in February 2011.

Now, with a PPDF secretariat set up, UNDP will continue to support research on a number private sector development issues to make the future dialogue evidence based and more effective. As part of on-going support, setting up a system of effective monitoring and evaluation of the implementing outcome of the various PPD is another area UNDP is keen to support. The enhanced PPDF is expected to resolve critical business constraints that can be addressed through public policy and regulation, enhance frameworks for public and private partnership, and make the business environment more conducive for the private sector.
In this regard, UNDP’s support to upstream engagements aimed at building effective state-business relations is transformative as it enables effective institutional and policy development at the Federal and Regional levels.

1.2.2 **UNDP support towards business development and export promotion**

The government places great emphasis on increasing Ethiopia’s exports and making the country competitive on the world market. To this end, the government has designed export and investment incentive packages for the private sector. To facilitate utilization of these packages by the private sector, exporters should be made to understand the commitments, regulations, policies and export regulations and procedures related to export trade.

It is critical that an exporters’ guide is prepared to provide information to those in the export business as well as to new entrants. The exporters guide helps Ethiopian exporters to become competitive and to consolidate their market share of the regional and global market, and thereby promote economic growth through the export promotion.

The Exports’ Guide was prepared in partnership between UNDP and the Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce and Sectoral Association. UNDP made available the experts to prepare the Guide, and provided substantive inputs when drafting the Guide. The Guide is now jointly published by UNDP and Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce.

1.2.3 **UNDP Policy support towards Ethiopia’s Integration into the Regional and Global Trading System**

A competitive and effective trading system is one of the driving factors for growth and transformation in Ethiopia. As Ethiopia increasingly participates in the global economy, credible and evidence-based strategic information and knowledge is required to facilitate effective policy-making and negotiation within regional and global trading systems.

At present, although Ethiopia is a member of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), it is not yet a member of the COMESA Free Trade Area (FTA). Ethiopia is also preparing for accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) and is undergoing negotiations towards the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with the EU.

UNDP has partnered with the Ministry of Trade and the European Union to build capacity necessary for the Ethiopian government to negotiate make informed decisions and effectively negotiate regional and multilateral trade agreements.
UNDP provided financial and technical assistance that supported six studies that analyzed the benefits and costs, and challenges for further economic integration, both regionally and globally. These studies provide policy-relevant information to government and made recommendations on how to address identified challenges and take full advantage of opportunities offered by increased economic integration. These following studies were undertaken with financial and technical support of the UNDP:

a. Impact of the Trade Related Issues in the Economic Partnership Agreement on Ethiopia;

b. Revenue implications of Economic Partnership Agreement and alternative source of compensating revenue loss;

c. Implication of joining the new Initiative of COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite FTA;

d. Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights under accession to WTO;

e. Implication of WTO Accession on Education Related Services in Ethiopia and

f. Implication of WTO Accession on Health Related Services in Ethiopia.

These studies support policy making processes in government and influences Ethiopia’s negotiations positions with the regional trading bodies such as COMESA, EPA and the WTO. The resulting impact of the policy decisions and trade agreements the Ethiopia government will make will have transformative impact on the economy.

1.3 Local Economic Development in Ethiopia

In Ethiopia poverty in urban areas is slightly less than in rural areas. But urban poverty is decreasing at a much slower rate while inequity is increasing more rapidly than in rural areas. With an estimated 50 per cent of the population below the age of 20 years, the country increasingly faces high youth unemployment and under-employment both in the rural and urban areas. Stakeholders in public, private and civil society sectors lacked a platform that would enable effective collaboration at the local level to address development challenges faced at the local level. In addition, the local government has inadequate capacity to mobilize locally-available resources to promote investment, generate more revenues, and create employment opportunities for citizens in their localities. Moreover, the poor and vulnerable, especially women, were not getting adequate economic advantages and their voices were rarely heard in development planning forums.

To support local economic development, and to directly tackle some of the development challenges local government face, UNDP initiated and has been supporting the Government of Ethiopia to implement the Local Economic
Development (LED) Programme since 2009. The objective of the programme is to promote pro-poor economic growth and sustainable livelihoods, through improving the enabling environment for business development, investment and targeted economic interventions in seven localities/cities of four Regional States. Through constituting an innovative multi-stakeholder (public, private and civil society) management mechanism at local and regional levels, the programme has been planning, mobilizing resources and implementing a number of development initiatives for developing capacities of local government and communities to stimulate the local economy and reduce poverty.

The following are some of the key results that illustrate the national significance of LED programme in three years:

UNDP supported seven selected cities to come up with their LED Strategies which are in line with the local five-year strategic development plan (the GTP) in a participatory way. By implementing these plans, the Municipalities were able to generate employment for over 13,000 unemployed people within a short period. In addition to this, UNDP supported the developed City Profiles/ Investment Plans that are considered as the means to attract more investment for stimulating economies of the localities. On the other hand, the public-private partnership initiated and supported by the programme, enabled to set up Public Private Partnership Dialogue Forum (PPPDF) at local level, which is first time of its kind. Moreover, UNDP supported establishment of inclusive Micro-finance Strategies and LED Fund mechanisms within the government system, that are already functional and benefitting thousands of poor and vulnerable women and youth who have no access to micro-finance, otherwise.

1.4 Promoting dialogue on national development policy discourse

UNDP takes a leading role in impacting policies and practices of government and the private sector through its analytical products and police advocacy services. These products are presented in the various forums which impact polices and practices.

UNDP produce analytical products, partners with others in organizing forums like the UNECA-UNDP monthly seminar series, the UNDP policy forum, partnering the launch of regional and global reports such as the African Economic Outlook, global HDR, World Investment Report etc, co-hosting conferences and workshops such as the African Economic Conference, Agricultural biotechnology, Increasing Agricultural Productivity and Enhancing Food Security in Africa. For example, UNDP in partnership with ADB, OECD and UNECA is currently working on the preparation of the 2012 Africa Economic Outlook which the first draft is due early 2012.
1.5 Aid effectiveness and coordination

Promoting aid effectiveness in Ethiopia through the roll out aid management platform and support to public financial management system

The reason for UNDP’s upstream engagement in this area:

The effectiveness of development assistance has been a topic of major policy discourse for decades now, but becoming increasingly topic in recent years. This has been so due to the significant changes that have been taken place in the global economic environment. Major traditional donors in developing countries continue to face challenges of macroeconomic imbalances such as rising external debt, unemployment, deteriorating trade balance and others. Moreover the global financial and economic slowdown caused considerable cuts in development assistance. This calls for effective use of development assistance inflows in line with the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action.

The role of the UNDP in promoting aid effectiveness may be seen through the major role it plays in harmonization, aid effectiveness and donor coordination through the Development Assistance Group (DAG). The (DAG) was established in 2001 and is comprised of 25 multilateral and bilateral partners that provide development assistance to Ethiopia. It is co-chaired by the UNDP Resident Representative and World Bank on a rotational basis and one selected bilateral donor.

UNDP plays a key role in donor coordination by strengthening of the harmonized support to the GTP; promoting the OECD DAC harmonization agenda and strengthening of the monitoring and evaluation system. UNDP plays an important role as a link between the government and other development partners and is seen as a ‘trusted partner’ and ‘neutral facilitator’.

The DAG was established to foster and catalyze policy dialogue and to coordinate and harmonise donor support in the preparation, monitoring and evaluation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The DAG works towards the achievement of harmonization and aid effectiveness in line with the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action. The DAG discusses and agrees on policy, key development issues and supporting actions primarily with the Government.

To fulfil its mandate the DAG:

- coordinates support for national development strategies;
- interacts with other stakeholders such as, civil society, the private sector, regional authorities and parliamentarians;
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• feeds into discussions in the Ambassadors’ Ethiopian Partners Group (EPG) as appropriate; and

• coordinates with and takes forward the work of the DAG Thematic/Technical Working Groups in relevant forums with the Government

The Executive Committee (Ex-Com), which is composed of the Co-Chairs and seven members on a rotational basis. The development partners use the GTP and the MDGs as the overarching frameworks for their development cooperation with Ethiopia and have taken steps to align their country strategies around these and the broader harmonization agenda. DAG’s commitment to provide support to Ethiopia remains strong and has been reconfirmed with support to the implementation PASDEP, which is consistent with the priorities, set in the MDGs. The DAG has developed programme based aid modalities to enhance aid effectiveness in lieu of direct budget support. These include the Protection of Basic Services (PBS), Public Sector Capacity Building Programme (PSCAP) and Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP). The donors have established a Democratic Institutions Programme (DIP) to provide harmonised support to the governance sector, managed by UNDP. A joint instrument the Agricultatural Growth Programme.

The High Level Forum (HLF) remains the principal forum for dialogue between the Government and the development partners. It is co-chaired by the Minister of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED) and DAG. This is held quarterly to discuss policy issues and progress on harmonization and the implementation of GTP. Annual Progress Review meetings (APRs) are also held to track progress on achievement of the government’s development objectives and the Aid Effectiveness Taskforce, chaired by the Head of External Resources Mobilization Department and consisting of five DAG members (including UNDP) is responsible for moving the harmonization agenda forward.

2. Ethiopia moves towards a climate resilient and green economy

Ethiopia has made a bold policy decision to accelerate development while minimizing its carbon footprint and vulnerability to climate change. This is embodied in the Government’s Climate Resilient and Green Economy (CRGE) Vision Statement of 2011. UNDP, together with key partners, is playing a central role in supporting the Government to set the policy and institutional framework that will enable Ethiopia to achieve this vision.
Ethiopia has registered impressive double-digit growth (average of 11%) in the past decade and has been rated by the International Monetary Fund as one of the fastest growing economies over the coming years. However, Ethiopia is highly vulnerable to climate change. Droughts and floods have remained the leading causes of disaster and human suffering in Ethiopia. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, 14 million people or about 20% of the population were at risk during the drought in 2003. This has declined to 2.6 million people in the last decade. Preliminary projections suggest a sizeable annual GDP loss of 7-8%, mainly affecting agriculture, water supply, energy, infrastructure and biodiversity which in turn have secondary impacts on other sectors of the economy.

On the other hand, current investment trends, if not transformed onto a green growth path will increase Ethiopia’s Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) from 155 metric tons of carbon dioxide today to almost 400 metric tons in 2030 – an increase of more than 150%. A low carbon trajectory could offset 250 metric tons per annum with a potential to generate around $2.5 billion per annum worth of carbon credits – which is twice as much as the country’s export revenue from coffee today. However due to various reasons, including fiduciary standard requirements, and capacity to develop bankable projects, access to international climate and environmental financing by LDCs is currently limited.

While the political will for this transformation is unquestionable, mainstreaming CRGE into economic decision making structures and sector policies and translating them into development results remains a challenge.

2.1 UNDP upstream support to the establishment of the policy and institutional, and financing of the CRGE

UNDP has supported the GOE in developing a national CRGE strategy and investment plan. The strategy and plan are complemented by establishment of a Government and multi-donor CRGE Financing Facility that will promote climate-smart investments, support climate adaptation and resilience initiatives. The Facility is designed to serve as a vehicle to mobilize, access, sequence and combing domestic and international as well as public and private sources of finance.

This facility will be launched in November 2011 and will be managed initially by UNDP on behalf of the Government of Ethiopia. The CRGE Facility will enable Ethiopia to access global climate financing, including the fast start global pledge which is $30 billion by 2012 and $100 billion annually by 2020. The Facility also brings on board financing from Government, donors and civil society. It will facilitate more coordinated planning, programming, institution building, financial management and accountability. To date, $ 39 million has been pledged by donors in Ethiopia to launch the Facility.
2.2 The CRGE Strategy and Investment Plan will potentially succeed the Growth and Transformation Plan

To achieve these results, UNDP has played and continues to play a central role in supporting coordination and building consensus among key Government agencies, including the Prime Minister’s Office, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, the Environment Protection Agency and the Ministry of Agriculture among others, in the policy making and institution development. UNDP has also been central in building a coalition of development partners and expert groups by establishing an informal Development Partners’ Forum to bring to bear expertise, new knowledge, perspectives and lessons in the process of preparing the country’s CRGE Strategy, Investment Plan and Financing Facility.

In addition, UNDP initiated a Climate Action Intelligence initiative to map and track all climate change state and non-state actors at federal and regional levels. This facilitated the creation of a coordination, information and knowledge platform for the benefit of all stakeholder involved.

Beyond coordination and institutional development, UNDP has initiated a Leadership for Results programme under the African Adaptation Programme. Through this initiative the leadership competencies of a critical mass of policy makers from key sector ministries have been developed to initiate and maintain strategic changes within their institutions to contribute to formulation and subsequently the implementation of a Climate Resilient and Green Economy in Ethiopia. In this particular context, UNDP intervention has been remarkably instrumental and transformational for Ethiopia.

2.3 South-South Cooperation in low emission and climate resilient development strategy

UNDP Ethiopia has created an opportunity for exchange among the countries of the south on various thematic issues of the climate resilient green economy. Thus far, exchange between Ethiopia and mail, Uganda, Philippines and Bangladesh has been facilitated. Exchange between Ethiopia-china and Ethiopia–Kenya is in progress.

Facilitating South-South exchange, particularly among developing countries and between emerging economies and African countries is a UNDP corporate priority within its environment and climate change programmatic area of intervention.

It is envisaged that practices, technologies, and investment originating from peer countries of the south have an immediate and pragmatic application to Ethiopia. The lesson learnt from such exchange is influences policy and programmatic interventions and have the ability for expanding investment in the economy. South-south cooperation also opens possibilities not only for technology and knowledge
transfer that can enable ‘leap fogging’ but also for attract cross-border investments. It given Ethiopia’s advances in the area of climate change planning, S-S exchange offers Ethiopia the opportunity to exercise leadership and offer lessons from its own experience. South-south exchange opens possibilities not only for technology and knowledge transfer that can enable ‘leap fogging’ but also for significant future investments.

**UNDP Contribution in the South-South Cooperation**

a. Experience sharing visit facilitated for exchange between Mali and Ethiopia where Mali had the chance to learn from Ethiopia’s experience with CRGE planning and establishing CRGE Facility;

b. Exchange between Ethiopia and Bangladesh and Philippines on the DRM

c. Exchange visit between Uganda and Ethiopian on partial fuel switching in cement industry facilitated;

d. Cooperation between Ethiopia and China regarding low carbon technology;

e. Cooperation between Kenya and Ethiopia on sustainable Land management of protected areas and enhancing the contribution of protected area to poverty reduction;

**2.4 Transition from Disaster Response to Disaster Risk Management for building long-term resilience**

As part of a medium and long-term strategy to end the cycle of disaster and food insecurity, the Government of Ethiopia has committed to a policy shift from reactive crisis management to a pro-active multi-sectoral disaster risk management (DRM) approach. To this end, a National DRM Strategic Programme and Investment Framework (DRM SPIF) has been prepared to facilitate implementation of the upcoming DRM policy. The ultimate outcome of this shift in approach will be to build national resilience, safeguard development gains and hence support achievement and sustainability of the Growth and Transformation Plan targets.

UNDP has played a critical policy advisory and technical role in supporting the preparation of the DRM SPIF. To ensure an integrated approach, UNDP has supported the integration of DRM in the CRGE Multi-Donor Trust Fund, which will facilitate resource mobilization, and a coordinated approach to the implementation of the DRM SPIF. The Facility is expected to be fully operational this year.
UNDP has also strengthened DRM institutions and systems, including the resumption of the national Early Warning System which was rolled out with 800 trained experts in all regions; strengthening of the DRM Information Management System; and support to the establishment of the Emergency Operations Center for better coordination of action to address potential disaster risks. UNDP has supported the integration of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation that is so critical in building community and household resilience through the development and implementation of community risk reduction and climate adaptation plans and strategies.

Support to the professionalization of DRM through the raising of the level of undergraduate and graduate degree programmes on DRM to international standards has been an expressed need by the Government of Ethiopia and which is a continuing process through south-south cooperation.

2.5 Drought response and early recovery

The drought that affected a number of countries in the Horn of Africa impacted primarily the southern and central agricultural areas and the southern and south-eastern lowlands of Ethiopia. As a result, food security dropped significantly with 4.567 million people requiring emergency food aid. Livestock productivity and herd sizes were reduced, water prices escalated, pastures were depleted, and displacement and destitution rose in the affected areas.

The main cause of the declining food security situation is the country’s inability to cope with climate variability and the high vulnerability of its agricultural system. This is compounded by the limited food reserve capacity and distribution channels that are unable to curtail the rise in cereal prices and drop in livestock prices.

Weather forecasts imply a near normal to normal crop production prospects; however, enhanced rains may increase magnitude of postharvest losses in some areas. The performance of the Belg (February-May) rains will be below average, at least until March 2012, and causing negative consequences on production. Emergency relief food assistance is expected to continue.

There is improvement in water, pasture and browse with livestock migration expected to return to their areas of origin and body conditions improving. Livestock sales though are expected to be lower than average due to large deaths during the drought. There will be some improvement in milk availability, mainly goat milk.

The return of La Niña conditions may result in a poor long-rains season in the eastern sector of the region. Such will result to the persistence of elevated levels of food insecurity resulting from water shortages, high rates of animal mortality, poor availability of milk, and deterioration in livestock to cereal terms-of-trade.
UNDP’s Response to the Drought

UNDP Ethiopia’s response to the drought is anchored on responding to the immediate emergency needs of the affected population in southern and south-eastern Ethiopia, specifically Somali and Southern Oromia Regions, but linking that response to medium (recovery) and long-term interventions so as to build community resilience.

Improving Water Availability and Access: No meaningful development will occur in Somali and southern Oromia if water availability and access is not addressed. It is for this reason that UNDP has embarked on a rapid expansion of its intervention on the development and rehabilitation of water facilities. From an initial coverage of 10 kebeles in 3 woredas/districts, UNDP has widened the scope of its intervention to a total of 22 kebeles in 4 woredas/districts.

Operationalizing this expansion, a team from the Somali Regional Water Bureau (RWB) has just completed its assessment of non-functional water facilities on the ground and is finalizing its report on the programme of work and bill of quantities required for the rehabilitation of the said facilities through a voucher-for-work scheme. To ensure the sustainability of water availability and access, the team mobilized the immediate benefiting households to participate in the rehabilitation works and organized them to pave the way for the establishment of a water (facility) management committee.

Partnering with and complementing the work of the Somali RWB, a team from the Ministry of Agriculture’s National Technical Assistance Unit (NTAU) has been constituted and will be deployed on the 4th week of October 2011. The combined effort of the teams will cover the remaining five woredas/districts identified as programme target areas in Somali Region and six woredas/districts in Oromia Region.

Harshin woreda/district relies solely on surface water that is harvested through giant Hafir Dams. UNDP has already rehabilitated 1 hafir dam but another needs to be rehabilitated to improve water availability and access in the said area. An assessment has been conducted and the bill of quantities and programme of work required in the process of being incorporated in tender documents.

With another La Nina situation looming, the rehabilitation of these water/water harvesting facilities play a critical role in enhancing the preparations of the communities to another potential dry spell and ensuring that the communities to be affected are more resilient and will be able to withstand the occurrence of short disaster cycles.

Building Community Resilience Building community resilience to disasters requires the active engagement of the local population and tapping of local coping mechanisms. UNDP has already successfully piloted the integration of DRR and CAA at community level in 2 regions in Ethiopia and such good practice is currently being
rolled out by a team from the Somali Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau (DPPB) in 12 kebeles. By using local knowledge and putting those in action, UNDP’s support to the implementation of risk reduction and climate adaptation initiatives significantly reduces exposure and builds the resilience of communities and people to hazards and risks brought about by climatic changes.

**Initiating Voucher-for-Work Scheme** The voucher-for-work is at the core of UNDP Ethiopia’s thrust of enhancing social protection and combining it with productivity enhancing initiatives. A team from the Somali Regional Bureau of Agriculture (BoA) was deployed to follow-through on the work of the teams from the RWB and DPPB and has developed the beneficiary list and mechanism for implementing the voucher-for-work scheme. The voucher-for-work scheme not only gives the opportunity for immediate (water) needs to be addressed but also for early recovery to be used as a platform for risk reduction measures to be promoted through the implementation of community risk reduction and climate adaptation initiatives. More importantly, voucher-for-work paves the way for the rebuilding of livelihoods that is crucial to the development of community and household assets and, therefore, one’s resilience to disaster/climate risks.

**Improving Veterinary Services** The Somali BoA has commenced with the identification of 120 community members in the affected areas to be trained on animal health care, equipped with the necessary equipment, and supported by required veterinary supplies. This approach of engaging the local people is not only intended to improve the availability and delivery of crucial livelihood support services but also to allow the communities to be more involved in responding not only to their immediate needs but in enhancing their longer-term livelihood options. While restocking of livestock is being addressed as part of early recovery, the improvement in the delivery of veterinary services ensures the survival and propagation of livestock that is crucial to the lives of pastoralist communities.

**Mobilizing Resources for Scaling-Up** The approach to respond to the drought developed by UNDP has been adopted by other agencies, specifically FAO and IOM. A joint programme with these organizations focusing in Oromia Region has been funded by the CERF ($2.5 million; UNDP-$800,000). Funding gaps remained and the CO has shared the proposal with the Swedish and Swiss Embassies in the hope of securing funds for the scaling-up of interventions.
2.6 Integration of Longer-Term Government and UNDP Programming and Framework

UNDP’s drought response is consistent with the Government of Ethiopia’s new DRM approach of focusing on a multi-sectoral and multi-phase approach of reducing risks. It also support the GoE’s thrust of using the recovery phase as a platform for building back, better thus further promoting risk reduction and long-term resilience. UNDP’s drought response feeds into the upcoming DRM Strategic Programme and Investment Framework (DRM-SPIF), operationalizing in particular the response and recovery pillars, as well as, the new UNDP-supported National Programme on DRM that is in the process of finalization.

3. Governance and Human Rights

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) is based on the commitment of the Nations, Nationalities and Peoples of Ethiopia to build a political community which ensures lasting peace, economic and social development through mutual support and mutual respect. The FDRE Constitution provides that the goals of lasting peace, the rule of law, democratic order and sustainable development can be achieved through equality, mutual respect and support by rectifying past injustices. The Constitution further identifies equality and non-discrimination as one of its fundamental pillars. The principles find expression throughout the provisions of the constitution as well as subsidiary legislations.

The equality principle refers to equal rights and opportunities for individuals regardless of their race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, wealth, birth or other status. One of the mechanisms of ensuring equality is through the fiscal transfer system that guarantees equitable distribution of income and wealth as well as access to public health services, education, clean water, housing, food and social security to all Ethiopians. These are articulated in articles 39 (3), 41 (3), 89 (2) and 90 (1) of the constitution.

The Constitution further provides that Government shall provide special assistance to Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples least advantaged in economic and social development. It provides least advantaged regions with special assistance in order to catch up with relatively more advanced regions.

3.1 The revision of the Federal Budget Grant Distribution Formula

A federal budget distribution formula aims to:

a. Strengthen the process of creating one economic and political society through fair and accepted resource sharing among regions based on the constitutional principles of equality and solidarity

b. Promote equity among regions, enhances service provision at various levels and attainment of MDGs.

c. Create a framework to ensure equal access of citizens to publicly funded social services, equal opportunity to improved economic conditions through equitable wealth distribution

d. Provide for special assistance to regions least advantaged in development.

A review of the extent to which the federal budget grant distribution formula revealed that huge vertical fiscal imbalance among regions still exits. Regional revenue sources were found to be too low covering on average only 20% of their expenditure needs. Some regions were found to have revenue generation capacity that is relatively better than others (more than three times that in other regions). Such horizontal fiscal imbalances necessitated grants from the federal government to help tackle this problem. Furthermore, some regions were found to be lagging significantly behind, thus necessitating the need for special provisions to address peculiar needs in these regions.

3.2 UNDP’s upstream support to the revision the grant formula to promote fiscal equalization

UNDP supported recruitment of expert team to review the grant allocation formula, collected data and facilitated broad based consultation and dialogue processes on the formula among regions and key stakeholders. A study was undertaken that made a detailed analysis of regions’ relative expenditure needs and revenue raising potentials taking into account various factors affecting unit costs of providing public services (e.g. education, health, agricultural and health extension services, micro and small scale enterprise development, urban development and administrative and general services). Lessons were also drawn from other countries such as South Africa, India and Australia. Three alternative formulas (scenarios) for grant budget allocation among regions in Ethiopia were proposed for consideration by the House of Federation.
Continuous adaptation of the formula to the changing context is considered critical. UNDP has been supporting this process since 2008, including developing in-house capacity to enable it to provide continuous technical and policy support to the Government of Ethiopia. Some of the key results of the revision of the grant formula include (i) balancing differences in revenue raising capacities; (ii) balancing differences in expenditure needs and (iii) reserving one percent of the distribution pool for Benishangul-Gumuz, Afar, Gambella and Somali Regional States, the four emerging regions that require special consideration.

3.3 UNDP upstream support for Zero Tolerance for Corruption - Asset Registration law adopted

The FDRE constitution identified transparency and accountability of public officials as a fundamental principle of government\(^3\). The Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) further identifies good governance as a critical component of the county’s long term vision. The GoE further promotes a policy of zero tolerance for corruption and has set up various institutions to ensure public accountability and transparency.

An effective income and asset declaration regime can help prevent abuse of power, reduce corruption and increase public accountability, public trust in institutions and government legitimacy. Ethiopia for the first time adopted the asset registration law that puts obligations on those holding public office to fully disclose their assets and finances. Such laws are used by many countries as instruments of holding public officials accountable and fighting corruption and deterring and detecting any asset gained through illegal and improper channels.

To ensure effective implementation of the asset registration law, UNDP supported establishment and strengthening of a directorate attached to the Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (FEACC). This was complemented by training for experts within FEACC; assistance to development of the asset registration plan of action (PoA) and sensitization of civil servants to register their assets as per the requirements of the law. This has resulted in 17,000 officials registering to date with a target of 50,000. UNDP expects to also support automation of the registration system that will enhance effective implementation as well as transparency.

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\(^3\) Proclamation 1/1995 FDRE Constitution Article 12. Conduct and Accountability of Government: 1) The conduct of affairs of government shall be transparent; 2) Any public official or an elected representative is accountable for any failure in official duties; 3) In case of loss of confidence, the people may recall an elected representative. The particulars of recall shall be determined by law.
3.4 UNDP supports the enactment of the Freedom of Information law and framework

There is a growing recognition globally that Freedom of Information including disclosure of government records facilitates democratic engagement, builds confidence in government institutions and strengthens their credibility and effectiveness. Article 29 of FDRE Constitution guarantees the right to seek, receive and impart information of all kinds in the form of art or through any medium. The law further grants access to information of public interest to the press and mass media.\(^4\)

Furthermore, the Constitution outlines that any entity placing unjustified limitations on the exercise of the rights may be held liable under the law. Article 37 guarantees everyone the right to bring a justifiable matter to a court of law or any other competent body with judicial power and to obtain a decision or judgment.

Despite the constitutional guarantee, there was no mechanism through which citizens or private media could request and access government records. Responses to requests for information were very slow and difficult. Some of the challenges related to the absence of specific legislation governing public access to government information, a lack of institutionalization of government information access, a lack of awareness and knowledge on the part of government public relations/information officers about their duty to disclose information that is of interest to the public. The GOE enacted the Freedom of Information law and mandated the Ethiopian Institution of the Ombudsman to oversee its implementation.

UNDP supported the development of framework documents and guidelines to help operationalize the Freedom of Information law. This includes the development of the Record Management Guideline which will enable agencies to establish a record management system that will make it easier to provide information to the public. This is a major requirement for the effective implementation of this law. UNDP also supported the formulation of the freedom of information Complaint Handling Guideline, the freedom of information reporting guideline, and a training manual on the freedom of information Act.

3.5 UNDP upstream support to the strengthening of accountability in the use of public funds

Public accounts committees (PACs) are Standing Committees which help parliaments oversee the activities performed by the executive organ. A PAC investigates executive accountability to Parliament regarding expenses and expenditures approved; effectiveness and efficiency of government enacted polices; and the quality of the

\(^4\) Proclamation 1/1995, FDRE Constitution Article 29, Sub – Article 2, 3 and 4.
administration. Usually, a PAC is given the power to examine and comment on public accounts and all the reports drafted and submitted by the Auditor General.

First instituted in the United Kingdom in 1861, significant numbers of parliaments in the world are establishing PACs. It is a generally accepted practice that PAC is chaired by an opposition party. The chairmanship of PAC is given to an opposition party to perform two basic functions. First, to re-equilibrate the balance of power between the ruling party and the opposition; second, to perform a symbolical function, that is, the fact that the Chairperson of the PAC is an opposition member indicates the willingness of both the majority and the minority to operate within the PAC in a bipartisan manner.

PAC was established in the Ethiopian Federal parliament for the first time in 2005 during the term of 3rd FDRE parliament (2005-2010). It was the first time in the history of the country where a member of an opposition party became the chairperson of parliamentary standing committee. In the current Federal Parliament the only member of an opposition party in the House is chairing the PAC. Despite its short existence, the Ethiopian PAC has been engaged in sub regional gatherings such as the East African Association of Public Accounts Committees in the last couple of years gaining experiences from countries more advanced with similar contexts. The Association in its May 2009 Special Session on Ethiopia passed a number of resolutions to further strengthen PAC and other accountability measures related to public funds in the country.

Based on this resolution the House of Peoples Representative through UNDP support organized a national Conference on Accountability on Public Funds in June 2010 to facilitate a national process of dialogue on the issue with relevant stakeholders. The National Conference helped to:

a raise awareness, recognition and support for accountability and transparency initiatives;

b promote knowledge sharing among accountability and oversight practitioners; and

c identify follow up actions to support and strengthen accountability initiatives at various levels of operation – federal, regional and sub regional levels

The conference was attended by more than 140 participants including: the leadership of the legislative (speaker, deputy speakers & secretariats); budget and finance standing committees; Auditor General offices) Finance and Economic Development Bureaus from the Federal, Regional and City Councils; Planning, budget and inspection experts of Federal, Regional and City governments and heads
of Federal anti-corruption commissions. More than 11 analytical papers dealing with the experience, best practices, challenges, gaps and required actions to improve accountability over the use of public funds in the three government organs (i.e. executive, legislative and judiciary) were presented and discussed at this conference.

Three Regional Standing Committees: Oromia, Somali and Tigray, organized follow up conferences at the regional level to facilitate the implementation of conference resolutions. A second national conference on public accountability is scheduled for November 2011 to deliberate on the achievements made so far and to highlight any challenges observed after the first national conference.

The key findings and resolutions at the first national conference on public accountability include the following:

- The need for significant institutional strengthening, the development of closer links with the Audit Office and other oversight agencies including the media;
- The need for Regional State Councils to establish Public Accounts Committees and a call upon Regional State Councils to do so;
- Through UNDP’s intervention three RSCs and one city council established Public Accounts Committees. These are: SNNPR, Harari, Afar RSCs and Dire Dawa city council established public accounts committee;
- RSCs that have not yet established a PAC (such as Tigray and Amhara), gave more power to their existing public finance and budget committees to undertake similar tasks as PAC; and
- The Federal and Regional PACs and budget and finance standing committee are strengthening their working relationship with the Auditor General’s office. PACs have started using the Reports of Federal and Regional Auditors General as a basis for conducting their oversight functions.

### 3.6 Clearing of State party report backlogs and Universal Public Review Process

Ethiopia has ratified the major international human rights treaties. Chapter three of the constitution provides an extensive catalogue of rights. Despite that, Ethiopia had a huge back log of reports to the various UN and regional treaty body mechanisms. The Report preparation is a national process that provides for comprehensive review of the human rights situation of the country by facilitating national reflection. Baseline information on the status of human rights (civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights) has now been established and Ethiopia’s reporting obligations under international agreements have been met.
A Universal Public Review was completed by the UN Human Rights Council thus opening human rights records for public scrutiny. UNDP supported the Government in clearing a backlog of 19 outstanding reports to the UN and Regional Treaty mechanisms. An inter-mistrial committee to follow up on the implementation of the UPR recommendations was established.

The National Human Rights Action Plan is under preparation. It presents a paradigm shift on the currently ad-hoc implementation of human rights commitments at national level.

The African Governance Report is being developed which identifies the nexus between Elections and Diversity Management in Ethiopia. This is a ground breaking study, expected to provide an entry point to engage on substantive issues in relation to electoral processes and practices as they relate to the Ethiopian context.

3.7 Establishment and /strengthening of Platforms:

A number of platforms for engagement in key governance institutions have been established pr strengthen with technical and financial support from UNDP. Some of key forums supported by UNDP include:

a. The re-activation of the National Speakers’ Forum through which all speakers of Parliament at national and regional levels review agreed plans, progress towards institutional and policy targets and contribute to improving intergovernmental relations.

b. The National anti-corruption Coalition forum, which comprises CSOs, Parliament, Ministry of Justice, Regions, academic institutions and media.

c. The Forum of the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission, Ethiopian Institute of the Ombudsman and Federal Ethics and Anti Corruption Commission reviews overlaps in and clarifies mandates of the institutions. The three institutions are developing a case management system to enhance efficiency in handling complaints, ensuring client orientation and accountability towards citizens. A memorandum of Understanding on the inter-reference system has been signed to improve investigation and prosecution processes and eliminate confusion that might arise from questions of jurisdiction.

d. The establishment of Regional Women Council Members’ Forums: UNDP has supported establishment of three Women’s Council Forums in three regional state councils and one city council (Tigray, Amhara, Oromiya, SNNPR and Dire Dawa City councils) comprising women council members from regional and woreda councils. The forums provide a platform for women leaders to articulate and advocate for gender issues in regional and woreda councils.
These programs and initiatives are some of the major upstream interventions undertaken by UNDP to support the Ethiopian government to speed up political, socio-economic, environmental policy and institutional reforms necessary to advance development and human progress in Ethiopia. The development impacts of UNDP support to Ethiopia are visible and thrive on the strong partnership that exist between the government and the UNDP on one hand and between UNDP and its bilateral and multilateral donors, and indeed other in-country stakeholders on the other.
### Annex: Some of UNDP Ethiopia supported programmes/projects in the Regions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Pillar</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Programme/Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Climate Change, Environment and Disaster Risk Management</td>
<td>The overall objectives the Climate Change, Environment and Disaster Risk Management Programme pillar is to strengthen Government’s of Ethiopia’s effort to pursue the Climate Resilient Green Economy vision by 2025, through focused interventions to enhance resilience and promote greening of development.</td>
<td>Food Security and Recovery</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Capacity Building</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Environmental Protection and Natural Resources</td>
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<td>Mine Action</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Climate Change and Environment</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Strengthening capacities for Disaster Risk Reduction an Livelihood and Recovery</td>
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<td></td>
<td>African Adaptation Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Enhanced Economic Growth</td>
<td>The overall objectives of the Enhanced Economic Growth Programme pillar is to promote accelerated pro-poor growth and development. It broadly addresses poverty while harnessing potential for sustained economic growth at the national and local levels through specific programme interventions and evidence-based policy advocacy.</td>
<td>Private Sector Development</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Enhanced Economic Growth</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Development of Local Capacity (DELCAP)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Trade Capacity Building</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Agricultural Growth Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Capacity Development for effective Coordination and Implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Governance and Human Rights</td>
<td>The overall objectives of Governance and Human Rights Programme is maintain UNDP’s leadership, partnership, visibility and competiveness in governance – particularly in the area of democratic governance, leadership development, local capacity development and conflict prevention and peace building</td>
<td>Democratic Institution Programme</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>UN Flag-ship Gender Joint Programme</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Leadership Development Institute Programme</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Strengthening National Capacity for Conflict Prevention</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Migration for Development</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Developing Regional States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Climate Change, Environment and Disaster Risk Management

The overall objectives of the Climate Change, Environment and Disaster Risk Management Programme pillar is to strengthen Government’s efforts to pursue the Climate Resilient Green Economy vision by 2025, through focused interventions to enhance resilience and promote greening of development.

#### Region
- **Amhara**, **Tigray, Oromia, SNNPR, Addis Ababa**

#### Budget in USD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Partners</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Amhara</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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https://undp.unteamworks/node/18009
http://www.facebook.com/UNDPEthiopia