



Ethiopia One UN Country Results Report 2016-2017

UN Country Team, Ethiopia
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Table of Contents

	Pages
Abbreviation	03
Foreword by the RC	04
Introduction	06
Achievements and progress	08
One Programme	09
Agriculture	09
Industry	10
Disaster Risk Management	11
Social Protection	14
Climate Change	15
Health & Nutrition	16
HIV/AIDS	18
WASH	19
Education	20
Governance	21
Data and Demographic Dividend	23
Equality and Empowerment	25
Joint Policy, Programme Initiatives	28
Communicating as One	31
Operating as One	32
Annex 1 - Financial Overview of UN programmatic activities	33
Annex 2 – Result Group Joint Work Plan Results Matrix Outcomes	34

Abbreviations

ART	Anti-Retroviral Treatment
ATA	Agricultural Transformation Agency
AWD	Acute Water Diarrhea
CBHI	Community-based health insurance
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CRRF	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
CTE	College of teacher education
GDP	Growth Domestic Product
GTP II	Growth and Transformation Plan
DAG	Development Assistance Group
DaO	Delivering as One
FGM	Female genital mutilation/circumcision
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
REDD+	Reduction of carbon Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation in Readiness
DHS	Demography and Health Survey
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
EHCT	Ethiopian Humanitarian Country Team
EHRC	Ethiopian Human Rights Commission
EPHC	Ethiopian Population and Housing Census
FCPF	Forest carbon partnership facility
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GTP II	Growth and Transformation Plan
HRD	Humanitarian Requirements Document
HLSC	High Level Steering Committee
IDPs	Internally Displaced People
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
JWP	Joint Work Plan
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
NDRMC	National Disaster Risk Management Commission
NPC	National Planning Commission
NHRAP	National Human Rights Action Plan
NWoW	New Way of Working
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Programme
PL HIV	People Living with HIV
RC	Resident Coordinator
RGs	UNDAF Results Groups
REB	Regional Education Bureau
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UN DOCO	UN Development Operations Coordination Office
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WASH	Water Supply Sanitation and Hygiene

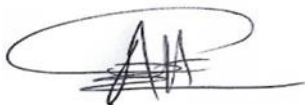
FOREWORD

Ethiopia has a vision to develop a climate resilient green economy and become a middle-income country by 2025. To realise this aspiration, the country will need to take a transformative development path, the kind that reaches Ethiopia's most vulnerable, delivers quality services and opportunities to all, and builds resilience.

The first One UN Country Results Report indicates that Ethiopia has prepared a solid ground to shift gear, with the required mindset change, for better and sustainable development outcomes. Ethiopia has expressed its commitment at the highest level to the New Way of Working approach, aimed at reducing vulnerabilities and humanitarian needs. Ethiopia's model – delivering emergency relief through national development system – demonstrates how the government leadership together with sizeable domestic financing, can enhance the humanitarian-development nexus. Ethiopia has mainstreamed the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in national policy frameworks, including the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP-II). In 2017, Ethiopia prepared its first Voluntary National Review Report on the SDGs.

With a focus to accelerate pro-poor economic growth, interventions supported by the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) aim to reach the furthest behind first. A range of UN operational activities assist Ethiopia in the achievement of its development goals that are aligned with the Agenda 2030 and the SDGs. These program activities are articulated in the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2016-2020) for Ethiopia, and they respond to national development priorities, outlined in the GTP II. Hence, overall development activities of the UN in Ethiopia focus on: inclusive growth and structural transformation; resilience and green economy; investing on human capital and social services; governance, participation and capacity development; and equality and empowerment. In addition, under the auspices of the Ethiopian Humanitarian Country Team (EHCT) the UN's humanitarian work, involves providing coordinated emergency response to people in need.

The UNCT is proud to have contributed to Ethiopia's development gains and its efforts to address humanitarian crises. The UN System deeply appreciates the Governments of Austria and Norway for their generous support to the UN System coordination. I am also grateful to Finland and Germany for their in-kind support to the UN coordination. Collaboration with our partners, including the Government of Ethiopia, has made it possible to achieve the results, presented in this report.



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Introduction

1. The period between 2016-2017 was marked by a major shake-up in Ethiopia's **political landscape**, including changing dynamic between the federal and regional levels. With regions calling for more say in federal decision making, the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) demonstrated greater openness to address a variety of political governance related issues. The State of Emergency that lasted for 10 months, was lifted on 4th of August in 2017 and a raft of reforms were proposed to address some of the root causes of protests in previous years. While government strategy for addressing the causes of public protests are far reaching, including dialogue with youth, opposition parties, release of political party leaders and reform of a number of contentious laws, the challenges are many and deeply rooted. These deeper structural causes as diagnosed by the government, included weak accountability mechanisms, marginalization and social exclusion, lack of public engagement and the growing challenge of youth unemployment.

2. In spite of these progressively positive political development, Ethiopia experienced an **upsurge in ethnic conflict** around border areas of Oromia and Somali regions, in the second half of 2017. The clashes had left hundreds of thousands displaced, and the Government was working to prevent the internal displacement situation being protracted. International Organisation for Migration (IOM) data in February, indicated that around 1 million persons had been displaced due to the conflict, nearly 700,000 in 2017 alone. This new dynamic exacerbated Ethiopia's already challenging humanitarian situation that has continued with protracted and severe

drought since 2015. As in previous years, Ethiopia launched an appeal of US\$ 1.7 billion in 2018 to meet its emergency needs. Ethiopia's humanitarian situation was further challenged by refugee influx: by end of 2017, the country was hosting second largest refugee population in Africa, sheltering 892,555 registered refugees and asylum seekers. Since January 2017, 109,851¹ refugees arrived in Ethiopia, mainly from South Sudan, Eritrea and Somalia.

3. 2016-2017 was a challenging year for the UN advocacy on **human rights** issues in Ethiopia. The UN paid close attention to reported instances of infringement of human rights during the State of Emergency period until August, 2017. Entry-points to promote human rights issues were identified, and UN advocacy efforts were strengthened through high-level UN engagement with Ethiopian authority, including the Attorney General and National Human Rights Commission. The UN advocacy was reinforced by the visit of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein in 2017.

4. Ethiopia continued to enjoy a **robust macro-economic environment** between 2016 and 2017. The poverty headcount declined from 29.6 per cent in 2011 to 23.5 per cent in 2016, which came largely due to the strong growth and expansion of social infrastructure. Inflation was contained at single digit and fiscal deficit maintained below 3 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Domestic resource mobilization, particularly tax collection was strengthened but tax to GDP ratio remained low around 12.5 per cent; Official Development

¹ February, 2018

Assistance (ODA) inflows increased from US\$ 2.8 billion in 2014/15 to US\$ 3.1 billion in 2015/16 but per capita ODA was only US\$ 34.4, which is significantly below the Sub-Saharan African average of \$43. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) increased from US\$ 2.2 billion to US\$ 3.0 billion over the same period. The downside risks to the economy included: a) the weak export performance that culminated to significant devaluation of the local currency Birr by 15 per cent in October 2017; b) the rising public debt levels; and c) the low domestic savings at 22.4 per cent of GDP against gross investment ratio of 38.3 per cent, indicating a wider investment-savings gap.

5. Against this mixed political and economic context in 2016-2017, the UN Country Team (UNCT) re-calibrated several times, and re-oriented UN operational activities in delivering coordinated humanitarian and development assistance to Ethiopia. The UNCT implemented the first year (2016/17) of the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF: 2016-2020) in support of Ethiopia's Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II), delivering approximately US\$ 188 million; coordinated mobilisation of over US \$ one billion for humanitarian response under the 2016 and 2017 Humanitarian Requirements Documents (HRDs); and prepared a solid ground for the rollout of the New Way of Working. Launch of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) and

signing of the Ethiopia-Kenya integrated cross-border programme in 2017, were other significant milestones, paving the way for enhancing the nexus between humanitarian and development as well as peace and security work of the UN and partners. Overall, 2016 and 2017 were marked by the Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) and the UN Heads of Agencies sharing leadership responsibilities seamlessly that has enhanced the UN position and impact in Ethiopia.

6. This is the **first 'One UN Country Results Report'** of the UN System in Ethiopia. The annual report **documents development results achieved under the UNDAF, and progress made in the implementation of the Delivering as One (DaO) pillars:** One Programme; Common Budgetary Framework; One Leader; Operating as One and Communicating as One. The purpose of the report is two-folds: a) to inform national and relevant international audience on progress and lessons of the DaO implementation in Ethiopia; b) to create a basis for upcoming DaO processes, including the mid-term review and independent evaluation of the UNDAF and implementation of the Business Operations Strategy 0.2. It is expected that the results and lessons documented in this report will also provide inputs to the ongoing global processes on the UN reforms.

Achievements and Progress

7. The UN Development Assistance Framework 2016-2020 (UNDAF) articulates programmatic priorities aligned with the national development plan and results, in particular outlined in the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) II. In addition, specific joined-up efforts under the Delivering as One, assist the UNCT to become a better coordinated, effective and efficient UN System in Ethiopia. The UN System that is relevant and that supports national actors to deliver development results as well as create enabling policy environment in support of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), reducing vulnerabilities and humanitarian needs.

8. In the year 2016-2017, the UNCT has made significant progress in ensuring greater coherence, effectiveness and

efficiency of UN development interventions. This section provides an overview of the results achieved in 2016-2017 through the UN contributions to the national priorities. These UN contributions to national results have been made through programmatic activities, including capacity building support, technical assistance and knowledge exchange services, under the UNDAF. Second, summarised below includes the results achieved through catalytic UN interventions, including policy analytics, advisory and advocacy support to the Government and other partners in advancing the New Way of Working (NWoW) and the SDGs. Third, other results around UN efficiency and coherent UN communications in advancing UN normative agenda and human rights, are also presented in the pages that follow.

ONE PROGRAMME

9. A robust UNCT processes and inter-agency dialogue in 2016-17, paved the way to accelerate implementation of the One programme, making the UNDAF the ‘single most’ planning tool, in line with the new UN reform agenda. In implementing the UNDAF, the UNCT focused on finding new ways to tackle the poverty, climatic disaster and other development challenges. A joint High-Level Steering Committee (HLSC), comprising of the UN, Government and donors, was formed to facilitate the implementation of the UNDAF. Twelve UNDAF Results Groups (RGs), convened by UN Heads of Agencies, were operationalized and they prepared and

implemented a biennial Joint Work Plan (JWP 2016-18), including a common budgetary framework. Given the evolving political, humanitarian and development context of Ethiopia, the UN programming was enhanced with strengthened application of the risk-informed and conflict sensitive approach, including the Programme Criticality Framework. The first year of the UNDAF JWP implementation has registered important progress in a number of sectors. That the UNDAF directly contributes to eight of the nine GTP II pillars, key results presented below, where possible, capture the UN attribution in the achievement of national targets.

I. Agriculture

Improved national capacity enhances agriculture productivity

UNDAF Outcome 1: By 2020 Ethiopia will achieve increasingly robust and inclusive growth in agricultural production and productivity and increased commercialization of the agricultural sector.

10. In an economy where 80 per cent of people depend on small-holder-rain-fed agriculture, UN efforts to strengthen national system and capacity of farmers and agro-pastoralists to adopt innovative farming techniques and inputs for increased production and productivity, has started showing results. With the UN support, the Agricultural Transformation Agency (ATA) was spearheading an inclusive and sustainable agricultural transformation agenda, and has been able to leverage an increase in *Teff* – the Ethiopian staple food – production. Between 2011-2017, *Teff* production increased by 69 per cent. Likewise, support was provided to set-up of the Ethiopian Commodity Exchange, which

has enabled buyers and sellers come together to trade agricultural commodities in an efficient, reliable and transparent market place.

11. With the UN support, over 9 million farmers and 700 cooperative unions benefited from crops and livestock productivity-enhancing-technology, including fertilizer, improved seeds, pesticides, high productive livestock and animal feed. Technical capacity and skills of farmers and pastoralists were strengthened in adopting improved farming practice and inputs. Capacity of experts in the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resource at all levels, was enhanced in areas of adopting

tested agronomic practices, financial literacy, cooperative accounting and financial management, strategic planning, marketing and business development, warehouse management and quality control as well as in input tracking and voucher system.

12. Technical skills and knowledge of about 28,000 development agents and subject matter specialists were enhanced to provide better services to farmers on priority

crops and irrigated agriculture. Farmers' field schools were provided with support on the integrated pest management, while capacity and skills of farmers were improved on post-harvest management. In addition, three improved post-harvest management technologies and storage structures for small-scale farming, were identified and distributed to targeted households, and post-harvest management trainers' nucleus was established for each region.

II. Industry

Industrial Parks create employment opportunities for vulnerable groups

UNDAF Outcome 2: By 2020 private- sector driven industrial and service sector growth is inclusive, sustainable, competitive and job rich.

13. In 2016-17, the UN support for Ethiopia's industrial and service sector growth focused on increasing employment opportunities for women, youth and vulnerable groups. UN technical advice and assistance to the GoE roadmap for inclusive industrialization have produced important results. UN assistance in the design of industrial zone development strategy has catalyzed the development of industrial parks, leading the Government operationalizing the Bole Lemi and Hawassa Industrial parks, which have already created over 72,000 jobs for men and women. With the completion of UN-supported needs assessment and feasibility study by end of 2017, the design of the first batch of six small-scale industrial clusters were advancing in Amhara and Oromia regions. The six clusters are aimed to support 17,000 small and medium enterprises (SMEs), and create jobs for 500,000 women and university graduates.

14. The GoE was also supported in staging two International Agro-Industry Investment Forums, which drew a strong attention of international and local investors on the Integrated Agro-industrial Parks. Participation of various countries was ensured by mobilizing the UN global network and technology promotion offices. Development of industrial information system and web portal for industry and trade; formulation of strategy for Ethiopian tourism destination, entrepreneurship curriculum for universities and a policy related to traditional and herbal medicines and supplement; and the design of a multi-donor trust fund to support Agro-industrial Parks are other results, achieved with the UN support.

15. Gap assessment was conducted for 46 garment and textile factories and capacity of ten factories was improved to ensure that they met the social and labor compliance requirements. Similarly, knowledge of 1600

workers and managers strengthened in areas including, the labor law, human resource management, occupational safety and health, and grievance handling. Business knowledge and skills of 27,437 entrepreneurs (10,858 female and 16,579 male) were improved; entrepreneurial skills

of 400 internally displaced farmer households developed in SNNPR region; and technical capacity of institutions that support private sector, was enhanced on inspection, corporate finance and human resource issues.

III. Disaster Risk Management

Enhanced national capacity to tackle impact of disasters

UNDAF Outcome 3: By 2020, the Ethiopian people, particularly in disaster prone areas are resilient, have diversified sources of income and are better able to prepare, respond to and recover from emergencies and disasters

16. Under this results area, the UN work focuses on increasing the number and scope of development programmes in areas of cyclical humanitarian needs, and on strengthening the technical capacity of institutions responsible for Disaster Risk Management (DRM) governance, at national and regional levels. In 2016-2017, given Ethiopia's proclivity to climatic shocks, the UNCT provided greater focus on finding innovative ways, underpinned by the NWoW, to tackle the impact of frequent stressors, including climate change and recurrent droughts. With UN technical assistance, district-level disaster risk reduction plans were developed, comprehensive early warning systems established and contingency plans prepared. Community resilience was enhanced through creation and maintenance of community assets, enabling vulnerable households to diversify their income sources, and improving social services and shared infrastructure. In addition, a Memorandum of Understanding on the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) was signed with the GoE, facilitating the preparation of IPC report, which will serve as early warning

tool to encourage early investment to prevent emergency as a result of severe food insecurity. At the time of writing this report, National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) and the UN were jointly undertaking capacity assessment to prepare the first IPC report.

17. Under the auspices of the Ethiopian Humanitarian Country Team (EHCT), as a part of emergency response, UN coordinated support to the Government ensured an effective and timely response to 10 million drought-affected people in 2016, and 8.5 million in 2017. UN support focused on early response in order to save lives and livelihoods of households affected by disasters, including relief beneficiaries, refugees, host communities, Internally Displaced People (IDPs) and stranded Ethiopian migrants. A high-level joint visit by OCHA and UNDP Principals in 2017, ensured immediate allocation of US \$ 10 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to urgently help over 857,000 conflict-induced IDPs along the borders of the Oromia and Somali regions. Operationalization of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) has

helped mobilizing early response and preventing the disaster to become protracted. With regard to recovery from disasters, emphasis was placed on the introduction and use of sustainable reconstruction and rehabilitation techniques that enable communities to withstand future shocks, however, there exist an ample room for strengthening recovery efforts.

Humanitarian response mobilised with a New Way of Working approach

Ethiopia has experienced three years of exceptional drought emergency. In 2016-17, severe drought conditions continued in lowland, mostly pastoral areas, rendering hundreds of thousands destitute and displaced. The humanitarian context, evolved rapidly, which required upward revision of Humanitarian Requirements Documents in both years. The situation was further deteriorated by an upsurge in conflict along the border areas of Oromia and Somali regions - nearly all districts along the regional borders were affected, in 2017. By end of 2017, National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) estimated that about 857,000 people had been displaced by the Somali-Oromia conflict.

The humanitarian response in 2016-17 was sustained with both donor and Government resources: over US \$ one billion was mobilized to assist 10 million people in 2016 and 8.5 million in 2017. These contributions to response efforts remained critical in delivering life-saving emergency support to affected communities. In addition to the 8.5 million relief food beneficiaries, the humanitarian operation in the second half of 2017 provided continued assistance to 4 million 'public works clients' of the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) that typically only provides transfers during the first half of the year to those determined to be 'chronically food insecure'.

Humanitarian partners assisted government to deliver food and cash, and supported Regional Line Bureaus to deliver emergency services in an integrated manner. This support included emergency livestock feed and health services to keep core breeding stock alive, emergency water, nutrition and health services, shelter and non-food items, and emergency education facilities for the displaced. Early investments were encouraged to help keep remaining animals alive, considering the data from past droughts in pastoral areas that indicates that on average it can take affected households well over four years to recover lost livelihoods.

In an effort to streamline the food security response, a national integrated food-cash relief plan was prepared under the leadership of the NDRMC. Significant efficiency was gained in delivering humanitarian assistance through innovative actions by logistic cluster. Identifying logistics gaps and bottlenecks in delivering life-saving assistance to drought affected population and tackling them, the logistic cluster facilitated distribution of food relief to 7.8 million in nine months.

Improved coordination at all levels led to prompt resolution of challenges occurring in the course of deliveries and distributions of food and cash. WFP's supply chain spanned activities from the ports of entry in Djibouti and Berbera to deliver and handover relief assistance to government counterparts at pre-defined handover points. A new overland transport modality for containerized cargo movement through Djibouti corridor, all-inclusive of clearing and forwarding, eliminated transit storage and mitigated risks of demurrage and food loss during the storage and transport. Utilisation of the new and alternative Berbera corridor facilitated efficient deliveries to Somali region, avoiding the risk of congestion and demurrage at the Djibouti port.

In 2017, UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) was a critical component of the supply chain, and responded to needs beyond passenger requirements, including provision of medical evacuations when required. Cargo transportation was also a key part of the service delivered. Support to more than 200,000 refugees in camps in the Dollo Ado area of Somali region, would not have been possible without UNHAS service as there was no other alternative means to access the beneficiaries. WFP provided food and cash to about 600,000 refugees in 2016, representing about 90 percent of the total refugee population in 26 camps across the country. For 2016, it was estimated that the cash interventions injected about 8 million Birr into the local markets on a monthly basis. The cash provided to refugees enabled them to purchase food items as per their food preference. In 2017, food and cash assistance was provided to about 624,000 refugees, representing about 96 percent of the total refugee population in 26 camps and 4 sites across the country. The cash interventions of about 16.5 million Birr injected into the local markets on a monthly basis in 2017, has created livelihood opportunities to vulnerable population.

Together with this sustained humanitarian response efforts, nexus between humanitarian and development operations was enhanced. Throughout 2016-17, efforts were strengthened to deepen the joint analysis and humanitarian planning with multi-year horizon. Development donors were encouraged to frontload development investments while humanitarian to plan differently to begin addressing root causes of the crises. As a result, the 2018 Humanitarian Disaster Resilience Plan (HDRP) was designed with an innovative New Way of Working (NWoW) approach. The 2018 HDRP three pillars focus on: prevention and mitigation, response, and national system strengthening and recovery. This NWoW approach has been welcomed as fresh way of reducing humanitarian needs and vulnerabilities, while delivering humanitarian response. Linked to this, the need for scaling up recovery and resilience activities drew significant attention in 2017, paving the way to formulate a comprehensive 'investment plan/strategy' for lowlands by the Government and partners.

IV. Social Protection

Integrated System Approach enhances multi-stakeholder collaboration, improves social protection services

UNDAF Outcome 4. By 2020, the GoE uses a social protection systems approach which ensures increased access to a comprehensive package of social protection programmes, interventions and services to poor and vulnerable citizens coping with social and economic risks, vulnerabilities and deprivations.

- 18.** Under this result area, implementation of an innovative ‘integrated system approach’ was strengthened, enhancing multi-stakeholder collaboration in the provision of social protection services and their linkages with basic social services. Greater focus was provided to build government capacity both at federal and regional levels, to strengthen social protection programmes, interventions and service provisions. Some important results included: finalization of a road map for single registry for Social Protection Management Information System; development of the Institutional Framework for Social Protection; and development and implementation of case management system for social cash transfer in four Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) *woredas* (districts). Comprehensive assessment was undertaken with a view to enhance linkages between the community-based health insurance (CBHI) and PSNP. In addition, federal and four regional social protection action plans were developed, and social protection platform established and operationalized at the federal level. These results were achieved with UN coordinated support, facilitated by UNICEF.
- 19.** Some 26,000 PSNP households from 87 villages in Tigray and Amhara were registered for crop insurance, under the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative; and another satellite index insurance for pastoralists – targeting 5,000 PSNP households in Somali region, the epicenter of drought emergency in 2017 – was operationalized. These WFP-led initiatives, will be supported by FAO’s technical support to pastoralists and farmers, aimed at improving agriculture production and productivity, which in turn will improve their income and capacity to cover the insurance premium. Often in the past, insurance scheme though proven successful, results were often not sustainable following the end of project because farmers could not continue to pay the insurance premium. This new integrated approach by WFP/FAO aims build resilience and adaptive capacity of food-insecure pastoralists and farmers, hence reducing needs in the face of recurrent/future shocks.
- 20.** Food assistance was provided to chronically and transitory food insecure households in the Afar and Somali regions, through the PSNP. The WFP intervention provided food transfer to chronically food insecure households in exchange for their participation in labor-intensive public works activities for able-bodied household members. Labor-poor households, including the disabled, the terminally ill, elderly, children, and pregnant and lactating women, received unconditional food transfers. Female-headed households benefited from flexible work hours provision.

V. Climate Change

Ethiopia preparation underway for REDD+

UNDAF Outcome 5. By 2020 Key government institutions at federal and regional level are better able to plan, implement and monitor priority climate change mitigation and adaptation actions and sustainable natural resource management.

21. To assist Ethiopia realise its vision to become climate resilient green economy by 2020, the UN work under this result area, focuses on building national capacity to design and implement climate resilience strategies. The UN also provides technical assistance, knowledge and analytical services to the Government.

22. With an aim to achieve national Reduction of carbon Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation in Readiness (REDD+), knowledge of national and regional authorities was strengthened, on the multiple economic values of forests; and their capacity was enhanced to design a model for decentralized REDD+, under the UNFCCC² Warsaw Framework for REDD+, using Benishangul Gumuz (BG) as a pilot region. The UN-REDD targeted support assisted the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change and the REDD+ Secretariat ‘to get ready for the REDD+’, ensuring complementarity with the forest carbon partnership facility (FCPF) programme and exploring additional avenues to foster a transformative and policy-based approach to the REDD+ strategy. This led to the development of Ethiopia’s Strategy for REDD+. A Forest Reference Emission level and other two Warsaw Framework elements, were submitted to the relevant Warsaw international mechanism. A submission by Ethiopia on behalf of the Least Developed

Countries Group, was on the type and nature of actions to address loss and damage for which finance may be required.

23. With the UN technical support, US \$ 50 million was mobilized from the Green Climate Fund, for financing national resilience initiatives. A diagnostic resilience building study was undertaken to support the design of national policy and programmes; and the Government was assisted to implement the Climate Resilience Green Economy Strategy. As illustration, with WFP’s support, a total of 24,000 fuel efficient stoves were distributed to 12,000 households in Ebnat and East Belessa woredas of Amhara Region, and a monitoring campaign was launched to measure emission reduction. At the time of writing this report, the UN was working with the Government and partners to develop a Forest Sector Transformation Unit in the Government of Ethiopia. The unit aims to increase the forest cover and enhance economic growth. Pilot activities were already launched to test ways for reducing emissions and to build capacity for carbon transaction at sub-national level. In addition, 7,000 hectares of land was covered with fast rotation plantation and 80,000 hectares of land was rehabilitated during 2016-17. This is expected to significantly contribute to the target of maintaining 150 million tons of carbon-dioxide equivalent by 2030.

² UN Framework Convention on Climate Change Convention

VI. Health & Nutrition

Ethiopia's DHS records significant progress in health sector

Outcome 6. By 2020 Ethiopian population in particular women, newborn, children, adolescent and youth including vulnerable groups have improved access to and utilization of quality and equitable health services

Outcome 7. Enhanced appropriate feeding and care practice for improved nutrition status of children under five years, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women.

25. Ethiopia completed its Demography and Health Survey (DHS) in 2016. The DHS showed that the country had made significant progress in social sectors, including health. Child mortality and maternal mortality rates had significantly declined: under-five mortality had declined from 166 deaths per 1000 live births in 2000 to 67 in 2016; and the maternal mortality had decreased from 871 per 100,000 live births in 2000 to 412 in 2016. Building on these progress, the UN support in 2016-2017, focused on delivering technical and capacity support, including evidence generation and resource mobilization; as well as responding to disease outbreak to prevent emergencies. Important results were achieved: Ethiopia received validation for Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus elimination from Ethiopia; Somali region was accredited for maintaining polio free status; and national health programmes for women, new-borns, children and adolescents were advanced. Over US\$ 27.6 million was mobilized for cold chain equipment optimization platform.

26. With an aim to improve equitable access, a study on equity bottleneck analysis of routine immunization in low performing *woredas* was conducted. Preliminary findings indicated an increasing trend of immunization coverage in priority *woredas* through Expanded Programme Immunization, including equity-based

planning, supply chain management, and reaching unvaccinated children.

Community-based new-born care management was initiated in 83 per cent of health posts in four agrarian regions, and they were equipped with essential drugs. Skills of health cadres and university instructors were enhanced on cervical cancer screening and preventive treatment, and they were equipped with supplies for actions. Three universities received support on emergency and obstetrics surgery; 18 health facilities received equipment for emergency, obstetrics and new-born care (EmONC); 2 university hospitals and 2,662 health centers received capacity support, including medical supplies for fistula care and new-born resuscitations respectively. In addition, reproductive health/sexually transmitted infections kits were availed for six regions.

27. With the UN support, strategies for Integrated Management of Newborn and Childhood Illnesses and Integrated Community-based Case Management of childhood illnesses (IMNCI/ iCCM) were revised; quality transformation guideline for the health sector and hospitals was adopted; and national adolescent health strategy was developed, improving policy environment to advance health and well-being of people in Ethiopia. In addition, surge capacity was mobilized in the face of Acute Water Diarrhea (AWD) disease outbreak, and 180

CTC kits were supplied to contain the AWD.

28. In the area of nutrition, mobile health and nutrition teams in Afar and Somali regions, were equipped with essential health care supplies. A national multi-sectoral coordination team for nutrition was established, and the team was actively generating decisions and following up actions. Growth monitoring of under-five children was reinforced with nutritional assessment in refugee camps. The nutritional practice for young infants has improved as a result of: a) awareness raising through community dialogue and media messaging; and b) the provision of supplementary micro-nutrients to pregnant, lactating and young infants. About 2.3 million moderately acutely malnourished children between 6-59 months and over one million lactating women received supplementary feeding with knowledge on nutrition behavior. Further,

over 1,500 health workers in five regional states benefited from e-learning, enhancing their knowledge and skills. The Nutrition data management for monitoring performance was reinforced in Afar regional state through capacity building of human resources. Sixty-three health professionals were trained on information management. Provision of supplementary food was ensured for 37,875 under-nourished children between 6-59 months and for 31,563 pregnant and lactating women for a year.

29. Under the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme, a total of 1.1 million children (6 to 59 months) with moderate acute malnutrition and 1.1 million acutely malnourished pregnant and lactating women were identified and targeted for assistance. Blanket Supplementary Feeding was provided to prevent acute malnutrition among children (6-59 months) and pregnant and lactating women in districts in the Somali region.

VII. HIV

Ethiopia records good progress towards 90:90:90

Outcome 8: By 2020, targeted population groups have improved access to and use quality, equitable, gender- responsive and sustainable HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services.

- 30.** Ethiopia has a generalized and heterogeneous HIV epidemic with a national Adult rate of 1.2%. In 2016, 718,500 people were estimated to be living with HIV. HIV prevalence rate varies among regions and within key population groups at risk of acquiring HIV. The Government of Ethiopia has adopted the fast track approach to reach national targets of 90 per cent of People Living with HIV (PL HIV) knowing their status; 90 per cent of those who tested positive are enrolled on treatment; 90 per cent of PLHIV enrolled in treatment have suppressed viral loads. In addition, the Ministry of Health is committed to reduce new infections by 75 per cent by 2020. The national HIV Prevention Advisory group has developed a prevention road map that sets the annual prevention targets and milestones to reach the 2020 targets. National Condom Strategy as well as behavioral change communication packages and tools are currently being reviewed.
- 31.** Using this fast track approach to intensify prevention and achieve the target of 90-90-90, UN coordinated support during the reporting period, enhanced access to, and use of quality, equitable, gender-responsive and sustainable HIV prevention, treatment and care support services. Most needy young people in 120 hotspot *woredas* (districts) were reached with direct HIV/AIDS youth friendly services; and 51,227 adolescents (63% girls) were tested for HIV and received their results in 2017.
- 32.** With the UN support, advocacy and leadership efforts were enhanced, at sub-national levels to scale up HIV prevention, ensuring regional ownership. Ministry of Youth and Sports and Ministry of Education were implementing a minimum HIV and AIDS intervention package through youth centers, in schools and universities targeting the adolescent and youth segment of the society. As a result, 180 institutions were reached with the intervention package; availability and accessibility of Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) for refugee PLHIV was ensured; and infants born by HIV positive mothers in refugee camps received virological test within two months. Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Natural Gas endorsed the mining sector HIV/TB workplace policy with an aim to increase HIV prevention and treatment coverage. In addition, faith based leaders and organisations were engaged in reducing HIV related stigma in their communities; treatment literacy of adolescents and young people living with HIV was improved, resource mobilization efforts were strengthened; and efficiencies, cost effectiveness and accountability of donor-funds were ensured.

VIII. WASH

From 25 Birr to half a Birr: Innovative approach improves communities' access to affordable and clean water

Outcome 9. By 2020, the Ethiopian population in particular women, children and vulnerable groups have increased access to and use affordable, safe and adequate WASH services.

33. UN support to the Government in the Water Supply Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector, is provided through a joint pooled fund (One WASH Account), of which the UN is a key partner, together with other donors. With the UN support, capacity of the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy and sub-national actors was enhanced to collect and analyses data, for evidence-based service delivery. Support was provided to sub-national authority to plan, coordinate and implement, both development and emergency WASH interventions. Focus was also provided on increasing community knowledge and awareness to improve hygiene and sanitation practices.

34. With an integrated WASH intervention by UN, government and partners, important progress has been recorded: a) number of functional WASH coordination mechanisms at federal and regional levels increased from 4 to 8; b) five WASH knowledge management activities were completed during 2016-17; Ethiopian and refugee users of safe, adequate and resilient water supply services for national and rural have increased by 7 per cent and 9 per cent respectively; and number of people adopting appropriate handwashing practices demonstrated progress by 3 per cent.

Frontloading development investment bridges the humanitarian and development divide in the WASH sector

To improve water supply coverage, the GoE and development partners designed the ONEWASH programme in 2013. However, there was insufficient overlap between the districts covered by the ONEWASH programme and drought-affected districts. Given the high financial requirement for the 2016-2017 El Niño drought response, development financing (around 30% of the HRD 2016 WASH target) was therefore mobilized from this national ONEWASH scheme. The frontloading of resources/activities to address the WASH-needs in 2016/2017, not only ensured life-saving water supply interventions (water trucking and water point rehabilitation), but also led to 'resilient' water supplies to more than 1.3 million people. This has also helped make WASH services more cost effective and affordable. In Afar, communities used to pay 25 birr/lt for trucked water in the past, and now they are paying only 1/2 birr/lt as water is now supplied under the multi-village water scheme. These solutions are now integrated in the targets of the national One WASH Programme and the Climate Resilience-WASH Programme.

In 2017, for the first-time longer-term WASH investments were included in the Humanitarian Requirements Document (29 per cent of funded). The longer-term interventions included drilling deep boreholes, the construction of large water schemes, and professionalizing the management of these systems. These solutions are integrated in the targets of the ONEWASH Programme and a subsequent Climate Resilient-WASH Programme.

IX. Education

Net enrolment rate reaches 93 per cent, quality of education needs to improve

Outcome 10. By 2020 equitable access created and quality education and training provided to all learners at pre-primary, primary and post primary with a focus on the most disadvantaged and vulnerable children, populations and localities

35. Ethiopia's net enrolment rate reached 93 per cent in 2016, however, the quality of education needs to improve. In the context of Ethiopia, all SDGs targets on quality education will require strong commitment and investment from national and regional states. Hence, the UN programmatic work contributes to the Government's efforts in providing equitable access to quality and comprehensive education at all stages of the formal and non-formal education cycle.

36. In 2017, the UNCT prioritized SDG 4 for its joint advocacy. The Government's capacity was strengthened to increase school enrolment, and to ensure students complete their education as well as both boys and girls have equal access to education. As an illustration, ten pilot community learning centers (CLCs) were established in Amhara, Oromia, and SNNPR, and 4,500 women were attending CLCs in the first round. In support of this initiative, 105 lessons were developed in three national languages: Amharic, Afan Oromo, Sidam Afu. A national taskforce on adult and non-formal education was established, and it was supported in mapping adult education programme providers and institutions. With the UN support, three Teacher Training Institutions in Oromia adopted comprehensive health modules into their curriculum framework; and 12 secondary schools in 3 regions established mini media as source of information on school hygiene and sanitation, personal hygiene, healthy

lifestyle and sexuality/ reproductive health education.

37. Over 1.4 million children affected by emergency, were supported to continue their education. Capacity of 750 lecturers and 2500 secondary school teachers enhanced, on life-skills based HIV and sexuality education; 478 primary and 79 secondary schools in 66 woredas began documenting incidences of sexual related gender based violence and were taking actions to overcome and reduce violence in and around schools. Capacity of 7,200 primary teachers, school directors, Regional Education Bureau (REB), Woreda (district) Education Office experts, college of teacher education (CTE) instructors and CTE's deans, graduate CTE students and top management at REB from 8 regions was improved, on life-skill and various disciplines.

38. Nutritious meals were provided to over 430,000 children in primary schools while 131,055 girls also received take-home ration to encourage their school attendance. The Home-Grown School Feeding Programme reached to 139,000 school children in SNNP and Oromia regions by allocating matching funds for local food procurement through the Bureau of Education. Capacity of government counterparts was strengthened to implement school meal programmes, and with UN technical support, a draft 'national school meals strategy' was developed.

X. Governance

US\$ 40 million governance project to strengthen good governance

Outcome 11: By 2020, key government institutions and other stakeholders apply enhanced capacities to ensure the rule of law, an efficient and accountable justice system, and the promotion and protection of human rights in line with national and international instruments, standards and norms.

Outcome 12: By 2020, key government institutions and other stakeholders utilize enhanced capacities to ensure equitable, efficient, accountable, participatory and gender responsive development.

39. Under this result area, the UN work focused in delivering support to Ethiopia in its governance reforms; strengthening of national system and institutions, including the justice system to deliver accessible, efficient and accountable justice to all citizens; and technical assistance in the design of relevant national policies, guidelines and action plans. As an illustration, 20 child friendly benches were established across the country. At least, 3398 children who were in need of protection, were provided with aid services; 617 other children benefited from the services of social workers; and 54 children received psychosocial services through a referral pathway. A national assessment was conducted on the justice for children, findings of which will inform the development of the national strategy on justice for children.

40. In an effort to support Ethiopia's political governance transformation process, platforms were created to advance a national dialogue on topical issues; and a five-year US\$ 40 million governance project was launched. The project aims to support Ethiopia to sustain efforts towards enhancing institutional capacities and frameworks for strengthening good governance and deepening democratic participation. The project is expected to help

address some of the root causes of the political and governance induced challenges. The project will not only help strengthen institutions, systems and structures, but will also build national capacity to demand greater accountability and transparency in both economic and political governance, as well as furnish feedback on public service delivery.

41. Throughout the reporting period, the UN advocacy was sustained for the protection and promotion of human rights. Dedicated UNCT engagement with Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (EHRC) and Attorney General created opportunity to discuss human rights issues, including capacity building needs of national institutions. With the UN support, knowledge of the EHRC and Office of the Attorney General was enhanced on human rights monitoring and reporting obligations of the State. In April 2017, the EHRC undertook an investigation of the incidents related to the public protests and submitted a report of its findings, with recommendations, to the House of Peoples' Representatives of Ethiopia. The visit of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein provided a fresh impetus to the UNCT's efforts. The High Commissioner signed with the Government of Ethiopia (GoE), a Memorandum of Intent,

which is expected to strengthen the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights East Africa Regional Office in Addis Ababa, in terms of providing capacity to support stakeholders across the region, including Ethiopia.

42. Recognising human rights concerns, and with an aim to address them, the GoE officially launched a successor National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP II). The NHRAP II includes civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, as well as the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and treaty body recommendations. Successful launch of the NHRAP II in March 2017, is an excellent example of the UN impact; the UN had earlier provided technical advisory support to the preparation of the NHRAP II,

and several UN agencies delivered financial support to its launch. Subsequently, a joint UN work plan was developed, articulating overall UN support to the effective implementation of the NHRAP II in the coming years. Linked to this, capacity of National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up was enhanced, leading to the preparation of outstanding reports to treaty bodies by the government; capacity of civil society organisations was strengthened for monitoring and the follow up as well as for the implementation of the UPR recommendations; and a space for dialogue was created to promote the rights of persons with disabilities, including the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Ethiopia.

XI. Data & Demographic Dividend

Support to various national processes strengthen data-evidence for inclusive development

UNDAF Outcome 13: By 2020, national and sub-national institutions apply evidence-based, result-oriented and equity-focused decision making, policy formulation, programme design, monitoring, evaluation and reporting

43. Various UN-supported national studies and processes that provide evidence on inclusive national development are a significant contribution. Key achievements in 2016-2017 included: implementation of the National Statistical Development Strategy II; preparation of Voluntary National Review report on the SDGs; completion of the Ethiopian 2016 Demographic and Health Survey; and preparation to undertake the fourth Ethiopian Population and Housing Census (EPHC) in 2018. In particular, the EPHC cartographic mapping was undertaken ahead of the census enumeration in 2018; tools for the census enumeration, including the census data capture programme, was finalized; two rounds of pilot censuses – both paper and tablet based – were undertaken; and two rounds of pilot post enumeration surveys were conducted. In addition, the child labor survey, the welfare monitoring survey and household consumption expenditure surveys were completed during 2016-2017, and reports were being prepared at the time of writing this report.

Investing on youth – an opportunity to prevent radicalization/conflict

With 65 per cent of Ethiopia's population below 24, youth is a priority actor for partnership in promoting national cohesion and the implementation of the SDGs. Ethiopia's reform initiatives greatly place emphasis on youth participation in national processes. In the spirit of 'leaving no one behind' and in an effort to bring together the UN family around issues of common concern, the UNCT established a UN Ethiopia Youth Empowerment and Innovation Fund. The fund was with contributions of US\$ 60,000 by UN agencies. The aim was to immediately start improving youth participation in national processes, including political deliberations and transformation initiatives. The UN took this prompt action to prevent youth radicalization and conflict - given the fact that government had recognised poor opportunity for engagement of young people in national discourse as one of the root causes of the public protests in previous years. A UN Youth Advisory Board, comprising of 16 young people from different walk of life, was operationalized, with an aim to build youth network and amplify youth voice. As a result, UN-Government outreach to youth has improved.

The UN Country Team and the Ministry of Youth and Sports jointly organized a Youth Forum - 'Ensuring innovative and creative spaces for youth engagement in Ethiopia'. The forum created opportunity to 200 young people to engage with their peers, Government officials and other stakeholders and discuss about youth development issues in Ethiopia. Four young people were supported to attend youth connect Africa summit in Kigali and ECOSOC Youth Forum in New York – this international exposure provided the participants an opportunity to build their capacity to foster innovation, demand their rights and participate in processes that concerns youth. Another UN Youth Speak Forum in Addis Ababa, provided a platform for over 300 young people to learn about SDGs and their responsibilities in the achievement of Agenda 2030. This has led to a good momentum on harnessing demographic dividend by investing on youth in Ethiopia.

44. National Planning Commission was supported with technical assistance to initiate assessment of the implementation of the population policy and undertake SDGs needs assessment. National adolescent and youth reproductive health strategy was developed and approved by the Government. Capacity of government offices responsible for data collection and analyses, was strengthened to generate data-evidence and deepen analysis. As a result, civil

registration and vital statistics progressively improved as demonstrated in the registration of children at birth. From a total of 18,506 offices available throughout the nation, 14,264 (77.3 per cent) government offices have started civil registration and vital statistics work. In addition to improving awareness of relevant officials and building their capacity, the UN provided technical assistance in the commencement of a conventional civil registration system.

XII. Equality & Empowerment

11,000 women run for gender equality, empowerment of women and girls

Outcome 14: By 2020, women and girls are protected from violence, harmful traditional practices (HTPs), exploitation, and discrimination and are rehabilitated and reintegrated to enjoy and exercise their human rights.

Outcome 15: By 2020, women, adolescents and youth are empowered increasingly to influence decisions that concern their lives and the development of the country.

45. Empowerment of women and girls is another focus area of the UN. On this front, the UN work focused on building capacity of national institutions responsible to: a) protect women and girls from violence, harmful traditional practices and discrimination; and b) ensure victims are rehabilitated and reintegrated back to their normal life. Capacity of youth institutions was enhanced to ensure young and adolescents are empowered to influence decisions that concern them. Gender-based violence (GBV) data recording and information management system was established in Dire Dawa, enhancing national capacity to understand the problem and support evidence-based decision making to eliminate violence against women and girls. Survivors of violence – sheltered in safe houses – were rehabilitated by providing them and their children with quality comprehensive support services. In an effort to enhance economic empowerment of women and youth, entrepreneurship and livelihood skills of young men and women were enhanced, and business development support was provided. A total of 18,722 entrepreneurs were trained on entrepreneurship skills and 800 enterprises were provided with business development services. Of the total beneficiaries, 40 per cent were women and 70 per cent were youth. Overall, this led to

creation of about 20,500 new jobs for youth and women in 2017 alone.

46. Linked to this, the *HeforShe* campaign that aims to create a bold, visible force for gender equality, and 16 days of activism against sexual and gender-based violence were commemorated, consolidating UN partnership with a wide range of actors to eliminate gender-based violence and violence against women. UN outreach was significantly strengthened through the International Women's Day event in March 2017 that saw 11,000 participants advocating for women's rights. For the first time, needs of the Internally Displaced Population, Gender-Based Violence and Child Protection issues were included in the 2016 HRD.

47. Given harmful traditional practices, including child marriages and female genital mutilation / circumcision, remain a rampant phenomenon in Ethiopia, the UN continued to provide a greater focus on community outreach. Community dialogue manual was developed for training and sensitization of community members, with structured, standard and tailored messages. A three-year UN-supported campaign was launched with an aim to end female genital mutilation/circumcision (FGM); the campaign was being undertaken by the KMG (Kembatti Mentti-Gezimma-Tope)

Ethiopia in eight regions. As a result, number of FGM cases were increasingly reported and were being prosecuted. Community conversation sessions, focusing on harmful traditional practices and right of

girls and women, has led to public declaration of abandonment of child marriage and FGM by two districts in Afar and Tigray regions.

DRAFT



UNDP Administrator, Achim Steiner (second from left) and UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, Ahunna Eziakonwa-Onochie (Third from right) with young Ethiopians at a SDG high-level dialogue at UNECA compound.

Photo Credit: UN Communications Group

JOINT POLICY-PROGRAMME INITIATIVES

Enabling environment created for advancing UN normative agenda

48. The past two years witnessed: creation of an enabling policy environment to effectively implement Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at national and sub-national levels; a good momentum to enhance the nexus between humanitarian and development operations; and a broadened space for dialogue around peace building and national cohesion. The UN coordinated support was critical in achieving those results.

49. Emerging policy issues in Ethiopia focuses on the **acceleration and achievement of the Agenda 2030 and the SDGs** as an overarching framework, which could holistically address development deficits. In this regard, a centerpiece of the policy discourse for Ethiopia is the sustenance of its impressive economic growth and promotion of a conducive political environment. This requires broadening the space for dialogue and public participation in policy discourse. In 2016-2017, an enhanced UN engagement with the GoE, in particular with the National Planning Commission (NPC) leadership, further consolidated partnerships for the SDGs. At the time of writing this report, the NPC and the UN were preparing to establish a national SDG steering committee, to be chaired by the NPC Commissioner and the RC/HC, and a multi-stakeholder SDG partnership platform. The RC/HC accompanied Ethiopian officials to attend the High Level Political Forum, assisting Ethiopia's strategic engagement in global processes, and placing the country in the global spotlight.

50. Ethiopia was one of the 44 countries to undertake Voluntary National Review

(VNR) of the SDGs; and with the UN support, the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) prepared its first VNR report on the SDGs. The VNR process involved wider consultations, both at the federal and regional levels, with political parties, parliamentarians, academia, civil society and private sector. As a result, the VNR exercise enhanced national capacity to integrate SDGs in Ethiopia's policy and programme frameworks. Ethiopia's GTP II has integrated SDG targets, including the target to reduce poverty level to 6.7 per cent by 2019/20; and the GoE has embarked to undertake an SDGs Needs Assessment and Costing. The assessment, to be completed in 2018, will inform the formulation of Ethiopia's 15-year perspective plan.

51. The UN-GoE collaboration also strengthened **space for dialogue on topics, often perceived as difficult to discuss**. The first-ever National Conference on Peace and Reconciliation, provided a platform for open and constructive dialogue on issues around conflict resolution, national cohesion, peace and stability. The conference was organised with the UN support to relevant national institutions, including Inter-Religious Council of Ethiopia and the Elders Council. This national conference was followed by another national forum on 'fostering participation of civil society for sustainable development and democracy', which created an opportunity to stakeholders to jointly reflect on the civil society's role and participation in national processes, including in the design/amendment of related policy and legal frameworks. In early 2018, a workshop on SDG 16 further created a space for dialogue on peace building and institutions strengthening.

52. Successful launch of the CRRF in 2017, is another important result in the implementation of the NWoW approach, also in partnership with the World Bank. It has created an opportunity to implement integrated long-term solutions for refugees and their hosts. Ethiopia was one of the first countries to adopt nine pledges committing to create greater space for the integration of refugees it hosts. These pledges range from education access to job opportunities for refugees. Ethiopia began implementing its pledges by allowing for the first time, birth and death registration of refugees, and initiating amendment of related national legal frameworks to align with the pledges. With the UN support, 95 per cent of new child refugees were screened for vaccination at all entry points. Such good practices and lessons of the NWoW approach in Ethiopia, were documented and shared at global and regional platforms, including through the production of a documentary on the NWoW. A joint UN project with the NWoW approach was designed and funds from Austria secured for its implementation in Somali region.

53. With UN support, the Governments of Ethiopia and Kenya, launched an **‘Ethiopia-Kenya Integrated Cross-border Programme for Sustainable Peace and Socio-economic Transformation**. This programme

Working differently enhances the nexus

The UN coordinated national policy dialogue on the New Way of Working (NWoW) gained a solid ground, with both the Government leadership and development and humanitarian actors actively engaged, taking ownership to rollout the NWOW.

Shared leadership by the RC/HC and Heads of Agencies enhanced UN impact, fostering multi-stakeholder partnerships and shaping Ethiopia’s NWOW vision to reduce risks, vulnerabilities and needs. Series of UN strategic engagements with government, donors, civil society, INGO partners and private sector at both national and international levels, culminated in a first-ever high-level event on the NWoW in Ethiopia and Africa. The event was co-chaired by the Prime Minister of Ethiopia, H.E Hailemariam Desalegn and the UN Secretary General, H.E. António Guterres. The event saw participation of UNDP Administrator, OCHA Under Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, the European Union Commissioner, the President of African Development Bank, Ethiopian ministers and other partners from the region, galvanizing leadership commitment for the NWoW launch in Ethiopia and in other participating countries.

Establishment of Ethiopian Humanitarian Country Team (EHCT) Executive Committee was another achievement that led to strengthened coordination and joined-up analysis and planning between the Development Assistance Group (DAG) and humanitarian actors. By the end of 2017, Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation, in collaboration with its partners, was elaborating a strategy for the lowlands. The strategy is being developed, building on a concept note on the nexus that was earlier prepared by the UN. At the time of writing of this report, UN agencies were working on to launch one-two concrete nexus initiatives, including an investment plan, in support of collective outcomes on WASH and resilient livelihoods.

will contribute to the UN-WB initiative on promoting stability and development in the Horn of Africa, enhancing the nexus between development and peace and security efforts and supporting **of the SG's prevention agenda**. It aims to reduce violent conflict, marginalization, poverty and under-development that have been a hallmark of the north/south pastoralist borderlands of the two countries, giving birth to an innovative concept – 'UNDAF without border'. For the first time, a joint retreat of the two UNCTs in October agreed to develop a joint Ethiopia-Kenya UN business plan in support of the cross-border programme. Three clusters – conflict resolution and peace building, including natural resource management and environment; livelihood support, social services and resilience building; and enhanced market access, trade and financial services – were identified for UN interventions in support of the programme. Subsequently, a US\$ 3.5 million cross-border project on conflict resolution and peace building was signed between the UN and the European Union.

54. Overall, the Year 2016 and 2017 have also been the year of enhancing the **'funding to financing'** approach for joined-up and integrated initiatives, while mobilizing funds for emergency response. Throughout the reporting period, the RC/HC and the UN Heads of Agencies in the Development Assistance Group (DAG), ensured strategic leadership in steering multi-stakeholder dialogue on issues around

financing for effective development and humanitarian operations. The UN consistently convened partners, and reached out to various actors having multiple interests, influencing both the government and donor processes. The composition of the HLSC, also including representative of donors, created opportunity for programme and financing coherence beyond the UN System. A concept note for joint resource mobilization for the UNDAF was endorsed by the HLSC, and priority areas were identified by the UNDAF Results Groups for fund raising efforts.

55. In 2017 alone, a Joint UN project of US\$ 3 million was signed with Austria; and another US\$ 12.6 million Joint UN project on rights based approach to adolescents and youth development was launched with Norway's financial support. Implementation of joint programmes on gender equality and women empowerment, on right based approach to adolescent and youth development, on integrated nutrition services, on HIV prevention, and on accelerating change with regard to the FGM/C was continued. Joint policy initiatives on social protection, on counter trafficking and migration policy and practice, and on women's health rights were undertaken with resources from the Delivering Result Together Fund, while an additional US\$ 70,000 was allocated to undertake Joint UN activities in support of the SDGs.

COMMUNICATING AS ONE

56. Joined up communications initiative in 2016 and 2017, recorded important results in improving public awareness on the SDGs: platforms were created for SDG sensitization; branding materials produced; the SDGs were translated in five local languages; a specific SDG Radio Programme launched; and UN observances were marked, promoting the SDGs. Series of events, including national youth innovation conference and youth speak forum, culminated in a high-level SDG-dinner during the visit of UNDP and OCHA Principals. The impact of SDG sensitization was evident in public speeches, particularly by the high-level government officials, on Ethiopia's priorities for sustainable development. In 2017, communications and advocacy efforts around SDGs were further consolidated with a UNCT decision to prioritise SDG 4 and SDG 16 for its joint advocacy. Subsequently, the UN Communications Group registered significant impact, in particular by organizing a successful UN Day event that fostered UN collaboration with private sector and embassies in Ethiopia.

57. Other events to commemorate UN observances, high-level visits and partnership with media and artists promoted UN normative and development agenda. Participation of the UN leadership at various public platforms, significantly improved UN visibility and outreach. Common messages were delivered in events, including International Women's Day event that was organized in partnership with the Great Ethiopian Run to celebrate women's social, economic and political achievements and calling upon stakeholders on creating opportunities for women and violence free life. The event improved public awareness on the SDG 5 on gender equality and women empowerment. UN programmatic priorities and engagements were promoted on the UN website and social media platforms (facebook, twitter). By the end of 2017, a joint UN communications strategy in support of the SDGs, was finalised.

OPERATING AS ONE

58. In an effort to enhance UN business operations efficiency, the second Business Operation Strategy O.2 was launched. The strategy provides a systematic approach towards the professionalization, harmonization and simplification of the UN business operations and common services. It aims to save US\$ 23 million by 2020. Already in 2016-2017, activities aimed at improving efficiency were implemented, leading to the finalization of 42 Long Term Agreements, launch of Information and Knowledge Management Platform and issuance of a new directive for claiming Value Added Tax (VAT).

59. Trainings for staff were jointly organized, a DaO Model Award framework

was developed and preparation of Business Continuity Management and organizational resilience framework was initiated. In an effort to harmonizing cash transfer modalities and procedures to implementing partners, macro assessment of public financial management system was undertaken, and the national programme implementation manual was finalised. By end of 2017, a joint task force was undertaking an assessment to identify needs for establishing alternate recovery sites and concentration points for UN organisation. As a result, UN efficiency was gained significantly, with **saving of about US\$ 1.9 million** in the early days of BOS 0.2 implementation.

Annex 1: Financial overview of the UN programmatic activities under the UNDAF

The expenditure of the UN agencies under 12 UNDAF Results Groups stood at over US \$ 193,5 million. This covers 46 per cent of the planned budget for the first year of the biennial Joint Work Plan.

Table 1. UNDAF Budget for 2016-2018 and Expenditures for 2016/17 by RGs (as of March 2018)

<i>Result Group</i>	Available Fund USD (2016-2018)	Funding Gap USD (2016-2018)	Expenditure USD (30 June 2017)	Contributing Agencies
<i>RG 1 Agriculture</i>	\$ 30,514,108.00	\$ 32,568,280.00	\$ 7,740,070.00	FAO, UNDP, UNWOMEN, WFP
<i>RG 2 Industry</i>	\$ 20,975,902.00	\$ 4,650,000.00	\$ 4,661,563.00	UNIDO, ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, WHO, UNCDF, FAO
<i>RG 3 Disaster Risk Management</i>	\$ 28,185,384.00	\$ 139,215,799.00		WFP, ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, WHO, UNCDF, IOM
<i>RG 4 Social Protection</i>	\$ 13,354,993.00	\$ 1,525,000.00	\$ 2,412,959.00	UNICEF, WFP, FAO, UNAIDS, ILO, UNDP, IOM
<i>RG 5 Climate Change</i>	\$ 38,152,442.00	\$ 715,953.00	\$ 33,451,894.00	UNEP, UNDP, UNESCO, IOM, WHO, FAO, UNIDO
<i>RG 6 Health & Nutrition</i>	\$ 188,541,668.46	\$ 64,691,528.94	\$ 132,087,831.19	WHO, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, WFP, IOM, FAO
<i>RG 7 WASH</i>	\$ 78,682,975.00	\$ 70,298,971.00		UNESCO, UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO, UNOPS
<i>RG 8 Education</i>	\$ 49,326,418.00	\$ 12,717,209.00	\$ 1,399,524.35	UNAIDS, FAO, ILO, IOM, UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNECA, UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA, UNHCR, WHO
<i>RG 9 HIV</i>	\$ 9,718,167.00	\$ 5,586,650.00	\$ 1,963,000.00	UNAIDS, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, UNHCR, UNODC, UNCARE
<i>RG 10 Governance</i>	\$ 5,766,857.00	\$ 3,653,000.00	\$ 1,872,122.00	UNICEF, UNDP, OHCHR, WHO, IOM

<i>RG 11 Data & Demographic Dividend</i>	\$ 10,433,091.00	\$ 2,828,688.00	\$ 1,963,064.00	<i>UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, UNWOMEN, UNCTAD, UNCDF, IOM</i>
<i>RG 12 Equality & Empowerment</i>	\$ 12,569,525.29	\$ 5,559,111.00	\$ 5,984,000.00	<i>UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UNWOMEN, IOM</i>
Total	\$ 486,221,530.75	\$ 344,010,189.94	\$ 193,536,027.54	

Table II. UN Agencies' Programme Resources (2016-2018)

<i>Agency</i>	Approx' Budget (without gap)		
	UNDAF (JWP 2016-2018) USD	Outside of UNDAF (development and humanitarian) USD	Total
<i>FAO</i>	\$ 37,046,884.00		\$37,046,884.00
<i>ITC</i>	\$ 4,726,720.00		\$4,726,720.00
<i>UNDP</i>	\$ 34,193,700.00		\$34,193,700.00
<i>UNIDO</i>	\$ 14,924,010.00		\$14,924,010.00
<i>UN Women</i>	\$ 1,052,139.00	\$ 9,891,199.00	\$10,943,338.00
<i>ILO</i>	\$ 1,060,000.00		\$1,060,000.00
<i>WHO</i>	\$ 5,040,804.00	\$ 11,611,211.00	\$16,652,015.00
<i>UNESCO</i>	\$ 1,214,377.00		\$1,214,377.00
<i>IOM</i>	\$ 36,354,903.00	\$ 2,000,000.00	\$36,354,903.00
<i>UNHCR</i>	\$ 29,710,000.00	\$ 599,717,806.00	\$629,427,806.00
<i>WFP</i>	\$ 104,637,817.00		\$104,637,817.00
<i>UNAIDS</i>	\$ 695,300.00	\$ 267,796.40	\$963,096.40
<i>UNEP</i>	\$ 6,093,000.00		\$6,093,000.00
<i>UNFPA</i>	\$ 21,057,062.29	\$ 32,714,278.71	\$53,771,341.00
<i>UNICEF</i>	\$ 196,072,399.46		\$196,072,399.46
<i>OHCHR</i>	\$ 188,400.00		\$188,400.00
<i>IFAD</i>		\$ 146,865,090.53	\$146,865,090.53
<i>OCHA</i>			
Total	\$ 494,067,515.75	\$ 801,067,381.64	\$1,295,134,897.39

Note: Resources presented are approximate figures as of December 2017. Actual resources/budget can be different.



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