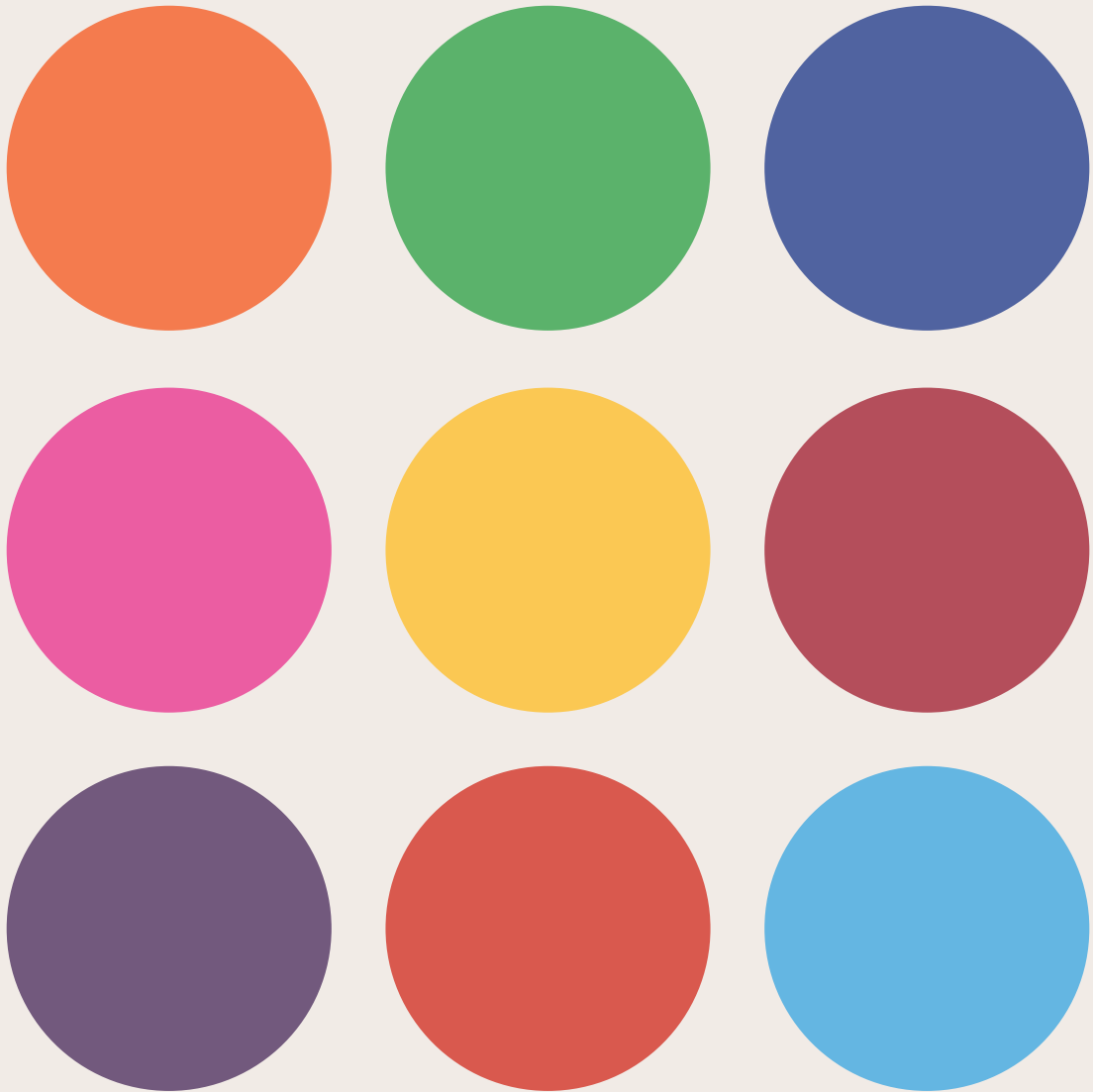


UNITED NATIONS
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK
2020 - 2025



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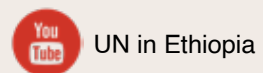
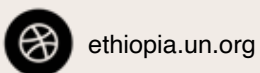
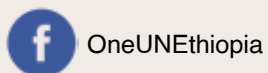


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Cooperation Framework 2020 - 2025

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UNITED NATIONS
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK
2020 - 2025

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JOINT STATEMENT & SIGNATURE PAGE

Through the present United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, the United Nations system in Ethiopia pledges to work in support to the Government of Ethiopia to meet the country's sustainable developmental priorities, respecting human rights and promoting gender equality, for the period starting July 2020 to June 2025.

In implementing the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, the United Nations system in Ethiopia reaffirms its commitment to leverage its resource and capacities in a coherent and integrated manner to improve the lives of the Ethiopian people and all those Ethiopia seeks to protect.

The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework is the result of consultations carried out by the various members of the United Nations family in Ethiopia with various national authorities to ensure that it reflects national priorities.

By signing the below, the Government of Ethiopia and the United Nations system in Ethiopia approve this United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework as the basis of cooperation between the two entities for the 2020-2025 period and express their engagement to the realization of its objectives.



H.E. Ahmed Shide
Minister of Finance

On behalf of the Government of the
Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia



Dr. Catherine Sozi
United Nations Resident and Humanitarian
Coordinator for Ethiopia

On behalf of the United Nations Country Team



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) represents the United Nations cooperation framework with the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia for the period 2020-2025. It replaces the previous United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Ethiopia (2016-2020). The UNSDCF presents the key shared objectives of the United Nations system, the areas in which it intends to support the Government of Ethiopia and its people, and the expected outcomes of its cooperation.

Ethiopia is at a critical juncture, undergoing political, economic and demographic transitions that are structural in nature. These transitions pose major challenges but also permit a leap forward in inclusion, shared prosperity, sustainability and peace and security. This moment, therefore, is a historic one. What happens over the next several years will profoundly alter the development trajectory of Ethiopia and its chances of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Looking to the past as well as what lies ahead, Ethiopia is building on an impressive development record. There has been a high level of economic growth, sustained over a generation, that has lifted 15 million people out of poverty and was accompanied by significant improvements in social indicators. Despite the progress made, however, the country is facing important development challenges: a slow pace of structural economic transformation; rapid population growth; high levels of multidimensional poverty; significant un- and underemployment; ethnic tensions and social unrest; gender inequalities and violence against women and children rooted in systemic factors; inadequate law enforcement; and growing environmental pressure exacerbated by the impact of climate change. All of these challenges are being compounded by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, adding to the ranks of those left behind. Additional complexity is generated by adverse global conditions and geopolitical competition in the Horn of Africa. Given these factors, the United Nations expects that uncertainty and volatility, marked by heightened risks, are here to stay.

Ethiopia is transforming to meet its changing development aspirations and the demands of the future. In April 2018, Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed embarked on a profound political transformation aimed at opening up political and civic space, accompanied by a major reorientation of development policy embodied most recently in the Home-Grown Economic Reform (HGER) and the Ten-Year Perspective Development Plan (2020-2030). These changes make it more likely that Ethiopia will be able to achieve the SDGs, especially if it can navigate successfully through a cluster of six factors tied closely to the structural transitions underway in the country:

1. **A successful – and peaceful – transition to democracy.**
2. **Successful economic reforms that yield transformational results.**
3. **Faster progress in ensuring gender equality and empowering women and girls.**
4. **Coping structurally with climate change.**
5. **Exiting a vicious cycle of recurring humanitarian crises.**
6. **Achieving a step change in transboundary cooperation.**

What can the UN do to assist Ethiopia in manner that is strategic, relevant and effective under these dynamic circumstances?

To begin with, the UN development system (UNDS) in Ethiopia can count on exceptional capacity: it is the largest UN Country Team (UNCT) in the world with strong links to regional bodies. This team has some clear comparative advantages:

- (i) a long-standing relationship of trust with the Government;
- (ii) impartiality, representing common global values and principles;
- (iii) a widely recognized normative role;
- (iv) ability to engage on sensitive issues;
- (v) capacity to address complex, multidimensional and structural issues;
- (vi) a track record of convening diverse partners;
- (vii) the largest and deepest field presence of any development partner working in Ethiopia, working on humanitarian, development and peace issues; and
- (viii) membership in unparalleled national, regional and global network of agencies/entities, country offices and policy, operations and logistics hubs.

Based on the country and subregional context, national policy and the UN's comparative advantage – as well as expectations set out in General Assembly resolution 72/279 on the reform of the UNDS – the UN in Ethiopia has identified four interconnected outcomes that will guide its development cooperation over the next five years:

1

All people in Ethiopia enjoy the rights and capabilities to realize their potential in equality and with dignity.

2

All people in Ethiopia live in a cohesive, just, inclusive and democratic society.

3

All people in Ethiopia benefit from an inclusive, resilient and sustainable economy.

4

All people in Ethiopia live in a society resilient to environmental risks and adapted to climate change.

To help achieve these outcomes, the UN will rely on three guiding principles: inclusion of those left behind, resilience and sustainability. It will be future-focused, addressing long-term trends rather than simply the 'here and now', emphasizing transformational rather than incremental change that deals with structural factors. The UN will aim for results at scale through efforts that are much more 'joined-up', with lower transaction costs, making full use of the system as a platform for strategic partnerships. A less process-heavy approach, focused on results, is designed to make the UN in Ethiopia more agile and flexible. All of these elements mark a major departure from the previous UNDAF.

The overall responsibility for the UNSDCF will lie with the **Minister of Finance, on behalf of the Government of Ethiopia, and the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC), on behalf of the United Nations Country Team.** A joint *Policy and Oversight Board* will be established, co-chaired by the Minister of Finance and the RC/HC, to provide strategic guidance and oversight to implementation. UN agencies and entities will work through a coordination arrangement actively engaging heads of agencies/entities and other senior staff. This will include a *Programme Planning and Performance Group*, issues groups organized around selected areas of system-wide action, an *Operations Group* and a *Partnerships*

and Communications Group. These groups will be responsible for ensuring that the strategic intent of the UNSDCF is being followed up, performance is meeting expectations, actions are coordinated or undertaken jointly and any significant policy, programmatic or operational bottlenecks are identified and addressed swiftly.

The UNSDCF will be implemented through joint, multi-year workplans in a limited number of areas representing strategic, multidimensional issues that the UN will pursue collectively under the UNSDCF. Other actions will be implemented through the country or biennial programmes of specific UN agencies, funds, programmes and other entities. Progress made against commitments in the UNSDCF will be monitored jointly by the Government of Ethiopia and the United Nations on an annual basis, applying the principle of mutual accountability, and evaluated in the penultimate year of the planning cycle. ■

CHAPTER 1

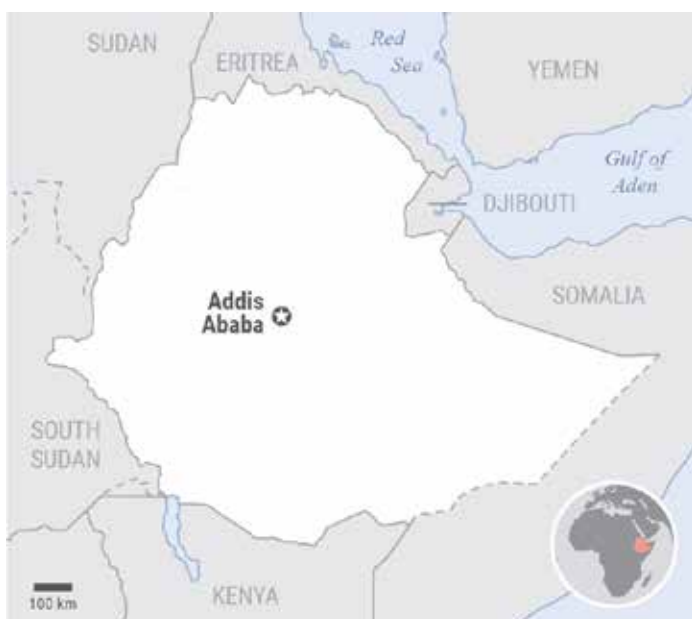
COUNTRY PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2030 AGENDA



1.1. COUNTRY CONTEXT

CURRENT DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW AND MEDIUM- TO LONG-TERM OUTLOOK

Ethiopia is located at the heart of the Horn of Africa, with a population estimated at around 110 million. It has a long frontier, bordering Eritrea, Djibouti, Somalia, Kenya, South Sudan and Sudan. Ethiopia's economy is currently the second largest in East Africa and the fastest-growing one, even post-COVID-19, benefiting from the largest inflows of foreign direct investment and official development assistance (ODA) into the subregion in recent years. The country is also the source of the Blue Nile that delivers approximately 90 percent of the waterflow into the Nile River. Ethiopia is host as well to the African Union and is an active member of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD). In other words, **Ethiopia is a pivotal State** in the Horn of Africa, East Africa and more broadly in the regions covered by the Nile River and Red Sea Basins – and indeed beyond. This geopolitical and economic position has historically been a key factor in Ethiopia's development, remains so to this day and will likely have a profound impact on the country during the course of the 21st century.



Map Source: UN OCHA, 2020 ¹

Ethiopia builds on an impressive track record of development progress, especially over the course of the past 25 years. The country's Human Development Index rose to 0.470 in 2018, an increase of 35.8 percent in less than a generation. Annual growth of real gross domestic product (GDP) averaged 9.5 percent during the period 2010 to 2018, one of the highest rates globally, leading to a six-fold increase in per capita income but without a dramatic increase in income inequality: the Gini coefficient rose from 0.28 to 0.33 between 2005 and 2016². The incidence of poverty declined from 38.7 percent in 2005 to 23.5 percent in 2016,³ equivalent to lifting 15 million people out of poverty. The multidimensional poverty index fell in absolute terms from 0.545 to 0.489 between 2011 and 2016, with deprivations receding across all 10 indicators and regions (except Somali). This evidence points to **a broad-based, wide-ranging and outstanding record of development progress, one of the most promising in sub-Saharan Africa in recent decades.**

Looking ahead, Ethiopia is in the throes of multiple structural transitions, occurring simultaneously, that will shape the future of sustainable development in the country:

The first transition is **DEMOGRAPHIC**, with multiple facets: an **impending demographic transition**, with a potential demographic dividend⁴; a youth bulge, with over 70 percent of the population below 30 years of age, that makes the task of human capital development, achieving higher labour productivity and job creation more challenging; and **accelerating urbanization**, starting from a low base, with a doubling of the urban population expected between 2013 and 2035, affecting both growth potential and sustainability. Urban services, however, are already failing to keep pace in terms of management, planning, infrastructure, housing and basic service provision. For example, Addis Ababa is the only city in Ethiopia with municipal sewerage but serving just 10 percent of the population. This implies a massive – and growing – backlog of planning, investment and service delivery for sustainable urbanization heading into the 2020s.

A second transition, already underway, is **POLITICAL**, both systemic and transitory, reflecting a national response to legacy issues that have revealed significant stresses on matters of voice and participation, identity, justice and the rule of law, transparency and integrity, as well as the nature of the Federation, especially the appropriate balance between the centre and regions. Notable progress has been made towards the opening-up of political and civic spaces since early-2018, with the release of political prisoners, closing of the notorious Maekelawi prison, expansion of civil liberties including through adoption of a new Civil Society Organization Proclamation in March 2019, and reform of the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (EHRC). While widely welcomed at home and abroad, the openings have also unleashed **significant and sometimes violent civil unrest**, leading to large-scale internal displacement amid polarized political contestation, growth in hate speech through social media, in particular, and an apparent lowering of trust and confidence compounded by inadequate law enforcement apparatus. These developments are **eroding the social capital that is essential for achievement of the country's ambitious development goals, including the SDGs**.

A third transition is **ECONOMIC**, emerging primarily from the **State-led development model** pursued in the past which has yielded important gains in human development and infrastructure but also inhibited the emergence of a thriving private sector playing a lead role in job creation, productivity growth and diversification of the economic and export base. This is evident, among other things, in a 'missing middle' of thriving micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs). **Private sector development is stymied** as well by a range of other factors: macroeconomic imbalances, originating in part from debt service obligations, which have limited access to vital foreign exchange; a small capital market and banking sector; low skill levels in the labour force; absence of an innovation ecosystem; and lack of access to energy, especially from clean and green sources.

To illustrate the challenges ahead, despite impressive economic growth and poverty reduction over the past two decades, Ethiopia, with a per capita income of \$985 in 2018/2019, still remains one of the poorest countries in the world. As much as 83.5 percent of the population experiences multidimensional poverty. Moreover, the rate of decrease of poverty in recent years has been slower in rural compared to urban areas and the gap between rural and urban poverty remains stubbornly large, with the poverty headcount ratio assessed at 25.6 percent and 14.8 percent in rural and urban areas, respectively. But all is not well in urban areas either, due to high levels of informality – evident in low productivity, increased risk of exploitation and low or no savings or assets – and elevated vulnerability to shocks.

The statistics described above point to **the larger challenge of those being left behind by the development process**. Again, while Ethiopia has followed policies, undertaken investments and pursued programmes that have been much more human development-centred than many peers in sub-Saharan Africa and among least developed countries (LDCs), a low starting base, structural factors, and major shocks have resulted in significant exclusion and marginalization. As the sections below demonstrate in-depth, women and girls face systemic barriers to their participation in society, the economy and politics, despite recent progress; a young and increasingly educated population must confront pervasive un- and under-employment, especially in burgeoning urban areas; persons living with disabilities and those living with HIV/AIDS must contend with discrimination and lack of access to adequate support services; a large group of internally displaced persons (IDPs) live with a high level of uncertainty and risk, in poor living conditions within host communities that are themselves multidimensionally poor; and populations inhabiting stressed natural environments across several of Ethiopia's regions, but especially in the lowlands, risk falling behind their counterparts in better endowed areas.

The overall outlook is that the **pressure on job creation, service provision and natural capital will rise sharply rather than diminish in the future**. Demographic projections indicate that approximately 3 million young Ethiopians are entering the labour force every year who are not being absorbed into formal employment. The magnitude and complexity of the task ahead becomes even more pronounced when seen together with the risks associated with climate change, an increasingly uncertain and in some respects adverse global and regional economic and political environment, and significant social tensions and unrest.

As can be expected given this context, another important manifestation of underlying and structural factors is **the large-scale and increasing frequency and impact of humanitarian crises from multiple sources, both natural and man-made**. To illustrate, Ethiopia has not fully recovered from the devastating effects of the 2015-2017 drought caused by the El Niño phenomenon: north and central Ethiopia experienced their worst drought in decades, affecting an estimated 10 million people, mainly in rural areas, resulting in a loss of livelihoods and decrease in livestock assets. Food insecurity remains a key challenge in Ethiopia, predominantly affecting pastoralist and agropastoralist households. In addition, from June 2019, a major desert locust infestation began to affect more than five regions. Civil unrest and violence add severely to the problem: an estimated 3 million people were displaced by intercommunal violence during 2017-2018; while this number has declined, it remains high at an estimated 1.7 million people in 2020. Reflecting these factors, even before COVID-19 an estimated 10 million Ethiopians were expected to be dependent on social safety nets in 2020. The estimated numbers have skyrocketed since.

All of the above point to **the considerable stress that complex, uncertain and dynamic conditions are placing on public policy, institutions and administrative systems** designed for more stable and predictable conditions with fewer risks and

more straightforward development challenges. The difference, for example, is between conducting governance in a relatively centralized and 'closed' system compared to a plural, open and democratic society or directing development through State institutions in contrast to enabling and supporting the private sector to take a lead role. **Institutional capacity, therefore, runs the risk of becoming a binding constraint to sustainable development** in the absence of large-scale reform, strengthening of standards and systems, improvement of skills, acceptance of greater demands for transparency and public scrutiny and transformation of attitudes and behaviours in the public service.

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19

The challenges described above are being made much more difficult by the impact of COVID-19. **Ethiopia faced the onset of the crisis with clear strengths** as described earlier: an excellent long-term track record of economic growth and development; an ambitious vision of economic transformation – captured in the HGER – that builds on the foundation of past successes but also recognizes the shortfalls that have emerged as a consequence, requiring a different economic approach in the future; and again as noted above, benefiting from a major opening-up of political and civic space and plans for holding the country's first democratic elections. In several respects, therefore, Ethiopia was better positioned to withstand and overcome the crisis than many others in sub-Saharan Africa.

Ethiopia, however, also faced some major vulnerabilities as it was struck by the pandemic. These included a difficult macroeconomic situation, evident in slowing but still high growth, the risk of debt distress, low levels of domestic resource mobilization, high inflation, high unemployment, low foreign exchange reserves and significant pressure on the exchange rate of the Birr; social unrest, as noted earlier, leading to the loss of lives and property and a large caseload of IDPs; other crises, albeit of relatively smaller magnitude but serious nevertheless, i.e., outbreaks of cholera,

measles and yellow fever in addition to the major desert locust invasion affecting close to 1 million people; and finally, a relatively weak health system, like many others in sub-Saharan Africa and in LDCs, that was not ready for a large-scale crisis, as its readiness to deliver routine health services was rated at 55 percent of requirements in 2018.

COVID-19 has substantially aggravated these vulnerabilities. The socio-economic impacts being felt across Ethiopia are already wide-ranging and serious, with the potential to become severe,

depending on the combination of the pandemic's trajectory, the effects of countervailing measures and underlying and structural factors. Box 1 below highlights some of the impacts projected in the UN's Socioeconomic Impact Assessment⁵.

In view of its socioeconomic impacts, COVID-19 is expected to entrench disparities that leave significant sections of the population among those left behind, as shown in Box 2 on the next page.

BOX 1. Socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19

- While Ethiopia is not projected to experience an economic contraction, unlike many emerging and frontier economies, it could see growth in real GDP drop in the worst case to only about 2.8 percent this year with a gradual recovery in 2021 to about 6 percent.
- Pressure on the exchange rate is likely to increase and food price inflation could rise to 40 percent or higher, depending on the severity of disruption to input and marketing systems as well as the impact of the desert locust invasion and floods.
- If global experience is any guide, then 30 percent or more of MSMEs in Ethiopia could be at risk of not surviving a prolonged crisis.
- Again, depending on the scenario, job losses could range anywhere from 700,000 to between 1.6 million and 2.4 million, or as high as 3.2 million to 4 million as the crisis goes into its fourth month and beyond.
- The pressure on safety nets, factoring in the humanitarian response plan, could rise to as high as 26 million or more people needing some form of assistance, or close to a quarter of the total population, which is a staggering figure.
- 26 million children, mostly in primary school, are not attending school, representing perhaps the biggest challenge to the Ethiopian education system in more than a generation.
- Ethiopia is also navigating COVID-19 amid a profound political transition with a state of emergency triggered by the pandemic, constitutional challenges that have just recently been addressed on the nature of governance after early October when the term of the current parliament ends and, as recent events have shown, continuing cases of civil and political unrest.
- Many Ethiopian migrants from the Gulf and wider Middle East are returning involuntarily, undoubtedly complicating the effort to deal with COVID-19 and deepening the adverse socioeconomic impacts of the pandemic.
- Finally, in terms of who will be impacted, women need to be singled out as among those likely to bear the brunt of the pandemic. It is noteworthy that women comprise 80 percent of the workforce of 1.5 million in hospitality and tourism. Women are also 80 percent of the workforce in industrial parks. To this list can be added front-line health system workers, many of them women. Furthermore, overwhelmed health services will likely hamper women's access to sexual and reproductive health while contacts with health services (antenatal care, delivery and postnatal care) carry with them heightened exposure to infection. It is also worth stressing that women and girls face greater risk of exposure to gender-based violence and intimate partner violence as a result of isolation and reduced access to vital services. ■

BOX 2. Most Impacted Groups, Sectors and Geographic Areas (with significant overlap)

- Workers employed in MSMEs in the urban informal sector (manufacturing, construction, trading, retail, hospitality and tourism).
- Workers in industrial parks who are already laid off or in danger of losing their jobs.
- Farmers/pastoralists and households in areas at-risk of increasing food insecurity (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Phase 3 or 4).
- Front-line health system workers.
- Women in the urban informal sector and employed in industrial parks.
- Children of school-going age who are from poor, food-insecure, households.
- Particularly vulnerable children and adolescents (e.g., urban street children).
- The vulnerable, especially in urban informal settlements and slums.
- Groups with specific vulnerabilities (persons with disabilities or living with HIV and AIDS, older persons, the homeless).
- IDPs, refugees, returnees/relocates and returning migrants.
- MSMEs in supply chains in construction, manufacturing, agro-industry, hospitality, tourism and retail.
- MSMEs in supply chains for agricultural and horticultural exports as well as production and marketing of critical food crops.
- Urban informal settlements and slum areas.
- Developing regional states (Afar, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella, Somali). ■

1.2. NATIONAL VISION for SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

PLANNING AND POLICY FRAMEWORK TO 2030

The Government of Ethiopia is committed to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This commitment has been embedded in the **Ten-Year Perspective Development Plan - Ethiopia 2030: The Pathways to Prosperity** which outlines Ethiopia's ambition to become a beacon of prosperity by the deadline of the SDGs.

The Plan outlines five key people-centred objectives:

1. Physical, human and institutional capital for income generation and asset accumulation.
2. Equitable access to education, health and other services for improved utilization of potentials and asset creation.
3. Unconditional access to the basic necessities of life: food, shelter, clean water, basic health and education.
4. Economic, social and political participation without discrimination, including ethnic, religious, demographic and gender.
5. Overall affirmative system built on consensus.

These objectives are to be achieved by relying on six strategic pillars:

- (i) ensuring quality economic growth that is inclusive and leads to a reduction of poverty in all indicators;

- (ii) raising production and productivity;
- (iii) institutional transformation;
- (iv) ensuring the private sector's leadership in the economy;
- (v) ensuring equitable participation of women and children; and
- (vi) building a climate resilient economy.

Acknowledging the significant negative impact of COVID-19 on the development trajectory of the country, the Plan outlines strategic mitigation measures aimed at returning the economy to the high growth that it witnessed prior to the crisis.

The **HGER** will be the main instrument, together with an upcoming medium-term plan, for implementing the Ten-Year Perspective Development Plan. It calls for building a resilient and diversified middle-income economy, driven by the private sector; eradicating extreme poverty and hunger; building human capabilities; building a modern policy and institutional framework; and creating an efficient, resilient and well-functioning financial market.

FINANCING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Part of the explanation for Ethiopia's impressive development progress rests in a pattern of public spending that has generally been pro-human development and pro-Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and SDGs. Achievements over the past two decades have been marked by a reorientation of expenditure from recurrent to capital; a significant devolution of resources from the Federal Government to regional states; and a clear prioritization of infrastructure spending, while protecting spending on social services and social protection - 4 percent of GDP and about 20 percent of total expenditure on education, 1.4 percent of GDP and 8 percent of total expenditure on health, and around 3 percent of GDP on social protection. This suggests an aggregate spend on human capital and capabilities that is strong relative to peers in sub-Saharan Africa. In the federal budget for the fiscal year 2019/2020, education holds the highest spending allocation (13 percent, excluding

allocations by regional and local governments) whereas roads constitute the second largest spending item (at 12 percent).

Projecting to the medium- to long-term, the preparation of the Ten-Year Perspective Development Plan was informed by an SDG Baseline and Needs Assessment Study (2018) supported by the United Nations. The Assessment concluded that the total financing need (pre-COVID-19) to deliver the SDGs in Ethiopia was \$608 billion over 15 years (2016 -2030). The Assessment also estimated that between 2020 and 2025, about \$8 billion would be needed from ODA per year to meet SDG financing needs which compares with current inflows of about \$4 billion per year, reflecting substantial increases over the recent past. In addition, the Assessment emphasizes the importance of domestic resource mobilization and increased inflows of non-ODA resources such as foreign direct investment, in line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. **Ethiopia, however, has a very low tax-to-GDP ratio compared to its peers in the region**, which has been on a downward trajectory in recent years and is standing currently at just 10 percent of GDP. The country has set an ambitious target of raising this to 19.1 percent of GDP by 2020 which now looks unattainable due to the COVID-19 crisis, among other considerations. Achieving and maintaining the set target would increase domestic resources by 110 per cent from 2018/2019 to about \$32 billion in 2030.

1.3. PROGRESS TOWARDS the SDGs and STRUCTURAL CHALLENGES



As shown in Annex III on SDGs Status, **despite a strong record of progress on the MDGs, Ethiopia faces significant challenges in achieving the SDGs, reflecting a substantially more complex and ambitious undertaking.**

The evidence shows that the biggest gaps exist in ending hunger (SDG2), improving access to safe water and sanitation (SDG6) and managing sustainable urbanization (SDG11). Dealing with gender equality (SDG5) and strengthening partnerships to achieve the SDGs (SDG17) are also areas of major concern. Despite significant progress, a cluster of issues related to multidimensional poverty require attention: health (SDG3), especially of mothers and children, and the quality, accessibility, utilization and effectiveness of health services; low quality of instruction, poor learning outcomes and significant drop-out and low transition rates in education (SDG4); and poor access to energy, especially clean, green and renewable energy (SDG7). Underlying these are major questions around the pace of industrialization and access to new technologies (SDG9), with the share of industry, particularly manufacturing, very low at 16.7 percent and 5.4 percent of GDP respectively in 2015/2016; growing and large-scale risks from climate change (SDG13) and threats to sustainable management of natural capital (SDG15); and, as has been explained earlier, handling an increasingly difficult transition to a democratic polity (SDG16). Across all of the Goals, there is a manifest lack of timely, accurate, reliable and comprehensive data for many of the 169 targets pointing to 'data scarcity' as a major roadblock to effectively addressing the Goals.

Looking ahead to 2030, **a cluster of six factors need to be tackled head on in order for Ethiopia to have a good chance of achieving the SDGs. These factors are rooted in the transitions underway in the country and closely related considerations.**

A successful – especially peaceful - transition to democracy that is rooted in and respectful of human rights. Ethiopia is currently attempting to do what has never before been tried in the country: establishing a genuinely plural and democratic polity. There is a major learning curve that confronts Ethiopian society in navigating this complex and fraught process successfully whilst entrenching the norms, practices and behaviours as well as the institutions necessary to realize

civil, political, cultural, social and economic rights. How this experience – and experiment – unfolds will play a determinant role in shaping Ethiopia's future and its prospects of achieving the SDGs. It is encouraging in this respect that beyond the opening of the political and civic space, Ethiopia has been increasingly active on human rights issues. It underwent the third-cycle review under the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) in May 2019 and accepted 231 of 245 recommendations made by fellow Member States. In 2018, Ethiopia reviewed progress against the International Conference on Population and Development Plan of Action targets. The country was also reviewed by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (in February 2019) and has started accepting long-standing requests for visits from Special Procedure mandate holders. Ethiopia ratified the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention) in February 2020. Furthermore, there are indications that the profile and impact of the EHRC has risen over the past year and efforts are underway to reform institutions of justice and the rule of law.

Successful economic reforms that yield transformational results. As noted earlier, Ethiopia is substantially revamping its economic model towards a market-oriented, open, rules-based and private sector-driven economy. Much rides on the success of this effort: sustaining high and inclusive rates of economic growth, keeping income inequality in check, lowering income and multi-dimensional poverty, finding decent and productive jobs for a growing and young population, closing gender gaps in economic progress and, crucially, transitioning to a green economy that is much more resilient to climate change and a wide range of other shocks. But as experience of economic reform elsewhere in sub-Saharan Africa and beyond shows clearly, structural transformation is not guaranteed and will require consistent policies, a predictable and enabling climate for private sector participation, a leap forward in innovation and digitalization, access to clean and affordable energy, and well-targeted investments in human

capabilities, productivity-enhancing technologies (not least in agriculture) and infrastructure – as well as effective risk management.

Faster progress in ensuring gender equality and empowering women and girls. Despite recent efforts by the Government to address this gap, the status of women remains a major obstacle to progress on the SDGs. Ethiopia scores 0.846 on the Gender Development Index, one of the lowest in the world, and stands at 117 of 129 countries in the SDG Gender Index. Women have markedly lower access to essential productive inputs and services. These disadvantages are compounded both by negative social norms that hold back women's voice and participation in community life and by traditional practices such as child marriage and female genital mutilation. The bottom line is that women's rights remain substantially unrealized, stemming from deeply rooted social norms and cultural practices. As a result, women and girls are not equally participating and represented in society on an equal footing with men and face substantial constraints to their social, economic and political empowerment.

Coping structurally with climate change. The long-term and wide-ranging impacts of climate change pose a growing and structural risk to poverty eradication and sustainable development, not least given Ethiopia's high level of dependency on rain-fed agriculture and forests for food security, livelihoods and access to energy. As much as 10 percent of GDP may be lost annually due to climate change⁶ as increasing natural disasters, loss of water resources, forests and biodiversity, and population displacement, especially from ecologically fragile lowlands, take their toll. Impacts on social cohesion and peace are also likely to be considerable as climate change triggers competition over scarce arable land, grazing areas, forests and water sources, not least under growing demographic pressures that exceed nature's carrying capacity. Social unrest and violence then become an increasing possibility. These phenomena risk diminishing Ethiopia's natural capital and long-term growth and development potential.

Exiting a vicious cycle of recurring humanitarian crises. Despite considerable policy prioritization and significant investment over decades – including creation of one of the largest social safety nets in sub-Saharan Africa (Productive Safety Nets Programme and its urban equivalent) – Ethiopia remains prone to recurring humanitarian crises. This constitutes a 'humanitarian dependence trap' that mirrors, albeit against a different context and set of metrics, the 'middle-income trap' holding back the potential of other countries. All of the structural factors mentioned in this section go to explain why this is the case, adding weight to the argument that Ethiopia needs structural solutions to issues of growth, employment, poverty, social and gender equity, political participation and climate risk.

Achieving a step change in transboundary cooperation. The Horn of Africa is a crossroads of the world and Ethiopia is at its centre, impacting development across the subregion and affected in turn by what happens with its neighbours and in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden. There are deep historical and cultural links across the subregion and shared interests in managing natural resources, preventing violent extremism and handling population movements in an area that is a major route for 'mixed migration'⁷ as well as cross-border movement by pastoralist populations, refugees and asylum seekers. Despite these considerations, the Horn of Africa remains the least integrated of any subregion in sub-Saharan Africa. It is also the locus of a new '21st Century Great Game' involving both great and regional powers. At the same time, new opportunities are emerging, notably from the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), fitting well with the ambitions and focus of Ethiopia's new economic model. Overall, it is hard to see Ethiopia achieving the SDGs without considerable complementary progress in building peace and prosperity in the Horn and finding effective ways of collaborating on shared interests whether climate risk, trade, migration or peace and security. ■

BOX 3. The 'Big Picture'

The analysis of the country and subregional context, including the SDGs, shows very clearly that Ethiopia is on the cusp of profound change. This is no ordinary moment but a historic one, as important as any in the modern history of the country. There are great risks in such a setting, acute and pervasive uncertainty and volatility, and structural challenges that need to be overcome. Equally, if not more so, there is great promise and opportunity for breakthroughs on multiple fronts: peace, inclusion, shared prosperity and resilience. A way forward for the United Nations building on this understanding is described in Chapter 2. ■



CHAPTER 2

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM SUPPORT TO THE 2030 AGENDA



The UNDS support to Ethiopia during the period 2020-2025 will be shaped by the requirements and demands of the country and subregional contexts, national vision for sustainable development and status of progress towards the SDGs, as outlined above. It will also address the ambition of the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the imperatives created by General Assembly resolution 72/279⁸, which calls for a more strategic, agile, adaptable, effective and efficient UNDS at the country and regional levels, able to address the 'big issues' of sustainable development. Last but not least, the UNSDCF reflects lessons learned from the previous UNDAF (see Box 4 below).

Taking all of the above into consideration, the overarching vision of the UNSDCF is to help ensure that:

'All people living in Ethiopia, especially those most vulnerable and left behind, have access to the quality services, knowledge and skills, decent employment opportunities and space for the exercise and enjoyment of their rights in a society that is peaceful, inclusive, sustainable and resilient.'

BOX 4. Lessons from the Mid-Term Review of the UNDAF 2016-2020

- The UNDAF is aligned to national development priorities and the SDGs. All 15 UNDAF outcomes are directly aligned to the priorities of the national Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) II, while the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) indicators were aligned with the GTP.
- The UNDAF lacks the strategic focus required to make it a framework for integrated programming. The UNDAF has 15 outcomes, 63 outputs and 313 outcome/output indicators which led the UN agencies to compartmentalize them into their respective mandate silos.
- Many UN interventions have a humanitarian-development interface, which needs to be more systematically integrated and harmonized in programming. As a country, Ethiopia has a huge humanitarian footprint, and the bulk of UN funds are delivered in humanitarian work including for recurrent droughts and a large refugee population. Several UNDAF outcomes speak to the humanitarian-development nexus but this needs to be more systematically mainstreamed across the UNDAF.
- Joint workplans are a collection of individual UN agencies' activities and do not enhance joint implementation, monitoring or reporting.
- The indicator framework does not support effective reporting of progress. The UNDAF indicator framework has a number of inherent weaknesses that constrain effective reporting by Results Groups. ■

2.1. THEORY of CHANGE

The logic of the UNSDCF is driven by the considerations outlined in Boxes 3 and 4. To meet the demands of such a context whilst addressing national priorities and the dynamics of UN reform, the UNDS in Ethiopia will focus on enabling and accelerating four critical transitions:

DEMOGRAPHIC, supporting the demographic transition and tapping the opportunity of an upcoming demographic dividend that rests on unlocking the full potential of a young population - adolescents, youth and girls - leaving no one behind.

GOVERNANCE, moving towards a more democratic and inclusive society governed by human rights, justice and the rule of law and widespread social peace, that creates space for the engagement of all social partners, not least civil society and the private sector.

ECONOMIC, accelerating the process of structural transformation from a State-dominant development model into a competitive, private sector-driven market economy that boosts productivity, growth and inclusion.

ENVIRONMENTAL, strengthening and building resilient systems and communities to speed up progress towards a green economy and addressing the wide, deep and long-term effects of climate change.

A forward-looking UN focused on big structural shifts represents a major – and crucial - break from the previous UNDAF. The UN, through this UNSDCF, aims to anticipate and adapt to longer-term trends rather than be influenced solely by the 'here and now'. Moreover, it will do so by moving from a fragmented focus on numerous small-scale objectives to a **narrower set of connected strategic priorities** better suited to conditions of profound change and heightened complexity as well as uncertainty.

2.2. UNITED NATIONS COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE

The UNDS in Ethiopia represents the largest UNCT in the world supporting the development priorities of Ethiopia across a wide range of issues. This is symbolically and materially important, in a country that is among the first African founding Member States of the United Nations. A major source of strength is also the presence of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) in Addis Ababa together with the United Nations Office to the African Union (UNOAU) and the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa.

On the basis of its past and current engagements in Ethiopia – and looking ahead – the United Nations assesses its comparative advantages in Ethiopia to be as follows:

- A long-standing relationship of trust with the Government and people of Ethiopia, not least based on almost 50 years of presence through successes and crises;
- A broadly accepted standing as an impartial partner, representing common global values and principles rather than any individual national agendas;
- A widely-recognized normative role across a wide swathe of issues that are at the heart of sustainable development, protection and promotion of human rights and prevention of conflict and peacebuilding, including many that are policy priorities in Ethiopia;
- The ability to engage on sensitive issues such as electoral support, the population census, migration, care of refugees and human rights that are not necessarily available to other development partners, whether multilaterals, bilaterals, foundations or international non-governmental organizations (NGOs);
- The capacity to address complex, multidimensional, often structural issues that require knowledge, expertise and experience

- across multiple sectors and at macro developmental level;
- A demonstrated track record of convening diverse partners, within and across frontiers and on a wide range of issues, to raise awareness, initiate and/or deepen dialogue and consensus-building, trigger action, build strategic partnerships and mobilize resources;
- Access to the largest and deepest field presence of any development partner working in Ethiopia, at national, regional and local levels, working actively on humanitarian, development and peacebuilding activities; and
- Membership in an unparalleled national, regional and global network of agencies/entities, country offices and multiple policy, operations and logistical hubs.

2.3. STRATEGIC PRIORITIES for the UNDS & INTENDED DEVELOPMENT RESULTS

Consistent with its focus on critical transitions and taking into consideration its comparative advantage, the UNDS will address the following priorities:

1
STRATEGIC PRIORITY

PEOPLE

The UN in Ethiopia will assist the Government to tackle still stubbornly high levels of multidimensional poverty, inequalities, social exclusion and marginalization. To do this, the focus will be on support to youth, women and girls in particular.

2
STRATEGIC PRIORITY

DEMOCRACY, JUSTICE & PEACE

The UN will support the country to establish and develop the core institutions of democratic governance as well as entrench the norms, rules and practices that ensure participation in political and civic life, strengthen respect for human rights, improve prospects for equal protection under the rule of law and help create the peaceful conditions necessary for sustainable development.

3
STRATEGIC PRIORITY

PROSPERITY

The UN will work towards accelerating the transition to a more inclusive and diversified economy, utilizing a 'smart' response to and recovery from the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 to improve the pace, scale and quality of the change process. At the core of the UN's focus will be the development of an enabling environment that can attract investments and boost entrepreneurship as well as enterprise/start-up formation and survival, to generate decent and productive jobs at scale for a young and growing population whilst improving social protection.

4
STRATEGIC PRIORITY

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION & CLIMATE CHANGE

The UN will assist Ethiopia to progress rapidly towards a green economy that is resilient to growing risks, above all from the effects of climate change, enabling the country to 'adapt and transform' at the same time, taking account of risks and opportunities.

BOX 5. Getting the Job Done - Principles and Strategy

While the strategic priorities set out the ‘what’ of the work of the UN over the next five years, it is equally important to articulate the ‘how’ – in other words, our core principles and strategy. The ‘how’ is more likely to make the greatest difference in improving the effectiveness of the UNDS and following through on the reforms embodied in General Assembly resolution 72/279.

To begin with, the UNDS in Ethiopia will apply **PRINCIPLES** to guide its work that are drawn from the human rights-based approach and strongly embedded in the 2030 Agenda:

INCLUSION

targeting those left behind, as defined in the Common Country Analysis, especially children in vulnerable households and conditions, women and youth (15-30 years) and among them, those below the national poverty line who are unemployed, exposed to violence, displaced, facing discrimination, have a disability or are marginalized in civic and political spaces.

RESILIENCE

of individuals, especially women and youth, (female-headed) households and communities, emphasizing increased capacities to foresee, prepare for and bounce back stronger from a wide variety of shocks.

SUSTAINABILITY

ensuring that development gains are rooted in increased country capacity and can be sustained with the resources available to the country and, critically, do not compromise prospects for future generations of Ethiopians.

These principles will find concrete expression in the UNDS’s **STRATEGY** or approach to addressing its priorities, built around the following elements:

- **A systematic and transparent emphasis on ‘leaving no one behind’** that becomes evident in the way interventions are designed, delivered, monitored and evaluated.
- **A commitment to maximizing the unique ability of the UNDS to address complex, multidimensional issues that are often structural in nature**, making the best use of diversified capabilities: analytic, policy advisory, advocacy, programmatic and operational. Examples include addressing the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, sustainable development of the lowlands, adaptation to the impacts of climate change and development of the national statistical system.
- **Greater reliance on the UN’s normative role, especially at a time when standards in Ethiopia are in flux or in early stages of gestation** but doing so thoughtfully using a common voice, whether on human rights values and standards established in international treaties/covenants/conventions ratified by Ethiopia and incorporated in national laws or on technical issues in the social, economic and environmental spheres where the UN plays a leading role in setting global standards.
- **A focus on transformational change that impacts positively and at scale on the quality of people’s lives**, underpinned by the improved quality, transparency, integrity and effectiveness of institutions, enterprises and services.
- **Systematic utilization of the UN’s convening ability**, not just helping to bring together a broad array of actors to address complex, multidimensional challenges, but also to offer platforms for partnership that can encourage collaborative and even joint action. ►

- **Making much more of the UN’s role as a ‘bridge’ to global knowledge and expertise, paying attention in particular to expanding South-South and triangular cooperation**, for example, tapping the experience and expertise of the Global South in achieving both structural economic transformation and high levels of inclusion.
- **Greater attention to the sustainability of investments, with capacity development at its core**, in the public sector and beyond, based on a common, system-wide approach that is harmonized fully with upcoming national institutional development priorities, principles and approaches.
- **An embrace of innovation as a core feature of the UN’s work**, fully exploiting the possibilities inherent in new or updated business models, IT and social technologies, financial instruments and forms of partnership and collaboration to accelerate and scale sustainable development.
- **Acknowledgement of and action on a growing range of development risks**, both man-made and nature-based, internal and external, based on analysis, standards, systems and actions that can provide better early warning and enable quicker preventive action and, where the latter falls short, permit rapid stabilization and recovery from crisis.

An explicit, principles-driven and ambitious strategy constitutes a second fundamental departure from the previous UNDAF. In other words, the UNDS will challenge itself to ‘change its ways’ to match the demands of a historic moment in Ethiopia.

2.4. UNSDCF OUTCOMES & PARTNERSHIPS

Alignment with the Ten-Year Perspective Plan and SDGs:



<div style="background-color: #f4a460; border-radius: 50%; width: 40px; height: 40px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto 10px auto;"> 1. </div> <p>PEOPLE</p> <p>All people in Ethiopia enjoy the rights and capabilities to realize their potential in equality and with dignity.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Quality economic growth. 2. Productivity and competitiveness. 3. Institutional transformation. 5. Equitable participation of women and youth. 	
<div style="background-color: #a4c6e0; border-radius: 50%; width: 40px; height: 40px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto 10px auto;"> 2. </div> <p>DEMOCRACY, JUSTICE & PEACE</p> <p>All people in Ethiopia live in a cohesive, just, inclusive and democratic society.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Institutional transformation. 5. Equitable participation of women and youth. 	
<div style="background-color: #f4c47a; border-radius: 50%; width: 40px; height: 40px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto 10px auto;"> 3. </div> <p>PROSPERITY</p> <p>All people in Ethiopia benefit from an inclusive, resilient and sustainable economy.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Quality economic growth. 2. Productivity and competitiveness. 4. Private sector’s leadership in the economy. 	
<div style="background-color: #a4d4b4; border-radius: 50%; width: 40px; height: 40px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto 10px auto;"> 4. </div> <p>ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION & CLIMATE CHANGE</p> <p>All people in Ethiopia live in a society resilient to environmental risks and adapted to climate change.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Climate resilient green economy. 	

UNSDCF Outcomes Theories of Change:

OVERARCHING CHALLENGES	IMMEDIATE CAUSES	UN SUPPORT	DESIRED CHANGE	OUTCOME
HIGH MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY & VULNERABILITY	<p>low levels of human development</p> <p>poor quality and inequitable access to essential social services</p> <p>gender inequality and violence against women and girls</p> <p>displacement</p>	<p>Contributing to a healthy, educated, and skilled population and workforce to boost wellbeing, inclusion, resilience, productivity and incomes.</p> <p>Targeted population: those left behind, especially youth, women and children, displacement-affected persons.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young people, especially those left behind in education and employment, are equipped with the knowledge and skills required to access decent jobs and participate in civic life. Equitable access to basic social services is strengthened, benefitting vulnerable, marginalized and displacement-affected persons. Gender inequalities and violence reduced, rights and accountability mechanisms strengthened and opportunities for women and children enhanced. Displacement affected persons enabled to find safe, dignified and voluntary solutions to rebuild their lives in sustainable ways. 	OUTCOME 1
CONSTRAINED SOCIAL COHESION & LOW SOCIAL CAPITAL	<p>lack of transparency and accountability in governance systems</p> <p>risks to human rights and prevalence of insecurity</p> <p>inter- and intra-communal unrest</p> <p>social exclusion and marginalization</p>	<p>Enabling Ethiopia's stated aim of building and deepening its institutions of democratic governance and nurturing a democratic governance culture, both of which are essential for creating a more plural, peaceful, inclusive and accountable society.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GoE's capacity to improve the performance of institutions and promote participation, transparency and accountability increased at national and sub-national level. Capacities and mechanisms strengthened at the national and sub-national level for enhanced protection of human rights, rule of law, access to justice and protection for vulnerable populations. Peace architecture and related instruments strengthened to prevent, mitigate and manage conflict and promote peace, reconciliation and social cohesion at national and local level. Civil society and the media empowered to exercise their rights and enjoy increased participation in political, economic and civic space. 	OUTCOME 2
SLOW STRUCTURAL ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION	<p>high level of un- and under-employment and a 'missing middle' MSMEs</p> <p>low productivity and weak market integration</p> <p>limited social protection system</p> <p>low level of domestic resource mobilisation</p>	<p>Mitigating the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic, Strengthening the ecosystem to create decent jobs and livelihoods opportunities, Boosting innovation, Strengthening social protection systems, Enhancing development planning.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies, regulations and institutions strengthened to create decent jobs and to promote equal access to finance for micro, small and medium enterprises to invest in their productivity and competitiveness. Access to decent jobs, employment and livelihood opportunities in formal and informal sectors improved particularly for youth and women. Access to innovation, new technology and finance is increased, fostering an inclusive and diversified green economy. Social protection programs and systems strengthened to enhance resilience of the most vulnerable people. 2030 Agenda integrated in development plans and budget allocations at national and sub-national level with adequate financing mobilized. 	OUTCOME 3
LACK OF RESILIENCE & SLOW SHIFT TO GREEN ECONOMY	<p>limited disaster risk management capacities</p> <p>acceleration of environmental degradation</p> <p>shortfalls in implementation of green economy policies</p> <p>unsustainable urban development</p>	<p>Reinforcing efforts to mitigate and manage growing risks from climate change and adapt successfully to its long-term impacts, Expanding access to clean, renewable sources of energy, Enhancing multi-hazard early warning systems, Promoting sustainable urban development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GoE's capacity at national and subnational levels for climate and disaster risk management strengthened to build resilience. Normative frameworks, institutions and systems strengthened for conservation, sustainable use and equitable benefit sharing from the use of biodiversity and natural resources to ensure environmental sustainability for development. Institutions and systems strengthened, solutions adopted to reduce pollution and increase access to clean, affordable and sustainable energy. Governance and planning capacities strengthened at national and sub-national levels to promote sustainable urban development, especially in primary and secondary cities/towns. 	OUTCOME 4

OUTCOME

1 All people in Ethiopia enjoy the rights and capabilities to realize their potential in equality and with dignity.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY:
PEOPLE



THEORY OF CHANGE

The UN will address four immediate causes of **high multidimensional poverty and vulnerability**: **low levels of human development; poor quality and inequitable access to essential social services; gender inequality and violence against women and girls; and conflict and climate induced displacement**. The focus, given the issues, will be on those left behind, especially young people, women and children, displaced populations and returned migrants as well as marginalized groups such as persons with disabilities.

To address these immediate causes, the UN will work on **four** critical underlying causes:

1 Contributing to a healthy, educated and skilled population and workforce - especially youth - to boost well-being, inclusion, resilience, productivity and incomes. The UN will focus on **strengthening the quality of and access to basic social services**, addressing disparities in access for vulnerable groups and geographical regions to quality education, health information and services, including sexual and reproductive health services, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). It will do this by **strengthening systems through a better trained and skilled workforce**, including community-based providers, **increasing availability of essential goods, services and commodities, advocacy for sustainable financing policies and improved data generation**.

2 Skills for a changing economy will be developed by **putting in place school-to-work transition models** as well as by **investing in apprenticeship and internships programmes** for young people in partnership with the private sector and technical and vocational education and training (TVET) institutions, to help bridge the skills mismatch with the labour market. **Strengthening public employment services** to cater to the needs of young people and **designing active labour market policies and programmes** to speak to this gap will also be an important contribution.

3 Pursuing a specific emphasis on reduction of gender inequalities and violence against women and girls (VAWG), to lower the significant barriers that still hold back women and girls. The focus will be on **addressing the lack of comprehensive laws, low levels of enforcement of the law, institutional capacities to address gaps in protection from violence as well as response mechanisms and service provision, expansion of education and livelihood opportunities for women, and strengthening of rights and accountability mechanisms** thereby ending impunity.

4 Finally, **supporting the Government of Ethiopia to operationalize its Durable Solutions Initiative** to create conditions that enable all IDPs to find safe, dignified and voluntary solutions to rebuild their lives in sustainable ways. This will include, but be not limited to, ensuring the participation of IDPs and receiving communities in finding their own solutions; addressing housing, land and property rights; promoting and supporting conflict resolution and peacebuilding initiatives; and enabling economic and livelihood opportunities as well as access to basic social services and protection. In line with the commitment to bridge the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, the UN will work to **implement the Global Compact for Refugees and the national Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF)** in support of the commitments and pledges of the Government, thus, strengthening inclusion, service provision and economic opportunities for both refugees and their host communities.

PARTNERSHIPS

The UN's approach to partnerships will broadly reflect the nature of the challenges being addressed, particularly the importance of strong and close relationships with Government at federal, regional and local levels: ministries responsible for education, health, water, irrigation and power, labour and social affairs, the EHRC, the Jobs Creation Commission (JCC), the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC), Agency for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) and Central Statistical Agency (CSA), among others. This aspect would be combined with the development of platforms or mechanisms for collaboration that bring in a wider range of stakeholders. The latter would include community and civil society organizations

(CSOs), the Confederation of Ethiopian Trade Unions, Ethiopian Employers' Federation, national and international NGOs (both humanitarian and development), international financial institutions such as the World Bank (WB) and African Development Bank (AfDB) and coalitions of other development partners (including foundations) such as Canada, the European Union (EU), the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Germany, Japan, the Nordics, the United Kingdom and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) that have a long-standing interest and engagement in the relevant issues at global, regional and country levels.

OUTCOME

2

All people in Ethiopia live in a cohesive, just, inclusive and democratic society.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY:
**DEMOCRACY,
JUSTICE & PEACE**



THEORY OF CHANGE

The UN will target four immediate causes of **constrained social cohesion and relatively low social capital**: a **lack of transparency and accountability in governance systems**, in essence, a ‘legacy’ issue; **risks to human rights and prevalence of insecurity**; connected to the latter, **inter- and intra-communal unrest** triggered by a multitude of factors; and **social exclusion and marginalization**.

To tackle the above, the UN will address **four** underlying causes, as follows:

1 Enabling – comprehensively – Ethiopia’s stated aim of building and deepening its institutions of democratic governance and nurturing a democratic governance culture, both of which are essential for creating a more plural, peaceful, inclusive and accountable society. To this end, the UN will **support the electoral cycle in Ethiopia**, including general elections scheduled for 2020 that have been postponed due to COVID-19; **strengthen the openness, efficiency and performance of legislative bodies at federal and regional levels**, to encourage dialogue, build consensus and ensure effective oversight and accountability; **support gender-responsive policy, legal and regulatory reform**; **reinforce and enhance standards, systems and institutions for integrity in government, to fight corruption**; **improve the capacities of local government to perform their functions, especially for service delivery**; **help expand the space for civil society and the media**; and **reinforce the fight against hate speech and incitement**, within the framework of relevant standards and guidance.

2 Buttressing the legislative, regulatory and institutional framework for promotion and protection of human rights, to provide Ethiopians with the opportunity to benefit from a more open and inclusive governance arrangement. The UN will **support counterparts in their implementation of the**

National Human Rights Action Plan, foster implementation of outcomes of human rights mechanisms in synergy with the SDGs and ensure that minimum core obligations under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, to which the country is a party, are met. The UN will also advocate to sustain and broaden the opening-up of space for civil society and the media.

3 Substantially assisting with national efforts to reform the **justice system and enhance the rule of law** so that even the most vulnerable individuals and groups can have their voices heard, are able to exercise their rights, seek redress, for instance, to combat gender and other forms of discrimination, and hold decision makers and other duty holders accountable. Specifically, the UN will work towards forging a broad coalition of partners that can help advance an ambitious, multi-year and sector-wide approach to judicial reform that delivers important and measurable gains in access, transparency, accountability, inclusivity and effectiveness.

4 Investing, using the myriad capabilities of the UN and its rich experience in conflict analysis, prevention and resolution as well as recovery to strengthen emerging nation-wide efforts to develop the norms, institutions, practices and experiences necessary to foster social cohesion and reconciliation. To this end, the UN will, at the request of the Government of Ethiopia, **help set up a national peace architecture bringing together State and non-State institutions at federal and regional levels** that can help prevent conflict or, where this has not been possible, respond effectively to end such conflict quickly and reinforce social cohesion.

PARTNERSHIPS

In view of the broad scope and ambition inherent in this priority area, the UN will pursue a ‘whole-of-government’ and ‘whole-of-society’ approach to partnerships, based on the understanding that the changes being sought, which are transformational in nature, require – and gain enormously – from consistent, joined-up effort across multiple institutions, functions and levels of government and society. Core governmental institutions for representation, promotion and protection of human rights, justice, peacebuilding and security, electoral management and accountability will be at the heart of the UN’s work but embedded within and connected to a diverse and active network of relationships with CSOs, NGOs, academics and researchers,

activists and the media (both new and traditional). Development partners that are either already investing in or have shown a strong interest in the relevant issues will be another key focus: among others, Canada, the EU, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, the Nordics, the United Kingdom and USAID.

OUTCOME

3

All people in Ethiopia benefit from an inclusive, resilient, and sustainable economy.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY:
PROSPERITY



The UN will address four immediate causes of **slow structural transformation of the economy**: a high level of un- and under-employment and a ‘missing middle’ of vibrant, productive and growing MSMEs connected to domestic and global supply chains; **low productivity and value addition** as well as **weak market integration**; an improving **social protection system that still requires considerable investment**; and a **low level of domestic resource mobilization**.

Taking into consideration the shock represented by COVID-19, the UN will target underlying causes in **five** areas:

1 **Mitigating the socioeconomic impact of the pandemic by protecting jobs and ensuring the survival of the enterprises/businesses hit hardest**, especially in the informal sector in urban areas, in the short term. This will be combined with support to lay the groundwork for rapid recovery over the medium term to raise long-term growth and development potential in a manner that is inclusive, leaving no one behind. In the latter case, **boosting the prospects of MSMEs** through better services and financial support, improving value chains, increasing the prospects of the agricultural sector and the rural economy, faster movement towards digitalization and greater efforts to take advantage of regional markets, not least through opportunities opened up by AfCFTA, will be key considerations. **Ensuring that women, whether as entrepreneurs, business owners or workers, benefit fully from public support** will be an explicit driver of the UN’s work.

2 **Systematically strengthening the ecosystem for MSMEs to create decent jobs and livelihood opportunities at scale, raise incomes, trigger sustained and significant improvements in productivity and increase value addition and exports**. This will entail action on a broad front, from support for institutional reform in order to better support the sector, to improved data on enterprises, assistance for legal, regulatory and policy changes (e.g., on formalization, licensing, taxation, financing), expanded access to business development services, acquisition of entrepreneurial skills, finance and technology and promotion of innovation, especially through application of digital technology. In addition, emphasis will be placed on improving

industrial relations and working conditions across the economy in general and in sectors and sub-sectors with high potential for increasing employment, enterprise formation, incomes, output, value addition and exports, in particular. As with the UN’s response to the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19, there will be a particular focus on women and youth.

3 **Bringing innovation into play as a major accelerator of structural economic transformation across multiple areas of work, to introduce new services and technologies, create additional avenues for job creation, raise productivity and competitiveness and attract new sources of capital – such as international venture capital – for sustainable development**. The approach taken by the UN will involve **rapid progress towards an enabling ecosystem for innovation and start-ups** combined with specific initiatives to introduce innovative financing instruments that tap into new and non-traditional sources of development financing, development of low-carbon technologies and acceleration of financial inclusion using digital technology.

4 **Strengthening of social protection systems and expansion of existing social protection programmes, targeting the working poor and those most at risk**. Options include better data collection in line with the human rights-based approach to data, introduction of new (and digital) technologies to improve the speed, efficiency and transparency of operations, experimentation with new products and services (e.g., micro-insurance, crop insurance) and actions to improve access to essential social services.

5 **Finally, strengthening Ethiopia’s development planning and statistical system, pulling together and taking full advantage of the deep pool of knowledge and expertise as well as considerable catalytic funding available across UN agencies and entities, including UNECA**. These are currently not generating the best possible returns on investment due to their dispersed and uncoordinated planning and delivery. A key aim will be to **embed the principles and goals of the 2030 Agenda across government policies and plans** at national and subnational levels and improve the frequency, quality, coverage and timeliness of data on the SDGs.

To achieve its ambitions, the UN will above all need to pursue a step change in its engagement and partnership with the private sector (domestic and foreign) which is currently limited and relatively narrowly focused. At the same time, strong collaborative relationships with a core group of governmental institutions such as the JCC, MoLSA, Ministry of Trade and Industry (MoTI), Ministry of Innovation and Technology (MiNT), Federal Small and Medium Manufacturing Industries Promotion Authority (FeSMMIPA), National Bank of Ethiopia (NBE), the Planning and Development Commission (PDC) and CSA will be

essential. At the same time, dialogue, information-sharing and, potentially, collaboration with development partners (including foundations) active in the same areas of work will be necessary to target investments carefully, avoid duplication and maximize complementary action. Notable in this group are the AfDB, European Investment Bank, EU, Germany, Italy, the Republic of Korea, the Mastercard Foundation, the United Kingdom and the WB. Boosting South-South and triangular cooperation, working with countries already engaged with Ethiopia – such as China, India and Turkey – as well as others, will be a key priority.

OUTCOME

4

All people in Ethiopia live in a society resilient to environmental risks and adapted to climate change.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY:
ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION &
CLIMATE CHANGE



THEORY OF CHANGE

The UN will target four immediate causes of a **relative lack of environmental resilience in Ethiopia and slow pace of progress towards a green economy** despite clear policy prioritization: **limited disaster risk management capacities; acceleration of environmental degradation** as a result of rising demographic pressure in both the highlands and lowlands of Ethiopia, in the latter case, in the context of a fragile ecosystem; **shortfalls in implementation of green economy policies; and unsustainable urban development.**

To tackle the above, the UN will work on **four** sets of underlying causes:

1 Reinforcing Ethiopia's efforts to mitigate and manage growing risks from climate change and adapt successfully to its long-term impacts, to protect jobs and livelihoods, conserve the natural capital that sustains a large part of the economy, reduce the scale, frequency and intensity of climate-induced shocks and contain the potentially serious social consequences of increased competition over diminishing natural resources, not least as a result of population displacement and internal migration. The UN will therefore **assist Ethiopia to meet targets in its nationally determined contribution, strengthen the knowledge and institutional base for climate risk management, develop and/or strengthen normative and financing frameworks** to promote the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources as well as facilitate equitable benefit-sharing, and pilot, learn and scale up tested adaptation practices in the ecosystems of the highlands and lowlands that address the poverty-environment nexus.

2 Expanding access to clean, especially renewable and sustainable sources of energy, as a major accelerator of the transition to a green economy, catalyst for increased productivity and job creation, contributor to the reduction of deforestation and household air pollution caused by the heavy reliance on

biomass, and a major tool for decreasing multidimensional poverty created by lack of access to energy. Areas of work include **policy analysis, advocacy and advisory services to de-risk and create an enabling environment for the emergence of a market at scale for renewable energy services; prototyping of business models and technologies with private sector participation; and development of bankable projects to crowd-in private and public investment.**

3 Targeting Ethiopia's vulnerability to both natural and man-made hazards exacerbated by extreme climate and severe weather regimes, through improvements in its framework for disaster risk governance, early warning systems for timely weather and climate forecasting for effective preparedness, mitigation and response, and experimentation with innovations that can help cope with risks through new insurance products and services. **Enhancing multi-hazard early warning systems and support for early action on, and scaling-up of, promising innovations will contribute to reducing risks and vulnerability in the long run.**

4 Finally, **strengthening governance and planning capacities to promote sustainable urban development**, especially in primary and secondary cities, and to establish a framework for balanced territorial development which minimizes internal inequalities among cities and regions, mainstreams positive rural-urban linkages and promotes a more efficient, productive and resilient system of cities/towns and human settlements. Capacities of city leaders and decision makers in handling increasing urbanization and preparing for urban growth will be emphasized. Similarly, in order to respond adequately to displacement, cities will be assisted to improve their resilience by improving planning and construction standards, adopting relevant urban legislation and applying a planning practice centred on people.

PARTNERSHIPS

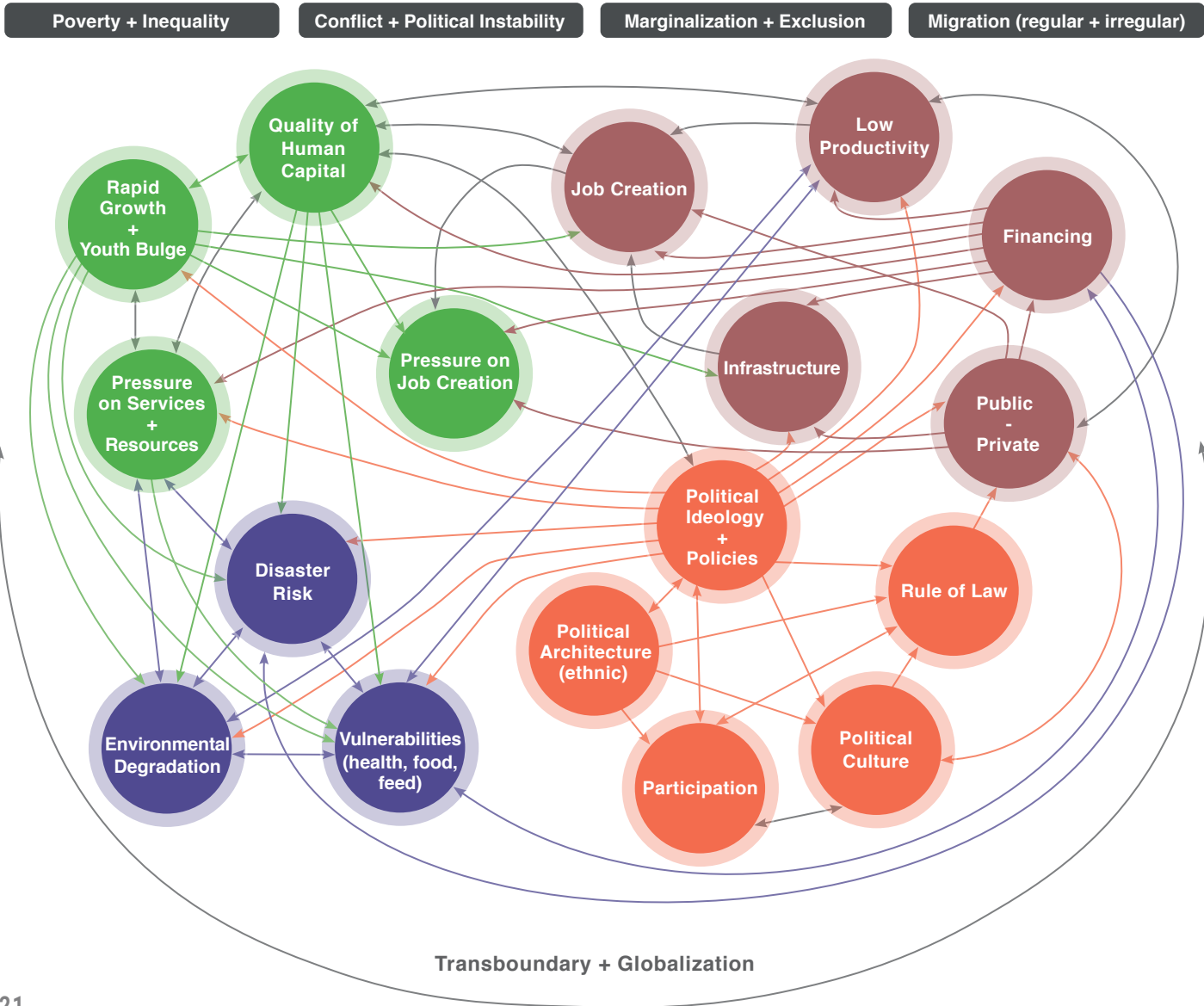
To achieve desired results under this outcome, the UN will need to work with both the public and private sectors and also help develop strong public-private partnerships. In the public sector, the Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC), NDRMC, Ministry of Urban Development and Construction (MoUDC) and regional, local and municipal governments will be vital partners. Cooperation with JCC, MiNT, MoTI and FeSMMIPA to link sustainability with development of MSMEs – for example, in the manufacturing, distribution and maintenance of the infrastructure, products and services required for increased use of renewable energy, especially solar – will be essential. Development partners that

are either already investing in or have shown a strong interest in the relevant issues will be a major focus of engagement: among others, the Nordics, the United Kingdom and the WB. Deepening collaboration with global vertical funds such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) will be an important pillar of the UN's approach.

2.5. SYNERGIES between UNSDCF OUTCOMES

The multiple transitions being experienced by Ethiopia are profoundly interconnected and the outcomes articulated in the UNSDCF capture this critical attribute. A systems analysis approach adopted by the UN in Ethiopia⁹ (see graphic below) showed powerfully that the critical constraints to progress towards sustainable development centre around a rapidly growing population, marked by a youth bulge, that represents an as yet untapped demographic dividend. This in turn generates major strains on resources (carrying capacity) as well as services and substantially complicates the task of human capital accumulation. Governance shortfalls, broadly understood, together with significant

financing constraints (macro, meso, micro) serve as major limiting factors on the country’s policy space, the effectiveness of its actions and the ability of non-State actors to fully play their roles. Environmental degradation poses a major risk to sustainable development across the board. Furthermore, second-order connections are visible in an economy with low productivity, insufficient job creation, exposure to disaster risks, heightened vulnerabilities at individual, household, community and national levels and a skewed economic structure that is currently still dominated by the State. The overall effects are evident in poverty, albeit declining, and inequality; marginalization and exclusion; conflict, instability and insecurity; and migration and displacement. These are the dynamics embedded strongly in the interconnected outcomes proposed in this UNSDCF.



2.6. UNCT CONFIGURATION

Preparatory work on a UN configuration that best captures the UN's comparative advantages and programmatic strategy to deliver on the UNSDCF is underway already and will lead to decisions by 2020. ■





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CHAPTER 3

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN



3.1. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY & STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

The implementation of the UNSDCF will mark a significant departure from past practice, reflecting both dramatically different country conditions as well as expectations of the UNDS. Greater pragmatism, rigour and discipline to deliver **results at scale and at lower cost**, through efforts that are much more joined-up internally, making full use of the UN as a **major platform for strategic partnerships**, is the **third big change from the previous UNDAF**.

To this end, the UNDS in Ethiopia will apply the following principles to implementation:

- **Do less but go deeper** on development issues in order to be much more strategic and impact-oriented, bearing in mind the importance of enabling transformational rather than incremental change;
- **Reduce transaction costs** by boosting *pragmatic* collaboration across the UN team as well as cutting down on excess processes, institutional arrangements and compliance requirements;
- Taking full advantage of less bureaucracy to **become more agile, flexible and adaptable**, adjusting effectively to the demands of an uncertain and dynamic operating context marked by heightened risk;
- Avoid trying to do everything at once and **move in a phased manner**, learning at each stage to improve design and performance;
- **Innovate** as a matter of standard practice rather than as an esoteric extra;
- **Rely on data and evidence** to a much greater extent to shape choices and actions as well as assessments of performance;
- **Be more open**, especially to collaboration with a wider range of partners than in the past, capturing the zeitgeist of a society undergoing profound change that now offers expanded space for social actors such as the private sector, civil society, media and academia;

- **Make better use of a key asset - the presence of UNECA in Addis Ababa** - to achieve a major qualitative leap forward in the UN's data-gathering, analytical, policy advisory and capacity development efforts; and
- **Embrace the letter and spirit of mutual accountability** in the UN's partnership with the Government of Ethiopia and other stakeholders, becoming more transparent and open to scrutiny by those the UN is meant to serve, starting with the Government and including communities and individuals, especially those left behind, as well as development partners supporting the work of the UN, financially and otherwise.

These principles will find expression through a major rethink and innovation along three lines: **policy and programmatic focus; partnerships and communications; and operations.**

POLICY & PROGRAMMATIC FOCUS :

The challenge that the UN In Ethiopia is aiming to address through its approach in this area – evident from prior experience in the country and elsewhere – is to strike a balance between creating a large and complex bureaucracy of collaboration that, paradoxically, becomes an impediment to success due to high transaction costs and inadequate incentives, and focusing primarily on performance to secure strategic results that reflect a UN able to meet the higher expectations set by Ethiopia and the UN reform process. To this end, the UNDS will work at two levels, both explicitly within the framework of the UNSDCF, with agency country and biennial programmes drawing directly from its results framework, principles and strategy.

At one level, UN agencies and entities will continue to implement their *individual* country or biennial programmes – and take the initiative to build partnerships among themselves and with others – to contribute to UNSDCF outcomes and outputs. At another – vital – level, the UNDS will deploy its *collective* collaborative and comparative advantage to maximize impact on a narrower set of thematic issues where working as a *system* holds the greatest potential to enable and sustain transformational change in support of Ethiopia’s strategic development priorities. Both these approaches will be held together by a revamped implementation machinery and (streamlined) planning and monitoring processes – see section 3.2 below – that will allow the UNDS to track the ‘big picture’, connect the different strands of UN work and drive a higher level of performance from investments. The UN in Ethiopia understands that this is an experiment in some respects – raising the bar from a focus on internal workings and incremental progress to strategic positioning and transformational impact – but this is what is required by conditions in Ethiopia, today and in the foreseeable future.

To illustrate this point, the UNDS may, in agreement with the Government of Ethiopia, launch a major initiative to transform **sustainable development in the lowlands** of Ethiopia, one that could also offer a platform for the participation of a wide range of other partners. Such an initiative would embrace the social, economic, governance, humanitarian and environmental dimensions of sustainable development and provide a practical, impact-oriented basis for operationalizing a host of core concepts and efforts: the response to COVID-19, resilience to risk (including climate and disaster risk reduction), the prevention agenda, the humanitarian-development-peace nexus and the Durable Solutions Initiative.

There are several other possibilities that can be explored. For instance, the UN can pool its considerable knowledge, skills and experience, tap its global networks and utilize its ability to be a ‘patient’ investor, to support the Government of Ethiopia’s plans to build **institutional capacity**,

whether to deliver on the response to COVID-19 and HGER or to enable the public service and public institutions to meet the requirements of a democratic, market-oriented and private sector-driven middle-income country. This could include changes in norms, attitudes and behaviours or acquisition of new skill sets; development of updated systems or e-government to address altered requirements for transparency, integrity, accountability, efficiency and effectiveness; and increased adaptability to risk, complexity and uncertainty.

Another example could be the development of **national statistical capacity**. The UN is not only and uniquely the custodian of international standards and repository for a vast array of development data at global, regional and country levels, but also possesses the widest and deepest range of technical expertise and experience in building national statistical capacity across all three dimensions of sustainable development – and much more. There could, therefore, be huge potential in the UN collaborating with the Government of Ethiopia to design, deliver and help mobilize resources for a major, multi-year programme that would substantially improve the quality, coverage, inclusiveness, granularity and timeliness of data on the SDGs and other national and regional development priorities.

Looking beyond national borders, using the United Nations Strategy for the Horn of Africa as a point of reference, the UN in Ethiopia could also play a key role in advancing **cross-border development initiatives** in the Horn of Africa across a wide spectrum of issues, including management of climate risks (e.g. droughts and floods), migration, trade and investment. Given the relatively low level of regional integration in the Horn of Africa – and the pivotal role of Ethiopia – there is considerable scope for action and achievements, working closely with Governments and UNCTs in the region. The UNDS in Ethiopia – including UNECA, UNOAU and the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa – may consider creating a planning and coordination hub in Addis Ababa to accelerate progress in this regard, working closely with IGAD and the African Union.

A key priority for the UNDS will thus be to reach agreement quickly with the Government of Ethiopia on a first set of such areas of work – possibly just two to begin with – that could be the locus of *system-wide effort* till the midpoint of the UNSDCF, that is, mid-2022/early-2023. Based on performance and lessons learned, this approach could then be expanded to a further two areas of work till 2025.

PARTNERSHIPS & COMMUNICATIONS :

The specific approaches and details related to partnerships to achieve outputs and contribute to outcomes have been described in Chapter 2. Within the context of an implementation strategy for the UNSDCF, it is worth stressing here the ambition and organizing ideas for the UN's overall approach to partnerships. **The UN's ambition is to be a key change agent at the core of a large network of active, innovative and results-driven partnerships directed towards achievement of the SDGs and associated development priorities of Ethiopia.** In pursuit of this, the UN aims to be an **impartial policy adviser**, offering the best possible advice to Ethiopia on critical development issues; an **advocate and catalyst**, identifying, through the use of high-quality data and analysis, opportunities to accelerate structural transformation and reach those left behind; a **convenor**, using its large and deep country, regional and global networks of connections, relationships and partnerships, to raise awareness, help build consensus, galvanize collaboration and tap new and innovative sources of development financing; and a **facilitator of action**, placing its extensive and diverse operational capabilities at the disposal of government and other partners to 'get things done' and improve the 'quality of delivery', including of direct budget support, when requested to do so by the Government of Ethiopia.

In support of these aims, the UN will break down another institutionalized 'stovepipe' built up over time, that is, the separation of policy and programmatic work from communications and outreach. The UN will therefore explicitly connect its communications work with its programmatic and partnership goals, rather than run it as a stand-

alone function. This will yield not only improved efficiencies but also a much better return on investment as a result of substantially improved impact.

The UNDS co-chairing of the Ethiopia **Development Partners' Group (DPG)** during 2020-2021 will offer a valuable springboard for realizing these aims. Furthermore, the upcoming reform of the DPG will provide a major opportunity to ensure the fullest possible participation of the UNDS over the medium- to long-term in dialogue and decision-making processes at macro and sectoral levels between the Government of Ethiopia and development partners. In this regard, the UN plans to play a major role in drawing attention to and encouraging action on cross-thematic issues that bring together humanitarian, development, prevention and peacebuilding issues. It also expects to help open up the DPG – in its approach, ethos and work – to productive engagement with non-traditional development partners to Ethiopia.

OPERATIONS :

Building on gains made under the previous UNDAF, the UN will follow through on its global Business Operations Strategy (BOS) 2.0 in a practical and pragmatic manner to deliver significant and measurable efficiency gains across all key areas: common procurement, logistics, finance, human resource management, information and communications technology and administration. Part of the UN's effort will bridge the gap between programmatic and operational work, which impedes both efficiency and effectiveness. It will, therefore, consider and follow through on the operational implications of programmatic ambitions *ab initio*. For example, the UN would look at how it could best organize itself at the subnational level to pursue a major initiative on sustainable development in the lowlands.

3.2. GOVERNANCE

The UNSDCF will be the main reference document for the UNDS in Ethiopia. To ensure coherent, coordinated, efficient and effective implementation of strategic priorities, the UN – in partnership with the Government of Ethiopia – will use the following governance framework:

GUIDANCE & OVERSIGHT :

The overall responsibility for the UNSDCF will lie with the Minister of Finance, on behalf of the Government of Ethiopia and the RC/HC. A joint **Policy and Oversight Board (POB)** will be established, co-chaired by the Ministry of Finance, represented by the Minister of Finance, and the UN, represented by the RC/HC, to oversee implementation of the UNSDCF. The POB will meet twice yearly and more often, if needed, to discuss policy issues, review performance, resolve major bottlenecks to implementation and provide guidance to multi-year planning and assessment of performance. The POB would be able to invite independent outside experts, drawn from the private sector, civil society and academia, as well as multilateral and bilateral development partners to advise it on development issues and/or provide an external view of the operations and performance of the partnership between the Government of Ethiopia and the UN. A session at least once a year with representatives of those left behind would be an important objective.

INTERNAL COORDINATION IN THE UNDS :

Learning from the experience of ‘joined-up’ efforts to address the impact of COVID-19 as well as humanitarian support over many years, the UNDS in Ethiopia will substantially revamp its approach to move beyond long-standing practices that have shown themselves to be ineffective, including elaborate institutional arrangements that raise transaction costs, diffuse interest and enthusiasm among leaders and staff and detract from the achievement of major results. Following from this, the UNDS will work through four key bodies:

PROGRAMME, PLANNING & PERFORMANCE GROUP (PPPG)

This will be co-convened by and composed of a limited number of heads of agency (possibly 6-8 maximum). Its task will be to ensure that the strategic intent of the UNSDCF is being followed-up, performance is meeting expectations, actions are coordinated or undertaken jointly, as appropriate, and any significant policy, programmatic and operational bottlenecks are identified and addressed promptly. The PPPG will report to the UNCT through the RC/HC. It will be supported by a secretariat composed of staff from agencies and the Resident Coordinator’s Office (RCO) that will carry out planning, M&E and reporting functions. The PPPG will replace and substantially supersede the current Programme Management Team.

Furthermore, to ensure that the UNDS is systematically following-through on its commitment to programmatic and implementation principles – for instance, on those left behind, gender equality and the empowerment of women, human rights, resilience and sustainability – a small, rotating peer-review group of agencies/entities will provide independent internal advice and support to the RC/HC on follow-through as well as outstanding actions.

ISSUES GROUPS (IGs)

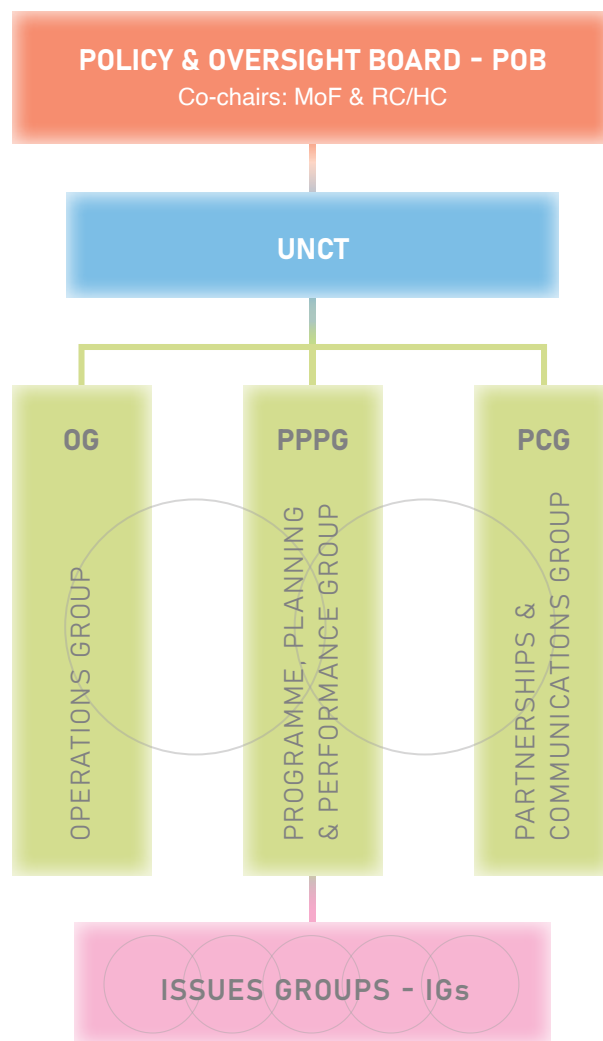
Instead of working through ‘outcome groups’ that can entrench silos and impede cross-sectoral and cross-issue collaboration, the UNDS in Ethiopia will work through groups organized around a limited number of strategic, multidimensional issues that the UN will pursue as a system under the UNSDCF, in agreement with the Government of Ethiopia. The issues groups will be co-convened by and composed of senior technical staff from agencies (e.g., deputy resident representatives or deputy country directors) as well as from the RCO.

PARTNERSHIPS & COMMUNICATIONS GROUP (PCG)

A strengthened Partnerships and Communications Group (PCG) will work closely with the PPPG to ensure that the UN’s outreach, communications and partnership-building work is fully integrated with its policy advocacy, technical assistance, capacity development and other programmatic activities. The PCG will underpin these efforts with a broader communications strategy for the UNSDCF that raises awareness of and advocates for the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs as well as the vision of the UNSDCF and the work and performance of the UNDS in Ethiopia. Building on the mandate, expertise and experience of individual UN agencies/entities, and in coordination with inter-agency groups such as issues groups and the Operations Group, the PCG will implement the communications strategy through a broad range of activities in the spirit of ‘communicating as one’. Efforts will be made to ensure accessibility of key messages and information in different formats considering issues such as disability, language, literacy levels and cultural backgrounds. The strategy will also include monitoring and evaluation tools to track investments and impact.

OPERATIONS GROUP (OG)

In order to meet the Secretary-General’s target to have a common back office in place by 2022, the OMT will be revamped as the Operations Group of the UNCT, to spearhead the consolidation of common services at country level covering the six outcome areas relevant to these functions. The latest iteration of the BOS 2.0, backed by the BOS Online Platform, will guide the UNCT and Operations Group to monitor, analyse and report on impact, from the perspective of cost reduction and quality improvement. Implementation of the BOS 2.0 is expected to result in net cost avoidance of close to \$ 37,421,541 through harmonization of business operations over the five-year period 2020-2025.



3.3. JOINT WORKPLANS

The UNDS in Ethiopia will prepare joint, multi-year workplans in those areas representing strategic, multidimensional issues that the UN will pursue collectively as a system under the UNSDCF. This will save substantially on transaction costs across a broad front – time, effort and money – while focusing the energies of the team on what matters: delivering together on impact that is transformational and strategic. The UNDS will ensure that these workplans are nested within a larger planning and monitoring framework, updated annually, that connects agency-level efforts with system-wide priorities and strategies. The UN hopes in this manner to combine the benefits of flexibility with those arising from increased efficiency and effectiveness. ■

CHAPTER 4

MONITORING & EVALUATION PLAN



The UNSDCF was designed using a participatory approach based on guiding principles and theories of change. The results matrix in Annex 2 articulates outputs, indicators, baselines, targets and data sources/means of verification that will be used to monitor and report on progress. The indicators that have been selected include prioritized SDG and national indicators and targets.

A costed multi-year joint UNSDCF Integrated Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Plan (MELP) will be developed to guide M&E activities. Major M&E activities of participating UN agencies will be reflected in the MELP to ensure integration and coherence across the UNDS in Ethiopia.

Under the overall guidance of the UNCT, an M&E team within the secretariat of the PPPG, comprised of specialists from different UN agencies and entities, will be responsible for providing advisory, quality assurance and capacity development support to the issues groups and individual agencies/entities to track results and report regularly on progress against set targets as per joint workplans. The issues groups will collaborate with participating UN agencies/entities and government partners and be responsible for coordination of reporting on relevant indicators on an annual basis. The UNDS in Ethiopia will be rolling out UN Info which is an online planning, monitoring, review and reporting platform that digitalizes the UNSDCF. In addition, the UN will establish a strong partnership to share information with government-led and -hosted platforms.

Implementing partners agree to cooperate with the UNDS agencies and entities to monitor all activities supported by cash transfers/advances and will facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for the administration of cash provided by UN system agencies and entities. To that effect, they will enable:

1. **Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records** by the UN system agencies/entities or their representatives, as appropriate, and as described in specific clauses of their engagement documents/contracts;
2. **Programmatic monitoring of activities** following UNDS agency/entity standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring; and
3. **Special or scheduled audits.** Each UN agency/entity, in collaboration with other UN system agencies and entities (where so desired and in consultation with the respective coordinating ministry), will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of Implementing partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by UNDS agencies/entities, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.

■

4.1. RISKS & OPPORTUNITIES

The risks that would have the highest consequences for the achievement of UNSDCF outcomes are: (i) macro shocks and unfavourable regional and global economic conditions (e.g., on trade, aid, debt, investment and remittances); (ii) political risk associated with the organization of general elections; (iii) intensified civil unrest or conflict both within the country and in the Horn of Africa; (iv) environmental and climate change risk, with its associated effects including unsafe migration, food insecurity, internal displacement and expansion in the number of refugees; (v) continued possibility of epidemiological shocks; (vi) a wide range of risks associated with the lagged medium- to long-term impacts of COVID-19; and (vii) any setbacks to national plans for institutional development. As noted in earlier chapters, the UNSDCF has been designed to address and mitigate as well as prevent, where possible, the effects of these risks. Moreover, as part of the operationalization of the UNSDCF, the UNDS in Ethiopia will develop a comprehensive risk management strategy to support joint monitoring, early warning, mitigation and responses to ongoing and emerging risks.

4.2. REVIEW & REPORTING

Joint workplans will be developed by each issues group by July of each year and a results-based annual report will be prepared by end of July of the following year. The annual report will focus analytically on the progress towards achieving the outcomes and outputs of the UNSDCF and associated contributions to national development goals and SDGs. This report will be in line with predefined indicators and will serve as a key document for the annual review meeting of the POB. The report will feed into assessments of the HGER and Ten-Year Perspective Development Plan as well as voluntary national reviews.

The annual review meeting of the POB will provide a key opportunity to review, assess and take action on key policy, performance, programmatic and operational issues. A report summarizing key issues discussed and agreed action points will be prepared and shared for follow-up after the review meeting.

The Common Country Analysis (CCA) will be a living document and will be reviewed and updated annually in line with the timeline of the annual review meeting. The UNDS in Ethiopia will migrate its CCA online in order to ease its regular updating as well as enable wide access to its data and findings. Updates will provide the POB and internal UN coordination mechanisms with the analytical base needed for prioritization and planning. As noted earlier, the UNDS will consider, subject to internal discussions and agreement with the Government of Ethiopia, a major multi-year effort to improve national statistical capacity to substantially improve monitoring of the SDGs, the Ten-Year Perspective Development Plan and the HGER.

4.3. EVALUATION PLAN

A final independent evaluation will be carried out in 2024, the penultimate year of the UNSDCF. It will help to systematically assess the contributions of the UNDS through the UNSDCF, focusing on development results achieved, gaps and overlaps. The evaluation will ensure accountability, support learning and inform decision-making on the design for the next planning cycle. The independent evaluation will adhere to United Nations Evaluation Group norms and standards and UNSDCF principles and guidelines. UN agencies/entities' country and biennium programme evaluations and thematic evaluations will feed into the final evaluation of the UNSDCF. The evaluation process will be managed jointly by the UNCT and the Ministry of Finance, adhering to principles of independence and rigour.

■

Endnotes

1. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
2. Planning and Development Commission, *Poverty and Economic Growth in Ethiopia (1995/96 – 2015/16)*, 2019.
3. Ibid.
4. Central Statistical Agency, *Population Projections of Ethiopia*, unpublished, 2013.
5. UN-Ethiopia, *Socio-Economic Impact of COVID-19 in Ethiopia*, May 2020.
6. Government of Ethiopia, *Climate Resilience Strategy*, 2015.
7. Movement in which a number of people are travelling together, generally in an irregular manner, using the same routes and means of transport, but for different reasons.
8. A/RES/72/279, *Repositioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system*. June 2018.
9. UNDP, *Connections and Accelerations: Applying A Systems Approach to the Common Country Analysis 2019*, 10 September 2019.



ANNEXES



ANNEX I. UNSDCF RESULTS FRAMEWORK



PEOPLE

STRATEGIC
PRIORITY

1

National Development Priorities
Ten-Year Perspective Development Plan

1. Quality economic growth.
2. Productivity and competitiveness.
3. Institutional transformation.
5. Equitable participation of women and youth.

Regional Frameworks
Africa Agenda 2063

- Goal 1.** A high standard of living, quality of life and well-being for all citizens.
- Goal 2.** Well educated citizens and skills revolution underpinned by science, technology and innovation.
- Goal 3.** Healthy and well-nourished citizens.
- Goal 4.** Transformed economies.
- Goal 17.** Full gender equality in all spheres of life.
- Goal 18.** Engaged and empowered youth and children.

Sustainable Development Goals and Targets

- SDG 1.** No Poverty - End poverty in all its forms everywhere: *Targets 1.2, 1.4*
- SDG 2.** No Hunger: *Targets 2.1, 2.2*
- SDG 3.** Good Health and Well-being: *Targets 3.7, 3.8*
- SDG 4.** Quality Education: *Target 4.1*
- SDG 5.** Gender Equality: *Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 5.5*
- SDG 6.** Clean Water and Sanitation: *Targets 6.1, 6.2*
- SDG 8.** Decent Work and Economic Growth: *Target 8.6*
- SDG 11.** Sustainable Cities and Communities: *Targets 11.1, 11.3, 11.B*

Results	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (Year)	Target (2025)	Data source/MoV	Assumption Statement	Reporting UN Entities
OUTCOME 1 All people in Ethiopia enjoy the rights and capabilities to realize their potential in equality and with dignity.	1.1. Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services by sector, sex and age.	Access to health services for under five children: 32% Access to nutrition for under five: 27% Access to education age 5-17: 50% Access to water under 18: 43% Access to sanitation under 18: 11%	Access to health services for under five children: 44% Access to nutrition for under five: 30% Access to education age 5-17: 55% Access to water under 18: 54% Access to sanitation under 18: 14%	CSA, UNICEF MODA analysis using EDHS 2011-16, DHIS 2 report	Uninterrupted access to targeted locations and populations. Conducive and stable macroeconomic, political and security environment in the country.	UNICEF, UNDP, UN Women, UNHCR, WHO, UNESCO, OHCHR, IOM
	1.2. Proportion of population below the international and national poverty line/ Multi-dimensional Poverty Index, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural).	Proportion of population in multidimensional poverty: 83.5% (2018) Children 0-17: 29.4%	Proportion of population in multidimensional poverty: 75% Children 0-17: 26.6%	PDC, CSA, HDR, UNICEF Child poverty (monetary) analysis, DTM	National multidimensional poverty index will be developed and adopted; income generation and asset accumulation enhanced; equitable access to education, health and other services improved.	UNICEF, UNDP, UN Women, UNHCR, OHCHR, UNESCO, IOM
	1.3. Universal Health Coverage (UHC) Index.	34.3 % (2015)	70%	EDHS, MoH, EPHI, HMIS	UHC service coverage and financial risk protection.	WHO, UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNOPS, OHCHR

Results	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (Year)	Target (2025)	Data source/MoV	Assumption Statement	Reporting UN Entities
OUTPUT 1.1: Young people, especially those left behind in education and employment, are equipped with the knowledge and skills required to access decent jobs and participate in civic life.	1.1.1. Proportion of out of school youth disaggregated by sex and disability (aged 15-29 years).	Educational statistical abstract	TBC	CSA, MoE		UNFPA, UNESCO, UNICEF
	1.1.2. Proportion of unemployed youth disaggregated by sex (aged 15-29 years).	Total: 20.7% Male: 14.0% Female: 27.4%	TBC	CSA		UNFPA, UNDP, ILO, UNIDO, IOM, UN Women
	1.1.3. Proportion of unskilled youth disaggregated by sex (aged 15-29 years).	TBC	TBC	CSA		UNDP, UNESCO, FAO, IFAD, ILO, UN Women, IOM
	1.1.4. Proportion of skills needs matching and anticipation in the labour market.	N/A	TBC	MoLSA, MoSHE, MiNT	Demand-driven training by TVET and universities	ILO, UNESCO, IOM
	1.1.5. Proportion of youth with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill.	TBC	TBC	CSA, MoE, MoLSA		UNDP, UNESCO, FAO, IFAD, UNFPA, UN Women
OUTPUT 1.2: Gender inequalities and violence reduced, rights and accountability mechanisms strengthened and opportunities for women and children enhanced.	1.2.1. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments, regional councils.	National: 38.8% Regional: 28%	National: 50% Regional: 50%	NEBE, MoWCY, HoPR	Sustained political will to adopt reforms to ensure gender equality and empowerment of women.	UN Women, UNDP
	1.2.2. Proportion of women and men who experienced violence in the previous 12 months (disaggregated by age, by type of violence).	Physical violence: 23% Sexual violence: 10% Spousal violence: 34% Sexual harassment: TBC	Physical violence: 20% Sexual violence: 9% Spousal violence: 32% Sexual harassment: TBC	EDHS, MoH Administrative report, DHIS 2	Sustained political will and continuous momentum to address violence against women and girls and harmful practices.	UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF, OHCHR, WHO
	1.2.3. Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18.	Married before the legal age of 18: 40.3% Married before the age of 15: 14.1%	Married before the legal age of 18: 27.6% Married before the age of 15: 7.8%	EDHS		UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNESCO
	1.2.4. Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age.	65%	47.1%	EDHS		UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF
	1.2.5. Proportion of recommendations of the 8th state report on CEDAW implemented.	30%	90%	MoWCY, National State Report on CEDAW		UN Women, OHCHR, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO

Results	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (Year)	Target (2025)	Data source/MoV	Assumption Statement	Reporting UN Entities
OUTPUT 1.3: Equitable access to basic social services is strengthened, benefitting vulnerable, marginalized and displacement-affected people.	1.3.1. Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)	41	50	EDHS		UNFPA, WHO
	1.3.2. Proportion of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel.	50%	76%	EDHS, HMIS		UNFPA, WHO
	1.3.3. Proportion of population using basic water services.	41%	65%	MoWIE, CSA		UNICEF, UNHCR, IOM, WHO
	1.3.4. Proportion of population using basic sanitation service.	7%	35%	MoWIE, CSA		UNICEF, UNHCR, IOM, UNOPS, WHO
	1.3.5. Gross enrolment ratio in pre-primary education; Primary education completion rate; and Secondary education gross.	Pre-primary: 40.8% Primary: 62% Secondary: 32%	Pre-primary: 60% Primary: 75% Secondary: TBC	MoE, CSA, EMIS	Gross enrolment ratio in pre-primary education; Primary education completion rate.	UNESCO, UNICEF, UNOPS, WFP
	1.3.6. Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity and malnutrition in the population (disaggregated by age and sex); Wasting (under five) / Stunting (under five).	20.5% (2015) Wasting (under five): 7.2% Stunting (under five): 37%	<20% Wasting (under five): 5.2% Stunting (under five): 29.5%	MoA, MoH, CSA, NDRMC, EDHS		WFP, FAO, WHO, UNICEF, UNOCHA
OUTPUT 1.4: Displacement affected persons enabled to find safe, dignified and voluntary solutions to rebuild their lives in sustainable ways.	1.4.1. Number of conflict and climate induced internally displaced persons (IDPs) by sex, age and geographical location.	1.4m IDPs (IDMC, January - June 2018)	TBC	NDRMC, MoP		UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO, FAO, WFP, UN-Habitat, UN Women, UNDP, IOM, UNOCHA, WHO, UNOPS, OHCHR
	1.4.2. Number of government policies, plans, laws, and regulatory environment related to forcibly displaced persons in place.	2	7	ARRA, MoP		UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO, FAO, WFP, UN-Habitat, UN Women, UNDP, IOM, UNOCHA, WHO
	1.4.3. Number of regions developing and implementing durable solutions for displacement affected persons jointly planned and implemented by government, UN, displaced persons and partners.	1	5	NDRMC, MoP		UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO, FAO, WFP, UN-Habitat, UN Women, UNDP, IOM, UNOCHA, UNOPS, OHCHR, UNESCO



DEMOCRACY, JUSTICE & PEACE

National Development Priorities
Ten-Year Perspective Development Plan

- 3. Institutional transformation.
- 5. Equitable participation of women and youth.

Regional Frameworks
Africa Agenda 2063

- Goal 11.** Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched.
- Goal 12.** Capable institutions and transformative leadership in place.
- Goal 13.** Peace, security and stability is preserved.
- Goal 14.** A stable and peaceful Africa.
- Goal 16.** African cultural renaissance is pre-eminent.
- Goal 19.** Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence.

Sustainable Development Goals and Targets

- SDG 5.** Gender Equality: *Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 5.5*
- SDG 10.** Reduced Inequalities: *Target 10.3*
- SDG 11.** Sustainable Cities and Communities: *Targets 11.3, 11.A., 11.B*
- SDG 16.** Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions: *Targets 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.5, 16.7, 16.8, 16.9, 16.10, 16.11, 16.b*

Results	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (Year)	Target (2025)	Data source/MoV	Assumption Statement	Reporting UN Entities
OUTCOME 2 All people in Ethiopia live in a cohesive, just, inclusive and democratic society.	2.1. Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by major sectors. (health, social protection, education, and water and sanitation).	Health: US\$ 21 per capita Social Protection: None (except subsidies and social insurance for public servants) Education: 20% (of total expenditure) WASH: US\$ 2 per capita (2016)	Health: TBC Social Protection: TBC Education: TBC WASH: TBC	MoF, PDC, HoPR, HoF	The state-led growth model will gradually diminish, and all-inclusive approach and market-led economy will help to achieve modest growth rates.	UNDP, UNECA, FAO, UNICEF, UNESCO
	2.2. Number of victims of intentional homicide –per 100,000 population, by sex and age.	7.6 / 100,000 (2015)	TBC	MoP, EHRC, CSA, IRCE		UNDP, OHCHR, UNODC, IOM, UNOCHA
	2.3. Proportion of reported cases of corruption effectively investigated (leading to closure).	N/A	TBC	AG, FEACC, FPC, OFAG	Investigation capacity of police commission and political will change to disclose investigated cases. FEACC's mandates will be revised to include investigation matters.	UNDP, OHCHR, UNODC

Results	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (Year)	Target (2025)	Data source/ MoV	Assumption Statement	Reporting UN Entities
OUTPUT 2.1: Government of Ethiopia's capacity to improve the performance of institutions and promote participation, transparency and accountability increased at national and sub-national level.	2.1.1. Ratio of women and persons with disabilities (PWD) who occupied senior positions at national and local public institutions.	Women: 50% (2019) PWD: 0%	Women: increase by 5 % PWD: increase by 2%	MoLSA, CSA, Civil service commission	Promising political will and continuous support to address gender and disability issues at all levels.	UNDP, OHCHR, ILO UNICEF, UN Women
	2.1.2. Number of policy, legislative or regulatory measures developed and/ or adopted to mitigate and remedy corruption risks at federal and regional levels.	Federal: 0 Regional: 0 (2019)	Federal: 3 Regional: 2	FEACC, HoPR, AG, FPC	Capacities of Federal and Regional anti-corruption institutions strengthened to promote policy, legislative or regulatory measures. FEACC's establishment, Asset Declaration Proclamation and Regulation for Ethics Liaisons Offices in Public institutions, Code of Conduct for Higher Officials will be ratified and put in place.	UNDP, OHCHR, UNODC
	2.1.3. Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by sex and age.	3%	14.36%	INVEA		UNICEF
	2.1.4. Number of normative/legislative frameworks developed/adopted to promote gender balance in elections and decision-making bodies.	TBC	TBC	NEBE, HoPR	Ongoing reform process in the country including in the electoral system, and the reforms are expected to ensure gender equality in electoral system.	UN Women, UNDP
OUTPUT 2.2: Capacities and mechanisms strengthened at the national and sub-national level for enhanced protection of human rights, rule of law, access to justice and protection for vulnerable populations.	2.2.1. Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law by sex, age, disability status, migration status, socio-economic status, geographic location, religion, marital status, sexual orientation or gender identity, and political opinion.	TBC <i>*To be collected from a household survey (CSA).</i>	TBC <i>*To be collected from a household survey (CSA).</i>	Supreme Court, AG, EHRC, MoWCY	Continued commitment of the government to apply all SDG indicators.	UNDP, OHCHR, IOM, UNHCR, UN Women

Results	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (Year)	Target (2025)	Data source/ MoV	Assumption Statement	Reporting UN Entities
	2.2.2. Proportion of children aged 1-17 years, who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month disaggregated by sex.	TBC	TBC	Supreme Court, AG, EHRC, MoWCY, EIO		UNICEF, UNHCR, IOM, UN Women
	2.2.3. Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex.	TBC <i>*UN Women is conducting an assessment on National Comprehensive Mapping and Analysis of national laws in Ethiopia as a step towards the Elimination of Discriminatory Laws.</i>	TBC	UN Women, MoWCY	Existing legal frameworks promote equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex including the FDRE Constitution, the criminal code, the revised family code and sectoral laws.	UN Women, UNDP, UNODC, OHCHR, UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO
	2.2.4. Existence (#) of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles.	EHRC has “B” Accreditation status after examination by the ICC in 2013.	EHRC will be assisted in discharging its mandate including achievement of “A” status accreditation.	EHRC, EIO	Sustained commitment on the part of the government to contribute to the thriving of an independent and effective NHRI in the country.	OHCHR, UN Women, UNICEF, UNDP, UNODC, UNESCO
	2.2.5. Extent of improvement in the key capacities of the National Coordination Structure for reporting to Human Rights Mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations in line with OHCHR Practical Guide on the theme.	The current National Coordination structure coordinated by AG has limited capacity to discharge its functions.	Strengthened National Coordination structure of AG and other implementing institutions.	AG, EHRC, MoWCY, MoLSA	Continued effort and commitment to ensure the systematic implementation of recommendations from Human Rights Mechanisms including the UPR as well as discharge overdue reports to all of these international human rights mechanisms (including to the regional ones).	OHCHR, UNDP, UN Women, UNICEF, UNESCO
OUTPUT 2.3: Peace architecture and related instruments strengthened to prevent, mitigate and manage conflict and promote peace, reconciliation and social cohesion at national and local level.	2.3.1. Extent to which gender and vulnerability responsive national architecture for peace are operational at federal, regional and sub-regional levels.	No national architecture for peace developed (2019)	Comprehensive and functional national architecture for peace established.	MoP, Supreme Court, AG, EIO, IRCE	GoE’s commitment to develop and use a comprehensive national peace architecture will be reaffirmed to organize regional dialogues and consultations to advance peace and development.	UNDP, UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF, IOM, UNHCR, OHCHR, UNESCO, UNODC

Results	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (Year)	Target (2025)	Data source/ MoV	Assumption Statement	Reporting UN Entities
	2.3.2. Number of national and regional Women and Youth networks with strengthened capacity for conflict prevention, peace building, reconciliation and social cohesion.	National and regional Women and Youth networks: 4 (2019)	National and regional Women and Youth networks: 15	MoWCY, MoP, PDC	The newly ratified CSO law and other legal frameworks would allow more space for more CSOs and mass-based organizations working in the area of conflict prevention and peace building.	UNDP, UN Women, UNFPA, OHCHR, UNESCO, IOM, UNODC
	2.3.3. Early warning structures, systems and processes put in place to prevent conflicts as well as violation and abuse of human right standards.	National Early Warning System: 1 (2020)	Regional Early Warning Mechanisms: 10	MoP, FPC	Capacities developed across the whole of government to integrate early warning data to analyze and take data-driven actions/solutions.	OHCHR, UNDP, IOM, UNODC, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN Women, UNESCO
OUTPUT 2.4: Civil society and the media empowered to exercise their rights and enjoy increased participation in political, economic and civic space.	2.4.1. Number of women and youth groups participating in local development planning, budgeting and monitoring.	TBC	TBC	MoWCY, OFAG, PDC, MoF, BoFEC, regional planning commissions, city administrations		UN Women, UNFPA, UNDP, UN-Habitat, OHCHR, UNESCO, IOM
	2.4.2. Number of cities incorporating public participation in structure planning process.	2	10	MoUDC, city administrations		UN-Habitat, UNDP, UN Women, UNOPS
	2.4.3. Number of verified cases of killing, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention, torture, kidnapping, and other harmful acts against human rights defenders, journalists and trade unionists in the past 12 months.	Killings: 0 (2015-2019) Enforced disappearances: 3 (2015-2019) Arbitrary Detention: N/A Torture: N/A Other harmful acts: N/A <i>Note: Based on global monitoring data compiled by OHCHR as a custodian agency of SDG indicator 16.10.1</i>	Killings: 0 Enforced disappearances: 0 Arbitrary Detention: 0 Torture: 0 Other harmful acts: 0	EHRC, AG, Supreme Court, Ethiopia Media Sector Alliance, National Media council, International Human Rights organizations, CSOs	Continued government commitment to protect the media ensure free reporting on all aspects of the situations. Promote professional media and journalism for responsible reporting, without panic helping citizens acquire the right information at the right time.	OHCHR, ILO, UNESCO, UNDP, UNODC



PROSPERITY

STRATEGIC
PRIORITY
3

National Development Priorities Ten-Year Perspective Development Plan

1. Quality economic growth.
2. Productivity and competitiveness.
4. Private sector's leadership in the economy.

Regional Frameworks Africa Agenda 2063

- Goal 1.** A Prosperous Africa based on Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development.
- Goal 5.** Modern agriculture for increased productivity and production.
- Goal 19.** Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence.
- Goal 20.** Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development goals.

Sustainable Development Goals and Targets

- SDG 1.** No poverty: *Targets 1.2, 1.4*
- SDG 2.** Zero Hunger: *Target 2.3*
- SDG 8.** Decent Work and Economic Growth: *Targets 8.5, 8.6*
- SDG 9.** Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure: *Targets 9.2, 9.3*

Results	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (Year)	Target (2025)	Data source/MoV	Assumption Statement	Reporting UN Entities
OUTCOME 3 All people in Ethiopia benefit from an inclusive, resilient and sustainable economy.	3.1. Human Development Index (value).	0.470 (2018)	0.50	UNDP HDR, CSA	Conducive and stable political, macroeconomic and security environment in the country; GoE's commitment and will to adopt recommendations; Adequate and timely availability of resources. No natural disasters that divert attention to emergencies.	UNDP, ILO, FAO, UNICEF, UNIDO, WFP, WHO, UNESCO, OHCHR
	3.2. Average income of small-scale agricultural producers, by sex.	US\$ 510.38 USD (2015)	US\$ 1000	FAO		UNDP, ILO, FAO, UNICEF, UNIDO, WFP, WHO, UNESCO
	3.3. Unemployment rate, by sex and geographical location (urban/rural).	Urban: 19.1% Female: 27% (2018)	Urban: 15% Female: 20%	JCC, CSA, MoF, PDC		UNDP, ILO, FAO, UNICEF, UNIDO, WFP, WHO, UNESCO



Results	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (Year)	Target (2025)	Data source/MoV	Assumption Statement	Reporting UN Entities
OUTPUT 3.1: Policies, regulations and institutions strengthened to create decent jobs and to promote equal access to finance for micro, small and medium enterprises to invest in their productivity and competitiveness.	3.1.1. Number of gender-responsive policies, legal, regulatory and institutional measures adopted at federal and regional levels to improve the enabling environment for MSMEs.	3 (2019)	6	JCC, EDC, MoTI, MoLSA, MoF		UNDP, ILO, UNIDO, UNCDF, FAO, IFAD, UNCTAD, ITC, UNESCO
	3.1.2. Proportion of MSMEs accessing financial and non-financial services.	30% (2018)	50%	EDC, MoTI, MoF JCC, MiNT, MoLSA, MoF		UNDP, UNCDF, ILO, IFAD, FAO, ITU, UNCTAD, IOM, UN Women
	3.1.3. Proportion of work in compliance inspected to check compliance with core labour standards.	18,727 (2019)	50,000	MoLSA and BoLSA administrative records		ILO
OUTPUT 3.2: Access to decent jobs, employment and livelihood opportunities in formal and informal sectors improved particularly for youth and women.	3.2.1. Proportion of MSMEs accessing financial and non-financial services.	TBC	TBC	JCC, MoF, CSA, PDC		UN Women, ILO, UNIDO, UNDP, UNESCO, IOM
	3.2.2. Proportion of non-agriculture employment in the rural areas.	10% (2012)	20%	JCC		UNDP, ILO, UNIDO, IOM
	3.2.3. Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location.	Urban women: 10 hours Rural women: 12 hours *Average	Urban women: 6 hours Rural women: 8 hours	CSA and MoWCY	CSA and MoWCY are ready to conduct time use survey on timely basis.	UN Women
OUTPUT 3.3: Access to innovation, new technology and finance is increased, fostering an inclusive and diversified green economy.	3.3.1. Business competitive index (BCI)	Ranked 126 out of 141 countries (2019)	Ranked 100th out of 141 or more countries	MiNT, MoTI, MoF, EDC; World Economic Forum – BCI		UNDP, ILO, UNIDO, FAO, IFAD
	3.3.2. Proportion of adults having an account at a formal financial institution as part of access to finance.	35% (2019)	50%	World Bank, NBE, PDC, MoF		UNDP, UNIDO, FAO, IFAD, ITU, IOM
	3.3.3. Proportion of employment by sector.	Agriculture: 83% Manufacturing: 4% Service: 12%	Agriculture: 80% Manufacturing: 7% Service: 13%	MiNT, MoTI, JCC, IPDC, EIC, PDC		UNIDO, ILO, UNDP, FAO, IFAD, IOM
	3.3.4. Number of viable innovations and green technologies identified and promoted disaggregated by sector.	TBC	TBC	MiNT, MoTI, EDC		UNDP, UNIDO, FAO, IFAD, ITU, UNEP, UNESCO, OHCHR

Results	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (Year)	Target (2025)	Data source/MoV	Assumption Statement	Reporting UN Entities
	3.3.5. Number of patent applications for innovations and new technology for green growth.	4 (2019)	4	EFCCC, GGGI, Patent Office records		UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO, ILO, UNESCO
OUTPUT 3.4: Social protection programs and systems strengthened to enhance resilience of the most vulnerable people.	3.4.1. Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, work injury victims.	11.6% of total population 13% (6 million children)	18% of total population 29% (15.1 million children)	MoLSA, MoWCY, NDRMC, MoH		UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM, WFP, UNHCR, WHO, FAO, ILO, OHCHR
	3.4.2. Number of new social protection schemes introduced and strengthened.	0	2	MoLSA, MoWCY	Social protection MIS and coordination system	ILO, UNICEF, IOM, UNFPA, WFP, UNHCR, WHO, FAO
	3.4.3. Number of people directly assisted by social assistance programmes.	9 million	9 million	MoLSA		UNOCHA, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, IOM, ILO UNHCR, WHO, FAO
	3.4.4. Proportion of social protection livelihood beneficiaries graduating.	3%	10%	MoLSA, MoWCY, UJCFSA		UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, UNHCR, WHO, FAO
	3.4.5. Proportion of total government spending on social protection.	1.4 % of GDP *excluding humanitarian relief	1.7 % of GDP *excluding humanitarian relief	MoLSA, MOF, OECD		ILO, UNICEF
OUTPUT 3.5: 2030 Agenda integrated in development plans and budget allocations at national and sub-national level with adequate financing mobilized.	3.5.1. Proportion of national and sub-national development plans integrating SDGs appropriate indicators.	National: 69%	National: 75%	MoF, PDC		UNDP, UNDESA, OHCHR, UNECA, UN-Habitat, UNESCO
	3.5.2. Proportion of development plans adequately financed.	92%	95%	MoF, PDC		UNDP, UNDESA, UNECA, UN-Habitat
	3.5.3. National and regional capacity enhanced for the production, analysis and utilization of high-quality disaggregated data for the formulation of equity and evidence-based development policies, strategies and programmes.	None	Yes	CSA, PDC, Federal and Regional sector ministries/bureaus		UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNDESA, IOM
	3.5.4. Number of nationally representative data sets available during the UNSDCF period to inform the monitoring of SDG implementation.	0	5	CSA		UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, IOM, ILO, UNDESA, UNECA



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION & CLIMATE CHANGE

National Development Priorities
Ten-Year Perspective Development Plan

6. Climate resilient green economy.

Regional Frameworks
Africa Agenda 2063

Goal 4. Transformed economies.
Goal 5. Modern agriculture for increased productivity and production.
Goal 6. Blue/ocean economy for accelerated economic growth.
Goal 7. Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities.

Sustainable Development Goals and Targets

SDG 7. Affordable and Clean Energy: *Targets 7.1, 7.2*
SDG 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities: *Targets 11.3, 11.5, 11.6, 11.A, 11.B*
SDG 12. Responsible Consumption and Production: *Targets 12.4, 12.5, 12.6*
SDG 13. Climate Action: *Targets 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 13.B*
SDG 15. Life on Land: *Targets 15.1, 15.2, 15.4, 15.A, 15.B*

Results	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (Year)	Target (2025)	Data source/MoV	Assumption Statement	Reporting UN Entities
OUTCOME 4 All people in Ethiopia live in a society resilient to environmental risks and adapted to climate change.	4.1. Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people.	N/A	Zero deaths	MoP, NDRMC, MoF, MoA, EFCCC		UNDP, WFP, UNOCHA, IOM, UNDRR, OHCHR
	4.2. Proportion of capacitated national and subnational institutions implementing climate mitigation and adaptation measures.	7 sectors (2019)	9 sectors	EFCCC, NDRMC		UNEP, UNDP, IOM, UNDRR, UNDESA, UN-Habitat, UNESCO
	4.3. Proportion of people who require humanitarian assistance due to natural and man-made stress and shocks supported. <i>*The number of people reached only refers to people at least reached by one sector. This doesn't mean their full needs were met.</i>	88.6%	90%	NDRMC	Number of people who require humanitarian assistance will show a decreasing trend due to effective and targeted development intervention.	UNOCHA, WFP, FAO, UNICEF, IOM, WHO, UN Women, UNHCR, UNFPA, OHCHR

Results	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (Year)	Target (2025)	Data source/MoV	Assumption Statement	Reporting UN Entities
OUTPUT 4.1: Government of Ethiopia's capacity at national and subnational levels for climate and disaster risk management strengthened to build resilience.	4.1.1. Number of climate change interventions monitoring information systems developed and operationalized.	1	2	EFCCC, MoA, NDRMC		UNEP, UNDP, FAO UNDRR
	4.1.2. Number of national and regional institutions with strategies that guide integration of gender risk-informed and integrated solutions in their development and investment plans to reduce disaster risks and enable climate change adaptation and mitigation.	National: 12 Sub-national: 4 (2019)	National: 20 Sub-national: 8	MoP, NDRMC, MoF		UNEP, UNDP, WFP, FAO, UN Women, UNDRR, UNESCO, IOM, OHCHR
	4.1.3. Number of national and subnational institutions with functional multi-sectoral EWS and contingency plans to limit the gender-differentiated impact of natural hazards.	National: 9 Sub-national: 1 (2019)	National: 20 Sub-national: 7	MoP, NDRMC, MoF, MoA, EFCCC		UNEP, UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNDRR, UNESCO, IOM
	4.1.4. Number of Woredas with operational DRR contingency plans.	TBC	TBC	EFCCC, NDRMC, MoA		UNEP, UNDP, UNDRR, WFP, UNESCO, IOM
OUTPUT 4.2: Normative frameworks, institutions and systems strengthened for conservation, sustainable use and equitable benefit sharing from the use of biodiversity and natural resources to ensure environmental sustainability for development.	4.2.1. Number of gender-responsive measures in place for equitable access and benefit in sharing of natural resources and biodiversity.	1 (2019)	7	EFCCC, MoA, MoWCY		UNDP, UNEP, FAO, UNHCR, UN Women, UNESCO
	4.2.2. Existence of national legal codes for sustainable management of forest.	None (2019)	Yes	EFCCC, MoA		UNDP, UNEP, UNDESA, UNESCO
	4.2.3. Number of national and sub-national entities supported with institutional arrangements in place to coordinate adaptation plans.	0 (2019)	National: 8 Sub-national: 5	EFCCC, NDRMC		UNDP, UNEP, IOM, UNDRR, UNESCO
	4.2.4. Number of national and sub-national adaptation plans that have integrated ecosystem-based management.	0 (2019)	National: 7 Sub-national: 5	EFCCC		UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO
	4.2.5. Number of administrations adopting land use management policies and directories.	0	5	MOA, MoUDC		FAO, UN-Habitat

Results	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (Year)	Target (2025)	Data source/MoV	Assumption Statement	Reporting UN Entities
OUTPUT 4.3: Institutions and systems strengthened, and solutions adopted to reduce pollution and increase access to clean, affordable and sustainable energy.	4.3.1. Per capita energy consumption; number/% of HHs connected/ accessing modern clean energy, disaggregated by sex.	Female headed HH: 30% (2019)	Female headed HH: 40%	MoWIE, EFCCC, DBE	National government's commitment and public investment continued for coordinated effort on the sector; Private investment on the energy sector will continue if not will increase.	UNDP, UNEP, IOM
	4.3.2. Proportion of HHs benefitting from solutions applied at scale to accelerate transition to improved energy efficiency and clean energy.	Female headed HH: 30% (2019)	Female headed HH: 40%	MoWIE, EFCCC, DBE		UNEP, UNIDO, IOM
	4.3.3. Number of national and sub-national entities that adopt and/or implement low greenhouse gas emission development plans.	TBC	TBC	MoWIE, EFCCC, DBE		UNEP, WHO, UNIDO
	4.3.4. Number of national and sub-national entities that are using national emission inventories and air quality monitoring data to support decision-making.	0 (2019)	National: 3 Sub-national: 3	MoWIE, EFCCC, DBE		UNEP, WHO
OUTPUT 4.4: Governance and planning capacities strengthened at national and sub-national levels to promote sustainable urban development, especially in primary and secondary cities/towns.	4.4.1. Number of cities which revised their plans to integrate civil society participation in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically.	2	10	PDC, MoUDC, City administrations	Continued and strong commitment of Municipalities and city administrative bodies; Availability of financial resources to implement planned activities.	UN-Habitat, UNDP, OHCHR
	4.4.2. Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and adequately discharged.	HHs: 35% (2019)	HHs: 65%	MoUDC, EFCCC, PDC, City administrations		UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, ILO, UN-Habitat
	4.4.3. Number of national and sub-national entities that are implementing waste (medical hazardous, etc.) prevention and sound management policies and good practices, in accordance with relevant multilateral environmental agreements, and other relevant international agreements.	TBC	TBC	Reports on implementation of policies and good practices for waste prevention and sound waste management.		UNEP, UN-Habitat, UNDP, UNIDO

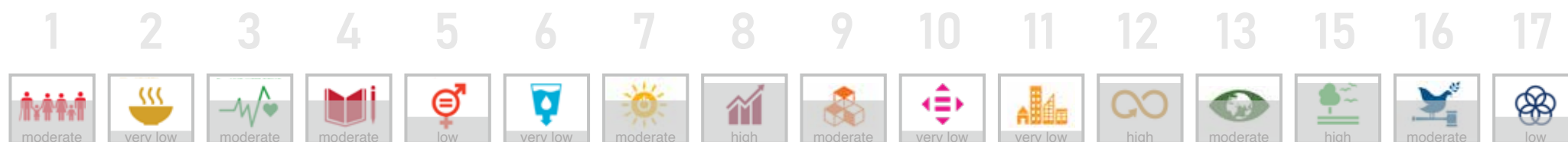
Results	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (Year)	Target (2025)	Data source/MoV	Assumption Statement	Reporting UN Entities
	4.4.4. Number of cities implementing city resilience action planning tools.	0	3	Urban Planning Report, 2025	Continued and strong commitment of Municipalities and city administrative bodies; Availability of financial resources to implement planned activities.	UN-Habitat
	4.4.5. Number of policies, regulations, strategic documents, and implementation manuals adopted federal, regional and city levels to improve urban planning and governance as well as service delivery.	2	5	MoUDC, PDC, City Administrations		UNIDO, ILO, IOM UN-Habitat, OHCHR

ANNEX II. Financial Capacities of the UN Entities (2020-2025)

UN Entity	Estimated Core Resources available (US\$)	Estimated Non-Core Resources available (US\$)	Estimated Funds to be mobilized (US\$)	Total (US\$)
FAO	16,500,000	-	163,500,000	180,000,000
IFAD	460,000,000	627,000,000	900,000,000	1,987,000,000
ILO	1,000,000	11,540,000	29,000,000	41,540,000
IOM	5,000,000	150,000,000	350,000,000	505,000,000
ITC	-	4,900,000	-	4,900,000
ITU	1,000,000	-	700,000	1,700,000
OHCHR	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,000,000	7,000,000
UNAIDS	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
UNCDF	1,000,000	8,000,000	7,000,000	16,000,000
UNCTAD	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
UNDESA	-	200,000	300,000	500,000
UNDP	70,000,000	75,000,000	200,000,000	345,000,000
UNDRR	480,000	-	-	480,000
UNECA	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
UNEP	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
UNESCO	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	6,500,000
UNFPA	27,000,000	15,400,000	90,000,000	132,400,000
UN-Habitat	-	4,000,000	10,000,000	14,000,000

UN Entity	Estimated Core Resources available (US\$)	Estimated Non-Core Resources available (US\$)	Estimated Funds to be mobilized (US\$)	Total (US\$)
UNHCR	-	-	280,000,000	280,000,000
UNICEF	182,000,000	158,000,000	258,000,000	598,000,000
UNIDO	22,865,789	-	35,000,000	57,865,789
UNOCHA	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
UNODC	4,000,000	1,000,000	27,000,000	32,000,000
UNOPS	-	-	200,000,000	200,000,000
UN Women	7,600,000	9,590,650	35,800,000	52,990,650
WFP	-	258,000,000	2,355,000,000	2,613,000,000
WHO	4,100,000	46,600,000	46,600,000	97,300,000
WMO	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Total	805,545,789	1,372,730,650	4,994,900,000	7,173,176,439

ANNEX III. SDGs STATUS



VERY LOW



GOAL 2. Zero Hunger

Significant efforts have been made to reduce hunger (2.1) and malnutrition (2.2) although baseline performance remains weak, with a near-zero reduction in rates of malnutrition in the past years. Agricultural productivity (2.3) is low, partially due to climate-induced droughts during 2015-17. The GoE expenditure on agriculture was 15% in 2015, though it decreased to 9% in 2017. More than 8 million people rely on food assistance, due to recurrent drought, conflict, and depletion of natural resources and assets.



GOAL 6. Clean Water and Sanitation

Ethiopia performs relatively well on the target relating to water use efficiency (6.4), but baseline performance on access to clean water (6.1) and sanitation (6.2) is weak. About two thirds of the population have access to clean water. Almost a third of the population makes use of unprotected water sources for their daily needs, with 8.6% relying on surface water and the remaining making use of hand-dug wells and natural springs. Only 21% of the population has access to adequate sanitation, while nearly a quarter of the population is without any toilet at all, and practices open defecation.¹



GOAL 10. Reduced Inequalities

Data on the extent of inequality in Ethiopia does not address the bulk of indicators included in SDG 10. The Gini coefficient, however, is still relatively low at 0.33.



GOAL 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities

Access to adequate, safe and affordable housing (11.1) in urban areas is an area of weakness. 70% of the country's urban residents live in slums.² Only 30% of the current housing stock in the country is in a fair condition, with the remaining 70% needs total replacement.

LOW



GOAL 5. Gender Equality

Ethiopia performs well relative to comparator countries on targets relating to women's representation in economic and political positions (5.5). Areas for focus include the prevalence of violence against women (SDG 5.2), childhood marriage (5.2), reducing harmful practices against women and girls (5.3), sexual and reproductive health care (5.6), and female participation in economic decision-making (5.6). The share of seats held by women in national parliament has risen from 8% in 2005 to 39% in 2015. Ethiopia ranks 117 out of 129 countries on the SDG gender index.



GOAL 17. Partnerships for the Goals

Relative to comparator lower middle-income countries, Ethiopia performs moderately on remittances (17.3), and poorly on targets relating to internet use (SDG 17.8) and debt servicing costs (SDG 17.4). Tax revenue as a proportion of GDP fell from 12.7% in 2014/15 to 10.7% in 2017/18.³ Over this time, the budget deficit as a proportion of GDP increased from 1.9% to 3%. The volume of incoming remittances to Ethiopia is expected to fall while relative debt servicing costs rise.



GOAL 1. No Poverty

Ethiopia is performing moderately with regard to extreme poverty (1.1) with a decline in the poverty rate by about 93 % from 45.5 % in 2000 to 23.5 % in 2016.⁴ Between 2010/11 and 2015/16 about 15.3 million people were lifted out of poverty⁵ although over 22 million people are still living below the national poverty line. the monetary poverty rate has declined from 45.5% in 1995/96 to 23.5% 2015/16, underscored by sustained economic growth rated.⁶ However, 83.5% of the population experience multidimensional poverty, i.e. are deprived of one or more of the basic necessities of a decent life (adequate nutrition, water, health, education, shelter, etc.).⁷ Multidimensional poverty is higher among children in Ethiopia where 9 out of 10 children experience poverty in many forms, not just monetary poverty.^{8,9} Moderate progress has also been made in disaster risk reduction (1.5) and social protection (1.3). The government increased social security coverage to embrace the elderly, disabled, and other vulnerable groups, and a 5-year safety-net programme offers social protection to elderly, disabled, homeless, sex workers, beggars, children and families, and others. There is evidence of rising income inequality, forced evictions and lack of adequate compensation.



GOAL 4. Quality Education

Teacher training levels are a strength for Ethiopia (SDG 4.c), although participation in pre-primary, primary and secondary education (4.1, 4.2) and gender parity (4.5) remains an area for focus.¹⁰ In 2015 2.3 million children were out of school, of which 60.5% were girls.



GOAL 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Ethiopia performs relatively well on targets related to innovation activities (9.5) and the technological capabilities of industry (9.b), but areas for focus include logistics (9.1), industrialization (9.2) and the sustainability of industry (9.4). Access to all-weather roads continues to increase although access to roads in rural areas is still low - 37% of the population lived over 5 km from an all-season road and 74% of rural communities lacked access to roads in 2015. Coverage of mobile phone, internet and landline phone services continues to see a relatively rapid increase, with nearly half of the population reporting access. The share of industry, particularly that of the manufacturing industry, are low at, respectively, 16.7% and 5.4% of GDP in 2015/16.



GOAL 13. Climate Action

With respect to climate change, Ethiopia has already demonstrated progress in fulfilment of targets on integrating climate change into national policy and developing capacity for climate resilience (SDG 13.2 and 13.b respectively), but progress towards improving education and awareness (SDG 13.3) is required. Ethiopia is a recipient of climate finance and in 2015 nearly 900 million USD was committed by donors.



GOAL 3. Good Health and Well-being

Ethiopia performs well relative to comparator countries on indicators relating to universal access to primary health care (3.8), mortality from non-communicable diseases (3.4), and prevalence of epidemics (3.3). Targets that are likely to require more focus include: treatment of substance abuse (3.5), environmental health risks (3.9). Despite strong recent improvements, baseline performance on maternal (3.1) and child (3.2) mortality remains relatively weak, with under 5 mortality rates at 55/1000 live births, mostly caused by preventable diseases. In 2018, only 55 % of all health facilities excluding health posts were ready to provide general health services, the other 45% lacking either equipment, staff, and/or essential medications. Approximately 70% of women report having at least one problem in accessing health care such as getting money for advice or treatment (55%), distance to health facility (50%), and getting permission to go for treatment (32%). A 2016 survey indicates that Ethiopia is at 40% of the UN recommended standards for the availability of Emergency Obstetric Care facilities per 500,000 population. Access to skilled birth attendance is low, which is reflected in a lack of progress in reducing the maternal mortality ratio. Less than 5% of the population is covered by any form of health insurance.



GOAL 7. Affordable and Clean Energy

Ethiopia performs well on renewable energy generation as a share of its electricity mix (7.2), but baseline performance on energy access (7.1) and efficient energy use (7.3) is weak. Nationwide access to electricity was 56% in 2015/16 with clear urban/rural differences: 90% of the urban population and 12% of the rural population has access.



GOAL 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Ethiopia established an independent Human Rights Commission in 2000, achieving SDG target 16.a, and deaths related to reducing violence (16.1) have fallen over time. Focus is required to reduce corruption and bribery (16.5) and ensure a legal identity for all (16.9) as progress here is low. Gaps exist with regard to the effective prevention and protection of children from all forms of violence and trafficking and in the promotion of the rule of law and justice for all, including for the most vulnerable individuals and groups. Ethiopia's civil registration and vital statistics system was established in 2016; 3% of children under 5 have their births registered with civil authorities (amongst the lowest globally).



GOAL 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth

Ethiopia has performed exceptionally well in recent years on targets relating to per capita economic growth (8.1) and employment opportunities for youth (8.6) and is performing well on improving economic productivity (8.2), unemployment (8.5) and child labour (8.7), although access to finance is an area of weakness (8.10). Urban unemployment is still high, although declined from 18.9% in 2011 to 16.8% in 2016 and 25.3% in 2018.¹¹ Despite enhanced focus under GTP II, the manufacturing sector was unable to provide the amount of decent jobs envisioned in the plan. Instead it has been marked by a large gender wage gap and human rights abuses in particular against women and children.



GOAL 12. Responsible Consumption and Production

In terms of the impacts of production and consumption, Ethiopia performs well against targets on the volume of waste produced per capita and its efforts to end fossil fuel subsidies (12.2 and 12.c), and reasonably well on hazardous waste treatment (12.4). Focus is required on the sustainability of tourism programmes (12.b).



GOAL 15. Life on Land

Ethiopia performs relatively well on targets around the protection of vulnerable environments, including land, forests and freshwater ecosystems and policies to share the benefits from these habitats (15.1, 15.2 and 15.6). Relative to lower middle-income countries, it performs moderately on targets relating to policy frameworks to protect biodiversity (15.9) and habitat loss (SDG 15.5).



GOAL 14. Life below Water

SDG 14, which relates to the marine environment, is not discussed directly as Ethiopia is landlocked, though the quality of surface and groundwater is covered in SDG 6 and the health of freshwater environments in SDG 15.

Endnotes:

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2. Planning and Development Commission (PDC), *Ethiopia: Sustainable Development Goals Baseline Assessment Report*, 2018.
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5. National Planning Commission (renamed PDC in October 2018), *Ethiopia's Progress Towards Eradicating Poverty: An Interim Report on 2015/16 Poverty Analysis Study*, 2017.
6. Ibid.
7. UNDP and Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, *Global Multidimensional Poverty Index 2019: Illuminating Inequalities*, 2019.
8. Ibid.
9. Central Statistical Agency (CSA) and UNICEF Ethiopia, *Multidimensional Child Deprivation in Ethiopia. First National Estimates*, 2018. Available at: <https://www.unicef.org/ethiopia/media/806/file/Multi-dimensional%20Child%20Deprivation%20in%20Ethiopia%20-%20First%20National%20Estimates.pdf>.
10. UNESCO, *Ethiopia: Education and Literacy*, Available at: <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/et>.
11. Planning and Development Commission (PDC), *Ethiopia: Sustainable Development Goals Baseline Assessment Report*, 2018.

ANNEX IV. Legal Annex

This Legal Annex refers to the cooperation or assistance agreements or other agreements that are the already existing legal basis for the relationship between the Government of Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and each UN organization supporting the country to deliver on the **United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2020- 2025**.

Whereas the Government of Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (hereinafter referred to as 'the Government') has entered into the following relationships:

- With **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)** have entered into a basic agreement to govern UNDP's assistance to the country (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA), which was signed by both parties on 26 February 1981. Based on Article I, paragraph 2 of the SBAA, UNDP's assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP's Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of 'execution' and 'implementation' enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the undg simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision this UNSDCF together with a work plan (which shall form part of this UNSDCF and is incorporated herein by reference) concluded hereunder constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBAA.
- With the **United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)** a Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) concluded between the Government and UNICEF on 25 February 1994.
- With the **Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)** a Country Cooperation Agreement concluded between the Government and UNHCR on 18 July 1966 and with the Organization of the African Union on 13 June 1969.
- With the **World Food Programme (WFP)**, a Basic Agreement concerning assistance from the World Food Programme, which Agreement was signed by the Government and WFP on 29 September 2005.
- An Exchange of Letters between the Government and the **United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)** dated 6 August 1999 stated that the SBAA signed by UNDP and the Government on 26 February 1981 should be applied, mutatis mutandis, to UNFPA.
- The Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia agrees to apply to the **United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)**, mutatis mutandis, the provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the United Nations Development Programme and the Government, signed on 26 February 1981 and entered into force on 5 November 1984.
- With the **Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)** the Agreement for the opening of the FAO Representation in Ethiopia on 8 April 1980 and 9 June 1980. The agreement for the establishment of the FAO Sub-Regional Office for Eastern Africa was signed in Addis Ababa on 30 January 2007.
- A Basic Agreement was concluded with the **World Health Organization (WHO)** in 1962.
- With the **International Labour Organization (ILO)**, a Standard Technical Assistance Agreement was concluded between the Government and the ILO on 15 March 1958 (STAA). A Host Country Agreement (HCA) was concluded between the Government and the ILO on 8 September 1997 and amended on 7 September 2005.
- A Host Country Agreement was signed between the **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)** and the Government of Ethiopia in 1956, outlining the type of technical assistance to be provided by UNESCO and the scope of UNESCO's presence in the country. Since 1 January 2011 in order to impart a new regional dimension to the UNESCO Office in Ethiopia to further UNESCO's cooperation with regional African organizations, the Office was converted into a Liaison Office to work with the African Union and the Economic Commission for Africa as well as in Ethiopia.
- A Cooperation Agreement was concluded between the Government and the **International Organization for Migration (IOM)** on 3 February 1997.
- Memorandum of Understanding between the East Africa Regional Office of the **Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)** and the Government on 25 April 2018.

- Host Country Agreement between the United Nations and Ethiopia regarding the Headquarters of the **United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)** on 18 June 1958.
- The **Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)** covered under the agreement signed between WHO and the government in 1962.
- **United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)** is covered under the host country agreement signed between United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and the government on 18 June 1958.
- The **United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)** is covered under the SBAA signed between UNDP and the government on 26 February 1981.
- Host Country Agreement between the **United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)** and the Government signed on 12 July 2017.
- Host country agreement between the **United Nations Entity on Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women (UN Women)** and the Government was signed on 2 July 2014.
- Basic agreement between the **International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)** and the Government of Ethiopia was signed on 29 July 2010.
- The **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)** is covered by the SBBA signed between UNDP and the Government on 26 February 1981.
- The **United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)** is covered by the SBBA between the host country and UNDP signed on 26 February 1981.

For all agencies: Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and the government.

The UNSDCF will, in respect of each of the United Nations system agencies signing, be read, interpreted, and implemented in accordance with and in a manner, that is consistent with the basic agreement between such United Nations system agency and the Host Government.

The Government will honour its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the cooperation and assistance agreements outlined in paragraph on the Basis of the Relationship.

Without prejudice to these agreements, the Government shall apply the respective provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations

(the “General Convention”) or the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies (the “Specialized Agencies Convention”) to the Agencies’ property, funds, and assets and to their officials and experts on mission. The Government shall also accord to the Agencies and their officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of the Agencies, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the cooperation and assistance agreements between the Agencies and the Government. In addition, it is understood that all United Nations Volunteers shall be assimilated to officials of the Agencies, entitled to the privileges and immunities accorded to such officials under the General Convention or the Specialized Agencies Convention. The Government will be responsible for dealing with any claims, which may be brought by third parties against any of the Agencies and their officials, experts on mission or other persons performing services on their behalf and shall hold them harmless in respect of any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements, except where it is any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements, except where it is mutually agreed by Government and a particular Agency that such claims and liabilities arise from gross negligence or misconduct of that Agency, or its officials, advisors or persons performing services.

Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Government shall insure or indemnify the Agencies from civil liability under the law of the country in respect of vehicles provided by the Agencies but under the control of or use by the Government.

- a. Nothing in this Agreement shall imply a waiver by the UN or any of its Agencies or Organizations of any privileges or immunities enjoyed by them or their acceptance of the jurisdiction of the courts of any country over disputes arising of this Agreement.
- b. Nothing in or relating to this document will be deemed a waiver, expressed or implied, of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and its subsidiary organs, including WFP, whether under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13th February 1946, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of 21st November 1947, as applicable, and no provisions of this document or any Institutional Contract or any Undertaking will be interpreted or applied in a manner, or to an extent, inconsistent with such privileges and immunities. ■

ANNEX V. Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT)

All cash transfers to an Implementing Partner (IP) are based on the Work Plans (WPs) agreed between the implementing Partner and the UN system agencies. The detail modalities will be elaborated in the Programme Implementation Manual (PIM) agreed between the United Nations and the Government of Ethiopia.

Cash transfers for activities detailed in work plans (WPs) can be made by the UN system agencies using the following modalities:

1. Cash transferred directly to the Implementing Partner: (direct cash transfer or reimbursement)
2. Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner;
3. Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners.

Direct cash transfers shall be requested and released for programme implementation periods not exceeding three months. Reimbursements of previously authorized expenditures shall be requested and released quarterly or after the completion of activities. The UN system agencies shall not be obligated to reimburse expenditure made by the Implementing Partner over and above the authorized amounts. Following the completion of any activity, any balance of funds shall be refunded or programmed by mutual agreement between the Implementing Partner and the UN system agencies. Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may depend on the findings of a review of the public financial management capacity in the case of a Government Implementing Partner, and of an assessment of the financial management capacity of the non-UN Implementing Partner. A qualified consultant, such as a public accounting firm, selected by the UN system agencies may conduct such an assessment, in which the Implementing Partner shall participate. The Implementing Partner may participate in the selection of the consultant. Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may be revised in the course of programme implementation based on the findings of programme monitoring, expenditure monitoring and reporting, and audits.

A standard Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) will be used by implementing partners for requesting fund and reporting on utilizations of cash received. Cash received by the Government and national NGO IP shall be used in accordance with established national regulations, policies and procedures consistent with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the work plans (WPs), and ensuring that reports on the utilization of all received cash are submitted to the UN organization within six months after receipt of the funds. Where any of the national regulations, policies and procedures are not consistent with international standards, the UN system agency financial and other related rules and system agency regulations, policies and procedures will apply.

To facilitate scheduled and special audits, each IPs receiving cash from the UN organization will provide UN system agency or its representative with timely access to:

- all financial records which establish the transactional record of the cash transfers provided by the UN system agency, together with relevant documentation;
- all relevant documentation and personnel associated with the functioning of the Implementing Partner's internal control structure through which the cash transfers have passed.

The findings of each audit will be reported to the Implementing Partner and the UN organization. In case of direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner; or to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners, the UN system agencies shall proceed with the payment within seven days.

The UN system agencies shall not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the Implementing Partner and a third-party vendor.

Where the UN system agencies and other UN system agency provide cash to the same Implementing Partner, programme monitoring, financial monitoring and auditing will be undertaken jointly or coordinated with those UN system agencies. ■

ANNEX VI. Abbreviations and Acronyms

AAAA	Addis Ababa Action Agenda	EHRC	Ethiopian Human Rights Commission
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area	EIB	European Investment Bank
AfDB	African Development Bank	EIC	Ethiopian Investment Commission
AG	Attorney General	EIO	Ethiopian Institute of the Ombudsman
ARRA	Agency for Refugee and Returnee Affairs	EMIS	Education Management Information System
BCI	Business Competitive Index	EPHI	Ethiopian Public Health Institute
BDS	Business Development Services	FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
BoFEC	Bureau of Finance and Economic Cooperation	FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
CCA	Common Country Analysis	FEACC	Federal Ethics and Anti-corruption Commission
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women	FeSMMIPA	Federal Small and Medium Manufacturing Industries Promotion Authority
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease 2019	FPC	Federal Police Commission
CRRF	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework	GBV	Gender-based Violence
CSA	Central Statistical Agency	GCF	Green Climate Fund
CSO	Civil Society Organisation	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
DBE	Development Bank of Ethiopia	GEF	Global Environment Facility
DHIS	District Health Information Software	GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
DL	Desert Locust	GoE	Government of Ethiopia
DPG	Development Partners' Group	GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix	HDR	Human Development Report
EDC	Entrepreneurship Development Centre	HGER	Home-Grown Economic Reform
EDHS	Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey	HMIS	Health Management Information System
EFCCC	Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission	HoA	Horn of Africa

HoF	House of Federation
HoPR	House of Peoples Representatives
HRBA	Human Rights-based Approach
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFI	International Financial Institution
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
IGs	Issues Groups
INVEA	Immigration Nationality And Vital Events Agency
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
IPDC	Industrial Parks Development Corporation of Ethiopia
IRCE	Inter-Religious Council of Ethiopia
JCC	Jobs Creation Commission
LDC	Least Developed Countries
MiNT	Ministry of Innovation and Technology
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MODA	Multi-Dimensional Overlapping Deprivation Analysis
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoLSA	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
MoP	Ministry of Peace
MoSHE	Ministry of Science and Higher Education
MoTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry

MoUDC	Ministry of Urban Development and Construction
MoWCY	Ministry of Women Children and Youth
MoWIE	Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NBE	National Bank of Ethiopia
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDRMC	National Disaster Risk Management Commission
NEBE	National Electoral Board of Ethiopia
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHRI	National Human Rights Institution
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OFAG	Office of the Federal Auditor General
OG	Operations Group
OMT	Operations Management Team
PCG	Partnerships and Communications Group
PDC	Planning and Development Commission
PLWHA	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PMT	Programme Management Team
POB	Policy and Oversight Board
PPPG	Programme Planning and Performance Group
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Programme
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office

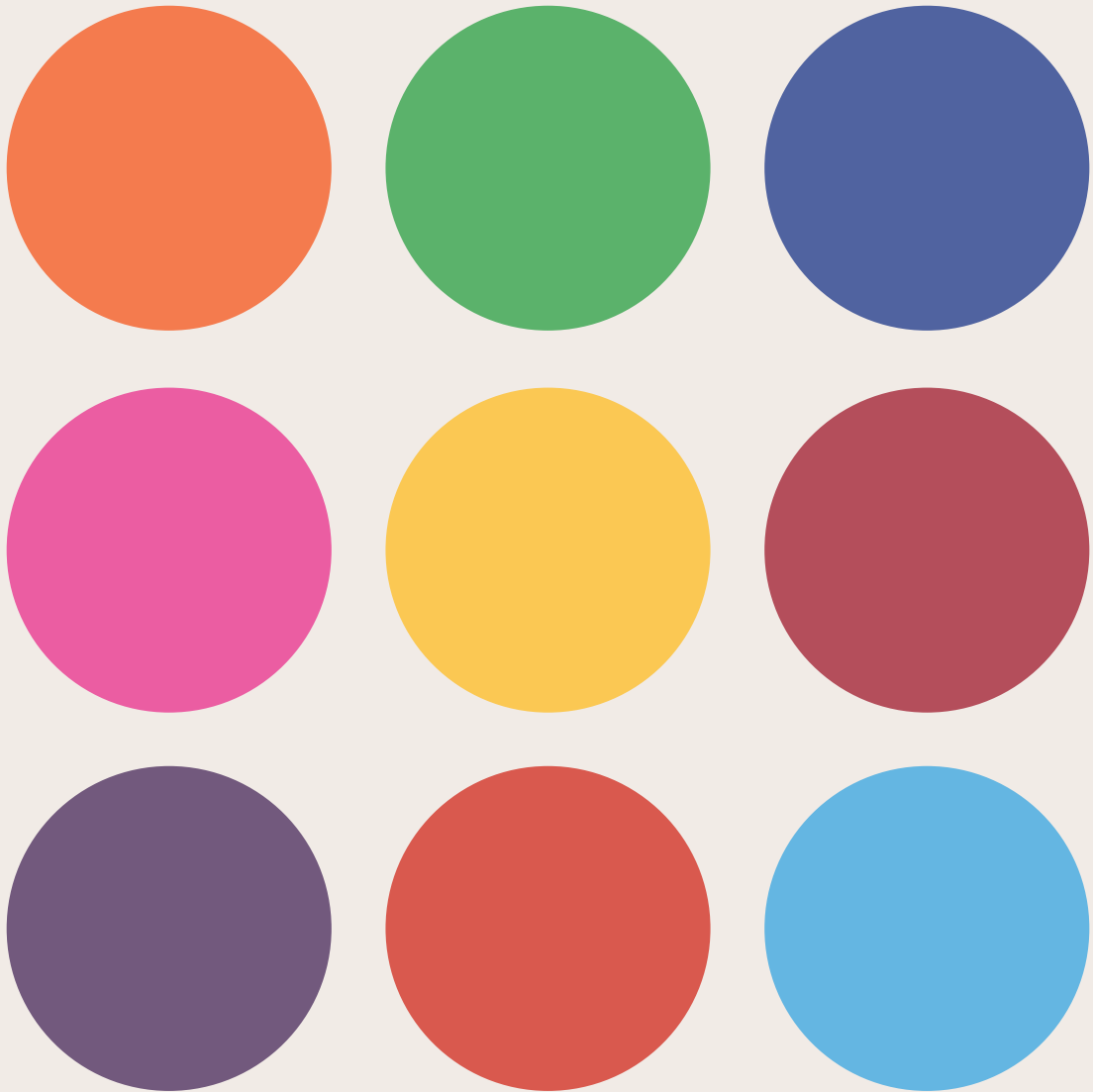
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
SSC/TrC	South-South and Triangular Cooperation
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UJCFSA	Urban Job Creation and Food Security Agency
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDS	United Nations Development System
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank

ANNEX VII. Acronyms of the UN Entities

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
ILO	International Labour Organization	UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
IOM	International Organization for Migration	UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
ITC	International Trade Centre	WFP	World Food Programme
ITU	International Telecommunication Union	WHO	World Health Organization
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	WMO	World Meteorological Organization
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS		
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund		
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development		
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs		
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme		
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction		
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security		
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa		
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme		
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation		
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund		
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme		
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees		
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund		
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization		



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