



Operational Plan 2011-2015

DFID Ethiopia

Updated June 2013

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Introduction

The UK Government is determined to help end extreme poverty around the world. We believe that international development is not just the right thing to do, but the smart thing to do. Britain has never stood on the sidelines, and it is in all our interests for countries around the world to be stable and secure, to have educated and healthy populations and to have growing economies. DFID aims to end aid dependency through jobs – building the economies of developing countries so that they can stand on their own feet.

No country can develop with only half of the population involved, that is why DFID is scaling up its support for women and girls across all of our country programmes, including an increased emphasis on girls education and preventing violence against women and girls.

We are also focussing on what works, investing in research and taking advantage of new technology to ensure that UK development support has the greatest impact.

DFID is committed to being a global leader on transparency, and in 2012 was ranked the top aid organisation in the world for transparency. Transparency is fundamental to improving accountability both to UK citizens and to citizens in the countries where we work. Transparency also helps us achieve greater value for money and improves the effectiveness of aid. As part of our commitment to transparency we publish Operational Plans for each area of our work setting out what we will achieve and how we will achieve it. In June 2013 DFID launched a new online tool, Development Tracker, to provide an easy way to access information and data about DFID programmes.

With less than 1000 days to go, we will continue to focus our efforts on delivering the Millennium Development Goals, creating wealth in poor countries, strengthening their governance and security and tackling climate change. The prize, in doing so, is huge: a better life for millions of people, and a safer, more prosperous world.



1) Context

Ethiopia matters to the UK for a range of development, foreign policy and security reasons. It is populous, poor, vulnerable but comparatively stable in the Horn of Africa. From a low base, Ethiopia's growth and expansion of basic services in recent years have been among the most impressive in Africa. The UK Government has an opportunity to make our support more transformational and accelerate Ethiopia's graduation from aid dependency. The Government of Ethiopia (GoE) is capable and committed to growth and development, and is a proven partner in making rapid progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). But its approach to political governance presents both substantive challenges to sustainable development and reputational risks to partners.

Ethiopia lies at the heart of an unstable region that has experienced almost continuous conflict and environmental shocks in recent decades. Ethiopia and its neighbours – including Somalia, Sudan and Eritrea – languish at the bottom of the Human Development Index. Poverty and instability in the Horn of Africa are among the drivers of migration to Europe, and also contribute to an environment in which fundamentalism and radicalisation can prosper. **UK interests** in the region include progress towards the MDGs, resolving conflict, bolstering stability, accelerating sustainable growth and development, mitigating the impact of climate change, tackling migration, and countering terrorism. A stable, secure and prosperous Ethiopia is critical to UK interests.

Ethiopia has achieved a strong degree of political stability through decentralised regional government. Since it came to power in 1991, the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) has consolidated a capable government that is demonstrably committed to addressing poverty - with an impressive record of pro-poor spending, sound financial management and a strong commitment to fight corruption. Last year saw a peaceful transition following the death of Prime Minister Meles Zenawi. The new Prime Minister Hailemariam Dessalegn and other members of the government continue to play an important role on global and regional issues, including climate change, reform of the international financial architecture, and global health. Ethiopia has also made some progress toward establishing a functioning democracy, but there is still a long way to go. The UK government continues to raise concerns about limitations on civil and political rights, and the longer term sustainability of Ethiopia's tightly controlled political model.

Ethiopia has made **impressive progress towards the MDGs**. In the last five years, with substantial support from the UK and others, Ethiopia has: reduced child mortality by a quarter; rolled out an innovative social safety net to protect almost 8 million of the most vulnerable people; and put 4 million more children in primary school. Macroeconomic leadership has helped Ethiopia achieve annual growth of over 7 per cent for the last decade although high levels of inflation and the dominance of the state in the economy threaten future growth. GoE's Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) targets a doubling of the economy and achievement of the MDGs by 2015, and a greater (if still limited) role for the private sector and accelerated industrialisation. The GTP provides a platform to align UK support with GoE's ambitions, make it more transformational, and accelerate Ethiopia's graduation from aid dependency.

Despite recent progress, **Ethiopia remains one of the world's poorest countries**, with around 25 million people still living in extreme poverty. It is comparatively under-aided, ranking the fourth lowest of all DFID priority countries in Sub-Saharan Africa in terms of ODA per capita. Strong progress towards some of the MDGs is from a very low base, and will be difficult to maintain as the needs of harder to reach populations are prioritised. Population momentum will see the 80 million population increase to around 120 million by 2030, accompanied by rapid urban growth. Ethnic nationalism and underdevelopment fuel instability and insurgency in parts of the Ethiopian periphery, threatening the delivery of Ethiopia's development objectives. External shocks, including climate change and fluctuating commodity prices, threaten growth. Ethiopia suffers from recurrent humanitarian crises – the depth and frequency of which have increased in frequency over the last 5 years due to drought, economic shocks and absolute increases in the number of food insecure people.

Ethiopia can absorb more aid and use it well. DFID is a leader within the development community, championing results, aid effectiveness and transparency. DFID works closely with UK Government partners in pursuit of shared objectives for a stable, secure and prosperous Ethiopia.



2) Vision

DFID's vision is to protect the most vulnerable Ethiopians, consolidate development gains, help achieve the MDGs, and seize the opportunity to make our support more transformational, accelerating Ethiopia's graduation from aid dependency.

We will: (i) **protect the most vulnerable**: by building the resilience of the very poorest by reducing food insecurity and improving livelihoods and security in fragile and/or conflict-affected areas; (ii) **consolidate recent gains and help achieve the MDGs**: by continuing to support, extend and improve proven programmes to expand access to quality basic services; and (iii) **make the impact of the UK's support more transformational** by tackling the root causes of poverty and complementing existing programmes by:

- Putting girls and women front and centre of all we do. Across the programme we will work to build assets, create economic opportunities and promote voice and political empowerment of women. We will also support specific initiatives to reduce violence against girls and women, and stop early marriage;
- Working to ensure that over time the humanitarian effort responds exclusively to crises, and that reliance on expensive humanitarian assistance for chronic, predictable need is replaced by a cost-effective, sustainable and comprehensive national system of social protection;
- Addressing geographical inequality that is the cause and consequence of fragility and conflict, by providing resources to regions of the periphery particularly the Somali region for basic services, peace-building and to develop capable, responsive and accountable authorities at the local and regional level;
- Investing to accelerate growth, trade and investment. We will work with GoE to accelerate growth and facilitate a stronger role for private sector development and greater liberalisation of the economy;
- Increasing resilience to changing weather patterns and leveraging the financial and low-carbon growth opportunities presented by climate change. We will help to build tools and skills across The Government of Ethiopia (GoE), the private sector and civil society to adapt to future climate change, and benefit from opportunities for low carbon growth. New climate programming will help leverage the benefits of international finance and link research to climate smart decisions for industry and investment;
- Empowering citizens and building domestic accountability. We will work with federal, regional and local government and civil society to increase the accountability of public services, increase tax revenue and we will ensure that the work on building better state institutions and reform of the security sector focus on communities, women and girls; and
- Innovating to leverage faster progress, for example by piloting results-based aid in education.

Alignment with DFID and wider UK Government priorities

The programme is fully aligned with DFID's Structural Reform Plan priorities and will deliver a significant share of DFID's contribution to the MDGs globally. Wider UK Government policy prioritises Ethiopia's disaster resilience, stability, economic development and regional/global influence, and its willingness to work together to tackle climate change, security and address regional issues. All of these issues are explicitly or implicitly addressed by this plan, and integrated working across DFID and other UK Government Departments will be essential to delivering the results expected. Our approach to disaster resilience is outlined in more detail in an Annex to this plan.

What we will stop doing

DFID Ethiopia has already scaled down its support for infrastructure and HIV/AIDS, where other donors are meeting Ethiopia's needs. We have ruled out investment in the multi-donor Agricultural Growth Programme in favour of broader support for growth and more direct support for the private sector. We will also continue to look for ways to consolidate existing programmes to reduce transaction costs and improve the overall coherence of our portfolio.



3) Results

Headline Results

Pillar/ Strategic Priority	Indicator	Baseline (including year)	Expected Results (including year)
Wealth Creation	Number of household incomes raised by 20 per cent or more (C)	0 (2011)	275,000 (by 2015)
Climate Change	Number of poor people better able to cope with climate shocks (C)	0 (2011)	1.5 million (in 2015)
Governance and Security	Number of women with improved access to security and justice (A)	0 (2011)	3.5 million (by 2017) including 500,000 by 2015
Education	Number of children supported by DFID in primary education (A)	1.42 million of whom almost half are girls (2010)	1.94 million of whom almost half will be girls (37% more girls and boys supported in 2015 compared to baseline)
Health	Number of births delivered with the help of nurses, midwives or doctors through DFID funding (A)	58,000 (2010/11)	500,000 (births safely delivered between 2011-15)
Water and Sanitation	Number of people with sustainable access to clean drinking water sources through DFID support (A)	1,165,000 (2010)	1.4 million more people with access (by 2015)
Poverty, Hunger and Vulnerability	Number of people achieving food sufficiency (A)	0 (2010)	340,000 of which half will be women (by 2014)
Humanitarian	Number of severely malnourished children (C)	1,067,000 (2011)	848,000 (a reduction of 219,000 by 2015)

Note: (A) indicates results which are attributed directly to DFID funding; (C) indicates overall results to which DFID funding contributes; * 'by 2015' refers to the cumulative total of beneficiaries achieved by 2015; 'in 2015' refers to the snapshot of beneficiaries in the year 2015; DFID climate change programming is subject to the strategy and allocations of the UK's cross-Government International Climate Fund (ICF).



3) Results (continued)

Evidence supporting results

Proposed results reflect the ambition of the Government of Ethiopia's (GoE) Growth and Transformation Plan for 2010 to 2015, the level of need, Ethiopia's recent track record of delivering progress on a large scale and the recurring humanitarian crises. Evidence of what works – particularly for service delivery and social protection – is strongly grounded in international and locally generated analyses and evaluation. Analysis of conflict and governance in Ethiopia is extensive. Proposed new programme areas build on international and local data, to provide credible estimates of results expected in the next four years. But high quality data and evidence is not routine in many sectors, and we rely on a mix of national, international, and project level data sources to generate evidence of results. GoE has strong ownership of overall development strategies, and is keen to learn from best practice and base policy on robust evidence. The humanitarian situation poses a risk to the achievement of our humanitarian and food security results and could potentially have wider implications particularly in basic services.

Planned work on governance, peace and security in four regional states of Ethiopia is based on national data of exclusion and inequality in development indicators, supported by a platform of extensive background research and evidence of service delivery in conflict-prone areas, a pilot project on education, and the role of youth in peace-building. The programme will draw on internationally recognised and conflict-sensitive measures to monitor results in service delivery, security sector reform and on violence against women.

Expected results in MDG pillars reflect our ambition to work to scale, based on strong evidence of performance from sector information systems and numerous evaluations. New programme approaches, such as Results-based Aid, will incorporate evaluation from the outset.

Value for Money (VfM) rationale

DFID Ethiopia's VfM approach is based on the overarching premise that delivery through government systems is by far and away the most effective means of delivering results at scale. There is already evidence that in Ethiopia DFID can deliver results in most areas more cheaply than in many other Sub-Saharan African countries. This is because our programmes are largely delivered through the Government's decentralised and robust systems which utilise low cost techniques (such as community health workers) and minimise leakage.

With low wage rates and low corruption, **Ethiopia offers good value for money** for investments in labour-intensive services such as health, education and social protection. The 2009 DFID Education Portfolio review reported that, at £20 per child per year, it costs around half the amount to educate a child in Ethiopia compared with Nigeria, and a quarter of the cost in Pakistan and Yemen. The Protection Safety Net programme is internationally regarded as an efficiently run programme with 80p in every pound going directly to beneficiaries in the form of food and cash transfers. Addressing underlying resilience and food security will be more cost effective than humanitarian relief. Overall, our Fiduciary Risk Assessment determines that the level of fiduciary and corruption risk in Ethiopia remains moderate. Recent analysis suggests that Ethiopia's public finance management system is stronger than in any African country of comparable size and complexity, bar South Africa – and that PFM improvements in Ethiopia are moving at a faster than average pace when compared with the 41 countries for which data is available. DFID Ethiopia is also investing in a range of innovative programmes but will seek to ensure that here too value for money is maximised. For example, with the Office of DFID's Chief Economist, we commissioned new work on value for money and adolescent girls. This review of available evidence endorsed a focus on reproductive health (delaying the age of first pregnancy) and completion of secondary education for girls, both of which will be addressed by activities in this plan.

Over the next decade, the cost of delivering services is likely to rise in Ethiopia as a developing private sector leverages up the wages for skilled workers, as the services expand into less densely populated or peripheral areas where the unit cost of delivery will be more expensive, and as the standard of services rise (particularly in health and education). We will work hard with our partners to mitigate any future risks that could undermine this position.



4) Delivery and Resources

Delivery channels

The UK is well placed to support plans for growth and transformation in Ethiopia through constructive, mature dialogue and relationships, and high quality, predictable programming. **We will use a combination of aid instruments and a mix of channels** to maximise impact and value for money, including sector budget support, multi-donor programmes and some bilateral projects (particularly for more innovative and higher risk interventions) working with NGOs and the private sector.

Progress towards the MDGs will largely be delivered through support to proven, nationwide government-led programmes. The impact of these programmes will be maximised through complementary efforts (through both the Government and civil society organisations) to increase decentralised ability to deliver services and improve accountability for their delivery and quality. We will innovate to increase the impact of these basic services, piloting results-based aid in education and supporting efforts to improve service quality. In the fragile and conflict-affected peripheral regions of Ethiopia, we will enhance development progress through conflict-sensitive peace-building activities and provision of basic services, tailored to the distinct needs of each region.

In newer areas of focus, such as wealth creation and climate change, we will develop innovative, impact-focussed partnerships with the private sector and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), to complement our on-going dialogue and work with the Government. These partnerships will be designed to enhance the focus on growth of all relevant programmes, including through better education and health outcomes, investing in agricultural skills and know how, and in rural infrastructure. National support will help government institutions to deliver better services for the public and improve the investment climate. Our Private Enterprise Programme Ethiopia will help gain access to finance for businesses and work within priority sectors to address a range of market failures. Our Land Investment for Transformation Programme will support the government's efforts to implement land certification to drive productive land use.

DFID will help to build Ethiopia's institutional capacity to respond to climate change, including support to civil society and the private sector. The Strategic Climate Institutions Programme will support Ethiopia's climate negotiators, help the country attract climate finance and develop a coherent strategic response to climate change. It will also establish a Climate Innovation Centre to support low carbon technology enterprises. **DFID will mainstream considerations of climate change into our core investments in food security, peace-building, basic services and wealth creation.**

We have established **Girl Hub Ethiopia**, a demand-led resource to build the evidence, measure the impact and advise on best practice and policy for girls. The Girl Hub will be a catalytic facility, focused on convening new partnerships and building capacity with and for girls – providing better opportunities and skills.

While working to reduce underlying food insecurity and vulnerability, **we will maintain our position as a leading advocate on humanitarian issues** and respond to unpredictable crises through proven multi-donor channels that provide flexible, coordinated and rapid funding for humanitarian responses.

Partnerships

As the third largest donor (after the World Bank and US) to Ethiopia, and with strong human resources, we have the capacity and responsibility to consolidate our position as an innovative thought leader within the development community. **DFID will champion results, transparency, independent scrutiny and a focus on girls**, as part of wider leadership on aid effectiveness. We will explore ways to work with new and emerging donors while taking a more systematic approach to measuring the performance and value for money of the partners we work with and through, particularly Multilateral Agencies, in tune with the results of the Multilateral Aid Review. DFID Ethiopia will continue to support the successful development of the Delivering As One UN initiative, and to further improve the effectiveness of the World Bank, the EU, global funds and the humanitarian agencies. Our support to civil society will be scaled up through multi-donor programming as well as targeted work to monitor and mitigate the impact of legislation which seems to be limiting their work and partnerships on the ground.



4) Delivery and Resources (continued)

Planned Programme Spend for DFID Ethiopia

Pillar/Strategic priority	2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		TOTAL	
	Resource £'000	Capital £'000										
Wealth Creation	26,262	480	17,789	3,960	5,787	1,680	16,000	1,000	17,000		56,576	6,640
Climate Change	3,516		4,320		6,628	1,684	8,679	6,550	5,695	5,800	25,322	14,034
Governance and Security	18,561	3,800	19,097	3,800	12,877		24,000		20,000		75,974	3,800
Education	75,882		64,630		70,489		80,000	2,000	96,299	1,000	311,418	3,000
Reproductive, Maternal and Newborn Health	10,303		28,053		26,296		10,000		16,000		80,349	-
Malaria	2,341		8,761		10,200		11,000		12,000		41,961	-
HIV/Aids	5,048		722		1,146		1,000		2,000		4,868	-
Other Health	19,159		40,507		51,254		71,000	2,000	81,000	1,000	243,761	3,000
Water and Sanitation	5,460	15,200	4,993	15,200	5,646		13,000	17,000	18,000	19,200	41,639	51,400
Poverty, Hunger and Vulnerability	42,601	3,520	14,409	39,040	21,498	13,238	45,000	21,450	46,000	17,000	126,907	90,728
Humanitarian	6,130		57,010		32,043		7,000		5,000		101,053	-
Other MDG's					534						534	-
Global Partnerships	1,518		1,073		297		4,000		2,000		7,370	-
TOTAL	216,781	23,000	261,364	62,000	244,695	16,602	290,679	50,000	320,994	44,000	1,117,732	172,602

Note: Figures for: 2010-11 and 2011-12 are actual outturn; 2012-13 are provisional outturn; 2013-14 and 2014-15 are planned budgets



4) Delivery and Resources (continued)

Planned Operating Costs for DFID Ethiopia

Operating Costs

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Frontline delivery - Pay	1,365	1,955	2,628	3,059	3,261	10,903
Frontline delivery - Non Pay	736	1,075	785	886	1,024	3,770
Administrative Costs - Pay	400	324	334	336	355	1,349
Administrative Costs - Non Pay	509	401	489	294	265	1,449
Total	3,010	3,755	4,236	4,575	4,905	17,471

Note: Figures for 2010/11 to 2011/12 are actual out-turn; 2012/13 are provisional out-turn; 2013/14 and 2014/15 are planned budgets



4) Delivery and Resources (continued)

Planned Efficiency savings

Delivering Programme Efficiencies		
Category	Details	Residual cost in the SR period £'000
Strategic Reprioritisation	(i) Graduate support for HIV/AIDs [£1m reallocated in 2010/11] (ii) Exit from the infrastructure sector [total contribution £0.44m in 2010/11] (iii) Complete co-leadership of Development Assistance Group (DAG) [costed at £0.052m in 2010/11]	(i) n/a (ii) £0.60m in 2011/12 (iii) £0.021 in 2011/12
Further examples of Programme efficiency		

Administrative Cost Savings Initiative	2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15
	PAY £'000	Non Pay £'000	PAY £'000	Non Pay £'000	PAY £'000	Non Pay £'000	PAY £'000
Reduction in Consultancy Payments		17					
Reduction in Travel		45				43	
Reduction in Training		20					
Reduction in Estates & Property Costs						150	
Reduction in costs as a result of Office Restructuring	76						
Other Reductions		26					



5) Delivering Value for Money

Delivery of results in Ethiopia offers excellent value for money. DFID can deliver results in most areas more cheaply in Ethiopia than in many other Sub-Saharan African countries. This is because DFID programmes are largely delivered through GoE's decentralised and robust systems which utilise low cost techniques (such as community health workers) and minimise leakage. With low wage rates and comparatively low corruption, Ethiopia offers good value for money for investments in labour-intensive services such as health, education and social protection. We will work hard with our partners to mitigate any future risks that could undermine this position.

DFID-Ethiopia has started to more fully integrate value for money analysis in to the design, implementation and review of all programmes. In human development and social protection, we have constructed comparable unit cost data and drawn on extensive evaluations. We are learning from international best practice to introduce VfM in new governance, climate change and wealth creation programmes at the design stage. We will improve staff skills for VfM appraisal and monitoring and are maintaining a comprehensive database of VfM metrics to monitor performance across our programme portfolio to improve our effectiveness.

Our VfM Strategy is centred on the principles of Economy, Efficiency and Effectiveness. In doing so, we will:

- Make VfM a key consideration in project design and appraisal, and use this process to both undertake cost benefit/effectiveness analysis and to develop a series of VfM metrics for all interventions;
- Ensure that innovative project monitoring and evaluation systems (including log frames) are designed to capture and report on this information;
- Routinely monitor VfM metrics during programme reviews;
- Proactively manage the fiduciary risks associated with growing programme and administrative expenditure;
- Take a more commercial approach to the management of both our administration and programme resources; and
- Transparently assess our failures, to make sure we learn from what does not work and prevent further spending on such activities

Our **VfM Action Plan** has identified the following key priorities for the office:

- Ensuring that key priorities emerging from parallel work-streams on commercial capability, evaluation and anti-corruption are brought together under a single coherent framework to drive improvements
- Identifying key roles for individuals to inform PMFs
- Using re-structured senior management to increase VfM considerations in decision making process
- Developing further programme management training within the office including specific VfM focus.
- Developing additional guidance for annual reviews to improve consistency and quality of VfM analysis including a formal review of supplier management performance
- Undertaking regular cross-office review of 3rd party performance to drive improvements in programme management with partners
- Commissioning a formal mid-term independent evaluation of the Operational Plan to review performance and VfM to date and develop thinking for 2015 and beyond



6) Monitoring and Evaluation

DFID Ethiopia recognises that monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is critical to the overall success of its programme and will continue to invest in strengthening in-house knowledge and expertise as well as building national and regional government capacity.

Monitoring

This Plan is underpinned by a results framework derived from individual project logical frameworks which are the building blocks of our monitoring strategy. The majority of our programme by value is delivered through government systems where we will continue to monitor progress using national data drawn from administrative and survey sources. In newer areas such as wealth creation and climate change we will also invest in additional data collection where necessary including to establish relevant baselines. We will support greater use of participatory tools such as perception surveys to provide an additional perspective on the progress of our investments. With the Girl Hub we will also pilot a range of innovative monitoring tools to measure the impact of our programming on women and girls.. Monitoring of results will be led by the Corporate Effectiveness Team (CET), which includes a Results Adviser. Programme monitoring, evaluation and review will be the responsibility of individual teams, with oversight from the CET. Results monitoring will be a priority for learning and development, and will be embedded as a core responsibility across all members of the programme team. The CET will also lead a quarterly strategic forward look across the entire DFID Ethiopia programme to take stock of progress and identify areas where greater effort is needed to deliver planned results.

Evaluation

Reflecting the size of its overall investment DFID Ethiopia is committed to improve evidence and accountability through evaluation. We aim to ensure the majority of our programme by value is covered by formal evaluation and that a significant proportion is covered by rigorous impact evaluation. Our evaluation strategy maps out how we will honour this commitment through:

- Identifying criteria for evaluation: ensuring programme approaches to evaluation are proportionate to help maximise overall value for money and impact
- Strengthening design of new programmes: maximising use of evidence and ensuring monitoring and evaluation are fully considered during all project designs
- Increasing in-house evaluation capacity: creating appropriate learning and development opportunities for all programme staff and raising the level of formal accreditation within DFID E
- Working with partners: raising quality of systems and processes for monitoring and evaluating multi-stakeholder programmes to which DFID E contributes
- Building demand: stimulating demand in DFID, Ethiopia and the global development community for high quality independent evaluation

Evaluation will be built into new programmes in wealth creation and climate change, investing in the establishment or improving of baselines, data collection and analysis. Evaluation skills will be contracted from local partners from academia and international institutes, and drawing on regional and international experts for additional evaluation capacity. We will work with the DFID Evaluation Department on strategy monitoring and use the existing independent quality assurance panel to review evaluation designs and products. We are supporting independent evaluations of key joint donor government programmes such as the Productive Safety Nets Programme as well as investing in independent evaluation of our key innovative programmes e.g. in wealth creation, climate change and security and justice.

Building capacity of partners

We will continue to influence improvements in M&E systems to support our key investments in government programmes. Through the M&E component of the Protection of Basic Services component we will support federal and regional government capacity building and a range of evaluation studies aimed at improving the effectiveness of the overall programme. We will continue to support delivery of the the National Statistics Development Strategy and wider monitoring of the Growth and Transformation Plan. We will continue to contribute to steering independent evaluation of key programmes such as the Productive Safety Nets Programme.



7) Transparency

Transparency is one of the top priorities for the UK Government. We will ensure that we continue to meet our commitments under the UK Aid Transparency Guarantee including publishing detailed information about DFID projects, including programme documents and all spend above £500. We will continue to ensure that information is accessible, comparable, accurate, timely and in a common standard with other donors and that we provide opportunities for those directly affected by our projects to provide feedback.

DFID Ethiopia will continue to meet its commitments under the UK Aid Transparency Guarantee, by:

- **publishing on the DFID website** detailed information of all expenditure over £500 , ensuring information is comprehensive, accessible, of high quality and in plain English. A small number of exclusions will apply based primarily on key principles of Freedom of Information Act. We will contribute on a quarterly basis, to the Aid Management Platform, a joint project of the European Union and Government of Ethiopia (GoE) which is an on-line facility to inform the public, civil society and development partners in Ethiopia about the type and volume of development aid each bilateral and multilateral donor provides in Ethiopia. **DFID Ethiopia will meet the standards set out in the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI)** and will work closely with our programme partners to improve their transparency. This will require, over time, any civil society organisation that is in direct receipt of DFID funds to adhere to similar standards of transparency and accountability. DFID will also work to encourage other bilateral and multilateral organisations to adhere to similar standards of transparency.
- **promoting transparency and accessibility to information in Ethiopia** by translating key documents of the programmes the UK supports into local languages . DFID will continue to support GoE through the accountability component of the Protection to Basic Services Programme, to post timely budget information on service delivery units at district level, promoting greater transparency on budget information, and enabling citizens to better engage with their local government. Through the introduction of the client card, we will strengthen accountability for cash transfers, providing clients with an increased sense of certainty over their entitlements, and better evidence for appeals. Through our programmes and dialogue with the Government of Ethiopia, we will encourage transparency to Ethiopian citizens about their budgets and the aid received, in line with the IATI.
- **providing opportunities for feedback** from beneficiaries and those affected by DFID programmes. We will improve monitoring and joint reviews in our largest programmes to ensure feedback is collected during field visits. Improving evaluation across our programme will help us to derive evidence and feedback and increase opportunities to discuss programme results and recommendations with beneficiaries. We will update DFID Ethiopia's Country Brief and website every quarter.
- **improving quality assurance** across DFID Ethiopia's programme and resource management. With an increasing budget to deliver aid in Ethiopia, DFID will improve systems to respond to increased scrutiny from taxpayers, Parliament, and the public, i.e. the Corporate Effectiveness Team will check and ensure that all programme documents are clear, factual, and in plain English. In addition, DFID will ensure all transactions are accurate and of high quality, and that those with delegated authority to assess and approve expenditure, are fully competent to take on this responsibility.



8) UK Human Rights Assessment

The UK recognises that the realisation of all human rights underpins sustainable development. Through its development programmes, the UK aims to support civil society and governments to build open economies and open societies in which citizens have freedom, dignity, choice and control over their lives, and institutions are accountable, inclusive and responsive.

Human rights context

- **Social and economic rights:** Rights to an adequate standard of living, health and education have improved markedly in recent years. Ethiopia is ranked 173 of 186 countries in the Human Development Index (HDI 2012) but was the world's fastest improver on HDI between 2005-10, and is on track to achieve most of the MDGs. Official headcount poverty has fallen from 39% in 2005 to around 29% in 2011, child mortality has fallen by 28% (to 88 deaths per 1000 live births) and four million more children are in primary school (independent Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2011).
- **Non-discrimination:** Indicators for girls and women lag and progress masks discrepancies between social groups, rural and urban areas and regions. For instance, maternal mortality remains high at 676 per 100,000 live births. The infant mortality rate for Beneshangul Gumuz in 2011 was 101, against 40 for Addis Ababa (DHS). The law criminalises same sex relationships.
- **Civil and political rights:** In the aftermath of the disputed General Election in 2005, almost 200 demonstrators were shot, and tens of thousands imprisoned. The 2010 elections also fell short of international standards, according to European Union observers. In 2011, Freedom House downgraded Ethiopia's status to 'not free' on civil and political rights. Since 2012, opposition politicians, activists and journalists have been sentenced to long prison terms under the 2009 Anti-terrorism Proclamation. The 2009 Charities and Societies Proclamation (CSO law) imposes restrictions on international and resident civil society activities, including on human rights
- Multi-donor missions to affected regions have concluded that implementation of the government 'commune development programme' has been weak, with inadequately functioning public services in many of the sites. The UK and other donors have been unable to corroborate reports of systematic or widespread human right abuses in the programme.
- The Somali Region continues to be characterised by high levels of violence coupled with frequent allegations of human rights abuses committed by both the Ogaden National Liberation Front and regional government forces fighting against them. The UK and other donors continue to raise concerns over human rights in this region with both the federal and regional governments.
- The Universal Periodic Review reported in January 2010 and the Government accepted 98 of the 142 recommendations put forward, but rejected 32 (the Government accepted a further recommendation in March 2010). Implementation of recommendations will be reviewed at the next UPR process in 2014.

Direction of travel:

- **Social and economic rights** are on a strongly positive trend overall.
- Important **inequalities** persist and result in uneven progress across rural-urban, regional and social lines.
- Civil and political rights have neither improved nor deteriorated significantly since the post-election crackdown of 2005.

UK approach and focus:

- The UK will strongly support positive trends on **social and economic rights** through development programmes.
- We will step up work to address **inequalities** through on-going programmes in support of the most vulnerable Ethiopians, and through an increased emphasis on women and girls and the developing regional states.
- The UK will continue to work closely with the Government, non-governmental organisations and international development partners to promote and safeguard human rights, including placing a strong focus on respecting human rights in the underlying partnership principles governing aid to the Government.
- We will closely track alleged abuses of civil and political rights, and raise concerns robustly with the government at all levels.
- We will assess the Government's adherence to best practice guidance for the Commune Development Programme.
- We will help strengthen **accountability** institutions, supporting both civil society and autonomous agencies such as the Office of the Auditor General and the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission.
- We will strengthen voice and accountability in service delivery, empowering Ethiopians to engage effectively with the state in pursuit of their rights.



Annex A: Revisions to Operational Plan 2012/13

This Operational Plan has been refreshed from its original version primarily to reflect changes to the wider country context and more detailed programme design. The Plan also addresses the findings from a report by DFID's Internal Audit Department in early 2012 which highlighted increased risks to delivery arising from changes to the political governance, human rights and humanitarian situations in Ethiopia.

Context: A number of small revisions have been made to ensure that data are the most up to date and the overall text remains appropriate and relevant to the current situation including to acknowledge the death of Prime Minister Meles Zenawi in 2012.

Vision: A number of small drafting revisions to emphasise key priorities on tackling the root causes of poverty, disaster resilience and the focus of our regional programme in the Somali region. The overall vision remains unchanged.

Results: Our headline result on **security and justice** has been altered to reflect a longer than expected delivery timeframe. We have also revised our projected headline result on **food sufficiency** down based on an improved measurement methodology for national targets. The baseline for our result on **water** has been revised to reflect improved understanding of the underlying data.

Delivery and Resources: Budget allocations and workforce numbers have been adjusted in light of actual out-turn for 2012/13 and amendments to outer year planning assumptions.

Delivering Value for Money: The text has been amended to reflect current priorities under the latest version of the DFID Ethiopia Value for Money Action Plan.

Monitoring and Evaluation: A minor factual amendment to reflect recent progress on contracting independent evaluations.

Human Rights Assessment: New page added

Results Progress: Updated to reflect recent progress

Embedding Disaster Resilience: New page added



Annex B: Results Progress

Progress towards headline results:

Pillar/ Strategic Priority	Indicator	Baseline (include year)	Progress towards results (include year)	Expected Results (include year)
Wealth Creation	Number of household incomes raised by 20 per cent or more (C)	0 (2011)	No data available. Private Enterprise Programme approved in July 2012. Land Investment programme in design.	275,000 (by 2015)
Climate Change	Number of poor people better able to cope with climate shocks (C)	0 (2011)	No data available. Climate High Level Investment Programme approved in September 2012	1.5 million (in 2015)
Governance and Security	Number of women with improved access to security and justice (A)	0 (2011)	By 2012 DFID support for legal aid clinics had provided over 200,000 women and girls with improved access to security and justice	3.5 million (by 2017) including 500,000 by 2015
Education	Number of children supported by DFID in primary education (A)	1.42 million of whom almost half are girls (2010)	During 2011/12 DFID supported 1.6 million children in primary education of whom 48% (780,000) were girls	1.94 million of whom almost half will be girls (37% more girls and boys supported in 2015 compared to baseline)
Health	Number of births delivered with the help of nurses, midwives or doctors through DFID funding (A)	58,000 (2010/11)	During 2011/12 110,000 skilled births were delivered through DFID funding.	500,000 (births safely delivered between 2011-15)
Water and Sanitation	Number of people with sustainable access to clean drinking water sources through DFID support (A)	1,165,000 (2010)	By 2012 DFID's current programmes had provided 1.9 million people (an additional 760,000 people from baseline) with sustainable access to clean drinking water	1.4 million more people with access (by 2015)
Poverty, Hunger and Vulnerability	Number of people achieving food sufficiency (A)	0 (2010)	By 2012 200,000 individuals had graduated from the Productive Safety Nets Programme.	340,000 of which half will be women (by 2014)
Humanitarian	Number of severely malnourished children (C)	1,067,000 (2011)	No new data available. In 2012 DFID Ethiopia provided emergency food assistance for 2.6 million people.	848,000 (a reduction of 219,000 by 2015)

* These results may not be directly aggregatable with other country results due to different measurement methodologies



Annex C: Embedding Disaster Resilience

Context

DFID Ethiopia is at the forefront of embedding disaster resilience across its programme. The context of chronic and cyclical food security crises and our substantial social protection, livelihoods and humanitarian support makes it essential to ensure the effective delivery of our portfolio.

Achievements

DFID Ethiopia has completed all seven steps outlined in the Minimum Standards for Embedding Disaster Resilience in DFID Country Offices as follows:

- Nominated an office champion to drive disaster resilience forward
- Carried out a multi-hazard risk assessment
- Developed a disaster resilience strategy
- Started 'disaster-proofing' new business cases; new business cases including the Peace and Development Programme in the conflict-affected Somali Region are being prioritised.
- Developed new programmes and adapted existing programmes to support disaster resilience: a new relief food programme is designed to respond to early warning and has built in contingencies to expand when needs increase.
- Developed an emergency humanitarian response plan
- Contributed to bi-annual reporting to Ministers on disaster resilience

Further achievements beyond the attainment of minimum standards include:

- Pioneering of innovative multi-year humanitarian programmes with built in contingencies developed in response to the UK Response to the ICAI Horn of Africa Review. These have contributed to the Secretary of State's endorsement of multi-year mechanisms as "the way of doing business" in chronic humanitarian contexts.
- Our financial case for multi-year relief food financing has been included in DFID research and has already been presented to to EU Resilience Mission to Ethiopia on DFID Humanitarian Financing Reform and UK Statement at the IGAD Drought Resilience General Assembly in March 2013.
- Our support to the Government of Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP), providing predictable cash and food payments to some 7 million chronically food insecure people, has also been positively reviewed in its contribution to resilience (ICAI and IASC Reviews of the Horn of Africa Response). It includes a Risk Financing Mechanism that allows the programme to cover additional needs in times of shock, including in the 2011 Horn of Africa drought, and a Household Asset Building Programme to ultimately promote graduation to food security.
- We are building the evidence base for investing in resilience, including our inputs to the recent CHASE-managed reports on the Economics of Resilience in the Horn of Africa and (still in draft) the VFM benefits of multi-year funding.
- We are working closely with the Government of Ethiopia to advance its ambitious Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) Strategy, which includes building climate resilience through the Climate High-Level Investment Programme (CHIP) and the Strategic Climate Institutions Programme (SCIP). A new programme of wealth creation seeks to create employment opportunities in less vulnerable non-farming sectors.
- The full mid-term independent review of the DFID Ethiopia Operational Plan will look specifically at our approach to disaster resilience and help identify further opportunities for improvement