

UNDAF

United Nations Development Assistance Framework in Ethiopia

2002-2004

The UNCT: Contributing Towards Reducing
Absolute Poverty in Ethiopia

October 2001
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

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By the United Nations Country Team, Ethiopia

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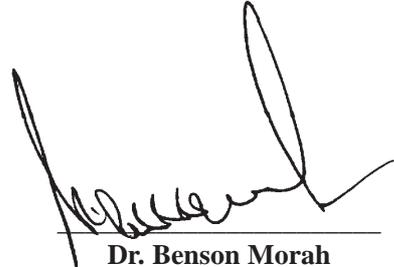
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UN RESIDENT AGENCIES SIGNATURE PAGE

We, the United Nation Country Team (UNCT) in Ethiopia, while respecting each organization's mandate and competence, pledge our commitment to collaborative programming in order to foster cooperation and coordination among all of our Agencies, Funds and Programmes. This is towards enhancing the performance and impact of the UN system by embracing new synergies for a common United Nations' response to development challenges and priorities in Ethiopia.



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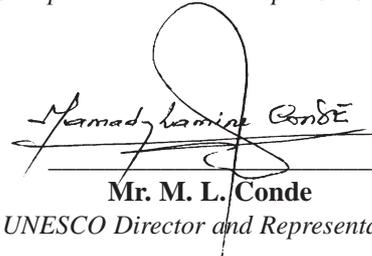
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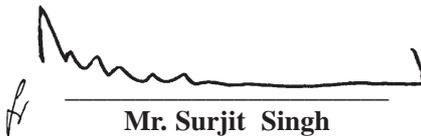
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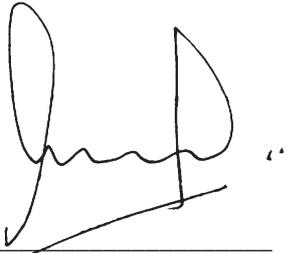
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3. Chair of the Donors-Ambassadors Group, Norwegian Ambassador, H.E. Mr. Oskar S. Oskarsson.
4. Alternate Chair of the Ambassador-Donor Group, British Ambassador, H.E. Mr. Myles Wickstead
5. European Union Ambassadors
6. Executive Director of NGO umbrella organisation of CRDA, Ato Kebede Asrat.

UN NON-RESIDENT AGENCIES ACTIVE IN ETHIOPIA

1. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
2. International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)
3. International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
4. International Maritime Organisation (IMO)
5. World Trade Organisation (WTO)
6. International Trade Centre (ITC)
7. Universal Postal Union (UPU)
8. World Intellectual Rights Organisation (WIPO)
9. World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)
10. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
11. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
12. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
13. Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNCHR)
14. United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (UNDCP)
15. United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
16. United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
17. United Nations University (UNU)
18. World Tourism Organisation

DEPARTMENTS

1. Department of Political Affairs (DPA)
2. Department of Peace-keeping Operations (DPKO)
3. Office for Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
4. Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)

UNDP Non-Core Entities

1. United Nations International Fund for Women (UNIFEM)
2. United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)
3. Office to Combat Desertification and Drought (UNSO)
4. United Nations Volunteer Programme (UNV)
5. Global Environment Facility (GEF)
6. Gender in Development (GID)

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The preparation of this document has been a concerted effort by the UN Country Team (UNCT) in Ethiopia. It is a reflection of the consensus reached through discussions among the members of the UNCT, consultations with government, donors, non-governmental organizations as well as non-resident UN agencies.

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In many ways, given the large size of UNCT, the team collaborative spirit has been outstanding. This has gone a long way in promoting the UN reform programme that the Secretary General initiated a few years ago, which is helping to prepare the UN System for supporting work towards the Millennium Development Goals, signed in New York by Heads of State and Governments to champion global causes of poverty and underdevelopment.

Samuel Nyambi
UN Resident Coordinator

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
ADLI	Agricultural Development Led Industrialisation
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome
CAP	Consolidated Appeal Process
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CSA	Central Statistical Authority
CRDA	Christian Relief Development Association
DA	Development Assistance
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DPA	Department of Political Affairs
DPKO	Department of Peace Keeping Operations
DPPC	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission
ESDP	Education Sector Development Programme
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
HABITAT	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
HOAs	Heads of Agencies
HSDP	Health Sectoral Development Programme
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDA	International Development Association
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPRSP	Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
IPAA	International Partnership Against Aids in Africa
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
ITC	International Trade Centre
ITU	International Telecommunications Union
MIS	Management Information System
MoH	Ministry of Health
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Scale Enterprises
MTCT	Mother to Child Transmission

NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PLWHA	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PRGF	Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RC	Resident Coordinator
SDP	Sectoral Development Programme
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TB	Tuberculosis
TWG	Thematic Working Groups
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDAF TC	United Nations Development Assistance Framework Technical Committee
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDCP	United Nations Drug Control Programme
UNDGO	United Nations Development Group Office
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Protection
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNSO	United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office / Office to Combat Desertification and Drought
UNV	United Nations Volunteer
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WB	World Bank
WBI	World Bank Institute
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organisation
WSSD	World Summit for Social Development
WTO	World Trade Organization

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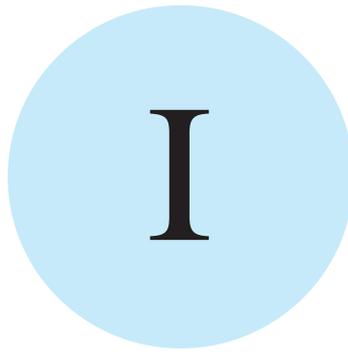
ABSTRACT

The United Nations Development Framework (UNDAF), a key instrument for implementing the Secretary General's reform programme, is designed to serve as a framework and a tool for advocacy for all United Nations (UN) system organisations in their operations at the country level. Intended to achieve goal-oriented collaboration and coherence in the UN programmes of assistance, the UNDAF is formulated and presented with common objectives and time frame, and in response to the development challenges and priorities of the countries concerned. In this respect, the overarching goal of the Ethiopia UNDAF is: *Contributing Towards Reducing Absolute Poverty in Ethiopia*. Underpinning the overarching goal are six thematic areas, which are: sustained economic growth; productive employment; food security and sustainable agricultural development; access to basic social services; good governance; and HIV/AIDS and development. All these areas are of contemporary relevance. The analysis shows that there are emerging synergy clusters among the UN agencies in their areas of strategic operations, which would facilitate and enhance inter-agency collaboration and cooperation. The programme cycle of the UNDAF in Ethiopia is for 3 years, starting 2002 and ending in 2005.

Interweaving the thematic areas are the following cross-cutting issues: promoting gender equity and equality, and advancement of women; encouraging globalisation through faster integration of the Ethiopian economy into the global economy; reducing the digital divide through information and communication technology; and seeking to

mainstream human rights perspectives in their broader context to encompass economic, social, civil, cultural and political dimensions. During the preparation of UNDAF, consultations with the government, bilateral donors, non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations were held. To assist the government in achieving the goal of reducing absolute poverty, strategic partnership will be strengthened with relevant stakeholders. The UN Country Team strategic framework will build on the joint and complementary activities in such areas as Ethiopia's humanitarian emergency, the HIV/AIDS pandemic, food security and agriculture development, health, education, and gender. Finally the UNDAF strategic framework also proposes monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, and suggests new approaches for resource mobilisation. These aspects are key to the implementation of the strategic framework, while providing an opportunity to all UN agencies to further strengthen their collaborative efforts in pursuit of achieving greater development impact and results within their mandates. The UNDAF will be implemented within the context of evolving political realities in Ethiopia.

The UNDAF, as a framework document, focuses on the direction and orientation of UN system in Ethiopia with a greater sense of convergence. It is also an advocacy tool on the normative values that the UN system stands for worldwide, and as such, it can be used as an instrument for mobilizing resources to address the development challenges and opportunities that Ethiopia faces.



INTRODUCTION

Ethiopia, with a population of about 64 million people, is the second most populous country in Sub-Saharan Africa. It is estimated that close to 30 million Ethiopians live in absolute poverty and they face poverty on a day-to-day basis.¹ One out of nine infants does not reach its fifth birthday, and many of those who reach that age become stunted as a result of malnutrition. For every 100,000 mothers who deliver live infants, close to 870 of them die because of complications related to childbearing. Seventy-five percent of the population is without access to safe water and 45.5 percent receive no health services. Besides health and income, the other index of human poverty is educational attainment. In Ethiopia, 64 percent of the adult population is illiterate, and the net primary school enrolment ratio is only 35 percent, with women and girls well below the average figures. Conflicts and cycles of drought further threaten the sustainable livelihood of Ethiopians, with millions of people suffering from food insecurity. Improving the state of poverty demands a concerted response. Although the primary responsibility for addressing poverty rests on the Government of Ethiopia (GoE), it is a challenge that calls for the support of the international community.

Although recent performance, particularly in terms of economic growth, has been encouraging, Ethiopia faces major challenges in promoting the wellbeing of its people. Measured by Human Development Index – a composite measure of adjusted per capita income, life expectancy and educational attainment - Ethiopia

ranks at 171 out of 174 countries. With a per capita income of about US\$100 per annum, it is among the poorest countries in the world.² Moreover, Ethiopia is facing humanitarian emergencies related to the spread of the HIV/AIDS pandemic as well as to chronic food insecurity owing to cyclical droughts, low levels of agricultural productivity and expansion into marginal lands and political instability within the region. It is estimated that as high as 7.3-10.6 percent of the adult population is infected by the HIV virus and that the figure is escalating to chronic food insecurity owing to cyclical droughts, low levels of agricultural productivity and expansion into marginal lands and political instability within the region. It is estimated that as high as 7.3-10.6 percent of the adult population is infected by the HIV virus and that the figure is escalating. The situation is exacerbated by millions of people who are faced with severe food shortages.³ Faced with the dual challenges of long-term development and the need for responding to ever-increasing emergencies, the Government of Ethiopia has adopted an approach in which development initiatives go hand in hand with a continued response to emergency situations.

In 1992, the government introduced extensive reforms in the area of economic management, political administration, and governance. The primary aim was one of transforming the economy from a centrally-controlled to a market-oriented system with the view to bringing about political stability to the atmosphere that is characterized by

¹ Ministry of Economic Development and Cooperation, Poverty Situation in Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, March 1999.

² UNDP, Human Development Report 2000, New York: Oxford University Press.

³ The Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau appealed for approximately 461,000 metric tons and almost 1.4 million metric tons of relief assistance for 6.6 million people in 1999 and 10.5 million people in 2000, respectively.

ethnic tensions and potential conflicts. Recognizing the pervasiveness of poverty as Ethiopia's primary development challenge, The GoE is now building on the existing policy to formulate an Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (IPRSP)⁴. The IPRSP provides a broad picture of on-going strategies that are expected to address poverty in Ethiopia. It is also elaborating on the major development challenges, intended measures of policy and the process of preparing a full PRSP over the coming year.

In line with its various mandates and plans of actions agreed to at global conferences, the UN System has been actively supporting Ethiopia's efforts of humanitarian response, economic reform and development. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and the World Health Organization (WHO) have all long-standing programmes worked out to help Ethiopia meet country's its development and emergency challenges. Several other specialized agencies (UNIDO, ILO, FAO, ITU, and UNESCO) and inter-governmental organizations such as the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) give support in their various fields of specialization. In addition, the Bretton Woods Institutions (World Bank and the International Monetary Fund) and United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) also provide crucial support to promote economic development in the country.

Given that development variables are often inter-related, there are many areas of synergy among the various programmes undertaken by the UN System in Ethiopia. Building on such synergies, so that the various interventions are mutually re-enforcing and increasing impact, the UN Country Team (UNCT)

has decided to develop a common framework for UN operations at country level. Thus, in 1998, the Ethiopia UNCT undertook a CCA and continued in 1999-2000 to develop a United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). The UNDAF will thus serve as a framework for planning and a tool for all UN operations. It does not replace agencies' country programmes. Rather, it is a framework on which each agency's country programmes and projects will be based. Hence, it maps out common objectives and strategic areas of intervention. Concrete activities will be designed as country programmes of individual agencies or joint programmes by the UNCT are developed. The time frame for the UNDAF is a three-year period, stretching from the year 2002 to 2004, with the year 2001 used for programming work.

This document is structured as follows. In section II, the process of the UNDAF preparation is presented. Section III discusses major challenges and opportunities in addressing absolute poverty reduction in Ethiopia, which is the overarching goal of the UNDAF. Section III likewise considers the government's response to poverty, global commitments emerging from UN Global Conferences and Conventions as well as the key challenges to be addressed by the UN System in Ethiopia. Section IV highlights the lessons learned from the on-going activities of the UN System in response to the country's development challenges. Building on previous sections, Section V discusses the strategic framework for UN support and intervention in the coming three years and articulates common objectives. In addition, emerging synergy clusters are examined. Section VI looks into how strategies can be forged to co-operate with partners beyond the UN Family. Finally, section VII specifies mechanisms for oversight of the UNDAF as a dynamic process.

⁴ The PRSP replaces the Policy Framework Papers that have guided policy reform, and it forms the basis for lending to low income countries by the Bretton Woods Institutions.



THE UNDAF PREPARATION PROCESS

In July 1997, the Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr. Kofi Annan, introduced the UNDAF as the key instrument for the United Nations development co-operation at country level to serve as a planning framework and as a tool to advocate for to advocate all UN System Organizations. In response to national development priorities, the UNDAF reflects common areas of programmes of action. In his report on reforms, the Secretary General stated, “In order to achieve goal-oriented collaboration, coherence and mutual reinforcement, the United Nations programmes of assistance will be formulated and presented as part of a single United Nations Development Assistance Framework with common objectives and time-frame.” The UNDAF process has, to a considerable extent, built on the Common Country Assessment (CCA), which was completed in the fourth quarter of 1999.

Under the overall leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator and with a strong support from the UNCT, and guidance from the UN Development Group Office at the headquarters, the UNDAF Technical Committee (UNDAF TC) was formed by representatives from various agencies to oversee the formulation of the UNDAF. As a first step, the UNDAF TC undertook the formulation of the overarching goal as well as the development of the thematic areas of contemporary relevance. The UNDAF TC made a series of presentations to the UNCT to build consensus on the overarching goal and the thematic areas. At these meetings, both the process and content of the UNDAF were discussed extensively and the goal, “*To Contribute Towards*

Reducing Absolute Poverty” was adopted as the overarching goal for UN development activities in Ethiopia. In addition, an inter-agency technical workshop was held in April 2000 to examine in depth the rationale behind choosing this overarching goal. The workshop was held in order to determine thematic areas to build towards the goal, and to show clearly the linkages between thematic areas and the overarching goal. With the aim of crystallizing the thinking on the overarching goal and thematic areas, a resource person on UNDAF from the UN Staff College, Turin, worked closely for about a week in June 2000 with the members of the inter-agency UNDAF Technical Committee. During the same period, the resource person also made a presentation at the Heads of Agency Retreat, which focused on UN reforms as a response to the threats posed by the global dynamics of change, and their implications for country programme operations and the future of the UN system. This helped sharpen the focus on the issues to be addressed and the process to be followed in the preparation of the framework of the UN development assistance.

The Heads of Agency Retreat focused on this year’s process of the UNDAF. With some adjustments, the recommendations of the UNDAF TC on thematic areas and key crosscutting issues were considered and adopted. Agencies committed themselves to participate actively in working groups to be established according to thematic areas. They also indicated groups and thematic areas in which the agencies can could participate and at the same time suggested focal agencies to form each group and

work on particular themes. Working in close collaboration with the UNDAF TC, written drafts were prepared and synthesized by the inter-agency Thematic Working Groups (Annex 4). Comments and critical feedback received were incorporated into the present UNDAF document. Moreover, inputs from non-resident UN agencies were also solicited. Inputs that agencies provided have been appropriately reflected in the document.

The annual Heads of Agency Retreat proved a useful opportunity for consultation with partners on the UNDAF process. During this time, the UNCT held

extensive discussions with senior government officials from the Federal Government, including the Minister of Economic Development & Cooperation, the Minister in Charge of the Social Sectors in the Prime Minister's Office, and Vice Ministers in the Ministries of Finance, Trade & Industry, and Transport & Communication. The UNCT also deliberated with several officials of the Regional Governments as well as major donor partners and selected representatives of the NGO community. Discussions revolved around the UNDAF with partners adding many ideas for consideration.



ADDRESSING ABSOLUTE POVERTY IN ETHIOPIA: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

3.1 Overview

In its national development plans, the GoE has identified poverty reduction as the country's overriding development challenge. Poverty is pervasive with an estimated 45 percent of the population living in absolute poverty. It is viewed as a complex and multi-dimensional problem. Low incomes in a predominantly rural agricultural economy, limited employment opportunities, and chronic food insecurity have been identified as serious constraints. Additionally, access to basic social services such as education, health, shelter, safe drinking water and sanitation are among the lowest in the world and systems of governance are weak leading to insufficient empowerment of the general population, most particularly women and the poor.

Poverty is a reflection of the loss of basic human rights: social, economic, cultural and political. The challenge to the office-bearers is how they can ensure that the basic rights of the entire population are fully and progressively protected. The GoE has recognized that basic human rights can be fulfilled only when all citizens are able to have access to and utilize available resources and basic services, and when they are provided with equitable opportunities to develop their full potential. Ensuring access to available resources and to basic services is enshrined in the Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. Sub-article 3 states, *“Every Ethiopian citizen has the right to equal access to publicly funded social services.”* This is reinforced in Sub-

article 4 of the Constitution that states, *“The State has the obligation to allocate increasing resources to provide public health, education and other social services.”*

Poverty in Ethiopia is compounded by situations of emergency faced by a large proportion of the people. These include situations of food shortages arising from the low incomes and depletion of resources among rural communities attributable to recurrent droughts and the lack of alternative sources of income, and human displacement owing to conflicts. Another emergency situation, with a critical impact on development and poverty relates to the spread of the HIV virus and the growing number of people affected by the AIDS pandemic. To address the vexing issues of reducing absolute poverty, national development priorities have been made to focus on the long-term objective of ensuring sustainable economic growth and development. Improving access to basic social services also occupies a strategic position in the country's development priorities.

Arguably, economic growth and human development need to be seen in the overall context of the current relief environment prevailing in Ethiopia as well as the impact of the AIDS pandemic. Many rural households remain destitute and vulnerable as a result of increasingly fragile livelihoods and displacement due to drought and conflict. Even under normal circumstances, it is estimated that 4-5 million Ethiopians face chronic food insecurity. Building up

assets of such households to enable them generate incomes beyond immediate needs, and strengthening their ability to cope with external shocks is an important starting point for longer-term development. The challenge can be met by ensuring that development initiatives include interventions that directly target vulnerable households and are effective. Similarly, the impact of HIV/AIDS on the livelihoods of the Ethiopian people is enormous with effects felt across all walks of life. Since AIDS depletes human capital in the productive years (15 to 49 years), the most immediate effects felt are the reduction in labour productivity, increase in absenteeism, additional cost in training and hiring of new recruits, and increases in spending on health care, retirement and death benefits. Beyond the financial repercussions, there are social and psychological impacts which are immeasurable.

3.2 The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)

Building on the Comprehensive Development Framework and in pursuit of efforts to achieve sustainable poverty reduction, the Bretton Woods Institutions have introduced a new framework embodied in PRSP. It serves as a basis for concessional lending and for debt relief under the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative. It is expected that the PRSP would be nationally owned. The process of its preparation would be participatory and that it would serve as a framework for other donor assistance. The GoE has completed the preparation of the IPRSP which was presented to the donors to initiate the process of consultation for the full-PRSP⁵. It is envisaged that the UN System will play a catalytic role in the preparation of the full PRSP. It is expected to lay out the government's approach to the many dimensions of poverty reduction in Ethiopia, and the IPRSP provides the basic elements of such an approach.

The IPRSP incorporates four building blocks, namely, (i) a strategy for economic growth based on agricultural development leading to industrialization but first addressing the key challenge of food insecurity and recurring humanitarian emergencies, (ii) judiciary and civil service reform, (iii) decentralization and empowerment, and (iv) capacity building. The Agriculture Development Led Industrialization Strategy (ADLI) provides the

content for the first building block. During the first stage of ADLI, development efforts will concentrate on agricultural development that is oriented towards exports and food security and on developing a market economy. It is complemented by development programmes aimed at improving the physical and social infrastructure, expanding access to basic goods and services, addressing concerns of food insecure households as well as a response to the HIV/AIDS emergency. Using a sector-wide approach, the Sector Development Programmes (SDPs) in education, health and roads have been implemented. The Food Security Programme and the Water Sector Development Programme are also being formulated. The SDPs indicate the government's development priorities and serve as a policy and strategic framework for action in their respective sectors over a five-year period.

Judicial and civil service reform, decentralization, empowerment and capacity building, which form the remaining building blocks of the PRSP, will potentially encourage good governance and institutional development, which will help make public and private sector organizations function more effectively.

3.3 Global Conferences and Conventions

Over the past two decades, the UN has organized a series of global conferences to address important concerns of the international community. These summits and conferences represent a remarkable achievement for the United Nations System. Through these conferences, the entire international community has been galvanized to agree on shared values, goals, and strategies to achieve promotion in human progress. There is a growing consensus on development priorities, many of which relate to addressing poverty at a global level. Such priorities obviously apply to Ethiopia's development efforts and therefore form an important basis for the UNDAF. The growing consensus on development issues demonstrates the United Nations System's strength in exercising its moral authority in raising global consciousness, setting development agenda, bringing about commitments by member states to implement conference outcomes, and assisting the member states in realizing their commitments. The various UN-sponsored conferences and summits are outlined in Table 1 below.

⁵ Many donors are of the view that the consultation process on the IPRSP has been inadequate.

Table 1: UN Global Conferences and Conventions

Conferences/Conventions	Location	Year
Economic and Social Development		
Environment		
United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)	Rio de Janeiro	1992
Vienna Convention for the Protection of Ozone Layer		1985
Basel Convention for Control of Trans Boundary Movement of Hazardous Waste / Disposals		1989
The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change		1992
The United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity		1993
The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification		1994
Social Development		
World Summit for Children	New York	1990
World Summit for Social Development (WSSD)	Copenhagen	1995
ILO Convention Concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour		1930
ILO Convention on Equal Remuneration		1951
ILO Convention on Abolition of Forced Labour		1957
ILO Convention on Discrimination in Employment and Occupation		1958
ILO Convention on Minimum Age		1973
International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and members of their Families		1990
Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour		1999
Basic Needs		
International Conference on Primary Health Care	Alma Ata	1978
World Conference on Education for All	Jomtien	1992
Convention against Discrimination in Education		1962
International Conference on Nutrition	Rome	1992
World Food Summit (WFS)	Rome	1996
First United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (HABITAT I)	Copenhagen	
Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)	Istanbul	1996
Trade		
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, UNCTAD I to UNCTAD X	Geneva	1964
Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora		1973
Population		
International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD)	Cairo	1994
Gender Issues		
Fourth World Conference on Women (FWCW)	Beijing	1995
UN Convention on the Political Rights of Women		1953
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women		1979

Conferences/Conventions	Location	Year
Developing Countries		
First United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries	Paris	1981
Second United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries	Paris	1990
Global Conference on the Sustainable Dev't of Small Island Developing States	Barbados	1994
Human Rights		
International Conference on Human Rights	Tehran	1968
World Congress on Human Rights	New Delhi	1990
World Conference on Human Rights	Vienna	1993
Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders	Cairo	1995
Slavery Convention		1927
ILO Convention Concerning Forced or Compulsory Labor		1930
The Universal Declaration on Human Rights		1948
Convention on Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide		1948
ILO Convention: Freedom of Association & Protection of the Right to Organize		1948
ILO Convention: The Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention		1949
Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War		1950
ILO Convention: Equal Remuneration		1951
Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees		1951
UN Convention on the Political Rights of Women		1953
Convention Relation to Stateless Persons		1954
ILO Convention: Abolition of Forced Labor		1957
ILO Convention: Discrimination in Employment and Occupation		1958
Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness		1961
Convention on the International Right of Correction		1962
Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age of Marriage and Registration of Marriages		1964
International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights		1966
International Convention on Civil and Political Rights & Optional Protocol to The International Convention on Civil & Political Rights		1966
International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination		1966
Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women		1979
Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment		1984
Convention on the Rights of the Child		1989
Humanitarian Affairs		
World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction	Yokohama	1994

In view of the mandate it has given to its various organizations, the UN System continues to provide assistance to Ethiopia in translating the outcomes of the United Nations global conferences into concrete national policies and programmes. While commendable progress has been made in a number of areas, there is still a considerable room for improvement in translating global commitments into national policies and programmes. Ethiopia lags behind in many of the indicators agreed to at the conferences (see CCA). Arguably, Ethiopia's low initial conditions mean that the challenges for achieving the objectives of global conferences are greater. A concerted effort for moving ahead is necessary. Because of the overlapping and mutually reinforcing nature of the various declarations and plans of action, the follow-up to conferences cannot

3.4 Major Challenges to be Addressed by the UN System

In support of the government's endeavors, and according to key development challenges suggested by the CCA as well as the priorities suggested by global UN conferences and conventions. The Ethiopia UNCT has identified six strategic areas of emphasis and four crosscutting issues for the 2002-2004 programming cycle of the UNDAF. The six strategic areas are sustained economic growth; productive employment; food security and sustainable agricultural development; access to basic social services; good governance; and HIV/AIDS and development. The four crosscutting issues are gender equity, equality and the advancement of women; globalisation; increased use of information technology; and human rights.

Box 1: Economic Policy and Poverty Reduction

Conceptually, economic policy measures the extent, which a government, through policy, creates an enabling environment for broad-based growth and poverty reduction. In practice, there are four components:

- ❖ Macroeconomic policies: fiscal, monetary and exchange rate policies designed to provide a stable environment for economic activity;
- ❖ Structural policies: the extent which the trade, tax, and sectoral policies create appropriate incentives for asset or wealth accumulation by households and firms;
- ❖ Public sector management: the degree of effectiveness of services which the public sector institutions provide that are complimentary to the private sector and the wider civil society organizations, such as the rule of law, property rights, infrastructure, and social services; and
- ❖ Social Inclusion: the extent which the policy ensures greater participation of the society through provision of social services that reach the poor and disadvantaged, especially women and ethnic minorities.

be pursued in isolation. There is a need for a targeted and coherent approach by the UN to avoid duplication and to promote effective action. The UNDAF seeks to provide such an approach.

Ethiopia has participated actively in many United Nations-sponsored conferences and summits, and is party to many of the international declarations, plans of action or other agreements that have emerged from these international meetings. As a follow-up to the various conferences, and with the assistance of the United Nations agencies working in Ethiopia, the GoE has elaborated a number of national action plans. The International Conference on Nutrition and the World Food Summit is a case in point.

3.4.1 Sustained Economic Growth

Throughout the 1990s, the Government of Ethiopia has implemented policies and strategies to accelerate the pace of economic growth. Economic growth is, through its impact on per capita income, opportunities for productive employment, and the generation of resources/surpluses for development, a primary component of any endeavor towards the reduction of poverty. Many empirical studies on poverty have showed a strong correlation with national per capita income and national poverty indicators.⁶ Nevertheless, there is a wide variation across countries in the extent to which economic growth may actually reduce poverty. However, in Ethiopia there would be a daunting challenge even if

⁶ See, for instance, David Dollar and Aart Kraay (March 2000), *Growth is Good for the Poor*, World Bank, Washington, DC, and Jonathan Temple (March 1999), *The New Growth Evidence*, *Journal of Economic Literature*.



resources (human, organizational and social capital), strengthening the country's position in the global economy, promotion of competitive development in the private sector, and investment in the physical infrastructure, which is extremely underdeveloped in Ethiopia. These measures have been anchored on sound macroeconomic policies, responsive sectoral programmes, efficient public sector management, and proactive participation of the wider society in the process of development as elaborated in Box 1.

real GDP were to grow at an annual rate of 7 percent because it would take 18 years to double the per capita income from the current \$100 to \$200.

After two decades of falling per capita income, Ethiopia has experienced GDP growth, averaging around 6 percent over the 1992-99 period. Significant economic gains have been achieved as a result of structural economic reforms which, inter alia, aimed at liberalizing the economy and promoting a market-oriented system coupled with a concerted effort to achieve and maintain macroeconomic stability. Despite progress, per capita income remains the second lowest in sub-Saharan Africa. Openness to foreign trade, measured by share of exports and imports in GDP (which benefits the poor to the same degree as it benefits the entire economy) is modest. Diversification of exports through promoting investment both in traditional and non-traditional sectors will be central to Ethiopia's economic transformation. In the 1990s, Ethiopia's composition of exports has hardly changed, while the terms of trade for its primary commodity - coffee - have declined. The challenge is how to build on the successes achieved to-date and, embark on second generation of reforms such as the administrative, legal, and regulatory functions of the state, development of the private sector, etc. so that GDP growth could be accelerated.

Evidently, poverty reduction requires high economic growth, and it should be sustained in favour of the poor. For a country like Ethiopia, this, in turn, requires the consolidation of economic reforms already embarked upon, investment in human

With the lead role played by the IMF and the World Bank, the opportunities exist for the UN System to contribute to a rational, transparent, and predictable macroeconomic framework in Ethiopia, which would create a favorable environment for long term growth and poverty reduction.

3.4.2 Productive Employment

If economic growth is to contribute to a reduction in poverty, it is necessary to move beyond increased national income to ensure that such income translates into improved conditions at household level. Indeed, the Government of Ethiopia considers unemployment and poverty as inter-related challenges in Ethiopia's development process in a gender equitable manner. Similarly, in 1995 the World Summit on Social Development also identified the promotion of employment opportunities as a key means of addressing poverty. At the Summit, Ethiopia, along with other members of the international community, made a commitment to promote productive employment as follows:

“Productive work and employment are central elements of development as well as decisive elements of human identity. Sustained economic growth and sustainable development as well as the expansion of productive employment should go hand in hand. Full and adequately and appropriately remunerated employment is an effective method of combating poverty and promoting social integration. The goal of full employment



requires that the State, the social partners and all the other parts of civil society at all levels cooperate to create conditions that enable everyone to participate in and benefit from productive work. In a world of increasing globalization and interdependence among countries, national efforts need to be buttressed by international cooperation.”⁷

The UN System in Ethiopia will assist the government to fulfill this commitment, given its importance in reducing absolute poverty.

Although limited, available data show that open unemployment and under-employment are high. Existing sources indicate that open unemployment is a characteristic feature of urban areas. On the other hand, underemployment (people working but less than full time or earning an income that is insufficient to meet basic needs) is a more serious problem in the

rural areas where over 80 percent of the labor force works less than 40 hours per week. With regard to this type of unemployment, the 1999 Labor Force Survey indicates that the unemployment rate for the urban areas was 25.5 percent compared to 5.0 percent for the rural areas. Based on the survey, overall unemployment rate for the country was estimated at 8.2 percent (6.9 percent for men and 17.3 percent for women). Unemployment is more noticeable among the 15-24 age group for both sexes, decreasing beyond the age of 30. The right to full employment (whether through wage employment or through self-employment) is a basic human right as it provides the means of earning an income that would allow for a basic standard of living.

The challenges facing the government in fulfilling the right to employment progressively are two fold: managing the dynamics of population growth and the expansion of labor-intensive productive activities. In general, the policies and strategies of the GoE aim at increasing employment opportunities. ADLI, for instance, was designed to focus initially on agricultural production because this sector contributes so significantly to overall employment. Other favorable policies and programmes such as the Poverty Alleviation and Social Action Programme (1993) and the national population policy designed by the government to address the problem of unemployment include safety-net programmes aimed at re-integrating the number of laid-off workers from the public sector, and the development of community-based income generating activities for disabled people, demobilized soldiers, and other target groups. The investment policy has been revised to eliminate restrictions on private enterprise, introduced under the previous socialist regime, and privatization of government enterprises is underway. The Small-scale and Micro Industry Development Strategy has been introduced to support the informal sector. Furthermore, programmes pertaining to food security have emphasized the creation of opportunities for productive employment. The UNDAF builds on these on-going initiatives to assist the government of Ethiopia in its efforts towards expanding employment opportunities as a key factor for poverty reduction.

Furthermore, the United Nations Millennium Assembly, the Secretary General has proposed,

⁷ World Summit for Social Development, Programme of Action-Chapter 3, Copenhagen, 1995.

**Box 2: Rates of Unemployment and Under-employment*
(Percentages of labour force, aged 15+)**

	Unemployment			Under-employment		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Urban	25.5	33.1	17.5	41.0	41.4	40.5
Rural	5.0	8.3	2.3	83.4	85.8	81.4
National	8.2	12.6	4.4	76.8	78.2	75.6

Source: Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Labor Force Survey 1999

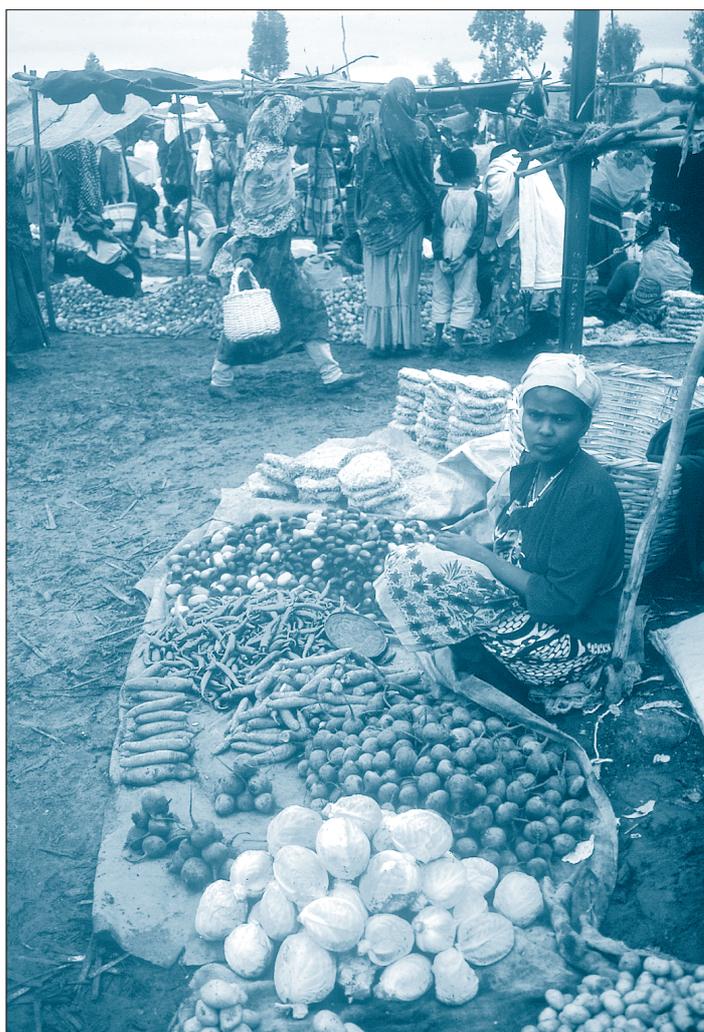
* Under-employment is defined as working less than 40 hours per week.

under the auspices of the ILO, United Nations Secretariat and the World Bank, the establishment of a new initiative- The High Level Policy Network on Youth Employment. Its objectives are threefold: formulating a set of recommendations on youth employment; dissemination of information good practices and lessons learned from youth employment projects and programmes; and identifying collaborative youth initiatives for implementation with other interested partners. This will enable to better prepare the youths in their leadership to met the future challenges.

3.4.3 Food Security and Sustainable Agricultural Development

Economic growth must cover small holder agricultural producers that comprise the majority of the economically active population in Ethiopia. Certainly, given the dominance of the agricultural sector and the predominance of the rural poor, agricultural growth and diversification provide important bases for expanding employment opportunities (both wage and self-employment). Thus, the income earning potential of poor households is enhanced. More significantly, agriculture serves as a spring board for accelerating economic growth. There have been considerable increases in productivity of the small-holder farmers who have improved farming practices and have been reached by extension services. Furthermore, there has been research and development to introduce drought resistant crop varieties. Progress has also been made in raising production through use of small-scale irrigation schemes, and the Nile River Basin Initiative will expand the scope of irrigation in the country.

Despite its dominant role in the national economy, the agricultural sector portrays severe structural problems. The road network infrastructure, which could link food surplus and deficit areas, is inadequate and local marketing arrangements need to be improved. Lack of purchasing power, owing to the income status the poor, contributes to food insecurity. Techniques of production used are backward, which are compounded by man-made and natural calamities. Hence, they have brought about low levels of production and unstable income with an ever-increasing proportion of the rural population that is vulnerable to food insecurity. Agricultural production has been inadequate to feed the population, generate sufficient export earnings or a surplus for industrial development. Yet, it is this sector that is expected to provide the basis for broad-based economic growth in Ethiopia. The challenges are great yet compelling. If the UN System is to contribute to poverty reduction, it must assist by



tackling issues of agricultural development and strengthening its linkages to other sectors of the economy.

Agricultural development must be seen in the context of the situation of relief and food insecurity that is prevalent in Ethiopia. During the last two years, the country faced a series of shocks such as erratic rainfall, drought, flooding, and pest-infestations rendering livelihoods of many rural households extremely fragile. This is



exacerbated by a decreased ability of households to cope with emergency situations. Margins of safety from shocks are becoming increasingly narrow as recurrent emergencies have led to steady erosion of assets as well as the adoption of agricultural practices that have a negative impact on the environment. Hence, they resulted in ever-decreasing surpluses [output] in marginal agricultural areas. Whereas livestock husbandry is a key source of additional income for many households, the decreasing availability of pastureland in many areas meant that households are unable to rely on this activity since they are less able to build up livestock assets during good years. Similarly, reversing deforestation through use of alternative, affordable energy sources could contribute to more sustainable development.

From May 1998 to June 2000, the country was engaged in armed conflict with its northern neighbor, Eritrea. It is estimated that 350,000 people were displaced from their homes. Opportunities for cross-border trade and wage employment in Eritrea ceased thereby minimizing the capacity of local populations in the north to cope with climatic shocks. The effects of the war are obviously felt beyond food vulnerability, with women assuming the roles of husbands/brothers in additions to their workload. Government resources are being shifted away from development activities, private investment is stalled and the number of donors has significantly reduced; in some cases they have stopped their support.

Efforts towards agricultural/rural development must, therefore, include measures of re-integrating displaced people into productive livelihoods, reviving opportunities for off-farm employment, and building up assets of rural households affected by recurrent shocks. As elaborated in the interim PRSP, the government of Ethiopia has introduced a strategy parallel to promoting agricultural development through more intensive farming as a basis for overall economic growth that incorporates some of these elements.⁸ The strategy highlights development interventions that address the specific concerns of food-insecure households. Accordingly, over the past two years, regional governments have identified various projects to tackle the problem of food insecurity that arise either from extremely small sizes of land holdings or drought proneness and eroded environment. Further consideration is also being given to programmes of resettlement from the densely populated highlands to irrigated lowlands and to issues of food security among nomadic and pastoral populations.

It is recognized that in the short and medium term, there will be continued reliance on food aid and that self-sufficiency will be achieved only over the long-term as economic growth provides the necessary means to address issues of extreme poverty. From a policy perspective, differentiating acute from chronic food insecurity poses practical problems to providing food aid, given the government policy that food aid

⁸ Ethiopia, Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper 2000/01 - 2002/03, September 2000, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (unpublished draft document)



three years as will be further elaborated in Section V below.

3.4.4 Access to Basic Social Services

The Government of Ethiopia has made commendable efforts to improve access to basic social services. However, there is only modest progress towards access to quality health, education and other social services and basic infrastructure. As can be seen from Box 3, many of the indicators associated with such services are extremely low. Given that basic

should not be given to able-bodied persons. Four main challenges for effective administration of relief are apparent:

- ◆ ensuring timely interventions to avoid death from lack of food;
- ◆ incorporating measures for disaster mitigation effort into the overall emergency response;
- ◆ expanding response to emergencies so that action may be taken when livelihoods are compromised in addition to when there is a threat to lives. This would ensure that the future productive capacity of vulnerable households is not undermined and that a process of impoverishment is not triggered; and
- ◆ developing effective safety-net programmes and using relief resources to build the potential of agriculture and rural infrastructure. Various activities of environmental protection such as soil and water conservation, terracing and afforestation carried out through food-for-work activities have shown positive results and are expected to continue over the medium term. Assets created, mostly community-owned, must, however, be sustainable and maintained by the beneficiary communities without further external input, and achieving gender equality and equity.

The UN System in Ethiopia has, together with the Government and the international community, joined forces to respond to the above challenges both in the areas of humanitarian response, the Horn of Africa Initiative, and food security. (See Annex 1 for further details). Such efforts will be continued in the coming

social indicators in Ethiopia are amongst the lowest in the world, the UN System will, together with the government of Ethiopia, intensify its efforts to ensure that the entire Ethiopian population will progressively have access to basic social services, as defined by the ACC. Such services include (i) primary health care, (ii) population (with emphasis on reproductive health and family planning), (iii) nutrition, (iv) basic education, (v) drinking water and sanitation, and (vi) shelter. In ensuring access to these services, a key challenge is the creation of such services that are of reasonable quality and affordable and which can respond to the perceived needs of communities to which they should be within easy reach.

Improving access to basic social services occupies a central position in the country's development priorities. Since 1992/93, the government has accorded high priority to the task of creating appropriate mechanisms and putting into place a range of measures that can help promote sustainable human development. The GoE has tried to ensure the protection and progressive realization of the rights of every individual to life, health care and nutrition, quality education, a basic standard of living, safe water and sanitation, and to special measures for their protection. It is recognized that these rights can be fulfilled only if children, women, families and communities are able to reach and utilize available resources and basic services to achieve their full development and that such services are provided with equity of opportunities. Access to available resources and basic services are duly endorsed in the Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of

Box 3 Basic Social Indicators

Overall health status - Estimates of the average life expectancy at birth is 43 years although it varies across regions. Under-5 mortality rate is estimated 166 per 1,000 live births for the period 1996-2000 (DHS) with one out of six children dying before the fifth birthday. Approximately 58 percent of deaths among children under five occur during the first year of life -- infant mortality rate is 97 per 1,000 births. Maternal mortality rate is estimated to be between 560 and 850 per 100,000 live births (MoH).

Population growth rates - It is estimated that the current population of Ethiopia is 63.5 million, increasing at an annual growth rate of 2.6 percent. At this growth rate it is projected that the population would double in the next 23 years. Nearly 45 percent of the population is under 15 years and contributing to a high dependency ratio of over 90 percent. The total fertility rate has declined from 6.4 children per woman in 1990 to 5.9 in 2000 (CSA, 1993). The factors combined have adverse effects on resource allocation at the family and national levels and deepen the severity of poverty.

Nutritional status - Malnutrition rates are high. More than one in two Ethiopian children under age five are stunted and more than one in four is severely stunted. Fifty-two percent of rural children compared with 42 percent of urban children are stunted.

Education - The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is estimated to be 45.8 percent in 1999/2000, GER for boys being 60.9 percent, GER for girls 40.6 percent. The Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) is estimated at 44.0 percent, NER for boys being 51.1 percent and NER for girls 36.6 percent. The proportion of girls' enrolment to total enrolment increased is estimated at 39.2 percent.

Source: UNICEF and government sources



Ethiopia. Sub-article 3 states that “ Every Ethiopian citizen has the right to equal access to publicly funded social services”. This is reinforced by Sub-article 4, which states, “The State has the obligation to allocate increasing resources to provide public health, education and other social services.”

3.4.5 Good Governance

Experiences of success and failures in efforts to reduce poverty have, in the last 50 years, shown that good governance has been a missing link. Ethiopia is a federal state, with extensive devolution of power to regional and local governments. With the exception

of macroeconomic, monetary and foreign policies, regional and local governments are empowered to plan and implement policies and programmes to address their specific needs and circumstances as prescribed in the constitution. There is scope, however, for adequately addressing the key role good governance should play in creating the enabling environment and expediting attainment of sustainable development. Governance has a catalytic role to help development happen. Without it in place, the efforts for development can be futile. In Ethiopia, given recurring situation of conflict, it is also imperative, if poverty reduction is to be achieved, that effective mechanisms for peace building are introduced and enforced.

Good governance - the exercise of political, economic and administrative authority to manage a nation's affairs - is essential for ensuring (i) participation of citizens in the affairs of the state; (ii) empowerment, especially of women, (iii) accountability of office bearers, (iv) transparency in systems of decision-making, (iv) maintenance of peaceful conditions, and (v) efficient, and equitable allocation and effective utilization of the country's resources.



rate of 10.6% and approximately 3 million people living with HIV virus (PLWHA), the pandemic has begun to be a major hindrance to the country's stride to development. Furthermore, by the end of 2009, the number of AIDS orphans in Ethiopia, currently 620,000, is expected to increase to 1.8 million and life expectancy to reduce by twelve years. Therefore, there is no doubt that unless extra efforts are made to halt or slow down the pandemic, AIDS will become one of the leading causes of mass death in Ethiopia both among the 15-49 year age group as well as among infants and children.

The central tenets of good governance in Ethiopia are:

- ◆ strengthening the capacity of the legislative structures at the federal level whose vested powers are in the bicameral federal parliament consisting of the House of the Peoples and the House of Federation;
- ◆ broadening the devolution of power to regional governments through decentralization and empowerment by way of shifting the implementation of economic policies and programmes from the center to the regions;
- ◆ strengthening the capacity of the judiciary system and promoting access to justice;
- ◆ ensuring an efficient and transparent electoral system that holds regular election at the federal and lower levels as mandated by the Constitution;
- ◆ undertaking the civil service reforms to improve the efficacy of public administration and management;
- ◆ creating a more open society through the super-highway of interactive and global information and communication system;
- ◆ establishing human rights institutions - Human Rights Commission and Office of the Ombudsman; and
- ◆ achieving equal representation of both sexes in public positions.

3.4.6 HIV/AIDS and Development

The HIV/AIDS pandemic in Ethiopia is escalating at an alarming rate. With an estimated HIV prevalence

From the developmental angle, its impact is felt on all sectors. The death of skilled workers in particular, who are already in short supply in Ethiopia, has the potential to trap the whole country in a vicious circle of poverty which links to HIV/AIDS, undermines development, and further deepens poverty. In most high HIV/AIDS prevalence countries, the labor force is estimated to be 20-22% smaller than it would have been if there had not been AIDS. Given the alarming rate of the spread of AIDS, it is believed that the case in Ethiopia will not be an exception. Additionally, factors such as working hours lost, lowered productivity levels, women's increased workload due to caring for the sick, lowered productivity levels, eroded saving capacities of individuals, families as well as the country as a whole, and the divergence of resources for management of the effects of the pandemic will all have an undesirable impact on development efforts. The situation will inevitably deepen poverty. Thus, addressing the problem from multiple angles is imperative. This requires a multi-sector national response in all regions and by all segments of the population.

The GoE has now recognized that the HIV/AIDS pandemic is no longer a health issue. Rather it is an emergency, which is undermining virtually all development and anti-poverty efforts in the country. In May 2000, a National HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Council chaired by the President of the country was established. And a National HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Secretariat, responsible for co-ordination the implementation of HIV/AIDS initiatives in the country, was placed under the Prime Minister's Office. A National HIV/AIDS Advisory Board comprising prominent individuals was also formed. As a result, the UN agencies present in

Box 4 UNAIDS Theme Group

The UNAIDS Theme Group was established by the UN Resident Coordinator to facilitate a complementary and consistent approach by UN System organizations in support of Ethiopia's expanded response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. It brings together representatives of all UN agencies to map out strategies and plan collaborative action. The theme group includes representatives from the following UN agencies: UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, ILO, WHO, UNECA, and the World Bank. It has also been expanded to include government, NGO and donor partners active in the area of the HIV/AIDS response. The theme group is supported by a technical working group (TWG) chaired by WHO. The primary role of the TWG is developing joint plans of action with national counterparts and other relevant partners. Various TWG sub-committees tackle specific issues such as the impact of HIV/AIDS on the labor force and youth, and anti-HIVAIDS initiatives.



Ethiopia have agreed to place their action against HIV/AIDS at the top of their priority activities in the country. A national policy on HIV/AIDS and federal and regional multi-sectoral HIV/AIDS strategic plans are already in place in the country.

Despite of the efforts made by the GoE, UN system and other partners, there are challenges ahead in order to adequately respond to the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Ethiopia. These include:

- ◆ assessing the behavioral surveillance studies, economic impact assessments and others;
- ◆ promoting voluntary testing and counseling facilities which would enable people to learn their HIV status and adopt safer behaviors;
- ◆ reducing widespread stigma surrounding the epidemic and people living with HIV/AIDS;
- ◆ reducing misconception about the role of confidentiality in the spread of the epidemic;
- ◆ improving co-ordination of the national response and multi-sectoral mobilization;

- ◆ building capacity at all levels to support implementation of the national strategic plan;
- ◆ enhancing care and support services for people affected and infected, including treatment options;
- ◆ expanding interventions for the prevention of mother to-child transmission of HIV;
- ◆ disaggregating data for better planning and monitoring;
- ◆ generating data base to record the scope and scale of stakeholder interventions; and

- ◆ mobilizing more national and external resources in support of sectoral and regional responses with the aim to intensify action against AIDS within the framework of the International partnership Against AIDS in Africa (IPAA)

3.4.7 Gender Equity, Equality and the Advancement of Women

The Government of Ethiopia has remained conscious of international development on the advancement of women. In this respect, it is a signatory to international and regional conventions addressing gender issues. It has ratified the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Platform for Action of the Beijing Conference. Despite these efforts, certain policies, cultural, social, and traditional practices have continued to undermine women's progress in the country. For example, women who account for 49.8% of the population of Ethiopia, continue to have limited access to and control over strategic resources such as land, credit, and education. The major factors

that have been identified as a hindrance to women's advancement in Ethiopia include:

- ♦ women's low status in the economic, social, and political spheres;
- ♦ entrenched cultural and traditional attitudes and beliefs that reinforce women's subordinate position in society;
- ♦ legal practices that reinforce women's low status and limit women's rights;
- ♦ girls' low enrolment and attendance rate, which result in poor performance throughout the education system due to socio-economic and cultural factors;
- ♦ limited participation of women in decision-making both in the private and public spheres.

The Women's Affairs Office, at the Prime Minister's Office, has identified a set of national priorities in line with the recommendations of the Fourth World Conference on Women and its Platform for action and other global conventions and conferences. Some of these priorities are:

- ♦ alleviation of poverty;
- ♦ increase in the enrolment rate of girls in the education system; and
- ♦ increase in access to health services.

In this connection, governmental, non-governmental and other organizations have made some efforts to redress gender inequalities and ensure the advancement of women. However, there is a serious capacity limitation to implement the Beijing Platform for Action. Increasingly, the NGOs should become a voice of conscience in translating the platform of Action of the Beijing Conference and others into practical realities in Ethiopia. The UNCT has acknowledged the importance of redressing gender inequalities as a key element for reducing poverty in Ethiopia. In addition to addressing gender within each of the thematic areas indicated above, the UNCT will, over the next three years, adopt two collaborative strategies for redressing gender inequalities and empowerment of women. These are detailed in section 5.5.

3.4.8 Globalization

The process of globalization and liberalization of the world economy has gathered momentum and

engendered challenges and opportunities for both developing and developed countries. It provides an opportunity for improving living standards, reducing poverty, promoting environmental sustainability, and charting a course for sustainable growth and development. Rapid increase of global interdependence has forced virtually all countries to liberalize their trade and investment regimes. Countries, which have expanded their export sector and adopted export-led strategies, have managed to compete effectively in the growing international market. This is where the challenge for Ethiopia lies the pace at which to be integrated into the world economy and to promote competitiveness of the nation. At the same time, there are risks associated with globalization. For instance, rapid opening of the banking and finance sector, without adequate institutional capacity being built, could result in the financial crisis as witnessed in East Asia. Moreover, in the global market place, not all the players have comparable capabilities and strengths. For the smaller and weaker economies such as Ethiopia there may be need address of the constraints on the road to global competitiveness in parallel with developing relevant capacities.

3.4.9 Information communication and technology (ICT)

The revolutions in information, communication and technology has contributed to improvements in the standards of living. ICT is the driving force for a behind the growth of new economies, which are knowledge-based other than dependent on the exploitation of natural resources, using surplus labour. Application of ICT is central to addressing problems of reducing poverty.

3.4.10 Human rights

Protecting of human rights and accelerating socio-economic development are closely linked. Violations of human rights leads to marginalization, social deprivation, poor governance and deepening of poverty.

IV

BUILDING ON UN COUNTRY TEAM EXPERIENCES

The UN has had a long presence in Ethiopia starting with hosting the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) in 1958. Today, in addition to UNECA, sixteen other UN Agencies as well as Bretton Woods Institutions (the World Bank and IMF) have established country offices to support actively the country's development effort. In monetary terms, the UN Family provided an average of \$263 million per year in grants and soft loans towards Ethiopia's development during the 1997-99 period. Additionally, several non-resident UN agencies also carry out programmes in Ethiopia. Most projects and programmes, while addressing the broad development challenges discussed above, contained elements of poverty reduction. Further discussion of each agency's activities in Ethiopia is provided in Annex 1.

4.1 Lessons Learned

Valuable lessons have been learnt through the implementation of UN supported programmes and through participation in programmes initiated by the GoE aimed at addressing issues of poverty in Ethiopia such as the Sector Development Programmes in health, education and roads, the civil service reform programme, and the economic reform programme.

4.1.1 Placing Programme Planning Implementation within a Regional Framework

The federal nature of the country's political structure and the serious efforts that are underway in Ethiopia towards the devolution of power to Regional States (often referred to as regionalisation) emphasize the need to place programme planning and implementation within a regional development framework. One of the outcomes of the regionalisation process has been the promotion and subsequent strengthening of decentralization in programme development. While policy direction and technical inputs from the Federal Government may support programmes, the primary responsibility for their implementation, with a few exceptions, rests with Regional States. This has resulted in greater emphasis on planning at the regional level and ensured greater local "ownership" of development programmes. Experiences to-date highlight the benefits of supporting the development of regional plans (which tend to be based on local priorities and challenges) as well as increasing opportunities for promoting initiatives by communities⁹. The UN, over the next three years, will need to build on such opportunities by focusing much of its development assistance at the regional and sub-regional levels.

⁹ It is recognised that the success of programmes for reducing absolute poverty in Ethiopia and their sustainability hinges on the extent to which the main stakeholders identify with and participate effectively in the planning and management of such programmes. In this context, the need for continuous efforts to mobilise communities, women and men, for action as a collective responsibility has emerged to be important.

The regionalisation process has, however, also highlighted the need for further strengthening of institutional capacities in programme planning and management at the regional, zonal, and woreda levels. The regions are at various stages of development and differ in terms of technical and managerial capacities. An important lesson that has been learnt in recent years is the need to differentiate the approach to capacity building among the four emerging regions, namely, Afar, Benishangul-Gumuz, Somali and Gambella and the more developed ones.

4.2 Collaborative Initiatives within the UN Country Team

In implementing individual country programmes, UN agencies in Ethiopia have joined their efforts in various development spheres, which are outlined below.

4.2.1 Humanitarian Assistance

Over the last two decades, Ethiopia has faced repeated humanitarian challenges of recurrent droughts and situations of conflict, which have rendered the livelihood of farmers, agro-pastoralists, and pastoralists increasingly fragile placing a significant proportion of the population at risk. The UN System, together with the Government and the international community, has joined forces to respond to such challenges. The organizational focal point for UN humanitarian efforts in Ethiopia is the Resident Coordinator together with the UN Disaster Management Team (DMT). The DMT, which meets more or less weekly, is composed of Heads of Agencies with the UN Emergencies Unit for Ethiopia (EUE), a project under UNDP, acting as the Secretariat. Under the EUE's new focus, the Unit also provides a comprehensive range of operational and technical support services to the Resident Coordinator, the DMT, and the Ethiopian government's Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission (DPPC). This has allowed a more coordinated, effective and flexible UNCT response to humanitarian needs in Ethiopia.

The UNCT has been actively engaged in a variety of activities in response to Ethiopia's humanitarian emergencies. These include food needs assessments and annual food gap assessments as well as health, nutrition, education, water and sanitation needs assessments. Based on such assessments, the UNCT

has launched several consolidated appeals for food and non-food assistance to Ethiopia since 1998. The UNCT has also closely monitored the humanitarian situation in the country and has been able to provide up-to-date information to all stakeholders as a means of keeping decision-makers in the UN and donor community well informed of the situation thereby raising their awareness of important issues. The UNCT has also been active in coordinating humanitarian responses.

The UNCT's efforts have helped to mobilize resources; a remarkable increase in food and non-food aid pledges is apparent. Many agencies, particularly WFP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, UNHCR, IOM and the UNDP have provided direct assistance to populations affected by emergencies.

4.2.2 Addressing the HIV/AIDS Emergency

HIV/AIDS poses a major threat to the Ethiopian society with adverse consequences, which go beyond health considerations. The crisis calls for an expanded multi-sectoral approach, and intensified response to mobilise governments, civil society, faith-based organisations, the youth, the private sector, and the local and international communities to take action, increase resources, and build capacity to sustain efforts to slow down the spread of the pandemic. The agencies in the UN System have joined hands around this issue. UNAIDS, co-sponsored by UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, UNESCO, UNDCP, UNFPA, and UNDP, is actively engaged in increasing awareness within different sections of the Ethiopian society. UNAIDS, WHO, UNICEF have, moreover, assisted the development of national policy on HIV/AIDS, helped to formulate guidelines on surveillance of HIV and AIDS as well as a five-year strategic plan on HIV/AIDS control. More specifically, several agencies such as IOM, UNICEF, WFP, UNHCR, UNFPA and including the United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) have undertaken complementary initiatives to address issues regarding HIV/AIDS prevention and control among youth migrant, mobile and displaced populations.

The UNAIDS Theme Group in Ethiopia, chaired by the Resident Coordinator, with UNICEF as co-chair, ILO, IOM, WHO, WFP, UNESCO, UNFPA and UNAIDS as members, has been established and expanded to include government, NGOs and donor partners. It has intensified UN assistance to the

government for consolidating response mechanisms in all the Regional States within the country. A Technical Working Group chaired by WHO meets every month and has implemented activities planned.

4.2.3 Agricultural Development, Natural Resource Development and Environmental Protection

Much of the success of initiatives to be taken to eradicate poverty in Ethiopia depends on what is happening in agriculture, especially in small-holder agriculture, which has to be the primary foundation for growth. This, to a large extent, depends on increasing the productivity of small-holder agriculture through technological change, development, etc. In view of this, UN Agencies in Ethiopia have collaborated in development activities created to promote productivity of small holder-agriculture. The World Bank, FAO, WFP and UNDP support agricultural research and extension and national fertilizer sector development as well as small-scale irrigation. UNIDO, FAO and UNDP have also collaborated to support the development of the livestock sub-sector. The UNCT made use of effective contingency plans developed by WFP within the framework of the drought EMOP and the logistics plans for the preparation of the consolidated documents of appeal.

4.2.4 Health and Education

In December 1996, the Government presented to the Consultative Group meeting in Addis Ababa the five-year sector development programmes for education and health (1997/98 - 2001/2). These have been formulated as a means of promoting coherent intervention in support of the development of the country's health and education systems, to make less cumbersome implementation arrangements and to allow local stakeholders take the lead in sectoral development. UNCT members have, with substantive programmes in the area of health and education, subscribed to the SDPs in partnership with the government. These include WHO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, UNESCO and the World Bank. With the development of a common and sector-wide approach and with the inclusion of all main programmers in its implementation, smaller programming contributions have become a part of a larger, cohesive plan, with significantly greater potential for long-term impact.

The first reviews (planned to be held annually) of the Sectoral Development Programmes of the Education and Health Sectors for the period between 1997/98 - 2001/02 were held in 1999. The UN System participates actively in the review processes providing technical and financial support to joint review missions. Agency contributions have been incorporated into annual implementation plans of the sector development programmes. Some of the strategic choices adopted last year included promoting quality in service delivery as opposed to expansion. In the case of the health sector, WHO and its partners in "Roll Back Malaria", UNICEF, UNDP, World Bank and USAID have all worked together to strengthen the malaria control programme activities of Regional States and to include regional plans to this effect as part of the Health Sector Development Programme.

4.2.5 Gender Mainstreaming

The UN Inter-Agency Working Group on Gender and Development (UN-IAWG-GD), set up in 1997 by the UNCT, has worked on ensuring the co-ordination of the UN Agencies' gender mainstreaming efforts, operationalising the Beijing Platform for Action in the Ethiopian context, and identifying potential areas for collaboration. In this context, ILO, UNIDO and UNDP have collaborated in the implementation of projects that specifically target disadvantaged women. The UN-IAWG-GD is also engaged in increasing gender awareness within the different sections of the Ethiopian society and in supporting the work of the Women's Affairs Bureau in the Prime Minister's Office. As a member of the Donor Group for the Advancement of Women (GAW), it has worked together with other donors on specific gender awareness projects. The organization of a national workshop on gender equality in Ethiopia is among the latest initiatives taken.

4.2.6 Capacity Building

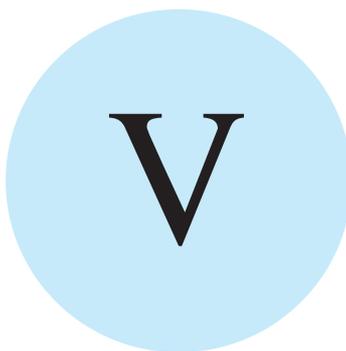
In 1991, Ethiopia moved from a unitary to a federal system of governance whereby significant responsibility, particularly for implementation of development activities, was devolved to nine Regional States and two administrations. Accordingly, government institutions were restructured. The scope of central institutions was reduced and new regional and sub-regional institutions established. Federalism in Ethiopia has

been characterized by two factors. Firstly, its introduction was rapid and preceded the development of institutional capacity associated with the introduction of the new system. Secondly, delineation of Regional States reflects significant inequality among regions. These factors have created gaps in managerial capacity at the regional and sub-regional levels, particularly, in the four emerging regions of Afar, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella and Somali. The UN System has responded by a concerted effort to help in capacity building in various areas including public policy and management, paying particular attention to the regional and sub-regional levels. The World Health Organization and United Nations Development Programme have also collaborated to support the four emerging Regional states by providing technical assistance and training over a wide range of managerial functions.

4.2.7 Population Tracking

With the severe drought that occurred in many parts of the country and the border conflict in the north, there were mass movements of people in search of food, water and grazing pastures for their animals. Women, children, the elderly and other vulnerable individuals were arriving in urban areas in various states of destitution, malnutrition and under-nutrition. These migrations often result in the spread of epidemics, congestion and its resulting calamities. According to the recommendation of the Special Envoy of the Secretary General, IOM jointly with WFP, embarked upon setting up a Geographic Information System (GIS) on population movements to ascertain regional security and information network in order to monitor the movements of people.

The UNDAF builds on the above activities thereby strengthening areas of synergy and aiming at further promoting collaborative initiatives through the development of mechanisms for collaborative programming as discussed below.



THE UN STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR THE PERIOD 2002 TO 2004

5.1 The Goal

The overarching goal towards which the UN System in Ethiopia is focusing its activities over the period from 2002 to 2004 is: *"To Contribute Towards Reducing Absolute Poverty."* To do so, Specialized Agencies, Funds, Programmes and Departments of the United Nations (both resident and non-resident in Ethiopia) will commit themselves to a set of inter-related objectives elaborated below under six thematic areas.

The focus is on the reduction of absolute poverty. It is often measured in terms of a basket of basic needs (such as food, clothing, housing, and other essential items) and looks at the proportion of the population whose income/consumption levels fall below a prescribed poverty line.¹⁰ Extreme poverty carries with it the loss of several human rights. These include the right to adequate food, access to basic services (safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information), access to productive resources and participation in decision-making (lack of empowerment). It is a situation in which livelihood systems are weak. The aspiration behind poverty reduction is the creation of sustainable livelihood in which populations are able to exercise choice and access to opportunities, resources and services in a manner that will progressively promote the quality of life. It is the strengthening of the capacity of duty bearers to protect and promote human rights that are often

compromised by poverty. Because livelihood systems require a complex and diverse set of economic, social, cultural and physical strategies, measures towards poverty reduction should indicate a multi-pronged approach.

As elaborated in Section III, the strategic framework for UN development assistance in Ethiopia encompasses the following thematic areas:

- ◆ sustained economic growth;
- ◆ productive employment;
- ◆ food security and sustainable agricultural development;
- ◆ access to basic social services;
- ◆ good governance; and
- ◆ HIV/AIDS and development.

Additionally, the strategic framework focuses on the four crosscutting issues. These are (i) gender equity, equality and the advancement of women, (ii) globalization, (iii) increased use of information technology, and (iv) human rights.

5.2 Thematic Objectives for UN Assistance During the UNDAF Period

Figure 1 provides a schematic presentation of the strategic framework for UN assistance over the next three years. The framework comprises a set of interrelated objectives of crucial importance for the achievement of absolute poverty reduction in Ethiopia.

¹⁰ In contrast, relative poverty refers to a standard of living that is below a national average income of a given country. As such, relative poverty is mainly concerned with the distribution aspects of inequality in the living conditions of a society. The approach adopted by the UNDAF is to focus on the issue of insufficient incomes and access to basic needs i.e., absolute poverty.

OVERVIEW

In operationalising the UNDAF, a set of results or measures of progress will be gauged against baseline conditions and targets. These have been drawn from the PRSP, bearing in mind that the UN system will be working closely in support of government policies and programmes to tackle poverty in multi-dimensional characteristics.

5.2.1 Sustained Economic Growth

Objective: *To create enabling environment for accelerated and pro-poor growth*

Expected results to be achieved and measures of progress

- Indicators - poverty headcount
- Baseline - 45.5 percent below the poverty datum line, average income of Birr1088
- Targets for 2004 - 40 percent below the poverty datum line, average income of Birr1140

To promote accelerated economic growth, the UN will focus on promoting:

- ◆ a rational, transparent and predictable macro-economic planning framework;
- ◆ structural and institutional reforms aimed at entrenching the transition from a control-based to a market-oriented economy;
- ◆ a more equitable distribution of income and access to productive assets; and
- ◆ effective incorporation of objectives set for the achievement of poverty reduction in the macro-economic framework.¹¹

5.2.2 Productive Employment

Objective: *To promote productive employment opportunities for the strengthening of national capacity*

Expected results to be achieved and measures of progress

- Indicators - rural and urban unemployment rate, rural and urban under-employment rate

- Baseline - 5 percent rural and 25.5 percent urban unemployment rate; 41 percent rural and 83.4 percent urban under-employment
- Targets for 2004 - to be developed during the implementation of UNDAF

The approach adopted towards increasing employment opportunities in Ethiopia is to promote broad-based growth through the expansion of productive employment opportunities. The focus is on strengthening national capacity to this effect. Accordingly, the UN will strive to achieve:

- ◆ the formulation of employment policies, strategies and programmes for the enhancement of government capacity;
- ◆ the enhancement of entrepreneurial and business capacity of micro, small and medium enterprises; and
- ◆ the expansion of support services that promote gender equitable development of skills and knowledge within the labor force allowing flexible adaptation to changing economic conditions.

5.2.3 Food Security and Sustainable Agricultural Development

Objective 1: *To increase and diversify more agricultural production:*

Expected results to be achieved and measures of progress

Indicators - average yields of major¹²

- ◆ Baseline - 15.8 quintals/hectare
- ◆ Targets for 2004 - 17.0 quintals/hectare

In order to achieve increased and more diversified agricultural production objective in Ethiopia, the UN System will support the following two sub-objectives.

- ◆ Increased productivity on small holder agriculture.
- ◆ Expansion in off-farm income generating activities, small scale processing and cottage industries, and livestock.

¹¹ Clearly, considerations of economic growth need to be integrated with social development concerns. Therefore, an additional component is that economic, cultural and social policies are integrated so that they are mutually supportive. In relation to this and as an input to the process, the UN will also focus on incorporating poverty reduction objectives in the macro-economic framework.

¹² This could be qualified according to a given geographic focus that is to be determined.

Objective 2: *To achieve improved food security at the household level and within the household*

Expected results to be achieved and measures of progress

- ◆ Indicators - Food consumption availability
- ◆ Baseline - Food poverty 50 percent
- ◆ Targets for 2004 - Food poverty 47 percent

In contributing towards poverty reduction in Ethiopia, the UN System will continue to address vulnerability to food shortages. In order to do this, a four-pronged approach is adopted. The over-exploitation of the natural resource base, that has rendered the eco-system extremely fragile, has been identified as a major cause for food insecurity in Ethiopia. This overexploitation of the natural resource base has eventually resulted in extremely low and unstable levels of production. Hence, the first step to increase food security is to promote environmentally sustainable agricultural development. This is supplemented by assistance during emergencies including rebuilding productive assets and re-integration of populations displaced during emergencies. Finally, attention will also be given to intra-household distribution of food, as women and children are among the most vulnerable. To achieve the above objectives the following sub-objectives are identified in order to:

- ◆ render intensified efforts towards environmentally sustainable agricultural development;
- ◆ provide timely and effective relief assistance and/or productive employment in times of disaster;
- ◆ devise strategies of re-integration and protection of populations displaced due to drought, conflict and other shocks;
- ◆ provide improved access to quality and quantity of food to vulnerable members within a household (especially the elderly, sick, pregnant and lactating women and children); and
- ◆ distribute family entitlements to women to ensure that there is equal share of relief resources.

5.2.4 Access to Basic Social Services

Objective: *to increase geographic access to and utilization of integrated, affordable and quality and basic social services.*

Expected results to be achieved and measures of progress

- ◆ Indicators - access to basic health services, child immunization, access to clean water, gross enrolment rate, number of primary schools, primary school drop out rate
- ◆ Baseline - 51% access to basic health services, 60% child immunization, 30% access to clean water, 45.8% gross enrolment rate, 11,051 primary schools, 12% primary school drop out rate
- ◆ Targets for 2004 - 55% access to basic health services, 70% child immunization, 36% access to clean water, 50% gross enrolment rate, 12,595 primary schools, 4.2% primary school drop out rate

The focus will be on strengthening the environment of the policy governing delivery of social services, ensuring quality, coverage and affordability of services as well as increasing demand. Programme interventions will be designed around the six key services as identified by the ACC.

To achieve the above objective, the following sub-objectives have been identified in the areas of policy, coverage and demand, as well as affordability and quality of services. It is imperative that:

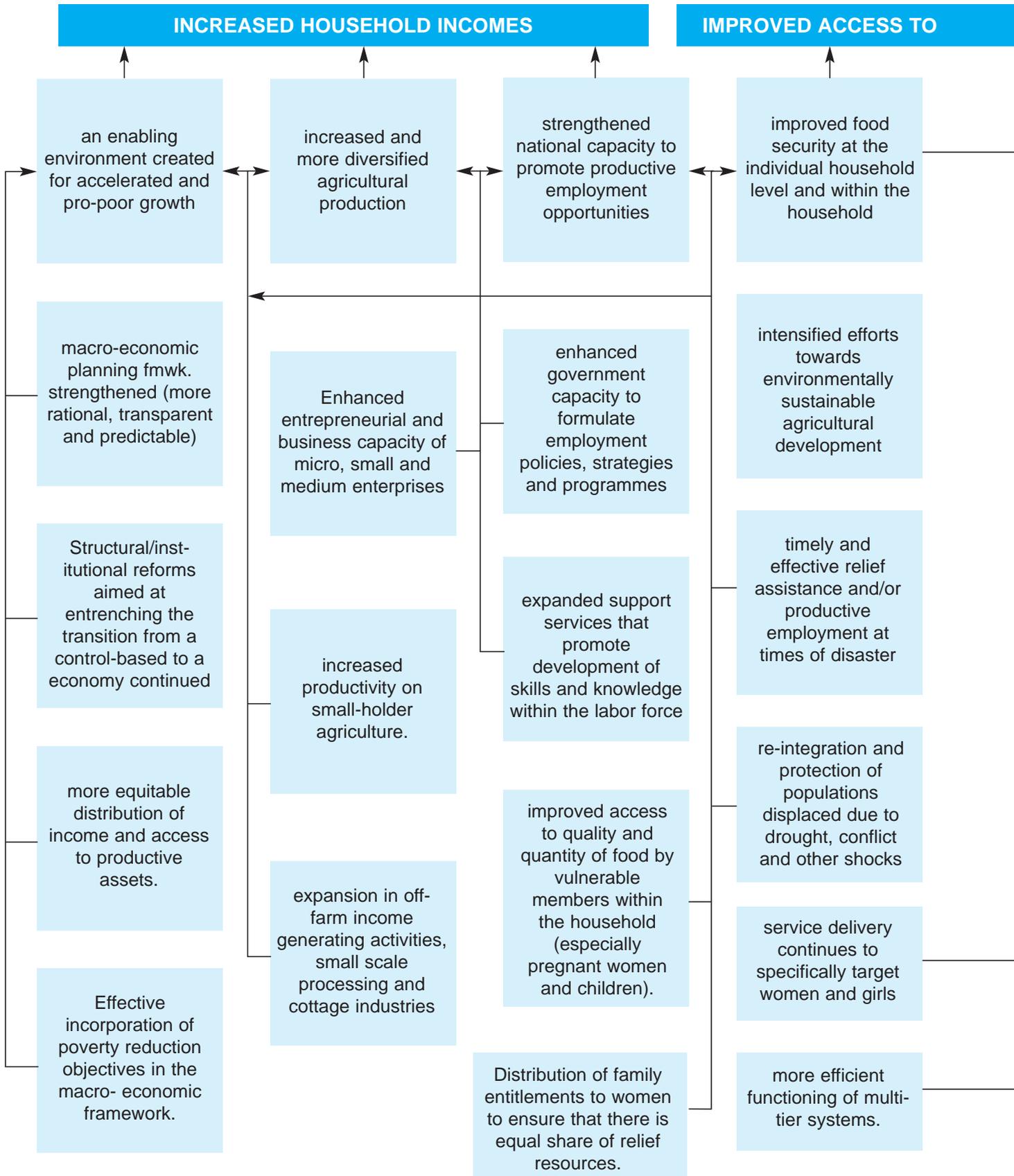
- ◆ policies governing social services are periodically updated to reflect emerging issues;
- ◆ investment in basic social services is promoted in areas of poor coverage such that geographic access is significantly increased;
- ◆ outreach and community involvement in the delivery/oversight of social services is increased;
- ◆ service delivery continues to target specifically women and girls;
- ◆ learning needs of a larger proportion of out-of-school children and adolescents, children with special needs, working children, children made orphan by HIV/AIDS, children affected by conflict and natural crises such as drought are met; and
- ◆ integrated services for nomadic populations and pastoral areas are expanded.

Concerning quality, it will also be required that:

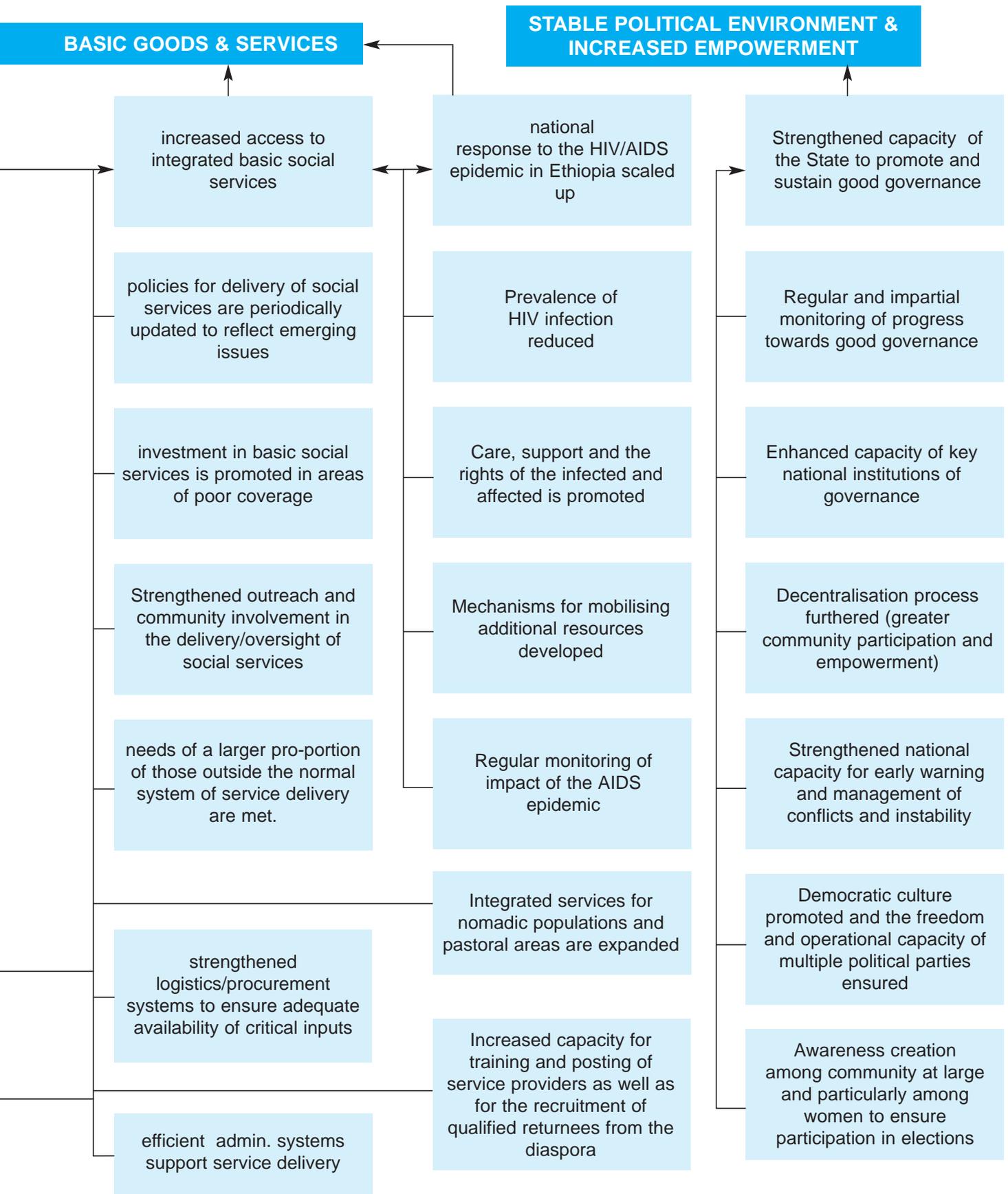
- ◆ strengthened logistics/procurement systems are provided to ensure adequate availability of inputs (drugs, medical supplies, textbook, pipelines, appropriate building materials, etc...);

Figure 1: UNDAF Objective Tree

TOWARD REDUCTION IN



ABSOLUTE POVERTY



- ◆ increased capacity for training is built and posting of service providers is done for recruitment/use of qualified returnees from the Diaspora;
- ◆ more efficient systems supporting service delivery such as planning, budgeting, MIS, policy formulation, financial management, programme/project implementation at the federal, regional, zonal, woreda and community levels with special emphasis on emerging regions are organized quite in advance; and
- ◆ more efficiently functioning multi-tiered systems are established.

Pertaining to affordability, it should be necessary that:

- ◆ more effective financial systems are introduced in order that the sufficient mobilization of resources for service delivery while services to the poor are provided, as much as possible, free of charge or at minimal payment.

In view of the need for increasing demand for basic social services, it will be required that:

- ◆ improved implementation of a comprehensive advocacy, information, education and communication (IEC) and social mobilization programmes be provided to raise awareness and demand for basic social services.

5.2.5 Good Governance

Objective: *To strengthen capacity of the State for the promotion of sustaining good governance.*

Expected results to be achieved and measures of progress

- Indicators - decentralization measures, capacity of the judicial system, human rights institution
- Baseline - none
- Targets for 2004 - to be developed during the implementation of UNDAF

According to the following sub-objectives, the UN system will support good governance over the next three years to ensure that:

- ◆ regular and impartial monitoring of progress towards good governance could be maintained;
- ◆ enhanced capacity of key national institutions of governance: parliament, judicial systems, human rights institutions and the Office of the Ombudsman are built;

- ◆ community participation in the management of development is promoted and empowerment of people, particularly that of women is ensured through broadening the decentralization process;
- ◆ strengthened national capacity for early warning/management of conflicts and instability is developed and put in practice;
- ◆ democratic culture is promoted, freedom of political parties is ensured and their operation capacity is improved; and
- ◆ awareness is created among the community at large, and particularly among women to ensure their participation in elections.

5.2.6 HIV/AIDS and Development

Objective: *To scale up national response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic.*

Expected results to be achieved and measures of progress

- Indicators - prevalence rate, use of contraception
- Baselines - 7.3- 10.3 % prevalence rate, 11% use of contraception
- Targets for 2004 - to be determined during the implementation of the UNDAF

To achieve the above objective, the UN agencies will work together to:

- ◆ reduce the prevalence of HIV infection;
- ◆ promote the provision of care and support services and respect for the rights of the infected and affected so as to:
 - (i) reduce the loss in labor productivity;
 - (ii) mitigate the burden on the family particularly women;
 - (iii) limit diversion of household resources for expenditures associated with care and medication;
 - (iv) reduce prevalence in youth and other vulnerable groups such as street children, out-of-school youth, and girls;
 - (v) reduce prevalence; transmission rates of pregnant women's and infants; and
 - (vi) reduce the stigma & discrimination associated with HIV/AIDS.

The agencies will also work towards:

- ◆ mobilizing additional resources from communities, private sector, NGOs and donors; and

- ♦ monitoring the socio-economic impact of the pandemic, including generating baseline data and developing appropriate indicators.

5.3 Strategic Areas of Intervention and Support by the UN System

The UN System will collaborate around a number of key strategic interventions, which will constitute its approach to offer development assistance to Ethiopia to achieve the above objectives. These are elaborated in table 2. During the period 2002 - 2004, the UN's main focus will be on supporting regional and sub-regional development programmes and community initiatives. Special emphasis will be given to emerging regions, namely, Afar, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella, and Somali where poverty indices are among the most critical in Ethiopia. The UN's approach will focus on five key areas of support for national efforts towards poverty reduction. These include capacity building, advocacy, and support to service delivery, emergency response, and building partnerships. Additionally, selected action-oriented studies will be undertaken as a means of updating the analysis backing the strategic framework. Findings from such studies, together with the mid-term review, will be used to modify the framework during its implementation phase.

5.3.1 Capacity Strengthening

Technical and material assistance will be provided to strengthen government capacity, particularly at the regional, zonal and woreda levels for effective planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes. Especially community-based initiatives designed to help fulfill basic human rights of individuals, women and men, will be encouraged. Given its global presence and extended work in the area of development, the UN is well placed to assist in the exchange of lessons learnt and to compare various experiences in addressing issues of poverty. Therefore, in addition to direct capacity building, support in the form of study tours and the facilitation of gathering knowledge sharing from the experience of developments in other countries will be provided. Capacity building will extend beyond government institutions to the strengthening of the capacity of communities and participant groups. The UN will seek to promote their increased involvement in situation assessments, problem analyses, and in decision making regarding programmes designed to

improve human development. Equally important is to mainstream gender in the capacity building process. This requires a two pronged approach: first both women and men must equally participate; and second the necessary technical knowledge must be acquired in order to mainstream gender at all levels.

As much as it is possible, technical assistance provided will first draw on the substantial expertise resident within the UN System complemented by local expertise. Secondly, capacity-building efforts will seek to integrate expertise of returnees from Ethiopians within the *Diaspora*. Lastly, the UN System will draw on expatriate expertise outside the UN System if necessary.

5.3.2 Service Delivery

Catalytic support to activities directed at improving service delivery including the direct provision of crucial inputs such as drugs, contraceptives, equipment, pesticides, fertilizers, vehicles, etc. will be provided. A special focus will be given to the improvement of the quality and efficiency of services in hither-to-unreached areas and for disadvantaged groups such as populations living in pastoral and drought-prone areas. As a strategic approach, the UN System will also help in the development of multi-sectoral initiatives to promote convergence of sectoral activities at community level to enable the provision of comprehensive and integrated services that are family-focussed, community-based and gender-sensitive.

5.3.3 Advocacy

The UN System will undertake analyses, draw on experiences of various countries and advocate the development, modification and implementation of policies as well as the adoption of proven approaches that will promote poverty reduction. Furthermore, the UN will also advocate commitment of all stakeholders to create an enabling environment and ensure the allocation of resources towards addressing the multiple challenges of poverty reduction in Ethiopia. In doing so, the UN will draw on its field presence which allows a good understanding and appreciation of local conditions. Its neutrality will also allow it to exercise objectivity and trust to prevail among partners, and its significant resident technical expertise to be exploited.

5.3.4 Emergency Response

The UN System will continue to play a prominent role in addressing the needs of the country in all aspects during emergency situations.

5.3.5 Partnership Building

In all its activities, the UN System will endeavor to build partnerships by learning from the existing

Government, UN, donors and NGOs endeavors, experience and networking.

5.4 Emerging Synergy Clusters

Table 2 outlines specific areas of support and intervention by the UN System over the next three years towards the achievement of each thematic objective discussed above. There is a considerable scope for collaboration among agencies around the identified areas of intervention. An indication of those agencies that will be engaged under each area of intervention is provided and a lead agency is identified. Mechanisms for strengthening collaboration among the agencies are discussed in Section VII. There is also a significant inter-dependence [synergy] among the various intervention areas identified. Clearly, building on this synergy will allow greater impact. The following are key areas of synergy to which the UN system will give particular attention during the UNDAF period.

5.4.1 Service Delivery and Strengthening the Decentralization Process

Many of the support activities elaborated in Table 2 aim to directly assist public service delivery building on the mandates and on-going activities of the various UN agencies operating in Ethiopia. Whether these relate to basic social services (UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, the World Bank), humanitarian assistance to populations affected by drought and conflict (WFP, UNHCR, FAO, UNFPA, UNICEF), or support to economic development (FAO, UNIDO, UNDP), within Ethiopia's decentralized government, service delivery and implementation of public programmes are, by and large, handled by Regional Governments at the lowest levels of public administration; i.e., *woreda* offices. Managerial capacity is, however, limited at this level. As a result, service delivery is constrained by inadequate planning, poor allocation of resources, limited follow-up and unmotivated staff. UN agencies also

provide support to strengthen management capacity. Thus, most programmes for strengthening public service delivery must include a capacity building component linked to the particular service supported.

The outcome of such capacity-building efforts is essentially influenced by the strength of the overall government system i.e., that as the decentralization process evolves, appropriate systems and institutions are developed and that government officials at all levels are trained to work effectively within the emerging systems. A civil service reform programme has been introduced to strengthen the government system in the face of decentralization. The World Bank and UNDP support the civil service reform programme in Ethiopia by providing assistance to strengthen the decentralization process itself and it is envisaged that such support would continue over the UNDAF period. This involves the development of policy governing the decentralization process, introduction of new systems and procedures for administration, training of managers, and building the capacity of supporting institutions such as the Civil Service College.

Clearly, there is inter-dependence in activities undertaken within the civil service reform programme and those aimed at building the capacity of regional and sub-regional government officials to manage efficiently government programmes. The UN System will work cohesively to operationalize, at the lowest level of government, systems developed as part of the civil service reform programme and to provide feedback to the civil service reform process based on practical constraints, limitations and opportunities encountered at operational level.

5.4.2 Emergencies and Development

Ethiopia is faced with several emergencies. Situations of conflict and drought as well as the spread of the HIV/AIDS pandemic have all resulted in unstable life. The support areas and interventions suggested in the strategic framework of the UNDAF and presented in Table 2, therefore, include both long-term development activities as well as a response to the emergencies. The types of activities differ significantly and several agencies have mandates that are limited to an emergency response to development. Yet, the success of interventions towards long-term development is influenced by emergencies and many interventions include activities that address the specific needs of populations exposed to emergency

Table 2: Strategic areas of UN Support and Intervention by Theme and Objectives of Assistance

Theme and Objectives of UN Support	Strategic Areas of Intervention	Collaborating Agencies
<p>SUSTAINED ECONOMIC GROWTH</p> <p>Overall Objective: to create an enabling environment for accelerated and pro-poor growth.</p> <p>1. to strengthen macro-economic planning framework so that it is more rational, and to make the macro-economic planning frame-work transparent and predictable.</p>	<p>1.1 undertaking policy analysis and dialogue on fiscal issues relating to public finance;</p> <p>1.2 assisting the government, through technical advice and capacity building of key macroeconomic institutions, to help it follow through the implementation of budget and taxation reform measures; including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the introduction of a medium term expenditure framework, - the implementation of the 'management of public expenditure' component of the civil service reform, and - strengthening the taxation system; <p>1.3 providing technical support to the National Bank of Ethiopia to ensure that monetary growth is consistent with inflation objectives, and encourage public announcements of monetary policy objectives for transparency and predictability;</p> <p>1.4 support the development of an inter-bank market for foreign exchange;</p> <p>1.5 assisting government in negotiating wider debt relief under new economic frameworks as well as in improving current debt management structures; and</p> <p>1.6 coordinating discussions with government and the donor community in harmonizing aid modalities and forecasting procedures aimed at ensuring greater developmental impact of aid flows.</p>	<p>IMF, World Bank, UNDP, UNECA</p> <p>UNDP, World Bank</p> <p>World Bank, IMF</p> <p>World Bank, IMF</p> <p>World Bank, IMF, UNDP, UNCTAD, UNAIDS</p> <p>World Bank, IMF, UNDP,WHO</p>
<p>2. Structural and institutional reforms aimed at entrenching the transition from a control-based to a market-oriented economy.</p>	<p>2.1 providing technical support in ensuring a legal and institutional framework conducive to private sector development;</p> <p>2.2 strengthening government and private sectors consultation mechanisms on deregulation and competition policies;</p> <p>2.3 assisting government in accelerating the pace of privatization;</p> <p>2.4 encouraging foreign partnerships and collaboration;</p> <p>2.5 undertaking policy analysis and dialogue for the development/implementation and modification of policies to improve external sector performance;</p> <p>2.6 promoting institutional arrangements towards better integration into the world economy and to bolster Ethiopia's export performance;</p> <p>2.7 initiating dialogue with government and provide technical support to promote further liberalization of the financial sector; and</p> <p>2.8 providing technical support for drawing up a master plan for infrastructure development.</p>	<p>World Bank, UNDP ECA, UNIDO, FAO, ILO, UNESCO</p> <p>World Bank, FAO, ILO, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNDP</p> <p>World Bank, UNDP</p> <p>UNDP, WB , IMF</p> <p>UNDP, WB , IMF, UNCTAD, UNECA</p> <p>UNDP, UNCTAD, UNESCO, ITC, ITU, WB , WTO, IMF</p> <p>World Bank, IMF, UNDP</p> <p>World Bank, IMF, UNIDO</p>

Theme and Objectives of UN Support	Strategic Areas of Intervention	Collaborating Agencies
<p>3. Effective incorporation of poverty reduction objectives in the macro-economic framework.</p>	<p>3.1 Promoting more equitable distribution of income and access to production assets</p> <p>3.2 promoting national dialogue to widen developmental choices for sustained and equitable growth;</p> <p>3.3 engaging Civil Society & Communities to ensure that the PRSP is broadly participatory and reflects gender dimensions of poverty;</p> <p>3.4 providing widespread technical support to ensure multi-dimensional, gender responsive poverty tracking and measurement tools are put in place throughout the regions;</p> <p>3.5 conducting studies to deepen the understanding of the dynamics of poverty (particularly looking at the feminization of poverty), inequality, and HIV/AIDS in the Ethiopian context;</p>	<p>UNDP, ILO, IMF, UNAIDS, World Bank, UNECA</p> <p>UNDP, IMF, World Bank, UNECA</p> <p>UNDP, World Bank, UNECA</p> <p>UNDP, ILO, IMF, UNAIDS, World Bank, UNECA</p>
<p>PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT</p> <p><i>Specific Objectives</i></p> <p>1. To enhance government capacity to formulate employment policies, strategies and programmes.</p>	<p>1.1 analysing causes of high unemployment for women and men in the country with a view to ensuring that socio-economic policies facilitate the creation of employment for the labour force;</p> <p>1.2 advocating and providing technical assistance to support the government re-orient its investment and technology policies so that socio-economic activities will be increasingly labor-intensive;</p> <p>1.3 strengthening government capacity for quick identification and implementation of labor intensive public works programmes with a high potential for short- and longer-term employment generation;</p> <p>1.4 advocating the integration of issues such as gender equality, child labor and the implications of HIV/AIDS into national policies and programmes on development, training and employment;</p> <p>1.5 assisting the government, particularly at the regional level, in developing an efficient and high quality information system on labor and employment issues;</p> <p>1.6 supporting the government to develop a methodology for productivity assessment and measurement; and</p> <p>1.7 supporting greater emphasis on occupational health in government strategies and programmes including the promotion of health education and availability of health facilities within the workplace.</p>	<p>ILO, World Bank, UNDP, UNIDO, UNECA, UNFPA</p> <p>ILO, UNIDO, UNDP, WFP, FAO, WIPO</p> <p>WFP, UNDP, ILO, WB, FAO, UNIDO</p> <p>ILO, UNAIDS, UNIDO, FAO</p> <p>ILO, UNDP, UNIDO, UNECA</p> <p>ILO, UNIDO, UNDP</p> <p>WHO, ILO, UNFPA</p>

Theme and Objectives of UN Support	Strategic Areas of Intervention	Collaborating Agencies
<p>2 To enhance entrepreneurial and business capacity of micro, small and medium enterprises.</p>	<p>2.1 continuing to provide technical support, training and funds for the establishment of micro, small and medium enterprises for both women and men;</p> <p>2.2 strengthening the capacity of relevant institutions to facilitate the formation and support the operation of voluntary co-operatives;</p> <p>2.3 providing training opportunities in entrepreneurial and business skills for expanding and improving micro, small and medium enterprises for both men and women; supporting to women entrepreneurs in the establishment and expansion of micro, small and medium enterprises</p> <p>2.4 supporting the establishment of ICT centers accessible to the general public and supporting micro and small-scale enterprises in the use of information technologies;</p> <p>2.5 promoting greater linkages between the formal and informal sectors;</p>	<p>ILO, ITU, UNDP, FAO, UNIDO, UNECA, World Bank</p>
<p>3 To expand support services that promote the development of skills and knowledge within the labor force allowing flexible adaptation to changing economic conditions and to enhance food security and sustainable agricultural development.</p>	<p>3.1 undertaking and/or providing support for employer and market surveys to assure relevance of the technical/vocational training, and to create the necessary facilities for training in the areas of future development and emerging technology;</p> <p>3.2 supporting improvement of the quality and standards of technical and vocational education both public and non-governmental institutions;</p> <p>3.3 advocating affirmative actions which enhance women's access to technical and vocational education;</p> <p>3.4 supporting the development of guidelines and institutional framework to establish effective interaction between technical and vocational institutions and industry; and encouraging in taking measures to improve teaching-learning-evaluation processes by supporting improvement in the professional competence and pedagogical skills of teachers through in-service training and by attracting better-qualified and motivated persons to work as teachers in institutions of technical/vocational education.</p>	<p>World Bank, UNESCO</p> <p>UNESCO, ILO, UNIDO, UNDP, World Bank.</p> <p>World Bank, UNESCO</p> <p>World Bank, UNESCO</p> <p>World Bank, UNESCO</p>
<p>FOOD SECURITY AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT</p> <p><i>Objective 1:</i> to increase and diversify agricultural production more</p> <p>1. To increase productivity in small holder agriculture including grain production, forestry, fisheries, apiculture, horticulture, coffee, and animal husbandry</p>	<p>1.1 continuing the provision of support to agricultural research institutions both at the federal and regional levels;</p> <p>1.2 supporting the full exploitation of existing bio-diversity for the production of improved crop varieties reflecting agro-ecological variation, food habits and farming systems, land use capability, rainfall patterns and production potentials in low and high potential areas;</p> <p>1.3 continuing capacity building to the extension system to disseminate an appropriate mix of agricultural technologies and practices, and ensuring gender equitable flow of information.</p>	<p>World Bank, FAO, UNDP, IFAD</p> <p>FAO, UNDP, UNEP, WIPO</p>

Theme and Objectives of UN Support	Strategic Areas of Intervention	Collaborating Agencies
	<p>1.4 supporting vegetable gardening and marketing, particularly at the household level, through the formation of vegetable producer organizations (mostly by women), training, seed supply and marketing;</p> <p>1.5 supporting water development and watershed rehabilitation and protection;</p> <p>1.6 supporting marketing networks (particularly for livestock) including improving transportation, processing facilities and market information systems for domestic and export markets;</p> <p>1.7 enhancing animal nutrition and animal health service at the household level.</p>	<p>UNDP, World Bank, UNEP</p>
<p>2. To expand non-traditional farming activities, off-farm income generation, small scale processing and cottage industries, and livestock.</p>	<p>2.1 supporting existing farmer initiatives for the diversification of production through technical training, development of market linkages including organizing in co-operatives and introducing new technologies;</p> <p>2.2 building capacity of local institutions that provide technical training and other support including the maintenance of health standards that are appropriate for non-traditional agricultural production and agro-processing industries;</p> <p>2.3 assisting the introduction of improved techniques in transforming agricultural products;</p> <p>2.4 supporting the introduction of better pre- and post-harvest practices and storage systems through the establishment of small-scale satellite storage systems and promoting improved techniques of preservation, storage, and distribution and ensuring that such services are accessible to both male and female farmers.</p>	<p>UNIDO, FAO, ILO, IFAD</p> <p>UNIDO, FAO, WHO, UNDP</p> <p>UNIDO, FAO</p> <p>UNIDO, FAO, UNDP</p>
<p>Objective 2: To improve food security at the household level and within the household.</p> <p>Specific Objectives</p> <p>2.1 To intensify efforts towards environmentally sustainable agricultural development.</p>	<p>2.1.1 undertaking large-scale capacity building using a participatory planning approach for development of alternative production techniques and new technologies that are integrated and environmentally sustainable livelihoods both for settled agriculture and pastoral systems livelihood;</p> <p>2.1.2 improving the range of technical solutions and delivery of inputs significantly for conservation of agriculture, especially in fragile and degraded ecosystems;</p> <p>2.1.3 empowering women and resource-poor households through awareness creation, institution, legislation and building of organization, decreasing of environmental hardships and creating opportunities for targeted income generation activities, and alleviating women's workload such as collection of water and firewood and animal dung, milling services, etc.</p> <p>2.1.4 promoting the formation of Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) where both men and women voice their problems and aspirations, thereby contributing to the formulation of efficient land and water use and the development of related legal and regulatory frameworks;</p>	<p>FAO, WFP, UNDP, UNICEF, IFAD, UNEP, UNITAR, WMO</p> <p>FAO, WFP, World Bank, UNICEF, UNDP, IFAD, UNEP</p> <p>UNDP</p>

Theme and Objectives of UN Support	Strategic Areas of Intervention	Collaborating Agencies
	<p>2.1.5 promoting and supporting small-scale irrigation as well as water harvesting systems for the productive use of marginal lands, particularly in the dry zones of the country;</p> <p>2.1.6 supporting large-scale water development for domestic and livestock uses;</p> <p>2.1.7 providing support for developing pastoral areas by piloting flexible and innovative approaches focusing on early warning networks, area-specific interventions and improving accessibility;</p> <p>2.1.8 supporting large-scale development and protection of existing natural forest, wildlife sanctuaries and protected sites and parks; and</p> <p>2.1.9 continuing review and dialogue on National Food Security Programme and supporting relevant components, by identifying areas for co-operation and integration.</p>	<p>UNDP, WFP, UNICEF, FAO</p> <p>FAO, ILRI, World Bank</p> <p>World Bank, WHO, UNDP, FAO, WFP, UNICEF, UNECA</p>
<p>2.2 To provide timely and effective relief assistance and/or productive employment at times of disaster to both women and men on equal basis.</p>	<p>2.2.1 continuing undertaking annual assessments of emergency food and non-food needs in the country;</p> <p>2.2.2 supporting the building and maintenance of sufficient national food reserve stocks at all times of the year;</p> <p>2.2.3 providing comprehensive capacity building and technical assistance for planning and implementation of sound and productive Employment Generation Schemes to most highly vulnerable and chronically food insecure woredas of the country;</p> <p>2.2.4 strengthening early warning systems, as well as improving response and targeting capacity for relief and recovery assistance to the needy beneficiaries affected by disaster, war and civil strife;</p> <p>2.2.5 assisting in the creation of efficient management of a National Seeds Reserve, with a focus on drought resistant and short-cycle varieties of cereals and pulses, and prompt delivery mechanisms to affected areas, and monitoring seed use;</p> <p>2.2.6 continuing the mobilization of resources and increasing national capacity for equitable distribution of relief assistance to disaster affected victims, both in settled and pastoral areas; distributing relief food and non-food items directly to women who are primarily responsible for household daily needs;</p> <p>2.2.7 continuing support for school-feeding programmes to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable children in disaster-prone areas of the country;</p> <p>2.2.8 supporting specific employment-based safety-nets or employment-guarantee schemes for the vulnerable poor in urban areas.</p> <p>2.2.9 re-integrate and protect populations displaced due to drought, conflict and other shocks; and</p> <p>2.2.10 provide improved access to quality and quantity of food by vulnerable members within the household, especially pregnant women and children.</p> <p>2.2.11 distribute family entitlements to women to ensure that there is equal share of relief resources.</p>	<p>WFP, FAO, IOM, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA</p> <p>WFP</p> <p>WFP, UNICEF, WHO</p> <p>FAO, IFAD</p> <p>WFP, FAO, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, UNDP</p> <p>WFP, UNICEF</p>

Theme and Objectives of UN Support	Strategic Areas of Intervention	Collaborating Agencies
<p>PROVIDE ACCESS TO BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES</p> <p><i>Specific Objectives:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To update periodically policies governing social services to reflect emergency issues. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 assisting the government in assessing training needs and strengthening the institutional framework for developing and improving policies related to basic social services; 1.2 continuing the provision of technical assistance to institutionalize policy interventions; 1.3 promoting the involvement of NGOs, external support agencies, and the private sector to expand and sustain their basic social services; and 1.4 continuing to advocate the development of child-centered, family-focussed, community-based and gender- sensitive policies and programmes. 	<p>UNCIF, UNFPA, WFP, WHO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR</p>
<p><i>Coverage:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To promote investment in basic social services in the areas of poor coverage so that geographic access is significantly increased. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 continuing to support the construction of facilities of accepted standard as well as their rehabilitation, particularly in emerging regions and pastoral areas; 2.2 supporting Regional Governments in developing incentives and support systems to encourage private/NGO investment in under-served areas; 2.3 advocating increased allocation of resources to basic social services and support in budget development to expand social services while ensuring quality by taking proper account of recurrent cost-implications associated with expansion of services; and 2.4 Allocating resources within the existing social services budget for efforts to redress gender imbalances. 	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To strengthen outreach and community involvement in the delivery/oversight of Social services. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 expanding integrated community-based approaches and extension services to improve the availability and sustainability of basic social services; 3.2 promoting community involvement in the planning, design, implementation, provision, and management of social services; and 3.3 promoting co-operation/collaboration among communities, service facilitates and administrative structures for increased participation in mass campaigns and outreach initiatives. 	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To continue service delivery specifically targeting women and girls. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1 advocating the development of targeted programmes to eliminate cultural, social and economic barriers that prevent women and girls from benefiting existing services, especially educational and reproductive health services; 	

Theme and Objectives of UN Support	Strategic Areas of Intervention	Collaborating Agencies
	<p>4.2 supporting efforts to promote the active involvement of communities, particularly women in the planning and management of service delivery in general, and in activities designed to enhance female participation and use of social services in particular;</p> <p>4.3 supporting the establishment of satellite facilities (particularly schools) within easy walking distance from residence of girls as well as the development and adoption of flexible systems that would accommodate women and girls' domestic responsibilities;</p> <p>4.4 strengthening the capacity of planners, implementers, managers and community leaders to facilitate collection, analysis and use of gender and age disaggregated data for development of locally relevant interventions that promote increased use by girls and women of basic social services; and</p> <p>4.5 advocating the proportional increase of female service providers.</p>	
<p>5. To meet the needs of a larger proportion of the population outside the normal delivery system (out-of-school children and adolescents, children with special needs, working children, children orphaned by HIV/AIDS, children affected by conflict and natural crises such as drought).</p>	<p>5.1 expanding coverage of on-going school-feeding programmes with a view to improving the health and nutritional status of children affected by emergencies and increasing their enrollment and retention in primary schools with especial attention to girls' enrollment and retention;</p> <p>5.2 continuing the provision of targeted services to refugees, IDPs, and others with special needs in a gender equitable manner; and</p> <p>5.3 enhancing the capacity of government institutions and NGOs to provide appropriate services targeted to special groups.</p>	<p>WFP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR</p>
<p>6. To integrate services for nomadic populations and expand pastoral areas.</p>	<p>6.1 undertaking analyses of needs and identify alternative delivery systems for nomadic and pastoralist populations; and</p> <p>6.2 supporting the development of integrated and flexible service delivery systems to reach sparsely populated areas (e.g., mobile facilities, flexible operating hours, multi-grade teaching).</p>	<p>IOM, UNFPA, ILO, WFP, FAO, WHO</p>
<p>Quality</p> <p>7. To strengthen logistics procurement Systems to ensure adequate availability of inputs (drugs, medical supplies, contraception, textbook, pipelines, appropriate building materials, etc...)</p>	<p>7.1 continuing to support provision of inputs through direct distribution;</p> <p>7.2 continuing to strengthen technical and managerial capacity to maintain management information and logistic systems associated with the distribution of necessary inputs; (e.g., maintaining of the cold chain to ensure greater immunization coverage); and</p> <p>7.3 supporting efforts to harness the potential of new information and communication technologies to improve delivery of basic social services.</p>	

Theme and Objectives of UN Support	Strategic Areas of Intervention	Collaborating Agencies
<p>8. To increase capacity for training and posting of service providers as well as for the recruitment/use of qualified returnees from the diaspora.</p>	<p>8.1 undertaking training needs assessments;</p> <p>8.2 strengthening pre- and in-service training institutions;</p> <p>8.3 continuing the provision of technical assistance and resources to sustainable support systems for service providers and to appropriate organizational structures that enhance opportunities for recurrent/periodic education and training;</p> <p>8.4 promoting the formulation of appropriate policies and measures required for attracting more qualified service providers and for the improvement of their status including measures for improving their working conditions and involvement in the planning and management of programmes; and</p> <p>8.5 expanding "reintegration of returnees" programmes.</p>	<p>UNESCO, IOM, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO</p>
<p>9. To develop more efficient systems-supporting service delivery such as planning, budgeting, MIS, policy formulation, financial management, programme/project implementation at the federal, regional, zonal, woreda and community levels with special emphasis on emerging regions.</p>	<p>9.1 strengthening information management systems including population census, demographic, health and related socio-economic surveys, disease surveillance systems, growth monitoring systems, etc. to improve the availability and use of data in critical areas for appropriate programme development as well as monitoring progress towards related development goals;</p> <p>9.2 strengthening institutional capacity through personnel development, effective systems for management, planning and monitoring of community-oriented and co-managed services, and the introduction of appropriate reforms/interventions;</p> <p>9.3 continuing to provide technical support to design and implement policies and programmes, which address quality in a comprehensive and integrated manner;</p> <p>9.4 developing quality assurance standards; and</p> <p>9.5 promoting efficient support systems particularly in the areas of education: curriculum improvements, improving learning environment of schools, professional support to service providers, effective evaluation processes.</p>	<p>WB, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO</p>
<p>10. To help implement more efficiently functioning multi-tiered systems in health and education.</p>	<p>10.1 strengthening health referral system linkages between PHCU, district, zonal and referral (specialized) hospitals;</p> <p>10.2 advocating effective integration of NGOs and private sector service providers within the overall health referral system; and</p> <p>10.3 With respect to education,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ supporting examination reform efforts aimed at introducing continuous and comprehensive assessment of pupil performance, and utilization of the process of evaluation to bring about qualitative improvement in education; ◆ determining minimum levels of learning for different stages of primary education and strengthening institutional capacities for periodic monitoring of learning achievements at different levels. 	<p>WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNDP, WB</p>

Theme and Objectives of UN Support	Strategic Areas of Intervention	Collaborating Agencies
<p><i>Affordability</i></p> <p>11. To assist government in introducing more effective financial systems such that sufficient resources are mobilized for service delivery while services to the poor are provided, as much as possible, free of charge or at minimal payment.</p>	<p>11.1 analysing fee structures, the willingness and ability to pay for services as well as different waiver options with a view to assisting Regional Governments to revise their existing fee for service schemes and tighten the waiver system of public services;</p> <p>11.2 piloting various mechanisms for generating resources; (e.g. community insurance schemes, revolving funds, community contributions, etc.) drawing from successful experiences of other developing countries;</p> <p>11.3 promoting efforts to improve economic efficiencies of service delivery with emphasis on better management of resources and on the use of appropriate technologies, particularly for services related to water, basic sanitation and shelter; and</p> <p>11.4 advocating the assurance of adequate public/budgetary resources are allocated to basic social services as well as building of capacity in the area of budget development within a medium term perspective.</p>	<p>IMF, WB, WHO, UNICEF, UNECA</p>
<p><i>Increasing demand for basic services:</i></p> <p>12. To help government introduce improved implementation of a comprehensive advocacy, information, education and communication (IEC) and social mobilization programmes to increase awareness and demand for basic social services.</p>	<p>12.1 galvanizing political and social support/commitment for a conducive environment for the implementation of advocacy, IEC and social mobilization activities;</p> <p>12.2 strengthening the development of strategies and materials to support advocacy, IEC and social mobilization activities;</p> <p>12.3 increasing the implementation of activities using culturally sensitive and multi-media channels in order to raise knowledge, improve attitudes and promote the adoption of positive behavior and practices;</p> <p>12.4 strengthening co-ordination of activities and ensure collaboration, co-operation and harmonization especially in IEC; and</p> <p>12.5 supporting the institutionalization of advocating IEC and social mobilization into relevant government and non-governmental agency programmes.</p>	<p>UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UNESCO</p>
<p>GOOD GOVERNANCE</p> <p><i>Specific objectives:</i></p> <p>1. To help government put in place regular and impartial monitoring of progress towards good governance.</p> <p>2. To enhance capacity of key national institutions of governance, parliament, judicial systems, human rights institutions and the Office of the Ombudsman.</p>	<p>1.1 supporting the development of national indicators and periodically monitoring progress towards achieving key benchmarks of good governance.</p> <p>2.1 supporting the upgrading of parliamentarians, with a special emphasis on women, on key issues such as the rule of law, labor administration, economic and social considerations democratic principles.</p> <p>2.2 upgrading parliament institutional capacity through targeted training</p> <p>2.3 supporting IT development and its application to parliamentary procedures;</p>	<p>UNDP, UNECA, UNSECO</p> <p>UNDP, UNECA, UNESCO, ILO, UNHCR</p> <p>ITU, UNDP, UNESCO, UNHCR</p>

Theme and Objectives of UN Support	Strategic Areas of Intervention	Collaborating Agencies
	<p>2.4 strengthening the capacity of the judiciary and justice system both at the federal and regional levels, including strengthening women lawyers' associations, other related associations, and the human rights reporting mechanisms of the judiciary & legal systems.</p> <p>2.5 providing equipment, technical backstopping and training of staff for human rights institutions; and</p> <p>2.6 supporting the inclusion of human rights principles including gender equity in education curricula, mass media, the press, TV and radio.</p>	<p>UNDP, UNECA, ILO, UNHCR</p> <p>UNDP, OHCHR, UNECA</p> <p>UNSECO, UNDP</p>
<p>3. To promote community participation in the management of development and empowerment of people, particularly to ensure women's participation by broadening the decentralization process.</p>	<p>3.1 undertaking an assessment of local governance systems as well as the linkages between the different levels of governance (community, woreda, zonal and regional);</p> <p>3.2 supporting the upgrading of capacities of top- and middle-level managers and administrators within the regional government at all levels with due attention to increasing female administrators in the regional government system;</p> <p>3.3 continuing to support the execution of the Civil Service Reform;</p> <p>3.4 supporting the IT networks linking various federal ministries as well as the institutions of the regional governments; and</p> <p>3.5 supporting awareness creation on issues of good governance and its role in development and poverty reduction.</p>	<p>UNDP, World Bank</p> <p>UNDP, UNECA, World Bank</p> <p>ITU, UNDP</p> <p>UNDP</p>
<p>4. To strengthen national capacity for early warning/management of conflicts and instability.</p>	<p>4.1 supporting the training of government officials and middle-level administrators and managers on early warning systems for peace, instability and conflict resolution and in emergency management;</p> <p>4.2 continuing to deploy peacekeeping missions as appropriate;</p> <p>4.3 supporting application of IT to strengthen early warning systems; and</p> <p>4.4 involve women in early warning/management of conflicts and instability.</p>	<p>UNDP, UNHCR, DPA</p> <p>DPKO</p> <p>ITU, UNDP, UNESCO</p>
<p>5. To promote democratic culture, and freedom and ensure the operational capacity of multiple political parties.</p>	<p>5.1 providing support to fora of democratic debate;</p> <p>5.2 strengthening the capacity and role of the mass media;</p> <p>5.3 strengthening the capacity of the National Electoral Board</p> <p>5.4 promoting the participation of political parties in the electoral process; and</p> <p>5.5 creating awareness among the community at large and particularly among women to ensure their participation in elections</p>	
<p>HIV/AIDS Specific Objectives 1. To reduce the prevalence of HIV/AIDS infection.</p>	<p>1.1 supporting comprehensive IEC programme using multi-media channels, including school curricula, and programmes for out-of-school youth, workplace interventions for increasing awareness of HIV/AIDS and preventive measures as well as the effects of the pandemic on socio-economic development;</p> <p>1.2 providing inputs as well as technical assistance to laboratories and blood banks for screening HIV infections and other prevention control measures;</p>	<p>UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, ILO, UNHCR, UNESCO</p> <p>WHO, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNHCR</p>

Theme and Objectives of UN Support	Strategic Areas of Intervention	Collaborating Agencies
	<p>1.3 continuing to support the expansion and strengthening of epidemiological surveillance of HIV;</p> <p>1.4 supporting the mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS into the PRSP and all sectors programmes.</p> <p>1.5 supporting empowerment of women and sensitization of men on gender issues to reduce women's vulnerability to the disease;</p> <p>1.6 continuing direct provision of both female and male condoms to health facilities and for social marketing;</p> <p>1.7 supporting the establishment of infrastructure for prevention of MTCT of HIV;</p> <p>1.8 improving access to prevention and treatment of STIs;</p> <p>1.9 advocating greater political commitment at all levels for HIV/AIDS prevention interventions; and</p> <p>1.10 supporting the establishment of mechanisms to mitigate the negative impact of under- development on the spread of HIV.</p>	<p>WHO, UNAIDS</p> <p>World Bank, UNDP, UNAIDS, UNFPA</p> <p>UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA</p> <p>UNFPA, UNAIDS, WFP, UNHCR</p> <p>UNICEF, UNAIDS, WHO UNFPA</p> <p>WHO, UNICEF, UNAIDS, WFP, UNHCR, UNFPA</p> <p>UNAIDS, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA</p> <p>UNAIDS, UNDP</p>
<p>2. To promote care, support and the rights of the infected and affected.</p>	<p>2.1 strengthening the institutional framework for management and co-ordination of activities for the care and support of the affected and infected, including orphans;</p> <p>2.2 upgrading the capacities of health facilities and various categories of health workers and volunteers to manage STI/HIV/AIDS cases;</p> <p>2.3 supporting expansion and strengthening of psychosocial counseling services for the infected and affected;</p> <p>2.4 establishing diverse mechanisms for promoting community and home-based care;</p> <p>2.5 strengthening the PLWHA association to provide assistance to people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS, to advocate their rights and to enable greater involvement of PLWHA in decision-making processes;</p> <p>2.6 supporting IEC and advocating programmes to sensitize the public on the needs and rights of PLWHA and the reduction of stigma;</p> <p>2.7 advocating direct provision of drugs to health facilities for prevention and treatment of opportunistic infections;</p> <p>2.8 supporting policy development and guidelines for the safe and effective use of Anti-Retro-viral drugs;</p> <p>2.9 strengthening policy, law and guidelines that ensure human rights as they relate to HIV/AIDS;</p> <p>2.10 advocating greater political commitment at all levels to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS, and ensure the rights of the affected and infected; and</p> <p>2.11 ensuring gender equity in all care initiatives</p>	<p>WHO, UNAIDS, UNICEF</p> <p>WHO, UNAIDS, UNFPA</p> <p>UNAIDS, UNICEF, WHO WFP, UNHCR</p> <p>UNAIDS, WHO</p> <p>UNAIDS, UNDP, WHO</p> <p>UNAIDS, UNICEF</p> <p>WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA</p> <p>UNAIDS, WHO</p> <p>ILO, UNAIDS</p> <p>UNAIDS, WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF</p> <p>UNAIDS, UNFPA</p>

Theme and Objectives of UN Support	Strategic Areas of Intervention	Collaborating Agencies
3. To adapt and develop mechanisms for mobilizing additional resources from communities, private sector, NGOs, donors, etc.	3.1 mobilizing private sector and community leaders throughout the country for attention to the issues of HIV/AIDS and for resource allocation to solicit an adequate response; and 3.2 advocating greater public resources particularly for the supply of necessary drugs (STI drugs, drugs for opportunistic infections).	UNAIDS, ILO, UNDP UNAIDS, WHO, UNDP
4. To conduct regular monitoring of impact of the pandemic including the generation of baseline data and development of appropriate indicators.	4.1 developing national indicators and baselines on HIV/AIDS and support impact studies including gender dimensions; 4.2 supporting the government to strengthen its current surveillance on HIV/AIDS/STI and on behavioral trends; 4.3 undertaking studies to examine factors that determine and reduce vulnerability to HIV infection; and 4.4 Undertaking studies on gender and other socio-cultural including demographic determinants and consequences of HIV/AIDS.	UNAIDS, UNICEF, UNFPA UNAIDS, WHO, UNFPA UNAIDS, UNICEF, ILO, UNESCO, UNFPA UNAIDS, UNFPA
JOINT ACTIVITIES ON CROSS CUTTING ISSUES 1. Gender equality, and advancement of women 2. Globalization 3. Information, Communication and Technology 4. Human rights	1.1 Strengthening institutional mechanisms through the establishment of regional gender resource and information centers. 1.2 Trafficking of women and girls 1.3 supporting to Women's Affairs Office in the design and implementation of a National action plan based in the Beijing Platform for Action. 2.1 Supporting the creation of a think tank institution on globalization 2.2 Promoting the competitiveness of the Ethiopian economy through transfer of technologies, joint ventures, and quality assurance. 3.1 Narrowing the digital divide between Ethiopia and the relatively more advanced countries through implementing national information and communication infrastructure strategies and programmes 4.1 Training government officials, CSOs, and UN staff on human rights instruments 4.2 Supporting human rights institutions such as judiciary, Office of the Ombudsman, and the Human Rights Commission 4.3 Providing technical assistance in reviewing and drafting legislations	UNDP, UNFPA, ECA, UNICEF, UNESCO, WFP, ILO, IOM ECA, UNDP, WB, ILO, UNESCO, UNIDO ECA, UNDP, ITU, ILO, UNIDO, WB, UNESCO UNHCR, ILO, ECA, WB, UNICEF
Special action-oriented studies 1. determine patterns of external resource flows and use at all levels of the federal system; 2. strengthen the relief to development linkage; 3. undertake resources inventory & mapping out potential wealth at the level of Regional States in Ethiopia; 4. identify the sub-regional political context and cross-border issues; 5. undertake assessment of the perceptions of the poor on issues of poverty;		

situations. Similarly, a good emergency response must include the re-integration of affected populations into mainstream activities to lessen their vulnerability to shocks and thus extend into development. Areas of synergy among interventions directed primarily at emergencies and those for longer-term development needs.

For example,

- ◆ the UN (WFP, UNICEF, WHO and UNDP) is actively engaged in providing food and non-food items, particularly water, in times of emergencies and it is envisaged that such interventions will continue under the UNDAF. The Ethiopian government's policy for relief assistance stipulates that, as much as possible, distribution of relief food must be made in the context of Employment Generation Schemes. These tend to be conservation programmes aimed at promoting environmentally sustainable agricultural development and water development in food insecure *woredas* or other public works programmes such as the construction of feeder roads. Furthermore, these programmes try to enhance women's equal participation in all aspects of the programmes. The UNDAF also envisages UN support to a whole range of interventions related to intensifying efforts towards environmentally sustainable agricultural development¹³ as well as for promoting rural employment opportunities, which tend to be longer-term developmental initiatives. Attention will be given to the inter-dependence of interventions related to food distribution, better implementation of Employment Generation Schemes, and to those related to promoting longer-term sustainable agriculture and promotion of rural employment opportunities;
- ◆ a major area of UN support is where help is given to improve access to basic social services. Given the recurrence of emergencies in Ethiopia, the UNDAF includes interventions to help expand service delivery to reach populations displaced by conflict and drought as well as the specific needs of those affected by HIV/AIDS. Thus, interventions supporting the development of the social sectors include a response to emergency and must be provided in

association with other initiatives that aim at addressing needs during emergency situations; and

- ◆ during times of emergency, affected populations, particularly those affected by drought as well as refugees and the internally displaced tend to adopt coping strategies that are detrimental to the environment and that deplete their own assets. This has an obvious impact on long-term development efforts. In such situations, UNDAF adopts interventions towards environmental rehabilitation. Clearly, any effort in this regard is seen that it is closely linked with interventions that minimize detrimental coping-strategies that address needs during emergency situations. Similarly, among populations vulnerable to emergencies, efforts to promote agricultural productivity and off-farm employment (another major thrust of the UNDAF) are to be supported by efforts to rebuild households' asset base. This is basically an emergency response but should be linked to efforts to promote longer-term development.

5.4.3 Integrated Delivery of Basic Social Services

Basic social services are defined to include primary health, population, nutrition, basic education, drinking water and sanitation, as well as shelter. The approach adopted within the UNDAF is for the UN System to support the provision of these services in an integrated manner with a focus at the community level. Although their approach may differ according to type of social service and target beneficiaries, almost all agencies of the UN System are involved in strengthening the delivery of basic social services. The various approaches are pulled together under the UNDAF as the UN System works towards supporting integrated service delivery.

5.5 Joint Activities on Crosscutting issues

In addition to synergy among interventions, there are possibilities for collaboration around issues that cut across the various themes of the UNDAF. These crosscutting issues include gender equality, equity and the advancement of women, Ethiopia's response to globalization, effective use of information technology, and the promotion of human rights.

¹³ "Intensified efforts towards environmentally sustainable agricultural development" has been adopted as a key objective leading to improved food security at the household level under the third theme area.

Collaborative activities in each of these areas have been identified and are discussed below.

5.5.1 Gender Equity, Equality and the Advancement of Women

The UNCT within the framework of the UNDAF process has identified gender as a crosscutting issue and will address it through a number of strategies. First, gender has been integrated into each of the UNDAF thematic areas. Second, the UN IAWG-GD will continue to integrate a gender perspective in the programmes of all resident agencies, strengthen mainstreaming mechanisms within UN organisations and promote gender awareness throughout UN agencies. Third, further to the UNDAF framework strategic objectives, two innovative collaborative strategies for redressing gender inequalities and empowering women have been identified for implementation ahead of the UNDAF timeframe. They are detailed below.

- ◆ strengthening institutional mechanisms through the establishment of Regional Gender Resource and Information Centers; and
- ◆ trafficking of women and girls.

5.5.1.1 Strengthening Institutional Mechanisms through the Establishment of Regional Gender Resource and Information Centers

Women play a marginal role in the planning and decision-making processes of development programmes both at the federal and regional levels. Yet, they are seen as beneficiaries of these programmes. Furthermore, most planners and implementers at federal, regional, zonal and *woreda* levels do not fully understand the relevance of gender issues to their work or how to integrate it. Developing gender resource and information centers would enhance gender awareness among different actors at regional level; they would also be the focal points for gender training, networking, sharing information, etc., playing a key role as centers for collecting, disseminating and accessing information for government offices, and civil society. These centers would have the potential for increasing the integration of gender into programmes. ICT would be an important component of such centers.

In this connection, the UNCT will undertake activities elaborated below aiming at the following objectives:

- ◆ to fully mainstream gender in the design, implementation and monitoring of programmes and projects carried out at regional level; and
- ◆ to raise awareness of gender issues and provide a forum for networking, and gathering and disseminating gender related information at regional level.

Activities will include:

- ◆ gender-awareness raising activities, and information sharing such as seminars and workshops;
- ◆ gender and development training to implement gender-sensitive development planning for regional, zonal and *woreda* offices; and
- ◆ outreach activities to promote the use of resource materials; i.e, all centers would be connected with government offices, NGOs and international organizations and media to collect and disseminate information.

Lead Agencies: UNDP, UNESCO, ECA, UNIFEM, FAO, UNICEF, and UNV.

5.5.1.2 Trafficking of Girls and Women

Women in Ethiopia migrate for many reasons: some seek better opportunities, others escape from violence, poverty, environmental disasters, etc.

Promises of good jobs and high income are often used to lure potential migrants. Others are simply driven by the dream of a better life in foreign countries.

Exploitation, vulnerability, and violation of fundamental human rights are a common threat to both men and women migrants. However, women can be more vulnerable to particular types of forced labour and servitude. Despite this, the number of women migrating to other countries continues to increase.

In order to redress this situation, the UN Country Team proposes a two pronged approach:

- Awareness raising and information dissemination.
- Reintegration activities

IOM's report on the situation of trafficking of women in Ethiopia will provide the necessary baseline information for the implementation of the activities. All activities will be carried out in conjunction with IOM's initiatives on trafficking of women.

Activities:

1. Awareness raising and information dissemination.
 - ◆ This should be carried out on identified high-risk areas around the country. Dissemination of information should cover issues such as migrant's rights, HIV/AIDS, counselling, etc.
 - ◆ Establishment of a hotline for migrants/ future migrants that require assistance, information, etc.
 - ◆ Establishment of an Information, Counselling, and Referral System
 - ◆ Research on the regional aspect of trafficking of women in order to develop regional mechanisms to address trafficking.
2. Reintegration activities.
 - ◆ Agencies with income generation activities, education, health projects, etc should include trafficked women that have returned as a specific target group.

Agencies: IOM, UNDP, ILO, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIFEM, WHO

5.5.2 Globalization

Globalization - the revolution of information technology in communication and services - has brought the world economies much closer to one another at a pace that has been unprecedented. This has created opportunities in the form of higher growth incomes and the creation of jobs. The advances achieved in computing and telecommunication technologies have the scope for improving the standards of living both in the rich and poor worlds. New technologies hold promise for greater improvements in efficiency gains. Technological progress and increasing global integration are mutually re-enforcing processes driven chiefly by human ingenuity and ambition. Arguably, it is difficult to place brakes on innovation.

Despite its actual and potential benefits, globalization has been associated with risks. There are challenges to the operational sovereignty of governments posed by the globalization of markets in that decisions made offshore where the governments have no influence have impact on national economies. Evidence the highly volatile capital market flows, which triggered the East Asian Crisis. Many developing economies

such as that of Ethiopia stand the risk of marginalization resulting from rather slow than fast pace of integrating into the world economy. Ethiopia can benefit from greater integration into the world economy by taking advantages of an infinitely large external market through access to modern technologies that change the ways of doing business, through encouraging competition in the domestic market, and through promoting competitiveness at the firm level. To take advantage of opportunities to be derived from globalization, Ethiopia needs to strengthen the political resolve to open its society at a pace commensurate with its institutional capacity development.

In response to the challenges and opportunities posed by globalization, the following project ideas and activities are proposed.

- ◆ Ethiopian Globalization Think Tank/Trust: create a body/institutional arrangement (preferably outside government and modeled on the set-up/work Inter-Africa Group), which could dedicate itself to pushing issues on globalization, identifying best practices, exploring opportunities, and encouraging debate on issues of contemporary relevance; Lead Agencies: UNDP, UNESCO, ECA, UNIDO, ILO, UNICEF, IMF, WB;
- ◆ Sharing Experiences: organize study tours to gain experiences from other countries and organizations which have successfully tackled globalization issues. These study tours should be arranged for members of parliament, investment bodies, and public enterprises; Lead Agencies: UNDP, UNESCO, UNECA, FAO, UNV;
- ◆ Tapping Ethiopian Human Capital Abroad: establish schemes whereby Ethiopians with professional qualifications working abroad could assist in technical capacity building in Ethiopia on short- to medium-term assignments on globalization issues; Lead Agencies: IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, ECA, UNIFEM, FAO, and UNV; and
- ◆ Enhancing Ethiopian's Competitiveness: studies could be conducted on quality enhancement and standards, increasing the value-added of exports, and promotion; Lead Agencies: IMF, WB, UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNDP, UNECA, FAO, WFP, WTO.

5.5.3 Information and Communication Technology

Given the importance of TCT to development, the UNCT will launch catalytic projects that will enhance the use of ICT for social development and provide impetus for the broader national information and communication strategy.

These catalytic projects will:

- ◆ promote applications and services that respond to community needs (e.g. enhancing the delivery of education, distribution of health and agricultural information, and other applications);
- ◆ foster IT and telecom policies which are favourable to ICT access in rural and small town communities (e.g. changes in pricing policies, regulatory frameworks, the delivery of public information, and promotion of universal service/universal access);
- ◆ support human capacity and innovative infrastructures that extend communication networks to rural and small town communities (e.g. computer and network applications to the needs of rural people, radio, satellite, cellular phone-computer linkages);
- ◆ encourage the development of tools and technologies that facilitate ICT use by the marginalized groups (e.g. graphic, touch-screen or language interfaces); and
- ◆ develop, organize and disseminate content in structured and non-structured format through a variety of media to be accessed and advanced by communities.

The following five projects will be undertaken during the UNDAF period.

5.5.3.1 Tele-center

Taking into account the current efforts made by UNDP and ETC to set-up cyber-cafes in regions, UNDAF will establish pilot community information-sharing centers with emphasis on women, children and girls and boys leaving secondary schools in different areas. Pilot cities for tele-centers would include Awassa, Dire Dawa, Mekelle, Nazareth, Assela, Dessie and Harer. In addition, the project will create a resource center to apply on communities by bringing the capacities of the School of Information Studies and the departments of Sociology and Social Anthropology. This would enable UNDAF not only

to establish connectivity but also helps to identify challenges to spread out community centers elsewhere in the country.

5.5.3.2 Tele-Health Network with Emphasis on the Fight against HIV/AIDS

The health sector in Ethiopia is very badly lagging behind other sectors in the application of information and communication technologies. A health-networking project will be initiated by the UNCT to install tele-medicine networks in pilot centers in order to exchange information on key health threats such as Malaria, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. The project will improve the awareness of health practitioners in the use of ICTs in the mitigation of key health threats, in increasing epidemiological surveillance for the management of health centers, education and research. In addition, the project will introduce information and communication technologies to medical schools in the country.

The project will also focus on the use of ICT in the fight against HIV/AIDS. Government initiatives to provide information about the distribution of infection, unsafe practices that spread HIV/AIDS and mitigation programs can greatly benefit from good use of information and communication technologies. Knowledge about the levels of HIV infection, information on patterns of sexual behavior, use of condom, and drug-injecting practice is important to determine the baseline shape of the AIDS pandemic. All regions need information on the prevalence and distribution of risky tendencies among representative samples of men and women in order to understand the likely path of the pandemic and how it can be minimized. The project would enable:

- ◆ electronic data collection and geographic information systems to be developed to map out the disease within countries and regions;
- ◆ multi-media approaches to strengthen the delivery of public education messages;
- ◆ networking of health professionals to accelerate the introduction of new treatment and prevention methods; and
- ◆ patients' networks to break down the sense of isolation and strengthen their public voice. The large and growing community of people using computers world-wide to provide help and support to one another on the AIDS pandemic.

5.5.3.3 Virtual Website and Capacity Building for Small and Medium Business Enterprises

The opportunities provided to small and medium enterprises by ICT have been tremendous; nevertheless, the majority of small businesses in Ethiopia have yet to understand the benefits. Electronic commerce is the fastest growing economic sector globally. Virtually non-existent in 1995, the turnover is now well over \$100 billion a year and is expected to grow to \$7.3 trillion by 2004. The sector is the principal source of new jobs, especially for young people, mostly in smaller and medium-size firms. Similar trends are evident in developing countries. Last year, India exported over \$2 billion worth of e-business services. Nearly the one million Indians now employed in e-business and related sectors in the USA virtually matches the number back home.

Ethiopia can become highly competitive in e-commerce, especially in services, in creating thousands of new enterprises and at least one million good jobs within less than five years if the right actions are to be taken now. This growth will also expand and deepen electronic connectivity nationally benefiting human development through support to the delivery of education, training and health services. Electronic commerce must overcome some serious obstacles to realize its potential, limited, expensive and poor quality connectivity an unsympathetic legal and regulatory framework and inadequate electronic payment system and the very limited access to financing and the deficient transport and logistical systems. Nonetheless, it is neither necessary nor feasible to remove all of these obstacles before promoting aggressively electronic commerce opportunities and before introducing ICT applications to the majority of small businesses.

The project will:

- ◆ introduce ICTs to about 1000 small and medium enterprises in the country through their supporting organizations such as Chamber of Commerce, National Trade Point, the SME authority, and others;
- ◆ set-up virtual web-sites for over 500 SMEs in three years; and
- ◆ develop skills in the creation of content for major businesses and access to multimedia information and communication technologies.

5.5.3.4 Development of National Information and Communication Strategy

The Government of Ethiopia has been discussing possible formulation of NICI plans through a committee currently overseen by the Prime Minister's office. It has also recognized the importance of *informatics* and broad access to information as essential tools to development. However, the policy environment must be changed to ensure success. *Ad hoc* and unco-ordinated efforts made to-date should be brought together. The policy development process should involve a broad range of interests and levels of society (departments from government, particularly education and health, federal states, zones, the University, NGOs, including those working at the community level, the private sector, etc.). Primarily, considerable amount of time and resources should be spent on building awareness of the benefits of national information and communication policy, the national information plan and importance of strategic information systems in Ethiopia. Increasing awareness could be improved through organizing workshops, study tours, seminars and symposia.

The role of the media in the dissemination of information on ICTs will be significant in the NICI strategy and policy formulation process.

UNDAF will undertake the:

- ◆ facilitating of dialogue between various stakeholders in NICI plans, policies and strategies;
- ◆ raising of awareness of governmental bodies at all levels, the private sector and the public about the use of informatics in development programs;
- ◆ preparing of a "green" paper for the discussion and debate by stakeholders to transform into a white paper and legislative document on national ICT policy;
- ◆ conducting of a national stakeholders workshop, and
- ◆ demonstrating of new technologies to public administrators and decision-makers.

5.5.3.5 School Networking

Society requires a fundamental shift in thinking about the methodology of education to move toward a global knowledge. Information and Communication Technologies have already begun to exert massive transformation of educational systems. Unless Ethiopia's educational and learning systems are

changed in the same way, the negligence in the next 5 years will have dire consequences taking place 10-15 years from now, in that:

- ◆ there will be no recipient generation to take over leadership to guide Ethiopian institutions in the global information society;
- ◆ Ethiopian intellectuals will be active mainly in the Universities and corporations of the North and other developing regions;
- ◆ Ethiopian children will have little or no access to global knowledge and no capacity to exploit that knowledge or generate new knowledge and defend their own and community lives; and
- ◆ the quantity of trained human resources flow from Ethiopia will make the current brain drain a trickle.

By denying Ethiopian youth the opportunity to contribute their own perspectives and understanding to the global knowledge base, their potential for building peace and ensuring security and development will be significantly minimized. The UNCT would launch a massive school-net project covering all secondary and primary schools in Ethiopia within a period of five years.

Core activities will include:

- ◆ connecting schools;
- ◆ training teachers and champions of school networking;
- ◆ sourcing materials and putting teaching content together; and
- ◆ developing and upgrading curriculum to cover information and communication technologies.

In the long term, the UNCT will consider implementing additional sector projects as part of its key areas of intervention.

Some of the projects will include:

- ◆ creating comprehensive national health information system;
- ◆ setting up of an ICT incubator center as part of national strategy for economic development through the advanced use of information technology;
- ◆ building a center of excellence in communication and software research with emphasis on Ethiopian languages;
- ◆ creating a comprehensive food security information system;
- ◆ introducing business process re-engineering and

information systems and network development in the social sector and public administration;

- ◆ creating a comprehensive tourism information systems and networks;
- ◆ introducing a comprehensive environment information system and network; and
- ◆ establishing a Graduate School of journalism for the integration of media and internet through participatory community media centers.

5.5.4 Human Rights

Human Rights is at the center of all activities of the United Nations globally. Whether working to achieve peace, humanitarian and emergency relief, human development or reduction of poverty, the observance of human rights is one of the major crosscutting issues. As people are placed at the center of all these activities, an enabling environment must be created to uplift people from abject poverty to enjoy fully their economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights.

Ethiopia is a party to the main international and regional human rights instruments. The 1994 Constitution foresaw that all international instruments to which Ethiopia has become a party were fully incorporated into the national legislation. Moreover, out of a total of 106 Articles of the Constitution, thirty-two of them contain specific human rights provisions. In recent years, progress has been achieved toward the fulfillment of human rights. For example, the right to education has improved as reflected in the increasing number of children attending schools and increasing degree of awareness about the educational needs of young girls. Similarly, following the adoption of a new family law in the year 2000, the rights of women have been enhanced. The establishment of the Human Rights Commission and the Office of the Ombudsman, as foreseen by the 1994 Constitution, shows significant steps forward in addressing a range of human rights concerns. In other areas, the progress has been limited owing to the difficult circumstances Ethiopia is facing. The environmental degradation is affecting the rights to getting decent food, health, habitat and livelihood of countless persons. The right to a long and healthy life has been threatened by the spread of HIV/AIDS, and incessant cycles of drought, which have afflicted many people in Ethiopia.

Human rights are universal and indivisible. The UNCT is seeking to mainstream human rights issues

in all of its activities. Close co-operation among UN agencies and other development partners is being explored. In Ethiopia, advancement of human rights could be anchored in four areas:

(a) Capacity Building:

- ◆ to train government officials, civil society and UN staff members in safeguarding human rights instruments, and
- ◆ to strengthen democratic institutions, the judiciary and public administration, study tours and exchanges organized for parliamentarians, judges and other senior officials in order to translate human rights instruments into the main Ethiopian languages to make them available for public use.

(b) Institution Building:

- ◆ to provide support to government institutions dealing with human rights issues such as the judiciary both at the federal and regional levels and the newly established Office of the Ombudsman and the Human Rights Commission; and
- ◆ to strengthen civil society and the involvement of non-governmental organizations in the field of human rights.

(c) Legislative Developments:

- ◆ to provide technical and legal assistance in the review and drafting of legislation and the setting up of institutions to implement effectively the provisions. Particular attention could be given to the policy and guidelines on the protection of HIV/AIDS victims, female genital mutilation, environmental protection, refugees, labor legislation and administration, the rule of law, among others; and
- ◆ to promote accession of other international and regional human rights instruments such as the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, the Conventions relating to Statelessness, among others.

(d) Awareness and Education:

- ◆ to support government and the media to undertake awareness campaigns at the national, regional and local levels through TV, radio and the press;
- ◆ to support the inclusion of human rights principles and issues in educational curricula; and
- ◆ to support the development of educational materials on human rights issues.



FORGING STRATEGIES FOR COOPERATION

6.1 Partnership with the Government

The consensus that has emerged from various international fora has been that the international community should work with each other as well as with governments and other entities in order to achieve poverty reduction and socio-economic development in recipient countries. In this connection, it is important for development partners to design and implement collaborative programmes and to adopt common grounds for targeting their efforts. An innovative approach adopted by the Secretary-General within the context of the UN reform aims at encouraging bilateral donors, NGOs, the private sector and civil societies to work in tandem with the UN in responding to the needs of countries.

As the previous sections of this document have clearly demonstrated, the amount of resources required to implement poverty reduction interventions in Ethiopia within the context of UNDAF is far beyond the means of the UNCT. Therefore, in order to obtain substantial resources and for the UNDAF to make the necessary impact, it will be mutually advantageous to the UNCT and other development partners in the country to collaborate and work together. A significant development has taken place in the country since the last two years. The UN agencies have been actively involved in policy and programme dialogue with bilateral donors, NGOs and the government towards the successful implementation of the government's sector development programmes (SDPs), especially the HSDP and ESDP.

UN organizations have collaborated actively with bilateral donors in various fora within the framework of the SDPs and have undertaken joint backstopping and monitoring missions towards improving the

implementation of the programmes. The UN continues to chair the deliberations of the Health, Population and Nutrition donor groups. Strenuous efforts have also been undertaken by the UNCT to pool efforts towards the mobilization of resources from bilateral donors in order to address emergency situations in the country. As part of the Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP), task forces have been formed to undertake direct contacts with donor agencies in order to obtain financial and material support for the CAP. These are remarkable achievements worthy of replicating during the implementation of the UNDAF.

The comparative advantages of the UNCT in Ethiopia include (i) having intimate knowledge of local circumstances, (ii) playing catalytic role in fund-raising, (iii) providing a broad spectrum of expertise for programme planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, (iv) contributing significantly to local capacity building, and (v) having long-standing experience of working with governments, NGOs and donors. During the UNDAF period, the UNCT will capitalize on these comparative advantages in order to strengthen partnerships and collaboration with the donor community and civil societies including the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, the private sector and NGOs. The UNCT is in a unique position with regard to forging partnerships with development partners since Ethiopia has the presence of a large number of bilateral donors, NGOs and civil societies in addition to the OAU and the UNECA.

6.2 Partnerships with Bilateral Donors

Within the spirit of partnership, the UNCT will institutionalize formal and informal briefings with the development partners in the country. Such

partnerships will be based on the quest to make optimal use of resources in promoting socio-economic development in Ethiopia. During the formulation of the UNDAF, discussions were held with the government and donors in order to involve them more with the process and to find out how they might best participate in it. These discussions have also been geared towards strengthening the existing co-operation and to see how issues of concern to the UN and the partners could be effectively addressed during the implementation of the UNDAF. Furthermore, the consultations were aimed at offering partners the opportunity to identify the priority areas of the UN and in order to single out areas in which they would like to collaborate and co-operate with the UNCT.

Soon after the launching of the UNDAF document, a pledging conference will be held for development partners in order to enlist their active support both financially and materially for the effective implementation of the UNDAF. Where appropriate, donors will also be invited to participate in programme formulation missions in order to encourage them to fund specific activities or enter into cost-sharing arrangements with relevant UN agencies. Donor contributions will be required, especially in such areas as water and health including reproductive health and HIV/AIDS, agro-industry and infrastructure development. The UNCT will work to rationalize, as far as possible, financial and auditing procedures in order to promote transparency and win the confidence of more donors. Periodic meetings will also be held with partners both on bilateral and joint basis in order to inform them of the status of implementation of the UNDAF, the results of assessments that may be conducted and the lessons and experiences learned. Partners will also be encouraged to participate in monitoring missions as well as in the mid-term review and any evaluations that may be conducted at the end of the UNDAF.

6.3 Partnerships with NGOs and Civil Society Organizations

Against the backdrop of the dynamic and important roles that NGOs and civil societies have played in development activities, the various UN conferences have recommended that the UN, donors and governments should establish close relationships with these groups and that formal procedures and mechanisms should be reviewed in order to increase their involvement in policy- and decision-making and the implementation of programmes. In addition, financial and administrative support to NGOs, civil

societies and their networks should be increased in order to enable them to focus on local and national initiatives and to implement effective and efficient interventions that would help address pressing economic and social development concerns of communities.

In response to the recommendations of these international conferences, the respective members of the UNCT have involved NGOs and civil societies actively in their activities. Series of meetings and consultations have been held with many of these groups in order to exchange experiences and discuss ideas on new directions for joint activities. Funds and material support have also been provided to a number of NGOs and civil groups for various activities in many communities. During the UNDAF period, the UNCT will work closely with local and international NGOs and civil societies to identify and pursue self-supporting activities. Every effort will be made to maximize the effectiveness of this collaboration and to ensure adequate participation of these organizations in the programming and reviewing processes of the UNDAF. There are certainly challenges that need to be addressed in expanding co-operation with NGOs in Ethiopia. The government perceives NGOs as competing for resources and some as being antagonistic to national interests. Therefore, the government has not accepted the full participation of NGOs in many programmes. The most serious problem for NGOs is their financial resource limitations. In this connection, the UNCT will continue to advocate the active inclusion of NGOs in the national development process and also make efforts to address their resource constraints. Meetings will also be held with NGOs in order to find ways in which the UNCT can expand its co-operation with them.

Cognizant of the main objective of the UNDAF, the focus of the collaboration with these bodies will be on (i) improving the provision of quality, cost-effective and affordable primary health care including reproductive health care and HIV/AIDS preventive activities, (ii) improving formal and informal education, (iii) developing and strengthening of local skills, (iv) creating job opportunities, (v) diversifying product, (vi) identifying market opportunities, (vii) developing rudimentary information management systems in order to promote exploration of economic opportunities, and (viii) mobilizing society including advocating the involvement of women in decision-making processes. Within the limits of local laws and regulations, some emergency relief assistance will be channeled through NGOs working in targeted areas.

VII

OVERSIGHT

7.1 Mechanisms for Collaborative Work and Programming

The need for collaboration and co-operation among and between UN agencies is one of the important objectives of the UN Secretary-General's reform. Though agencies have been working independent of each other, the above framework for UN response to development challenges in Ethiopia identifies areas of support that cut across the activities of all agencies. The UNDAF, therefore, identifies common approaches for programming thereby promoting greater coherence and harmonization of the procedures and programmes of the UN System in Ethiopia.

Agencies will continue to develop individual programmes and projects. The UN Country Team (UNCT) will, under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator and in consultation with the government, provide the overall oversight in ensuring that individual agency programmes are co-ordinated, and further develop mechanisms for synchronizing procedures. It will also monitor progress on the implementation of the UNDAF. The willingness and ability of the UNCT to forge collaboration between and among member agencies is already demonstrated by the activities of these agencies during the formulation, launching and implementation of the UN consolidated appeals in Ethiopia. The process of inter-agency collaboration will continue to be facilitated by the Resident Coordinator and will be promoted through:

- ◆ continuous deliberations at the monthly meetings of heads of agency;
- ◆ harmonization of the programme cycles of all UN system organizations in Ethiopia;

- ◆ collaborative programming via joint programme/project identification missions by the UNCT;
- ◆ synergistic combination of funds (through cost-sharing arrangements) and/or inputs including technical assistance from two or more UN agencies to support development activities of the government in which each agency will contribute according to its mandate or expertise; and
- ◆ allowing the participation of members of the UNCT in the formulation and appraisal of each other's programmes and projects.

In addition to the above activities, the UNCT will undertake the following to monitor progress in the UNDAF:

- ◆ joint monitoring and annual reviewing of the UNDAF to assess the achievements of UN assistance to the country which will be based on indicators and targets identified in the strategic framework; where relevant, monitoring activities will be scheduled around monitoring arrangements of the government's programmes (e.g., SDP reviews) and
- ◆ joint mid-term reviewing of the UNDAF to be undertaken in the middle of 2003.

7.2 Inter-agency Co-ordination Arrangements

7.2.1 UNCT

As indicated above, the UNCT and the UN Resident Co-ordinator will be responsible for facilitating co-ordination among members of the UNCT during the implementation of the UNDAF. Heads of Agency's

periodic retreats and monthly meetings will be used to (i) provide policy directions for the UNDAF, especially regarding the harmonization of programme cycles and procedures as well as in the early identification of emerging issues, (ii) plan and undertake advocacy of the mobilization of resources, and (iii) guide and oversee the implementation of the UNDAF. Each member of the UNCT will ensure the implementation of policies, procedures and programmes as agreed by the UNCT.

7.2.2 The UNDAF Technical Committee and Theme Working Groups

The UNDAF Technical Committee will continue to provide technical backstopping to the UNDAF process by tracking progress in implementation, identifying gaps and recommending remedial measures. Furthermore, the theme working groups will be maintained to participate in the formulation of collaborative programmes in their respective areas, reinforce the technical competence required for carrying out activities, facilitate the re-appraisal of methodologies and procedures and participate in the review of the implementation of the UNDAF. Lead agencies for the various support areas and interventions adopted by the UNDAF have been identified. Such agencies will be responsible, within their respective theme working groups, for co-ordinating collaborative approaches around the identified areas of intervention. For example, under theme number 3, an intervention to support the development of pastoral areas has been adopted. This must include the development of a range of technical solutions, its dissemination, and improved delivery of associated inputs. Thus, it may be necessary for the World Bank that has a programme supporting agricultural research, and ILRI also working in research, to join hands with the FAO that supports the dissemination of new technologies and the UNDP that is working to build regional and sub-regional government capacity for agricultural extension. The FAO, the lead agency identified for this strategic area of intervention, would be responsible for co-ordinating the various initiatives.

7.3 Participation of Government and other Partners

Within the principle of ownership, the government will participate in most of the processes and interventions that will be undertaken during the

period of the UNDAF. Bilateral donors, NGOs, private sector institutions and civil societies will also be involved where and when appropriate.

7.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

The UNCT in collaboration with the Government will develop indicators which will be used to facilitate the monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAF. Individual agencies of the UNCT will be responsible for supporting the collection of relevant baseline and performance data that will be used in assessing the progress toward the achievement of the objectives of the UNDAF. It is envisaged that periodic meetings will be held by the UNCT specifically to assess the extent to which the UNDAF objectives are being achieved. These meetings will also serve to collect information about best practices and lessons learned. The CCA will also be revised annually to facilitate the monitoring process.

Furthermore, joint field monitoring visits will be undertaken by the UNCT to find out how various components of the UNDAF are being implemented and to recommend remedial actions. A mid-term review exercise will be conducted at the second quarter of 2003 to examine the status of implementation of the UNDAF based on the established indicators and proposes recommendations for improving performance. Individual agencies of the UNCT may conduct mid-term reviews of their respective country programmes according to their mandates. Thematic evaluations may be conducted to improve implementation of activities in specific strategic areas of the UNDAF. A final evaluation will be conducted during the last year to identify the main facilitating and constraining factors relating to the achievements of the UNDAF and recommendation will be for the next cycle of the UNDAF.

7.5 Approaches for Resource Mobilization

Success in the implementation of UNDAF, to a considerable extent, depends on the mobilization of both financial and non-financial resources through the application of traditional and new approaches. The UNDAF opens up a window of opportunity for the UNCT to work more closely together to mobilize additional resources. Approaches to resource mobilization will include, but not limited to, the ones outlined below.

- ◆ UN agencies will initiate dialogue with their respective headquarters with a view to identifying additional resources for activities within their mandates in response to the development challenges, and
- ◆ Cost sharing mechanisms will be developed with the bilateral donors around the areas of intervention.

Joint and parallel funding mechanisms will be explored with other development partners and among UN agencies to bring about greater synergy.

A task force will be created within the UNCT that will be responsible for resource mobilization. While the main source of funding for the initiatives identified within the UNDAF will be regular programme resources of each agency, the UNDAF provides an opportunity for tapping additional resources, particularly non-financial resources that are not normally captured within programmes. The task force will review agency programmes to distinguish those areas of intervention that are

adequately captured by agency programmes/projects and to identify remaining gaps. The task force will then identify potential donors and develop concrete proposals for additional funding for outstanding activities. The task force will, furthermore, work with the various agencies of the UN System both resident and non-resident in Ethiopia to develop mechanisms for complementing programmes/projects with non-financial inputs.

The UNCT will continue to launch "emergency consolidated appeals" supported by periodic assessments of food and non-food needs to raise resources for emergency response to drought and conflict situations.

The UNCT will also explore new funding opportunities such as developing proposals around the identified areas of support and intervention mentioned above for such foundations as the Bill Gates Foundation, Packard Foundation, Ted Turner Foundation and other private sources.

ANNEX 1

CURRENT ACTIVITIES OF UN SYSTEM ORGANIZATIONS IN ETHIOPIA

1.1 United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

The UN has had a long presence in Ethiopia. Ethiopia has been hosting the United Nations Commission for Africa (UNECA) since 1958. Although UNECA, as a regional arm of the UN in Africa, does not have specific country-level operations, it has nevertheless made significant contributions to the development efforts of the government of Ethiopia in the following ways:

- ◆ UNECA assists the government of Ethiopia in a number of priority areas identified after close consultation with the government. Support takes the form of building technical capacity through the provision of training, preparation of studies and dissemination of analytical results through conferences, meetings and workshops with the aim of inducing policy reforms for poverty reduction in Ethiopia.
- ◆ Support is also provided in the formulation of a national information and communication policy. This is done through the development of concept papers, intellectual input to the work of the technical committee, dissemination of the best practices in other countries and providing training support in information and communication technologies for development.
- ◆ In support of Ethiopia's effort to attain food security and sustainable human development, UNECA has, over the years, assisted the government in capacity-building for policy analysis on the vital linkages among the nexus issues of population, environment, food security and development as well as strengthening capacity in utilizing science and technology for development. In this regard, UNECA has been implementing a field programme on Sustainable Agriculture and Environmental Rehabilitation Programme/District Agriculture and Rural Development integrated services (SAERP/WARDIS) in the arid regions of Ethiopia to boost food production and strengthen capacity in managing environmental issues.
- ◆ In the area of gender, UNECA provides support to the government in mainstreaming gender

perspectives into programmes and policies, building the capacity of the government to monitor the implementation of the global regional Platforms for Action, and assisting the country in translating its national gender policy into concrete actions.

Today, in addition to UNECA, sixteen UN agencies as well as Bretton Woods Institutions (the World Bank and IMF) have established country offices in Ethiopia to support actively the country's development effort. In monetary terms, the UN Family provides around 360 million USD in food, grants and soft loans towards Ethiopia's development. Most programmes have particular focus on poverty reduction.

1.2 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

The ongoing UNICEF-supported programme for the period 2000-2001 seeks to assist the government of Ethiopia in the progressive realization of the rights of every Ethiopian child to life, care, growth, health, nutrition, education, water, sanitation, participation and protection. It is recognized that these rights can only be fulfilled if children, women, families and communities are able to have access to and utilize available resources and basic services, and if gender disparities are reduced. UNICEF's efforts to promote these rights are pursued through the core strategies of advocacy, capacity building at all levels, support for improved basic service delivery, and empowerment of communities. UNICEF-supported programmes are anchored within regional development plans, and in federal policy and strategic frameworks. It continues to work both at federal and regional levels, building capacity at the federal level, while at the same time supporting region- and woreda-driven development processes.

1.2.1 Health and Nutrition

UNICEF undertakes several activities to help fulfil the rights of children and women to basic health services, which form an integral part of the Health Sector Development Programme (HSDP).

- ◆ UNICEF is carrying out a support project related with primary health care system aimed at strengthening local capacity for health implementation in 20 targeted *woredas*.
- ◆ It is undertaking a safe motherhood project aimed at reducing maternal morbidity and mortality.
- ◆ It is promoting Child health and Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses aimed at fighting against diarrhea and infections of the respiratory system.
- ◆ It is engaged in EPI Plus which includes raising universal immunization coverage for children under the age of one; polio eradication; the reduction of measles cases and deaths by one half; the elimination of neonatal tetanus in 30 *woredas* as well as the elimination of vitamin A deficiency in children under five.

1.2.2 Basic Education

UNICEF efforts to promote basic education for all in Ethiopia contribute to the achievement of the national goals of increasing primary enrolment, reducing gender-gap in enrolment rates, and improving the quality and relevance of education in order to facilitate the progressive realization of the rights of all children, especially girls, to quality learning opportunities. UNICEF-supported activities constitute an integral part of the government's Education Sector Development Programme (ESDP), which seeks to address the problems of access, equity and quality in the education sector in the long-term objective of achieving "... universal primary education by 2015." At the national level, UNICEF-supported activities focus on improving educational quality and girls' education, enhancing the learning achievement of pupils and reducing drop-out and repetition rates, especially for girls in grade one. In addition, the programme supports a package of interventions in selected school clusters and *woredas* aimed at developing context-specific and gender-sensitive approaches with a view to evolving replicable models to improve educational access, quality and efficiency, and to improve gender parity.

1.2.3 Water and Sanitation

UNICEF's water and sanitation programme deals with rural water supply and sanitation focusing on providing access to these basic facilities at the

community level. Major areas of intervention include school sanitation, the study of hygiene and the development of safe water supplies near the home, with special emphasis on community-managed and -maintained facilities. The key to both water and sanitation activities is the strengthening of regional and zonal capacities in sustainable safe water coverage and sanitation promotion, the development of frameworks for community-based approaches for water sanitation and hygiene development, and strengthening links between the study of hygiene, sanitation and water supply.

1.2.4 Gender and Development

The gender and development programme advocates the promotion of the rights of women to improve their socio-economic conditions, promote gender-conscious participatory planning, advocate the fight against harmful traditional practices, and establish systems for the protection of street children.

1.2.5 Disaster Mitigation and Emergency Response

Given recurring emergencies in Ethiopia and the special needs of women and children in such circumstances, humanitarian response is an important component of the UNICEF programme. The focus is on preparedness activities, while readiness for emergency response is also maintained.

1.2.6 Area-based and Woreda -Integrating Basic Services (WIBS)

This programme focuses on establishing sustainable and integrated systems at the local level to fulfil the rights of children and women to integrated basic services. WIBS provides access to local resources in a multi-sectoral, decentralized way, fulfilling the rights of communities to health, education, water and clean environment. WIBS complements nationwide programming, which focuses on community-level sensitization, gender mainstreaming, communication and social mobilization to promote processes of behavioral change. WIBS supports regional government efforts largely through Bureaus of Planning and Economic Development to promote demand for basic social services and to enhance capacity for the delivery of those services.

1.2.7 HIV/AIDS Programme

The major focus of UNICEF's HIV/AIDS Programme is to support the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) for implementing multi-sectoral community-based interventions to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS among infants, youth, women and other vulnerable groups; alleviate its impact; and increase access to care and support for those infected and affected by HIV/AIDS.

- ◆ Focusing on adolescents as change agents and targets for prevention is a key strategy and includes creating a favorable policy environment for youth by involving them in policy development and decision-making; building the capacity of anti-AIDS clubs and other youth community-based organisations, increasing integrated youth-friendly service delivery including voluntary, counseling and testing (VCT); and developing appropriate IEC strategies and materials.
- ◆ Increasing advocacy focusing on breaking the silence, reducing stigma, and creating a favorable policy environment for youth and women is also included.
- ◆ Support is provided for developing a national protocol for preventing mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) interventions including the role of VCT services in pilot interventions; infant feeding issues including major risks and benefits of breastfeeding in the Ethiopian context.
- ◆ In order to address the needs and concerns of children and families affected by HIV/AIDS, communities are mobilized to provide basic legal protection and human rights, schooling and skills training, and care and support networks.

1.3 The World Food Programme (WFP)

Under its current country programme, WFP is active in Ethiopia across the emergency-development spectrum implementing (i) development activities targeted at vulnerable groups, (ii) emergency operations due to crop failures as well as conflict, and (iii) protracted relief and rehabilitation operations such as assistance to refugees. WFP plays a pivotal role in food aid co-ordination and assists the government in developing national policies and strategies on food security. The World Food Programme has been heavily involved in the

formulation of and providing support for the National Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Policy.

The primary objectives of WFP's Country Programme in Ethiopia are to:

- ◆ ensure availability of and access to food during periods of food shortages for displaced populations;
- ◆ enhance human development, among the poor, women and children, through improved nutrition, and better access to education, and health services;
- ◆ increase investment in soil and land protection, water harvesting and afforestation as means of improving food security;
- ◆ create temporary employment and produce assets that reduce beneficiaries' vulnerability to food insecurity; and
- ◆ increase the participation of women at all levels in WFP-supported operation.

WFP's programme for Ethiopia assists approximately 7.8 million of the country's poorest and most vulnerable people annually. Such support is provided under three programme components.

1.3.1 Development Projects

Development projects combines food aid with development activities in the areas of (i) participatory rural land rehabilitation, (ii) school feeding (iii) urban food assistance, and (iv) pilot initiatives in pastoral areas.

1.3.1.1 Participatory Rural Land Rehabilitation:

- ◆ assists farmers living in chronic food deficit and highly degraded areas of the country by undertaking soil and water conservation measures, tree planting, and rural road construction.

1.3.1.2 Improving Education through School Feeding:

- ◆ targets 163,000 children with food assistance in 300 schools. The programme is aimed at stabilizing attendance in chronically food insecure areas of the country.

1.3.1.3 Urban Food Assistance Facility:

- ◆ assists an estimated 80,000 poor residents of Addis Abeba to benefit from food aid totaling

35,000 MTs. Activities include catering nutrition programmes for mothers and children, improving urban slum areas, activities of food-for-work and training in skills acquisition.

1.3.2 Refugee Activities

WFP supports approximately 250,000 refugees through food distribution, assistance to the repatriation of Somali and Kenyan refugees, promotion of women's participation in decision-making in refugee camps, and the introduction of manual grinding mills in order to lessen women's workload.

1.3.3 Emergency Operations

Emergency operations are in response to (i) the extended drought caused by the failure of the belg rains, and (ii) displacement (including IDPs, expellees, refugees and returnees) resulting from the Ethio-Eritrea border conflict.

Food distribution is complemented by:

- ♦ enhancing efficiency in Food Logistic Systems. This includes food-aid transport system for use by WFP and international donors with 876 long-haul trucks, air bridges for Somali, Bale and Borena regions, Djibouti road rehabilitation, Berbera emergency road rehabilitation, support to Djibouti Port, and establishment of a Logistics Co-ordination Unit, and
- ♦ analyzing and mapping vulnerability. The vulnerability analysis and needs assessment methodology development are key activities undertaken by WFP to support its emergency operations.

1.4 United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

The UNFPA programme in Ethiopia includes interventions in all three UNFPA core programmes, namely, reproductive health including family planning, sexual health and IEC, population and development strategies, and advocacy. The overall objective of the country programme is to assist the government of Ethiopia in improving the health and well being of the Ethiopian people by strengthening the implementation of population, development and reproductive health programmes. The policy and institutional framework for doing so is in place but needs further strengthening to enable the translation

of policies into interventions at the grassroots level. Herein lies the focus of the programme.

1.4.1 Reproductive Health

UNFPA's contribution in the area of reproductive health aims at improving quality of care but also works to increase access through introduction of reproductive health information and services into existing and new health facilities and into other development programmes or projects. UNFPA also works towards the creation of an enabling environment including enhancing IEC in support of reproductive health.

1.4.2 Population and Development Strategies

The purpose of UNFPA's support for population and development strategies is to contribute to the integration of population variables into the development process to promote gender equity and equality and to consolidate the policy process and the operationalization of population-related policies into effective programmes. There is now a rich and positive policy environment in Ethiopia. UNFPA is building on this environment to help update programmes in light of recent international conferences and to strengthen the institutional structure for effective implementation and monitoring of programmes. Additionally, support to updating data on reproductive health as well as population and development is provided as well as to strengthen the country's training and research capacity in this area.

1.4.3 Advocacy

UNFPA aims at contributing to increased commitment of policy makers and opinion leaders at all levels of the population and gender policies/programmes. The country programme includes sensitization through the media, seminars, workshops, conferences and study tours. Efforts are also being made to foster coalitions of stakeholders as well as negotiations and networks with parliamentarians, the media, professionals, ministries, professional associations, advocates of women and adolescents' rights and religious and community leaders. Advocacy efforts include dialogue with decision-makers on key issues and constraints associated with population policies and

programmes including resource allocations as well as training on advocacy of stakeholders, programme managers and researchers. The programme also provides for initiatives to work with the government of Ethiopia in promoting the participation of girls in schools at all levels.

1.5 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

In accordance with its global commitment, the UNDP helps countries in their efforts to achieve sustainable human development. It is active in Ethiopia in the areas of (i) good governance and policy development, (ii) food security, (iii) health & educational sector development, (iv) community development, (v) water resource development, (vi) environmental conservation, and (vii) empowerment of women.

1.5.1 Good Governance and Policy Development

UNDP assists the Ethiopian Government in designing and implementing strategic programmes to improve the management of the public sector including civil service and public enterprise reforms. This deepens the decentralization process through capacity building at all levels. It also supports the process of democratizing institutions such as the parliament, Office of the Ombudsman and the Human Rights Commission of Ethiopia.

1.5.2 Food Security

A major component of the UNDP programme of the Ethiopian chapter is agricultural development. In this programme, the UNDP is focusing on the four regions of Ethiopia with a relatively high potential for improved agricultural production. The main thrust of its activities is to enable Agricultural Development Bureaus to improve livelihoods of poor farmers through extension services, promoting more efficient input markets, development of entrepreneurial skills and providing access to micro-finance services.

1.5.3 Health and Education

The UNDP's Country Programme for Ethiopia supports the government's Health and Education Sector Development Programmes. The sector development programmes cover the first five years of the 20-year health programme. It is aimed at

developing comprehensive and integrated health-care services mostly targeting facilities at the community health level and education to raise gross enrollment rates in primary education to 50%, increase the number of certified teachers to 95% and lower the textbook student ratio to 1:1. The UNDP focuses on capacity building within the health and education sectors for effective implementation of the sector development programmes giving particular attention to the less-developed regions of the country: Afar, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella and Somali.

1.5.4 The Ethiopian-Based Community Development

UNDP undertakes various activities to support community development. Its major partner is the Ethiopian Social Rehabilitation and Development Fund that mobilizes communities to develop their own projects for which they raise 10% of the funds. Projects supported include development of small-scale irrigation systems, improving access to clean water and sanitation and other social services.

1.5.5 Water Resource Development

In the area of water resource development, the UNDP is engaged in the following activities:

- ◆ capacity building for the development of water resources, as well as formulating water policy and water code;
- ◆ the design and implementation of water resource projects with emphasis on efficient and sustainable use;
- ◆ improving water supply and sanitation with the full participation of women;
- ◆ strengthening the capacity of meteorological and hydrological services to provide adequate and reliable data particularly the support in early-warning systems of food shortage; and
- ◆ revising and updating river basin studies.

1.5.6 Environmental Conservation

Environmental conservation issues cut across all development efforts and the UNDP supports Ethiopian efforts to integrate conservation considerations in development initiatives. It also supports the development of Ethiopia's Bio-diversity Strategy and Action Plan and the establishment of regional community-based gene banks for farmers' varieties of major crops. Additionally, the UNDP

together with the UNSO and other donors, assists Ethiopia to implement the Convention to Combat Desertification. This focuses on (i) support for NGOs and CBOs in activities they undertake to raise awareness about and to combat desertification, (ii) sensitization on desertification through the mass media, and (iii) regional workshops organized to plan and implement actions to combat desertification.

1.5.7 Empowerment of Women

Given that gender issues are key variables in development, all UNDP's sector programmes in Ethiopia have set targets for the involvement of women.

1.6 United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)

Ethiopia is host to 207, 955 refugees, mostly from Somalia and the Sudan with a sizeable number (5,018) from Kenya and some 1500 Djiboutian Afars. The figure includes 411 urban refugees originating from countries such as Angola, DRC, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda, Djibouti, Yemen and Iraq. More recently, an influx of more than 3000 Eritreans have sought asylum in Sheraro area of Northern Tigray, fleeing the Ethio-Eritrean border conflict. In addition, the continuing insecurity in the Blue Nile region in southern Sudan has led to a new influx of about 5000 asylum seekers, crossing into the Bambudie area in the Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State of Ethiopia. The Ethiopian programme is one of UNHCR's longest-running refugee programmes in Africa. The Administration of Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) is UNHCR's governmental counterpart and major implementing partner supported by national and international NGOs specializing in sectoral activities.

UNHCR's principles of programming require a focus on protection, care and maintenance, promotion of partial self-sufficiency activities, promotion and implementation of voluntary repatriation as durable solutions and resettlement. The current assistance programme to refugees in Ethiopia has focussed mainly on:

- ◆ care and maintenance of Somali refugees located in Eastern Ethiopia;
- ◆ care and maintenance of Sudanese refugees located in Western Ethiopia by building their

- capacity through self-supporting activities such as crop/livestock production, income generation schemes, vocational skills training and environmental protection/forestry;
- ◆ voluntary repatriation to Northwest Somalia for the Somali caseload;
- ◆ reintegration of Ethiopian nationals/returnees from Somalia who have settled in refugee camps following the fall of the Siad Barre regime in Somalia;
- ◆ facilitation of voluntary repatriation of Ethiopian refugees from Sudan. A 'cessation clause' for the Ethiopian caseload in Sudan was applied in March by the High Commissioner;
- ◆ voluntary repatriation of Kenyan refugees located in Moyale, southern Ethiopia;
- ◆ special training programmes for women with a view to ensuring their full participation in all the camp activities;
- ◆ rehabilitation of infrastructure and environmental protection to redress the environmental damages caused by the long-presence of refugees in Eastern Ethiopia; and
- ◆ resettlement, particularly from the Western Camps and mostly from Sudanese origin, to third countries. Small numbers of refugees from other countries including Eritrea, Somalia and Uganda have been resettled.

1.6.1 Collaboration with UN Agencies

UNHCR collaborates with various UN agencies in its support to refugees, i.e., it is working closely with WFP in ensuring that adequate food is provided for both refugees in camps and returnees. UNHCR and UNFPA implement a joint reproductive health programme geared towards assisting women in Eastern refugee camps. The programme is aimed at creating awareness about sexually transmitted diseases with emphasis on HIV/AIDS prevention. UNICEF and UNHCR collaborate in the water sector also. The water supply requirement in the Eastern region is to be further enhanced with the completion of the Jerrer Valley project undertaken jointly by UNHCR and UNICEF, in collaboration with the government of Ethiopia. UNHCR also works closely with UNDP on an initiative for conflict prevention, management and resolution in the sub-region of the Horn of Africa. A key component of the initiative is the alleviation of humanitarian crises through the development of area-based plans of action for phasing out humanitarian assistance while

simultaneously developing and supporting development programmes in the sub-region.

1.6.2 Environmental Rehabilitation

With regard to the rehabilitation and environmental protection of refugee-impacted areas, UNHCR, in collaboration with ARRA, commissioned a series of studies. Steering Technical Committees have been established in Addis Ababa and the field respectively. A plan of action has also been set and funds are being sought to initiate implementation. Within the refugee annual programme, a multi-component environmental project in nursery, reforestation, erosion control, production and dissemination of fuel-saving stoves and environmental education in the refugee-impacted areas were implemented in 1999 and are still going on. UNHCR, other UN agencies and the government of Ethiopia jointly implement some of these activities. UNHCR has also rehabilitated the existing Haffir dams and constructed new ones which provided the much needed water supply to sustain the lives of both refugees and nationals in eastern Ethiopia, especially during the drought period.

1.6.3 Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons

Following the cessation of hostilities between Ethiopia and Eritrea in June 2000, it was planned to assist some 70,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) and former refugees in the North, whose reintegration was disrupted by the conflict. This will be carried out under the umbrella of UN Country Team in Ethiopia. An appeal has, therefore, been made in Addis Ababa in September 2000.

1.7 UNESCO

UNESCO has two institutions in Addis Ababa: the UNESCO Regional Office for the Horn of Africa (Ethiopia, Eritrea and Djibouti), ECA and the OAU, and the UNESCO International Institute for Capacity Building in Africa, which is responsible for improving educational institutions in the whole of Africa.

UNESCO has four major programmes:

1.7.1 Education for all throughout life

The Federal Republic of Ethiopia has launched an important national programme, the Education Sector Development Programme (ESDP), which aims at:

- ◆ doubling access to basic education,
- ◆ reinforcing the decentralisation process,
- ◆ strengthening grassroots participation in educational development,
- ◆ local and national relevant curriculum development,
- ◆ improvement of central educational services to provide appropriate guidance and backstopping to the decentralised structures,
- ◆ development of education in nationality languages, etc.

In order to support specifically the country educational efforts, the UNESCO Addis Ababa Office, within the framework of the ESDP, has set up contracts with the National Agency for UNESCO for the following activities:

- ◆ Strengthen the capacity of primary education personnel, improving the quality and internal efficiency and innovating practices of the more deprived regions;
- ◆ Support the Institute for Curriculum Development and Research (ICDR), strengthening the capacity of the regions for effective curriculum development and ensuring the quality and relevance of the curricula;
- ◆ Support scientific, technical and vocational education for girls, developing monitoring mechanisms to assess progress in girls' participation in this field of education.

UNESCO-IICBA has four areas of focus: educational management, curriculum development, teacher training and distance education. The Institute's main working methods, in co-operation with other institutions throughout the world, is to:

- ◆ address the educational, technical and professional needs of Member States;
- ◆ provide a forum for sharing experiences;
- ◆ bring the latest research and development in Africa;
- ◆ enhance the capacities of regional, national and local level institutions;
- ◆ provide opportunities for technology improvements, such as the use of electronic media for networking for educational purposes.

1.7.2 The sciences in the service of development

UNESCO has the following programmes dealing with Science and Technology:

- ◆ Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC)
- ◆ Man and the Biosphere (MAB)
- ◆ International Geological Correlation Programme (IGCP)
- ◆ International Hydrological Programme (IHP)

Each of these intergovernmental programmes is supposed to have national committees as counterpart at the Member States level in order to undertake activities in the respective fields. In Ethiopia, the government institutions concerned are the Ethiopian Science and Technology Commission and the MAB National Committee. UNESCO works with the Ethiopian Science and Technology Commission in promoting information and technology through the Intergovernmental Informatics Programme (IIP). In parallel to this, support is given to research, popularisation of science and technology and capacity building. For instance, over the years several MAB Young Scientist Awards were handed out in Ethiopia, to encourage researchers in Science and Technology.

1.7.3 Cultural development: the heritage and creativity

On the request of Ethiopia, UNESCO has inscribed seven Ethiopian sites on the list of World Heritages (Simen National Park, Lalibela, Fasil Ghebbi in Gondar, Lower valley of the Awash, Tiya, Aksum and the Lower valley of the Omo). The Authority for Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage (ARCCH) keeps UNESCO informed on the situation of each site and reports on changes or difficulties.

The Cultural Heritage Site of Tiya is in the process of being extended with ten other archaeological sites, equally interesting and also containing steles and monoliths of an ancient Ethiopian culture of an uncertain age.

The nomination files for inscription on the World Heritage List of both the city of Harar and the region of Konso are in preparation, in co-operation with the ARCCH, the Centre Français des Etudes Ethiopiennes and the Institute of Ethiopian Studies (IES).

Regarding the preparation of the candidature file of the Oromia Gada Institution for proclamation as UNESCO Masterpiece of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity, UNESCO is assisting the ARCCH and the Bureau of Oromia Culture and Information.

In co-operation with the CRCCH (Ministry of Culture) and the Conservation Strategy of Ethiopia (CSE) (MEDaC), UNESCO Addis Ababa has organised a national workshop on the "Conservation and Management of Cultural Heritage in Ethiopia".

Together with the IES and some donor countries, UNESCO has supported the installation of a permanent exhibition on Ethiopian indigenous musical instruments, in the Ethnological Museum of Addis Ababa University.

Within the programme of Culture of Peace, UNESCO has supported the training of children in difficult situations, in the field of art.

UNESCO Addis Ababa has also undertaken some activities of international level, such as the International seminar, "The Iron Roads of Africa", which aimed at linking ancient African metallurgical knowledge to modern day development of the African continent.

1.7.4 Towards a communication and information society for all

The Sector of Communication, Information and Informatics of the Addis Ababa Office covers more than just the Horn of Africa: it has a regional Africa function.

The CII Sector of UNESCO supports:

- ◆ information society initiatives in the area of workshops about distance education and internet;
- ◆ community oriented tele-centres;
- ◆ virtual libraries;
- ◆ virtual training;
- ◆ virtual laboratories.

At ILRI in Addis Ababa, UNESCO organised a workshop about virtual laboratories for scientific institutions, using interactive media for improving distributed communication and research results.

1.8 International Labor Organization (ILO)

The Addis Ababa Area Office is a regional office which covers Ethiopia, Eritrea and Djibouti as well as the Liaison Office of ECA and OAU. It also includes the Eastern Africa Multidisciplinary Advisory Team (EAMAT). EAMAT covers 13 countries including Ethiopia with eight specialists, four associate experts, and eighteen support staff.

Current ILO Activities in Ethiopia include:

- ◆ Jobs for Ethiopia Programme - entrusted with the promotion of creating employment as priority criterion for government investment policies and programmes;
- ◆ Rural Road Rehabilitation Project - includes Amhara and Tigray Regions (with Rural Roads Authorities) - given the task of demonstrating labor-intensive road-building methods;
- ◆ Actuarial Study of the Ethiopian Pension Schemes (with Social Security Authority) - entrusted with the responsibility of recommending actions required to strengthen and expand the schemes;
- ◆ Survey on Child Labor (with the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs) - entrusted with the task of measuring the extent of child labor in the country;
- ◆ Capacity Building with the Ethiopian Employers' Federation (EEF) and the Confederation of Ethiopian Trade Unions (CETU) - given the responsibility of strengthening member services and participation on NLRB;
- ◆ Sponsorship of the Forum on Child Labor in Ethiopia - entrusted with the task of facilitating exchange of information and joint planning of activities to combat child labor by government departments, NGOs, and UN agencies; and
- ◆ Comprehensive National Programme - entrusted with the task of combating HIV/AIDS in the World of Work in partnership with the National HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Secretariat, Department of Labor, Regional Labor Bureaus, CETU, EEF, NGOs and PLWAs.

1.9 United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

In line with Ethiopia's long-term development strategy, the UNIDO supports private sector development and investment promotion efforts in Ethiopia. In doing so, it focuses on building capacity

in agro-industries, development of micro, small and medium scale enterprises (MSMEs), introduction of quality management, standardization and certification of industrial competitiveness, promotion of industrial partnership, the fostering of clean environment and encouraging dialogue between the private and public sector institutions. Its integrated programme for Ethiopia has six components elaborated below.

1.9.1 Agro-Industries

Under this component, the UNIDO supports:

- ◆ strengthened supply and institutional capacity in the leather industry, leather craft training institute and tannery pollution control;
- ◆ capacity building for food production and preservation, technologies for value added production and reduction of post-harvest losses, and for a food inspection system;
- ◆ assessment of the textile sub-sector for its restructuring and rehabilitation;
- ◆ development of agricultural tools and machinery; and
- ◆ development of technologies for formulation and production of environmentally friendly pesticides.

1.9.2 Promotion and Development of Micro, Small and medium scale Enterprises

In addition to supporting agro-industries, the UNIDO also provides assistance towards

- ◆ building capacity in SME support institutions;
- ◆ building entrepreneurial capacity including women entrepreneurship;
- ◆ developing SME networking; and
- ◆ creating effective information networks among key institutions providing services to the private sector.

1.9.3 Quality, Standardization and Certification

The component of quality, standardization and certification includes:

- ◆ strengthening capacity of the Quality and Standards Authority of Ethiopia in standards preparation and information dissemination;
- ◆ supporting improved methodology and enhancing testing facilities to bring them up to international standards; and

- ♦ assistance in quality management at enterprise level.

1.9.4 Investment and Technology Promotion

Towards promotion of investment and the introduction of new technologies, the UNIDO undertakes the following activities:

- ♦ strengthening capacity of the Ethiopian Investment Authority for the promotion of investment and technology;
- ♦ strengthening capacity of regional Investment Bureaus to support the formulation and appraisal of investment projects; and
- ♦ developing industrial zones financed by the private sector.

1.9.5 Environmental Development

The UNIDO undertakes several activities to ensure that industrial development is included in the country's programme and that it is taken up in a manner consistent with environmental consideration.

An approach incorporating six interventions has been introduced to this effect to:

- ♦ strengthen capacity of the Environmental Protection Authority to formulate industrial and environmental policy;
- ♦ develop cleaner production center in Ethiopia;
- ♦ raise capacity to develop and implement an integrated waste-management programme based on Agenda 21;
- ♦ improve capacity in management of resources and energy conservation in industry;
- ♦ conduct energy audits at SMEs; and
- ♦ promote energy conservation practices in selected industrial enterprises.

1.9.6 Strengthening the Ministry of Trade and Industry

The final component of UNIDO's integrated programme for Ethiopia focuses on strengthening the capacity of the primary government institution responsible for industrial development.

1.10 Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

The FAO's support to Ethiopia is mainly in the form of technical assistance, crop and food supply

assessment, emergency control operations, capacity building, planning advice and policy formulation through TCP, Trust Fund, UNDP and Tele-food projects.

1.10.1 Technical Co-operation Programme (TCP)

- ♦ provides assistance for the government of Ethiopia in improving its capacity to access and manage agricultural information in support of agricultural development and food security policies; and
- ♦ assists in the distribution of seeds and farm tools to destitute farmers in drought prone areas of the country aimed at increasing food security.

1.10.2 Trust Fund Projects

In Ethiopia trust fund projects play an important role in the overall FAO programme. Major emphasis of Trust Fund activities is on agricultural inputs, extension training policy advice and livestock development, improving household food security and nutrition and technical assistance to the National Fertilizer Sector. In addition, FAO provides assistance for undertaking countrywide surveys of obsolete stocks. Nearly 1500 tons of obsolete pesticides and several pieces of damaged, rusted and contaminated containers have been identified. About 200 sites are affected where in most cases, the situation is serious. At least over 100 different types of pesticides which are environmentally hazardous and seriously risky to human and animal health exist thus becoming a matter of high priority and a major issue of national concern.

1.10.3 FAO/UNDP Co-operation

FAO, in collaboration with the UNDP, carries out studies on:

- ♦ the establishment of a National Agricultural Information System;
- ♦ Integrated Pest Management (IPM); and
- ♦ Integrated Watershed Management.

1.10.4 Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS)

In support of the government's food security efforts, FAO launched, in 1995, the "Special Programme for Food Security in Ethiopia". The programme provides improved agricultural packages for drought-prone

and moisture-deficit areas initially in 3 woredas in Amhara and Tigray Regions. Building on the encouraging results, and at the request of the government, FAO focused its efforts on water harvesting and small-scale irrigation. The project promotes technological packages including drought resistant varieties of crops and moisture conservation schemes (development of water dams and water diversion) in selected drought-prone areas. Training of technical staff and farmers in irrigation technology has been a predominant component of the project.

1.10.5 South-South Co-operation Programme

In Ethiopia, the South-South Co-operation Programme involves a technical co-operation agreement between China, Ethiopia and FAO to develop small-scale irrigation schemes in the Regions of Amhara and Tigray.

1.10.6 Emergency Prevention System (EMPRES)

The Emergency Prevention System (EMPRES) for trans-boundary animal and plant diseases and pests has become one of the major FAO activities in Ethiopia. The programme is aimed at strengthening the national early-warning and control capacity with focuses on desert locust, Rinderpest and Rift Valley Fever (RVF) emergency in order to minimize the development of desert locust and rift valley fever.

1.10.7 Crop and food Supply Assessment Mission

Joint FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply assessment mission visits Ethiopia annually to estimate cereal and pulse production and national food balance for the following year. On the basis of a joint mission report, the government appeals to donors for food aid assistance and emergency supply of agricultural inputs to rehabilitate affected farmers so that they resume their normal agricultural activities.

1.10.8 Inter-Agency Task Force on the UN Response to Long-Term Food Security in the Horn of Africa

The Director-General of FAO, Dr. Jacques Diouf visited Ethiopia from 22 - 23 August 2000 as Chairman of the Inter-Agency Task Force on the UN

Response to Long-term Food Security. Agricultural Development and Related aspects in the Horn of Africa met High Government officials during this time. The mission of the Task Force was to address the causes of food security problems in the Horn of Africa and to propose a long-term plan of action to overcome food insecurity in the region. A mission led by FAO was in the country in July/August 2000 to assess and discuss the situation with stakeholders.

1.11 World Health Organization (WHO)

The strategy for the collaboration between WHO and the government of Ethiopia focuses on developing rational health programs based on principles agreed to during Regional Committee meetings and the World Health Assembly. The main strategies for action are policy and strategy developments, advocacy of health, national capacity building, and resource mobilization for priority programme and emergencies. As the main causes of morbidity and mortality in Ethiopia are communicable in nature, WHO's collaboration focuses on the development of technology of public health importance for the control of communicable diseases as well as the formulation of sound policies and strategies.

It is implementing a malaria control project aimed at reducing death caused by malaria by 20 percent through community-based promotion of insecticide-treated mosquito nets and training about malaria transmission and control.

Its other specific programming interventions include salt iodization (aimed at iodizing 25 percent of the salt produced in Ethiopia), control of iron deficiency and anemia and the control of PEM.

The collaboration between the Government of Ethiopia and WHO is based on the mid-term program of work that runs through 1996 to 2001. The main beneficiaries of WHO collaboration are Polio eradication, Malaria, TB/LEP control HIV/AIDS, essential drugs program, IEC, health systems development and training.

The joint MoH/WHO planning process has carefully taken account Health Sector Development Programme (HSDP) components and priorities. The review and the monitoring process envisaged in HSDP ensure timely decision making for optimum cost effectiveness of WHO inputs. In this process WHO aims to strengthen the capacity of the health sector to:

- ◆ Develop and interpret health policy and strategy initiatives.
- ◆ Develop/strengthen Health Information System and Health Systems Research.
- ◆ Organize or redefine PHC units and to train PHC workers in district health systems management.
- ◆ Strengthen health institutions with trained manpower and educational materials
- ◆ Strengthen central and regional capacity in the rational use of essential drugs.
- ◆ Support integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI)
- ◆ Support the training of psychiatrists and psychiatric nurses
- ◆ Strengthen central and regional capacity to produce health-learning materials.
- ◆ Support the development of community water supply and environmental sanitation program
- ◆ Control Major communicable Diseases (implementation of National TB program, protect risk areas from malaria outbreaks, strengthen or establish integrated diseases surveillance, eradication of dracunculiasis and control of onchocerciasis, HIV/AIDS control, polio eradication)
- ◆ Develop health emergency preparedness and response programme

WHO carries out its activities in close collaboration with UN Agencies. The most important collaborative mechanisms in use in past year have been:

- ◆ Support to HSDP through joint planning, Joint Review Mission (JRM), Annual Review Meeting (ARM), and as chair to Health Population and Nutrition (HPN).
- ◆ In collaboration with UNDP, support the four emerging regions to be able to plan, implement and follow up of HSDP and emergency preparedness and response programmes.
- ◆ Cross border control of communicable diseases in the spirit of IGAD and Horn of Africa Initiative.
- ◆ Joint plan in polio eradication through national immunization days, AFP surveillance and routine immunization
- ◆ Joint approach to control of epidemics such as meningitis, cholera, measles and others.
- ◆ Participate in joint mission, prepare and follow up consolidated appeals.
- ◆ Provide technical assistance to UNDMT and Office for the Regional Humanitarian

Coordination (ORHC)

- ◆ Reconstruction of damaged health facilities in the conflict areas Tigray and Afar.
- ◆ Integrated plans into UNAIDS strategies.
- ◆ Stimulate technical works as chair of the UN interagency Technical Working Group.

1.11.1 Supporting Health Policy and Strategy Initiatives

WHO supports the development and interpretation of health policy and strategy initiatives including human resources development, health education and health system development. Currently WHO facilitates the implementation of the Health Sector Development Program (HSDP) both at the federal and regional levels. As a technical arm of the health sector, WHO has been deeply involved in the formulation and implementation of the HSDP. Since the implementation capacities of the Regional States are at different stages of development, WHO, together with the UNDP, is supporting the four emerging states of Somali, Afar, Benishangul-Gumuz and Gambella by seconded national professionals. In the long term, this collaboration is expected to assist these regions in creating better planning and implementation capacity.

1.11.2 Maternal and Child Health

Maternal, Child Health and Child survival programs like CDD and ARI have been among the priorities of WHO's assistance. The Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) is a strategy recently developed by WHO as a comprehensive child health approach proved to be effective for treating most common causes of childhood morbidity and mortality with due consideration for the high infant and child mortality. In Ethiopia, WHO gives support for the introduction of the implementation of this new approach. Since 1996, training in IMCI has been given to three regions with a plan to expand to other remaining regional states. The approach is also being integrated in the pre-service training of medical doctors and health officers.

1.11.3 Polio Eradication and Expanded Programme of Immunization

Polio eradication is given special consideration as Ethiopia is one of the four countries facing difficult circumstances. WHO plays a pivotal role in giving technical support and promotion of appropriate

strategies in resource and social mobilization and formation of strong partnership. Hence, there is a plan to vaccinate over 12 million children below the age of during the NIDS of 2000. The coverage of immunization programme against tetanus and measles will be the subject to an intensive effort under the Global Alliance Vaccine initiative.

1.11.4 Disease Surveillance

WHO has developed a mechanism to strengthen national disease surveillance system using an integrated approach. The approach aims at co-ordinating and streamlining all surveillance activities and ensuring the timely provision of surveillance data to all disease prevention and control programs. It envisages integration of all surveillance activities (e.g. collection, analysis, interpretation, and dissemination of surveillance data) at district level. Among communicable diseases, WHO will strengthen the control capacity against malaria through community-based activities and utilization of insecticide treated mosquito bed nets, Tuberculosis, Onchocerciasis and Dracunculiasis

Ethiopia is one of the first countries to adopt the IDS strategy. With the assistance of WHO it has completed the assessment of the national communicable disease surveillance developed a five-year plan of action, which is ready for implementation. The plan emphasizes the integration of surveillance, strengthening the capacity at central, regional and zonal levels through the training of health workers, standardization of formats and others.

1.11.5 Cross-Border Initiative

The countries of the Horn of Africa have undertaken analyses of the incidence of communicable diseases and common health problems along their borders. Death and illness from diseases like malaria, leishmaniasis and tuberculosis are rampant. Moreover, the areas are remote and access to health facilities is poor. Frequent population movement exacerbates the spread of the diseases. To show solidarity in the control, prevention, and whenever possible the eradication of these diseases, seven countries in the Horn of Africa signed an agreement for the creation of the Horn of Africa Initiative for cross-border control of communicable diseases. WHO has been actively engaged in the development of this initiative, which has made possible the

development of cross-border programs and the formation of a cross-border health committee, which is mandated to follow-up these activities.

1.11.6 HIV/AIDS

WHO will continue to provide its technical assistance to the National Council, MOH, the UN Technical Group and NGOs on HIV/AIDS related medical aspects. WHO Programme will concentrate on capacity building for:

1. Epidemiological surveillance
2. Universal precaution of injections and medical operations, including blood safety
3. Testing and care (institutional and home-based care)
4. Control of HIV/AIDS related diseases such as sexual transmitted diseases and tuberculosis
5. Mother-child transmission and
6. Vaccine development

WHO also will monitor, supervise and backup 12 projects funded by UNAIDS, Project Acceleration Funds.

1.12 International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

The major activities of the ITU are generally of global nature benefiting a region. However ITU has been assisting countries on ad hoc basis. Two major activities are undergoing in Ethiopia.

The first is the tele-medicine pilot project. This project aims at demonstrating how new telecommunication-based technology can be used to address healthcare problems including shortage of specialists. The implementation of the project will link around ten remote sites to Tekur Anbessa Hospital and the Faculty of Medicine in the Addis Ababa University for the purpose of tele-consultation and tele-education. The second activity is the assistance in restructuring the telecommunication sector. The aim of this activity is to assist Ethiopian Authorities in defining a clear policy and regulatory framework conducive to attracting private investors in order to contribute to the efforts of the government in improving the telecommunication network and services.

1.13 International Office for Migration (IOM)

1.13.1 Movements

On a yearly basis, IOM in Addis Ababa assists about 3,000 migrants, mainly Sudanese and Somali nationals and a few cases of Ethiopian family reunions. The IOM provides secured and reliable services of transport assistance, airport reception, documents processing, medical service-screening, immunization, treatment of infectious diseases, voluntary pre- and post- counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS and documentation for adequate medical care upon arrival in the receiving country, pre-departure counseling etc.

1.13.2 Return of Qualified African Nationals (RQAN)

The IOM in Addis Ababa has facilitated the return and reintegration of highly qualified Ethiopian professionals who fulfil job requirements within identified priority sectors in Ethiopia. The office has achieved 120% of its target. The priority sectors and manpower requirements were identified in collaboration with the Ministry of Economic Development and Co-operation (MEDaC), other designated counterparts and support group members drawn from various line ministries.

Following the phase-out program and at the request of MEDaC, an independent national evaluation study of the program was undertaken on the effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the program for Ethiopia. A gap-bridging phase is planned and 50 qualified Ethiopian nationals are expected to return within a period of six months.

1.13.3 Counter-Trafficking Measures

According to the 1999 Report of the Pastoral Commission on Afro-Asian Migrants in Beirut, there are around 12,000 to 14,000 Ethiopian women migrant workers. Although there is a paucity of information regarding the situation of these women, accounts of returned trafficking victims reveal cases of human rights violations.

The IOM has in this regard held discussions with the Women's Affairs in the Prime Minister's office and is undertaking a preliminary situational analysis to gain insight into the scope and depth of trafficking of Ethiopian Women. This analysis is expected to lead

to an in-depth study that will help indicate the full scope of the trafficking problem as it relates to the countries of destination in order to determine future prevention and assistance programs including technical co-operation, information dissemination and counseling activities.

1.13.4 Population Movement Tracking and Food Security Analysis in the Horn of Africa

The IOM, in collaboration with WFP, initiated this pilot project in response to the drought in the Somali Region. The purpose of the project is to provide a sound basis for the implementation of human and timely response to the drought and humanitarian crisis affecting the region. The objective of the project is to come up with guiding population stabilization scheme and mechanism to co-ordinate assistance in Ethiopia. Depending on the outcome of the pilot phase, the project will further be extended to cover cross-border population movement into neighboring Somalia, Kenya and Djibouti escaping situations of conflict, hunger and poverty.

1.13.5 HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control through Voluntary Counselling and Testing for Mobile as well as Resident Populations in High Risk Zones along Major Trucking Routes

This project will contribute to the nation-wide effort of the Ethiopian government made to develop effective intervention and prevention strategies to control and prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS. The project targets the most vulnerable and high risk mobile populations around the major risk zones in the country. It aims at establishing programs to increase awareness on HIV/AIDS among the target population, migrant men and women, and encouraging voluntary testing in line with the priority objectives. As a first step, the IOM is working towards the establishment of the mobile clinic which will service the major risk zones in the country.

1.13.6 Demobilisation and Reintegration of Ex-combatants

Upon a request by the government, IOM, in collaboration with interested partners, intends to extend its demobilisation experience in Mozambique, Angola, Mali, Guinea-Bissau and Uganda to Ethiopia. The strategy is to assist a selected number

of Ethiopian soldiers who want to be demobilised, to return and reintegrate to productive civilian life. The strategies include:

- ◆ establishing Information Counselling and Referral Service (ICRS), which is the establishment of a comprehensive database for demobilised soldiers;
- ◆ establishing self-employment opportunities for demobilised soldiers;
- ◆ providing assistance to handicapped veterans; and
- ◆ assisting in HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention.

1.13.7 Relief and Rehabilitation Assistance for Displaced Persons in South Wello Zone

In 1998/9 around 13,700 displaced persons arrived in the towns of Dessie, Haye and Kombolcha. Another 2000 were further added in July 2000. This number is expected to increase with an average of 50 to 70 persons per week arriving from Assab via Djibouti and Yemen. Several reports have revealed that there is wide-spread suffering among these people due to lack of food, shelter, medical care and physical security.

In order to provide immediate relief assistance as well as to prepare for the long-term rehabilitation development, IOM along with ZOA Refugee Care intends to intervene with the strategies of:

- ◆ providing immediate relief assistance (food and non-food items) to IDPs, deportees and returnees; and
- ◆ providing rehabilitation kits through the setting up of schemes such as food-for-work, cash grants to the most vulnerable, credit grants to selected beneficiaries to set up self-employment ventures etc.

1.14 World Bank

The overarching objective of the World Bank is poverty reduction. There is now realization in development circles all over the world that to alleviate poverty, growth is necessary, but is not sufficient by itself. It needs to be poverty-reducing growth, i.e. growth to which the poor contribute and growth from which the poor benefit. The Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have encouraged the Government of Ethiopia to prepare, through a consultative process, a Poverty Reduction

Strategy Paper. The Government has prepared an Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper which has been presented to the boards of both institutions and would enable the Government to obtain a Poverty Reduction Growth Facility from the IMF and confirmation of eligibility for external debt reduction under the Enhanced Highly Indebted Poor Countries Initiative.

The areas of focus for Bank assistance in Ethiopia are currently in Agriculture and Food Security, Health and Education, Infrastructure and Energy, and HIV/AIDS while supporting the Government in its efforts at decentralization so that people have a 'voice' in setting development priorities. Currently the Bank has in its portfolio 14 Credits which finance projects/programs in Ethiopia. Under these Credits some US\$640 million remains to be disbursed. Commitments for projects in the social sectors total US\$325 million has been committed for infrastructure and energy projects and of this US\$400 million remains to be disbursed. Commitments for projects in the social sectors total US\$325 million with US\$240 million remaining to be disbursed. Of the US\$202 million of commitments in Agriculture, only US\$67 million has not been disbursed. Of the US\$400 million approved for two Emergency Credits in December 2000, US\$33 million has already been disbursed. A balance of payments support operation linked to civil service and private sector development reforms is under negotiation, while a food security and a power distribution project are under preparation.

1.15 International Monetary Fund (IMF)

In 2000, the IMF was engaged in active policy dialogue with the Ethiopian authorities on macroeconomic and structural reform issues, and negotiated an economic program that would be supported by financial resources under the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF). In addition, the IMF continued to provide technical assistance in a number of areas in the management of economic policies and institutions.

Discussions were held between the IMF staff and the authorities in March and again in August/November 2000 on the development of a program focused on economic growth and poverty reduction. These discussions contributed to the preparation of the Ethiopian government's Interim Poverty Reduction and Strategy Paper (I-PRSP), which detailed the

policies and programs that the government intends to pursue to reduce poverty in Ethiopia. The I-PRSP also formed the basis of the financial support and debt relief (under the enhanced heavily indebted poor countries initiative) sought by the Ethiopian authorities from international financial institutions and donors. In support of Ethiopia's pursuit of economic growth and poverty reduction, the IMF staff and the authorities agreed on an economic and financial program that would be supported with IMF balance of payments support of about US\$112 million over three years, and by Debt relief under the enhanced HIPC initiative.

The IMF provided technical assistance to Ethiopia in a number of areas over the last year, including tax policy and administration, through resident experts and frequent missions. Other areas that were supported by technical assistance were monetary and foreign exchange management, and the development of timely and reliable consumer price indices, at the national level. In addition, the IMF institute continued to provide training to Ethiopian officials in a number of areas, among them financial programming and policy, public finance, and external sector policies.

During the year, the IMF continued to maintain a resident representative office in Ethiopia.

1.16 International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)

ILRI is implementing a programme of livestock research in collaboration with partners in the highlands of East Africa, sub-humid and semi-arid West and Southern Africa, semi-arid India, tropical and highland zones of South America and is currently expanding its programme to Asia. Ethiopia has hosted ILRI since its ILCA days, dating back to 1974. It is notable that over the years, many Ethiopian research institutions have with ILCA/ILRI collaboration, made significant technological advances. The best example is the development of the Broad Bed Maker (BBM) through a multi-institutional consortium popularly known as the Joint Vertisol Project, which continues to be led by the restructured Ethiopia Agricultural Research Organization (EARO). Today, many farmers in Ethiopia are able to plant early season wheat on Vertisols after improving drainage by making beds and furrows using the BBM. EARO and ILRI scientists are also engaged in investigating the

possibility of using crossbred cows both as phase-out dairy and draught animals, a strategy they believe will contribute to an improvement of farmers income, better provision of nutrition to their children and in the long term, to a reduction in livestock numbers and grazing pressures.

By the year 2020, global demand for livestock product is expected to increase by more than 150 percent. This demand will provide opportunities for smallholder producers to increase productivity and profitability while at the same time feeding the increasing urban population. Moreover, there will be significant opportunities for expanding inter-and intra regional trade.

Sustainable increases in livestock production require that wastage due to poor health, nutrition and management be eliminated to meet demand. The appropriate policy environment will also facilitate technology uptake and marketing of products. The challenge will be to increase livestock product through increases in animal yield rather than by increasing numbers, which could have negative environmental consequences.

Livestock research can help meet these development challenges. By joining efforts, livestock researchers in developed and developing countries can become more effective. Through these partnerships, research will help ensure that the full potential of livestock is realized to the benefit of current and future generations.

1.17 UNAIDS

UNAIDS is a Secretariat of the United Nations System's organized to strengthen UN coordination in the fight against the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Co-sponsors include UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, UNESCO, UNDCP, UNFPA, ILO and UNDP. In Ethiopia, UNAIDS is actively engaged in increasing awareness within different sections of the society. Moreover, working with WHO, UNICEF, it has assisted the development of a national policy on HIV/AIDS and helped to formulate guidelines on surveillance of HIV and AIDS as well as a five-year strategic plan on HIV/AIDS control. UNAIDS and IOM are working together to address issues regarding HIV/AIDS prevention and control among migrant and mobile populations. UNAIDS has helped intensify UN assistance to the Ethiopian government for consolidating response mechanisms in all the

Regional States within the country. UNAIDS and UNICEF developing protocol for VCT and PMTCT.

The UNAIDS Theme Group in Ethiopia was established by the Resident Co-ordinator to facilitate a complementary and consistent approach by UN System organizations in support of Ethiopian's expanded response to the HIV/ AIDS pandemic. The primary role of the theme group is to serve as a mechanism to facilitate collaborative action and joint programming of HIV/ AIDS activities among co-sponsors and other relevant UN System organizations active in Ethiopia. All this is done in order to respond effectively to national needs and prioritize the UN System's support in response to the issue of HIV/AIDS in Ethiopia. The theme group is also involved in advocacy and resource mobilization. It is the main link between the national response and AIDS at the global level.

The UNAIDS Theme Group in Ethiopia has established a Technical Working Group (TWG) consisting of representatives and technical officers from the UN co-sponsoring agencies, government and NGOs. The Primary role of the TWG is developing joint plans of action with national counterparts and other relevant partners such as NGOs and bilateral donors. The theme group on AIDS in Ethiopia is co-chaired by the Resident Co-ordinator with UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, WHO and WB as members. It had been established and expanded to include the government, NGOs and donors as partners. The theme group has intensified UN assistance to the government for consolidating response mechanisms in all the Regional States within the country.

1.18 Non - Resident UN Agencies

1.18.1 The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

The IAEA works in close collaboration with the Ethiopian Commission for Science and Technology on five projects. These include:

- ◆ improving of *teff* mutation breeding;
- ◆ integrating sit for *tsetse* eradication;
- ◆ expanding nuclear medicine services;
- ◆ evaluating of supplementary infant feeding practices; and
- ◆ introducing isotope techniques for water resource management.

1.18.2 The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

The IFAD has currently three programmes in Ethiopia each of which are described below.

1.18.2.1 The Southern Region Co-operatives Development and Credit Project (SOCODEP)

Effective 17 August 1994, a loan agreement was signed between IFAD and the government of Ethiopia for six years for utility in the Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Regional State. Under the framework of SOCODEP, the government of Ethiopia and IFAD also signed a financing agreement under the Belgian Government's Survival Fund (BSF) in 1998. This project and a newly included BSF program consist of six major components: (a) co-operative development, (b) credit and inputs, (c) rural roads, (d) health and nutrition, (e) water supply and sanitation, and (f) institutional support and project co-ordination.

1.18.2.2 IFAD Special Country Programme - Phase II

The government of Ethiopia and IFAD signed a Loan Agreement related to the Special Country Programme (SCP) and a Grant Agreement for the same project (SCP-II) in 1997 and 1998 respectively. The total cost of the project was estimated at US\$31.9 million of which US\$6.2 million was to come from the Government, US\$3.1 million from the beneficiaries and US\$ 22.6 million as a loan and US\$1.34 million as a grant from IFAD under the Irish Supplementary Fund. Both the loan and the grant have December 2003 as their specific closing date. The SCP-II is intended for (a) irrigation development, (b) provision of improved agricultural services, and (c) institutional and policy strengthening and effective project coordination.

1.18.2.3 Agricultural Research and Training

In collaboration with the World Bank and the government of Ethiopia, IFAD supports agricultural research done and training given by the Ethiopian Agricultural Research Organization (EARO). The total project cost is estimated at US\$90.6 million. Of this, US\$12.4 million is from the government of Ethiopia, US\$60 million from IDA and US\$18.2 million from IFAD. This project is intended to assist in (a) making the newly created apex national

organization for research, viz., EARO, which is fully functional with appropriate working procedures and systems; (b) management information system (MIS); (c) building participatory approaches in decentralized agricultural research systems; (d) rehabilitating and strengthening the existing research infrastructure; (e) strengthening the Alemaya University of Agriculture, etc.

1.18.3 United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

UNEP's main focus is caring for the environment by informing and technically supporting nations and people to improve their quality of life without compromising that of the future generations. In Ethiopia, UNEP is upscaling its support to government by not only funding global and regional conference participation and information exchange, but also starting substantive project funding such as in the energy sector and biosafety protocol related capacity building, which are in the pipeline.

1.18.4 The United Nations Drug Control Programme (UNDCP)

The UNDCP is in the process of developing two programmes in Ethiopia. The first is a regional programme with relevance to Ethiopia aimed at controlling licit drugs in East Africa. The project will strengthen the capacity of national drug regulatory authorities in thirteen countries of the region of East Africa including Ethiopia. The main focus is to ensure that licit drug control units operate more effectively. This will be achieved through the provision of training and equipment. Problems associated with the control and inspection of the national supply and distribution channels as well as reporting requirements to INCB will be given priority. A new UNDCP software for monitoring the licit trade in these substances will be provided to each country. The project will underscore the

requirements of the UN Conventions and their application at the national level as well as the importance of inter-agency and inter-departmental co-operation at the national, regional and international levels.

The second programme is the Drug Demand Reduction Programme (DDRP) for Ethiopia. It will provide assistance to the Ministry of Health to design and implement demand reduction activities. To this effect, two distinct components will be developed: (i) a drug abuse prevention education programme in high schools, and (ii) a demand reduction training programme for various professionals including law enforcement personnel, mass media professionals, social workers, teachers as well as religious leaders in four cities of the country. By the end of the project, national demand reduction activities targeting youth in-school and out-of-school will have been developed into comprehensive, harmonized and coordinated activities, which will be implemented by knowledgeable professionals both from governmental and non-governmental structures in four cities of Ethiopia. Mass media professionals and community leaders will have been sensitized to the role they could play in the prevention of drug abuse among the youth.

1.18.5 Universal Postal Union

Through its multi-year integrated project, the Universal Postal Union (UPU) provides technical assistance to the postal administration in Ethiopia. The scope of the project includes introducing new financial services, especially mobilisation of savings from households and the informal sector; and improving the quality of delivery of mail services, using modern technology for tracking and tracing information. The UPU is making major strides in promoting the establishment of more national postal networks and public access of Internet services at post offices.

ANNEX 2

COMPOSITION OF THE UNITED NATIONS COUNTRY
TEAM IN ETHIOPIA

AGENCY	NAME	DESIGNATION
	MR. SAMUEL NYAMBI	UN RESIDENT COORDINATOR
UNICEF	MR. IBRAHIM JABR	COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVE
UNESCO	MR. M. L. CONDE	DIRECTOR AND REPRESENTATIVE
WFP	MS. GEORGIA SHAVER	REPRESENTATIVE AND COUNTRY DIRECTOR
UNFPA	MR. DUAH OWUSU-SARFO	RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE A.I.
UNHCR	MS. ZOBIDA HASSIM- ASHAGRIE	REPRESENTATIVE - UNHCR ETHIOPIA BRANCH OFFICE
ILO	MR. MICHEL GOZO	DIRECTOR
FAO	MR. GEORGE K. MBURATHI	FAO REPRESENTATIVE IN ETHIOPIA, TO OAU & ECA
WHO	DR. MICHEL JANCLOES	EXE. DIRECTOR/ WHO REPRESENTATIVE & CHIEF OF MISSION
UNIDO	MR. M. H. ALLI	UNIDO REPRESENTATIVE & HEAD REGIONAL OFFICE
UNECA	MR. SAMBA JACK	REPRESENTING ECA
WORLD BANK	MR. SURJIT SINGH	COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVE A.I.
IMF	MR. ALEXANDER KYEI	RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE
UN LIAISON OFF. TO OAU	MR. MAMADOU KANE	HEAD
UNFPA/ CST	DR. BENSON MORAH	DIRECTOR
IOM	DR. MEERA SETHI	HEAD
UNAIDS	DR. E. TIMPO	COUNTRY PROGRAMME ADVISOR
UNDP	MR. ANTHONIUS BROEK	DEPUTY RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE (PROGRAMME)
UNDP	MS. NILEEMA NOBLE	DEPUTY RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE (PROGRAMME)
UNDP	MR. FIDELE DIONOU	UNDP REPRESENTATIVE TO OAU & CHIEF, LIAISON OFF. WITH ECA
ITU	MR. BRAHIMA SANOU	HEAD, REGIONAL OFFICE FOR AFRICA
ILRI	MR. AGUIBOU TALL	RESIDENT DIRECTOR A.I.
UNEP	MR. CHEIK SOW	REPRESENTATIVE

ANNEX 3

UNDAF TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS AND CHAIR/VICE CHAIRS OF THE THEME AREAS

NAME	TITLE	AGENCY
MR. GLADSON KAYIRA	CHAIRMAN	UNDP
MR. MESFIN KINFU	MEMBER	FAO
MR. SINTTAYEHU GEBREMARIAM	MEMBER	FAO
MR. URGESSA BEDADA	MEMBER	ILO
MS. MARTINE GUILIO	MEMBER	ILO
MR. GUNTHER CYRNECK	MEMBER	UNESCO
MS. PIA NYMAN	MEMBER	ILO
MR. DUAH OWUSU-SARFO.	MEMBER	UNFPA
MR. AL KEHLER	MEMBER	WFP
MS. EMILIANA TAPIA	MEMBER	UNDP
MR. VOLLI CARRUCCI	MEMBER	WFP
DR. TEFERRA WONDE	MEMBER	WHO
DR. HAILU YENENEH	MEMBER	WHO
DR. K. RAMACHANDRAN	MEMBER	UNICEF
DR. NEBIYLEUL GESSESSE	MEMBER	UNIDO
MR. GETACHEW ASAMENEW	MEMBER	UNDP

ANNEX 4

UNDAF THEMATIC WORKING GROUPS

Theme Groups	Name	Title	Agency
1. Sustained Economic Growth	Dr. Duvvuri Subbara	Chairman	World Bank
	Mr. Gladson Kayira	Vice Chair	UNDP
	Ms. Neguest Mekonnen	Member	"
	Mr. Alex Unsgarrd	"	"
	Ms. S. Chuma Mkandawire	"	ILO
2. Productive Employment	Mr. George Ruigu	Chairman	ILO
	Mr. Nebiyleul Gessesse	Vice Chair	UNIDO
	Mr. Urgesa Bedada	Member	ILO
	Ms. Martine Guilio	"	"
	Ms. Eyerusalem Fasika	"	World Bank
3. Food Security and Agricultural Growth	Mr. Mesfin Kinfu	Chairman	FAO
	Mr. Volli Caruci	Vice Chair	WFP
	Mr. Sintayehu GebreMariam	Alternate Member	FAO
	Ms. Yeshi HabteMariam	"	WFP
	Mr. Stephan Anderson	Member	"
	Mr. Al Kehler	"	"
	Mr. Benedict Fultang	"	"
	Mr. Peter Okoye	"	UNHCR
	Mr. Bantiyrgu H/Mariam	"	UNICEF
	Mr. Seid Mope	"	IOM
4. Access to Basic Social Services	Dr. K. Ramachandran	Chairman	UNICEF
	Dr. Tefere Wonde	Member	WHO
	Mr. Duah Owusu-Sarfo	"	UNFPA
	Mr. Nicholas Bennett	"	World Bank
	Mr. S. Odera-Oteng	"	ILO

Theme Groups	Name	Title	Agency
5. Good Governance	Mr. Getachew Asamnew	Chairman	UNDP
	Pieere Demba	Vice Chair Person	ECA
	Mr. Gunther Cyrneck	Member	UNESCO
	Ms. Emiliana Tapla	"	UNRC Office
	Mr. Harm Van Oudenhoven	"	UNDP
	Ms. Ade Mamonyane Lekoetje	"	"
6. HIV/AIDS and Development	Dr. Hailu Yemneneh	Chairman	WHO
	Ms. Pia Nyaman	Vice Chair	ILO
	Dr. Endalemaw Abera	Member	WHO
	Ms. Nina Strom	"	UNFPA
	Dr. Connie Osborne	"	UNAIDS
	Mr. Andualem Abebe	"	UNDP
	Mr. Peter Raggekamp	"	ILO
	Ms. Beletu Mengistu	"	ISAPSO
	Ms. El-Fahdi Neguede	"	Waffa
	Ms. Mitike George	"	MOLSA
	Mr. Kassu Abdi	"	MOE
	Dr. Hailu Negassa	"	MOH
	Dr. Agonafer Tekalegn	"	CRDA
	Mr. Zewdie Tamrat	"	OSSA
	Ms. Bossena	"	SWAA-E
	Mr. Tadesse Tegegne	"	WFP
	Ms. Ruth Paulos	"	IOM