



Department
for International
Development

Operational Plan 2011-2016

DFID Ethiopia

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Contents

Introduction	4
Context	5
Vision	6
Results 2011/12-2015/16	7
Delivery and Resources	9
Delivering Value for Money	13
Monitoring and Evaluation	14
Transparency	15
Annex A: Changes to Operational Plan	16
Annex B: Human Rights Assessment	17

Introduction

In 2013 the UK became the first G7 country to meet the United Nations target of spending 0.7% of gross national income on international development. The Department for International Development (DFID) uses that investment to help countries to lift themselves out of poverty and leave poverty behind. Operational plans set out to the public how we plan to deliver results across policy areas and for every country we work in. These plans clearly explain why, and how, DFID is targeting its resources and what we expect to achieve; covering the period up until March 2016.

DFID is focused on spending in the right ways, on the right things, in the right places. The portfolio of our projects is already shifting to deliver a more coherent, focused and ambitious approach to economic development. We are helping to build strong and investable business environments in developing countries and improving access to finance for entrepreneurs.

Improving the prospects for girls and women in developing countries is a priority. Investing in girls and women is the smart thing to do, as well as the right thing to do. By unleashing their potential, we see returns for girls and women themselves, their families and communities, and for their economies and countries. No country can successfully develop if it leaves half its population behind.

Life-saving humanitarian assistance remains one of DFID's most fundamental responsibilities. When disaster strikes or conflict erupts we are first on the ground to support the most vulnerable people. We are also increasing our efforts to help those countries that are at higher risk of natural disasters to become more resilient in the first place.

DFID continues to drive value for money in everything we do on behalf of the British taxpayer. We have improved our procurement and programme management, increased our internal audit oversight and we are ensuring that staff have the skills to deliver the Department's priorities.

On the international stage we are working hard to agree a new set of global development goals to replace the Millennium Development Goals when they expire next year. We are determined to secure a clear and inspiring set of goals for the post 2015 development framework that leave no one behind.

Increasingly we will take new and innovative approaches and we will work with new partners. This will include businesses who are increasingly major development players. During the Secretary of State's time as co-chair of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, DFID played a key role in encouraging different development actors to work together and use internationally agreed principles for aid and development effectiveness.

As our operational plans set out, our approach to international development is ambitious and innovative. We are determined to ensure that every pound DFID spends has the biggest possible impact on the ground. Ultimately by investing in developing countries, we can end aid dependency for good and build a better, more prosperous world for us all.

Context

Ethiopia matters to the UK for a range of development, foreign policy and security reasons. It is populous, poor, vulnerable but comparatively stable in the Horn of Africa. From a low base, Ethiopia's growth and expansion of basic services in recent years have been among the most impressive in Africa. The UK Government has an opportunity to make our support more transformational and accelerate Ethiopia's graduation from aid dependency.

The Government of Ethiopia (GoE) is capable and committed to growth and development, and is a proven partner in making rapid progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). But its approach to political governance presents both substantive challenges to sustainable development and reputational risks to partners.

Ethiopia lies at the heart of an unstable region that has experienced almost continuous conflict and environmental shocks in recent decades. These factors are among the main drivers of migration to Europe, and also contribute to an environment in which fundamentalism and radicalisation can prosper. Ethiopia is now home to the largest number of refugees in Africa, largely due to poverty and instability in the Horn of Africa. UK interests in the region include progress towards the MDGs, resolving conflict, bolstering stability, accelerating sustainable growth and development, mitigating the impact of climate change, tackling migration, and countering terrorism. A stable, secure and prosperous Ethiopia is critical to UK interests.

Ethiopia has achieved political stability through a combination of state-led economic development and relatively decentralised regional government. Since it came to power in 1991, the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) has consolidated a capable government that is demonstrably committed to addressing poverty - with an impressive record of pro-poor spending and sound financial management. Following the death of Prime Minister Meles Zenawi in 2012, the first peaceful change in leadership occurred in over 100 years. The new Prime Minister Hailemariam Dessalegn and other members of the government continue to play an important role on global and regional issues, for example climate change and the South Sudan peace process. Ethiopia has also made some progress toward establishing a functioning democracy, but there is still a long way to go. The UK Government continues to raise concerns about limitations on civil and political rights, and the longer-term sustainability of Ethiopia's tightly-controlled political model.

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

Despite recent progress, **Ethiopia remains one of the world's poorest countries**, with around 25 million people still living in extreme poverty. Strong progress towards some of the MDGs is from a very low base, and will be difficult to maintain as the needs of harder-to-reach populations are prioritised. Population momentum will see the current figure of 90 million increase to around 120 million by 2030, accompanied by rapid urban growth. Ethnic nationalism and under-development fuel instability and insurgency in parts of the Ethiopian periphery, threatening the delivery of Ethiopia's development objectives. External shocks, including climate change and fluctuating commodity prices, threaten growth. Ethiopia suffers from recurrent humanitarian crises with roughly 8 million people currently suffering from chronic food insecurity, mainly due to extreme poverty and seasonal shocks.

Ethiopia can absorb more aid and use it well. Ethiopia receives lower aid per capita in comparison to other priority countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. Along with the rest of the donor community, DFID is working to champion results and aid effectiveness in order to support our shared objectives for a stable, secure and prosperous Ethiopia.

Vision

Overview

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

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

- investing to accelerate inclusive growth, trade and investment. We will work with GoE to accelerate growth and facilitate a stronger role for private sector development and greater liberalisation of the economy. We will also explore new programme options to support Ethiopia's economic transformation.

- putting girls and women front and centre of all we do. Across the programme we will work to build assets, create economic opportunities and promote the empowerment of women. We will also support specific initiatives to reduce violence against girls and women and the occurrence of harmful practices, and to stop early marriage;

- working to ensure that over time the humanitarian effort responds exclusively to crises, and that reliance on expensive humanitarian assistance for chronic, predictable need is replaced by a cost-effective, sustainable and comprehensive national system of social protection;

- addressing geographical inequality that is the cause and consequence of fragility and conflict: providing resources to regions of the periphery (particularly the Somali region) for basic services, peace-building and the development of capable, responsive and accountable authorities at the local and regional level;

- increasing resilience to changing weather patterns and leveraging the financial and low-carbon growth opportunities presented by climate change. We will help to build tools and skills across the Government of Ethiopia (GoE), the private sector and civil society to adapt to future climate change and benefit from opportunities for low carbon growth.

- empowering citizens and building domestic accountability. We will work with federal, regional and local government and civil society to improve the accountability of public services and increase tax revenue, and we will ensure that the work on building better state institutions continues.

- innovating to leverage faster progress, for example we assisted the Government in setting up its own £50m climate fund, which has successfully catalysed additional funds from other donors. We are now assisting it in designing and prioritising climate programmes.

Alignment to DFID and wider UK Government priorities

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

What we will stop doing

We are currently decreasing our support to the Security and Justice sector in Ethiopia and will concentrate our efforts on improving access to justice for girls and women.

This year we will provide £3m to UNICEF to improve justice services for women and children in the Somali region of Ethiopia.

Results 2011/12-2015/16

Headline results (those with a * directly attributable to DFID. In all other cases, DFID is contributing to the results)

Pillar/Strategic	Indicator	Baseline	Progress towards results (including year)	Expected (end year included)
Education	Number of children supported by DFID in primary education *	1.42 million of whom almost half are girls (2010)	2.49m (by 2012/13) of which 48% are girls	1.94 million of whom almost half will be girls by end 2015(37% more girls and boys supported in 2015 compared to baseline)
Water and Sanitation	Number of people with sustainable access to clean drinking water sources through DFID support *	1,165,000 (2010)	1.1m more people with access (by 2012/13)	1.4 million more people with access (by end 2015)
Poverty, Hunger and Vulnerability	Number of people achieving food sufficiency *	0 (2010)	268,863 (by 2012/13)	340,000 of which half will be women (by end 2014)
Humanitarian	Number of severely malnourished children	1,067,000 (2011)	1.055m (a reduction of 12,000 by 2013/14)	848,000 by end 2015 (a reduction of 219,000)
Health	Number of births delivered with the help of nurses, midwives or doctors through DFID funding *	58,000 (2010/11)	314,467 (by 2012/13)	500,000 by end 2015 (births safely delivered between 2011-15)
Wealth Creation	Number of household incomes raised by 20 per cent or more	0 (2011)	10,953 (2014)	275,000 (by end 2015)
Climate Change	Number of poor people better able to cope with climate shocks	0 (2011)	387,998 (Sept 2014)	1.5 million (by end 2015)
Governance and Security	Number of women with improved access to security and justice *	0 (2011)	204,704 (by 2012/13)	3.5 million (by 2017) including 500,000 by end 2015

Headline Results

DFID Ethiopia will continue to develop and expand its innovative **private sector, economic development and climate change programmes**. By investing in a better **evidence base** DFID Ethiopia will also ensure that its current and ongoing programmes benefit and further the **rights of women and girls**. In addition to these new areas DFID Ethiopia will continue to invest in public services (especially **healthcare and education**) and ongoing **humanitarian** needs.

To reflect our new programme shift in 2015/16, in the future we will look to develop additional results indicators around the following themes:

- **Economic development:** ensuring institutions, resources and infrastructure create the environment for private sector-led investment bringing stable, robust growth to Ethiopia.
- **Gender equality:** empowering women and girls by supporting national policy development; accelerating progress for women and girls in maternal and reproductive health, education and WASH; changing discriminatory social norms and ending harmful practices; and building on the Government of Ethiopia's Girl Summit commitments.
- **Leaving no-one behind:** developing quality public services that reduce poverty and increase human capital for all groups.
- **Golden thread interventions:** ensuring economic, social and political institutions are increasingly open and inclusive, helping the state levy taxation to fund growth and public services; and increasing accountability to citizens
- **State Capability:** focusing more on civil service reform and good governance, to increase accountability, transparency, flexibility and innovation, as well as capability and efficiency.
- **Resilience to external shocks:** continuing to invest in a climate-resilient green economy and predictable, scalable humanitarian capacity.

Evidence supporting results

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

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

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

Delivery and Resources

Over the last 3 years, the Ethiopia programme has scaled up by around 50%. The lessons learned during this time will be applied to manage emerging shifts in the portfolio whilst securing savings through the consolidation of our corporate services function as part of One HMG.

Instruments of delivery

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

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

Delivery channels

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

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

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

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

Partnerships

As the third largest donor (after the World Bank and US) to Ethiopia, and with strong human resources, we have the capacity and responsibility to consolidate our position as an innovative thought leader within the development community. DFID will champion results, transparency, independent scrutiny and a focus on girls, as part of wider leadership on aid effectiveness. We will explore ways to work with new and emerging donors while taking a more systematic approach to measuring the performance and value for money of the partners we work with and through, particularly Multilateral Agencies, in tune with the results of the Multilateral Aid Review. DFID Ethiopia will continue to support the Delivering As One UN initiative, and to further improve the effectiveness of the World Bank, the EU, global funds and the humanitarian agencies.

Our support to civil society will be scaled up through multi-donor programming, as well as targeted work to monitor and mitigate the impact of legislation which seems to be limiting its work and partnerships on the ground.

Maximising the impact of our people

DFID Ethiopia ensures that the Performance Management System is fully implemented with clear annual objectives, and mid and end year reviews in place to maximise performance. Clear learning and development goals are also set each year to improve staff capacity. In addition, cross-office training has been set up in the areas of public financial management and programme management.

Planned Programme Spend

Pillar/Strategic	2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16 (provisional*)
	Resource £'000	Capital £'000	Resource £'000	Capital £'000	Resource £'000	Capital £'000	Resource £'000	Capital £'000	Total Resource and Capital £000
Climate Change	4,320		6,628	1,684	822	1,474	6,350	9,580	
Conflict Pool					158		700		
Education	64,910		70,490		73,685		82,860		
Global partnerships	720		297		1,524		3,900		
Governance and security	19,374	3,800	13,012		10,190	0	19,600		
Humanitarian	57,010		32,043		43,685		40,000		
Multiple Pillars	24		560		314				
Poverty, hunger and vulnerability	14,653	38,040	21,498	13,238	10,023	8,061	960		
Water and Sanitation	4,993	15,200	5,646		10,553	0	21,520	23,000	
Wealth Creation	18,021	4,960	5,787	1,680	5,896	960	12,900	5,420	
Health	78,043		88,896		117,015		100,910		
Grand Total	262,068	62,000	244,857	16,602	273,865	10,495	289,700	38,000	303,000

*Expenditure figures for 2015/16 are indicative. DFID works in a variety of challenging environments, including fragile and conflict affected areas. Humanitarian work is often reactive and can be scaled up or down. An element of flexibility within funding allocations is necessary to ensure that we can balance the need for long term planning alongside the ability to respond where necessary to changing requirements

Planned Operating Costs

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16 (provisional*)
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Frontline Delivery Costs - Pay	1,955	2,423	2,762	2,544	
Frontline Delivery Costs - Non Pay	1,073	839	1,034	1,371	
Administrative Costs - Pay	317	280	466	300	
Administrative Costs - Non Pay	294	478	253	295	
Grand Total	3,639	4,020	4,515	4,510	4,325

*Expenditure figures for 2015/16 are indicative. DFID works in a variety of challenging environments, including fragile and conflict affected areas. Humanitarian work is often reactive and can be scaled up or down. An element of flexibility within funding allocations is necessary to ensure that we can balance the need for long term planning alongside the ability to respond where necessary to changing requirements

Our corporate services have been combined with the Foreign Office's in order to reduce operating costs and provide efficiency savings. We have completed an exercise which examined long-term strategic workforce planning and will continue to monitor costs to ensure savings are made where possible.

Delivering Value for Money

Maximising the impact of every pound that we spend in DFID-Ethiopia on poor people's lives

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

Delivery of results in Ethiopia offers excellent value for money. There is evidence that an increase of one US Dollar per capita spending in districts would have a significant impact on health and education indicators. This additional spending may lead to an increase in contraceptive prevalence by 6.3%; the percentage of births delivered by skilled birthing attendance by 11.3%; access to antenatal care by 3.6%; and an increase in net primary enrolment by 3.6%. This would help Ethiopia reduce infant and child mortality and increase access to education.

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

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

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

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

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

Monitoring and Evaluation

DFID Ethiopia recognises that monitoring and evaluation is critical to the overall success of its programme and will continue strengthen in-house expertise, and build national and regional government capacity.

Monitoring

This Plan is underpinned by a results framework derived from individual project logical frameworks which are the building blocks of our monitoring strategy. The majority of our programme by value is delivered through government systems where we will continue to monitor progress using national data drawn from administrative and survey sources. In newer areas such as wealth creation and climate change we will also invest in additional data collection where necessary, including to establish relevant baselines. We will support greater use of participatory tools such as perception surveys to provide an additional perspective on the progress of our investments. With the Girl Hub we will also pilot a range of innovative monitoring tools to measure the impact of our programming on women and girls. Monitoring of results will be led by the Operational Excellence Team (OpEx), which includes 30% of a Results Adviser. Programme monitoring, evaluation and review will be the responsibility of individual teams, with oversight from OpEx. Results monitoring will be a priority for learning and development, and will be embedded as a core responsibility across all members of the programme team. We also continue to proactively monitor the GoE's commitment to four partnership principles, namely its commitment to reducing poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals; to respecting human rights and other international obligations; to strengthening financial management and accountability, and reducing the risk of funds being misused through weak administration or corruption; and to strengthening domestic accountability.

Evaluation

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

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

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

Building capacity of partners

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

Transparency

Transparency is one of the top priorities for the UK government. It helps people see where money is going and for what purpose. It helps improve value for money and makes governments everywhere more accountable to their citizens. DFID is a world leader in aid transparency and has an ambitious vision for both DFID and its partners. We will ensure that we play our part in continuing to work towards that vision – set out in a suite of commitments the Aid Transparency Guarantee (ATG), Aid Transparency Challenge (ATC) and DFID's Open Data Strategy.

Actions to ensure DFID meets its commitments in the UK Aid Transparency Guarantee

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

- **publishing on the DFID website** detailed information of all expenditure over £500, ensuring information is comprehensive, accessible, of high quality and in plain English. Since 2011 almost all programme business cases and annual reviews and quarterly reports have been published. A small number of exclusions have applied, based primarily on relevant sections of the Freedom of Information Act. We will continue to update DFID's online Development Tracker every month.¹
- We continue to contribute on a quarterly basis to the Aid Management Platform, a joint project of the European Union and government of Ethiopia (GoE) which is an on-line facility to inform the public, civil society and development partners in Ethiopia about the type and volume of development aid each bilateral and multilateral donor provides in Ethiopia. **DFID Ethiopia will meet the standards set out in the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI)** and will work closely with our programme partners to improve their transparency. This will require, over time, any civil society organisation that is in direct receipt of DFID funds to adhere to similar standards of transparency and accountability. DFID will also work to encourage other bilateral and multilateral organisations to adhere to similar standards of transparency.
- **promoting transparency and accessibility to information in Ethiopia.** DFID continues to support GoE through the accountability component of the Promotion of Basic Services Programme, and to post timely budget information on service-delivery units at district level, promoting greater transparency on budget information, and enabling citizens to better engage with their local government. As of May 2014, budget and expenditure information had been disclosed in 96% of districts. Through our programmes and dialogue with the government of Ethiopia, we will continue to encourage transparency to Ethiopian citizens about their budgets and the aid received, in line with the IATI.
- **providing opportunities for feedback** from beneficiaries and those affected by DFID programmes. We will improve monitoring and joint reviews in our largest programmes to ensure feedback is collected during field visits. Improving evaluation across our programme will help us to derive evidence and feedback and increase opportunities to discuss programme results and recommendations with beneficiaries.
- **improving quality assurance** across DFID Ethiopia's programme and resource management. With an increasing budget to deliver aid in Ethiopia, we will improve systems to respond to increased scrutiny from taxpayers, Parliament, and the public. The Operational Excellence Team will check and ensure that all programme documents are clear, factual and in plain English. In addition, DFID will ensure all transactions are accurate and of high quality, and that those with delegated authority to assess and approve expenditure are fully competent to take on this responsibility.

¹ See DFID Ethiopia development tracker: <http://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/countries/ET/>

Annex A: Changes to Operational Plan

Page Number	Change made to operational Plan	Reason for change
5	Reordered our vision list	To reflect findings from our Country Poverty Reduction Diagnostic and our increased focus on economic development & women/girls
6	Added a section on 'what we are not doing'	To explain why references to the security / justice sector have been removed.
8	Included a section on headline results	This emphasise the sections of the programme we will be increasing our focus on and indicates that we may develop additional indicator results in the future based around our new programme shifts.

Annex B: Human Rights Assessment

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

Human rights context

Ethiopia's second Universal Periodic Review was in May 2014. Of 252 recommendations, Ethiopia accepted 188 (including that the government will take steps to ensure the 2015 elections are more representative and participative than those in 2010), rejected 11 and noted 53 (including to invite the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment to Ethiopia).

Economic and social rights:

Ethiopia achieved one of the highest rates of improvement in the UN's Human Development Index between 2000 and 2013 (average annual HDI growth of 3.35%) and is now rated 173 out of 187 with an HDI value of 0.435 (2013). The poverty headcount has fallen by 9 percentage points since 2005, to 30%. Ethiopia has achieved the MDG 4 target, is on track to achieve the MDG 5 target and has halved the incidence of malaria. Primary school (net) enrolment increased to almost 86% percent in 2012/13, almost half of whom are girls.

Non-discrimination:

Ethiopia ranks 118 out of 136 countries in the Global Gender Gap Index 2013. Nationally, girls' average age at first marriage is one of the lowest globally, at 16.5 (Demographic Health Survey 2011). The Ethiopian government has committed to end early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation by 2025. The law criminalises same sex relationships, but in reality this is rarely implemented. There are some allegations of persecution of the LGBT community. Freedom of religion is generally observed but sections of the Muslim community allege government interference in religious affairs, a dispute that has led intermittently to violence in recent years, and a number of arrests. Members of the Muslim Arbitration Committee, arrested in 2012, are currently being tried under terrorism legislation. Studies show that that government services fail to reach some extremely poor people, including people living with disabilities or chronic illness. The government's draft social protection policy contains commitments to reaching excluded groups, including disabled people.

There is evidence that Ethiopia is taking steps to address national and other inequalities, e.g. supporting alternative basic education centres for marginalised children (Social Assessment of the General Education Quality Improvement Programme, 2013). Even so, regional inequalities persist: for example the infant mortality rate in Benishangul-Gumuz in 2011 was 101, against 40 for Addis Ababa (DHS 2011).

Ethiopia maintains an open-border policy and now hosts the largest number of refugees of any African country, at over 640,000, including almost 200,000 newly arrived from South Sudan since conflict broke out in December 2013. UNHCR, together with the government refugee agency, coordinates assistance to refugees.

Civil and political rights:

The 2013 local elections were peaceful, as were the 2010 federal elections, but the latter were judged by EU observers to have fallen short of international standards. In 2011, Freedom House downgraded Ethiopia's status to 'not free' on civil and political rights. There are considerable restrictions on freedom of expression and opposition in Ethiopia, in part as a result of the way in which the Anti-Terrorism Proclamation and the Charities and Societies Proclamations have been implemented.

There are continuing concerns about practices and behaviours within the security and justice sector, including incidents of unlawful or arbitrary arrest or detention, mistreatment in custody, and unfair trial. Most citizens and communities across the country experience inadequate access to justice and security, especially women and girls.

Implementation of the government Commune Development Programme (CDP) has been problematic in some cases in terms of community consultation, grievance-redress mechanisms and service provision. Multi-donor visits to affected regions have not found evidence of systematic or widespread human rights abuses, however, and implementation appears to have improved over time.

Direction of travel:

Social and economic rights: commitment is largely strong and on a positive trend. (On track to achieve most MDG targets.)

Inequalities and women and girls' rights: on balance evidence suggests that the situation is on a positive trend. (Public spending is pro-poor and gender equality a priority in government plans.)

Civil and political rights: long-term trends suggest that commitment is consistently low. (Behaviours and practices in the security and justice sector, a restricted electoral environment, restrictions on freedom of expression.)

UK approach and focus:

- We will continue to address inequalities through supporting the most vulnerable– in particular women and girls and the developing regional states.
- We will continue to work to work with the government, NGOs and international development partners to promote and safeguard human rights.
- We will continue to promote the government's adherence to best-practice guidance for the Commune Development Programme.
- We will strengthen voice and accountability in service delivery, empowering Ethiopians and supporting civil society.

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