



Development Effectiveness in Ethiopia



DAG Annual Report

2013-2014

FOREWORD

We are pleased to present the Annual Report for the Development Assistance Group (DAG) 2013-14. This report provides a summary of activities carried out by members for the period July 2013 - June 2014. This report provides an overview of Ethiopia's development landscape. As a group, DAG members provided a total of USD 3.1 billion in grants and concessional finance during the reporting period.

In the past year, the Development Assistance Group (DAG) placed its focus on four priorities: enhance policy influence with the Government of Ethiopia to support the country's development objectives; coordinate and collaborate on programming and enhance programme outcomes; improve aid effectiveness in line with Busan commitments; and enhance policy influence "back home".

The DAG and Government have continued to engage in constructive high-level dialogues. The third annual progress review of the Growth and Transformation Plan took place in March 2014, and the High-Level Forum on export competitiveness and trade logistics brought together Government and development partner stakeholders in June 2014.

Close cooperation between Government and DAG members resulted in a successful round of monitoring of development effectiveness principles. Ethiopia scored above the global average for all indicators measured at the country-level although there was a decrease in the use of national public financial management and procurement systems. These findings informed Government's participation in the 1st High-Level Meeting on Development Effectiveness in Mexico, and led the Development Effectiveness Task Force to develop an action plan to encourage further progress.

Moreover, the DAG continued to engage in visits to the Commune Development Programme (CDP) and relocation in South Omo. Since late 2010, the DAG has emphasized the importance of following international good practice on resettlement from design and consultation through to implementation, monitoring, evaluation, grievance, and redress mechanisms. During the year under review, three missions took place to South Omo, Gambella, and Beneshangul-Gumuz.

In 2014, the DAG collectively proposed a harmonized allowance rates for national counterparts participating in DAG-funded meetings and missions for adoption by the Government. The objective is to minimize current distortionary effects that result from varying rates and apply a uniform policy. Programme managers and the Secretariat also reviewed action points linked to the Aid Management and Utilization study from 2012.

Finally, the DAG welcomed Israel as a new member of the DAG in September 2013, increasing the total number of DAG members to 27. Going forward, DAG members are committed to supporting Ethiopia in implementing the post-2015 goals and achieve middle-income status by 2025.



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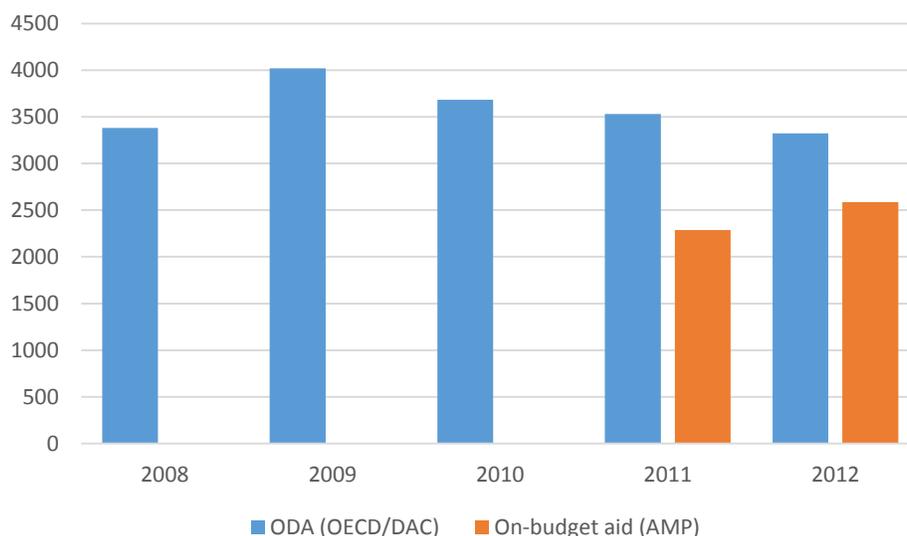
1. Background: Ethiopia's Development Assistance Landscape

In 2012, Ethiopia received USD 3.3 billion in development assistance (including USD 435 million in humanitarian aid), a decrease of 6 percent compared to 2011. While the total volume of aid to Ethiopia remains significant, Ethiopia's aid of USD 36 per capita remains below the sub-Saharan average of USD 50 per capita. Grants decreased by over 10% to make up 77% of ODA in Ethiopia, while concessional (soft) loans increased by 18% and constitute 23% of total ODA to Ethiopia.

According to the Aid Management Platform data, there are 22 bilateral and 24 multilateral organizations actively supporting Ethiopia. In 2012, the top five providers of official development assistance (considering only resources from core contributions for multilateral organizations) were the World Bank's IDA (USD 751 million); the United States (USD 733 million); the United Kingdom (USD 422 million); the European Union (USD 239 million); and Canada (USD 123 million).

Among bilateral and multilateral development partners in 2012, investments in health and population policies account for close to one-quarter (23%) of total development assistance. Humanitarian assistance accounts for 15%; economic infrastructure (13%); multi-sector aid (11%); education (8%); developmental food aid (8%); agriculture (5%); other social infrastructure (5%); water and sanitation (5%); government and civil society (4%); and others (4%) round out the remaining sectoral distribution.

Figure 1. Total official development assistance and on-budget aid in Ethiopia (2008-12)
in 2012 USD millions



Sources: DAC aggregates, OECD, Paris, 2014 and Ethiopia Statistical Bulletin, MoFED, Addis Ababa, 2014.

Although official figures for 2013 and 2014 are not yet available from the OECD-DAC, according to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED), aid on-budget reached USD 2.9

billion from July 2013 to June 2014.¹ Figure 1 above illustrates the on-budget aid flows recorded by MoFED in the past two years including China, India, and Saudi Arabia. The Government also receives grants and financing from other sources, including from non-DAC donors such as China, India; philanthropic organisations including the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation; and new 'social impact investors' such as the Shell Foundation and the Acumen Fund. MoFED recorded USD 161 million from China provided and USD 31 million from India in EFY 2006 (July 2013 to June 2014).

In the absence of bilateral general budget support in Ethiopia, large multi-donor programmes have been put in place to support the Government's efforts in alleviating poverty. A few of the largest multi-donor programmes (pooled funds) currently in place include the Promotion of Basic Services Programme (PBS); the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP); the General Education Quality Improvement Programme (GEQIP); the Agricultural Growth Programme (AGP); and the Sustainable Land Management Programme (SLMP). Development partners contribution to these five large programmes account for over one-quarter of official development assistance, or an estimated USD 806 million in 2014.

¹ Annual Statistical Bulletin EFY 2006 (AMP data).

2. Ethiopia's Aid Coordination Structure

The DAG holds regular dialogues with the Government of Ethiopia through the annual progress review meetings of the Growth and Transformation Plan and the High Level Forum (HLF). In addition, Government convenes the Effective Development Cooperation Task Force to further promote adherence to the development effectiveness agenda in Ethiopia.

The Development Assistance Group (DAG) comprises 27 bilateral and multilateral development partners that provides development assistance to Ethiopia. The overarching DAG structure comprises all Heads of Agency members of the DAG, and is currently chaired by the World Bank and USAID. The nine-member DAG Executive Committee sets the agenda for DAG meetings and has the mandate to make some decisions on behalf of the DAG. The overall architecture of the aid coordination mechanisms can be found in Annex A1.

The DAG coordination architecture consists of technical working groups; donor-government sector working groups and donor working groups. The technical working groups that operate directly under the umbrella of the DAG include:

- i) GTP Working Group, which consists of Monitoring and Evaluation, Macro-economic and Public Financial Management sub-groups;
- ii) Governance Working Group which consists of Civil Society and the Justice, Safety and Conflict sub-group;
- iii) Donor Group on Gender Equality (DGGE)
- iv) Private Sector Development and Trade Working Group.

Some so-called technical working groups have evolved into sector working groups co-chaired by both Government and development partners. For example, the Private Sector Development and Trade Working Group is co-chaired by the Ministry of Industry together with two development partners, and the Macroeconomic Discussion Forum is co-chaired by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development and the World Bank. In addition to the four aforementioned groups, ten sector working groups fall under the auspices of MoFED's Effective Development Cooperation Task Force.

3. Growth and Transformation Plan of Ethiopia

Since its establishment in 2001, the Development Assistance Group (DAG) has supported the Government of Ethiopia to boost its capacity to implement national development strategies to eradicate poverty and bring about sustainable development. Beginning with the consultations for the Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Programme (SDPRP) and the underlying MDG needs assessment (2002/3 to 2004/5) through to the current Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) (2010/11 to 2014/15), the DAG has provided support to the Government of Ethiopia to realize its poverty-reduction objectives.

The third annual progress review meeting of the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) took place on April 3, 2014. The one-day event was opened by H.E. Mekonnen Manyazewal, Commissioner of the National Planning Commission of Ethiopia. The workshop brought together various government agencies, representatives of business communities, research institutes, higher educational institutes, civil society organizations, professional associations and religious institutes to deliberate on the implementation of the GTP. Through the various sector break-out sessions, participants of technical and donor working groups took stock of progress made and discussed how to accelerate implementation of the GTP in its last year.

At the annual review meeting, participants underscored that Ethiopia has experienced broad-based double digit growth for a decade and has achieved MDG 4 – reducing child mortality by two-thirds – ahead of the 2015 deadline. The past year was also marked by strong macro-economic performance and increased agricultural productivity. However, investment in the manufacturing sector is still very low due to challenges related to inputs, logistics, and the technical and managerial capacity of local firms. The DAG suggested that further structural transformation requires better access to credit for private investors and a solution to the high costs of trade logistics.

The next phase of the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II) (2014/2015 to 2019/2020) will incorporate the Climate Resilient Green Economy strategy and place a special emphasis on economic and structural transformation. The DAG Pooled Fund is currently supporting the National Planning Commission to develop the indicators for GTP II, which will put the country on the path of reaching middle-income country status by 2025 without increasing net greenhouse gas emissions while also protecting itself against the negative impacts of climate change.

DAG support to the Commission also allows it to commission various studies and research to identify gaps and come up with solutions to achieve GTP and MDG targets. These included three analytical studies in the past year (i) poverty analysis; (ii) assessment of Ethiopia's macroeconomic performance 1994-2004; and (iii) identifying challenges and opportunities for Ethiopia's exports.

4. High Level Forum

The 16th High Level Forum between the Government of Ethiopia and the Development Assistance Group (DAG) was held on June 17, 2014 at the United Nations Conference Center (UNCC). The theme of the forum was “Ethiopia’s Competitiveness in Export Performance and Trade Logistics”. The forum was opened by H.E. Ahmed Shide, State Minister of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED). The half-day event was attended by the Commissioner of National Planning, State Ministers, Ambassadors, government officials, heads of development partner agencies, including UN agencies.

The 2014 HLF was a continuation of last year’s dialogue on private sector development in Ethiopia. The Government acknowledged the need to enhance Ethiopia’s competitiveness, particularly with regards to its export performance and trade logistics. The Government continues to invest in infrastructure, as well as institutional and human capacity. Furthermore, a National Logistics Strategy is underway to provide direction to improve trade logistics, focusing on reduction of transit time and cost.

The HLF was successful in bringing Government and DAG Heads of Agency together to agree on concrete action points. These include providing high-level leadership and intergovernmental coordination to enhance the transparency and predictability of regulations as well as stepping up consultations with the business community. Government and DPs agreed to set ambitious targets for the next phase of the GTP to reform customs procedures with new technologies and through PPPs to significantly reduce time and cost to transport goods. The Government asserted that Ethiopian private sector is relatively young and needs space to build minimum capacity to compete with foreign companies. The Government stated that further reflection was necessary with regard to developing multiple corridors and strengthening the multi-modal transportation system by encouraging increased competition by foreign companies.

To improve Ethiopia’s export competitiveness, Government and partners agreed to ease binding constraints related to a reliable power supply, credit and foreign exchange. Revising burdensome business regulations that obstruct firm entry, such as high start-up capital requirements and pre-registration of bank deposits should also be addressed. Government and development partners agreed to step-up productivity in export sectors through technological upgrading, skills development, and the development of industrial zones that conform to international best practices. Government said that the recommendation to ensure a more flexible exchange rate to support export competitiveness must be considered carefully, since it would have wider macroeconomic implications on the economy.

5. Effective Development Cooperation Task Force

The Effective Development Cooperation Task Force (EDCTF) is composed of the African Development Bank, European Union, Italy, UNDP and the World Bank, and is chaired by MoFED.

The EDCTF regularly follows up on the implementation of aid effectiveness targets of the country. The taskforce oversaw the monitoring of Busan principles and met on May 29, 2014 to discuss the post-Busan monitoring results of Ethiopia and agree on an action plan to encourage further progress on aid predictability, aid on budget, mutual accountability, gender equality, the quality and use of country systems, the use of a common results framework and public-private dialogue. The action plan can be found under Annex A2.

6. Mexico High-Level Meeting on Development Effectiveness

The Government of Ethiopia participated in the First High-Level Meeting on Development Effectiveness Forum held in Mexico in April 2014. The Government of Ethiopia participated in the plenary and also presented its Climate Resilient Green Economy strategy at a side event of the Forum.

The final Mexico High Level Communiqué agreed to build on the Busan outcome and recognized the progress made in upholding the Busan principles of country ownership, focus on results, inclusiveness, transparency and mutual accountability. Special emphasis was placed on domestic resource mobilization; middle-income countries; south-south, triangular cooperation and knowledge sharing; as well as business as a partner in development. As many as 38 voluntary initiatives were annexed to the Communiqué.

7. Results of Post-Busan Monitoring In Ethiopia

At the country-level, 24 development partners participated in the monitoring exercise, including 14 bilateral agencies, 7 UN agencies and 3 development banks/funds. The monitoring exercise was conducted by MoFED under the guidance of the Effective Development Cooperation Taskforce, while the DAG secretariat helped facilitate between partners and Government. Based on the results of the monitoring exercise, an action plan was put in place by the Effective Development Cooperation Taskforce. In Ethiopia, the 2013 post-Busan monitoring survey captured 82% of the total official development assistance (ODA) in EFY 2004 (July 2011 - June 2012).

Annual and Medium-Term Predictability

Results shows that 89% of funds were disbursed as planned in 2013 compared to 88% in 2010. This indicator measures the proportion of actual disbursement in a given year against planned disbursements. The aid management platform (AMP) currently assists Government in providing information on planned and actual disbursement by partners, but the quality and timeliness of the data in the AMP can further be improved upon.

A new indicator measuring the medium-term predictability was introduced in 2013. It estimates the proportion of total funding reflected in the rolling three- to five-year expenditure plans communicated to the Government. In Ethiopia, coverage for the next three years was 85%. Medium-term predictability was determined based on data available in MoFED's medium-term fiscal framework forecast, which predicts revenue, budget expenditure, and allocations at the federal level based on existing agreements signed with the Government.

Aid on Budget

Aid on budget examines the proportion of scheduled disbursements actually recorded on budget and approved by Parliament. In 2010, only 49% of aid was recorded in Government annual budget but great progress was made since then with 66% of aid on budget in the latest monitoring round. Further discussion between MoFED and bilateral as well as multilateral development partners led to the setting of a deadline by which disbursement plans have to be discussed with the Government in order to be incorporated into the following year's budget.

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Ethiopia is one of the few countries in Africa with a system to track public allocation on gender equality. Ethiopia finalized its national gender responsive budgeting guidelines for mainstreaming gender in budgeting in November 2012; however, further follow-up is required with both MoFED and secotr ministries in order to implement the initiative according to the guidelines.

Public Financial Management and Procurement Systems

The quality of the country's public financial management (PFM) systems is based on one indicator of the World Bank's Country Policy and Institutional Assessments criteria. According to this indicator, Ethiopia scores the same as it did in 2010 (3.5 on a scale of 1-low to 6-high). The quality of the country's systems are assessed based on comprehensive and credible budget linked to policy priorities; effective financial management system to ensure that the budget is implemented as intended in controlled and predictable way and timely and accurate accounting and fiscal reporting, including timely and audited public accounts and effective arrangements for follow-up.

The indicator on the use of the country's systems is measured by examining national budget execution; financial reporting; national auditing and use of national procurement systems. Based on the data collected, there was a notable decline in the overall use of the country's PFM and procurement system since 2010: an average of 51% of total ODA adopted the country's systems compared to 66% in 2010. Strong systems are a prerequisite to ensure that providers will disburse their funds through them and reduce their reliance on parallel systems or their own procedures and implementation. Using developing countries' own institutions and systems serves as a means to strengthen these institutions and systems by reducing transaction costs and enable greater country-level accountability towards citizens and parliament.

Untied Aid

The share of untied aid in Ethiopia as reported to the DAC in 2012 was 87% compared to 70% in 2010. "Traditional" providers of development assistance are delivering on commitments to untie more ODA despite pressures on ODA budgets and the overall effect of the financial crisis.

8. Aid Management Platform

The aid management platform (AMP) was launched in 2007 to enhance transparency, predictability, mutual accountability and efficiency in development cooperation. The platform was upgraded in 2013 to a more user-friendly interface with additional features. It will undergo a further upgrade in late 2014. MoFED and the DAG secretariat have worked together to engage DAG members and encourage them to regularly update data.

The AMP provides up-to-date information that can be used by Government and development partners on the volume and type of development finance in Ethiopia. The more frequent provision and increased use of the data will continue to enhance the quality of the AMP as an instrument to inform future programming decisions. In December 2013, MoFED published its annual ODA Statistical Bulletin for on-budget aid using EFY 2005 AMP data. The bulletin is distributed to all partners in Ethiopia. Currently the DAG is assisting MoFED in compiling data for EFY 2006 annual statistical bulletin.

9. Aid Management and Utilization

The Aid Management and Utilization study conducted in late 2012 examined the safeguards in place in six programmes, including:

- (i) Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP);
- (ii) Protection of Basic Services Programmes (PBS)
- (iii) Relief Programme
- (iv) Enhanced Outreach Strategy – Targeted Supplementary Feeding (EOS-TSF)
- (v) Public Sector Capacity Building Programme
- (vi) General Education Quality Improvement Programme (GEQIP)

In 2013-14, four of these programmes were reviewed by each programme manager in collaboration with DAG Secretariat to determine relevant action points in order to ensure that safeguards are put in place to prevent and detect distortion in future implementation. New phases of PNSP and GEQIP have already incorporated much of these recommendations. Other action points will be addressed by the governing bodies of the programmes, in most cases led by government counterparts. Remaining actions will be discussed in the coming months within the structures established by each programme.

10. Technical and Sector Working Groups

In addition to the annual High-Level Forum, Technical and Sector Working Groups offer opportunities for regular dialogue among Government and development partner experts. These include the so-called DAG Technical Working Groups and Sector Working Groups which together constitute the aid cooperation architecture in Ethiopia. These working groups are unique forums for discussing technical and policy issues that in turn inform the HLF agenda and discussion. In the pages that follow, more information is provided on the Education, Gender, Governance, Macroeconomic, Private Sector Development and Trade, Public Financial Management, Transport, and Water working groups.

10.1. Education Technical Working Group (ETWG)

The Education Technical Working Group works towards the following objectives:

- More harmonized bilateral and multilateral agency support to the education sector;
- Financing for the Education Sector Development Plan (ESDP) scaled up and increasingly channeled through government-led joint instruments;
- Enhanced Government of Ethiopia policies, plans, and reports; and
- Strengthened linkages, coordination, and working relations between the ETWG, government, the DAG, and other stakeholders.

The Ministry of Education co-chairs the ETWG together with a development partner, currently USAID. The ETWG is comprised of 21 development agencies represented by over 32 members. ETWG meetings are held monthly at the Ministry of Education and meetings with the Minister of Education are held as required.

Key accomplishments in 2013-2014

Harmonization: The ETWG improved coordination among pooled and non-pooled partners in the design, negotiation, and implementation of the GEQIP2 programme. For example, in September 2013 the four ETWG pooled fund members (DFID, the Embassy of Finland, the Italian Development Cooperation, and USAID) participated as observers in the GEQIP2 negotiations between the Government of Ethiopia and the World Bank. The final GEQIP2 project appraisal document was reviewed and approved by the World Bank Board of Executive Directors in November 2013. The Ministry of Education organized a launch of the GEQIP2 programme at the UNECA in January 2014 with high level participation from the Ethiopian Prime Minister, Ministers, Ambassadors, and heads of agencies. After the GEQIP2 programme became effective in February, 2014, USD 55 million was disbursed before the end of the academic year to fund school improvement plan activities.

The ETWG jointly conducted a GEQIP2 implementation support mission with pooled partners in June 2014. The main objectives of the mission were to 1) review implementation progress of each component of GEQIP2 and provide support to resolve key technical issues; 2) discuss the 2014 work plans and budget forecast; 3) carry out procurement and financial management review; and 4) suggest capacity building programmes for new staff.

Development partners such as USAID, PBS, UNESCO, and ADB have made presentations to the ETWG at monthly meetings in order to facilitate harmonization and ensure alignment with ESDP IV and the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) goals and objectives. Thirteen task forces were supported to carry out the technical work of the ETWG, including four task forces for General Education, TVET, Higher Education, and Cross Cutting Issues to work with designated Ministry of Education staff on the development of strategies to inform the development of ESDP V.

The Embassy of Finland is leading the task force on inclusive education and mapping donor support and targets in the sub-sector, a key issue that was raised in the 2013 Annual Education Conference at all levels within the Ministry of Education as a major priority for assistance, especially in the run up to 2015 MDG reporting.

Increased financing for ESDP channeled through joint instruments: The Ethiopian Government continues to express its preference for development partners to join the GEQIP pooled fund or provide support to GEQIP where needed. The Ministry of Education's external financing data and the results of an ETWG donor mapping exercise conducted this year revealed that overall external financing for the sector has increased from USD 155 million in 2007-2008 to USD 277 million in 2013-2014.

Also in September 2013, the ETWG supported the Ministry of Education in submitting its Programme Implementation Grant application for USD 100 million to the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) to support the USD 550 million GEQIP2 programme. This USD 100 million GPE grant application was later approved by GPE Board Members at their Board of Directors meeting in Addis Ababa in November 2013.

During the GPE Board Meeting in Addis Ababa, through the joint effort of many ETWG members and the Ministry of Education, the ETWG organized an evening event at the U.S. Embassy, hosted by the U.S. Ambassador, to highlight the work of the donor group and raise concerns about the GPE's funding allocation policy with the over 80 members of the GPE Board. As a result of the successful event, members of the GPE Secretariat made an informal commitment to the Ministry of Education to help fill GEQIP2's financing gap of USD 82 million.

Enhanced GOE policies, plans and reports: Over 18 studies and reviews were conducted by different agencies in coordination with the ETWG. Some examples include the Skills Competitiveness and Growth in the Manufacturing Sector Review conducted by the World Bank

and an impact evaluation of the Child-to-Child Approach for School Readiness Programme by UNICEF. UNICEF and the MoE also conducted a study of Out-of-School Children in Ethiopia. USAID conducted a nationally representative baseline study of early grade reading in seven mother tongue languages. And the WFP supported the development of the School Health and Nutrition Strategy.

In the second half of the year, development partners led by UNESCO also committed to working with the MOE to analyse and synthesize situational data to inform the development of the new 2016-2020 ESDP V.

Linkages and coordination: The Promotion of Basic Services (PBS) programme conducted an education joint supervision mission with the ETWG, focusing on the Amhara region in April 2014. As part of the mission, regional and *woreda* education offices attended presentations on public financial management, financial transparency and accountability, and social accountability. Mission teams conducted field assessments in three *woredas* that included school visits as well as discussions with regional and *woreda* education staff, teachers, parent-teacher association members, and social accountability implementers.

Results from the mission show that education remains a top priority for Ethiopia, as a significant portion of regional- and *woreda*-level budgets are used to fund education activities. In the Amhara region, net enrollment rates have increased to 92% and the textbook-to-student ratio and proportion of qualified teachers have both increased. However, an area for improvement includes a need to better capture community contributions as part of the regular planning and budgeting process. Also, low and declining operating budgets may over time compromise education quality.

The PBS field assessments in April informed the PBS joint review and implementation support mission (JRIS) conducted in May 2014 with ETWG participation. During the JRIS, a separate session chaired by the State Minister for General Education focused on education sector performance at all levels. That session was followed by a break-out session where participants discussed key education sector issues, regional best practices, and education priorities.

The ETWG also participated in a joint review mission of ESDP IV focused on curriculum implementation in June 2014.

Major findings include the following:

- There is a deep appreciation by educators for the new curriculum.
- The new curriculum and textbooks are well adapted to students' lives.
- While textbook availability is good, in some regions insufficient learning materials and their quality were barriers to full implementation of the curriculum, including mother tongue learning materials.

- The interactive curriculum also translates into more class time required per chapter, which is why teachers regularly skip activities or avoid active learning.
- Most teachers are not well acquainted with assessment issues such as the minimum learning competencies and continuous assessment practices.

The ETWG through GEQIP2 and other activities aligned to GEQIP2 will continue to follow up on these recommendations in 2014-2015.

The ETWG continued to support and participate in a wide range of events. Last year, these included hosting an evening reception and site visits for the Global Partnership for Education Board; supporting the launch of GEQIP2; participating in UNESCO's launch of the 2014 Global Monitoring Report in Addis Ababa; speaking on an Ethiopian country panel at the Comparative and International Education Society conference in Canada about donor coordination; and conducting joint field reviews with PBS and for ESDP IV.

In conclusion, it has been a busy year for the ETWG, as all development partners continued to support the Ministry of Education through activities aligned to national goals and objectives including those outlined in the Education Sector Development Plan IV, the government's Growth and Transformation Plan, as well as international ones related to Education for All and the Millennium Development Goals.

The ETWG looks forward to working closely with the Ministry of Education in the coming year to reach key MDG targets and advance the development of the fifth Education Sector Development Plan.

10.2. Gender Working Group (DGGE)

The Gender Working Group (known as "DGGE" – Donor Group on Gender Equality) was revitalized in the second semester of 2013 on the basis of newly drafted and endorsed Terms of Reference. A retreat was held in early 2014. A solid group of members actively participate in monthly meetings. The membership encompasses a small core group, including representatives from the African Development Bank, Canada, EU, Italy, Spanish Embassy/AECID, USAID and the World Bank as well as a slightly less active group that also participates, including the Austria, DFID, Finland, France, the Netherlands, and Norway. UN Women's role in chairing and fostering the Group has been underscored.

The 2014-2015 Work Plan was the first results-oriented work plan approved by the Group. Nonetheless, the work plan lacks the means (indicators, targets, and committed budget) to track progress against development effectiveness principles, and in turn to hold partners accountable for planned activities. Further resources are necessary to undertake the planned activities, for example Gender Policy Dialogues. The DGGE Secretariat (UN Women) will take the lead in

developing specific terms of reference/concept notes of the different activities to be presented during the DGGE monthly meeting to validate, finalize, and seek budgetary support.

The need to allocate resources towards a secretariat function of the DGGE was initiated by UN Women in the first half of 2014. Given the lack of response among the membership, no decision was made on how to take this forward. It was suggested that as progress is made in the DGGE work plan and its advocacy capacity is enhanced, the discussion could again be brought to the table. A clear proposal of the secretariat functions and the resources required could also draw on that of similar groups such as the Rural Economic Development and Food Security Sector Working Group (RED&FS SWG).

The Group serves as a resource for partners in search of policy advice on emerging issues and national priorities on gender equality. The delay in delivering the EU-funded gender profile affected future funding and may also have affected relationships with potential donors. Stakeholders are eager to benefit from UN Women's role in bridging the gap with national institutions for the advancement of women. In this regard, the establishment of a Government-development partner working group ("Gender Working Group"), led by MoWCYA would be desirable.

Key windows of opportunity for DGGE/ UN Women

- UN Women and the DGGE could better tap into this invitation from DAG to look at how gender is integrated in large multi-donor programmes such as PSNP, PBS, GEQIP, Relief and EOS-TSF. UN Women could lead this work, and DGGE could continue to be involved. This may require a ToR and associated budget line in addition to assigning responsibilities within the DGGE.
- As a result of DAG Secretariat presentation in one of the DGGE meetings, UN Women was invited by DAG to provide input to the action plan drawn up by the Effective Development Cooperation Taskforce to look at how partners can support gender responsive budgeting implementation and engage more comprehensively in the future. Ethiopia is cited as one of the few countries with a system in place to make and track public allocations to gender equality, and guidelines were finalized in November 2012 to mainstream gender in programme budget process cycles. Moving towards implementation is now key. UN Women was invited to participate for the first time in a core group of agencies involved in the implementation of the Policy and Investment Framework (PIF) 2010-2020 for the agriculture sector. Further mainstreaming and screening of gender in other sectors would also be a possibility.
- DGGE monthly meetings agenda have allowed for knowledge sharing, the unveiling of new topics and research, including by female researchers in the country. This has

generated a demand for further research and expanded networks to explore other areas of work.

10.3. Governance Technical Working Group

The aim of the Governance Technical Working Group (GTWG) is to support and enhance effective delivery and utilization of development assistance within the fold of governance. The group regularly briefs the DAG on its activities and the evolving governance landscape.

The group facilitated the development of common messages for DAG's engagement with government on governance issues during the GTP annual progress review in early 2014. The subgroup also developed a set of indicators to help capture established progress on GTP implementation. These indicators will be communicated to Government for consideration in GTP II.

In 2014, DAG Heads of Agency decided that the Governance Technical Working Group (GTWG) would include the villagisation sub-group. In this way, the Group was tasked to coordinate donor engagement with regional authorities and facilitate the monitoring of implementation of the Commune Development Programme and development-induced movement of people, based on guidelines and principles previously shared with government. The purpose of the missions was to assess any risks that might need to be considered in relation to the achievement of development results. Since July 2013, missions to South Omo (August 2013), Benishangul-Gumuz (October 2013); and Gambella (October 2013) were undertaken.

The GTWG provides a regular forum for information exchange, peer learning and reflection on programme support to governance processes and institutions such as elections, social accountability, and local governance. These reflections are central in shaping common expectations on outcomes/success. Some of the substantive work of the group was conducted in the subgroups as detailed below:

10.31 Civil Society Subgroup (CSSG)

Support to DAG policy dialogue with Government: The CSSG facilitated the DAG's dialogue with government on implementation progress of the GTP Annual Progress Report. Members of the CSSG provided input to specific sections of the Report, and, separately, commented on the Universal Peer Review process. The CSSG also facilitated the development of common messages for bilateral donor engagement and advocacy on issues of improving the operating environment for CSOs.

The subgroup also backstopped donor dialogue with government on civil society in the joint government – partner Civil Society Sector Working Group (CSSWG). Support was provided in the following areas: amending implementation of the 30/70 guidelines, discussion on the thematic

areas of gender and harmful traditional practices, and working with local organizations. Consensus was secured with government on amendments on what would be considered administrative and programme costs regarding transportation and capacity building. Policy advice was provided regarding the scope of the study on the contribution of CSOs towards poverty reduction and national development. Agreement was reached regarding the funding and execution of the study, to begin in the fall of 2014.

Evidence-based advocacy: Through the project, “Tracking Trends in Ethiopia’s Civil Society” (TECS), the subgroup continues to undertake research to collect evidence in support of: advocacy work on agriculture; the income generating activities directive through the Heath Partners Network; asset clearing and transfer; and the impact of the cost-sharing directive on charities engaged in cost recovery for service provision. In turn, this research also helped inform individual donors with regard to their bilateral engagements with government.

Through TECS, the CSSG was able to regularly gather, synthesize and facilitate dialogue with relevant stakeholders on the implementation of the Charities and Societies Proclamation. A TECS webpage was created on the DAG website to disseminate research and reports. The CSSG, through TECS, held dissemination events after the completion of research to encourage debate and discussion on the findings and recommendations of research papers related to existing CSO issues, challenges, and the Charities and Societies Law.

Capacity development and programmatic support: Through TECS, the subgroup has engaged CSOs and the Charities and Societies Agency and explored options to improve the implementation of the Charities and Societies Proclamation. Exposure visits were launched in 2013 and are intended to build the capacity of the Agency’s staff in understanding the operational aspects, issues and challenges of CSOs on the ground. Forty Agency staff, in four groups of 10 staff each, visited 13 charities that operate in different parts of the country. Organisations on the ground also benefited from this engagement as this created an opportunity to show their field operations and explain regulatory challenges that they face to the staff of the Agency. The overall feedback from the CSOs that hosted the exposure visits was positive.

10.32 Justice, Safety and Conflict Subgroup

Support to DAG-Government dialogue: The subgroup provided technical inputs to frame the DAG’s common messages on progress of the justice, safety and conflict component of the GTP during its engagement and dialogue with GoE on the annual progress report of the GTP. To follow-up on the outcomes of the consultations, the subgroup developed some indicators for the consideration of GoE, to capture implementation progress of the justice component of the GTP.

Harmonization and Alignment: The subgroup finalized its harmonization strategy to guide and help frame collective and individual actions. In taking the strategy forward, a work plan was

endorsed and a knowledge hub was established hosted on the DAG website with access to JSCSG members only. The knowledge hub is a repository of documents that facilitate programme design and monitoring. Moreover, efforts led by USAID to train members on conflict sensitivity and do no harm principles, are ongoing. A mapping of the conflict sector (type of activities, targeted beneficiaries and conflict typology) is also being undertaken to ascertain the scope of donor engagement and intervention.

Co-ordination: Strong steps have been taken to enhance donor coordination towards the development of a national legal aid strategy. Donor engagement with government is underpinned by the need for a strategy that permits diversity and quality assurance, rather than controls. Strong initial steps were taken by donors to facilitate wider consultations with all relevant stakeholders.

Partners remain engaged and support the following steps to finalise the development of the strategy:

- refinement of data by the task force;
- engagement with relevant stakeholders at the regional level;
- convening a national conference to solicit comments (CSOs are expected to participate at this stage);
- improving the draft based on comments from the big conference; convening another national conference to validate the strategy; and,
- finally, transmission of the validated draft to Government for endorsement.

10.4. Macroeconomic Discussion Forum

The macroeconomic issues used to be discussed under the bi-annual review of the Promotion of Basic Services Programme in the venue of JRIS as well as in the quarterly technical exchange of macroeconomic information. However, in the PBS programme phase III, both PBS partners and the Government agreed to take out the macroeconomic issues from the PBS dialogue and establish a Macroeconomic Discussion Forum involving Government and DAG development partner representatives.

The Macroeconomic Discussion Forum (MDF) was established in April 2014 and will meet at least twice a year. The frequency can increase depending on the macroeconomic circumstances. The Government is responsible for organizing the discussion and for giving a presentation. Development partners can also present in the Forum based on prior agreement of the Government and with the objective of information exchange. In the next year, the World Bank will co-chair the MDF with the Director of Macroeconomic Affairs, MoFED. In exceptional circumstances, the Forum could be elevated to the level of State Minister.

The Macroeconomic Discussion Forum (MDF) provides a space to:

- Share information regarding macroeconomic policies and strategies, implementation developments and basic macroeconomic data (GDP, fiscal performance, monetary, inflation, balance of payment, etc.);
- Discuss the achievements and challenges with regard to macroeconomic policy implementation; general and topical macroeconomic issues; primarily focusing on the Ethiopian macroeconomic situation (defined to include the real, monetary, fiscal, external and financial sectors); and
- Create mutual understanding of the macroeconomic policy objectives and the development endeavors the Government is undertaking.

Stakeholders agreed that the Forum does not bind Government into adopting any policy commitments. The first meeting is scheduled for October 1, 2014 and a second meeting will take place around March 1, 2015.

While development partner participation in preparatory meetings (“DP-only”) is unrestricted, the Macroeconomic Discussion Forum meetings are limited to no more than seven representatives from development partners. In the current 12-month cycle, the following institutions will represent DAG representatives in the Forum: African Development Bank, DFID, European Union, IMF, UN Development Programme, USAID and the World Bank. Several bilateral agencies (Netherlands, Germany, and Italy) who had expressed interest in representing DPs abstained from participating in the current cycle, in the understanding that they would be offered a rotating space in the next cycle. Partners agreed that the GTP Macroeconomic Working Group had been made redundant by the Macroeconomic Discussion Forum and that future GTP-related discussions could be held under the auspices of the DP-only MDF.

10.5. Private Sector Development and Trade

The Private Sector Development and Trade sector working group focused on operationalization and implementation of the activities that were initiated in 2012. The Multi Donor Trust Fund was signed and became operational, with the International Financial Corporation (IFC) of the World Bank Group taking the lead in implementing the programme. Additionally, the group coordinated support to the Ethiopia Investment Agency that resulted in a comprehensive roadmap for the agency.

The formal dialogue with the Government counterparts under the Sector working group continued throughout the year and key areas of focus were proposed by the Ministry of Industry, including support to development of policy strategies and strategic capacity building of institutions in the manufacturing industry such as human resource development. The meetings have also facilitated donors’ coordination by providing a platform for latest updates and idea sharing on ongoing and planned support to GoE.

The working group contributed to the High-Level Forum discussion held in June 2014 featuring export competitiveness and trade logistics.

An updated database on donor mapping of private sector development activities was compiled, and is now available. Each donor partner summarized their organization's interventions towards private sector development and trade. A PSD&T intervention matrix was circulated to all donors and to Ministry of Industry.

10.6. Public Financial Management (PFM) Working Group

The objective of the Public Financial Management (PFM) groups is to (i) provide a forum for dialogue and coordination within the Development Partners (DPs) on PFM and fiduciary issues at the country level as well as at the project level and (ii) provide a forum for policy level discussions with the Government of Ethiopia on PFM issues. Some key tasks performed during FY 14 were the following:

Public Financial Management Donor Group (PFM DG): The activities of this group were streamlined and the group now meets on a monthly basis. Project- and systems-related PFM issues are discussed at the meetings. The group is co-led by the World Bank and DFID. Membership is open to all development partners active in PFM in Ethiopia. Currently active members include USAID, EU, ADB, Canada, Irish Aid, UNDP and others.

Public Financial Management Sector Working Group (PFM SWG): The ToRs for this Group were agreed between GoE and the DPs and this group had its first meeting in August 2013. The objective of the group is to provide a forum for high level dialogue and discussion between development partners and the Government on PFM issues. The group is Chaired by the State Minister of Public Finance and co-chaired by the World Bank. From the government's side, MOFED Directors along with a representative of the Federal Public Procurement Agency are members of the group. From the donor side, six agencies are represented in this group. The group has been meeting on a quarterly basis and topics covered at its meeting include increasing use of country systems, follow up on audit recommendations, implementation challenges in line Ministries, etc.

Public Procurement Sub Group: A sub group of the PFM SWG was formed to deal with issues relating specifically to public procurement. This is a technical level group where procurement issues are discussed between the DPs and Government. Issues from this sub group are channeled to the PFM SWG as required. This sub group started operating in 2014.

PEFA Assessments 2014: Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) assessments for 2014 are being conducted for the Federal Government and five regions (Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR, Tigray and Somali), and Addis Ababa. The process is led by MOFED where a technical team is guiding the PEFA process. This is the third time that the PEFA assessment is being conducted in

Ethiopia. The funding is being provided by the WB, DFID, USAID and Irish Aid. A high-level workshop on PEFA was held on 28th January 2014 in Addis Ababa and a three days intensive PEFA training took place in Hawassa. Both were found to be helpful in completing the assessment in a highly collaborative manner. Draft reports are available for the Federal Government, Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR, Tigray, Somali and Addis Ababa. These are currently in the process of being discussed with key stakeholders and finalized.

DFID is currently in the process of starting the implementation of a new PFM project that will focus on supporting tax administration, accountability and transparency. At the request of MOFED, the World Bank is currently in the process of preparing the concept note for a stand-alone PFM project. There is strong co-ordination in preparing these projects through the well-functioning institutional arrangements described above.

10.7. Transport Sector Working Group

The transport sector is of great relevance for the current national development strategy (GTP) and is likely to be one of the pillars of the upcoming GTP II. Since 1997 there have been important investments to expand and modernize the road network in accordance with the Road Sector Development Programme (RSDP). Lately, huge projects in the railways sector have also started at urban and country level, and the Light Rail Transport in Addis Ababa is due to be completed in 2015. The Transport Sector Working Group (TSWG) is the main forum for policy dialogue in the Transport Sector and it plays a significant role in promoting coordination and alignment of partners to governmental policies and strategies, as well as ensuring the effective harmonization of partners' interventions.

The priorities of the TSWG include: (i) the continuous dialogue on policies, strategies and on-going activities in all transport sub-sectors; (ii) the enhancement of dialogue on key issues such as rural access and road safety; (iii) support to the Government in integrating transport systems; and (iv) regular discussions on major challenges, mainly related to the road and rail sector (procurement capacity, high unit cost of transport infrastructure, logistics and actual socio-economic impacts of completed and on-going projects).

Despite some difficulties in 2012/13, the TSWG has gained momentum in last year and the high level of participation from Government and Donors side has ensured a meaningful dialogue and the possibility of an open exchange of ideas often supported by the contribution of external missions on specific issues (logistics, unit price, etc.).

10.8. Water Sector Working Group

Bilateral donors, multilateral agencies, international financing institutions and civil society representatives make up the development partner membership of the Water Sector Technical

Working Group. The DAG Water Working Group offers support to the Government in the implementation of Ethiopia's Water Resources Management policy and strategy and sector programmes guided by the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP). Key functions of the Working group include the coordination of donor activities through information sharing, and engagement in active dialogue with the Federal Government on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) as well as on water resource management on a regular basis at senior level.

In the past year, a remarkable achievement has been realizing a yearlong aspiration of both the Government and partners to establish the Water Sector Working Group (WSWG), which merged with the Water TWG as well as the One WASH National Programme (OWNP) based on Sector-wide approach (SWAp). This brings more inclusive coordination between the Government and DPs, including CSOs and the private sector.

A core objective of the Sector Working Group is to provide a platform for the Government of Ethiopia and partners to jointly promote, support and coordinate sustainable and integrated development and management of water resources that are a cornerstone for the country's socio-economic development. Government and DPs have focused on operationalization of the Sector Working Group through the establishment of Technical Committees and Workings Groups.

In this respect, the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy (MoWIE) has taken an initiative to establish the Sector Working Group with the primary objective of mainstreaming integrated development and management of water in all sectors. Its establishment will enable all development actors involved in the water and sanitation sector to come together and create a common platform for aligning their efforts on various issues related to the development of the water sector in the country.

In 2012, the Water Working Group contributed substantially to the Government's achievements in the following areas:

Establishment of WSWG Secretariat: Since June 2013 a WSWG Secretariat office was established under the MoWIE consisting of three core staff.

One WASH National Programme: In September 2013, the Ethiopian government together with DPs officially launched One WASH National Programme which in principle recognized as SWAp for water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). As a core guiding principle, the One WASH National Programme endorsed important ideals of Paris Declaration (Harmonization, Integration, Alignment, and Partnership). It consolidates planning, budgeting and reporting activities of WASH as "One plan, one budget, one report", highlighting the harmonizing of WASH efforts together with MoFED, MoWIE, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education.

National WASH Multi-Stakeholder Forum 6: The 6th MSF was held on February 4-5, 2014 at Ghion Hotel, Addis Ababa to increase the awareness and understanding of development partners

and stakeholders by reviewing the latest sector development and achievements at national level. This two-day workshop under the theme “Innovative One WASH for Sustainable Development” successfully reviewed the sector’s new developments and identified the following important undertakings for the year of 2014.

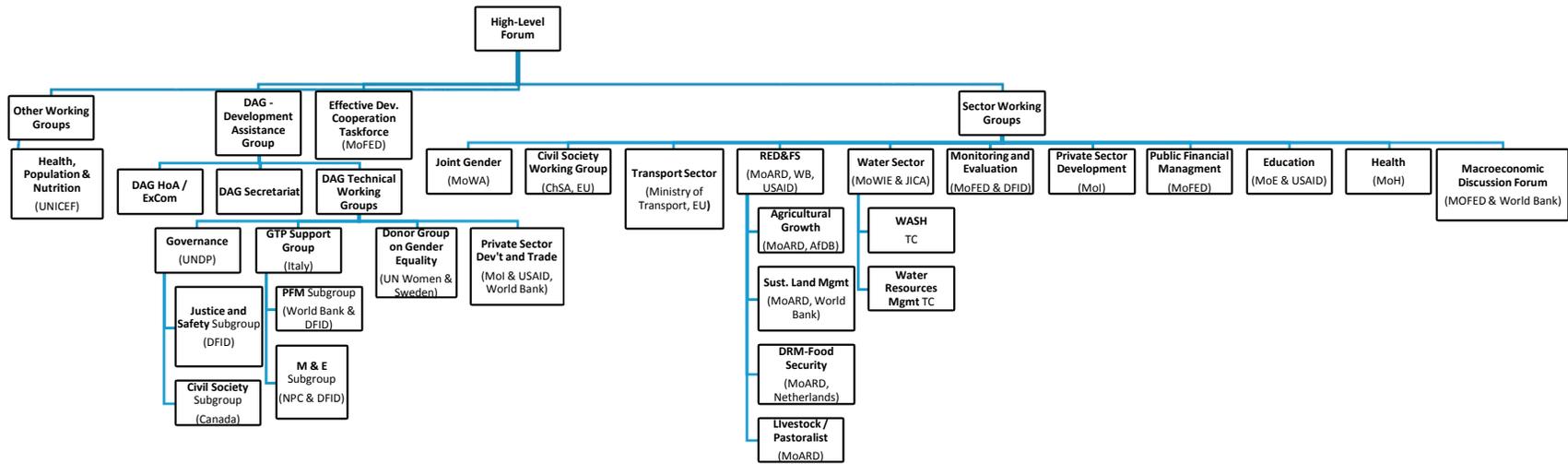
- One WASH Coordination and Leadership
- Sustainable Services of One Wash
- One WASH Performance Monitoring
- Hygiene and Sanitation in One Wash

Establishment of the Water Sector Working Group (WSWG): On April 1, 2014 a kick-off meeting inaugurating the WSWG was held at Capital Hotel in Addis Ababa. The workshop marked a new beginning in the sector towards ensuring more inclusive coordination and intervention. Two Technical Committees, namely WASH and Water Resources Management feature under the WSWG umbrella. Together with this official launch, the DAG Water TWG has merged its function with WSWG.

Establishment of WASH Technical Committee: On June 26, 2014, the first kick-off meeting for the WASH TC was held at Capital Hotel in Addis Ababa. On this occasion, four thematic working groups were formed under the WASH Technical Committee (i) Rural WASH, (ii) Urban WASH, (iii) Sanitation & Hygiene and (iv) Emergency WASH.

Sanitation and Water for All High Level Forum: The Government of Ethiopia was represented at the 2014 SWA meeting in Washington DC by the Minister of MOFED, State Ministers of Water, Health and Education. Extensive progress has been made on the 2012 commitments and the delegation, accompanied by UNICEF (as co-chair of the Water Sector Development Partners group) agreed to the 2014 to 2016 commitments in line with the One WASH national strategy.

ANNEX A1. AID COORDINATION ARCHITECTURE



ANNEX A2. DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS ACTION PLAN

	Proposed Action/Activity	Responsible Party	EFY 2007			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1	AID PREDICTABILITY					
	1.1. Ensure AMP is upgraded, populated with actual and planned disbursements and useful to partners and GoE alike.	MoFED & DAG & DAG secretariat				
	1.2. Submit 3-year rolling spending plans to the government Before August 31.	MoFED				
	1.3. Provide GoE with annual disbursement plans ahead of time, according to EFY by August 31.	DAG				
	1.4. Decide and develop clearer guidance on donor reporting to ensure that bilateral disbursement to multi-donor trust fund is recognized in the AMP upgrade.	MoFED				
	1.5. Develop a medium-term country program that aligns with the GTP; adjust policies and procedures as necessary so that medium-term disbursement plans can be regularly updated and communicated to GoE and other stakeholders.	DAG				
2	AID ON BUDGET					
	2.1. Improve aid on budget figures and submit disbursement plans by August 31 in order to ensure that it is reflected on the Federal budget proclamation	Macro-economic & Budget Division of MoFED & EDCTF				
	2.2. In the context of annual work plan discussions, determine how much development cooperation is included on budget for resources that donors can provide a guarantee that they will disburse.	DAG & MoFED				
3	MUTUAL ACCOUNTABILITY					
	3.1a. Agree with each partner to improve on their current use of the country's procurement and PFM systems.	DAG				
	3.1b. GoE to continue improving the quality of its procurement and PFM systems.	GoE				
	3.2.a. Strengthen Private Sector and CSO engagement based on recommendations from CSSWG and the PSDT SWG. 3.2.b. Assess the performance of existing sector working groups and based on the findings recommend how to improve their performance.	GoE & working groups				

	Proposed Action/Activity	Responsible Party	EFY 2007			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT						
4	4.1. Discuss with Women's Affairs Directorate to assess how partners can support the implementation of gender responsive budgeting guidelines in Ethiopia.	DAG secretariat & MoFED & DAG				
	4.2. Consider further support to design, implement, and systematically track allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment.	MoFED & DAG				
QUALITY OF COUNTRY SYSTEMS						
5	5.1. Collaborate with DPs and MoFED to improve Ethiopia's CPIA scores	MoFED & World Bank				
	5.2. Initiate dialogue between Government and development partners to look for alternate measures to improve the quality of the country systems, drawing lessons from the Effective Institutions Platform and the Collaborative Africa Budget Reform Initiative (CABRI).	MoFED / DAG secretariat / PFM working group				
	5.3. Government to conduct continuous capacity assessment of its procurement personnel and continue to improve their professionalism.	GoE & EDCTF				
	5.4. The recent PEFA exercise provides a basis for partners and Government to discuss the quality of financial management and procurement systems at federal and regional levels, decide actions to support improved systems, and adopt schedules to increase their use of the country's systems.	MoFED / DAG / PFM working group				
USE OF COUNTRY SYSTEMS						
6	6.1. Improved use of Ethiopia's public financial management and procurement systems to be systematically included in partner-Government dialogues regarding annual work plans and longer-term cooperation agreements.	DAG & MoFED				
	6.2. DAG members should set individual targets to increase the use of country systems and develop action plans to achieve these targets.	DAG with MoFED				
USE OF COMMON RESULTS FRAMEWORK						
7	7.1a. Identify common results frameworks for the next Growth and Transformation Plan.	MoFED & DAG				
	7.1b. Move away from small-scale project funding towards a broader sector-wide approach, replicating the good lessons and experiences from PBS and PSNP.	DAG				
PUBLIC-PRIVATE DIALOGUE						
8	8.1. Continue discussions among MoFED, DAG, chambers of commerce and the private sector working group, which constitute an entry point through which to implement broader and more ambitious development co-operation programmes focused on improving the investment climate and associated reforms.	MoFED & DAG & Chambers of Commerce & SWGs				

ANNEX B. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Table B1. 2013-14 Financial Contributions from DAG Members to DAG Pooled Fund

No	Donors	Jun-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Total Resources
01	AFDB	40,000	-	40,000
02	Australia	27,907	-	27,907
03	Austria	-	-	-
04	DFID	-	101,722	101,722
05	EU	-	71,429	71,429
06	Finland	26,490	-	26,490
07	France	15,604	11,565	27,169
08	Germany	67,935	-	67,934.78
09	Ireland	-	68,027	68,027
10	JICA	10,000	-	10,000
11	Netherlands	-	50,000	50,000
12	Norway	-	-	-
13	Spain	-	-	-
14	Sweden	74,683	-	74,683
15	USAID	-	103,575	103,575
16	World Bank	30,000	30,000	60,000
	Total	292,619	436,318	728,937

Disclaimer: Financial Data provided in this report is an extract from UNDP's financial system. All figures are provisional and do not replace the certified annual financial statement issued by UNDP.

Table B2. DAG Pooled Fund Expenditure July 2013 – June 2014

	Description	Expenditure in USD
1.	Effective support to the GTP and MDG consultative process	266,966.40
2.	DAG and Government dialogue structure function effectively	532,961.60
3.	Capacity of Government and Development Partners to achieve aid effectiveness and harmonization targets enhanced	71,250.00
	Total	871,178.00

Disclaimer: Financial Data provided in this report is an extract from UNDP's financial system. All figures are provisional and do not replace the certified annual financial statement issued by UNDP.

Table B3. ODA FLOWS TO ETHIOPIA BY SECTOR –EFY 2006 (July 2013 to June 2014)
(in USD millions)

SECTOR	GRANT	LOAN	TOTAL
Agriculture	446.83	337.15	783.97
Business and other services	11.56	-	11.56
Commodity aid and general programme assistance	-	6.50	6.50
Communications	0.72	-	0.72
Education	73.83	57.73	131.55
Emergency assistance and reconstruction	36.39	-	36.39
Energy generation and supply	26.12	191.16	217.28
Forestry	2.78	-	2.78
Government and civil society	21.90	-	21.90
Health	560.96	6.87	567.83
Industry	3.44	3.79	7.23
Mineral resources and mining	0.02	-	0.02
Multi-sector/cross-cutting	402.74	375.27	778.01
Population policies/programmes and reproductive health	3.50	-	3.50
Tourism	-	10.86	10.86
Trade policy and regulations	3.80	-	3.80
Transport and storage	0.52	241.06	241.58
Water supply and sanitation	30.01	44.98	74.99
TOTAL	1,625.12	1,275.37	2,900.47

Source: Aid Management Platform, MoFED, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2014.

Table B4. ODA FLOWS TO ETHIOPIA BY SECTOR – OECD/DAC
(in 2012 USD millions)

Sector	2011	2012
Action relating to debt	4.69	3.70
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	150.42	186.49
Banking and financial services	19.03	4.14
Business and other services	14.61	15.31
Commodity aid	387.09	280.68
Communications	4.47	4.94
Education	289.81	269.98
Energy	107.19	112.30
General environment protection	27.78	30.72
Government and civil society	113.67	119.16
Health	363.07	373.97
Humanitarian aid	589.10	434.73
Industry, mining, construction	18.21	8.99
Other multi-sector	329.27	381.38
Other social infrastructure & services	158.67	174.06
Reproductive health	448.67	382.84
Tourism	0.77	3.85
Trade policies and regulations	2.84	1.55
Transport and storage	313.51	256.43
Water supply and sanitation	145.80	188.75
Unallocated	21.18	15.31
TOTAL	3,509.85	3,249.28

Source: Creditor Reporting System, OECD, Paris, 2014.

Table B5. ACTUAL ODA DISBURSEMENT TO ETHIOPIA BY DONOR JULY 2013-JUNE 2014. (in USD millions)

Donor	Grant	Loan	Technical Assistance	Total
BILATERAL Group (394)	1,270.7	234.7	25.0	1,530.3
Austria (18)	5.9	0.0	0.0	5.9
CIDA Canada (27)	77.1	0.0	0.0	77.1
China (16)	3.0	157.9	0.0	160.9
Czech Republic (6)	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
DFID (58)	675.9	0.0	0.0	675.9
Finland (11)	22.2	0.0	0.0	22.2
France (22)	5.6	43.8	0.0	49.4
Germany (32)	59.5	0.0	0.0	59.5
Irish Aid (27)	24.2	0.0	0.0	24.2
India (7)	0.0	30.8	0.0	30.8
Italy (20)	4.5	0.0	0.0	4.5
JICA (67)	115.5	0.0	25.0	140.5
Korea/KOICA (13)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kuwait (4)	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.2
Netherlands (8)	9.8	0.0	0.0	9.8
Norway (12)	26.1	0.0	0.0	26.1
SIDA Sweden (22)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saudi Arabia (4)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spain (16)	3.4	0.0	0.0	3.4
USAID (4)	237.7	0.0	0.0	237.7
European Union (51)	115.5	0.0	0.0	115.5
European Union (51)	115.5	0.0	0.0	115.5
International Financial Institutions (147)	131.9	1036.3	0.0	1168.2
African Development Bank (34)	31.7	165.2	0.0	196.9
Arab Bank for Economic Development of Africa (BADEA) (10)	0.0	6.0	0.0	6.0
European Investment Bank (4)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
International Development Association (80)	86.0	848.4	0.0	934.4

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) (10)	14.2	13.2	0.0	27.4
Nordic Development Fund (2)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OPEC Fund For International Development (7)	0.0	3.5	0.0	3.5
UN Group (92)	403.95	0.0	0.0	403.95
Food and Agricultural Organization (15)	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.4
Global Fund (1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
International Labor Organization (1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
United Nations Children's Fund (19)	131.5	0.0	0.0	131.5
United Nations Development Program (39)	29.65	0.0	0.0	29.65
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (2)	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
United Nations Population Fund (17)	14.9	0.0	0.0	14.9
World Food Programme (9)	225.1	0.0	0.0	225.1
TOTAL (684)	1,921.9	1271.0	25.0	3,217.8

Source: Aid Management Platform July 2013-June 2014.