

## 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The national roll-out of community-based pneumonia management started with the training of 20,000 Health Extension Workers in preparation for the scale-up of integrated community-based management of common childhood illnesses (iCCM). In parallel, the scale-up of basic emergency obstetric care and 'helping babies breathe' through UNICEF's support, directly contribute to reduction of MMR and NMR.

The National WASH Inventory was rolled out by the Ministry of Water and Energy. In its first phase, four regions were covered, with work to be expanded nationally in 2011. The Inventory is an annually updated listing of every WASH facility, including their functionality and use, in every village, school and health post. The information will be used to prioritise interventions and budgets.

The Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) policy and strategy framework was endorsed by the Government and issued for implementation. Cost effective interventions (the child-to-child approach, pre-school classes attached to existing primary schools, and parental education programme) are being introduced in all regions as part of the implementation of the policy.

The Government of Ethiopia produced a Situation Analysis of Girls and Boys, feeding into the development of the new national development plan.

In terms of shortfalls, the 583,112 persons who gained access to protected water supplies represented only 49% of the annual target, a reflection of escalating costs, funding limitations, low capacity in the drilling sector and operational challenges in the Afar and Somali regions. Additionally, youth involvement in the programme is valuable, but is not part of a system that can be taken to scale nationally.

The National Social Protection Platform, co-chaired by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and the Ministry of Agriculture (with secretariat services provided by UNICEF) is a platform through which development partners and the state engage on the development of a pilot social protection programme and national policy revision. UNICEF is a member of a group of development partners working with government to review how development can be accelerated in the four Developing Regional States. UNICEF is a partner in a coalition that helped the Government reach agreement on how to strengthen alternative, family-based child care systems.

## 2 COUNTRY SITUATION AS AFFECTING CHILDREN AND WOMEN

The Government formulated a new national development plan, the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) 2010-2015, which forms the framework of the Government's long-term vision 'to become a country where democratic rule, good governance and social justice reigns, upon the involvement and free will of its peoples; and once extricating itself from poverty, becomes a middle-income economy.' The plan was developed in consultation with development partners and, though it is yet to be shared formally, was adopted by the Parliament in December.

The GTP reconfirms Government's strong commitment to the social sector and puts children, youth and women on the development agenda. During the preparation of the GTP, sectoral ministries led sector partners in the development of the Health Sector Development Plan (HSDP IV), Education Sector Development Plan (ESDP IV), the revised Universal Access Plan (UAP – for access to water) and a new Hygiene and Sanitation Action Plan, which is also linked to HSDP IV.

This year, the Government produced a comprehensive situation analysis 'Investing in boys and girls in Ethiopia- past, present and future", based on a human rights approach to programming. The analysis includes a review of the situation of vulnerable groups and provides programming guidance on how to improve their situation. The most vulnerable children in Ethiopia are the poorest children – coming from families with no or little land – living in Ethiopia's main regions; pastoralist children living in the Developing Regional States; and girls with fewer opportunities because of their gender. The document is under finalisation and will be released in 2011.

At the UN MDG Summit in September, Ethiopia indicated that it is on track to meet all of the MDGs. Particular effort will be needed to achieve MDGs 3, 5 and 7.

The scale-up of community-based integrated management of common childhood illnesses and malnutrition continued with the addition in 2010 of pneumonia treatment, which promises to greatly impact U5MR. Routine EPI coverage is decreasing, however, and the Government is reviewing its strategy (penta at 79% and measles at 75%, based on HMIS). According to administrative data, the Net Enrolment rate for 2009/10 increased (average of 82.1%; 83.7% for males, and 80.5% for female) but still signals that an estimated 3.3 million children are not attending primary school. There was a gradual improvement in the participation of girls at primary level. The Ministry of Health (MoH) bought large quantities of magnesium sulfate with its own resources to treat eclampsia in pregnant women. The roll-out of the National WASH Inventory in 2011 will allow the Government to allocate budgets and prioritise WASH investments, including the provision of facilities for marginalised communities, as well as in health centres and schools. Ethiopia did not have a figure for HIV prevalence published in the UNAIDS annual report this year. The 2010/11 DHS results will inform this discussion.

With a growth rate of over 11%, and several processes and structures put in place to help millions break free from the intergenerational cycle of poverty, Ethiopia has achieved steadily declining trends in poverty and food insecurity. Still, poverty is pervasive and over 25.4 million (32% in 2009/2010) of the total population of 79.6 million remain poor. As trends in the incidence of poverty show regional disparities, the Government is supportive of a new programme to accelerate development in the four Developing Regional States (DRS) of Afar, Benishangul Gumuz, Gambella and Somali, where poverty rates are higher.

Ethiopia's growing activity around climate change and disaster risk management provides an opportunity to shift from reacting to emergencies to mitigating risk, to reduce vulnerability and make development gains more sustainable. The productive safety net programme (PSNP) targeted 8 million people, while the Health Extension Programme (HEP) and humanitarian actions supported approximately 6 million citizens, including 1 million affected by flooding. No major epidemic of malaria occurred in 2010, following an equally good year in 2009. The strategy for malaria control seems to be successful. The expected scale of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) cases associated with flooding did not materialise in 2010; this could be a sign that efforts to contain AWD are working. The Ethiopian Health and Nutrition Institute reported a national total of 3,511 cases, including 44 deaths up to October 2010.

### **3 CP ANALYSIS & RESULT**

#### **3.1 CP Analysis**

##### **3.1.1 CP Overview**

The main objective of the Government of Ethiopia - UNICEF Country Programme 2007 – 2011 is to enable vulnerable children and women to progressively realise their rights to survival, development, protection and participation through support given to federal and regional efforts to achieve the objectives of the national development plans and, in turn, the achievement of the MDGs. The GOE-UNICEF programme of cooperation forms an integral part of the UNDAF; contributing to all UNDAF priority outcomes and to Ethiopia's Growth and Transformation Plan.

Balancing the emphasis between service delivery, capacity building, policy analysis and advocacy, the GOE-UNICEF programme of cooperation includes the following programme components: Young Child, Adolescents and Women's Health (MTSP FA1); Nutrition and Food Security (MTSP FA1); Water Sanitation and Hygiene (MTSP FA1); Basic Education (MTSP FA2); Adolescent Development, Protection and HIV/AIDS (MTSP FA3, FA4 and FA5); Communication with Rights, Evaluation, Policy and Monitoring (MTSP FA4 and FA5).

The Country Programme is founded on the human rights approach to programming with a focus on social and economic rights, equity and justice. It emphasises strengthening the capacities of Government partners at the national and sub-national levels. Another guiding principle is a commitment to humanitarian action, preparing for and responding to emergencies, while supporting a transition to disaster risk management.

UNICEF's support at a decentralised level, the availability of its funding for specific initiatives and technical assistance and its spanning of the emergency to development continuum have all made a significant contribution to Ethiopia's development.

### **3.1.2 Programme Strategy**

#### **3.1.2.1 Capacity Development**

In 2010, UNICEF Ethiopia supported the Government to produce a Situation Analysis of Boys and Girls that follows a human rights approach. This required capacity building on the human rights approach to programming (HRBAP). The Situation Analysis forms part of the basis of the formulation of the new UNDAF and UNICEF-Government Country Programme 2012-2015.

Working with the Government and partners, UNICEF continued efforts to develop a joint programme to build the capacity for development in the four Developing Regional States. The Ethiopian Development Research Institute undertook studies to identify the development and capacity gaps, analyse them and devise actions to address them.

A planned output of the CPAP 2007-2011 was to build district level capacity to implement development plans based on community dialogue. This has proceeded furthest in the Tigray region, where 27 of 46 districts are developing and implementing development plans. UNICEF has supported expansion of this initiative to the entire region, as well as study tours to bring in civil servants from other regions for orientation as a precursor to replicating this approach, in collaboration with UNDP and UNCDF.

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The culture of discussing evidence-based progress towards results needs strengthening in Ethiopia. UNICEF is investing in programme implementation monitoring and review and trying to increase the number and quality of evaluations of GOE/UNICEF programmes.

UNICEF supported the development of Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans in seven of Ethiopia's Regions, building the capacity of regional Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureaus in the process.

In coordination with UNDP and UNFPA, UNICEF supports national UNVs to build capacity of the sub-national branches of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

(MOFED) to improve management of the UN support to regional development plans. The November Annual Review decided to evaluate this strategy. There are concerns in Government and among UN agencies that rather than building capacity, the UNVs are filling gaps caused by vacant posts.

### **3.1.2.2 Effective Advocacy**

UNICEF facilitated a parliamentary hearing on social protection, a review of the draft national development plan and a high-level agreement to strengthen social protection within the national development plan. 2010 saw high-level agreements for iodisation of salt; acceptance to oversee birth registration through the health sector, work on abandonment of FGM/C in 23 districts (three agreed to abandon the practice in 2010). A parliamentary meeting on the issue of local and inter-country adoption was expected to result in an improved regulatory capacity related to international adoption.

UNICEF has been advocating with the GOE to sign and ratify both optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. This year, the Government signed the Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict.

UNICEF strengthened evidence-based advocacy related to maternal and neo-natal health, through a census of institutional delivery in 2009, and supported Ethiopia's first Annual Safe Motherhood campaign "No Woman Should Die Giving Life" in 2010 with messages on antenatal and post-natal care, newborn care, PMTCT, contraceptive use and birth spacing and abandonment of FGM.

UNICEF advocacy also resulted in a number of agreements relating to the operational environment, including agreements to maintain field offices in the main regions and to try out the decentralisation of PROMS in three regions.

Continuing as chair of the UN Communication Group, UNICEF supported the UNCT to launch a five-year MDG Advocacy Campaign:'Narrow the Gap to Meet the Goals'. The national radio station (Radio Fana) aired programmes on the MDGs linked to major public sporting events (e.g. the 'Running for a Child' campaign) as the official fundraising arm of the Great Ethiopian Run. The athlete Haile Gebre Selassie served as a UN MDG Goodwill Ambassador. UNICEF penned eight weekly human interest stories linked to policy analysis on each of the MDGs that ran in the widely-read Capital newspaper. Ethiopia used Global Hand-Washing Day (GHD) to highlight hand-washing with soap at critical times under the theme 'More Than Just a Day – Your health is in your hands'.

### **3.1.2.3 Strategic Partnerships**

The increasingly central role that resettlement is playing in development plans for the Developing Regional States has resulted in UNICEF being requested by the Government and development partners to help coordinate a dialogue around the guidelines and principles international partners will request the Government to consider as part of this initiative. Taking this discussion (dormant since 2003) forward is an important prerequisite for the start-up of a potential UN joint programme to support accelerated development in the DRS. A joint UN Programme on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment was agreed upon including ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and UNIFEM. A Joint Programme on Maternal and Neonatal Health is under implementation, including UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO and the World Bank.

The National Social Protection Platform, co-chaired by the Ministries of Labour and Social Affairs and Agriculture and Rural Development, and including DfID, HelpAge, ILO, UNICEF, WFP and the World Bank continues to be the national body coordinating support for the development of a national social protection response. UNICEF has supported the Platform technically by strengthening the Secretariat, and by providing financial and

logistical support for advocacy events with parliamentarians and trainings across the country.

The Government is now placing greater emphasis on family-based alternative child care, which has entailed UNICEF taking a leading role in convening: (1) a consular working group on inter-country adoption, (ii) an NGO technical working group on foster care, and (iii) a renewed dialogue with Government ministries around increased regulation and oversight of child care institutions and procedures. As UNICEF supports the development of a national social welfare system, new partnerships were formed with the Government, USAID, NGOs and university bodies, both in Ethiopia and the US. An interagency MOU is pending with USAID, the Centre for Disease Control and Prevention, UNICEF and WHO to expand access to services for prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

Finally, in 2010 UNDP, UNICEF and WFP worked with the Environmental Protection Agency of Ethiopia to finalise a climate change adaptation joint programme funded by the Government of Japan, which will be implemented during 2011.

### **3.1.2.4 Knowledge Management**

In 2010 UNICEF Ethiopia supported the Government to produce a Situation Analysis of Boys and Girls in Ethiopia that has influenced the development of the Government's national development plan--the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) – and the 2012-2015 UNDAF.

UNICEF also began to work in 2010 on developing a knowledge management strategy with a focus on equity. To better define the Country Office's approach to equity in its country programming 2012-2015, a concept note 'Towards a Strengthened Equity Focus in Ethiopia' was produced in August. UNICEF supported an initial mapping of social protection actions around the country, in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MOLSA) and a number of international partners.

UNICEF established a knowledge management taskforce and a set of action plans were developed. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) to define individual and sectoral-unit responsibilities for knowledge management will be developed, and performance benchmarks in PERs will be established in 2011. The taskforce proposes to create a systematic workspace environment to facilitate periodic knowledge management dialogue and documentation.

The evaluation function has an important role to play, within UNICEF and in the dialogue with the counterparts, as a central knowledge provider that will help inform new thinking on equity from past experiences. In 2009 an internal study/research committee was formed to systematically provide oversight and disseminate the findings of UNICEF's research agenda. In 2010 the committee met four times. To organise and optimise the use of the existing knowledge resources, SOP for strategic management of research and publications funded by the GoE/UNICEF programme of cooperation were developed by the committee and approved by the CMT. The committee also reviewed the IMEP systematically as well as individual programmes' research/publication plans.

### **3.1.2.5 C4D Communication for Development**

Major strategic Communication for Development achievements during 2010 included:

- Six C4D regional training workshops for Government and UNICEF staff across all sectors
- Establishment of a national working group on children and youth media capacity development, co-chaired by the Ministries of Education (MOE) and Youth and

Sports (MOYS), and initiation of a strategy for training, production and dissemination.

- Facilitation of children's and youths participation in the GoE-UNICEF Situation Analysis and production of a separate publication based on their inputs
- Development of a communication strategy for Early Childhood Care and Education, endorsed by the national ECCE Task Force.
- Development of National MNCH communication plan aligned to joint UN H4 MNCH Programme with MNCH partner inputs and official adoption and launch by the Minister of Health during Safe Motherhood month; roll-out of plan through coordination of national and regional planning workshops
- Advocacy and technical support for the MOH to transition its Public Relations Directorate from focusing on External Relations to incorporating a broader mandate for Health Communication, and initiation of an institutional assessment for the new unit to undertake strategic Health Communication management in support of the Fourth Health Sector Development Plan (HSDP IV).
- Completion of three mapping and assessment consultancies (MNCH Behavioural Analysis, Community Dialogue and BCC materials) to inform harmonisation initiatives of MOH with recommendations submitted for review by Ministry and partners
- Integration of Communication modules in Integrated Refresher Training curriculum for Health Extension Workers
- Completion of Ethiopia's first national formative research on Hand-washing in collaboration with National Hygiene and Sanitation Task Force. Findings were used as basis for 'More Than Just a Day' national hand-washing day advocacy and informed a three-day workshop with 40 WASH and communication experts to develop draft national hand-washing communication strategy and identify motivational triggers for design of a campaign targeting school children as subjects and agents of change.
- Systematic Emergency Communication Preparedness and Response provided for all AWD hotspot districts through technical and multi-media support.
- Comprehensive social mobilisation support provided for national integrated Measles campaign.

### **3.1.3 Normative Principles**

#### **3.1.3.1 Human Rights Based Approach to Cooperation**

The 2007-2011 Country Programme was devised without the benefit of an agreed situation analysis following UNICEF guidelines; therefore the programme design is not systematically based on HRBAP analysis. A significant step in the development of the new 2012-2015 Government of Ethiopia-UNICEF Programme of Cooperation was the Government-led Situation Analysis of Boys and Girls. The terms of reference for the analysis follow a human rights approach, including use of the concepts of claim-holders, duty-bearers and role pattern analysis. The latter includes the roles of federal, regional and district level officials in delivering on their obligations. To the extent possible, budget

analysis looks at trends in allocations and actual expenditures by region, referring to successes, good practices, and bottlenecks. This leads to an analysis of gaps between actual actions and the ideal level of action required to realise the rights of claim-holders. Where appropriate, each sector highlights gender-specific issues and the possible impact of climate change on the sector. Each chapter leads to a discussion of possible actions to address the issues highlighted at the federal, regional and district levels.

The analysis was developed in a participatory way; workshops were held in most regions as were federal consultations involving international partners and civil servants, resulting in more widespread understanding of key concepts such as the duty-bearer/claim holder intersect and the nature of role pattern analysis.

In addition to the development of the SitAn, the human rights based approach to programming was used in the development of the new country programme as a methodology to identify programme components and programme component results. As part of this process, the Office undertook a series of trainings for programme officers on HRBAP, benefiting over 70 staff members in 2010 and complementing similar trainings held in 2008.

Other initiatives in this area included the development of guidelines and principles on resettlement in the Developing Regional States and the concept note "Towards a Strengthened Equity Focus in Ethiopia", which was presented for discussion at the Annual Review with Government partners.

### **3.1.3.2 Gender Equality and Mainstreaming**

In 2010 the Country Management Team (CMT) followed-up on the gender audit carried out in 2009-2010. Implementing the plan arising from the audit was the responsibility of a task force chaired by the office gender focal point. The action plan included two-day orientations on gender equality and mainstreaming for UNICEF staff in all offices around the country and a review of recruitment policies, especially with regard to the National Officer professional category, which is mainly male.

The Government of Ethiopia situation analysis work carried out in 2010 includes a chapter on gender issues. Moreover, analysis of gender issues was mainstreamed throughout the situation analysis. One of the action points from the UNDAF MTR in 2009 was that the UN should strengthen its work on gender and women's empowerment; this was addressed in part by creating a UN Joint Programme focusing on this priority. The UN Joint Programme on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment will expand UN support in the areas of: women's and girls' participation in the development process, economic empowerment of vulnerable women, increasing girls' enrolment in secondary and tertiary education and ending Harmful Traditional Practices, including early marriage and FGM/C. UNICEF is active in the area of economic empowerment of vulnerable women through its 'Adolescents Development, Protection and HIV/AIDS Programme', supporting vulnerable families with cash grants, loans and vocational training; increasing girls' enrolment in secondary education, particularly focusing on girls from pastoralist communities; and advocacy for gender equality and mainstreaming issues including early marriage and FGM/C. The Government has agreed to develop a national plan of action on the latter after several years of lobbying.

### **3.1.3.3 Environmental Sustainability**

In 2010, UNICEF worked with the Environmental Protection Agency of Ethiopia, UNDP and WFP to prepare a climate change adaptation joint programme. UNICEF worked with the MOE to develop a module of learning on the environment that will be implemented on a pilot basis in 2011 in primary schools. The aim is to teach children about the likely consequences of climate change and suggest community actions for mitigation. The pilot

envisages practical work in and around schools, including water conservation and soil erosion measures where appropriate.

One of the key GTP targets is to reduce population growth, since this is a key factor in reducing the human impact on the environment in Ethiopia. Hence, currently, the biggest impact UNICEF programmes are having on environmental sustainability is probably their involvement in the roll-out of the Health Extension Programme. A core task of the currently 34,000 Health Extension Workers is to encourage the use of contraception by fertile women. Indications are that they have been successful in markedly increasing use of contraception. The DHS 2010/11 results will be published in 2011 and should confirm this.

While health extension workers are focused on supplying means of contraception to those who want it, the absence of a comprehensive social protection programme in Ethiopia means demand for contraception is lower than it otherwise would be. In the absence of a pension scheme, children are the de facto pension insurance scheme. Population pressure can decrease only so much by working on increasing the supply of contraceptives. In parallel, UNICEF is working with Government and other partners to dialogue on developing a national social protection programme, including through piloting a programme model that includes non-contributory pensions. If the pilot produces convincing results and pensions are established in the medium term, this should increase the demand for contraception.

Related to this, good progress in 2010 occurred in regard to one element of a comprehensive social protection policy: finalisation of a disaster risk reduction policy and action plan. If this is passed by the Parliament, it will represent a step forward in making state responses to disasters more predictable and of higher quality.

## **3.2 Programme Components**

### **Title: Adolescent development, protection and HIV/AIDS**

#### **Purpose**

The Adolescents Development, Protection and HIV/AIDS (ADPH) programme component focuses on protection of vulnerable children and youth through developing their capacities and reducing their exposure to social and economic risks. The ADPH programme contributes to the Government/UN Joint Programme for HIV/AIDS, in support of the National Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS. Other youth-focused frameworks that UNICEF works under are the Youth Development Package and Youth Policy of the Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs (MOWCYA; formerly MOWA, Ministry of Women's Affairs. The programme has four sub-components: (i) adolescent development; (ii) HIV prevention; (iii) protection, care and support of poor and vulnerable children (OVC); and (iv) justice for children.

The CPAP 2007-2011 aims to achieve the following goals:

- (i) At least 1 million vulnerable children and adolescents receive knowledge and life skills to participate effectively in decision-making activities and livelihoods;
- (ii) Mechanisms put in place and made operational to reduce new HIV/AIDS infections by 25% in 105 districts;
- (iii) At least 1 million vulnerable children and adolescents provided with community and home-based care, support and protection;

- (iv) Revision of relevant laws, policies and procedures, and their implementation to ensure that the rights of adolescents and vulnerable children are recognised, protected and fulfilled.

The planned results for 2010 were: (i) 200,000 vulnerable children and adolescents empowered through knowledge and life-skills to participate effectively in decision-making activities in their communities; (ii) effective gender- and age-sensitive HIV prevention and protection mechanisms in place nationwide, with a focus on adolescent girls, including those affected by humanitarian crises; (iii) 50,000 vulnerable children and adolescents provided with community and home-based care, support and protection; (iv) enhanced capacity of actors in the justice sector to develop and implement child-friendly judicial practices.

### **Resources Used**

As per the CPAP, the total approved budget for YCAWH in 2010 amounted to US\$25.2 million; RR: US\$6.3 million and OR: US\$18.9 million. The 2010 HAR requirements for the sector were estimated at US\$13.2 million.

In 2010: RR: US\$11.9 million; OR: US\$21.7 million and SM: US\$38.7 million were allocated to the programme component. As of 31 December 2010, 99.9% (RR), 99.6% (OR) and 99.8% (SM) of the funds had been requisitioned.

#### Donors

UNICEF Global (RR)  
Global-Set Aside  
Government of Norway  
NatCom - Germany  
NatCom - Swedish  
NatCom - Swiss  
NatCom - United Kingdom  
Thematic - CHILD PROTECTION  
Thematic – HIV/AIDS AND CHILDREN

### **Results Achieved**

In the area of Adolescent Development, 156,826 vulnerable children and adolescents (78% of the target) participated in empowerment activities including life and leadership skills, youth dialogue, volunteerism and peer education. Some 23,771 youth volunteers were engaged in community development programmes, such as awareness-raising on HIV/AIDS, sanitation and tree planting. Another 3,732 young people were engaged in income-generating activities and vocational skills training, and 62 youth clubs/youth-serving organisations were strengthened. National guidelines and modules (on youth volunteerism, youth life skills and youth centre standards) were developed and used to improve overall performance of youth-serving organisations.

For HIV prevention, 40,141 adolescents were trained on HIV/AIDS, sexual and reproductive health and risk avoidance, and 60,000 university students were reached with over 6,000 copies of the 'Voice of University Students' newsletter, which includes up-to-date information on HIV, life skills and peer education. Care and support activities included grants and micro-loans for 8,876 households supporting approximately 35,000 children (70% of the target).

For Child Protection, UNICEF supported a five-year multi-sectoral strategy led by the Ministry of Justice to address violence against women and children and an operational plan to implement it. In-service training was provided for 2,455 police officers, and social workers and psychologists were engaged in criminal and civil benches benefiting more than 700 children and families attending trial in relevant civil and criminal matters. The in-service training package on justice for children for professionals was translated into

Amharic, Somali, Oromifa and Tigregna. A national assessment of the 'Situation of Child Care Institutions' was conducted, and a family-based alternative child care plan developed. Follow-up measures were taken relative to those institutions providing care and support services to children below the acceptable minimum standard. Training on GBV and Caring for Survivors was conducted for 30 government and NGO workers. Twenty-eight social workers (14 males, 14 females) graduated and were placed in state employment in the Somali region. Over 100 children (4 girls and 105 boys) were repatriated from Yemen and reunified with their families. The CRC Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict was signed by the Government.

### **Constraints and lessons learned**

- Discrepancies between UNICEF's regional AWPs and those signed by MOFED caused a delay in the release of funds.
- Structural changes and staff turnover in lead ministries affected the pace of programme implementation.
- Delay in supply procurement caused activities to lag; counterpart's procurement systems should be strengthened where capacity exists.
- The Charities and Societies Proclamation (2009) has reduced the scope of activities of NGOs.

### **Summary of monitoring, studies and evaluations in 2010**

- The research report 'Drug and Substance Abuse in Selected Secondary Schools of Addis Ababa' revealed that there is a high prevalence of substance abuse.
- 'Youth Development and Youth Participation as Contemporary Instruments of Right-based Programming' is a critical appraisal of the existing legal and institutional frameworks in respect of youth development.
- A Pastoralist HIV/AIDS KAP Survey of young people aged 15-25 in the Somali region assessed knowledge, attitudes and practice to prevent HIV (data analysis on-going)

A head-count of street children in Addis Ababa estimated a street child population of 10,700 and provided a demographic and socio-economic profile.

### **Key strategic partnerships and inter-agency collaboration**

UNICEF and UNFPA conducted adolescent development and HIV prevention interventions, along with 15 NGOs and 12 public universities in 25 districts.

UNICEF initiated a consular working group on adoption and a foster care working group with NGOs and the Government.

Thirty-five youths were trained to establish a rescue team that provided evacuation assistance and counselling services in flood situations for around 2,000 children in Somali region.

### **Future Workplan**

- Packaged interventions in youth centres (training, RH, mini-media and recreational services) with greater youth volunteerism
- Support to ICASA
- Decentralising the child justice programme from Addis Ababa to all regions
- Support development of Comprehensive Child Policy

- Implement operational plan for an integrated and multi-sectoral response to violence against women and children
- Accelerate decentralised birth registration system in partnership with MOJ and MOWCYA, according to the Civil Registration Act and associated action plan
- Strengthen social welfare systems and family support services to prevent child separation and ensure family based alternative care, principally through defining responsibilities for a cadre of social workers, rolling out accredited training and staff recruitment and placement.

**Title: *Basic Education***

**Purpose**

The purpose of the Basic Education Programme (BEP) is to support national efforts to improve and expand quality basic education so that it is accessible, equitable, effective and relevant, and delivered in participatory, child-friendly and gender sensitive environments. The expected impact includes the improvement of children's developmental readiness for school, the equitable spread and completion of quality primary education, the reduction of gender and other disparities and establishment of a well-functioning education system at all levels.

The BEP has three major components: i) National Capacity Enhancement; ii) Quality and Girls' Education; and iii) Innovative and Complementary Education. It directly contributes to UNDAF Outcome 3 of the BSS, which in turn supports the achievement of the PASDEP/GTP and the third and fourth Education Sector Development Plans (ESDP III and IV). The interventions also provide support to local stakeholders in strengthening management, planning and supervisory capacities at school, cluster, and district levels within the context of a decentralised education system.

Within the CPAP 2007-2011, the Programme strives to contribute to the attainment of five key results: (i) policies and national standards to monitor school readiness in Early Childhood Development (ECD) and learning programmes developed and implemented; (ii) Net Intake Rate (NIR) in primary education increased from 51% to 96% of schools in 300 targeted districts; (iii) gender parity achieved in 300 targeted districts; (iv) improved quality of education achieved in 300 targeted districts, with 85% of children retained and attaining at least 50% pass result in grades 4 and 8; and (v) at least 75% of school-going children displaced by emergencies able to continue their education.

The planned results for 2010 were: (i) primary NER 82%, (ii) Grade 1 NIR 96%, (iii) primary school completion rate 80%, (iv) repetition rate 2%, (v) 339 CFSs, 100 ECCE centres and 332 ABECs established.

**Resources Used**

As per the CPAP, the total approved budget for Education in 2010 amounted to US\$10.3 million; RR: US\$3.4 million and OR: US\$6.9 million. The 2010 HAR requirements for the sector were estimated at US\$3.5 million.

In 2010: RR: US\$5.4 million; OR: US\$8.2 million and SM: US\$503,038 were allocated to the programme component. As of 31 December 2010, 99.9% (RR), 99.9% (OR) and 101% (SM) of the funds have been requisitioned.

Donors

UNICEF Global (RR)  
Government of Sweden

NatCom - Germany  
NatCom - Hong Kong  
NatCom - Spanish  
NatCom – Swedish  
NatCom - United Kingdom  
NatComs - Consolidated Funds  
Thematic - Education & Gender Equality  
Government of Canada  
UNOCHA/HRF

## **Results Achieved**

The Government's preliminary data (MOE, 2009/2010) shows that the Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) for primary school (grades 1-8) is 93.4% (90.1% for female and 96.6% for male). The Net Enrolment rate (NER) for primary is 82.1% (against a target of 82%) - 83.7% for male, and 80.5% for female. There was a slight decrease from the previous year (0.8 and 0.9 percentage points) in GER and NER, respectively. The NIR for grade 1 is 76.7% (against a target of 96%), which is 5.3 percentage points less than the previous year, implying that about 23.3% of seven-year-olds who should have been in grade 1 are still out of school. Primary school completion and repetition rates stand at 41.7% (against a target of 80%) and 6.7% (against a target of 2%) respectively. The Gender Parity Index (GPI) is 0.93. Renewed efforts are required to reach MDGs 2 and 3 and EFA targets. The GER for pre-primary is 4.8%, with a gender parity index of 1.

*Developing Quality with an Equity Lens:* Within the Framework of the General Education Quality Improvement Programme (GEQIP), the Child Friendly Schools (CFS) concept was successfully mainstreamed into the School Improvement Programme (SIP) and effectively implemented in all 11 regions. The capacity of 306 school cluster centres (90% of the target), serving as CFS, and 2,148 satellite schools was enhanced to provide quality education to 613,970 children (45% girls). UNICEF supported the sector's response to Climate Change, Environmental Education and Protection by ensuring its inclusion in the ESDP IV.

*Gender Equity and Gender Equality:* Three policy documents on girls' education were produced and 5,046 community representatives (50% female) were sensitised to combat HTP and create a positive learning environment, especially for girls.

*Innovative and Complementary Education:* An ECCE policy and strategic operational plan was developed and launched. An MOU was signed between the ministries of Education, Health and Women, Children and Youth Affairs; 89 cost effective ECCE centres (89% of the target) and pre-school units attached to primary schools were established, benefiting 16,470 children (53% girls). The child-to-child approach was scaled up to a total of six regions, benefiting 11,845 children aged five and six (55% girls). Alternative Basic Education (ABE) was developed; 341 ABECs (103% of the target) were constructed and equipped, enrolling 51,150 children (45% girls) from remote localities and pastoralist areas.

Support was provided to 66,958 children (52.3% girls) to continue their education in a variety of emergency situations. Advocacy for mainstreaming Education in Emergencies (EiE) resulted in the inclusion of the component for the first time in ESDP IV. Ethiopia's capacity for Education Cluster leadership, for developing minimum standards, and for strengthening the evidence-base for investing in education in fragile context was enhanced. Data issues were addressed through the Rapid Assessment of Learning Spaces (RALS) in five emergency-prone regions to establish a baseline.

## **Constraints and lessons learned**

The Education sector faces persistent disparities among regions and socioeconomic groups; inadequate quality of education, low learning achievement levels for girls and boys and low capacity at decentralised levels of governance.

### **Studies and Evaluations**

The following studies were conducted in 2010 but not yet finalized.

1. A study on Public and private Schools in Meeting Educational Standards in Ethiopia;
2. National capacity Assessment for Prevention and response to Gender Based violence in Schools.
3. Gender Based Violence (GBV) study was conducted which established that a multi-level and multi-sectoral approach is central to mitigate GBV.

### **Key strategic partnerships and inter-agency collaboration**

UNICEF is a partner in the Education Technical Working Group (EdTWG), which is co-chaired by the Ministry of Education and includes the EU, DFID, the Dutch Embassy, the Finish Embassy, IDC, JICA, UNESCO, USAID, WFP and the World Bank. An MOU was signed with WFP on school feeding. The UNGEI framework was operationalised. UNICEF is co-chair of the Education cluster, with Save the Children-UK.

### **Future Workplan**

Capacity of educational personnel, institutions and systems at all levels strengthened for improved systems performance and learning.

Attention given to the improvement of girls and boys performance. Girls' education and mainstreaming gender include exploring strategies for post-primary education, with a special focus on girls and equity.

The ABE programme expanded with a minimum quality package. Formal and non-formal cost-effective ECCE to be expanded. Girls and boys in crisis and post-crisis environments supported to continue learning.

## **4 Operations & Management**

### **4.1 Governance & Systems**

#### **4.1.1 Governance Structure**

In 2010, UNICEF Ethiopia Office's governance structure was further strengthened to include additional members representing the Zonal Offices and National staff in the CMT. This enhanced the CMTs advisory role to the Representative on policies, strategies, programme management and performance. The CMT is supported by the Programme Management and the Operations Management Teams; it met seven times in 2010, in addition to holding a retreat and special meetings on the PBR and other strategic issues. Management indicators are reviewed monthly by these three bodies in their respective capacity with CMT minutes recording decisions and actions taken in areas of low performance. The Joint Consultative Committee (JCC) met twice in 2010; minutes were circulated among the staff and follow-up actions were coordinated between management and the staff association.

Weekly scheduling meetings attended by Chiefs of Programme and Chief of Operations also remained an effective system for sharing key information and reinforcing Office coordination. The Table of Authority (TOA) and the Document Authorisation Table (DAT) were both updated in May 2010, with a few adjustments to adapt to current business processes and staffing. Continuing with efforts to support more decentralisation and empowerment of the field offices, ECO prepared (training and logistics) for ProMs roll-out in three zonal offices in 2011. This will further enhance programme oversight and enable zonal offices to issue travel authorisations by the first Quarter of 2011.

The 2007- 2011 Country Programme Management Plan (CPMP) was revised to reflect the outcomes of the 2009 Mid-Term Review, and submitted to a Programme Budget Review (PBR) in May 2010 to formalise new reporting lines mainly related to the restructuring of three units (Programme Communication Unit; Rights, Evaluation, Policy and Monitoring Unit; and Programme Management Unit); and to convert TFT functions into FTs, as TFT contracts limit the CO's ability to bring in experienced candidates. These changes also aimed at ensuring ECO's compliance with new UN staff contracts modalities introduced by the Secretary General.

The UNDSS assessment level of preparedness for UNICEF has been rated as fairly good, with improvements on MOSS at country and zonal office levels. Staff are provided support as per the country MORSS and SRA. In 2011 the Office will strengthen the level of preparedness in all zonal offices. Security concerns, however, remain pertaining to the location of the main office in Addis. Despite the CO's best efforts in searching for new premises, potential commercial buildings identified were found not to be MOSS-compliant. As a result ECO is currently in discussions with the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) to move back into the UN complex.

#### **4.1.2 Strategic Risk Management**

UNICEF in Ethiopia made concerted efforts in 2010 to enhance its risk management and business continuity approaches. These efforts included:

- Holding ERM training with the support of the Regional Office, whereby 45 staff members were trained to apply a risk-informed approach to business process improvement
- Undertaking the first Risk and Control Self-Assessment, which involved completing the Office Profile and Risk Control Library
- Adoption of a Business Continuity Plan (BCP) and a Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP) to assist during crises; key actors implicated in the BCP will be briefed and the BCP tested in early 2011. These two plans will complement and support the office's EPRP, MOSS/MORSS and the Security Risk Assessment

In 2010 UNICEF maintained a minimum readiness level to respond to the needs of 100,000 people within 72 hours throughout the country. Pre-positioned supplies for health, WASH, nutrition, education and NFIs were stockpiled in Addis Ababa, Gode, Jijiga, Gambella and Mekelle. At the request of the humanitarian community, UNICEF led an on-going advocacy effort with DRMFSS to establish a common NFIs pipeline, managed by the Government, and supporting the response to communities in need.

The UNICEF-supported decentralisation of the EPRP process continued, with regional governments in seven regions (out of nine) increasingly taking a lead role. The EPRP are based on multi-hazard, multi-sectoral preparedness plans. UNICEF was mandated by the humanitarian community in Ethiopia to lead the on-going process of institutionalising the EPRP process at the national level.

#### **4.1.3 Evaluation**

The IMEP is managed by a committee co-chaired by the senior social policy specialist and the chief of communications, reporting to the CMT. In 2010 the committee met four times. The following evaluations this year were fair, impartial and objective: The evaluation of EthioInfo; the evaluation of the Netherlands-UNICEF Water Initiative (NEWI) project; and the Mid-Term Evaluation of the EU/UNICEF -supported WASH project. Action points from these two evaluations have been followed up via CMT tracking. The lack of programme strategy evaluation has been identified for future action. The committee identified challenges regarding the internal incentives to implement the UNICEF Executive Directive on evaluation. Understanding and capacity for evaluation in Government is also an issue. Part of the challenge is a lack of clear statements of programme strategies, which can then be formally evaluated. The WASH, Health and Education UNICEF-supported programmes are activities supporting national sector programme strategies. In this respect, UNICEF is active in supporting evaluations of national strategies: for example, in 2010, an evaluation of the health extension worker programme was supported by UNICEF. Over the next six months UNICEF plans to draft more comprehensive programme strategies, which can then be evaluated; these will be collated in an annex to the UNDAP.

For the current programme, the following evaluations are planned a) Excom support for building capacity to manage development programmes in sub-national/regional branches of MOFED; b) the adolescent development strategy; c) economic strengthening support for the families of particularly vulnerable children; and, d) UNICEF support to the management of severe malnutrition. UNICEF Ethiopia tries to contract evaluation work to national companies, based on a tender, with a view to providing technical support to that company via UNICEF staff with evaluation responsibilities; this helps to build national capacity. The in-house evaluation professionals backup the evaluations to ensure quality. The Office plans to hire the Ethiopian Evaluation Association to train government officials in evaluation theory and practice.

#### **4.1.4 Information Technology and Communication**

Building on work started in 2009, UNICEF undertook a second major hardware upgrade in 2010 to improve connectivity and system performance and meet the minimum requirement standards for the implementation of organisational change initiatives, in particular the migration to Vision One-ERP in 2012. These efforts included:

- Replacement of more than 200 desktops and laptops
- Upgrading of the Internet link server from 2mb symmetric to 5mb symmetric, and the replacement of the last mile copper connection, to ECO , with fibre optics cable
- Upgrade of the Afar zonal office link from 128kbps to 256kbp;
- Replacement of the Warehouse link from wireless to fibre optics.

The EMC link established in November 2008 via UNECA VSAT Earth Stations suffered 2.5 months of downtime, starting early February 2010,due to complications and delays associated with procurement and custom procedures. As a result, the existing MOU between UNICEF and UNECA was revised to improve the service provided to UNICEF. The latter agreed to procure critical spare parts for the EMC link as standby stock available with UNECA to minimise downtime.

The Office has entered into a contract to offer web-ex facilities. This will enhance UNICEF's internal communications with zonal offices. In addition, the facility will be used for on-line training to ensure that all users are adequately prepared in view of the new organisational initiatives.

ICT services to staff were enhanced, with an emphasis on using the Help desk attendant and email account as the single point of contact to ensure proper call registration, assignment, resolution, monitoring, escalation and service measurement. To improve service for zonal offices, one ICT staff was assigned as a focal person to take responsibility of ICT operations for those offices.

Ethiopia maintains a stringent telecommunications regulatory mechanism, which can cause delays in procurement and clearance of telecommunication equipment. The UN in Ethiopia needs better telecommunications facilities and privileges. This issue is being addressed by the UN Operations Management Team to negotiate and update the Host country agreement for greater clarity on the use of new technologies and systems.

#### **4.2.2 Management of Financial and Other Assets**

In 2010 overall administration activities increased substantially due to the expansion of the programme.

The Office utilized 99% of RR; 98% of ORR and 100% of OR-E. A total of 11 PBAs were extended during the year, with the remaining 41 PBAs (80%) utilised within the original timeframe.

Direct Cash Transfers (DCT) to Government and NGO Implementing Partners (IPs) under the HACT/FACE mechanism totalled US\$49 million over 11 months.

Implementation of the Guidelines on UNICEF Programme Cooperation Agreements and Small Scale Funding Agreements with Civil Society, issued in December 2009, started in July 2010. A total of 20 PCAs and one SSFA were processed.

Refresher training sessions on HACT to Government IPs at national and sub-national level (341 participants) enhanced IPs capacity, which had been weakened due to staff rotation. This is expected to positively impact on programme implementation.

The UN system has an LTA with an audit firm, which conducts the micro-assessment of NGO implementing partners to analyse financial and management risks and to address capacity constraints. In 2010, the UN system completed over 60 micro-assessments.

Outstanding Budgetary Obligation management of US\$8 million was a year-round exercise. As of end November 2010, ECO had used US\$6.7 million, with a US\$1.3 million (16%) balance remaining to be liquidated.

The UNICEF transport pool counts 103 vehicles, including 70 in the field offices, the majority of which were kept fully equipped with HF and VHF. To continuously upgrade the vehicle fleet and enhance field office capacity to conduct field monitoring, an additional 14 Land Cruisers were purchased in 2010.

The Country Office took timely action to address 2009 audit recommendations in both operations and programme areas.

All audit recommendations were closed, including the last three related to training partners on HACT procedure and ensuring UNICEF office MOSS compliance. Plans are in place to keep abreast with the audit recommendations. All key processes will be reviewed in 2011, with special emphasis on contracting and risk assessment to ensure that all staff members are fully aware of the accountabilities entrusted to staff.

#### **4.2.1 Fund-raising & Donor Relations**

Fundraising strategies and donor relations are closely monitored by the CMT, and by an ad-hoc committee when required. Following the 2009 MTR, ECO set a fundraising target of US\$141 million, including US\$40 million in RR, and US\$101 million in OR/ORE. The WASH fundraising target was increased to reflect revised needs to meet the CPAP targets. Other fundraising priorities were Education, ADPH and NFS/EOS.

In 2010 UNICEF had a total of US\$121.3 million OR/ORE available for programmes, including US\$43.9 million in carry-over from 2009 and US\$77.4 million (77% of target) mobilised during the year. Of US\$68.7 million listed in the HAR 2010, as required for emergency preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation, US\$27.6 million (programmable) was received which, in addition to a 2009 carry-over of US\$14.9 million represented 62% of total requirements. For the first time, the AWPs reflected RR, OR and ORE.

Funds utilisation and donor reports quality and timeliness are monitored at both CMT and Programme Management meetings. A two-to-three month forecast of expiring PBAs is reviewed on a weekly basis to ensure timely utilisation of funds or timely submission of extension requests. A three-to-six month donor reporting forecast is circulated monthly, to encourage advanced preparation of reports and to alert the CMT to any critical issue requiring immediate action. In 2010 this included a focus on human interest stories to further enhance visibility and advocacy. Project proposals are systematically re-circulated upon receipt of each contribution. All electronic documents pertaining to contributions continue to be filed on the Office shared drive to facilitate access and reference to documents. An archive of hard copies is also maintained.

Two Reports Officers and the Deputy Representative review all donor reports for quality assurance before final clearance by the Representative and submission. In 2010, UNICEF submitted 95 donor reports on time to local donor representatives and through Headquarters (including 11 ad-hoc reports). Thanks to an enhanced reporting culture within the office, no late reports were recorded.

#### **4.2.3 Supply**

Supply inputs amounting to US\$33.4 million constituted a significant component of the CP. Procurement Services transactions for Government stood at US\$22.5 million. Local procurement was valued at US\$11 million (33%). UNICEF moved forward with its support for building the procurement capacity of Government Bureaus: after a number of assessments, a sum of approximately US\$1.5 million was transferred to and managed by the Government Regional Bureaus for local procurement; an increase from zero in 2009. Likewise, strategic sourcing tactics such as the establishment of 25 Supplier Long-Term Agreements (LTAs) in 2010 – against two LTAs in 2009 - resulted in a marked reduction in administrative transactions.

In 2010 UNICEF continued to manage five warehouses for storage of supplies for programmes and emergency pre-positioning. The main warehouse was funded through an 'in-kind assistance' donation from the Norwegian Government. In addition, UNICEF has run a 2,000 square meter centre in Addis Ababa for a health kit packing and distribution project worth US\$30 million, which was successfully completed in December. UNICEF co-chaired the UN Inter-Agency Procurement Group, a forum that enabled UN agencies to share and exchange their respective vendor lists and LTAs.

Regular consultations between supply and programmes in the formulation of the 24-month Supply Plan strengthened programme/supply integration and provided a good learning forum, while offering the opportunity to include lessons learnt on the management of supplies from past years and increased efficiency.

Capacity building of government counterparts in local procurement, warehouse management, inventory control and supply chain management remained one of the key priorities for the year. As a result, 16 regional government bureaus and three ministries (Health, Education and Waters) were assessed, of which 17 were approved. The capacity assessments included three NGOs, of which two were approved.

A key challenge faced in the operation of supply this year was the inability to pay import taxes on off-shore supplies by beneficiary Government counterparts, which resulted in increased stockpiling in the main ECO bonded warehouse. Various suggestions to resolve the matter have been discussed with the Ministry of Finance and Development (MOFED) for a permanent solution in 2011.

### **4.3 Human Resource Capacity**

The management and development of human resources remains a UNICEF priority. With the establishment of 118 new posts in the 2010 PBR and the implications of the revised global contractual terms and conditions, UNICEF conducted a massive recruitment exercise across seven offices – in full compliance with the global policy ensuring competitive, transparent and inclusive talent search, giving particular consideration to gender and diversity. Aided by rigorous recruitment implementation and monitoring plans, 82 posts (70%) were filled by December 2010 (9 females and 11 males for National Officer posts; 11 females and 51 males for GS posts; 100% of posts to be filled by March 2011).

To improve gender parity (31.4% females; 68.6% males), ECO prioritized 25 vacant NO posts to attract qualified female candidates.

The 2010 learning and staff development plan was 70% implemented; 336 staff members benefited from seven group trainings on EPR, RBM, e-PAS, CBI, Risk Management, Gender, 4WD for drivers. Although not anticipated as a 2010 training priority, ProMs training in the Oromia and SNNPR zonal offices was also undertaken, benefiting 32 SMs. Training for EPR/VISION, Supervisor Skills and M&E was rolled over to 2011. Some 54 SMs benefited from individual training, focused on 22 activities.

UNICEF is recruiting an HR Specialist for one year to develop a medium-to-long term Staff Development Strategy, with a focus on the competencies required to implement the new CP.

As part of staff exchange, three ECO SMs went on missions to ESARO and DRC; and four UNICEF staff visited: three to provide support to the PBR recruitment process for two months each – from Brazil, Bhutan and Kenya COs; and one from Uganda CO to lead the ICT unit for 10 months.

The PAS remained a priority, monitored monthly; and a key induction area for new SMs. 71.6% of 2009 PERs completed by end March 2010 (95.3% by December); 72.8% of 2010 part 2.1 PERs completed by end March (93% by December).

During 2010, ECO also followed up on the results of the 2009 Staff Survey with a Task Force tracking progress on action points agreed and reporting periodically back to the CMT. Most measures agreed were addressed.

#### **4.4 Other Issues**

##### **4.4.1 Management Areas Requiring Improvement**

In 2010, ECO achieved significant cost savings and increased efficiency by utilising the Inter-Office Payment facility via DFAM. Local bank transfers attract considerable high bank charges with long processing time. While the local bank would take approximately 10 days to process an offshore payment, NYHQ takes two days.

With the introduction of CF/AI/2009-010, on the Travel processing as well as regular TA monthly monitoring, there was a significant reduction in the number of open TAs compared to the previous year. Consequently, UNICEF's financial utilisation reports have become more realistic, as full expenditure is captured on a timely basis.

##### **4.4.2 Changes in AMP**

Key priorities in the 2011 AMP include: audit preparedness, IPAS and VISION preparation and training in view of 2012 migration; finalisation of the 2012- 2015 CPD/CPMP and implementation of PBR decisions; roll-out of district planning and cash flow, as well as ProMs roll-out to field offices.

With regard to the Human Resources Development Committee, agreed priority areas include online modules and briefing sessions on IPSAS, VISION training, in collaboration with the Change Management Team; and Ethics Training by the Ethics Office.

### **5 STUDIES, SURVEYS, EVALUATIONS & PUBLICATIONS**

#### **5.1 Studies, Surveys & Evaluations**

1. District WASH Capacity Mapping and Benchmarking
2. Capacity Assessment of Technical, Vocational and Education Training Colleges, Focusing on WASH
3. Mid-Term Evaluation of EU/UNICEF Supported WASH Programme
4. Evaluation of Netherlands-UNICEF Water Initiative (NUWI)
5. Mapping of Child Protection Systems
6. Research into Local Capacity to Manufacture Rope and Washer Pumps
7. Review of Somali Region Water Sector Development
8. Benchmarking Study of Water Self Supply
9. Hand Washing Formative Research
10. Salt Producers Mapping and Assessment in Somali
11. National Nutrition Programme- Community-Based Nutrition Component 2nd Baseline Survey

#### **5.2 List of Other Publications**

- 1.Korem, 25 Years Later
- 2.FGM Eradication in Cheha
- 3.Abandoning FGM in Addis Ababa
- 4.Art, Society, Impact – video series on street children, OVCs and FGM
- 5.WASH Interventions in Ethiopia

- 6.Design and Construction Manual for Water Supply and Sanitary Facilities in Primary Schools in Ethiopia
- 7.Ashenafi on Safe Motherhood
8. Health Extension Workers and Breastfeeding/Safe motherhood
- 9.Styling Out of Poverty – Cash Transfer Livelihood Interventions in Gondar

## **6. Innovation & Lessons Learned**

**Title:** *National WASH Inventory*

**Contact Person:** Paul Deverill, pdeverill@unicef.org

### **Abstract**

The full potential of Ethiopia's ambitious water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) plan will not be realised unless accurate, timely, and user-friendly WASH data can be accessed by both Government and development partners. The National WASH Inventory aims to produce comprehensive data on the existence, condition, and usage of WASH infrastructure throughout the country – to enable evidence-based planning and more efficient resource allocation. The National WASH Inventory is unprecedented in Ethiopia, and forms a cornerstone of UNICEF's recent strategic contributions to the WASH sector.

### **Innovation or Lessons Learned**

The National WASH Inventory grew out of a project-specific contractual requirement associated with the NUWI project - to establish an annual sustainability check to assess the status of project outputs. Instead of developing an annual survey with limited significance (and utility) at local level, UNICEF seized the opportunity to develop a sector-wide census that can empower every District with an annual WASH snapshot. In fact, the inventory applies to and will record all community water supplies - new, old and rehabilitated – including those receiving UNICEF assistance.

This demonstrates how UNICEF can simultaneously satisfy a project requirement and a sector priority, leveraging Government and other donor resources in the process.

### **Potential Application**

The Ethiopia NWI process can (and should) be considered for use in other countries where UNICEF is supporting significant WASH investments. As well, the National WASH Inventory (NWI) could be adapted for use by other sectors where accurate coverage/access data are lacking.

### **Issue/Background**

The need to strengthen WASH monitoring is acknowledged by Government and development partners - to measure progress towards UAP and MDG targets, and to better plan and allocate resources.

Three Ministries (Water and Energy, Health, and Education) have collaborated to support the development and rollout of the NWI. The NWI is currently in Phase I of its two-phase roll-out to catalogue all significant WASH facilities in the country, as well as noting their quality and usage.

The NWI will produce a comprehensive and updatable database for evidence-based planning, especially at the local level.

## **Strategy and Implementation**

Initially conceived by UNICEF as a means of verifying progress and sustainability of outputs under the Netherlands-UNICEF Water Initiative (NUWI) project, the NWI has now been fully adopted by the Government and is being extended throughout the entire country. It is integrated into the water information management system. The NWI is a systematic, District-by-District compendium of WASH infrastructure. It includes information on the location, type, functionality and use of water supplies and sanitation facilities; and is linked by a database application to District "report cards" and Regional and Federal reports. The NWI is designed to be updated annually, and covers community, school, and health institution infrastructure. The Government requires this information to review progress and efficiently allocate budgets. Districts will be able to use NWI data to prioritise investments, and remove implementation bottlenecks.

## **Progress and Results**

Data is being collected in four Phase 1 Regions by District and Kebele Officials, Health Extension Workers, teachers and Water and Sanitation Committees (WASHCOS), along with WASH NGOs. Phase 2 will follow in 2011. Ultimately, the NWI will cost around US\$4.5 million, to be borne by the WASH sector, which currently allocates about US\$167 million annually. If successful, the NWI will fill a significant gap by providing credible WASH access data; and through a relatively modest initial investment by UNICEF and the Government of the Netherlands, should bring about tremendous dividends in terms of overall sector efficiency and equity in Ethiopia.

## **Next Steps**

The NWI is at a critical stage, as Phase I (in selected districts of four regions) is now nearing completion, and full national roll-out lies ahead. UNICEF's current focus is to support the Government of Ethiopia to help ensure high quality data collection and management, as well as strong stakeholder participation.

## **Title: *Creation of a child-friendly, protective justice system in Ethiopia***

**Contact Person:** Douglas Webb, dwebb@unicef.org

## **Abstract**

As part of the national programme on the creation of a child friendly and protective justice system, UNICEF and the Federal Supreme Court in Ethiopia initiated a Court Advisory Body (CAB) at the federal level, which has introduced the professional services of social workers and psychologists in the court setting, dealing with children coming in contact with the justice system. The introduction of the CAB within the structures of the Federal Supreme Court in Ethiopia has brought significant results for children and families by shifting from proceedings that are often intimidating and traumatising for children to a more caring and rehabilitative procedure. More importantly, the new initiative has enabled access to support services for children in contact with the law by designing referral arrangements among Government and non-governmental actors and ensuring the Government's primary responsibility and leadership for coordination and provision of services in a sustainable manner.

## **Innovation or Lessons Learned**

- The establishment of the CAB has brought a shift from a system heavily reliant on NGOs for the provision of legal and psycho-social services for children in the justice system to a more coordinated and sustainable way of addressing the aforementioned needs of children, under Government leadership.

- The CAB initiative is designed to provide a foundation for understanding the situation of children in contact with the law and the roles and responsibilities of various practitioners in providing lasting solutions for children. The CAB has proved that intervening effectively in the lives of children in contact with the law and their families is not the sole responsibility of a single agency or professional group, but a shared community concern involving multi-disciplinary professional groups.
- Similarly, the introduction of mediation and counselling services under the auspices of the CAB to children and families involved in custody and divorce cases has resulted in more solutions that are mutually agree by the parties. These solutions have so far proven to be more durable than solutions decreed through a court ruling, and therefore more beneficial to the children.

### **Potential Application**

From the outset, the CAB establishment followed a two-phased approach with the initial phase focusing on the implementation and documentation of the initiative at Federal courts level, and the second phase focusing on replicating the initiative in regional courts.

In the process of replicating the initiative in regions, the national technical committee will provide the required support to Regional High Courts, including the development of TOR and plans of actions for the new court advisory bodies and the adaptation of the existing guidelines and tools to assist the daily work of CABs to meet the regional requirements.

### **Issue/Background**

Until very recently, courts in Ethiopia have been poorly equipped to provide protective services for children coming into contact with the law. The provision of protective services for children in the court setting, including legal aid and psychosocial support, was reliant on a limited number of NGOs. The existing gap was aggravated in 2010 when a new regulation governing CSOs came into force, curtailing the services CSOs could provide the courts. Partly in response to this, the CAB independently provides, facilitates and monitors the provision of legal and social services within the federal courts.

### **Strategy and Implementation**

To strengthen the child-friendly court system and ensure children's best interests during court proceedings, the Federal Supreme Court organised in 2009 a consultation among representatives from the justice and law enforcement systems, social workers and NGOs from around the country to agree on a joint approach and introduce social workers and psychologists to assist children appearing before courts of law as victims, witness or as alleged offenders. A technical committee was established with the mandate to develop a detailed plan of action and ToR for the Court Advisory Body.

In the first phase of the programme, 24 para-social workers with relevant background in social science were recruited and trained for 20 days at Addis Ababa University to fill the immediate need of the Federal courts. Focus was mostly on strengthening and documenting the CAB's work at the Federal level. The second phase will focus on replicating the initiative in regional courts.

### **Progress and Results**

With UNICEF technical and financial support, the 24 social workers placed under the umbrella of the CAB have been providing social services, including legal aid, through referral arrangements over the past months.

With the professional assistance of social workers and psychologists in court proceedings, significant improvements have been observed in ensuring children's access to justice and in the delivery of legal and social services during judicial proceedings. In particular:

- A significant increase in prosecution and conviction rate in cases where child victims are involved
- Enhanced children's participation in criminal and civil cases, in a less intimidating court environment
- Child offenders socio-economic background properly assessed and presented to inform the Court's sentences
- Enhanced rehabilitation support to convicted children
- Provision of counselling and mediation services to prevent family separation in divorce cases; and decisions on children's custody based on the best interest of the child
- In adoption cases, assessment of the social, medical and health status of a prospective adopter, with the aim of determining the best interest of the child.

### **Next Steps**

As part of the national medium-to-long-term plan to assign social workers at all levels of courts where child cases are handled, the design of a curriculum for a distinct diploma programme for social workers in the justice system is on-going. This will significantly contribute to enhancing the support provided to the justice system throughout the country.

## **7 South-South Cooperation**

In 2010, Ministry of Finance staff went to Mozambique, Tanzania and Vietnam to look at Delivering as One (DAO). The experience is influencing DAO and development of the UNDAP 2012-15 in Ethiopia.

In 2005 BoFED officials went to Tanzania to see integrated, community-based participatory development programming (ICCBP). ICCBP has progressed so well in Tigray region that in 2010 inter-regional visits were sponsored to Tigray from Afar, Benshangul-Gumuz, Gambella and Somali regions, and ICCBP is now accelerating there.

To stimulate a more coherent approach to social protection (SP) in the GTP, UNICEF sponsored MoLSA staff and counterparts for training in SP at the University of Western Cape and attendance at the first SP practitioners' workshop, organised by ESARO in Lesotho. UNICEF also supported an alternative child care study tour to Namibia by MoWA/MOWCYA officials. UNICEF is working at the federal level and with the Tigray and Somali Regions to develop and implement a social protection package, with the eventual aim of achieving national coverage.

The MoH and ECO hosted visits from UNICEF Ghana, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, and Niger to look at HEWs in Ethiopia. Particular interest was focussed on the integrated, community- based management of pneumonia to accelerate progress towards U5MR.

MoE officials went to Kenya and Uganda to learn about Urban Basic Education Services, especially ECCE and ABE. A draft ECD framework was developed to improve Addis Ababa education services. The Addis Ababa Education Bureau has (a) assigned early education classrooms in existing primary schools, in addition to the UNICEF-supported 53 full-

fledged Kindergartens, enrolling more than 9,500 children at no cost; (b) assigned focal persons in all sub-cities for follow-up and supervisory support; (c) worked on a documentary film and promotional materials to create awareness about ECCE; and (d) is developing supplementary reading and skill-based training materials for preschool teachers, in collaboration with Kotebe College of Teachers' Education.