



Ethiopia

Country Fact Sheet

The MDG-F in Ethiopia	
Joint Programmes: 5	Total Budget: USD 26,500,000
Joint Programmes Information	
Joint Programme	<i>Harnessing Diversity for Sustainable Development and Social Change (MDGF- 1791)</i>
Thematic Window	Culture and Development
Budget	USD 3,576,632
Participating Agencies	UNDP, UNESCO
Participating Government Agencies	Ministry of Culture and Tourism; Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
Dates	2 July 2009 – 31 December 2012
Regions of Intervention	Addis Ababa, Amhara, Tigray, Harare, Oromia and Southern nations, nationalities and peoples' (SNNP)
Programme in Brief:	
<p>This programme aimed at contributing to the sustainable development of Ethiopia by promoting its cultural heritage and diversity, developing creative industries and encouraging dialogue about environmental preservation among the country's diverse communities. Conscious of the need to take an inclusive approach for development in the Ethiopian context, the programme promoted inter-faith and community based dialogue, with a focus on the needs of minority, marginalized or disadvantaged groups.</p>	
Key achievements:¹	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The legal framework of the cultural sector and the national capacities to protect and manage cultural heritage were reinforced by the elaboration of key legal documents submitted to the Government. (e.g. "Cultural Industry investment Code," "Cultural Industry Development Strategy.") Four proclamations, and their respective implementation regulations, were drafted to protect 	

¹ Rajab (2013) Independent Joint Programme Final Evaluation: *Harnessing Diversity for Sustainable Development and Social Change*.

the four World Heritage Sites (Tiya, Lalibela, Aksum, and Gondar Fasiladas).

- National and regional government authorities have been assisted to develop capacity in identifying, managing, protecting heritage and indigenous knowledge. Policy and regulatory frameworks as well as guidelines on the management and protection of heritage were revised and developed. Local communities and grass-root organizations have become more aware and have actively participated in the management, protection and utilization of heritages, including indigenous knowledge. For example, legal protection and management regulations were drafted for four World Heritage Sites in line with UNESCO standards.
- To build the capacity of the sector, a comprehensive database of handicraft industry was developed; four Living Cultural Resource Centres were established to be used for training, for market promotion and for production of cultural products; women and youth artisans have been supported in terms of training (on skill building and entrepreneurship), provision of working place, market linkages and revolving seed money. For instance, trade fairs and bazaars were organized in order to integrate the artisans into the market system so that they could fetch the maximum advantage and establish linkages with potential clients.
- The programme promoted better networks between producers and the market, acquisition of better knowledge of existing resources, demand and potential product branding. The final evaluation highlights that an impressive impact is that the poorest of the poor and marginalized artisans (dominantly women and youth) have significantly increased production of cultural goods; they are better linked to markets and have generated much higher income than ever before.
- Significant progress was achieved towards the identification of prevailing and common cultural and religious values. Encouraging participatory approach was used by bringing together the government, civil society and academia. Best practices in conflict resolution in Jimma town have been replicated by the Youth Association in Addis Ababa, which reported to have created a chain of structures to reach the people at woreda and kebele levels.
- Extensive awareness-raising workshops, dialogues and festivals were conducted involving many people from all target areas. Toolkits were produced for inter-cultural dialogue (its potential to promote pluralism and multilingualism would be high in the long run if the dialogues become a continuous process). Appreciation of the intangible cultural heritages has been perceived by many stakeholders for the first time and hence they have been motivated to further promote awareness-creation.

More information	http://www.mdgfund.org/program/harnessingdiversitysustainabledevelopmentandsocialchange
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Joint Programme	<i>Leave no women behind Joint Programme (MDGF- 1644)</i>
Thematic Window	Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment
Budget	USD 8,923,368 million ²
Participating Agencies	UNFPA, WFP

² The original budget was USD 7.5 million, but in January 2013 the JP was allocated an additional USD 1.4million for a period of six months ending June 2013. These funds originated in unspent funds from the MDG-F Culture and Development joint-programme in Ethiopia.

Participating Government Agencies	Ministry of Women; Children and Youth Affairs (MoWCYA); Bureau of Finance and Economic Development (BoFED); Regional Bureaus of Agriculture, Education, Health, Women, Children and Youth Affairs; Cooperative Promoting Agency
Dates	31 January 2009 – 30 June 2013
Regions of Intervention	<p>Tigray Region districts: GuloMaheda, Hintalowajerat, SamreSeharti, Tankua Abergale, and NaiderAdet</p> <p>Amhara Region districts: West Estie, East Estie, Dembia, Sekota, North Achefor, and Sekela</p>
Programme in Brief:	
<p>This joint programmed aimed to test and scale-up pilot projects in different regions in Ethiopia through an integrated girls and women empowerment intervention. The programme included components in Education and Literacy, Reproductive Health including HIV/AIDS and Livelihood interventions targeting adolescent girls and women. It aimed to introduce low-cost literacy, livelihood and reproductive health services. Capacity building was a central strategy of the programme.</p>	
Key achievements:³	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pursuit of an integrated approach in which all components were implemented for the same communities encouraged a holistic approach. The different components reinforced each other to strengthen benefits for the target population. • More than 51,000 citizens, amongst whom about 28,000 were rural women, participated in Community Conversations (CC) to raise awareness on the status of women and harmful practices such as child marriage. This stimulated positive responses to reproductive health, as well as interest in education of children by poor households and in the literacy and livelihoods components of the programme. Beneficiaries also cited an increase in women’s confidence as a strong benefit from CC sessions. • Interviewed beneficiaries by the final evaluation strongly recognized prevention and reporting of early marriage as a main achievement of the initiative. Over 20 cases of early marriage were prevented in supported JP woredas, and the number of girls/women married below the age of 18 decreased from 78 in 2009 to 7 in 2012. • Literacy was a mobilizing factor for the programme with high response from women and men. The programme provided literacy classes to a total of 53,472 community members. The Literacy programme also impacted school enrollment and retention of children, as women became role models in supporting their children, especially girl’s education (e.g. increased attendance of school by children, improved class performance as a result of higher attendance, and more time allowed by parents for children completing homework.) The number of children dropping out of school fell from 5,770 in 2009 to 1,658 in 2012, for the woredas supported by the JP. • Numeracy and writing had a positive impact on management of Income Generating Activities & credit programme. For example, Numeracy had a great impact on the savings credit programme; literary helped women to make records of their projects, and some could 	

³ Kabuchu (2013) Independent Joint Programme Final Evaluation: *UN Joint Programme on Leave no Women Behind (LNWB)*.

balance their financial books in business.

- Diversified livelihood opportunities created for women through access to saving and credit services helped them to earn more income. A total of 17,376 women gained access to credit services during the project period, while 24,795 obtained access to savings services. A total of 19,347 women engaged in Income Generating Activities (IGAs), and a total of 69,484 girls and women were reached by peer educators about IGAs.
- Women Saving culture improved. A total of 20,273 women with improved skills in credit and savings principles, and a reported total of 19,393 women saving regularly. The cumulative total savings for both regions of interventions was USD 168,565. In turn, savings has women beneficiaries them to increase their income.
- The use of health services among girls and women increased steadily, with the number of women and girls that accessed health posts for services doubling between 2009/2010 and 2012, and reaching a total of 202,460 women and girls during the project period. The programme provided capacity-building for almost 982 Health extension Workers (HEWs) in reproductive health, HIV and gender issues. Also, 350 health facilities equipped with Emergency Obstetric Neonatal care (EmONC) and other supplies.

More information

<http://www.mdgfund.org/program/leavenowomenbehindjointprogramme>

Joint Programme	<i>National Nutrition Programme / MDG-F Joint Programme (MDGF- 2034)</i>
Thematic Window	Children, Food Security and Nutrition
Budget	USD 7,000,000
Participating Agencies	WFP, UNICEF, FAO, WHO
Participating Government Agencies	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development; Federal Ministry of Health, Woreda Health Bureau, Addis Ababa University, Mekelle University, Baherdar University, Haramaia University and Hawassa University
Dates	3 September 2009 – 31 May 2013
Regions of Intervention	Oromia (5 Woredas), Amhara (4 Woredas), Tigray (2 Woredas), and SNNPR (Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples’ Region - 5 Woredas)

Programme in Brief:

The MDG-F Joint Program (JP) “Nutrition and Food Security in Ethiopia” was developed to support the efforts of the Government in the existing National Nutrition Program in the 16 woredas. The programme aims especially the community management of acute malnutrition, prevention of malnutrition through Community Based Nutrition (CBN), local production of complementary/supplementary foods and nutrition information system of the National Nutrition Program.

Key achievements:

- Community-based management of **Community-based management of acute malnutrition** was expanded to **418 Health Extension Programmes (HEPs)** in the targeted Woredas
- **Quarterly Child Health Days** were undertaken for nutritional screening and since the project

started, **17,994 malnourished children** were provided with discharged ration until end March 2013 (963 children during this reporting period) and **11,029 malnourished Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW)** were identified through screening and received TSF rations (590 during this reporting).

- Since the beginning of the project, a cumulative total of **37,552 severely malnourished children have received effective treatment for SAM**. This is way beyond the target of 14,640 children and is due to the establishment of more Outpatient Therapeutic Feeding Programs, in addition to the regular screening and referral of children. As a result of the treatment, 84.8% cured, 0.4% mortality and 2.9% defaulter rates at the end 2012 were recorded.
- In total 17,994 malnourished children out of those screened received food until end of March 2013 (963 for the reporting period). A total of 11,029 malnourished PLW received TSF until March 2013 (590 for the reporting period).
- In total, **512 Health Extension Workers (HEWs) were trained on the Integrated Refresher Training (IRT) package** in the MDG-supported woredas (all Woredas in Amhara, Tigray, Oromia, and SNNP). Some 44% of under-two children in the targeted woredas are weighed every month and mothers/caregivers are counseled to improve infant and young child feeding practices (IYCF).
- **Anemia levels have decreased by almost 10 percentage points among both women and children** in the last five years. In the 2005 EDHS, 54% of children and 27% of women had anemia, compared to 44% of children and 17% of women in 2011.
- **Reduction in the prevalence of underweight children** in the MDG-F supported woredas from 50% in 2010 to 9% in January 2013.

More information	http://www.mdgfund.org/program/nationalnutritionprogrammmdgfjointprogramme
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Joint Programme	<i>Edible Oil Value Chain Enhancement (MDGF- 2053)</i>
Thematic Window	Development and the Private Sector
Budget	USD 2,999,906
Participating Agencies	ILO, FAO, UNIDO
Participating Government Agencies	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
Dates	15 January 2010 – 30 June 2013
Regions of Intervention	Oromiya and Amhara Regions

Programme in Brief:

The programme was designed as a pilot project to address the issues of the oil seeds sector. The programme worked to showcase development of an efficient oil seed value chain that would promote entrepreneurship, provide capital and services to farmers, raise demand for agricultural products and connect farmers with markets, addressing the production, handling, processing, marketing and distribution of oil seeds. Through the programme it was anticipated that employment and income would be generated, and that the productivity and quality of oil seeds and edible oil production would be enhanced. The process was intended to lead to increased food security and innovation throughout

the value chain, increasing the income of farmers, processors and traders, and in so doing, addressing three MDGs: Goal 1 – poverty reduction, Goal 3 – gender equity improvement, and Goal 7 - sustainable development.

Key achievements:⁴

- The programme has made an important contribution by piloting a model to increase productivity and competitiveness of private sector led agricultural production of oil seeds. For the group of oil seed farmers who have been involved (4 large processing plants, plus 92 SMEs, 4 farmer units) and for their related primary cooperatives, productivity and competitiveness of oil seeds has been enhanced.
- The programme significantly contributed to the capacity and competitiveness of the stakeholders for processing of edible oil seeds (1,535 small farmers of oil seeds). Processors of oil seeds have experienced a renewed confidence in the sector, and through linkages within the processing component of the value chain, and up and down the value chain (but particularly with seed growers and their related cooperatives and cooperative unions). These linkages, which function within the cluster arrangement of the sector, are the strongest indicator from the programme of the necessary future directions both for a potential scale-up of the initiative and for the development of the sector nationwide. The establishment in both the Amhara and Oromia regions of joint processing facilities, has been an exemplary demonstration of a public private partnership, and sets the stage for potentially significant developments in the sector.
- The programme has made a strong contribution to increase access to local and international markets for edible oil producers. The most important aspect of the programme’s success in this component of the value chain was the development of the vertical linkages within the value chain that have contributed to an improved marketing framework for seed growers, cooperatives and processors

More information <http://www.mdgfund.org/program/edibleoilvaluechainenhancement>

Joint Programme	<i>Enabling pastoral communities to adapt to climate change and restoring rangeland environments (MDGF- 1679)</i>
Thematic Window	Environment and Climate Change
Budget	USD 4,000,000
Participating Agencies	FAO, UNDP, UNEP
Participating Government Agencies	Ministry of Finance and Economic; Environmental protection Authority (EPA); Ministry of Agriculture and Rural development
Dates	21 October 2009 – 31 March 2013
Regions of Intervention	Kafa Zone and Afar Region
Programme in Brief:	
The main objective of the joint programme (JP) was to enable pastoral communities whose livelihoods are based on climate-dependent livestock farming to better adapt to climate variability and climate change. The implementation strategy of the JP was three-fold and aimed to achieve: (i) Climate	

⁴ Newkirk A. J. (2013) Independent Joint Programme Final Evaluation: *Edible Oil Value Chain Enhancement*.

change mitigation and adaptation options for pastoralists mainstreamed into national, sub-national and district development frameworks; (ii) enhanced capacity of government agencies and respective pastoralist community institutions to effectively respond to the climate change risks and challenges at all levels; (iii) pastoral community coping mechanisms/sustainable livelihood enhanced.

Key achievements⁵

- The joint programme (JP) targeted a total of 32,160 pastoral community members (14,658 women and 17,502 men) as direct beneficiaries.
- At regional and woreda levels, the intersectoral design of the JP allowed to address 3 dimensions: (i) policy (ii) awareness raising /capacity building /training; and (iii) on-the ground activities. For example, action to improve access to water in areas suffering from increasing frequency of droughts combined training on immediate concerns (health and sanitation) and awareness-raising to help beneficiaries better understand and prepare to face weather instability.
- One national, four regional and six district Community Conversation (CC) strategies and action plans were drafted and published and communication strategies and public awareness toolkits were prepared.
- An assessment was undertaken to define the capacity needs of existing pastoral communities, institutions and relevant federal, regional and local government institutions. As a result key government and community institutions were supplied with IT equipment to manage and share information on CC.
- In six districts, user-friendly early warning and response mechanisms were produced and operationalized.
- To ensure access to functional and sustainable water schemes, cisterns and wells were constructed and water management committees formed in selected villages.
- The programme supported the development of systems and technologies that enhance availability of feed resources in selected sites.
- To further support income generating activities (IGAs), the programme trained 325 women and men on viable schemes to help them acquire income diversification skills and reduce their total reliance on livestock.
- Lastly, animal health clinics and vet health posts have been rehabilitated, veterinaries trained and drugs and equipment supplied to clinics to make them functional.

More information

<http://www.mdgfund.org/program/enablingpastoralcommunitiesadaptclimatechangeandrestoringrangelandenvironments>

⁵ Anne C. Woodfine (March 2013), Independent Final Evaluation of the MDG-F Joint Programme in Ethiopia: *Enabling Pastoral Communities to Adapt to Climate Change and Restoring Rangeland Environments Programme*.