Annual Progress Report

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United Nations Development Programme – Ethiopia

Governance and Democratic Participation Programme

(GDPP)

Young woman benefiting from Legal Aid service facilitated by the programme

September 2018

Reporting Period	July 2017 – June 2018 (EFY 2010)
Donors	- Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) - Austrian Development Agency (ADA) - United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Country	Ethiopia
Project Title	Governance and Democratic Participation Programme (GDPP)
Project ID (Atlas Award ID) Outputs (Atlas Project ID and Description) Strategic Plan and/or CPD Outcomes	00104955 00103024 1. Political processes of federal and regional state legislative bodies are more inclusive and effectively delivering on their constitutional mandates; 2. Federal and regional state systems of governance are more accountable, transparent and are delivering public services in more inclusive and responsive ways; 3. Citizens are more empowered to voice their concern and actively participate in decision-making processes at all levels of the governance and political systems; 4. Systems and mechanisms for promoting social cohesion, managing diversity, preventing and managing conflicts, fostering dialogues and building peace are further strengthened at national, regional, and local levels; 5. Access to justice enhanced and human rights promoted and protected across Ethiopia. 00104955 – Governance Democratic Participation Programme CPD Outcome: Citizens' expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance **Signature solution 2: Strengthen effective, inclusive and accountable governance**
Implementing Partner(s)	1. The House of Peoples' Representative (HoPR) 2. Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (EHRC) 3. Ethiopian Institute of the Ombudsman (EIO) 4. Office of the Federal Auditors General (OFAG) 5. National Electoral Board of Ethiopia (NEBE) 6. House of Federation (HoF) 7. The Council of Constitutional Inquiry (CCI) 8. Office of the Attorney General (OAG) 9. Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (FEACC) 10. Ministry of Federal and Pastoralist Development Affairs (MoFPDA) 11. Government Communications Affairs Office (GCAO)
Project Start Date	01/07/2017
Project End Date	31/12/2021
2017-2018 Annual Work Plan Budget	USD 6,376,623.00

Total resources required	USD 40,000,000.00

Revenue received	• Regular USD 5,000,000.00
	• Other
	  ○ Donors USD 8,500,000.00
	  ○ Trust Fund Cost Sharing USD -
	  ○ Thematic Trust Fund C/S USD -
	  ○ Special Activities USD -
	  ○ EU funding USD -
	• Total **USD 13,500,000.00**

Unfunded budget	USD 26,500,000.00
UNDP Contact Person	Louise Chamberlain Country Director UNDP Ethiopia Email: louise.chamberlain@undp.org Tel.: +2511 5546795

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACCA	Association of Chartered Certified Accountant
ATI	Access To Information
AWPs	Annual Work Plans
ADA	Austrian Development Agency
CCI	Council of Constitutional Inquiry
CEWRRM	Conflict Early Warning and Rapid Response Mechanism
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CIA	Certified Internal Auditor
CTA	Chief Technical Advisor
DIP	Democratic Institutions Programme
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EBC	Ethiopian Broadcasting Cooperation
EHRC	Ethiopian Human Rights Commission
EIO	Ethiopian Institute of the Ombudsman
EFY	Ethiopian Fiscal Year
FEACC	Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission
EPRDF	Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front
GCAO	Government Communication Affairs Office
HOF	House of Federation
HOPR	House of People's Representatives
IGR	Inter-Governmental Relations
IRCE	Inter-Religious Council of Ethiopia
LJAAC	Law and Justice Affairs Advisory Council
MBAs	Mass-Based Organizations
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoFPDA	Ministry of Federal and Pastoral Development Affairs
MoFEC	Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Member of Parliament
NEBE	National Election Board of Ethiopia
NHRAP	National Human Rights Action Plan
OAG	Office of the Attorney General
OAI	UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations
OFAG	Office of the Federal Auditor General
OHCHR	Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights
PA	Professional Associations
PM	Prime Minster
PMB	Project Management Board
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
PTC	Programme Technical Committee
RSCs	Regional State Councils
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples Region
TOT	Training of Trainers
TV	Television
REACCs	Regional Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

Executive summary

2018 has been a year of change in the Ethiopian political landscape, with direct impact on governance dynamics and on the ongoing reform process. The transition of power within the ruling Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) coalition and the access to power of PM Dr. Abiy Ahmed had sparked a new wave of hope across the country and the transformation process was taken forward by the new administration in a more forceful manner. Despite very positive developments in the political arena - both internally and regionally - unrest in several parts of the country and clashes along ethnic lines propelled Peace, Stabilization and Peaceful Co-Existence on the forefront of the Government agenda, in tandem with a reconfirmation of the need to strengthen democratization and deepen public participation space. The first year of GDPP yielded positive results despite the very challenging political and governance context. During this reporting period, GDPP was able to record considerable progress in solidifying democratic gains through institutional strengthening, nurturing dialogue and constructive engagement and deepening transparency and accountability.

The House of People's Representatives focused its efforts on creating platforms for action within the legislative branch at federal and regional levels in an attempt to deepen the understanding on the separation of powers and the role of Parliament in democratization processes. The Speakers Forum, established at both at federal and regional levels, has initiated discussions within the two levels of governance on deepening democratic practice in Ethiopia and allowed the Houses to become more active in addressing key political issues, and engage more proactively in debates on federalism and reshaping the political system.

With the aim of strengthening accountability, transparency and improving service delivery, oversight institutions such as Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (FEACC), Ethiopian Institute of Ombudsman (EIO), and Office of Federal Auditor General (OFAG) strived to creating a conducive external environment for the advancement of these practices. The highlight was the creation of the Federal and Regional Anti-Corruption Agencies Platform, which was launched by FEACC and the revitalization of the National Anti-Corruption Coalition in the Fight against Corruption, which involves non-state actors. This renewed emphasis on addressing corruption as a key systemic challenge for the delivery of public services, culminated with the PM himself attending and launching the works of the Coalition most recent forum. Through the programme, corruption preventive measures were also established in 'high risk' sectors (tax, urban land administration, justice), with corruption prevention measures in place, including the introduction of the Assessment of Mega Projects Tool.

Investing in the active participation of civil society organizations and the deepening of civic space was also a highlight of this reporting period. A series of dialogues were accompanied with a renewed engagement with the Civil Society. The Civil Society Dialogue Forum was the first of its kind to be organized and allowed CSO representatives to articulate their roles in nation building and to voice out their concerns on the regulatory framework that is in place (Charities and Societies Proclamation) and the practice of civic life in general. The outcomes of this Forum informed directly the current initiative to revisit the current legislation and devise a new Civil Society Law. Concurrently, the GCAO launched the development of media and communications policy frameworks, aimed at strengthening transparency and ensuring a more conducive environment for the growth of a vibrant media in the country. NEBE organized several consultative fora with political parties focused on strengthening multiparty system in Ethiopia in an effort for empowering citizens to voice their concerns and enhancing their participation in political life and in the upcoming elections.

In light of the recent civil unrest the country has been witnessing, the programme focused its efforts on contributing to a conducive environment that would promote inclusivity, social cohesion and a culture of peace, unity and tolerance. MoFPDA engaged with its partner the Inter-Religious Council of Ethiopia (IRCE) in a series of inter-religious dialogues and grass-root campaigns to unpack the underlying causes of the mountain public dissatisfaction and to address ethnic and religious divides. Concurrently, MoFPDA, organized several peace conferences with the aim to facilitate dialogue among community representatives, religious leaders, women and youth groups, local security structures and local government bodies, and influential personalities. These dialogue series and conferences allowed for the local communities to engage in a constructive manner in unpacking their differences and have also supported the development of policy recommendations for the establishment of a peace architecture that provides the basis for a peacebuilding strategy/policy. From a more systemic perspective, the HoF has engaged in an analysis of Ethiopian Federal System, which resulted in a White Paper on Inter-Governmental Relations (IGR) submitted to the Government.

The programme also contributed proactively to the promotion and protection of human rights. It supported the finalization and launch of Ethiopia's second generation of the National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP) and provided the technical support needed for the EHRC to engage in the monitoring of the NHRAP through its federal office and regional branches. The EHRC also launched HR advocacy activities through the organization of two national consultative fora, one on the rights of people with disability particularly as relates to access to public services and infrastructures; and another on violence against women and children. This reporting period also witnessed the provision of free legal aid services facilitated by the EHRC in partnership with the Universities of Adigrat, Semera, Jijiga and Wollega. Almost 5,000 people received the service, out of which 60% were women.

In the reporting period, support to deepening democratization, facilitating high-profile policy dialogue platforms, promoting human rights and diversity management, strengthening national capacities for conflict analysis and peace building have been at the forefront of the GDPP interventions. Institutional strengthening and the improvement of administrative processes within the two Houses and in various accountability and oversight institutions in the Executive have been the highlight of this reporting period. Engaging with the various IPs on a normative agenda has been the focus of the programme, and there are several initiatives that are paving the way for the Government Institutions to play a more active role in the advancement of a Human Rights based agenda. GDPP is actively seeking outreach to regional counterparts as well as civil society and is encouraging implementing partners to develop strategies to that end. This approach will be deepened as the programme evolves.

Given the shift in policy priorities of the Government, there is a need to align the programme more effectively to the priority areas the Government has identified. UNDP intends to issue a re-positioning paper that would inform the development/revision of the workplan of GDPP and would align it better to the priorities of the Government. This paper will be developed jointly with IPs and is intended to be tabled to the PMB for consideration during the fourth quarter of 2018.

I. Background

The Governance and Democratic Participation Programme (GDPP) is a five-year, multi-stakeholder programme spanning from **1 June 2017** to **31 December 2021;** and managed by UNDP. This programme on governance and democratic participation builds on progress made and lessons learned from the Democratic Institutions Programme (DIP) and other interventions to support initiatives aimed at addressing governance bottlenecks, issues of inclusivity, transparency and accountability, and to nurture the development of a more responsive system of governance and peaceful coexistence.

GDPP supports the achievement of the second five-year Growth and Transformation Plan (**GTP II: 2016-2020),** implementation of the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** and the **Agenda 2063** of the African Union Commission as adopted by the GoE. It argues that strong, inclusive, and responsive democratic institutions are the bedrock for sustaining peace, accelerating inclusive and sustainable development, and consolidating Ethiopia's federal system. The rationale, theory of change, core programming principles, key outputs, and strategic approach of the programme are discussed in the sections below.

The government of Ethiopia has over the last two decades shown great commitment to implement policies and programmes aimed at stimulating rapid development transformation largely by prioritising investments to build and operate social and economic infrastructure, improving capacities within government to broaden access to basic social services such as education, health and water and sanitation, and prioritising public investments in pro-poor economic sectors such as agriculture and food security. This policy orientation and commitment has resulted in significant improvements in Ethiopia's human development indicators[1]. These gains need to be leveraged and sustained over the coming decades for the country to stay on course towards its vision of becoming a *lower-middle-income* country by 2025. In this regard, and in view of the county's context and bold development transformation vision, it is important that deliberate efforts are made to further broaden space for citizen engagement and participation in the development process to create a sense of shared prosperity, strengthen social cohesion and sustain peace and stability. Such efforts will also help to increase government effectiveness, improve public governance and state-building. It will also enhance Ethiopia's resolve to play a key role in promoting peace and stability in Africa, especially in volatile Horn of Africa Region.

The goal of the programme is to support the country sustain efforts towards enhancing institutional capacities and frameworks for strengthening good governance and deepening democratic participation in line with the Constitution and International Human Rights Conventions to which Ethiopia is a signatory.

To achieve this goal, the Programme will contribute to **three broad outcome areas**, namely: a**) *improved inclusion, social cohesion and sustainable peace; b) responsive, accountable and inclusive systems of governance; and c) empowered and responsible citizens*.** The outcome areas are closely linked and will have combined impact on the country's political and governance systems, as well as cohesive and peaceful society. In this regard, improved inclusion and social cohesion can advance peace and enhance the responsiveness of institutions. Inclusive governments empower their citizens, and empowered citizens in turn can contribute to consolidating national systems, cherish and protect the peace. For achieving the

[1] Provide some figures from NHDI

three outcomes, GDPP delivers the following interrelated and complementary outputs in partnership with eleven implementing partners.

1) Political processes of federal and regional state legislative bodies are more inclusive and effectively delivering on their constitutional mandates;
2) Federal and regional state systems of governance are more accountable, transparent and are delivering public services in more inclusive and responsive ways;
3) Citizens are more empowered to voice their concern and actively participate in decision-making processes at all levels of the development, governance and political processes and systems;
4) Systems and mechanisms for promoting social cohesion, managing diversity, preventing and managing conflicts, fostering dialogues and building peace are further strengthened at national and sub-national levels; and
5) Access to justice enhanced and human rights promoted and protected across Ethiopia;

The progress made in implementing the planned outputs and activities in the reporting period by the legislative, oversight and executive bodies who partner in the implementation of GDPP are detailed below.

II. Progress Review

The implementation of GDPP and the progress to be made throughout the lifespan of the programme (June 2017 – December 2021) contributes to the achievements of Pillar #3 of the Country Programme Document (CPD) – 2016 – 2020, Outcome #12 of UNDAF (2016 – 2020), and also UNDP Strategic Plan Outcome #3.

The Pillar #3 of the CPD, Outcome #12 of UNDAF, and Outcome #3 of UNDP Strategic Plan that GDPP contributes to are such as *'Strengthening Democratic Governance and Capacity Development'*, '*By 2020, key government institutions and other stakeholders utilize enhanced capacities to ensure equitable, efficient, accountable, participatory and gender-responsive development', and 'Citizens' expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance' respectively*.

With the aim of contributing to the achievements of the afore-mentioned pillar and outcomes, GDPP, during its programme life, supports strengthening of political processes of federal and regional state legislative bodies are more inclusive and effectively delivering on their constitutional mandates; capacity building of federal and regional state systems of governance to make them more accountable, transparent and are delivering public services in more inclusive and responsive ways; empowering more citizens to voice their concern and actively participate in decision-making processes at all levels of the development, governance and political processes and systems; strengthening systems and mechanisms for promoting social cohesion, managing diversity, preventing and managing conflicts, fostering dialogues and building peace are further strengthened at national and sub-national levels; and improving aaccess to justice enhanced and human rights promoted and protected across Ethiopia.

Despite political turmoil and a deteriorating security situation in many parts of the country, this reporting period has been characterized by considerable progress recorded in solidifying democratic gains through institutional strengthening and deepening transparency and accountability of the overall system. In line with this, the progress made in implementing the planned outputs and activities which would contribute to the achievements of the stated outcomes are as detailed below:

<u>Output 1:</u> Political processes of federal and regional state legislative bodies are more inclusive and effectively delivering on their constitutional mandates:

Through this output, GDPP strives to strengthen capacities of legislative bodies (both at federal and regional levels) to enable them to effectively exercise the three parliamentary functions (representative, law-making, and oversight). This output also aims at improving law-making processes, policy research and studies, through supported civic engagement and public participation.

Overview of achievements:

During this reporting period, the House of People's Representatives focused its efforts on creating platforms for action within the legislative branch at federal and regional levels in an attempt to deepen the understanding on the separation of powers and the role of Parliament in democratization processes. The Speakers Forum, established at both at federal and some regional levels, have enhanced the discussion within the two levels of governance on deepening democratic practice in Ethiopia and permitting to the Houses and Councils to become more active in addressing key political issues, with a highlight on federalism. Internally, the HoPR focused its efforts on improving and strengthening its capacities and systems through digitization and improved documentation and has also started work on a toll-free center that would strengthen engagement with the public. This period has also witnessed a key development on the

transparency front, with the law compendium becoming available and easily accessible to the public through compilation and documentation efforts from the OAG.

Specific accomplishments recorded under this output are presented below:

Deepening Democratic Practice Through the Speakers Forum

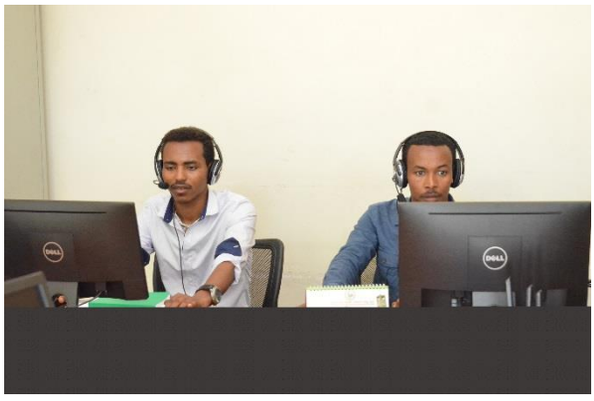
The highlight of this reporting period has been the support to the Speakers' Forum under GDPP. The HoPR launched the Speakers' Forum to serve as a platform that facilitates debates among the Federal and Regional Speakers on matters that enhance the role of parliaments in the promotion of democratization in the nation and to deepen the practice of separation of powers. The Forum has been instrumental in facilitating exchange of experiences between the two levels of governance on their legislative, oversight and representation functions, and in creating conditions for synergy and harmonization of laws passed at federal and regional levels. In parallel to the political discussion, and using the platform, the secretariats of the federal parliament and the regional/city councils discuss and share experiences, where the common agendas for effectively discharging their legislative, oversight and representing functions adopted. During this reporting period, two sessions of Speakers' Forum were conducted (one in September 2017, and another in May 2018); a total of 111 federal and regional level participants attended the two sessions, of which 28 were women.

Improving Knowledge management in the HoPR through Digitization and Green Office Practice

The House of People Representatives (HoPRs) launched a wide and broad-base documentation and digitization exercise aimed at enhancing the institutional memory, but also ensuring accessibility of parliamentary documents (publications, videos, audio-visual materials) to the MP, general public and researchers/media. A gap analysis of the existing system was conducted, and a way forward identified for embarking on the digitization process. In tandem to the digitization plan, and in a move towards establishing *green office practices*, ten applications were developed and installed for upgrading the network and *paper-free systems* that would enable the Secretariat of the HoPRs to provide efficient and quality support to the Standing Committees and Members of Parliament (MP). All departments have started entering and storing electronic data in the system and succeeded in reducing and gradually eliminating paper copies in their day-to-day dealing. Beyond the environmental impact, this digitization exercise allows an easy access to documentation and information, and a more effective knowledge management system within the House.

Greater inclusiveness and outreach from the HoPR through a Toll-Free Call Center

In an attempt to facilitate and enhance citizens' engagement with the Parliament and Representatives and improving accountability mechanisms, the HoPR has initiated the established of toll-free Call-Center. During this reporting period, the necessary equipment was procured and installed, recruitment of call operators completed, a dedicated line was acquired from Ethio-Telecom and the piloting of the first calls have started. The full operationalization of the Call Center is expected to occur in the next reporting period.



In parallel to the legislative branch, democratic intuitions in charge of oversight roles (EHRC, NEBE, FEACC, EIO, and OFAG) have focused efforts on enhancing internal capacities through strengthening their advocacy activities, outreach and monitoring functions, and building soft skills.

Supporting Skills Development within the Ethiopian Institute of the Ombudsman (EIO)

EIO conducted the training needs assessment of the institute to identify knowledge and skills gaps, and plan accordingly trainings to equip staffs at different levels (federal and regional) with required skills to deliver the mission-critical core functions. The training needs assessment document was endorsed by Ombudsman's Council to be implemented. In this regard and with the aim of enhancing the skills of management and experts working at Head Office and Branch Offices of EIO, several skills-based trainings were organized. A total of 270 EIO's management and technical staffs (72 were woman staffs) were trained in Procedures of Information Handling/Information Management System; Results Based Management, and Methods & Implementation Techniques of Job Evaluation & Grading; and Results-Based Reporting and Organizing Financial Data. The capacity building trainings provided to the staffs have been instrumental to raise awareness of the staffs on information management and reporting and also improve their skills on systematic handling of information and also writing reports with results orientation. The trainings further helped the staffs to familiarize themselves with the Financial rules and regulations as well as principles of Result Based Reporting. Following the trainings, improvements on collating, storing and managing information and also quality of reporting have been observed.

Supporting Skills Development within the Office of the Federal Auditor General (OFAG)

OFAG organized several short and long-term skill-based trainings to its staffs. Sixty-six staffs received different short-term and long-term training courses, on leadership; communication; IT Audit; Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA) or Certified Internal Auditors (CIA). Moreover, OFAG conducted awareness raising workshops to raise the awareness of regional stakeholders on Audit. In the series of awareness raising sessions conducted, during the reporting period, 1,119 experts who were drawn from the Offices of Regional Auditor General and other stakeholders in the regions participated. Out of the total participants of the awareness raising workshops conducted, 30 percent (336 were women).

Making Domestic Laws available and accessible

In the reporting period, OAG initiated the editing, tallying and consolidation of the Amharic versions of all active domestic laws into one document which can be easily accessible to the legislative staffs, elected representatives, and all other stakeholders. Six law professionals were commissioned in the reporting period for editing and consolidation. The compilation is expected to be finalized in the next fiscal year (EFY 2011) to make the consolidated document on domestic laws is accessible to users.

Ensuring vertical and horizontal coordination among Democratic Institutions through the Democratic Institutions Forum

UNDP, in an effort to ensure enhanced synergies among the various democratic institutions participating in the programme and to advance the democratization agenda, but also to create opportunities for learning and cross-fertilization of good practices, has supported *operationalization of the Democratic Institutions Forum* that brings together key democratic institutions to deliberate on strategic governance/policy matters. Forum consists of the House of Peoples Representatives, the House of Federation, the Human Rights Commission, the Ombudsman Institute and the Electoral Board, with HoPR serving as a convening institution - The Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, the Government Communications Affairs Office and the Federal Supreme Court have been identified as

potential members. These institutions have jointly endorsed a Memorandum of Understanding *to foster and promote democratic governance, facilitate joint action plan, peer review and create mutual accountability and transparency*. The Forum is now institutionalized with the HoPR Secretariat.

<u>Output 2:</u> Federal and regional state systems of governance are more accountable, transparent and are delivering public services in more inclusive and responsive ways

Under output 2, GDPP strives to strengthen accountability, transparency and responsiveness at federal and regional levels trough systems improvement. It aims at supporting targeted assessments of the level of maturation of the institutions and the challenges they are facing in effectively delivering their constitutional mandates – documenting what has worked and what needs further strengthening, and identifying opportunities for consolidating the institutions

Overview of achievements:

During this reporting period, the institutions with oversight roles such as Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (FEACC), Ethiopian Institute of Ombudsman (EIO), and Office of Federal Auditor General (OFAG) performed a number of activities with the aim of creating conducive external environments to make the federal and regional state systems accountable, transparent and delivering public services in more inclusive and responsive manners. The highlight was the creation of the Federal and Regional Anti-Corruption Agencies Platform, which was launched by FEACC and the revitalization of the National Anti-Corruption Coalition in the Fight against Corruption, which involves non-state actors as well. This renewed emphasis on addressing corruption as a key systemic challenge for the delivery of public services, culminated with the PM himself attending and launching the works of the Coalition most recent forum. Through the programme, corruption preventive measures were established in 'high risk' sectors (tax, urban land administration, justice, construction), with stronger corruption prevention measures in place, including the introduction of the Assessment of Mega Projects Tool. In parallel, engagement with the public was prioritized through education and mass media promotional materiasl aimed at sensitizing the general public on corruption and ways to prevent and address it. Moreover, the Ethiopian Institute of the Ombudsman has improved its case management system in order to better address and report on grievances. The OAG through training workshops has enhanced the skills and capacities of judges, police, prosecutors on criminal justice administration, with the aim of strengthening the role of the justice sector in the fight against corruption and illicit practices.

Specific accomplishments recorded under this output are presented below:

Strengthened Advocacy and Networking in the fight against Corruption

During this reporting period, FEACC created a *Platform for the Federal and Regional Anti-Corruption Agencies.* FEACC also revitalized the *National Anti-Corruption Coalition in the Fight against Corruption,* which involves actors from civil society, the media, the private sector and government institutions. With technical support from GDPP, FEACC organized a consultative forum of the coalition in June 2018 in the presence of the Prime Minister where he revealed some of his policy intentions including the focus on fighting corruption. Initiatives like these are expected to reinforce national movement against corruption. Training programs

were also provided to enhance knowledge and skills of concerned authorities and staff *on asset registration, verification and disclosure. The assessment made following the skill trainings provided on asset's registration, verification and disclosure shows that relevant staffs at federal and regional levels consistently and uniformly apply the asset registration and verification manuals.*

Educational and promotional materials developed for public outreach (Mass media)

FEACC established platforms to promote public awareness, developed strategy on youth and child ethics development; produced and broadcast TV spots and drama on ethics, integrity and anticorruption. Five TV spots and one drama were produced and aired via Ethiopian Broadcasting Cooperation (EBC) channel 1 to educate the public on ethics, integrity and anti-corruption with themes mainly focusing on children. In parallel, engagement with the public was prioritized through education and mass media promotional materials aimed at sensitizing the general public on corruption and ways to prevent and address it. To assess the effect of the TV spots and dramas broadcasted using the TV channels, a mini awareness and perception survey will be conducted in the next reporting period.

Corruption Prevention Enforced in High Risk Sectors and the introduction of a Corruption Assessment of Mega Projects tool and supporting capacity development of FEACC and REACCs

FEACC prioritized *high-risk sectors* (tax and urban land administrations, construction, justice) and *reviewed their institutional corruption prevention strategies and supported effective enforcement of the strategies for preventing and fighting corruption.* Through this exercise, FEACC also trained senior officials of the prioritized high-risk sectors on ethics and *ethical leadership.* In the training organized in two rounds, 685 senior officials from Road Construction Institutions, Public Procurement Institutions, Addis Ababa City Administration, Construction Sector, and Justice Sector were trained on Ethical Leadership and Corruption Prevention Strategy. Training programs were also provided to enhance knowledge and skills of concerned authorities and staff *on asset registration, verification and disclosure.* The Ethiopian Institute of the Ombudsman has improved its case management system in order to better address and report on grievances. The OAG through training workshops has enhanced the skills and capacities of judges, police, prosecutors on criminal justice administration, with the aim of strengthening the role of the justice sector in the fight against corruption and illicit practices.

The highlight of this reporting period has also been the launch by FEACC of an *Assessment of Corruption in Mega Projects, followed by development of corruption detection tools.* The assessment looks particularly into procurement and contractual issues and practices of mega public projects. FEACC's experts have already put into practice the tool and reviewed the contract management and administration of one mega project. The findings and recommendations of the review will be documented and shared with the relevant stakeholders for jointly preparing an action-plan for remedial measures to be taken in the next fiscal year (EFY 2011).

FEACC jointly with REACCs carried out a training needs assessment to review existing skill gaps and to determine training needs for staffs of FEACC, and REACCs to effectively perform their responsibilities and assigned tasks in the fight against corruption and unethical behaviors in public and private institutions. The training assessment was followed by the development of comprehensive training package, which was validated with the participation of 56 senior management members and relevant staffs from FEACC.

In the reporting period, the FEACC's training center has been strengthened. The materials and facilities procured and equipped the training center have enabled to improve the coverage and quality of training to be provided by the center. In FEEACC's effort to make the training hub, the center of

excellence in providing training on ethics and anticorruption in East Africa Region, it has established partnership with Republic of Sudan for providing training on ethics and anticorruption. As a result, negotiation on the contents of the training and scope already started in the reporting period for materializing the training in the next fiscal year (EFY 2011).

OAG developed *Training Manual on Tackling Corruption Cases and Criminal Justice Administration*. It also provided training on tackling corruption cases and criminal justice to federal judges, prosecutors, journalists and civil society members.

Access to Information Right promoted and Systems put in Place to facilitate public access to information

EIO purchased airtime from Haromaya Fana FM Radio and transmitted Radio messages to the public in Afan Oromo, Somali and Amharic languages for raising the peoples' awareness for claiming their rights for accessing information as well as voicing their concerns on governance, accountability and transparency issues. In parallel to public awareness raising, the EIO organized a series of trainings to communication experts at the head office and branch offices on the Access to Information (ATI) directive called 'Disclosure of Information for Public Interest', in an attempt to change mindset and internal practice within the Office as regards to handling of public information. Forty-five communication and ATI experts from the head and branch offices of EIO were trained to familiarize them with the ATI directive (out of the total trainees, 5 were women). EIO also conducted assessment of existing fee system put in place in various organizations for accessing information. Based on the findings and recommendations of the assessment, EIO developed a draft *Information Fee Regulation policy,* which is now submitted to the Council of Ministers for approval.

Case Management System Improved at the EIO

An *Impact Assessment on the effectiveness of EIO* in addressing mal-administration and promoting good governance was initiated. This exercise aimed to assess effects of the promotional activities carried out by EIO on improving awareness of the public on the works of EIO, providing information on the level of understanding on the mandates/duties of EIO, and attitudes and perceptions towards its performance by the public institutions.

EIO conducted revision of EIO's *Case Management Manual* which needed an adjustment to make it more efficient and effective, and user-friendly in receiving, investigating and responding to grievances. The revised manual will be put into practice in the new year.

Auditing System's Information becomes transparent and accessible

OFAG, in an effort to contribute for making the federal and regional systems accountable and transparent, developed and disseminated messages on audit ethics, integrity and transparency through electronic and print media like TV channels, radio, and newsletters. In the reporting period, OFAG published 7,500 copies of the Audit Annual Financial and Performance books and distributed to its staffs, stakeholders and customers.

Criminal Justice Administration Supported through OAG

In order to promote transparency, accountability and integrity among law enforcement bodies, and other relevant actors, OAG organizes series of trainings and workshops to selected federal and regional judges, prosecutors, police, journalists, civil societies and government officials on corruption and criminal justice administration to enabling them to play their own roles in promoting transparency, accountability and justice, as well as fighting crime and corruption.

<u>Output 3:</u> Citizens are more empowered to voice their concern and actively participate in decision-making processes at all levels of the development, governance and political processes and systems:

Through this output, GDPP aims at contributing to the broadening of the political space for citizens and other actors to actively participate in policy discourse and decision-making processes, which includes deepening the integrity of the electoral system and the degree to which the voices of citizens are represented in the political process. The government recently recognized that there were challenges in terms of ensuring representation of diverse views and political interests in the political system and committed to reform of the electoral system and to expand and encourage public dialogues.

Overview of achievements:

Active participation of civil society organizations and the deepening of civic space was the highlight of this reporting period under this output. A series of dialogues were accompanied with a renewed engagement with the Civil Society led by UNDP directly as part of its contribution to participatory democracy. The Civil Society Dialogue Forum was the first of its kind since the promulgation of the Charities and Societies Proclamation in 2008 to be organized and allowed CSO representatives to voice out their concerns on the regulatory framework that is in place (Charities and Societies Proclamation) and the practice of civic life in general. The outcomes of this Forum informed directly the current initiative to revisit the current legislation and devise a new Civil Society Law for Ethiopia. Concurrently, the GCAO, with GDPP support, launched the development of media and communications policy frameworks, aimed at strengthening transparency and ensuring a more conducive environment for the growth of a vibrant media in the country. The GCAO also organized a series of training sessions on investigative journalism with a specific focus on youth issues. Political Parties were also a key stakeholder that benefited from activities during this reporting period; NEBE organized several consultative fora with political parties focused on *strengthening multiparty system in Ethiopia* in an effort for empowering citizens to voice their concerns and enhancing their participation vis-à-vis political participation and election. This activity was complemented also with activities on civic education. The HoPR and the Regional Councils focused their efforts on strengthening inclusive and representative democratic practices through gender and women empowerment; the House organized and supported Women Caucuses and series of awareness raising sessions on gender in the work of the house.

Specific accomplishments recorded under this output are presented below:

Ensuring an inclusive and representative democracy through the organization of Women Caucuses (HoPR)

As part of its efforts for empowering women and ensuring their active involvement, the House of People's Representatives organized women caucuses at federal and regional levels. The women caucus is believed to continue to be the center of the driving force to empower women parliamentarians at both Federal and Regional State levels. In the reporting period, the programme supported the caucus to organize two forums: the first one focused on advancing women agenda in the Houses particularly making gender central to legislative, oversight and representation functions. The second forum reviewed the performance of the caucus and identified recommended critical activities that should be included in the next plan of the caucus for enhancing its effectiveness and efficiency.

Civil Society Dialogue Initiated

Through the GDPP, a Civil Society Dialogue Forum was organized in April 2017 as part of its advocacy campaign to ensure effective involvement of Civil Society in the programme. The Forum aimed at: (i) Laying the foundation for the establishment of a structured and predictable Government-CSO dialogue platform which would regularly deliberate on key development, governance and democracy issues, (ii)

Create a platform for CSOs to voice their views, concerns and contributions on national development and democratic processes, including on the civil society operating environment, government policies, programmes and plans, and (iii) Foster Government-CSOs partnership with the aim to ensure accelerated and sustainable development in the country, eventually promoting the culture of constructive engagement between the state and non-state actors.

This dialogue was a first of its kind and tackled issues that were previously characterized as 'taboo' or 'no-go' areas in the engagement between the State and Non-State Actors. The Forum's deliberations were considered as very constructive and concluded on the following recommendation: (i) Need to organize issue-specific dialogue fora and policy consultations on the impact of the Charities and Societies Proclamation, which should be informed by a thorough impact assessment; (ii) dialogue on the independence and operational autonomy of Civil Society and ways to improve it; and (iii) dedicated dialogue fora for Mass-Based Organizations (MBOs) and Professional Associations (PAs), taking into consideration their distinct nature, mandate and operational modality. This dialogue is perceived to have sparked the direct engagement of Civil Society Organizations and Networks in the discussion and consultative review of the Charities and Societies Proclamation.

Sensitization and Training on Gender issues at the HoPR and the Regional States Councils

In an attempt to promote gender and inclusivity, as well as improving leadership and communication skills, four training sessions were conducted in various topics for benefiting the leadership, legislative and other staff of the House. The four training sessions from which women most benefited are gender mainstreaming, leadership and risk analysis, public speaking & communication skills and leadership & change management. Gender mainstreaming training was provided to 60 chair and vice-chair persons of the Standing Committees in the Parliament. One-third of the trainees of gender mainstreaming were women. Some of the main topics covered in the gender mainstreaming training were gender analysis and gender sensitive budgeting. Moreover, fifty-four female parliamentary staffs with prospect of becoming on leadership positions were trained on leadership skills, and risk analysis to enable them develop leadership quality and enhance their decision-making skills. Sixty senior legislative staffs from the federal and Regional States Councils (RSCs) (women constituted 17 percent) were trained on key issues of leadership and change management; and out of the total senior staffs trained, the women constituted 17 percent. Further, fifty-six women legislative staffs from federal and regional states councils were trained on communication skills, public speaking and advocacy.

Strengthening the multi-Party System through Engagement with Political Parties (NEBE)

Three consultative fora were conducted between NEBE and political parties focused on *strengthening multiparty system in Ethiopia*. The day-long fora were organized in three towns: Hawassa, Adama and Addis Ababa on 9, 11 and 15 August 2017 respectively. These fora targeted 55 participants (among which 5 were women) from regional and national political party leaders. NEBE also organized training programmes for 61 political parties on leadership, dispute resolution, and gender analysis & mainstreaming skills. One of the training programmes targeted 52 women political party senior members for enhancing their understanding of the electoral processes, and on improving their leadership and communication skills.

Civic and Voters' Education Strengthened

NEBE facilitated *civic and voters' education Training of Trainers* (ToT) targeting 76 representatives of civil society organizations, of which 31 women, with a view to enhance their participation in civic and voter's education. The two-days ToT was conducted at Adama town 20 - 21 August 2017.

Improving electoral support through soft skills influx to NEBE and an improved communication strategy

During this reporting period, a training needs assessment was conducted, various tailor-made trainings organized, operational system established, and media engagement and communication strategy developed to enhance the technical and leadership capacity of NEBE's staff and management, and also strengthen systems for ensuring effective and efficient delivery of NEBE's mandates and mission-critical core functions.

NEBE commissioned three assessments to identify gaps and strengthen operational systems. The assessments conducted in the reporting period are Civic and Voters Education Impact Assessment, Training Center's Need Assessment, and NEBE's training need assessment. The training need assessment identified the medium and long-term training needs of the Board. Aimed at improving the effectiveness and efficiency of NEBE's operation at federal and regional levels, an operational system was established for strengthening networking, integration, and coordination of federal and branch offices as well as key stakeholders. Ninety-seven key personnel from federal, branch offices and stakeholders (21 were women) participated in a training organized on the operational system manual. NEBE also developed, validated and operationalized the media engagement and communication strategy. The strategy developed is expected to be implemented within the next five years to ensure effective and efficient communication and information provision during pre-election, election and post-election periods by complying with international ethics and procedures. Further,
tailored five-day training on civic education, election-related dispute resolution, electoral planning & management, information communication technology, and election operation system was given to 65 staffs and management of NEBE, out which, 28 were women. The senior staffs at NEBE main office and branch offices also received Training of Trainers (ToT) on election planning and management. The top management, senior staffs of NEBE, and heads of branch offices also received training on leadership, team building and emotional intelligence for enhancing their leadership skill.

Media and Communications Reform Initiated by GCAO

Following recent developments in the political landscape of the country, GCAO has been in charge of leading the media and communications reform that the government has embarked on. With the support of international and national experts, extensive consultations have taken place on media and communication landscape and a first draft of the Media Policy Framework was devised. The Final Media Landscape Assessment Report is out, which is expected to feed into the development of a National Media Policy Framework and a Communications Strategy, which are work in progress. GCAO organized media reform consultation forum with main federal and regional stakeholders as it embarked on the implementation of the Media Reform Project. The consultative forum was attended by 115 mass-media heads, communicators and public & private media members from both federal and regional levels, of which 15 were females.

Promoting Investigative and Developmental Journalism, with a focus on ensuring outreach to Youth

GCAO organized training on investigative journalism and developmental journalism to 572 media and communication actors drawn from federal and regional levels; of which, 97 were females. Participants consensually agreed on the need to establish community-media and mini-media in schools as well as mechanisms and channels to ensure that media provides correct and timely information to youth. Following the training, participants took the initiative to establish mini-media in 16 primary and secondary schools in the four developing regions (such as Benshangul-Gumuz, Gambella, Afar and Somali). The newly established mini-media programme helped students in the schools to foster their rational thinking of comparing and triangulating the information they get from different social and mainstream media sources.

In addition, GCAO in its efforts to empower citizens to voice their concerns and participate in decision making, conducted a series of trainings and workshops to improve the capacity of journalists and communicators who work closely with citizens to empower them and ensure their voices are heard. GCAO also conducted training on mass media and freedom of expression proclamation to communicators and media practitioners at federal and regional levels. The training, which was conducted at Adama from 5 – 7 March 2018, attended by 380 federal and regional media and communication members, and public and private media workers, of which 35 were women. The training was focused on the practical issues of the implementation of mass media and freedom of expression proclamation. Three papers on areas such as *constitution & federalism*, *mass media & freedom of expression*, and *inter-cultural communication* were presented during the training. The feedbacks given by the trainees at the wind-up of the training show that the training raised their awareness on how to respect and implement mass media and freedom of expression/information proclamation to provide correct and timely information to the public. The rapid assessment on the outcome of the training indicates an increase on the frequency of provision of information by federal communicators using public and private media.

<u>Output 4:</u> Systems and mechanisms for promoting social cohesion, managing diversity, preventing and managing conflicts, fostering dialogues and building peace are further strengthened at national and sub-national levels;

This output addresses the pre-requisites of a strong federal system and the need for it to establish an effective system that manages diversity, guided by clear principles, systems and organization structures. GDPP focuses on enhancing the capacity of the HoF, the MoFPDA, and other relevant bodies to proactively deal with exclusion (real or perceived), to accommodate diversity (be it religious, ethnic, or otherwise) in ways that foster democracy, good governance, tolerance, and peaceful coexistence.

Overview of achievements:

During this reporting period, and in light of the recent civil unrest the country has been witnessing, the programme focused its efforts on contributing to a conducive environment that would promote inclusivity, social cohesion and a culture of peace, unity and tolerance. To this end, the MoFPDA engaged with its partner the Inter-Religious Council of Ethiopia (IRCE) in a series of inter-religious dialogues and grass-root campaigns to unpack the underlying causes of the mountain public dissatisfaction and to address religious divides. Concurrently, MoFPDA, organized several peace conferences with the aim to facilitate dialogue among community representatives, religious leaders, women and youth groups, local security structures and local government bodies, and influential

personalities. Eleven peace conferences were conducted in different cities and towns like Dire Dewa and Dilla. These dialogue series and conferences allowed for the local communities to engage in a constructive manner in unpacking their differences and have also supported the development of policy recommendations for the establishment of a peace architecture that provide the basis for a peacebuilding strategy/policy.

From a more systemic perspective, the HoF engaged in an analysis of Ethiopian Federal System, which resulted in a White Paper on Inter-Governmental Relations (IGR) submitted to the Government. The IGR mechanism is expected to facilitate Inter-State and State and Federal government interactions and collaborations in a predictable manner and based on clear principles. The HoF also launched during this reporting period a Nation-Wide Conflict Mapping (expected to be completed during the next reporting period) and organized a series of awareness session on Conflict Prevention in Oromia and SNNPR. The Council of Constitutional Inquiry (CCI) also provided awareness raising sessions to judges on Constitutional Interpretation and CCI Case Handling System, with the aim of improving the work of the Council. The MoFPDA engaged also the local communities in conflict management through an Early Warning and Rapid Response Mechanism (CEWRRM) at all levels (federal, regional and local). This initiative allowed local communities to foster dialogues and contribute to building peace nationwide from a DRR and Environmental Sustainability perspective.

Specific accomplishments recorded under this output are presented below:

Promoting a culture of Peace, Unity and Tolerance through Inter-Religious dialogues and Grass Root campaign and media

MoFPDA with its partner, the Inter Religious Council of Ethiopia (IRCE), conducted three *inter and intra-religious dialogues among followers of the different religions* in Diredawa, Assosa and Semera towns. Participants in the sessions discussed the need to promote inter-religious understanding and the culture of mutual tolerance and respect. They also discussed issues of radicalization and causes of potential inter-religious tensions and devised strategic steps on how to deal with the issues and prevent violence. Similarly, MoFPDA and IRCE collaborated in facilitating seminars aimed at strengthening the role of faith institutions in conflict prevention and peace building. Trainings involved participants from the different religious institutions on topics such as promoting the culture of peace, religious communication and "do-no-harm" (conflict sensitivity) and mediation. In addition, targeted *training was offered to the radicalized members of the religious communities* in different clusters focusing on inter-religious tolerance and secularism, emphasizing the need for transforming the attitudes of vulnerable youth towards constructive engagements and tolerant behaviours. Besides, for enhancing the facilitation and mediation skills of facilitators of the intra-religious dialogues, training on mediation, inter-religious tolerance and culture of peace was provided to 200 participants who represented the main stakeholders.

MoFPDA in partnership with the Inter-Religious Council of Ethiopia (IRCE), invested in enabling people to voice their concerns, safeguard their own peace, and resolve conflicts though dialogues and local meditation. To this effect, MoFPDA with IRCE mobilized significant number of populations nationwide through mass-media, national and local dialogue sessions, peace conferences, public campaigns and seminars. The main thematic areas dealt with using the various channels were such as promoting the culture of peace and tolerance (including interfaith tolerance), resolving differences through dialogue, promoting national unity and social integration and promoting collaboration to address the root causes of conflicts such as resource scarcities. Around 7,000 interface peace building materials were also

developed and distributed to religious institutions as key stakeholders for promoting peace and coexistence. The materials focus on topics like: peace, coexistence and tolerance education that religious institutions integrate in their religious preaching. The material also contains the concepts and approaches of peace education for religious followers.

Contributing to resolving boundary disputes and conflicts through peace conferences and inter-regional dialogues

Boundary disputes have resulted in disastrous conflicts in the past few years in different parts of the country involving cross regional and multiple actors. MoFPDA, organized several *peace conferences with the* aim to *facilitate dialogue among community representatives, religious leaders, women and youth groups, local security structures and local government bodies, and influential personalities*.

In the effort made to resolve the border conflict arose between Benshangul-Gumuz and Oromia regional states, MOFPDA organized a peace conference, which was attended by 600 participants (out of which 80 were women) who represented the various social, ethnic, cultural and religious groups from the two regions. The peace conference was held from June 28 to 29, 2018. The resolutions passed in the conference included: (i) elders to facilitate local level reconciliation processes; (ii) local administration to initiate joint development projects as the dividend of the peace attained, (iii) to cascade down the border demarcation to few unattended weredas, and (iv) to promote social cohesion such as sending children to the same schools, shared use of available service facilities.

A high-profile dialogue forum was organized in May 2018 and brought together policy makers/senior government officials from federal and regional government institutions, political parties, civil society organizations, youth and women groups, experts from academic and research institutions, private sector, religious leaders, community representatives, prominent national figures, and representatives from UN agencies and the donor community to deliberate ways to manage diversity and contribute effectively to State building. A total of three hundred (300) participants attended this national dialogue forum. The Forum put forward the following action points:

- The discussion and dialogue for national consensus should continue with consecutive forums, involving all concerned actors and stakeholders;
- The government and political actors need to re-examine themselves, uphold readiness and commitment for national consensuses building and national unity, and participate with shared responsibilities and accountability;
- The process of building national consensus should be institutionalized, coordinated by an institution designated with the mandate and responsibility to facilitate the process;
- Outcomes from the series of the dialogue platforms need to be documented with practical recommendations and presented in the form of policy briefs to policy makers;
- Actions taken based on the recommendations of the forums need to be regularly communicated back to the participating actors and to the public at large.

An *inter-regional dialogue forum* was conducted among Oromia, Somali, Benishangul-Ggumuz, SNNPR, Dire Dewa Administration, and Harari regional states to foster conducive environment for peaceful inter-governmental relations and promote inter-regional and local resolutions when conflicts arise intra and inter regions. The forum brought together different regional stakeholders and facilitated discussions not only on how to identify gaps in inter-governmental relations, but also to establish

effective channels of communication and permanent structures to strengthen bilateral ties and advance intergovernmental relations.

Hi-level policy dialogue on the Functioning, Opportunities and Challenges of Ethiopia's Federal System

During the reporting period, the House of Federation has taken proactive steps in revisiting the functioning and limitations of the Ethiopian federal system. The HoF facilitated a series of high level political consultations, which resulted in the development of *a draft Inter-Governmental Relations (IGR).* The draft Inter-Governmental Relations (IGR) document was submitted to the Cabinet for further review; and once the review process is finalized the document will be submitted to the HoPR for endorsement as regulating law for IGR in Ethiopia.

Initiated a Nation-Wide Conflict Mapping

The HoF, in its effort to promote social cohesion, managing diversity, preventing and managing conflicts as well as fostering dialogues and building peace, initiated a comprehensive conflict mapping exercise. The collection and compilation of conflict data is being finalized, and the complete mapping is expected to be finalized in the next fiscal year (EFY 2011). HoF also works closely with the Ministry of Federal and Pastoralist Development Affairs in the *Conflict Mapping and* developing a *National Peace Architecture*.

Supporting Traditional Conflict Prevention and Management Structures

A consultative workshop on traditional dispute resolution mechanisms (such as community structure, religious institutions, etc) in SNNPR and Oromia region was organized by HoF for exchanging best practices, sharing experiences, and also developing a comprehensive traditional mechanism for systematic conflict transformation. The high-level federal and regional delegates as well as representatives of communities and religious institutions participated in the consultative workshop. The consultative workshop was attended by 100 participants; of which 30 were women.

Conflict Prevention through the establishment of a Conflict Early Warning and Rapid Response Mechanism (CEWRRM)

MoFPDA exerted effort to upgrade and strengthen the Conflict Early Warning and Rapid Response Mechanism (CEWRRM) at all levels (federal, regional and local) so as to prevent and manage conflicts and fostering building peace nationwide. In this effort, the ministry started to upgrade the CEWRRM at federal and two pilot regions (Oromia and SNNPR); and it accomplished 25 percent of its planned targets during this reporting period. MoFPDA recruited volunteers (local Field Monitors) who collect information from grassroot levels using the CEWRRM. For equipping the Field Monitors with the necessary skill for timely collecting and sharing early warning information, training was provided for 761 voluntary Field Monitors (453 males and 308 females). This capacity is expected to help regularly monitor trends and alert authorities to take appropriate and proactive measures to prevent an outbreak of violence.

Engaging and Training Youth in Universities on Conflict Resolution and Mediation

Universities are melting pots where youth from the different parts of the country meet and interact in an environment that facilitates inter-cultural exchange and personal development. However, recently Universities have become epicentres of conflicts where cultural and religious intolerance have resulted in violence. In the effort to promote cultural and religious tolerance in the Universities, MoFPDA established forums in 37 public Universities *to strengthen University Youth Peace Initiatives.* The peace forums proved to have been instrumental in fostering the culture of peace and tolerance and play a

paramount role in the prevention of violence in Universities and beyond. To improve understanding of conflict and its handling, training on conflict resolution and mediation was provided to 600 members of executive committees of the forums and relevant staffs of the Universities' administrations. The 600 participants of the training were drawn from the 37 Public Universities where the forums established.

Awareness Raising on Constitutional Interpretation and CCI Case Handling System Initiated

The CCI, in partnership with Fana Broadcasting Corporation organized a training on constitutional interpretation in two rounds. The constitutional interpretation training which was conducted at Adama in August 2017 and June 2018 was attended by 99 constitutional interpretive bodies and selected judges who represented all the regions (50 in the first round and 49 in the second round). Out of the total trainees, 31 were women. The CCI with the support of GDPP organized two consultative workshops to discuss constitutional interpretations including interpretation of complex cases. The two rounds' consultative workshops were conducted at Bishoftu; first one from 14 to 15 August 2017, and the second one from 17 to 18 August 2017. The workshops were attended by 100 participants who are legal and constitutional experts, of which 23 were women. The constitutional experts drawn from the House of Federation and House of Peoples Representatives participated in the consultative forum which examined two selected complex constitutional cases. CCI initiated development of operational manual/rules of procedures for constitutional cases; and draft document produced. It also initiated development of IT-based case management system. The developments of both the manual and IT-based system are ongoing, with expectation of completion in the next reporting period.

National sensitization workshop on SDG 16*:*

UNDP led the organization of an SDG16 Sensitization workshop that intended to deepen understanding of stakeholder's relevant government institutions, the development community, civil society and the UN system on SDG 16, including the monitoring and measurement tools and reporting arrangements. The workshop contributed to have a common understanding on ways to ensure that SDG 16 targets are accorded with required attention in development planning and monitoring. It also allowed participants to identify opportunities/space for state and non-state actors to jointly reflect and identify possible areas of collaboration in the future. The workshop was conducted in February 2017. The following key recommendations came out as an outcome of the workshop:

- The need to identify and draw participation from wide range of relevant actors and stakeholders at national and regional levels;
- The need to identify and set the functions and complementary responsibilities among the relevant actors, as well as that leading the collaboration;
- The need for strengthening the platform for regular dialogue and information sharing among stakeholders;
- The need to give due attention for the financial and resource need and sources for the implementation of SDG 16 and ensure preparedness;
- Conduct a next discussion, and strengthening platform for continuous and regular dialogue, for wider conversation and information sharing among stakeholders;
- As to 'who takes it forward' country stakeholders (government, people, CSO), and UN support to take the forefront actions;
- Identify roles for all actors with duty bearers and right holders (with human rights-based approach) and all to duly take the identified responsibility and uphold accountability;
- Involve the private sector, traditional leaders and others that can play complementary role and ensure participation;
- Ensure the voices of women, unemployed and young people are heard;

<u>Output 5:</u> Access to justice enhanced and human rights promoted and protected across Ethiopia

Output 5 of GDPP builds on the current accomplishments that are leading to effective implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan II and strives to improve rule of law and access to justice.

Overview of achievements:

During this reporting period, OAG in its effort to promote and protect human rights across the country, finalized and launched Ethiopia's second generation of the National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP), aimed at crystalizing the government's vison and intentions concerning the promotion and protection of human rights. Concurrently, the EHRC engaged actively in the monitoring of the NHRAP through its federal offices and regional branches. The monitoring focused on how the ministries and their regional counterparts as well as other public institutions implemented the identified actions for which they would be responsible. The EHRC also engaged in HRs advocacy activities through the organization of two national consultative fora, one on the rights of people with disability particularly as relates to access to public services and infrastructures; and another on violence against women and children. This reporting period also witnessed the provision of free legal aid services facilitated by the EHRC in partnership with the Universities of Adigrat, Semera, Jijiga and Wollega. Almost 5,000 people received the service, out of which 60% were women.

Specific accomplishments recorded under this output are presented below:

Advancing the "National Human Rights Action Plan" and Organizing Community Forums on Human Rights

The OAG in its effort to promote and protect human rights across the country, finalized and launched Ethiopia's second generation of the *National Human Rights Action Plan*, which reflects government's vison and intentions concerning the promotion and protection of human rights in the years to come. OAG also initiated bidding process for translating the National Human Rights Action Plan into English language for subsequent publication for a consumption by international partners. The Action Plan emphasizes all the actions that should be taken by all government institutions for ensuring the rights of citizens are met. The OAG also focused its efforts on strengthening internal systems and structures at all levels for the implementation of and reporting on the National Human Rights Action Plan.

Monitoring the implementation of the *National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP*) was another preoccupation of the Ethiopian Human Right Commission (EHRC). To that end, the Commission's staff conducted field monitoring throughout the country, and support has been provided to the federal ministries and their regional counterparts which are the implementing actors. The monitoring focused on how public institutions at federal and regional levels implemented the identified actions for which they would be responsible for implementation.

With the aim of enhancing the promotion and protection of human rights, the commission established partnership with the Forum for Democracy and Governance and organized two dialogue forums on emerging issues related to the current reform agendas. The forums were organized in May and June 2018 at Addis Ababa. The forums highlighted priority topics that need immediate attention from the Commission and all democratic institutions: The Right of Movement, the Right to Own Assets, the Right to Information, as well as the Right to Social Media Activism in light of its contribution for fostering democratic culture. 150 participants (45% women) attended the two forums.

The Commission also facilitated two national consultative fora, one on *the rights of people with disability* particularly as relates to access to public services and infrastructures; and another on *violence against women and children.* In the sessions witnessed discussions on the rights of people with disability, and the need to take their needs into account when construct and establish public infrastructure projects. The forum on violence against women and children accentuated on ways of ending violence against children & women as well as identify current problems and gaps in the course of protection of children and women rights.

Strengthening Human Rights Advocacy through Operational Manuals, Improved Database Systems and Communication Strategy of the EHRC

The EHRC has endeavoured to strengthen its advocacy, monitoring and oversight initiatives through developing training and operational manuals. Four manuals, namely the training manual on Human Rights and Conflicts; Human Rights and Human Trafficking Training Manual; Monitoring Manual for Juvenile Detention Centers, and Manual on user-friendly grievance redressing and complaint management mechanisms were developed/updated. The manuals developed or updated during the reporting period were validated with active participation of concerned experts, decision-makers and other stakeholders for ensuring refinement and buy-in for rollout. The hard copies of the manuals will be printed out in the next year for distribution. In addition, the electronic copies of the manuals will be uploaded in the Commission's website for making accessible for internal and external users. A Communication Strategy on Human Rights Communication was also developed by the EHRC. This strategy stipulates how the Commission should communicate internally and externally, especially with media, and it also clarifies the roles and responsibilities of the communicators.

The EHRC has embarked on a comprehensive upgrade of its database system in order to enhance the efficacy and effectiveness of information exchange of the Commission. To this effect, a review and upgrade of the existing database center has been initiated. In this reporting period, the required equipment to upgrade the database system were procured and supplied. In the next fiscal year (EFY 2011), development of software and data organization will be carried out to make the upgraded database system becomes fully functional.

Free Legal Aid Services Provided

In its effort to improve access to justice, EHRC partnered with the universities of Adigrat, Semera, Jijiga and Wollega and provided free legal services to vulnerable segments of local communities. The partnership that the Commission established with the four public Universities has been formalized though signed Memoranda of Understanding (MoU). With the free legal aid services provided in partnership with the four Universities, some 5,000 people out of which 60% were women and people with disability benefited from this assistance. The achievement of the target for free legal aid service in the reporting year is over target. Contributing factors for the significant over achievement are the commitment of the law faculties to undertake intensive and extensive awareness raising campaigns among the population about the free legal aid services, and also the readiness of the students to provide the services.

III. Project Risks and Issues

2018 has been a year of significant change in the Ethiopian political landscape, with direct impact on governance dynamics and on the ongoing reform process. The transition of power within the ruling EPRDF coalition and the access to power of PM Dr. Abiy Ahmed had sparked a new wave of hope across

the country and the triple transformation previously launched under PM Haliemariam Desalegn was taken forward by the new administration in a more forceful manner.

However, despite very positive developments in the political arena - both internally and regionally with the peace accord with neighbouring Eritrea and the rapprochement of the countries of the Horn - unrest in several parts of the country and clashes along ethnic lines have marked this year. Conflicts between the Somali and Oromo ethnic groups, and the Guji–Gedeo resulting in hundreds of dead, and nearly two million Internally Displaced People, were the most devastating. Other violent conflicts also occurred in Hawassa city between Sidama and Wolita ethnic groups, in Benishangul-Gumuz between Ormos and Anguwaks, and in Jijiga, where agitated Somali youth opened fire against non-Somali people. More recently, clashes along ethnic lines occurred on 15-17 September in Burayu town, at the outskirts of Addis Ababa, in the Oromia Regional State, leaving more than 25 people dead.

This propelled Peace, Stabilization and Peaceful Co-Existence on the forefront of the Government agenda. While government institutions continued to focus on democratic and long-term reform initiatives, with the support of the GDPP, there was a noticeable slowdown in several of the activities whose implementation got affected by the conflict. Several of the peacebuilding activities, led by the MoFPDA and HoF, had to be rescheduled several times as efforts of the administration were to be redirected to immediate crisis response and recovery. The EHRC on the other hand, had to enhance its role in sensitive case investigation and reporting, which implied the expansion of the portfolio and adding some new activities in the workplan. While civil unrest and conflict had been identified previously in the Programme's risk log and mitigation measures have been identified and considered, the slowdown of some activities and some shortcoming in relation to delivery were inevitable.

Despite the flexibility and high level of adaptability of the GDPP, the risk of having a shift of Government's policy priorities and uncertainties about the future directions following the change of government was also perceptible and this coerced many of the Implementing Partners to slow down the delivery of their activities until policy guidance was received by the Government. The Attorney General's Office and the Ministry of Federal and Pastoralist Development Affairs for example were the main IPs affected by this shift in policy priorities. The exacerbation of ethnic tensions that led to the spur of violence between various ethnic groups and the most recent security incidents on the outskirts of the capital city add to the complexity of the political and governance landscape; they reconfirmed however the inter-relation between the peacebuilding and peaceful co-existence agenda of the government, economic growth and stable, accountable and trusted institutions.

The renewed emphasis of the Government on ensuring improved responsiveness, inclusiveness and enhanced accountability of public institutions have prompted UNDP to consider ways to re-envision GDPP programmatic priorities to respond more effectively to a shifting and evolving governance agenda. There is indeed a need to revisit the GDPP to ensure that it remains even more relevant and responsive to emerging needs, and help democratic institutions cope with the challenges and remain credible to the public and gain their confidence and trust in a very critical political transition. UNDP has embarked on a re-envisioning exercise that considers the most recent challenges the country is faced with, and devising ways to supporting public institutions become more relevant and responsive to the needs and aspirations of the people.

a. Updated project risks and actions

Project Risk 1: ***Overshadowing of the Governance and Democratization agenda by the political shifts and peacebuilding/making priorities***

Actions taken:

i. *Regular monitoring of the political and security developments in the country;*
ii. *Repositioning of the GDPP jointly with the Implementing Partners to ensure full alignment and effective contribution to the policy agenda of the government (repositioning paper underway);*
iii. *Raising awareness of Government partners on the interlinkage between governance and peacebuilding agendas and identifying ways to supporting governance and democratization strengthening in line with peace agenda priorities.*

Project Risk 2: ***Lack of policy clarity resulting in senior officials being reluctant to provide necessary guidance, thus delaying implementation of project activities***

Actions taken:

i. *Enhanced engagement with the Prime Minister's Office (PMO), and prospective joint activities envisioned;*
ii. *Prioritization of reform initiatives that are in line with the Government expressed policy priorities (Support to Justice Sector Reform, Civil Society Law and Civic Engagement Policy, Media Policy Framework, Diaspora Engagement and Policy Framework);*
iii. *Work with Government counterparts on revisiting their AWPs and priority interventions to reflect the Government' current policy priorities.*

b. Updated project issues and actions

Project Issue 1: ***Ensuring relevance of the GDPP to current political and policy priorities***

Actions taken:

i. *Political analysis determining the recent trends and policy priorities of the Government and their prospective impact on the democratization agenda;*
ii. *Repositioning of the GDPP jointly with the Implementing Partners and programme partners to ensure full alignment and effective contribution to the policy agenda of the government (repositioning paper underway);*

Project Issue 2: ***Some IPs interventions focused on traditional capacity building activities rather than on longer term institutional reform initiatives***

Actions taken:

i. *Sensitization of IPs on the importance of institutional development and the need to ensure long term sustainability of the reform processes;*
ii. *Technical Assistance provided through resident Programme Officers within the IPs and programme staff in designing long-term sustainable interventions, in complement to capacity building;*

iii. *Capturing the reform successes through lessons learned;*
iv. *Undertake DIs Capacity Assessment work and expected results;*

Project Issue 3: ***Lack of technical knowledge in some areas, compounded by loss of trained people due to staff mobility in the government offices***

Actions taken:

i. *UNDP fielded Programme Officers in the large majority of IPs in order to infuse technical inputs. IPs have already expressed positive feedback for this support;*
ii. *Dedicated training and capacity development was undertaken to selected staff;*

Project Issue 4: ***Lack of effective internal and inter-governmental coordination, financial delivery/absorption issues and poor planning and budgeting practices, and limitations in result reporting.***

Actions taken:

i. *UNDP Programme Officer are fielded in the IPs and provide project management support and oversight;*
ii. *Dedicated training on Results-Based planning and financial management provided;*
iii. *M&E Officer has been recently recruited to improve on results reporting;*
iv. *Communication capacity (Communication Officer recently recruited on the team) enhanced, which would improve the communication of results and the articulation of narratives of the reform.*

Project Issue 5: ***Limited Senior Level Government engagement in the Programme Management structures***

Action taken: UNDP formally communicated to MoFEC and leadership of all IPs that engagement in the Programme Management Board is critical for the success of the Programme and to ensure coherence of the reform initiatives.

Project Issue 6: ***Limited participation of civil society organizations in programme implementation***

Action taken: UNDP has continued to advocate participation of civil society organizations in programme implementation, where that is feasible. To that effect, UNDP assisted IPs in identifying possible entry point and modalities for partnerships with civil society organizations. More and more IPs are embracing the idea and with the new CSO law in the making, it is expected the CS operating environment will improve.

IV. Lessons Learned

i) High level of flexibility and adaptability of governance programming to country context developments, particularly in transitional settings

This reporting period and the recent shift in the political landscape of the country has reconfirmed the importance of ensuring a high level of adaptability and responsiveness of the programme to the political and policy shifts that the country would be witnessing, without compromising the basic foundations,

principles and pillars of the programme. While there were delays in the implementation of some activities, mainly due to the exacerbation of internal conflicts across the country, the design of the GDPP allowed a rapid refocus of the programme to respond to priorities that were set by the new political leadership and this was very well received by government.

ii) Engagement of the Center of Government in leading the reform process, while aligning to policy priority areas

The importance of involving the highest level of government in ensuring coherence of the reform process was rapidly noted by UNDP. Without jeopardizing the spirit of the Programme, which focuses on supporting autonomous democratic institutions, their independence and directly contributing to the effective separation of powers, the need to include the Prime Minister's Office as lead entity of the envisioning of the reform process has been confirmed. There is an attempt currently to include the PMO as one of the Implementing partners of the Programme. This would allow the GDPP to enjoy country ownership and leadership at the highest level and remain relevant to the reform process as envisioned by the political leadership and confirmed by the parliament.

iii) Ensuring internal coordination within each IP, among IPs to avoid unnecessary duplication of efforts and competition

The Programme Management structures (PMB and PTC) have coordination and technical support functions that underpin the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the programme. These structures have ensured effective coordination both on the high-level managerial and on the technical fronts. However, there were challenges to mobilize the various IPs to engage through the PMB, and this coerced UNDP to request the postponement of the PMB after no quorum was reached. Similar trend was also observed at the Programme Technical Committee level. Government Institutions are less enthusiastic to engage proactively in these coordination structures and prefer implementing their workplans independently. The next reporting period will witness progress on this front.

iv) Continued investment in building knowledge and skills in the implementing partners, including managing for results is important

Democratic transformation programmes focus on the various levels of capacity development (Enabling Environment (Institutional, Organizational and Individual), and this has been a guiding principle of UNDP's programming approach in designing and supporting the implementation of GDPP. UNDP has prioritized knowledge sharing and provision of technical inputs through support structures provided to Government counterparts. These inputs were positively received and have improved the quality of the workplan development and implementation. However, shortcomings remain on the reporting side where more improvements are needed. UNDP will focus its efforts in the next reporting period on ensuring user-friendly result reporting templates are developed jointly with the IPs and used in order to start capturing the impact of interventions.

V. Conclusions and Way Forward

The first year of GDPP has yielded positive results despite the very challenging political and governance context that the country has been faced with. As noted in the progress results sections, support to deepening democratization, facilitating high-profile policy dialogue platforms, promoting human rights and diversity management, strengthening national capacities for conflict analysis and peace building have been at the forefront of the GDPP interventions. Institutional strengthening and the improvement of administrative processes within the two Houses and in various accountability and oversight institutions in the Executive have been the highlight of this reporting period.

Engaging with the various IPs on a more normative agenda has started, and there are several initiatives that are paving the way for the Government Institutions to play a more active role in the advancement of a Human Rights based agenda. These IPs are primarily the EHRC, the FEACC and the EIO. This approach will be deepened as the programme evolves. GDPP is actively seeking outreach to regional counterparts as well as civil society and is encouraging implementing partners to develop strategies to that end. FEACC, EHRC and OFAG have made some progress in this regard, HoPR has embarked on a similar exercise.

UNDP has started engaging with the OAG and the Law and Justice Affairs Advisory Council (LJAAC) and has plans to engage more proactively in supporting Justice Sector Reform in support of improved Rule of Law, Accountability and improved Access to Justice. GDPP intends to provide support (by way of Technical Assistance) to the work of the Technical Working Groups within LJAAC, under the umbrella of OAG. The Programme also plans to support the Government of Ethiopia in conducting a Justice Sector Assessment that would inform the development of a 'stand-alone' justice sector programme, building and capitalizing on previous experiences.

Given the shift in policy priorities of the Government, there is a need to align the programme more effectively to the priority areas the Government has prioritized. In response to shifting political and governance priorities in the country, UNDP intends to issue a re-positioning paper that would inform the development/revision of the workplan of GDPP and would align it better to the priorities of the Government. This paper will be developed jointly with IPs and is intended to be tabled to the PMB for consideration during the fourth quarter of 2018.

Next Steps would include:

i. Supporting the Government/IPs in building stronger evidence for policy development to inform the reform process. The key contribution of UNDP will focus on the Justice Sector Assessment and the support planned to the LJAAC;

ii. Contributions will also encompass media reform, gender analysis, civic engagement, capacity needs assessment of select DIs with response package, development of national peace architecture, corruption perception survey, etc;

iii. Formalize the engagement with the Prime Minister's Office and position GDPP as a conduct for technical support to enhancing the effectiveness of the office in terms of policy development, performance management and delivery monitoring;

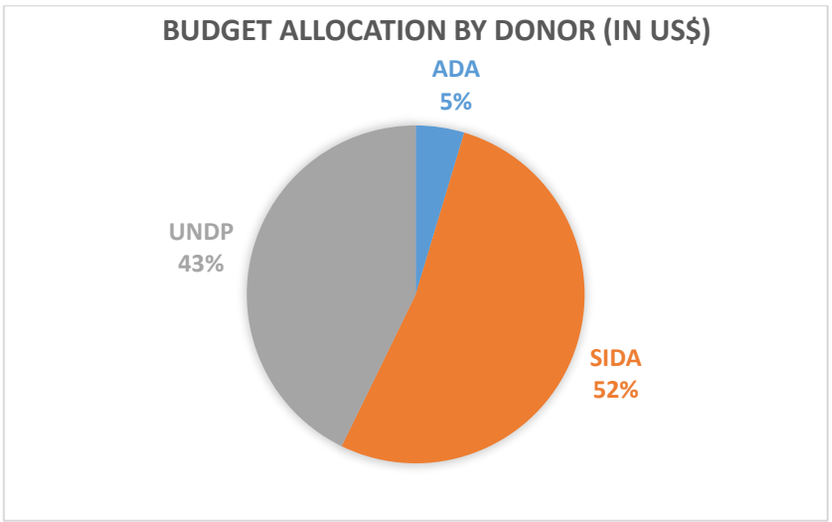
iv. Explore ways to ensure greater relevance of the programme as regards imminent democratic practices and activities: general elections, House oversight and law-making functions, grievance handling, human rights monitoring;

VI. Financial Status (in USD)[2]

Table 1: Summary of Financial Overview

Donor	Contribution	Expenditure	Advance/ Commitment	Total Disbursement	Residual Balance
UNDP *	2727,521	2407,218	8,361	2415,579	311,942
Swidish International Cooperation Agency (SIDA)	3352,893	1789,631	270,201	2059,832	1293,061
Austria Development Agency (ADA)	296,209	-	255,503	255,503	40,706
Grand Total	**6376,623**	**4196,849**	**534,065**	**4730,914**	**1645,709**

*** UNDP allocation & disbursement were reflected in 2017 b/c the allocation of donor funds were received end of 2017.**



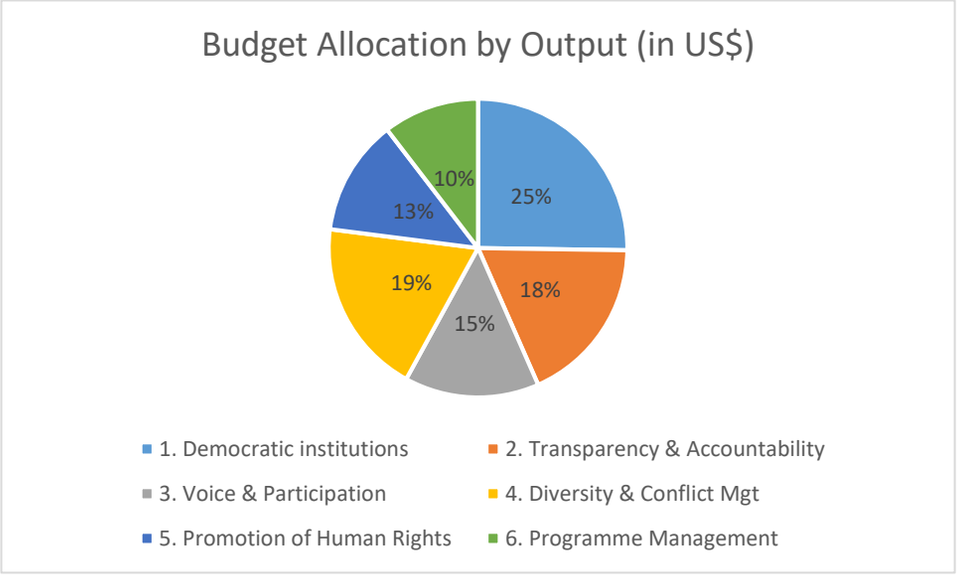
2 *Disclaimer: Data contained in all tables is an extract of UNDP financial records. All financial data provided is provisional.*

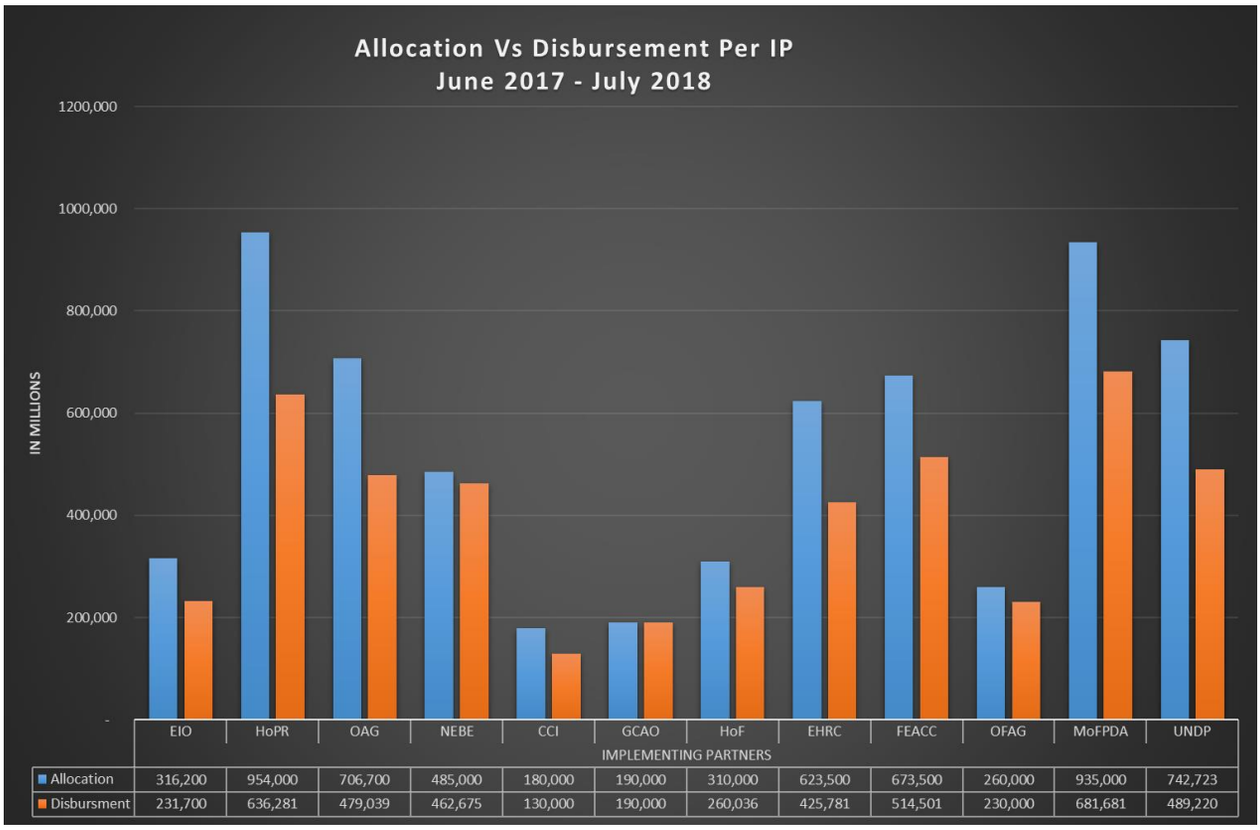
Disclaimer: UNDP adopted IPSAS (International Public-Sector Accounting Standards) on 1 January 2012, cumulative totals that include data prior to that date are presented for illustration only.

Summary of Total Resources Per Output
July 2017 - June 2018

Output No.	Output Name	Allocation	Disbursement	Commitment/ Advance	Total Disbursement	Remaining Balance
1	Law making oversight & representation	1506,365	1025,355	163,611	1188,966	317,399
2	Transparency &	1491,319	907,869	109,700	1017,569	473,750
3	Voice & Participation	870,694	531,365	168,354	699,719	170,975
4	Diversity and Conflict	1136,500	905,250	47,932	953,182	183,318
5	Promotion of Human Rights/Access to Justice	749,700	531,699	44,468	576,167	173,533
6	Programme Management	622,045	295,311	-	295,311	326,734
	Total	**6376,623**	**4196,849**	**534,065**	**4730,914**	**1645,709**
*** UNDP allocation & disbursement were reflected in 2017 b/c the allocation of donor funds were received end of 2017.**						

**** Data contained in all tables is an extract of UNDP financial records. All financial data provided is provision***




Allocation Vs Disbursement Per IP
June 2017 - July 2018
1200,000
1000,000
800,000
600,000
400,000
200,000
-
IN MILLIONS
EIO HoPR OAG NEBE CCI GCAO HoF EHRC FEACC OFAG MoFPDA UNDP
IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
Allocation 316,200 954,000 706,700 485,000 180,000 190,000 310,000 623,500 673,500 260,000 935,000 742,723
Disbursment 231,700 636,281 479,039 462,675 130,000 190,000 260,036 425,781 514,501 230,000 681,681 489,220

VII. Annexes

Annex one: success stories

Medawork is a trained law enforcement official on Human rights

Success Recorded: Law enforcement officials committed to uphold the law, respect the rights of every person while being impartial and professional.

Medawork Bezabeh is one of the mid-level law enforcement officials in North Wollo zone, Amhara region, who had undergone a four days intensive training on human rights for law enforcement and security agencies who is now committed to respect and protect the human rights including rights of suspects.

'We didn't care about the right of the suspect and allowed to be beaten', said Medawork. 'I also never bothered to notice all the violation of the prison inmates', she said.

Contrary to legitimate expectation, law enforcement officials in Ethiopia have little to no professional skills or knowledge of relevant human rights laws and how to apply. Medawork and her colleagues use their common sense and self-education to understand the law but never had an organized training in the past.

The training of trainers expects the trainees to go back to their institutions and educated their colleagues and lead by examples. 'I will partner with the civil society and academic institutions to organize similar trainings for my fellow officials and colleagues', said Medawork.

The training was delivered by the Ethiopia Huma Right Commission (EHRC) & the Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) through technical and financial support from UNDP/GDPP. EHRC through GDPP has provided similar Trainings of Trainers to 226 law enforcement officials in Amhara, Oromia and Southern Nations, Nationalities Peoples Regions over the past 12 months.

High Level officials attending the Peace and Reconciliation conference

Success Recorded: Community and religious leaders united and use their social and moral capital to promote peace, reconciliation and inclusive and democratic governance in conflict-prone areas.

Religious leaders have joined hands in facilitating inter-faith reconciliation and youth counselling to restore confidence as well as facilitating peaceful learning atmospheres in higher learning institution in the country after participating at an intense National Peace and Reconciliation conference organized by the Inter-Religious Council of Ethiopia, that was supported the program.

The past three years have been challenging years for Ethiopia. Security situation deteriorated in the country leading to considerable death tolls, property destruction and losses in development opportunities following the spiral of protests that rocked the nation. "University students were threatening to continue protests and enter into clashes each other across ethnic and religious lines while many, especially women, were preparing to quit their education and leave the university campuses for their homes," said Huluf Woldesslasie, the deputy executive director of the Inter-Religious Council of Ethiopia, explaining the situation before their interventions.

Huluf said "The youth who were highly agitated and frustrated by some of the harms done on them by government security forces were not ready to listen to either the University administration or the local government nor religious leaders."

The two-day conference was an overwhelming success, attracting 600 participants from different parts of the country representing religious institutions, media, civil society and youth and women associations and government ministries, including the deputy prime minister and renowned personalities. The participants deliberated about the causes of violence and recommended courses of actions to be taken by the government and the different stakeholder in the country.

During the conference, religious leaders have set an exemplary act by ignoring their differences, speak as one in all platforms and collaborate in unison which has tremendously impacted their credibility and acceptance by all including the country's political leadership. Pastor Tsadiku Abdo, President of the Ethiopian Evangelical Churches Fellowship said, "this conference has alerted us to be proactive in preventing conflicts ahead of time by facilitating dialogues and bridging differences. We don't have to wait for violence to occur"

Since then a series of regional and local peace conferences led by religious leaders were held including in academic institutions spreading the message of peace and reconciliation, mutual respect and tolerance, Human dignity and forgiveness.

Annex Two: Progress on Achievement of Outputs by Activity Indicators during the reporting period (EFY 2010 - June 2017 – July 2018)

Output 1: Political processes of federal and regional state legislative bodies are Inclusive and effectively delivering on their constitutional mandates **The implementing partners which performed the activities to contribute to achievement of the output are: HoPRs, EHRC, NEBE, FEACC, EIO, OAG, and OFAG;**				
Indicators	***Targets (as per 2018 AWP)***	***Cumulative annual results achieved current fiscal year per target/indicator***	***Target Met***[3]	**Remark**
Number of Members of Parliament & Staff trained on legislative analysis, law making/drafting, public budget and finance; result-based management, leadership skills; disaggregated by sex and type of training;	180 MPs and staffs;	**Sixty-seven (12 females**) standing committee chairs and senior legislative staffs trained on legislative analysis; 30 MPs and Financial & Audit managers (5 women) trained on public budget and finance; 25 staffs (3 females) trained on RBM; and 70 senior staffs (10 women) trained on leadership skills; 105% of the targets for trainings achieved;	On target	
Number of study on parliamentary oversight tools and mechanisms used by the HoPR to monitor the works of the Executive Committees conducted, and study document produced;	1 study document;	1 study on parliamentary oversight tools and mechanisms conducted, and document produced; 100% of the target achieved;	On target	
Call center and system developed for facilitating citizens	1 call center and system;	The Call Center development initiated but not finalized; 25% of the target accomplished;	Below target	Other parallel activities such as recruitment of staffs to call center has been conducted and the

[3]*Below Target (4): less than 75%; Close to Target (3): 75-89%; On Target (2): 90 -105 % and Over Target (1): greater than 105%.*

engagement with the parliament and their representatives (MPs);				necessary equipment procured; and the service is expected to start soon.
Number of Federal Parliament and Regional/City Council's forum organized;	1 consultation forum;	1 forum as a platform for Federal Secretariats and RSC established; 100% of the target achieved;	On target	
Number of communication and media engagement strategy for the parliament developed;	1 communication and media engagement strategy	Strategy not developed; 0% of the target achieved;	Below target	The activity was postponed with the aim of developing the strategy using in-house capacity, and activity included in the July – Dec 2018 AWP;
Number of digital system of HoPRs developed and operationalized;	1 digital system;	The first phase of the project which is the analysis of the existing system and gap assessment conducted and document produced; 25% of the target achieved;	Below target	The development of the digital system delayed for next planning period;
Number of networking and paper free system of HoPRs established;	1 networking and paper free system;	10 applications are developed to use paper free system in the office work; 100% of the target achieved;	On target	
Number of federal, and regional levels Democratic Institutions (DIs) forums organized; disaggregated by administrative level;	5 Federal, and Regional DIs forums;	1 federal and DIs forum at federal level organized; and papers presented, and MoU signed during the forum; 20% of the target achieved;	Below target	Regional level forums were not organized;
Number of manuals on human rights advocacy, and advisory and other services developed or reviewed and operationalized by type;	4 manuals	2 manuals developed by EHRC: 1 manual on Human Rights and Conflict; another one on Human Rights and Human Trafficking; and 1 manual on Juvenile detention centers and other one on grievance redressing mechanism reviewed and/or updated; 100% of the target achieved;	On Target	
Number of human rights Communication Strategy developed;	1 communications strategy;	One human rights communications strategy developed; 100% of the target achieved;	On Target	

Number of EHRC's training needs assessment conducted and medium and short terms training package developed;	1 training needs assessment;	0% of the target achieved;	Below target	The assessment was not conducted because the budget allocated was not enough to hire an independent consultant. It also took a longer time to formally recruit an independent consultant or consulting firm with contending priorities at the Commission; The activity was planned to execute in the biannual work-plan (July – Dec 2018)
Number of EHRC management and senior staffs trained on leadership skills, disaggregated by sex;	100 leadership staff	124 management and senior staffs trained; where 46% (57) were women; 124% of the target accomplished;	Over target	The budget allocated allowed to add more trainees to benefit from the training. The training capacitated the staff in improving their day to day leadership that intern contributed in capacitating the Commission to achieve its critical core mandates.
Number of EHRC's database center reviewed and upgraded;	1 Database centre,	The procurement of all required equipment completed. The remaining activity is to develop the software and arrange data systematically; 50% of the target achieved;	Below target	
Number of NEBE's training needs assessment conducted;	1 needs assessment	One needs assessment conducted and needs identified; 100% of the target achieved;	On target	

Number of NEBE head quarter and branch offices staffs who received various capacity building trainings (civic education, dispute resolution, financial management, election planning and management, etc); disaggregated by sex, training type, and office;	252 trainees; 177 males and 75 females	Training on various topics provided to 227 NEBE staffs at head quarter and branch/regional offices; of the total trainees, 68 were women; 90% of the target accomplished;	On target	
NEBE operational systems and work relationships between head quarter and regional offices strengthened and enhanced;	No target	Consultative workshops on operational manual and working relationships conducted and common understanding created;	Not applicable;	
Number of media engagement and communication strategy of NEBE developed;	1 strategy	One strategy developed and operationalized; 100% of the target accomplished;	On target	
Number of Needs Assessment conducted for FEACC and REACCs	1 need assessment;	Training need assessment conducted; and preparing training package remains to be done; 75% of the target achieved;	Close to Target	
Number of technical expert recruited to provide support on review of contract management and administration systems of the mega public projects by profession;	1 technical expert (engineer);	1 technical expert hired; 100% of the target accomplished;	On Target	
Number of equipment and facilities supplied to strengthen FEACC training center by type of equipment and facility;	3 LCD projectors, 1 laptop, 22 Printers, 4 colour printers and 2 full set managerial office furniture;	Equipment and facilities supplied for strengthening the training center; 100% of target achieved;	On target	
Number of training needs' assessments of EIO conducted, and training package developed;	1 need assessment and training package;	The training needs of EIO assessed and package developed; 100% of target achieved;	On-target	
Number of EIO' workers who received various capacity enhancement trainings; disaggregated by sex of trainees and course type;	150 employees of EIO;	270 workers of EIO were trained on information management system; methods and implementation techniques of job evaluation & grading; results-based reporting and organization of financial data; 180% of target achieved;	Over target	

Number of EIO staffs participated in review and experience sharing meeting; disaggregated by branch office and sex of participants;	118 staffs;	118 staffs of EIO from all branch offices participated in the review and experience sharing meetings conducted twice in the reporting period; of total, 23 were woman staffs; 100% of the target accomplished;	On target	
Number of consolidated version of available domestic laws, disaggregated by language version;	1 Amharic version and another one English version;	1 Amharic version of consolidated domestic laws available by OAG; 50% of the target achieved.	Below Target	
Number of workshop on the challenges of legal drafting or law making in Ethiopia organized by OAG;	1 workshop;	1 workshop which attended by federal and regional legal drafting professionals conducted; 100% of the target accomplished;	On Target	
Number of training materials on corruption and criminal justice administration developed by OAG; and number of training sessions organized to federal and regional judges, prosecutors, police, journalists, civil society and government officials;	1 training material; and 3 round training sessions;	1 training material developed; and two rounds of training sessions conducted; 100% of target for material development achieved; and 66% of the target for training rounds accomplished;	Closer to target	
Number of IT supported corruption case management system and NHRAP database of OAG developed;	1 case management system, and NHRAP database;	Both not peroformed; 0% of the target achieved;	Below target	Not performed as new direction or orders came for building the database as part of the National Integrated Justice Information System (NIJIS)
Number of staffs of OFAG who received various skill-based trainings; disaggregated by training type;	100 trainees;	34 auditors trained on leadership; 4 Auditors graduates M.A program; 3 IT Experts trained in IT Audit; 21 ACCA trained; 4 Auditors Afrosai-E Strategic Review trained; 66% of the target achieved;	Below target	
Number of participants of Audit awareness creation sessions conducted by OFAG;	1100 participants	1119 staffs of Office of Regional Auditor General (ORAG) from all the regions participated in the awareness raising sessions; 101% of the target accomplished;	On target	

Output 2: Federal and regional state systems of governance are accountable, transparent and are delivering services in inclusive and responsive ways; **The implementing partners which performed the activities to contribute to achievement of the output are: FEACC, EIO, and OFAG;**				
Number of media programmes and TV spots for promoting ethics and integrity produced and transmitted by FEACC, disaggregated by type;	3 TV spots and 1 drama	Four TV spots and 1 drama produced and forecasted; 125% of target accomplished;	Over Target	
Number of national youth and children ethics strategy developed by FEACC;	1 strategy document	Draft strategy document developed; and review of the draft document and its validation remain; 80% of target achieved;	Close to target	
Number of platforms used for promoting public awareness on ethics and integrity to fight corruption; disaggregated by type of platform;	1 international anti-corruption day and 1 coalition forum	Event organized on commemoration of international anti-corruption day by FEACC; and 1 coalition forum organized; 100% of target accomplished;	On Target	
Number of National Anti-Corruption Policy developed and adopted;	1 policy document	ToR and proposal for development of policy carried out; 30% of the target achieved.	Below Target	Procurement of consultancy service delayed;
Number of high-risk sectors for institutional corruption reviewed and advised/trained for remedial actions by FEACC; disaggregated by sector and high-risk area;	5 Sectors (Public Procurement, Land Administration, Tax Administration, Construction, and Justice sector) 5 trainings to 5 high-risk areas	Five sectors reviewed and advised/trained; 100% of target accomplished;	On Target	
Number of national studies on prevention of corruption practices in mining sector conducted;	1 study reports	ToR developed, and review of proposal/bid evaluations made; 35% of target achieved;	Below Target	Service procurement process delayed;
Number of REACCs, CSOs and other ethics infrastructures workers who received ToT on how to implement anti-corruption activities; disaggregated by organization and sex of trainees;	364 trainees (235 men and 129 women) in 7 sessions;	Organized 7 sessions and provided ToT trainings to 381 (258 M, 123 F) drawn from REACCs, CSOs and other ethics infrastructures; 100% of the target accomplished;	On Target	
Number of workers of FEACC, REACC, and Federal Police	160 Individuals (45 Female and 115 Male)	Provided training to 233 (160 males and 73 females) who were	Over Target	

Corruption Investigation Team trained on asset registration and recovery; disaggregated by organization and sex of trainees;		drawn from FEACC, REACCs, Federal Police and public institutions; 145% of the target achieved;		
Number of weeks media products disseminated for creating public awareness on good governance and Access To Information (ATI); disaggregated by language and media (electronic and print) types;	52 weeks in each of Amharic and Afan Oroma Languages; and 15 weeks in Somali Language	Purchase of airtime agreement signed between EIO and Haromaya Fana FM Radio to broadcast a Radio Programme using Amharic and Afan Oromo languages for 52 weeks and in Somali languages for 15 weeks starting from 1st August 2018; 40% of the target accomplished;	Below target	
Number of tools (directives/guidelines and manuals) to facilitate full Implementation of ATI developed by EIO; disaggregated by type of tool;	4 guidelines and manuals (1 directive on disclosure of information; 1 information fee regulation directive; 1 information handling and file management guideline; and 1 case management manual);	4 guidelines/manuals developed by EIO. The directive on disclosure of information developed; the information fee regulation directive drafted but not finalized; information handling and file management guideline developed; and the case management manual developed; 80% of the target achieved;	Close to target	
Number of government communication and record management officers and heads trained by EIO on ATI law; disaggregated by sex of participants;	110 officers and heads (15 women and 95 men)	110 officers and heads of units trained by EIO; of total 15 were women; 100% of target accomplished;	On target	
Number of representatives of CSOs and government institutions who participated on good governance workshop; disaggregated by sex of participants;	95 participants (24 females and 71 males)	95 representatives of CSOs and government institutions participated; 100% of the target achieved;	On-target	
Number of study on the causes and possible solutions of maladministration problems conducted by EIO;	1 study document	The study on the causes and possible solutions of maladministration problems conducted by EIO, and draft document produced and validated;	Close to target	Draft document produced, but finalization remains;

		85% of the target achieved;		
Number of federal and regional Office if Auditor General's experts who trained in IT Audit and its preparation; disaggregated by administrative level;	271 experts (3 from federal, and 269 from regions);	270 experts trained (2 from federal and 269 from different regions); 99% of the target achieved;	On target	
Number of Audit Annual Books published and distributed;	7500 Audit Annual Books;	7500 Audit Annual Finical and Performance Books published and distributed to staff, stakeholders and customers 100% of the target accomplished;	On target	
Output 3: Citizens are empowered to voice their concerns and participate in decision-making and political processes at all levels of governance The implementing partners which performed the activities to contribute to achievement of the output are: HoPRs, NEBE, MoFPDA, and GCAO;				
Number of women in federal parliament participated in the women's caucus forums organized;	130 women participants;	130 women members of federal parliament participated for undertaking performance evaluation and planning; 100% of the target achieved;	On target	Availability of gender advocacy strategy of the parliamentary women caucus;
Number of members of parliament and staffs at federal and regional levels trained on incorporation of voices of youth and women, gender issues and media for women, leadership and communication skills, and gender mainstreaming; disaggregated by sex, responsibility category, and administrative level;	190 trainees; of which 146 women;	190 members of parliament and staffs from federal and regional level and with different responsibility categories were received various training courses; of the total trainees 146 were women; 100% of the target achieved;	On target	
Number of strategy on increasing women's and youth's opportunities in public leadership developed and implemented by HoPRs;	1 advocacy strategy;	0% of target achieved;	Below target	Reprogrammed with advice to develop the strategy after conducting gender analysis and identifying gaps;

Number of consultative forums with members of registered political parties organized by NEBE, and peoples participated; disaggregated by sex and place where forums held;	3 forums; and 60 participants (55 men and 5 women)	3 forums organized by NEBE at Awassa, Adama and Addis Ababa; and 55 political party members participated; of which 5 were women; 92% of the target achieved;	On target;	
Number of members of political parties who received trainings on gender mainstreaming, leadership and dispute resolution skills; and election process and communication skills;	113 participants; 67 men and 46 women;	113 members of political parties trained by NEBE; of which 46 were females; 100% of the target accomplished;	On target	
Number of forums organized by NEBE for engagement of media institutions, and number of media personnel participated;	36 participants	36 media personnel from media institutions participated; of which 3 were females; 100% of the target achieved;	On target	
Number of consultative workshops for gathering inputs for the development of strategy and legal framework on CSO engagement conducted by MoFPDA;	2 consultative workshops	2 consultative workshops conducted by MoFPDA; 100% of target accomplished;	On target	
Number of researches for assessing the status of CSOs in Ethiopia undertaken by MoFPDA;	1 research	1 research was underway; 85% of target achieved;	Close to target	
Number of dialogue forums with CSOs conducted;	3 dialogue forums/sessions	1 national forum in collaboration with PMO carried out, and 2 regional dialogue sessions conducted; 100% of the target accomplished;	On target	
Number of media and communication members/practitioners who received various trainings conducted by GCAO, disaggregated by training course and sex of trainees;	600 trainees on investigative and developmental journalism; Male: 480, Female 120; 400 trainees on mass media and information proclamation; Male: 350, Female 50; 400 trainees (350 males and 50 females) on how to promote press freedom and citizen participation in democratic system;	572 media and communication members from federal and regions were trained by GCAO; of total 475 were males, and 97 were females; 95% of the target achieved; 375 media and communication members trained on mass media and information proclamation; of total, 30 were women; 93% of the target accomplished;	On target	

		380 federal and regional media and communication members and public and private medias trained; of the total, 35 were women; 95% of the target achieved;		
Number of participants of media and communication forum conducted by GCAO, disaggregated by sex of participants;	520 participants; 430 males and 90 females;	480 media and communication members participated; of whom 55 were women; 92% of the target achieved.	On target	
Number or participants of media reform consultation forums organized by GCAO, disaggregated by sex;	125 participants; Male: 100, Female 25	115 media and communication heads and experts participated on the forum; of whom, 15 were females. 92% of the target achieved;	On target	
Number of participants of media and communication forum for discussing strategic issues organized by GCAO;	250 participants; Male: 190, Female 60	225 media and communication heads and experts participated; out of the total, 50 were females; 90% of the target achieved.	On target	
Number of assessment on the media and communication sectors conducted by GCAO and document produced;	1 assessment report produced;	1 media and communication assessment report produced and disseminated; 100% of the target achieved.	On target	
Output 4. Systems and mechanisms for intergovernmental relations, promoting social cohesion, managing diversity, promotion of peace culture, preventing and managing conflicts, fostering dialogues and building peace are strengthened at national, regional, and local levels; **The implementing partners which performed the activities to contribute to achievement of the output are: MoFPDA, CCI, and HoF;**				
Number of conflict early warning and rapid response mechanisms upgraded by MoFPDA, disaggregated by administrative level;	1 federal and 3 pilot regions	The national CEWRR Unit upgraded; 25% of target accomplished.	Below Target	
Number of members of Peace Forums Executive Committees trained by MoFPDA on peace, conflict and resolution approaches; disaggregated by University and sex of trainees;	455 committees members	600 executive committees' members of the University Peace forum trained by MoFPDA; 130% of target achieved;	Over Target	

Number of Local Field Monitors trained on conflict early warning and rapid response; disaggregated by sex;	235 Field Monitors trained;	761 Field Monitors trained; of which 453 were males and 308 females; 300% of target accomplished;	Over Target	
Number of Inter-Regional Dialogue Sessions for harmonizing polices and share lessons and good practices conducted; disaggregated by sex of participants;	2 inter-regional dialogue sessions	1 Inter-regional dialogue session conducted; and 200 representatives from Somali, Harari, Dire Dewa City and Oromia Regional States attended; of total 49 participants were women; 50% of target accomplished;	Below Target	
Number of strategies on violent extremism developed and adopted by MoFPDA;	1 Strategy document	Discussion underway to develop the draft strategy; 0% of target achieved;	Below target	Activity was not performed during the reporting period
Number of conferences on peace and reconciliation conducted by MoFPDA; and number of participants attended; disaggregated by sex of participants;	3 conferences, and 1,200 participants	1 peace conference conducted by MoFPDA; and attended by 432 participants, of whom 51 were women; 33% of target for organizing conference, and 36% of target for participants achieved;	Below target	
Number of inter and intra religious dialogue sessions conducted;	6 intra and inter religious dialogue sessions;	6 inter and intra-religious dialogue sessions carried out by MoFPDA; 100% of target achieved;	On target	
Number of media products on Inter-religious tolerance and religious freedom produced and transmitted by MoFPDA; disaggregated by media product;	1 media product	1 documentary film produced and broadcasted by MoFPDA 100% of the target accomplished;	On target	
Number of inter-religious network and dialogue forum among high level religious teaching institutions established;	1 inter-religious network	1 inter-faith or inter-religious dialogue forum and network established; 100% of target achieved;	On target	
Number of inter-faith peace building and communication materials produced and distributed;	7000 copies of printed materials	7,000 copies of inter-faith and peace building materials printed and distributed; 100% of target accomplished;	On target	
Number of participants of awareness raising campaigns for promoting secularism, tolerance,	1000 participants, of whom 300 would be women;	The total of 1,701 people participated in the campaigns, of which 357 were women;	Over target	

and full participation of civic societies conducted;		170% of target achieved;		
Number of consultative workshops on constitutional interpretation conducted by HoF; and number of participants attended, disaggregated by sex of participants;	2 consultative workshops; and 100 participants;	2 consultative workshops conducted; and 100 participants attended; of total 27 were women; 100% of the target accomplished;	On Target	
Number of discussion forums on four complex legal cases organized; and number of legal experts and managers attended, disaggregated by sex of participants;	1 discussion forum; and 100 participants	1 discussion forum for discussing on complex legal cases organized; and attended by 100 legal experts and mangers (88 men and 12 women); 100% of the target achieved;	On target	
Number of operational manuals/rules of procedures for constitutional case handling and IT-based case flow management systems developed by type;	1 operational manual/rules of procedure; and 1 IT-based case flow management system;	1 operational manual drafted, but not finalized; 50% of target The IT-based development was under preparation for procurement of service of developer; 0% of the target accomplished;	Below target	
Number of constitutional interpretive bodies and judges trained by HoF on constitutional interpretation;	100 constitutional interpretive bodies and judges;	99 constitutional interpretive bodies and judges from 11 regions were trained; 99% of the target accomplished;	On target	
Number of comprehensive conflict mapping undertaken, and conflict management strategy developed by HoF;	1 strategy developed	Conflict mapping exercise conducted, but strategy not developed; 30% of the target achieved.	Below target	
Number of study on impact of referendum between two regional states conducted by HoF;	1 study	The study on impact of referendum between Oromia and SNNPR conducted, and results validated; but final document not yet produced; 90% of the target accomplished;	On target	
Number of participants of consultative workshop on minority protection, and accommodation of diversity in line with Constitutional and Federalism framework; disaggregated by sex of	200 participants	180 members of house of federation participated; of whom 54 were women; 90% of the target achieved.	On target	

participants; (200 particpants -at least 30% are women)				
Number of training needs assessment conducted; disaggregated by House and Regional Council;	2 training needs assessments	1 training needs assessment for HoF and another one for Council of SNNPR conducted and draft documents produced; 95% of the target achieved	On target	
Number of staffs of House of Federation trained on federalism, and constitutional interpretation; disaggregated by sex	50 staffs;	45 staffs of HoF trained; of whom 13 were females; 90% of the target achieved;	On target	
Output 5: Access to justice enhanced and human rights promoted and protected across Ethiopia; **The implementing partner which performed the activities to contribute to achievement of the output is: EHRC;**				
Number of most vulnerable segments of the population who benefited from free legal services by Universities;	2,000 vulnerable individuals;	4015 vulnerable people benefited from the legal aid service provided by Semera, Adigrat, Wollega & Assossa Universities in partnership with EHRC; 200% of the target achieved;	Over Target	Wollega University provided the support for many beneficiaries as there is a dire need in their area of intervention
Number of impact assessment on the free legal aid services conducted.	1 Impact assessment;	The impact assessment of the national free legal aid service is underway by EHRC. The draft report produced and shared for review; 60% of target achieved;	Below Target	
Number of EHRC's staff trained on NHRAP II, disaggregated by sex, and office level;	150 staff (100 men & 50 women);	199 staffs of EHRC and forum members trained; 133% of the target accomplished;	Over Target	Over achieved because the number of staff to be trained was much higher than first planned.
Number of networking with regional & international organizations established, by type;	1 networking with regional & international organizations;	Networking with regional & international organizations was not established; 0% of the target achieved;	Below Target	
Number of researches on disabilities right conducted and published by EHRC;	1 research;	One research on disability rights conducted by EHRC; 100% of the target achieved;	On target	

Number of baseline study on citizens awareness of human rights conducted;	1 baseline study;	Baseline was not conducted; and 0% of target achieved;	Below Target	Baseline was not conducted because of inflated financial proposal by shortlisted consultants and instability in some parts of the country;
Number of dialogue forums and discussion sessions with vulnerable groups on human rights related issues organized by EHRC;	3 dialogue forums;	Two National dialogue forums and 1 public discussion organized by EHRC; 100% of the target accomplished.	On Target	
Number of human rights forums established or strengthened in regions;	6 forums;	Six sensitization sessions organized by EHRC to strengthen forums; 100% of the target accomplished;	On target	
Number of schools supported to promote human rights at schools, and disaggregated by branch office;	57 Schools	Six EHRC branch offices promoted promote human rights issues in 57 schools with the help of school clubs; 100% of the target achieved;	On Target	
Number of security personnel trained on human rights and protection issues, disaggregated by region;	240 security personnel	226 security personnel from SNNPR, Amhara & Oromia regional states trained by EHRC?; 94% of the target accomplished;	On Target	