



Ethiopia

Country Strategy 2019–2025

Imprint

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Introduction and summary

Austria's bilateral cooperation is based on the Agreement between the Austrian Federal Government and the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (GoE) on Development Cooperation of 1996. Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC) has established a holistic and multi-pronged approach to contribute to Ethiopia's development in support of the Second Growth and Transformation Plan 2015/16-2019/20 (GTP II)¹ and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), building on ADC's past engagement and cooperation experience in Ethiopia and the Three-Year Programme on Austrian Development Policy.²

Austria supports the GTP II and is committed to equally support the upcoming Third Growth and Transformation Plan 2020/21 - 2024/25, therefore aligning the duration of this Country Strategy to this timeframe. Ethiopia's national SDG Action Plan³ which is implemented by the different ministries and regional sector bureaus, and monitored and evaluated by the National Planning Commission, is an overall guiding document. Overall implementation of the international SDG framework and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda implementation roadmap is overseen by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation which is ADC's primary contact point.

Given the socio-economic challenges in Ethiopia and its high vulnerability to climate change impacts, which are aggravated by environmental degradation, this new Country Strategy describes Austria's focus on **Strengthening of resilience of vulnerable households against crises and climate induced shocks**, as well as **Inclusive governance to foster equal access to basic services**. An overall focus is placed on women empowerment and their active and effective participation.

Austria is committed to the EU Joint Cooperation Strategy for Ethiopia⁴ (2018), covering the strategic pillars 'natural resource management' and 'democratic governance', and therefore is aligned to the EU National Indicative Programme for Ethiopia 2014-2020 within the framework of the 11th European Development Fund (EDF) and the EU-Ethiopia strategic partnership.

1. Background

Among the world's fastest growing economies, Ethiopia's approach to economic development and in particular to pro-poor investments has lifted millions out of poverty and led to reach 6 out of 8 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2015. Despite achievements made, Ethiopia remains one of the world's poorest countries (annual per capita income of USD 795 in 2016). The Human Development Index 2017 places Ethiopia as 173rd out of 188 countries.

Ethiopia is home to more than 102 million people, with a population growth rate at 2.6% per annum, with estimates forecasting Ethiopia's population to reach 190 million people in 2050. The average Ethiopian is 18 years old and 65% of the population is below the age of 25.

The official unemployment rate stands at 15% nationwide (25% for women and 9% for men), with domestic work and unpaid care unaccounted for. Both are still predominantly responsibilities of women and constitute barriers that produce gender inequality and in particular hinder women's economic empowerment.⁵

Industrialisation is an important pillar of the reform agenda of the GoE, which includes partial privatisation of some government's state assets and significant democratic reforms. The economy has experienced strong and broad-based growth over the past decade, averaging 10.8% per year between 2003/04-2014/15, compared to a regional average of 5.4%.

Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa is particularly exposed to climate change shocks, such as the three years of consecutive droughts between 2015 and 2017 in many parts of Ethiopia. Dry spells and erratic rains are becoming more frequent across the country, which is a serious problem for a nation that relies on rain-fed small-scale farming for most of its food production. About 77% of the population depend on subsistence farming for their livelihoods. While food production has increased over the past years, it has not been able to keep up with the increasing needs of a growing population. Almost 40% of children are stunted, 23% underweight and 10% wasted.

According to the 2017 Gender Statistics Report, 62% of Ethiopian women are unable to read or write. The total fertility rate is 4.6 children per woman, with 5.2 children in rural areas. Women who are socio-

¹ https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/resilience_ethiopia/document/growth-and-transformation-plan-ii-gtp-ii-201516-201920

² <https://www.entwicklung.at/en/media-centre/publications/programmes/>

³ <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/ethiopia>

⁴ https://www.entwicklung.at/fileadmin/user_upload/Dokumente/Publikationen/Downloads_Laender_DivBerichte/Aethiopien/EU_Joint_Cooperation_Strategy.pdf

⁵ UNDP, National Human Development Report 2018

economically disadvantaged give more birth than women who have access to education and their own income⁶. Gaps still exist in women's equal access and completion of education, not least because of the prevalence of harmful traditional practices and norms such as early marriage, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) or violence against women.⁷ 65% of women between 15 and 49 years of age undergo FGM; 49% are mutilated before the age of 5; 24% at age 10 or older. Women are also victims of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV). 70% of women in Ethiopia have experienced domestic violence and around 30% are exposed to intimate partner violence⁸. Violence against women and girls is among the most pervasive direct and indirect barriers to women's empowerment.

Ethiopia is strongly affected by migration movements in the region as well as a high number of internally displaced people as a consequence of conflict and extreme droughts. Measures to support Ethiopia in coping with migratory pressure are implemented via the EU Regional Trust Fund (EUTF, EUR 195 million allocated to Ethiopia) to address the root causes of irregular migration in Africa⁹.

2. Strategic objectives of the cooperation

Austria is committed to continue its support to Ethiopia to face the challenges and changes described. Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC) aims at strengthening the socioeconomic and environmental resilience of rural households and communities through increased food security and diversified livelihood opportunities. A focus will be on women's empowerment, youth and persons with disabilities.

Furthermore, strengthening of inclusive, accountable, transparent and effective institutions are important for the delivery of basic services. Citizens need to have the possibility to voice their needs, claim their rights and influence the development agenda concerning themselves and their communities. Special attention will be placed on supporting active and effective participation of women at all decision-making and making levels.

ADC uses a mix of financing modalities: Country systems should be used in order to strengthen these whenever appropriate. Alternatively, joint funding modalities with other development partners and International Organizations, as well as support through civil society organizations could be sought.

3. Thematic focus

Overall goal

Contribute to poverty reduction in Ethiopia and in particular the Amhara Region

In order to address the complex challenges of food insecurity, land and ecosystem degradation, multi-dimensional poverty, inequalities and lack of access to basic services as well as weak democratic institutions and limited participation of civil society, ADC will focus its engagement on the following priorities: improved delivery of local, accessible and affordable basic services and non-state actor participation in development processes, as well as environmental and economic resilience of rural households, communities and ecosystems. Emphasizing a pro-poor and gender-sensitive outlook guided by the principle of leaving no one behind will be at the center of Austria's interventions.

Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women and Girls

Gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment is both a goal in itself and a prerequisite for sustainable economic growth and socio-economic development. In light of the structural and systematic disadvantages women face in Ethiopia, ADC places a particular focus on the empowerment of women and girls and thereby follows a two-track approach. The present strategy attempts to empower women and girls through (1) gender mainstreaming and (2) targeted gender equality interventions in the thematic focus areas.

Gender will be mainstreamed throughout all interventions based on a holistic approach that includes supporting data collection by minimum indicators regarding gender equality and gender analyses in the thematic focus areas. Targeted actions will address identified key gender inequality gaps in the thematic focus areas. ADC attempts to empower women economically, e.g. through increasing access to land, financing, and other productive assets or technical skills, promotion of small enterprises lead by women or addressing unequal division of household chores.

The change of discriminatory and disempowering social norms is slow especially in rural areas. Harmful practices remain widespread and traditional gender roles disadvantaging women are still dominant. ADC

⁶ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, United Nations. New York. esa.un.org/unpd/wpp (18.12.2018)

⁷ Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, National Planning Commission (2016) Growth and Transformation Plan II (GTP II) (2015/16-2019/20). Addis Ababa.

⁸ IPPF 2018

⁹ https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/content/homepage_en

will therefore address these social norms and practices throughout its interventions with the aim to create positive social norms change.

Austrian funded interventions in Ethiopia will consider the recommendations spelled out in the Austrian policy document for “Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls”¹⁰ contributing to the implementation of the EU Gender Action Plan II. Overall, and in line with ADC Gender policy, more activities in direct support of gender equality (OECD’s DAC Gender Marker 2¹¹) will be supported.

The aim is to cover and achieve improvements in all 4 dimensions defined by the OECD Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI)¹² - discrimination in the family, restricted physical integrity, restricted access to productive and financial resources and restricted civil liberties - particularly in the Amhara region.

3.1 Thematic Focus Area 1 – Resilience building

Rural communities, particularly women, youth, and persons with disabilities, are more vulnerable to poverty and the effects of climate change. Strengthening of ecosystems against climatic shocks through sustainable natural resource management and protection helps to increase productivity, hence food security.

Integral elements of an effective resilience programme comprise the creation of alternative livelihood opportunities, the link to financial markets in order to access credits, and local value chains to enhance productivity and value addition. It also involves promoting climate-change adapted agricultural production (e.g. climate-resilient crops), ecosystem restoration and management and informed local decision making. Given that 18% of the population live with some form of disability a special emphasis is placed on disability-inclusive programming.

Outcome 1

3.1.1 Improved living conditions of the rural population, particularly women, youth, and persons with disabilities, by fostering their socioeconomic and environmental resilience

Within this overall outcome, ADC shall focus on:

- a. Increasing sustainable, inclusive, gender-responsive and climate-resilient agricultural production, processing and marketing
- b. Creating alternative livelihood opportunities, improved market linkages and employment opportunities with special attention on economic empowerment of women and girls
- c. Enhancing sustainable natural resource management, including forests, biosphere reserves and national parks, considering challenges of climate change, land degradation and ensuring ecosystem income generation for local communities
- d. Enhancing integrated water resources management, ensuring increased reliable, affordable, equitable and gender-equal access to water and sanitation (especially for women and girls) and watershed protection.

3.2 Thematic Focus Area 2 – Inclusive Governance

One of the objectives of GTP II is effective decentralisation of public service and administration, in order to permit the provision of equal access to basic services. Providing qualitative basic services at the local level (health, education, agriculture, water and sanitation, rural infrastructure) requires transparency and social accountability by local and regional governments. Transparent and accountable public financial management, the localisation of environmental and social assessment processes, respect of human rights are important elements in this regard. The GTP II stipulates participation of local communities, civil society and other important stakeholders in planning and decision-making processes, as well as in the monitoring of budgetary execution with regard to the provision of basic services.

10 https://www.entwicklung.at/fileadmin/user_upload/Dokumente/Publikationen/Leitlinien/Englisch/PD_Gender_2017_EN.pdf

11 <https://www.oecd.org/dac/gender-development/Handbook-OECD-DAC-Gender-Equality-Policy-Marker.pdf>

12 <https://www.genderindex.org/>

Outcome 2

3.2.1 Inclusive Governance to foster equal access to basic services (health, education, agriculture, water and sanitation, infrastructure)

Within this overall outcome, ADC shall focus on:

- e. Increasing equal access to basic services and more effective, accountable, transparent basic service delivery by strengthening of capacities of public administration at rural level
- f. Increasing equal access to basic services and more effective, accountable, transparent basic service delivery by regular and inclusive dialogue between the population, civil society, other stakeholders and the public administration
- g. Promoting empowerment of women, youth and persons with disabilities and their organizations to voice their needs, claim their rights in the dialogue with government, including on awareness raising regarding traditional harmful practices.

4. Geographical focus Amhara Regional State

Austria has a longstanding partnership with Ethiopia and its regions. Given its established experience and relations with the Amhara Regional State, ADC will continue to and enhance its focus primarily on the Amhara Regional State.

Amhara Regional State achieved some progress in poverty alleviation over the last 10 years but remains among the most vulnerable regions in Ethiopia. Food insecurity, a high demographic pressure, deteriorating climate conditions, limited income opportunities represent major challenges.

One of the most important objectives of the geographical focus is the strengthening of capacities and the empowerment of regional and local partners.

5. Cross-cutting issues, principles and approach of cooperation

The integration of a Gender equality focus is described as priority issue within chapter 3.

Environment and Climate Change

ADC supports the implementation of relevant national and international environmental policies, inter alia Ethiopia's National Determined Contribution (NDC) and the Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy (CRGE), by a mainstreaming approach which includes environmental and climate considerations in all its interventions (e.g. the protection of forest, land and water resources, reforestation, minimisation of soil erosion and ecosystem and land restoration).

By improving resilience and livelihoods in rural areas, including environmental protection of land (such as the Simien Mountains National Park), the sustainable use of scarce water resources and the capacity development of institutions to increase their environmental awareness, ADC's strategy directly and indirectly contributes to ecologically sustainable and environmentally sensible development. Given the high vulnerability to climate change impacts, ADC places a special importance on the reduction of climate vulnerability and on climate proofing of its interventions throughout the implementation of this strategy.

Furthermore, throughout the implementation of this strategy, the following general principles and approaches shall be respected:

- Human rights-based approach, with its elements of non-discrimination, participation, empowerment and accountability of the state;
- The four guiding humanitarian principles Humanity, Neutrality, Impartiality and Independence in order to strengthen the nexus of development cooperation and humanitarian aid.
- The principle of "Do-no-harm" shall be applied in all phases of project or program implementation.
- Democracy, peacebuilding, conflict prevention and stability;
- Good Governance and Rule of Law, by strengthening public service providers at the national, provincial and district level to improve the quality of services.

6. Policy coherence and other instruments

Policy coherence and a Whole-of-Government (WGA) approach shall guide all interventions implemented within the framework of this Country Strategy.

Primarily, the various available and relevant funding instruments by ADC should complement and reinforce the objectives of the Country Strategy (e.g. business and development, education and research, civil society cooperation, humanitarian aid, regional funding).

The implementation of the strategy will aim at creating synergies and complementarity with regard to regional programs and projects, in particular ADC supported initiatives in the East African/Horn of Africa Region (e.g. IGAD, COMESA¹³) and on the African continent (e.g. AU, AfDB), according to the Regional Strategy for Austrian Development Cooperation in Sub-Saharan Africa¹⁴.

Furthermore, other Austrian stakeholders should endeavor to ensure complementarity and policy coherence through their various instruments in order to support the implementation of this strategy and ensure coherent Austrian visibility in Ethiopia.

These stakeholders are:

- Other Federal Ministries, Federal Provinces and Municipalities
- Universities, Diplomatic Academy
- Austrian NGOs and CSOs
- The Development Bank of Austria, OeEB (providing investment finance, equity participations and technical assistance)
- the Austrian Export Credit Agency, OeKB, (providing concessional finance – soft loans - for commercially non-viable projects as well as commercial finance by means of commercial banks for private sector transactions).

In addition, relationships with other Development and International Finance Institutions such as the World Bank Group, the African Development Bank (in particular the African Water Facility for water related issues) and regional African development banks shall be strengthened.

Key areas of engagement with complementary use of instruments:

Business and Development

The private sector is a key partner in achieving sustainable development in partner countries, e.g. through establishing new enterprises and local value chains, creating jobs and providing income opportunities, and contributing to public revenues and savings on foreign exchange respectively, which are critical to increasing the country's self-reliance and sustainable growth. These measures create long-term perspectives for the partner country. Therefore, ADC support is instrumental to a functioning private sector and supports private sector actors whenever possible.

Through its Business Partnership Programme ADC supports European companies and local partner companies who jointly invest in activities, which are economically viable and which have at the same time a wider developmental benefit for Ethiopia. These include knock-on employment effects, training programmes, environmental improvements, wider social benefits etc.

In close cooperation with the Austrian Economic Chamber, ADC supports business cooperation between Austria and Ethiopia. The Austrian private sector is a key partner for development, including through the establishment of new enterprises, job creation, the provision of goods and services, the generation of income and the contribution to public revenues, which are critical to increase the self-reliance and sustainable growth of countries.

Austria focuses on forms of cooperation directly related to the focus areas described within this Country Strategy, including Organic farming (in particular by inclusion of applied research) and sustainable, nature based tourism in mountainous regions and in the context of National Parks (Simien Mountains/North Gondar).

¹³ IGAD- Intergovernmental Authority on Development; EAC – East African Community; COMESA - Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa

¹⁴ To be finalized in 2019

Higher Education, Science and Research

ADC endeavours to strengthen Ethiopian institutional capacities in higher education, research and management through partnerships with Austrian academic institutions as a contribution to effective and sustainable reduction of poverty by joined learning and sharing. This will take place within the Austrian Partnership Programme in Higher Education and Research for Development (APPEAR) or other trainings, including through the Diplomatic Academy Vienna.

Given that most of the African students in Austria are coming from Ethiopia, scientific cooperation with Ethiopia is of particular importance for Austria's Federal Ministry for Education, Science and Research (BMBWF) and ADA. It also reflects substantial efforts from Ethiopia in boosting its countrywide university capacities.

The BMBWF envisages concluding a bilateral "Memorandum of Understanding on Scientific and Technological Cooperation" with the Ethiopian Ministry of Innovation and Technology to carry out jointly funded calls for bilateral research projects (from 2019 on).

In addition, two BMBWF funded programs focusing on African countries will be open for participation of Ethiopian Higher Education and Research institutions. BMBWF's newly structured funding program in the area of development research will support solution-oriented small research projects contributing to the SDGs. These two programs will be complemented by BMBWF's Austrian-African Research Network, which will support the establishment of long-term partnerships and sustainable cooperation between Austrian and African academic institutions.

Cooperation with Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)

Cooperation with CSOs has a long-standing tradition within Austria's engagement in Ethiopia. ADC offers various funding modalities and supports projects implemented by Austrian CSOs in cooperation with local partner organisations, or local partner organisations. Projects and programmes are based on the CSO's own initiative and are directed at meeting the specific needs of the vulnerable groups of society.

These activities should ideally complement and support the thematic and geographic focus areas of this Country Strategy and complement efforts by the Ethiopian government. The activities could include the strengthening of synergies (e.g. among actors, in view of supporting the results of this Country Strategy), knowledge-management and know-how transfer, capacity development and advocacy of partner CSOs. Furthermore, ADC aims to consult with CSOs in the development of its programmes and interventions to reflect their needs in the best possible way and support them in conflict and gender responsive ways. Austria will continue to focus on strengthening capacity development, promoting participation in decision-making processes in order to achieve a professional involvement of CSO actors in development and decision-making processes at the central/regional policy and local levels. Special attention will be paid to the organisation of and participation in joint learning mechanisms, as well as assistance to the development and strengthening of CSO networks.

Humanitarian Aid

Ethiopia is a provider and a host country for refugees and migrants. Internal displacement of people for various reasons is rather frequent.

Multilateral organisations, Ethiopian institutions and CSOs play an important role in providing humanitarian aid whenever needed. In addition to special funding through the country programme, Austria can also channel funds through its international disaster relief fund to Ethiopia in case of a humanitarian emergency.

ADC subscribes to a nexus between development cooperation and humanitarian aid, which combines the imperative tasks of providing ad hoc assistance amid a long-term view to improve the resilience of affected people. Implementing humanitarian aid and development cooperation in a nexus approach is vital for the success of the GTP. ADC support to increasing resilience is seen in this regard.

Multilateral Cooperation

Multilateral cooperation is essential in development cooperation and humanitarian aid. Multilateral organisations are key partners of ADC in Ethiopia in implementing its Country Strategy, together with Ethiopian governmental institutions, CSOs and academia.

Special efforts are made to increase possible synergies and earmarking between the financial support to such programmes and the focal areas described in this strategy, combining efforts as well with Austrian expertise.

ADC also contributes to multilateral fora and in policy dialogue and advocacy platforms with other partners and GoE.

European Union (EU)

Aligned with the EU framework and EU Joint Programming, Austria strives for strong partnerships and division of labor with other Development Partners to optimize the effectiveness and efficiency of policy and political dialogue leading to enhanced transparency and mutual accountability of its development cooperation.

ADC's strategic objectives are aligned with the EU joint cooperation strategy and part of the EU Joint Programming exercise supported by the EU-Delegation and the EU Member States. Concerning European Union External Action Financing Instruments, Ethiopia receives support from the EU within the framework of the 11th European Development Fund. The EDF's NIP (National Indicative Programme), which Austria also contributes to, comprises the focus areas sustainable agriculture and food security, health, transport and energy, CSO engagement and additional support measures.

Ethiopia also receives funds from the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Stability and Addressing the Root Causes of Irregular Migration and Displaced Persons in Africa (EUTF). The EUTF's objectives are the creation of economic opportunities, employment, food security, migration management and good governance.

Austria is committed to align its development cooperation in Ethiopia to the joint EU framework as appropriate.

7. Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

The Agreement on Development Cooperation of 1996 constitutes the basis for Austria's bilateral cooperation with the GoE. Whereas the Austrian Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs (MFA) has the lead in defining and following-up on the Country Strategy, the Austrian Development Agency (ADA) takes the overall responsibility for the majority of its implementation and the documentation of lessons learned and concrete programme results for quality management and further strategy development. ADC's Coordination Office in Addis Ababa is responsible for planning, operationalization, monitoring and data management, especially for the follow up of baselines and benchmarks within the result matrix (Annex 1).

Dialogue on policy level involving all relevant stakeholders will be pursued. For this purpose, ADC actively participates in the relevant (sector) working groups. Development results of the Amhara Regional State, as well as of interventions implemented by non-governmental or International Organizations, will be monitored in the area of interventions.

Implementation of the strategy will contribute to SDG 17 and foster policy coherence for sustainable development, synergies, partnerships and capacity building. The implementation of the strategy will be monitored in this regard; reporting will take place within the semi-annual implementation reports.

Outcome 3 (process indicators):

Enhanced Policy and Operational Coherence in the context of implementing the strategy, with a particular focus on gender.

Output 1: Regular exchanges and coordination in the implementation of the strategy between different Austrian actors and stakeholders working in Ethiopia, both in Austria and in Ethiopia

Output 2: Strengthened gender focus in the projects and programs implemented under the strategy

The semi-annual implementation reports of the ADC Coordination Office and the corresponding management response provide an important monitoring and strategic steering function during the implementation of the strategy.

Result orientation and an evidence-based approach will be at the core of the ADC implementation with a view to continuously assessing the result matrix in order to adapt, if deemed necessary, the Austrian approach.

Taking account of the principles of ownership and partner orientation, ADC primarily focuses on the monitoring / result framework agreed by the partner country. The results matrix matches the strategies, plans and programs of the partner country. Effective monitoring of development processes and results requires collaboration on the quality of data available and the identification of baseline and reference values. The current results framework is based largely on indicators of GTP II and will be revised after the approval of the GTP III and once the indicators of GTP III are available. This is expected to be in the beginning of 2020.

ADC monitors projects and programmes with governmental institutions in close collaboration with its partners and the Government of Ethiopia according to the established and agreed-upon monitoring procedures and mechanisms. Additional monitoring may be carried out in full coordination with GoE and sector partners, taking into account the need for keeping the transaction costs for GoE at a minimum.

ADC also undertakes to support civil society in their active monitoring role, particularly in the focus areas. Regarding ADC-funded CSO engagement, ADC will carry out M&E with the implementing partner or jointly with other partners based on progress reports, through field visits and independent evaluations.

Given the alignment of this Country Strategy to the timeframe covering GTP III, a mid-term evaluation of this Country Strategy shall be foreseen in 2023. Results and recommendations of the mid-term review will either inform a revision of this country strategy or formulation of the new Country Strategy.

Like all other partners, Austria is faced with the challenge of assessing and documenting its contributions to development by measuring tangible results and outcomes and making them accessible to the public. ADC performs this task together with its partners in the target countries and with due diligence and accountability to the Austrian public. The systematic and precise reporting on the results and outcomes of development policy measures will place the legitimacy and acceptance of publicly funded government development cooperation on a broader footing.

Annex 1: Result Matrix¹⁵

Objectives	Indicators	Baselines (year xxxx)	Targets (at end year of Country Strategy)	SDG reference	Partner country policy reference	Responsible Austrian ODA institutions
Overall goal Contribute to poverty reduction in Ethiopia and in particular the Amhara Regional State	Indicator 0.1 National poverty headcount (%)	Baseline 0.1 2014/15 - 23.40 %	Target 0.1 Planned Target 2019/20 - 16.70 %	1,2,8	SDG Roadmap Ethiopia GTP II	All AT ODA Actors ADA
	Indicator 0.2 Real GDP Growth Rate	Baseline 0.2 2014/15 - 10.2 %	Target 0.2 Plan targets (2019/20) - 11			
Thematic focus 1 Improved living conditions of the rural population, particularly women, youth, and persons with disabilities, by fostering their socioeconomic and environmental resilience						
Outcome 1.1 Increasing sustainable, inclusive, gender-responsive and climate-resilient agricultural production, processing and marketing	Indicator 1.1.1. Number of women organized and benefited from rural agriculture	Baseline 1.1.1. 8.581.962 2014/2015	Target 1.1.1. Annual target 2.021.308	1,2,5,6,8,1 3	GTP II Table 19, p.72	ADA

¹⁵ Indicators based on GTP II have a baseline year 2014/2015 and final target year 2019/2020, they will be revised based on GTP III indicators once available

<p>Outcome 1.2 Creating alternative livelihood opportunities, improved market linkages and employment opportunities with special attention on economic empowerment of women and girls</p>	<p>Indicator 1.2.1. Number of rural women who are engaged and benefited from off-farm activities</p>	<p>Baseline 1.2.1. 828.638 2014/2015</p>	<p>Target 1.2.1. Annual target 300.000</p>	<p>1,2,5,8</p>	<p>GTP II Table 19, p.72</p>	
<p>Outcome 1.3 Enhancing sustainable natural resource management, including forests, biosphere reserves and national parks, considering challenges of climate change, land degradation and ensuring ecosystem income generation for local communities</p>	<p>Indicator 1.3.1. Improving the livelihood of the poor, share of pro poor investment in total government expenditure / percentage</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2. Establish a system where environmental safety rights, forest development and protection and use right would be respected and implemented, number of new or amended legal documents</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.3. Increase the participation and coordination of stakeholders and community in wild-life protection</p>	<p>Baseline 1.3.1. 12.3 % 2014/2015</p> <p>Baseline 1.3.2. 0 2014/2015</p> <p>Baseline 1.3.3. 40%</p>	<p>Target 1.3.1. 15.4 %</p> <p>Target 1.3.2. 4</p> <p>Target 48%</p>	<p>1,2,8,13</p>	<p>GTP II Table 1 Macro economy, p.8</p> <p>GTP II Table 22 Environment and climate resilient green development p. 79 GTP of Amhara Region</p>	

<p>Outcome 1.4 Enhancing integrated water resources management, ensuring increased reliable, affordable, equitable and gender-equal access to water and sanitation (especially for women and girls) and watershed protection.</p>	<p>Indicator 1.4.1. Increase access to safe water supply coverage in Amhara Region</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.2 Rehabilitation and conservation of water bodies, area of land rehabilitated and conserved in ha.</p>	<p>Baseline 1.4.1. 52,54% 2018</p> <p>Baseline 1.4.2 922.521 2014/2015</p>	<p>Target 1.4.1. 92%</p> <p>Target 1.4.2 276.459</p>	<p>3,6,13</p>	<p>GTP of Amhara Region</p> <p>GTP II Table 9 Potable water and sanitation p. 47, and page 48</p>	
<p>Thematic focus 2 Inclusive Governance to foster equal access to basic services (health, education, agriculture, water and sanitation, infrastructure)</p>						
<p>Outcome 2.1 Increasing equal access to basic services and more effective, accountable, transparent basic service delivery by strengthening of capacities of public administration at rural levels</p>	<p>Indicator 2.1.1. Improve performance, effectiveness and organizational structure of government institutions, percentage of effective and efficient institutions</p>	<p>Baseline 2.1.1. 70 2014/2015</p>	<p>Target 2.1.1. 100</p>	<p>1,2,3,4, 5,6,8,10,16</p>	<p>GTP II, Table 18 Capacity building and good governance, p. 68</p>	
<p>Outcome 2.2 Increasing equal access to basic services and more effective, accountable, transparent basic</p>	<p>Indicator 2.2.1. Percentage of citizens/community groups that report that their views have been taken into account</p>	<p>Baseline 2.2.1. xxx in 2019 (Baseline for ESAP III to be published in Aug/Sept/2019)</p>	<p>Target 2.2.1. xx % increase in 2023</p>	<p>1,2,3,4, 5,6,8,10,16</p>	<p>Ethiopian Social Accountability</p>	

<p>service delivery by regular and inclusive dialogue between the population, civil society, other stakeholders and the government to ensure qualitative decentralised basic service delivery at communal and regional level for all (including refugees, IDPs and labour migrants)</p>	<p>Indicator 2.2.2. Number of citizens reporting improved basic service deliveries</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.3. Number of sectors that have gained planning input through dialogue</p>	<p>Baseline 2.2.2. xxx in 2019 (Baseline for ESAP to be published in Aug/Sept/2019)</p> <p>Baseline 2.2.3. xxx in 2019 (Baseline for ESAP III to be published in Aug/Sept/2019)</p>	<p>Target 2.2.2. Xx % increase in 2023</p> <p>Target 2.2.2. Xx % increase in 2023</p>		<p>Programme (ESAP III), GTP II, public surveys</p>	
<p>Outcome 2.3 Promoting empowerment of women, youth and persons with disabilities and their organizations to voice their needs, claim their rights in the dialogue with government, including on awareness raising regarding traditional harmful practices.</p>	<p>Indicator 2.3.1. Increase womens participation in bulding good governance, democratization and development, number of institutions/organisations that institutionalized womens affairs</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.2. Institutionalized youth affair, number of institutions that mainstreamed youth affairs</p>	<p>Baseline 2.3.1. 8 2014/2015</p> <p>Baseline 2.3.2. 7 2014/2015</p>	<p>Target 2.3.1. 22</p> <p>Target 2.3.2. 15</p>	<p>1,2,3,4, 5,6,8,10,16</p>	<p>GTP II Table 19 Women and children development, p. 73, p. 75</p>	
<p>Monitoring and Evaluation</p>				<p>SDG 17</p>		
<p>Outcome 3.1 Enhanced Policy and Operational Coherence in the context of implementing the strategy,</p>						<p>MoFA Austria (BMEIA/VII. 5) ADA</p>

with a particular focus on gender						Coordination Office
Output 3.1.1 Regular exchanges and coordination in the implementation of the strategy between different Austrian actors and stakeholders working in Ethiopia, both in Austria and in Ethiopia	<p>Indicator 3.1.1 Number of inter-ministerial meetings held in Vienna</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.2 Number of meetings held in Ethiopia involving different Austrian actors</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.3 Number of joint monitoring missions involving different Austrian actors</p>	<p>Baseline 3.1.1 1 meeting / year (2018)</p> <p>Baseline 3.1.2 3 (2018)</p> <p>Baseline 3.1.3 0 (2018)</p>	<p>Target 3.1.1 1 meeting per year</p> <p>Target 3.1.2 4 per year</p> <p>Target 3.1.3 1</p>			<p>MoFA Austria (BMEIA/VII.5)</p> <p>ADA</p> <p>Coordination Office</p>
Output 3.1.2 Strengthened gender focus in the projects and programs implemented under the strategy	Indicator 2.1. Percentage of project/programmes volumes marked with OECD DAC gender equality policy marker 1 or 2	Baseline 3.1 69% (2019)	Target 3.1 85% (2023)			ADA

Annex 2:

Financial envelope

ADA will tentatively earmark an annual budget* for the implementation of this Country Strategy through its country budget. This is notwithstanding any possible other decision on budget allocation taken by the Federal Government.

This indicative amount will be complemented by funding through other ADA modalities which are based on initiatives and therefore not predictable (for example: Business partnerships, AT NGO co-funding, education programmes).

Other Austrian actors like other Ministries, Universities, Agencies, Development and Investment Banks and of course non-state actors will be called to contribute to the implementation of this Country Strategy through their funding instruments.

Indicative budget allocation Ethiopia (in EUR mio)*:

Budget allocation per thematic focus	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total	%
Resilience Building	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%		60%
Inclusive Governance to foster access to basic services	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%		40%
Total (EUR)	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.8	7	7	7	47,6	100,00

*Final allocation of funds will depend on the identification of suitable interventions, the absorption capacity, as well as the efficiency and effectiveness of the cooperation with the relevant partners. Accordingly, the information on indicative budget allocation cannot be considered a firm commitment or claimed as such by the partner country. The indication serves as a basis for the Annual Work Programme of ADA, reviewed and confirmed by Austria's Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs each year.